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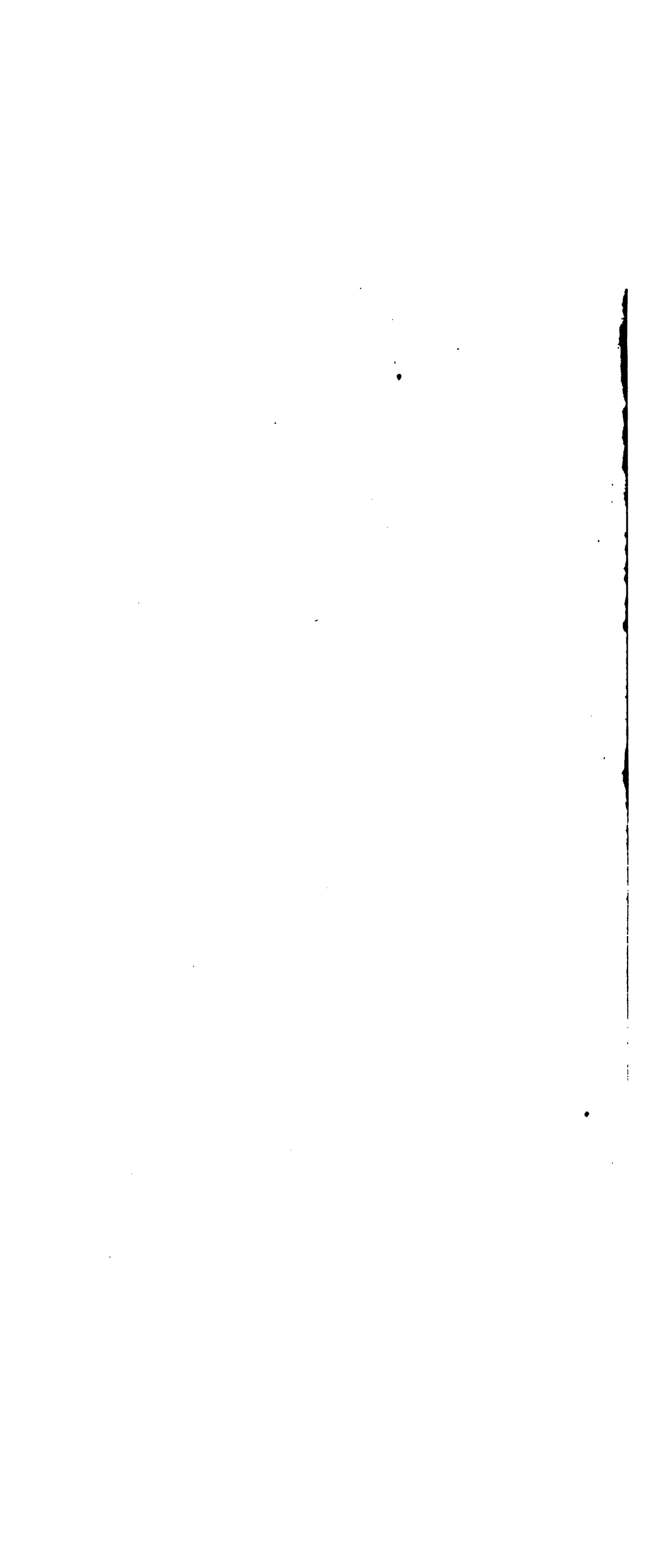
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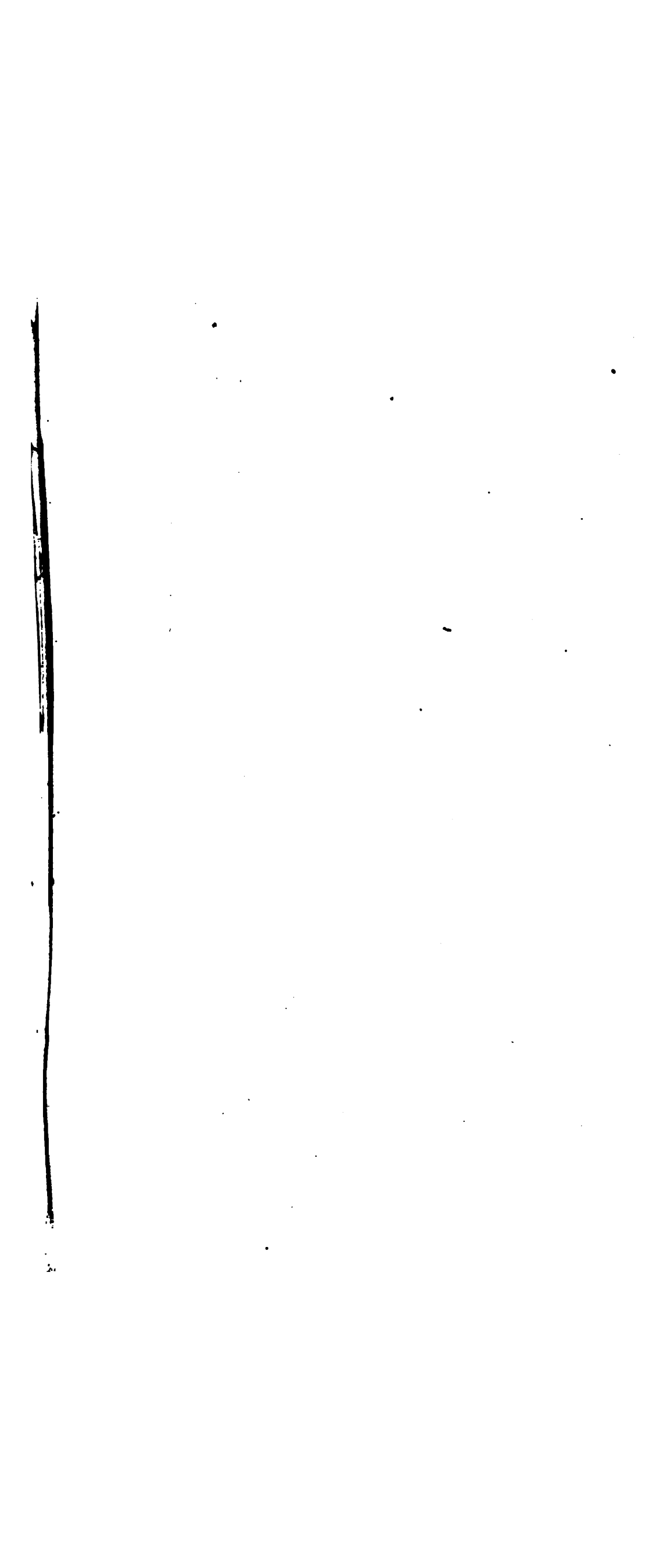
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MEDICAL LEXICON:

A
DICTIONARY
OF
MEDICAL SCIENCE;

CONTAINING

A CONCISE EXPLANATION OF THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS AND TERMS OF ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY,
PATHOLOGY, HYGIENE, THERAPEUTICS, PHARMACOLOGY, PHARMACY, SURGERY, OB-
STETRICS, MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, AND DENTISTRY; NOTICES OF CLI-
MATE, AND OF MINERAL WATERS; FORMULÆ FOR OFFICINAL,
EMPIRICAL, AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS;

WITH

THE ACCENTUATION AND ETYMOLOGY OF THE TERMS.

AND

THE FRENCH AND OTHER SYNONYMES;

SO AS TO CONSTITUTE

A FRENCH AS WELL AS ENGLISH MEDICAL LEXICON.

BY

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D., LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, ETC.,
IN THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF PHILADELPHIA.

THOROUGHLY REVISED

AND

VERY GREATLY MODIFIED AND AUGMENTED.



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211
1865

PREFACE.

THE author has again been required to subject his Medical Lexicon to a thorough revision. The progress of Medical Science, and the consequent introduction of new subjects and terms, demanded this; and he has embraced the occasion to render more complete the etymology and accentuation of the terms. On no previous revision has so much time and labor been expended by him. Some idea may be formed of this, from the fact, that although the page has been augmented in all its dimensions, not fewer than between sixty and seventy pages have been added.

As the author has remarked on former occasions, it has ever been his ardent wish to make the work a satisfactory and desirable—if not indispensable—lexicon, in which the inquirer may search, without disappointment, for every term that has been legitimated in the nomenclature of the science; and he confidently presents this edition as having more claims on the attention of the practitioner and student than its predecessors.

Once more the author gladly seizes the opportunity afforded him to express his grateful acknowledgments for the vast amount of favor which has been extended to the Dictionary.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON.

PHILADELPHIA, 1116 Girard St., January, 1865.

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P R E F A C E

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE present undertaking was suggested by the frequent complaints, made by the author's pupils, that they were unable to meet with information on numerous topics of professional inquiry,—especially of recent introduction,—in the medical dictionaries accessible to them.

It may, indeed, be correctly affirmed, that we have no dictionary of medical subjects and terms which can be looked upon as adapted to the state of the science. In proof of this, the author need but remark, that he has found occasion to add several thousand medical terms, which are not to be met with in the only medical lexicon at this time in circulation in the country.

The present edition will be found to contain many hundred more terms than the first, and to have experienced numerous additions and modifications.

The author's object has not been to make the work a mere lexicon or dictionary of terms, but to afford, under each, a condensed view of its various medical relations, and thus to render the work an epitome of the existing condition of medical science. In its preparation he has freely availed himself of the English, French and German works of the same nature, and has endeavored to add every subject and term of recent introduction, which has fallen under his notice; yet, with all his care, it will doubtless be found that subjects have been omitted. The numerous additions, however, which he has made, and his strong desire to be useful, "by removing rubbish and clearing obstructions from the paths through which learning and genius press forward to conquest and glory," will, he trusts, extenuate these and other objections that might be urged against the work; especially when the toil which every compiler of a dictionary must endure, is taken into consideration; a toil which has been so forcibly depicted by the great English Lexicographer, as well as by the distinguished SCALIGER, [in an epigram written after he had made an index to the "Inscriptions" of GRUTER:

"Si quem dura manet sententia Judicis olim,
 Damnatum ærumnis supplicilsque caput;
Hunc neque fabrili lassent ergastula massâ
 Nec rigidas vexent fossa metalla manus,
Lexica contexat; nam cætera quid moror? Omnes
 Pœnarum facies hic labor unus habet."

Thus freely rendered in French:—]

"Si quelqu'un a commis quelque crime odieux,
S'il a tué son père, ou blasphémé les Dieux,
Qu'il fasse un Lexicon: s'il est supplice au monde
Qui le punisse mieux, je veux que l'on me tonde."

EXPLANATION.

IF the simple synonymy of any term be desired, a mere reference to the term may be sufficient; but if farther information, as to meaning or accentuation, be needed, it may be obtained under the term referred to. For instance, under *Cimicifuga*, reference is made to *Actæa racemosa*, as a synonyme. This may be sufficient for the inquirer; but should he desire to know the accentuation and properties of the plant, he must turn to *Actæa racemosa*. In the same manner, the French word *Tronc* is defined *Trunk*. This may be sufficient: should it not, the requisite information may be found under *Trunk*. In terms of more words than one, the definition is generally given under the more significant word; but, if not, it will be found under the other:—*Respiratory murmur*, for example, is defined under *Murmur*; *Shaking palsy*, under *Palsy*; *Musculus succingens*, under *Musculus*; *Ocular spectrum*, under *Spectrum*.

When the orthography of the French term is the same as that of the English, or with the mere difference of an accented vowel in the former, the term is not always repeated.

ABBREVIATIONS ARBITRARILY EMPLOYED.

Arab.	Arabic.	Old Eng.	Old English.
Belg.	Belgic.	Ord.	Order.
Celt.	Celtic.	P.	Portuguese.
Ch.	Chaussier.	Part.	Participle.
Corr.	Corrupted.	Peruv.	Peruvian.
D.	Dutch.	Ph. B.	British Pharmacopœia.
Da.	Danish.	Ph. D.	Pharmacopœia of Dublin.
Dim.	Diminutive.	Ph. E.	" Edinburgh.
E.	English.	Ph. L.	" London.
F.	French.	Ph. P.	" Paris.
Fah.	Fahrenheit.	Ph. U. S.	" United States.
Fam.	Family.	Pl.	Plural.
Fem.	Feminine.	Priv.	Privative.
G.	German.	Pron.	Pronounced.
Gael.	Gaelic.	Prov.	Provincial.
Gen.	Genitive.	Q. v.	Quod vide, 'which see.'
Heb.	Hebrew.	R.	Réaumur.
I.	Italian.	S.	Spanish.
Icel.	Icelandic.	S.g. & Sp.gr.	Specific Gravity.
Imp. Meas.	Imperial Measure.	Sax.	Anglosaxon.
Ind.	Indian.	Sc.	Scottish.
Ir.	Irish.	Sex. Syst.	Sexual System.
L.	Latin.	Sing.	Singular.
Linn.	Linnæus.	Su. G.	Suigothic.
Masc.	Masculine.	Sw.	Swedish.
Mex.	Mexican.	Teut.	Teutonic.
Nat. Ord.	Natural Order.	Vulg.	Vulgarly or Commonly.
Neg.	Negative.	W.	Welsh.

A

DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A.

A—ABBREVIATION.

A, before a consonant; *An* before a vowel, *a*, *av*, have, in the compound medical terms, a privative negative or debasing signification, like that of the particles *in*, *im*, *un*, *ir*, in English. Thus: *Stheni'a* means strength; *Astheni'a*, want of strength; *Anæmia*, want of blood, etc. *Ab*, *Ab* and *An*, as a prefix, have like signification. Occasionally, in compound words, they have an intensive meaning.

AACHEN, Aix-la-Chapelle.

A, or *AA*. See Abbreviation.

AANDE, Breath.

AARON. *Arum maculatum*.

AARZIL, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. A. is in the canton of Berne, in Switzerland. The chief spring contains chlorides of calcium and sodium, sulphates of lime and soda, oxyd of iron, and sulphohydric acid gas.

AASMUS, Anhelatio.

AB, as a prefix, see A.

ABACH, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. A hydro-sulphuretted saline spring not far from Ratisbon or Regensburg, in Bavaria.

ABAISSMENT, (from *bas*, 'low.') Depression; *a. de la Cataracte*, see Cataract—*a. de la Matrice*, Prolapsus uteri.

ABAISSSEUR DE L'AILE DU NEZ, Depressor alæ nasi—*a. de l'angle des lèvres*, Depressor anguli oris—*a. de la langue*, Glossocostichus—*a. de la lèvre inférieure*, Depressor labii inferioris—*a. de la machoire inférieure*, Digastri-cus—*a. de l'œil*, Rectus inferior oculi.

ABALIENATIO MENTIS, Insanity.

ABALIENATUS. *Corruptus*, Corrupted; (*ab*, and *alienus*, 'different.') *Membra abalienata*. Limbs dead or benumbed.

ABAN'GA. Name given by the inhabitants of St. Thomas to the fruit of a palm tree, the seeds of which they consider very useful in diseases of the chest, in the dose of three or four, two or three times a day.

ABAPTIST'A. *Abaptis'ton* or *Abaptis'tum*, (*a*, and *βαπτίζω*, 'to plunge.') The old trepan, the conical shape of which prevented it from plunging suddenly into the cavity of the cranium.

ABAPTISTON, Abaptista.

ABAPTISTUM, Abaptista.

ABAREMO-TEMO. A Brazilian tree, which grows in the mountains, and appears to be a mimosa. Piso relates that the decoction of its bark, which is bitter and astringent, was applied in that country to ulcers of a bad character.

ABARNAHAS, Magnesia.

ABARTICULATIO, (*ab*, and *articulus*, 'a joint.') Diarthrosis, and Synarthrosis.

ABATARDISSEMENT, (from *bâtard*, *bas-tard*.) Degeneration.

ABATTEMENT, (from *battre*, 'to beat.') Pros-tration.

ABATIS, Giblets.

ABBE COURT, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. A chalybeate spring, six leagues from Paris, and one from Poissy. It was once much frequented, but is now abandoned.

ABBEVILLE, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. An acidulous chalybeate at Abbeville, in the depart-ment of Somme, France.

ABBREVIATION, *Abbrevia'tio*, *Brachyn'sis*, *Brachys'mos*, *Abbreviatu'ra*. (F.) *Abréviation*, (*brevis*, 'short.') Abbreviations are chiefly used in medicinal formulæ. They are by no means as frequently employed now as of old, when every article had its appropriate symbol. The following are some of the abbreviations which have been or are employed:

R. *Recipe*, Take.

A. *AA*. *ANA*, (*ava*) *utriusque*, of each.

ABDOM. *Abdomen*.

ABS. FEBR. *Absente febre*, In the absence of fever.

AD. or ADD. *Adde* or *addatur*.

AD. LIB. *Ad libitum*, At pleasure.

ADMOV. *Admoventur*, Let it be applied.

ALTERN. HOR. *Alternis horis*, Every other hour.

ALV. ADSTRICT. *Alvo adstrictâ*, The bowels being confined.

AQ. *Aqua*, Water.

AQ. BULL. *Aqua bulliens*, Boiling water.

AQ. COMM. *Aqua communis*, Common water.

AQ. FERV. *Aqua fervens*, Hot water.

AQ. FONT. *Aqua fontis*, Spring water.

AQ. MARIN. *Aqua marina*, Sea water.

B. A. *Balneum arena*, A sand-bath.

BALS. *Balsamum*, Balsam.

BB. BBDS. *Barbadensis*, Barbadoes.

BIB. *Bibe*, Drink.

BIS IND. *Bis indies*, Twice daily.

B. M. *Balneum marie*. (F.) *Bain marie*, A water bath.

BOL. *Bolus*.

BULL. *Bulliat*, Let it boil.

BUT. *Butyrum*, Butter.

B. V. *Balneum vaporis*, A vapor bath.

C. *Congius*, A gallon.

CÆRUL. *Ceruleus*, Blue.
 CAP. *Cupiat*, Let him take.
 C. C. *Cornu cervi*, Hartshorn.
 C. C. U. *Cornu cervi ustum*, Burnt hartshorn.
 C. M. *Cras mane*, To-morrow morning.
 C. N. *Cras nocte*, To-morrow night.
 C. V. *Cras vespere*, To-morrow evening.
 COCHL. *Cochleare*, A spoonful.
 COCHL. AMPL. *Cochleare amplum*, A large spoonful.
 COCHL. INF. *Cochleare infantum*, A child's spoonful.
 COCHL. MOD. or MED. *Cochleare modicum or medium*, A dessertspoonful.
 COCHL. PARV. *Cochleare parvum*, A teaspoonful.
 COL. *Cola*, and *Colatura*, Strain, and to the strained.
 COMP. *Compositus*, Compound.
 CONF. *Confectio*, Confection.
 CONS. *Conserva*, Conserve.
 CONT. *Continnetur*, Let it be continued.
 COQ. *Coque*, Boil.
 CORT. *Cortex*, Bark.
 CRABT. *Crastinus*, For to-morrow.
 CUJ. *Cujus*, Of which.
 CUJUSL. *Cujuslibet*, Of any.
 CYATH. *Cyathus*, A glassful.
 CYATH. THEÆ. *A teaspoonful*.
 D. *Dosis*, A dose.
 D. et S. *Detur et signetur* (placed at the end of a prescription.)
 D. D. *Detur ad*, Let it be given in or to.
 DEUR. PIL. *Deauretur pilula*, Let the pill be gilded.
 DEB. SPISS. *Debita spissitudo*, A due consistence.
 DEC. *Decanta*, Pour off.
 DECUB. *Decubitus*, Lying down, going to bed.
 DE D. IN D. *De die in diem*, From day to day.
 DEJ. ALV. *Dejectiones alvi*, Alvine evacuations.
 DEP. *Depuratus*, Purified.
 DEST. *Destilla*, Distil.
 DET. *Detur*, Let it be given.
 DIEB. ALTERN. *Diebus alternis*, Every other day.
 DIEB. TERT. *Diebus tertiis*, Every third day.
 DIG. *Digeratur*, Let it be digested.
 DIL. *Dilutus*, Dilute.
 DIM. *Dimidius*, One-half.
 DIV. *Divide*, Divide.
 DONEC ALV. SOLUT. FUER. *Donec alvus soluta fuerit*, Until the bowels are opened.
 DRACH. *Drachma*, A drachm.
 EJUSD. *Ejusdem*, Of the same.
 ENEM. *Enema*, A clyster.
 EXHIB. *Exhibentur*, Let it be exhibited.
 EXT. SUPER ALUT. *Extende super alutam*, Spread upon leather.
 F. *Fiat*, Let it be made.
 F. PIL. *Fiat pilula*, Make into a pill.
 F. VENÆ. or F. VS. *Fiat venæsectio*, Let bleeding be performed.
 FEB. DUR. *Febre durante*, The fever continuing.
 FEM. INTERN. *Femoribus internis*, To the inside of the thighs.
 FIST. ARMAT. *Fistula armata*, A bag and pipe—a clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.
 FL. *Fluidus*, and *Flores*, Fluid, and Flowers.
 FRUST. *Frustillatim*, In small pieces.
 GEL. QUAVIS. *Gelatinâ quavis*, In any kind of jelly.
 G. G. G. *Gummi guttæ Gambiæ*, Gamboge.
 GR. *Granum*, A grain.
 GT. *Gutta*, A drop. GTT. *Guttæ*, Drops.
 GTT. or GTT. QUIBUSD. *Guttis quibusdam*, With some drops.
 GUM. *Gummi*, Gum.
 GUTTAT. *Guttatim*, By drops.
 HOR. DECUB. *Horâ decubiti*, At bed-time.
 HOR. INTERN. *Horis intermediis*, At intermediate hours.

H. S. *Horâ somni*, At bed-time.
 INF. *Infunde*, Infuse.
 IND. *Indica*, Daily.
 INJ. ENEM. *Injiciatur enema*, Let a clyster be given.
 IN PULM. *In pulmento*, In gruel.
 JUL. *Julepus*, A julep.
 LAT. DOL. *Lateri dolenti*, To the pained side.
 LB. and LIB. *Libra*, A pound weight.
 LIB. LIB. *Libræ*, Pounds.
 LIQ. *Liquor*.
 M. *Misce*, Mix.
 MAC. *Macera*, Macerate.
 MAN. *Manipulus*, A handful.
 MAN. PRIM. *Manâ primo*, Early in the morning.
 MIC. PAN. *Mica panis*, Crumb of bread.
 MIN. *Minimum*, The 60th part of a drachm by measure.
 MITT. *Mitte*, Send.
 MITT. SANG. *Mittatur sanguis*, Let blood be drawn.
 MOD. PRÆSCRIPT. *Modo præscripto*, In the manner directed.
 MOR. SOL. *More solito*, In the usual manner.
 MUC. *Mucilago*, Mucilage.
 N. M. *Nux moschata*, Nutmeg.
 O. OCTARIUS, A pint.
 OL. *Oleum*, Oil.
 OL. LINI S. I. *Oleum lini sine igne*, Cold-drawn linseed oil.
 OMN. BID. *Omni biduo*, Every two days.
 OMN. BIH. *Omni bihorio*, Every two hours.
 OMN. HOR. *Omni horâ*, Every hour.
 OMN. MAN. *Omni manâ*, Every morning.
 OMN. NOCTE, Every night.
 OMN. QUADR. HOR. *Omni quadrante horæ*, Every quarter of an hour.
 O. O. O. *Oleum olivæ optimum*, Best olive oil.
 OV. *Ovum*, An egg.
 OX. *Oxymel*.
 OZ. *Uncia*, An ounce.
 P. *Pondere*, By weight, and *Parte*, A part.
 P. and PUG. *Pugillus*, A pugil.
 P. Æ. *Partes æquales*, Equal parts.
 PART. VIC. *Partitis vicibus*, In divided doses.
 PERACT. OP. EMET. *Peractâ operatione emetici*, The operation of the emetic being over.
 PIL. *Pilula*, A pill. PIL, or PILL. *Pilulæ*, Pills.
 POST. SING. SED. LIQ. *Post singulas sedes liquidas*, After every liquid evacuation.
 POT. *Potio*, A potion.
 P. P. *Pulvis patrum*, Jesuits' bark.
 P. RAT. ÆTAT. *Pro ratione ætatis*, According to the age.
 P. R. N. *Pro re natâ*, As occasion may be.
 PULV. *Pulvis*, A powder.
 Q. P. *Quantum placeat*, As much as may please.
 Q. S. *Quantum sufficit*, As much as is sufficient.
 Q. V. *Quantum volueris*, As much as you wish.
 QUOR. *Quorum*, Of which.
 RAD. *Radix*, Root.
 RAS. *Rasuræ*, Shavings.
 RECT. *Rectificatus*, Rectified.
 RED. or REDIG. IN PULV. *Redactus in pulverem*, or *Redigatur in pulverem*, Powdered, or Let it be powdered.
 REG. UMBIL. *Regio umbilici*, The umbilical region.
 REPET. *Repetatur*, Let it be repeated.
 S. *Signa*, Write, or Give directions.
 S. A. *Secundum artem*, According to art.
 SEM. *Semen*, Seed.
 SEMI-DR. *Semidrachma*, half a drachm.
 SEMI-H. *Semihora*, Half an hour.
 SERV. *Serva*, Keep, preserve.
 SESQUIH. *Sesquihora*, An hour and a half.
 SESUNC. *Sesuncia*, An ounce and a half.
 SI NON VAL. *Si non valeat*, If it does not answer.
 SI OP. SIT. *Si opus sit*, If there be need.

Si VIR. PERM. *Si vires permittant*, If the strength will permit.

SING. *Singularum*, Of each.

SOLV. *Solve*, Dissolve.

SP. and SPIR. *Spiritus*, Spirit.

Ss. *Semi*, One half.

St. *Stet*, Let it stand.

SUB FIN. COCT. *Sub finem coctionis*, Towards the end of the boiling.

SUM. *Sumat*, Let him take; also, *Summitates*, The tops.

S. V. *Spiritus vini*, Spirit of wine.

S. V. R. *Spiritus vini rectificatus*, Rectified spirit of wine.

S. V. T. *Spiritus vini tenuior*, Proof spirit of wine.

SYR. *Syrupus*, Syrup.

TEMP. DEXT. *Tempori dextro*, To the right temple.

T. O. *Tinctura opii*, Tincture of opium.

TR., TRA. and TINC. *Tinctura*, Tincture.

TRIT. *Tritura*, Triturate.

V. O. S. or VIR. OV. SOL. *Vitello ovi solutus*, Dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

V.S. *Venæsectio*, Venesection.

Z.Z. *Anciently myrrh*: now *sinsiber* or ginger.

℔. *Libra*, A pound. **℔b.** *Pounds*.

ʒ. *Uncia*, An ounce.

℥. *Fluiduncia*, A fluidounce.

ʒ. *Drachma*, A drachm.

℥. *Fluidrachma*, A fluidrachm.

ʒ. *Scrupulum*, A scruple.

℥. *Minimum*, A minim.

ss. *Semis*, or half; **iss.** *sesqui*, one and a half; **j.**, one; **ij.**, two; **ijj.**, three; **iv.**, four, &c. See Symbol.

The same system is not always followed in abbreviating. The subjoined will exhibit the usual mode:

R	<i>Infus. Colomb.</i>	f℥ss.
	<i>Tinct. Gent. Comp.</i>	f℥iii.
	<i>Syr. Cort. Aurant.</i>	f℥ii.
	<i>Tinct. Cops.</i>	f℥i. M.

Capt. coch. ij. p. r. n.

This, written at length, is as follows:

Recipe

Infusi Colombæ fluiduncias quinque cum semisse.

Tincturæ Gentianæ Compositæ fluidrachmas tres.

Syrupi Corticis Aurantium fluidrachmas duas.

Tincturæ Capeici fluidrachmam.

Misce.

Capiat cochlearia duo pro re natâ.

In the United States the directions are always written in English.

ABCÈS. *Abscess*—*a. Aigu*, see *Abscess*.

ABCÈS EN BOUTON DE CHEMISE. *Shirt-button or Shirtstud Abscess*. A deep-seated mammary abscess, following the septa of the breast, and appearing under the skin, so as eventually to give rise to one or more subcutaneous abscesses, without losing the original character of submammary supuration. A cavity exists between the integuments and the gland—another, larger, between the mamma and the chest—the two communicating by a passage, which is generally narrow—the whole having the exact appearance of a shirtstud.—*Vel-peau*.

ABCÈS CHAUD, see *Abscess*—*a. Chronique*, see *Abscess*—*a. par Congestion*, see *Abscess*—*a. Consécutif*, *Abscess*, metastatic—*a. Diathésique*, see *Abscess*—*a. Froid*, see *Abscess*—*a. Métastatique*, *Abscess*, metastatic—*a. Rétro-utérine*, see *Retro-uterine*—*a. Scrofuleux*, see *Abscess*—*a. Sou-dain*, see *Abscess*.

ABDO'MEN, gen. *Abdo'minis*, (from *abdere*, 'to conceal,' because it conceals the viscera; by some, fancifully presumed to be from *abdere*, 'to conceal,'

and *omentum*; 'the canal.' *Per m abdo* is formed *abdomen*, as from *lego, legumen*.) *Eltron*, *Hypogas-trion*, *Physcè*, *Hypocost'lium*, *Epis'chion*, *Lap'ara*, *Hypocho'ilion*, *Gaster*, *Arac'a*, *Mirach*, *Nedys*, *Neim'ra*, *Nei'ra*, *Abdu'men*, *Venter*, *Venter imus*, *Venter inf'mus*, *Alous*, *U'terus*, *The belly*, (Sc.) *Kyte*, *Penche*, (Prov.) *Baggie*, *Hag*, *Pook*, (F.) *Ventre*, *V. infé-rieur*, *Bas ventre*. The largest of the three splanchnic cavities, bounded, above, by the diaphragm; below, by the pelvis; behind, by the lumbar vertebrae; and at the sides and fore part, by muscular expansions. It is distinguished into three anterior regions, from above to below; viz. the epigastric, umbilical, and hypogastric, each of which is itself divided into three others, one middle, and two lateral: thus, the *epigastric region* comprises the *epigastrium* and *hypochondria*; the *umbilical*, the *umbilicus* and *flanks* or *lumbar regions*; and the *hypogastric*, the *hypogastrium* and *iliac regions*. None of these regions has its limits well defined. The chief viscera, contained in the cavity of the abdomen—*Cœ'lia*, *Cavum Abdom'inis*—are the stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, &c. It is lined by the peritoneum.

ABDOMEN. *PENDULOUS*, *Physconia*.

ABDOM'INAL, *Abdomina'lis*, *Ventra'lis*, *Ventral*. That which belongs to the Abdomen, as *abdominal muscles*, *abdominal viscera*, &c.

ABDOMINAL RING, *Inguinal ring*.

ABDOMINIS EXPLORATIO, *Abdominoseopia*.

ABDOMINOSCOPIA, *Gastroscop'ia*, *Laparo-scop'ia*, *Abdom'inis Explora'tio*. *Abdom'inoscopy*. A hybrid word, from *abdomen*, and *scoutus*, 'I view.' Examination of the lower belly as a means of diagnosis. See *Auscultation*.

ABDOM'INOUS, *Ventrio'sus*, *Ventro'sus*, (from *abdomen*), *Big-bellied*, *Big-paunched*, *Ventrip'o-tent*. Having a large abdomen.

ABDUCENS LABIORUM, *Levator anguli oris*.

ABDUCENTES, *Motor oculi externus*.

ABDUCTEUR, *Abductor*—*a. de l'œil*, *Rec-tus externus oculi*—*a. de l'oreille*, *Abductor auris*—*a. du gros orteil*, *Abductor pollicis pedis*—*a. du petit orteil*, *Abductor minimi digiti pedis*—*a. court du pouce*, *Abductor pollicis brevis*—*a. long du pouce*, *Abductor longus pollicis*.

ABDUCTION, *Abduc'tio*, (from *abducere*, 'to separate,' *ab* and *ducere*, 'to lead.') The movement which separates a limb or other part from the axis of the body.

The word has also been used synonymously with *Abrup'tio*, *Apag'ma*, *Apoclas'ma*, a fracture near the articular extremity of a bone, with separation of the fragments.

ABDUCTOR, gen. *Abducto'ris*, (F.) *Abducteur*. A muscle which moves certain parts by separating them from the axis of the body.

ABDUCTOR AURICULARIS, *Abductor auris*—*a. Indicis pedis*, *Prior indicis pedis*, *Posterior indicis pedis*—*a. Medii digiti pedis*, *Prior medii digiti pedis*—*a. Minimi digiti*, *Flexor parvus minimi digiti*—*a. Minimi digiti*, *Prior minimi digiti*—*a. Oculi*, *Rectus externus oculi*—*a. Pollicis manûs*, and *a. Brevis alter*, *Abductor pollicis brevis*.

ABDUCTOR AU'RIS, *Abductor auricula'ris*. (F.) *Abducteur de l'oreille*. A portion of the *posterior auris*, whose existence is not constant, which passes from the mastoid process to the concha.

ABDUCTOR IN'DICIS, *Semi-interos'seus in'dicis*. A muscle which arises from the os trapezium and metacarpal bone of the thumb, and is inserted into the first bone of the forefinger. Its use is to bring the forefinger towards the thumb.

ABDUCTOR LONGUS POLLICIS, *Abductor pollicis longus*.

ABDUCTOR MIN'IMI DIG'ITI, *Carpophalan'geus min'imi digiti*, *Exten'sor ter'tii interno'dii minimi digiti*—(Douglas.) *Hypoth'enar mi'nor metacar-peus*, (F.) *Carpophalampien du petit doigt*. See

duce febrile heat. Also, the washing by which medicines are separated from the extraneous matters mixed with them.

ABNORMAL, Abnormous.

ABNORMITY, Anomalia.

ABNORMOUS, *Abnor'mis*, *Enor'mis*, *Abnor'mal*, (F.) *Anormal*, (*ab*, and *norma*, 'rule.') Not conformable to rule; irregular.

ABOLIT'ION, *Aboli'tio*, destruction or suppression, (*ab*, and *luere* (?) 'to wash.') A word, often employed, especially by the French, to express the complete suspension of any symptom or function. *Abolition of the sight*, e.g. is the complete loss of sight.

ABOMA'SUS, *Aboma'sum*, *Enys'tron*, *Ventriculus intestinalis*, *Ren'net*, (So.) *Roddikin*, (F.) *Caillette*. The lowermost or fourth stomach of ruminating animals.

ABOMINATIO, Disgust.

ABONDANCE, see *Plethora*.

ABORSIO, Abortion.

ABORSUS, Abortion.

ABORTICIDIUM, Fœticide.

ABORTIF, Abortive.

ABORTIFACIENS, Abortive.

ABORTION, *Abor'tus*, *Abor'sus*, *Abor'sio*, *Dys'to'cia aborti'ea*, *Omoto'cia*, *Paracy'e'sis abor'tus*, *Amblo'sis*, *Amblo'ma*, *Amblos'mus*, *Ec'bolë*, *Embryotoc'ia*, *Diaph'thora*, *Ectro'sis*, *Examblo'ma*, *Examblo'sis*, *Ectros'mus*, *Apopal'sis*, *Apopal'sis*, *Apoph'thora*, *Phtho'ra*, *Convul'sio u'teri*, *Deperdi'tio*, (F.) *Avortement*, *Blessure*, Miscarriage; (from *ab* and *oriri*, 'to rise,' applied to that which has arisen out of season.) The expulsion of the fœtus before the seventh month of utero-gestation, or before it is *viable*. The causes of this accident are referable either to the mother, and particularly to the uterus; or to the fœtus and its dependencies. The causes, in the mother, may be:—extreme nervous susceptibility, great debility, plethora, faulty conformation, &c.; and it is frequently induced immediately by intense mental emotion, violent exercise, &c. The causes seated in the fœtus are its death, rupture of the membranes, &c. It most frequently occurs between the 8th and 12th weeks of gestation. The symptoms of abortion are:—uterine hemorrhage with or without flakes of decidua, with intermitting pain. When abortion has once taken place, it is extremely apt to recur in subsequent pregnancies about the same period. Some writers have called abortion, when it occurs prior to three months, *Efluxion*. The treatment must vary according to the constitution of the patient and the causes giving rise to it. In all cases, the horizontal posture and perfect quietude are indispensable.

ABORTION is likewise applied to the product of an untimely birth,—*Abor'tus*, *Abor'sus*, *Apoble'ma*, *Apob'ole*, *Ecble'ma*, *Amblothrid'ion*, *Ectro'ma*, *Fruc'tus immaturus*, *Abort'ment*, (F.) *Avorton*, *Acortin*.

TO ABORT, *Abori'ri*. To miscarry. (F.) *Avorter*.

ABORTIVE, *Aborti'veus*, *Ecbo'l'ius*, *Amblo'ticus*, *Amblothrid'ium*, *Ambol'icus*, *Phthor'ius*, *Apophthor'ius*, *Ectrot'icus*, *Abortifa'ciens*, *Acyte'rius*, *Erpel'lens*, *Phthiroc'tonus*, *Phthoroc'tonus*, *Ecbo'l'icus*, *Contractor u'teri*, *Accclera'tor Partûs*, *Partu'rient*, *Partu'ifa'cient*, *Ecbo'l'ic*. (F.) *Abortif*. A medicine to which is attributed the property of causing abortion. There is probably no direct agent of the kind. See *Ectrotic*.

ABORTMENT, Abortion.

ABORTUS, gen. *Abortûs*, Abortion.

ABOUCHEMENT, (*bouche*, 'mouth,') *Anastomosis*.

ABOULAZA, a tree of Madagascar, used, according to Flacourt, in the practice of the country, in diseases of the heart.

ABOUTISSEMENT, (*aboutir*, 'to come to an end,' from *bout* 'end,') Suppuration.

ABOYEUSES, (*aboyer*, 'to bark,') See *Convulsionnaire*.

ABRABAX, *Abra'caz*, *Abra'caz*, *Abra'caz*. A mystic term, expressing the number 365, to which the Cabalists attributed miraculous properties. A form of amulet.

ABRACADA'BRA, *Abra'cada'bra*, the name of a Syrian idol, according to Selden. This word, when pronounced and repeated in a certain form and a certain number of times, was supposed to have the power of curing fevers and preventing many diseases. It was figured on amulets and worn suspended around the neck.

A B R A C A D A B R A
B R A C A D A B R A
R A C A D A B R A
A C A D A B R A
C A D A B R A
A D A B R A
D A B R A
A B R A
B R A
R A
A

ABRACALAN, A cabalistic term to which the Jews attributed the same virtue as to the word ABRACADABRA.

ABRACAX, Abrabax.

ABRAHAM MAN. A name given, three centuries ago, to one who, for purposes of imposition, personated a 'Tom of Bedlam' or vagrant lunatic. To *sham Abraham* or *Abram* is now used for one who feigns sickness or infirmity of any kind.

ABRASADABRA, Abracadabra.

ABRASAX, Abrabax.

ABRASIO, gen. *Abrasio'nis*, Abrasion—a. Dentium, Odontotripsis.

ABRA'SION, *Abra'sio*, *Aposyr'ma*, *Apozys'mus*, (Prov.) *Fleck*, (from *abradere*, (*ab* and *radere*,) 'to rasp,') A superficial excoriation, with loss of substance, under the form of small *shreds*, in the mucous membranes of the intestines, — (F.) *Racclures des Boyaux*. Also, an ulceration of the skin, possessing similar characters. According to Vicq d'Azyr, the word has been used for the absorption of the molecules composing the various organs.

ABRATHAN, *Artemisia abrotanum*.

ABRAXAS, Abrabax.

ABRE, *Abrus precatorius*.

ABREVIATION, Abbreviation.

ABRICOT, (from *præcox*, 'precocious,') see *Prunus Armeniaca*—a. *Sauvage*, *Mammea Americana*.

ABRICOTIER, *Prunus Armeniaca*.

ABROSIA, (*a*, and *βρωσις*, 'food,') Abstinence.

ABROTANUM, (*αβροτανον*), *Artemisia abrotanum*—a. *Cathsum*, *Artemisia abrotanum*—a. *Mas*, *Artemisia abrotanum*.

ABROTONUM, *Artemisia abrotanum*.

ABROTONITES, (*αβροτονιτης*), (*oivos*, 'wine,' understood.) Wine impregnated with *Artemisia abrotanum* or Southernwood.

ABROTONUM, (*αβροτονον*), *Artemisia abrotanum*.

ABRUPTIO, (*ab* and *rumpere*, *ruptum*, 'to break,') see Abduction.

A'BRUS PRECATORIUS, (from *αβρος*, 'elegant,') *Liquorice Bush*, *Red Bean*, *Love pea*, (F.) *Abre*, *Liane à réglisse*. A small ornamental shrub, found from Florida to Brazil, as well as in Egypt and the West Indies; *Nat. Ord.* Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monadelphia Enneandria; having beautiful scarlet seeds with a black spot. The roots and leaves are sweet mucilaginous demulcents. The seeds of the American kind are considered to

be purgative and poisonous. They are employed to form rosaries, and hence called, in mockery, *Jumble beads*.

ABS, as a prefix, see A.

AB'SCESS, (from *abscedo*, (*abs*, and *cedere*), 'I depart,' or 'separate from.') *Abscessus*, *Abscessio*, *Aphiste'is*, *Apostema*, dim. *Apostemat'ion*, *Eccyema*, *Eccyema'is*, *Recessus*, *Abscess'ion*, *Apostem*, *Impos'thume*, *Impos'tem*, *Gath'ering*, *Ri'sing*; (Old Eng.) *Apostemacion*, *Apost'hume*. (Sc.) *Hat-teel*, (Prov.) *Coul*, *Numpost*, *Postime*, *Addle*. (F.) *Abscès*, *Depôt*. A collection of pus in a cavity, the result of a morbid process. See Pyogenia, and Suppuration.

The French have various distinctive terms for Abscesses. *Abscès chaud*, *aigu*, *soudain*, is one which follows violent inflammation. *Abscès froid*, *chronique*, *scrofuloux*, *Cold*, *chronic*, or *scrofulous abscess*, one which is the result of chronic or scrofulous inflammation. *Abscès par Congestion*, *A. diathésique*, a symptomatic abscess; one which occurs in a part at a distance from the inflammation by which it is occasioned: e.g. a *lumbar abscess*; in which the inflammation may be in the lumbar vertebrae, whilst the pus exhibits itself at the groin.

ABCESS, ALVEOLAR, Parulis—a. Cold, see Abscess.

ABCESS, METASTAT'IC, *Abscessus metastat'icus*, (F.) *Abscès métastatique*, *A. consécutif*, an abscess which forms suddenly, and sometimes without any precursory signs of inflammation, in a part of the body remote from one in a state of suppuration, and without presenting a sufficient reason for its development in the place which it occupies. It is a consequence of phlebitis.

ABCESS, PERFORATING, OF THE LUNG, see Lung, perforating abscess of the—a. Perilaryngeal, see Perilaryngitis—a. Psora, Lumbar abscess—a. Retropharyngeal, see Retropharyngeal—a. Shirtstud, *Abscès en bouton de chemise*.

ABCESSION, Abscess.

ABCESSUS, Abscess—a. Capitis Sanguineus Neonatorum, Cephalæmatoma—a. Cerebri, Encephalopyosis—a. Gangrænescentes, Anthrax—a. Gangrænosus, Anthrax—a. Lacteus, Mastodynia apostematosa—a. Lumborum, Lumbar abscess—a. Mammarie, Mastodynia apostematosa—a. Metastaticus, Abscess, metastatic—a. Nucleatus, Furunculus—a. Oculi, Hypopyon—a. Pectoris, Empyema—a. Pulmonum, Pneumapostema—a. Renalis, Nephropostasis—a. Spirituosus, Aneurism—a. Thoracis, Empyema—a. Urinosus, Urapostema.

ABSCISIO, Abscission.

ABSCISSIO, Abscission—a. Præputii, Circumcision.

ABSCIS'SION, *Abscis'io*, *Abscis'io*, (from *abscondere* or *abscindere*, 'to cut off,') *Apoc'opt*, *Apothrau'sis*, *Diac'opt*. Excoision or extirpation of a part, especially of a soft part. Fracture or injury of soft parts, with loss of substance. Diminution, or loss of voice. Sudden and premature termination of a disease.

ABSCONSIO, (*abs*, and *condere*, 'to hide,') Sinus.

ABSENCE DU BRUIT RESPIRATOIRE, see Murmur, respiratory.

ABSINTHE, see Artemisia absinthium.

ABSINTHITES, (*αψιθιτης*), *Apsinthi'tes*, Wine impregnated with Absinthium or Wormwood.

ABSINTHIUM. (Ph. U. S.), (*αψιθιον*), *Artemisia absinthium*—a. Marinum, *Artemisia maritima*—a. Maritimum, *Artemisia maritima*—a. Ponticum, *Artemisia pontica*—a. Romanum, *Artemisia pontica*—a. Santonicum, *Artemisia santonica*—a. Vulgare, *Artemisia absinthium*.

ABSORBANT, Absorbent.

ABSOR'BENT, *Absor'bent*, (from *absorbere* (*ab*

and *sorbere*), 'to drink, to suck up.') (F.) *Absorbant*. That which absorbs.

A medicine used for absorbing acidity in the stomach and bowels, as magnesia, chalk, &c. *Inver'tens*, *Resor'bens*, *Sat'urans*, *Præcip'itans*.

Also, any substance, such as cobweb, sponge, &c., which, when applied to a bleeding surface, retains the blood, and forms with it a solid and adhesive compound, which arrests the hemorrhage.

ABSORBENT SYSTEM is the collection of vessels, *Vasa absorben'tia* seu *resorben'tia*, and glands, which concur in the exercise of absorption.

ABSORPTIO, Absorption—a. Sanguinis, Hæmorrhophesis.

ABSORP'TION, (same etymon as Absorbent), *Absorp'tio*, *Resorp'tio*, *Inhala'tio*, *Imbibit'io*, *Anar'rhopê*, *Anar'rhophe'sis*, *Catapino'sis*, *Rhæbde'sis*, *Catarrhophe'sis*, *Catar'rhopê*. The function of absorbent vessels, by virtue of which they take up substances from without or within the body. Two great divisions have been made of this function.

1. *External absorption*, or the *absorption of composition*, which obtains, from without the organs, the materials intended for their composition; and, 2. *Internal absorption*, or the *absorption of decomposition*, which takes up from the organs the materials that have to be replaced.

By *external absorption* is meant not only that which takes place at the external surface of the body, but also that of the mucous membranes of the digestive and respiratory passages. Hence, again, the division of external absorption into *cutaneous*—*resorp'tio cuta'nea* seu *cut'is*, *inhala'tio cut'is*,—*intest'inal* or *digestive*, and *pulmonary* or *respiratory*.

Internal absorption is also subdivided into, 1. *Molecular* or *interstit'ial*, *nu'tritive*, *organ'ic*, or *decompo'sing*, which takes up from each organ the materials that constitute it, so that the decomposition is always in equilibrio with the deposition. 2. *The absorption of excrementit'ial secreted fluids*, such as the fluid of serous membranes, synovia, &c. As these are constantly exhaled on surfaces which have no external outlet, they would augment indefinitely if absorption did not remove them in the same proportion as that in which they are deposited. 3. *The absorption of a part of the excrementit'ial secreted fluids*, as they pass over the excretory passages.

The great agents of external absorption are the veins and chyliiferous vessels; of internal absorption, probably the lymphatics. In the chyliiferous vessels and lymphatics the fluid is always found to possess the same general properties. In them, therefore, an action of elaboration or selection must have taken place. The veins, on the other hand, seem to exert no selection. Any fluid, possessing the necessary tenuity, passes through the coats of the vessel readily by imbibition, and proceeds along with the torrent of the circulation. Watery fluids in this manner enter the blood when they are taken into the stomach. Substances that require digestion, on the other hand, may pass through the chyliiferous vessels and thoracic duct.

ABSORPTION OF COMPOSITION, see Absorption—a. Cutaneous, see Absorption—a. of Decomposition, see Absorption—a. Digestive, see Absorption—a. of Excrementit'ial Secreted Fluids, see Absorption—a. External, see Absorption—a. Internal, see Absorption—a. Interstitial, see Absorption—a. Intestinal, see Absorption—a. Molecular, see Absorption—a. Nutritive, see Absorption—a. Organic, see Absorption—a. Pulmonary, see Absorption—a. of Excrementit'ial Secreted Fluids, see Absorption—a. Respiratory, see Absorption.

ABSTÈME, Abstemious.

ABSTEMIOUS, *Abste'mius*, *Ασ'νιος*, (from *abs* and *temetum*, 'wine.') (F.) *Abstème*. Used by the ancient writers, as well as by the French, in the

sense only of its roots; one who abstains from wine or fermented liquors in general.

ABSTERGENTIA, (*abs* and *tergere*, *terrum*, 'to clean,') Detergents.

ABSTERSIVA, Detergents.

ABSTERSORIA, Detergents.

AB'STINENCE, *Abstinencia*, (from *abs* and *tinere*, 'to hold,') *Abrosia*, *Asitia*, *Liman'chia*, Fasting. Privation, usually voluntary, as when we speak of abstinence from pleasure, abstinence from drink, &c. It is more particularly used to signify voluntary privation of certain articles of food. Fasting is a useful remedial agent in certain diseases, particularly in those of an inflammatory character.

AB'SUS, a kind of cassia, *O. Abusus*, which grows in Egypt and in India, the seeds of which, pulverized and mixed with powdered sugar, have been employed in form of a dry collyrium, in the endemic ophthalmia of Egypt.

ABU'LLIA, (*αβουλια*, from *α*, and *βουλη*, 'will,') Loss of the will, or of volition.

ABU'LICUS. One who has lost the power of will or of volition.

ABUS DE SOI-MÊME, ('abuse of one's self,') Masturbation.

ABUTA (a Guiana name), *Pareira brava*.

ABU'TILON AVICEN'NÆ, *A. Cordatum*, *Sida Abutilon*, *Indian* or *Yellow Mallow*, *Velvet leaf*; *Order*, Malvaceæ, (*α*, 'privative,' *βου*, 'an ox,' and *ρῆς*, 'diarrhoea,' that is 'a remedy for the diarrhoea of cattle,') is naturalized, and common in most parts of the United States. It resembles common mallow in its properties, being mucilaginous and demulcent.

ABVACUA'TIO, (from *ab*, and *vacuare*, *vacuatum*, 'to empty,') An excessive or colliquative evacuation of any kind.

AC, as a prefix, same as **Ad**.

ACACIA (Ph. U. S.), *Acaciæ gummi*—a. *Catechu*, *Catechu*—a. *False*, *Robinia pseudo-acacia*—a. *Germanica*, see *Prunus spinosa*—a. *Giraffe*, see *Acaciæ gummi*—a. *Horrida*, see *Acaciæ gummi*—a. *Indica*, *Tamarindus*—a. *Nilotica*, see *Acaciæ gummi*—a. *Nostræ*, see *Prunus spinosa*—a. *Senegal*, see *Senegal*, gum—*a. Vera*, see *Acaciæ gummi*—a. *Zeylonica*, *Hæmatoxylin Campechianum*.

ACA'CLE GUM'MI, *Aca'cia*, *G. Aca'cia Arab'ica*, *G. Mimo'sæ*, *G. Arab'icum*, *G. Acanth'inum*, *G. Leu'cum*, *G. Theba'icum*, *G. Serapio'nis*, *G. Lemac*, *G. Sen'ega* or *Sen'eca*, (see *Senegal*, gum), *Gum Ar'abic*. (F.) *Gomme Arabique*. The gum of the tree *Aca'cia* seu *Mimo'sa Nilot'ica*, *Aca'cia ve'ra*, *Spī'na Egypti'aca*, of Upper Egypt, *Nat. Ord.* Mimoseæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polygamia Monœcia, (from *ακ*, 'a point,' so called in consequence of the spines.) It is in irregular pieces, colourless, or of a pale yellow colour, hard, brittle, of a shining fracture, transparent, soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol, s. g. 1.4317.

It is mucilaginous; but is rarely used, except in pharmacy. Sometimes it is administered alone as a demulcent.

Acacia Hor'rida and *A. Giraf'fæ*, of South Africa, yield a good gum.

ACAJOU, (of Indian origin) *Anacardium occidentale*.

ACAJUBA OFFICINALIS, *Anacardium occidentale*.

ACALYPHA BETULI'NA, (*α*, 'privative,' *καλος*, 'beautiful,' and *ἀπρ*, 'touch,' 'disagreeable to the touch,') *Cau'da fel'is agrestis*, is employed by the natives of India as a stomachic and in cholera. It is given in the form of infusion of the leaves.

ACALYPHA HISPIDA, *Caturus spiciflorus*.

ACALYPHA IN'DICA, *Cupameni*, *Order* Euphorbiacæ. A common annual in the gardens of India. An infusion of the root, and a decoction of the leaves are cathartic.

ACALYPHA VIRGIN'ICA. *Three-seeded mer'cury*,

indigenous, flowering in August, is said to have expectorant and diuretic properties.

ACAM'ATUS, (*α*, and *καμνω*, 'I labour,') This word has been sometimes used for a good constitution of the body. According to Galen, it means that position in which a limb is intermediate between flexion and extension; a position which may be long maintained without fatigue.

ACAMP'SIA, (*ακαμψια*, from *α*, and *καμψις*, 'flexion,') *Contractura*.

ACANOS, (*ακανος*, 'a prickle,') *Onopordium acanthium*—a. *Spina*, *Onopordium acanthium*.

ACANTHA, (*ακανθα*, 'a spine or thorn,') *Vertebral column*. Also, *Spinous process* of a vertebra.

ACANTHAB'OLUS, *Acan'thulus*, *Acanthyn'ola*, *Volac'ta*, (*ακανθα*, 'a spine,' and *βαλλω*, 'I cast out,') A kind of forcep. for removing extraneous substances from wounds.

ACANTHALZUCA, *Echinops*.

ACANTHAVOLA, *Acanthabolus*.

ACANTHE FAUSSE, *Heraclium spondylium*.

ACANTHIA LEQTULARIA, *Cimex lectularius*.

ACANTHIUM, *Onopordium acanthium*.

ACANTHULUS, *Acanthabolus*.

ACANTHUS MOL'LIS, (*ακανθος*, (from *ακανθα*, 'a spine or thorn,') *Melampyrl'ium*, *Bran'ca urei'na* seu *ve'ra*, *Brankur'sine*, *Bear's Breech*, (F.) *Pied d'ours*. This plant is mucilaginous like *Althæa*, and is used as a demulcent.

ACAPATLI, *Piper longum*.

ACAR'DIA, (*α*, and *καρδια*, 'the heart,') The state of a fetus without a heart.

ACARDIOHÆ'MIA. (F.) *Acardiohémie*, (*α*, *καρδια*, 'heart,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') Want of blood in the heart.

ACARDIONER'VIA, (F.) *Acardionervie*: (*α*, *καρδια*, 'heart,' and *νευρον*, 'nerve,') Want of nervous action in the heart as indicated by the sounds ceasing to be audible.

ACARDIOTROPHIA, (*τροφη*, 'nourishment,') Heart, atrophy of the.

ACARE, *Acarus*.

ACARICIDE, (*acarus*, and *cædere*, 'to kill,') A destroyer of acari,—as of the *acarus scabiei*.

ACARICO'BA. The Brazilian name for *Hydrocotyl'le umbellatum*, used by the Indians as an aromatic, alexipharmic, and emetic.

ACARON, (*ακαρς*, 'small, short,') *Myrica gale*.

ACARP'Æ, (*α*, and *καρπος*, 'fruit,') A division of the family of cutaneous diseases by Fuchs, in which there is no "fruit," (Germ. *Frucht*,) or production from the cutaneous surface—tubercles, vesicles or pustules. *Lentigo*, *Chloasma*, *Argyria*, and *Pityriasis* belong to it.

AC'ARUS, (*α*, and *καρς*, 'divisible,') (F.) *Acare*. A minute insect, one species of which has been noticed, by several observers, in the itch. The *Acarus Scabiei*, see *Psora*.

ACARUS CIRO, see *Psora*—a. *Comedonum*, *Acarus Folliculorum*.

AC'ARUS CROS'SEI, *Crosse mite*. An insect supposed by Mr. Crosse, of England, to have been developed in a solution of silicate of potassa when submitted to slow galvanic action, for the purpose of obtaining crystals of silica. It did not, however, prove to be a new formation.

ACARUS FOLLICULO'RUM, *A. Comedonum*, *Entozoon* seu *Demodex* seu *Simo'nea* seu *Steatozo'on folliculo'rum*, *Macroga'ster platypus*. An articulated animalcule, discovered in the sebaceous substance of the cutaneous follicles. According to Professor Owen, it belongs to the *Arachnida*.

ACARUS SCABIEI, *Acarus*, see *Psora*.

ACATALEPSIA, (*ακαταληψια*, from *α*, *καταλαμβάνω*, 'I comprehend,') Uncertainty in diagnosis. Its opposite is *Catalepsia*.

ACATALIS, see *Juniperus communis*.

ACATAP'OSIS, (a, and *καταποσις*, 'deglutition.') Incapacity of swallowing. Vogel has given this name to difficulty of deglutition.

ACATASTAT'IC, *Acatastat'icus*, (a, and *καταστατικός*, 'to determine.') An epithet given to fevers, &c., when irregular in their periods or symptoms.

ACATERA, see *Juniperus communis*.

ACATHAR'SIA, (a, and *καθάρσις*, 'I purge;') *Sordes*, Impurities. Omission of a purgative.

ACATSJAVALLI, a Malabar plant, which is astringent and aromatic. A bath of it is used in that country in cases of hemierania. It is supposed to be the *Cassytha filiformis* of Linnaeus.

ACAWERIA, *Ophioxylum serpentinum*.

ACCABLEMENT, Torpor.

ACCÉLÉRATEUR DE L'URINE, (ac, and *celer*, 'quick;') Accelerator urine.

ACCELERATOR PARTUS, Abortive.

ACCELERATOR URI'NÆ, *Bulbocavernosus*, *Bulbo-urétral*—(Ch.), *Ejaculator Sem'inis*, *Bulbo-syndesmo-cavernosus*. (F.) *Accélérateur de l'urine* *Bulbo-cavernosus*, *Ano-cavernosus*. A muscle of the penis, which arises, fleshy, from the sphincter ani and membranous part of the urethra, and tendinous, from the crus and beginning of the corpus cavernosum penis. In its course it forms a thin, fleshy layer, the inferior fibres of which run more transversely than the superior, which descend in an oblique direction; the muscles of both sides completely enclosing the bulb of the urethra. It is inserted into its fellow by a tendinous line running longitudinally on the middle of the bulb. Its use is to propel the urine or semen forwards.

ACC'ENT, *So'nus vo'cis*, (ad and *canere*, *cantum*, 'to sing;') Inflection or modification of the voice, which consists in raising or dropping it on certain syllables.

The accent exhibits various alterations in disease.

ACCÈS, Accession, Attack, Paroxysm.

ACCESS, Accession, Attack, Paroxysm.

ACCES'SION, *Acces'sio*, (from *accedo*, *accessum*, (ac, and *cedere*,) 'to approach;') The invasion, approach, or commencement of a disease.

ACCESSOIRE, Accessory—a. *du long Fléchisseur commun des orteils*; see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans* (accessorius)—a. *de l'Obturator interne*, *Ischiotrochanterianus*—a. *du Pied d'Hippocrampe*; see *Cornu ammonis*—a. *du Sacro-lombaire*; see *Sacrolumbalis*.

ACCESSORIUS, Accessory—a. *Flexor Longus Digitorum Pedis*; see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans* (accessorius)—a. *Pedis hippocampi*;—see *Cornu ammonis*.

ACCESSORY, *Accesso'rius*, (F.) *Accessoire*, *Annexe*. A consequence or dependence on any thing; as *accessory ligament, muscle, nerve*, &c.

ACCESSORY OF THE PAROTID is a name given by Haller to a small gland, which accompanies the parotid duct, and is commonly a mere prolongation of the parotid itself. See *Parotid*.

ACCESSORY SCI'ENCES TO MED'ICINE are those which do not relate directly to the science of man in a state of health or disease; as *physics, chemistry*, &c.

ACCESSORY OF THE PAR VAGUM, Spinal nerve.

The term *accessory* is also given to several muscles.

ACCESSUS, Coition.

ACCIDENS, (from *accidere*, (ac, and *cadere*,) 'to happen;') Symptoma—a. *Consecutifs*, *Consecutive phenomena*.

ACCIDENT, *Ac'cidens*. A casualty; an unforeseen event. The French—like older English writers—use the term in nearly the same sense as *symptom*. It means also an unexpected symptom.

ACCIDENT'AL, *Adventit'ious*. That which happens unexpectedly.

The French give the name *Tissus accidentels* to those adventitious textures, that are the result of a morbid process.

ACCIP'ITER, *Hi'erax*, 'the hawk, (from *accipere*,—ac, and *cipio*, 'to take;') *Menecratis* *Accip'iter*, (F.) *Epervier*. A bandage applied over the nose, so called from its likeness to the claw of a hawk.

ACCLIMATED, *Accli'matised*, *Clima'ti assue'tus*, (ac, and *clima*, 'climate;') A word of modern introduction from the French, which means 'accustomed to a climate.'

ACCLIMATATION, Acclimation.

ACCLIMATEMENT, Acclimation.

ACCLIMA'TION, *Acclima'tio*, *Clima'tion*, *Seas'oning*. (F.) *Acclimatement*, *Acclimation*, *Acclimatisation*. The act of becoming acclimated or accustomed to a climate.

The constitution of a person, who goes to live in another and a very different climate, usually experiences changes, which are frequently of an unfavourable character, and the study of which is of considerable importance in medicine.

ACCLIMATISATION, Acclimation.

ACCLIMATISED, Acclimated.

ACCOMPAGNEMENT DE LA CATARACTE, Accompaniment of the cataract.

ACCOMPANIMENT, *Adjunctio*. (F.) *Accompagnement*, (*compagnon*, 'an associate;') That which is joined to any thing.

Accompaniment to the cataract, (F.) *Accompagnement de la cataracte*, is a whitish, viscid substance, which sometimes surrounds the opaque crystalline lens, and remains after the operation for cataract, causing a secondary cataract.

ACCOUCHEE, (ac, and *couche*, 'a bed;') Puerpera.

ACCOUCHEMENT, Parturition—a. *Laborious*, *Dystocia*—a. *contre Nature*, see *Presentation*, *preternatural*—a. *Laborieux*, *Laborious labour*,—a. *Provoqué*, see *Parturition*.

ACCOUCHEUR, (F.) *Adju'tor Par'tus*, *Obstet'ricans*, *Obstetric'ius*, *Mai'en'ter*, *Mai'en'tes*. He who practices the art of midwifery. A physician *Accoucheur*, a Surgeon *Accoucheur*, a *Maid-midwife*, &c.

ACCOUCHEUSE, Midwife.

ACCOUPLEMENT, (ac, and *coupler*, 'to couple;') Coition.

ACCOUSTOMANCE, (ac, and *coutume*, 'custom;') Habit.

ACCRETION, *Accre'tio*, (ac, and *erescere*, 'to increase;') Augmentation; (F.) *Accroissement*; also, increase by juxtaposition.

ACCROISSEMENT, (ac, and *croissance*, 'growth;') Accretion, Increase.

ACCU'BITUS, (from *accubo*, (ac, and *cubo*, 'I lie;') 'I lie by the side of;') Of old, the lying of a person with another, as where a young person was placed in bed with an old one, or a healthy person along with one that was sick.

ACCUSATIO, (ac, and *causa*, 'cause;') Indication.

ACE'DIA, (*ακεία*, and *ακεία*,) (a, and *κηδος*, 'care;') *Incu'ria*. Want of care, neglect. Also, fatigue.

ACELLA, Axilla.

ACEOGNOSIA, (*ακτομαι*, 'I cure; and *γνωσις*, 'knowledge;') Pharmacognosia.

ACEOLOGIA, (*ακτομαι*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse;') *Materia Medica*.

ACÉPHALE, Acephalous.

ACEPHALHÆMIA, (F.) *Acephalhémie*, (*acephalo*, and *αίμα*, 'blood;') Want of blood in the encephalon.

ACEPHALIA, see Acephalous.

ACÉPHALIE, see Acephalous.

ACEPH'ALO, (from *a*, privative, and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') in composition, devoid of head.

ACEPHALOBRA'CHUS, (*acephalo*, and *βραχιον*, 'arm,') A foetus without head or arms.

ACEPHALOCAR'DIA, (*acephalo*, and *καρδια*, 'heart,') Monstrosity in which there is absence of head and heart.

ACEPHALOCHIRUS, (*acephalo*, and *χειρ*, 'hand,') A foetus without head or hands.

ACEPH'ALOCYST, *Acephalocystis*, (F.) *Acēphalocyste*, (*acephalo*, and *κυστις*, 'bladder,') A hydatiform vesicle, without head or visible organs, ranked amongst the Entozoa, although possessed of few animated characteristics. In no organ of the body are acephalocysts so frequently found as in the liver. Generally it is the 'multiple acephalocyst,' *A. socialis* seu *prolifera*, which is met with. At times, however, it is the 'solitary acephalocyst,' *A. eremita* seu *sterilis*.

The *acephalocystis endogena* has a firm coat, and is composed of different layers, which have numbers of smaller hydatids within them, and are thrown off from the interior of the parent cyst. This species has hence been termed *endogena*, to distinguish it from the *A. exogena* of ruminant animals, in which the young vesicles are developed from the exterior of the parent vesicles.—See Hydatid.

ACEPHALOGAS'TER, *Athoracephalus*, (*acephalo*, and *γαστρ*, 'the belly,') A name given to monsters devoid of head, chest, and abdomen; or to those which have an abdomen, but no chest or head.

ACEPHALOP'ODUS, (*acephalo*, and *πους*, gen. *ποδος*, 'foot,') A monster devoid of head and feet. The condition is called *Acephalopodia*.

ACEPHALORA'CHIA, (*acephalo*, and *ραχίς*, 'spine,') Monstrosity in which there is absence of head and spine.

ACEPHALOSTOMA, (from *acephalo*, and *στομα*, 'mouth,') An acephalous foetus, at the upper part of which there is an opening resembling a mouth.

ACEPHALOTHORA'CIA, (*acephalo*, and *θωραξ*, gen. *θωρακος*, 'thorax,') Monstrosity in which there is absence of head and chest.

ACEPHALOTHORUS, (*acephalo*, and *θωραξ*, 'chest,') *Apectocephalus*. A monster devoid of head or chest.

ACEPH'ALUS, (*ακεφαλος*, from *a*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') (F.) *Acēphale*. A monster born devoid of head. The condition is called *Acephalia*. (F.) *Acēphalie*.

ACER, gen. *A'ceris*, *Acerid*.

ACER PALMIFOLIUM, (*acer*, 'the maple,') *A. Saccharinum*.

ACER PENNSYLVANICUM, *Striped Ma'ple*, *Striped Dogwood*. A decoction of the bark has been used internally and externally in cutaneous affections; and a decoction of the leaves and twigs is said to relieve nausea and vomiting.

ACER RUBRUM, *Red Ma'ple*; Indigenous. The inner bark is a mild astringent. The Indians use a decoction of it for sore eyes.

ACER SACCHARINUM, *A. palmifolium*, *Ma'ple*, *Sugar Maple*. (F.) *Érable*; *Ord.*, *Aceraceæ*. This tree contains a large amount of sweet sap, whence a considerable quantity of sugar may be extracted. When purified, this sugar can scarcely be distinguished from that obtained from the cane.—See *Saccharum*.

ACERATES LONGIFOLIA, *Long-leaved green Milkweed*; *Order*, *Asclepiadaceæ*; indigenous, flowering in June and July; has the properties of the order. See *Asclepias*.

ACERATOSIS, (*a*, privative, and *κερας*, gen. *κερατις*, 'horn,') Defective development of the corneous tissue.

ACERB', *Acerbus*, *Stryphnos*, (from *acer*, 'sharp,') A savour, or taste, compounded of the

acid, bitter, and astringent; such as is met with in unripe fruits, &c.

ACER'CUS, (*a*, privative, and *κερκος*, 'a tail,') A monster devoid of tail.

ACERIDES, *Acerodes*, (*a*, priv., and *κερος*, 'wax,') Plasters devoid of wax.

ACERODES, *Acerides*.

ACERO'SUS, *Achyrodes*, (*αχυρον*, 'chaff,') *Pityri'nus*, *Furfura'ceous*. An epithet used by Hippocrates for the coarsest bread, made of flour not separated from the chaff.

ACERVULUS CEREBRI, (dim. of *acervus*, 'a heap,') See Pineal Gland—a. *Glandula Pinealis*, see Pineal Gland.

ACES'CENCY, *Acescen'tia*, [*acescere*, 'to grow sour,'] (*akis*, 'a point,'] *acer*, 'sharp,'] A disposition to acidity. The humourists believed that the animal humours are susceptible of this change.

ACESIA (*akis*), *Cure*.

ACESINOSUS (*akisinosos*), *Curative*.

ACESIS (*akis*), *Curation*, *Cure*, *Medicament*.

ACESMA gen. *Acema'tis*, (*ακσμα*), *Medicament*.

ACESMIUS (*akismios*), *Curable*.

ACESMUS (*akismos*), *Cure*.

ACESODYNES, (*akis*, 'cure,' and *οδυνη*, 'pain,') *Anodyne*.

ACESOPHORUS, (*akis*, 'cure,' and *φερω*, 'I carry,') *Curative*.

ACESTER (*akisētr*), *Physician*.

ACESTIS, *Medicament*.

ACESTOR, *Physician*.

ACESTORIA (*akisētopia*), *Medicine*.

ACESTORIS (*akisētopis*), *Midwife*.

ACESTOS (*akisētos*), *Curable*.

ACESTRA (*akisētra*), *Needle*.

ACESTRIA (*akisētria*), *Midwife*.

ACESTRIS (*akisētris*), *Midwife*.

ACESTRUM (*akisētron*), *Medicament*.

ACETA MEDICATA, *Acetia*.

ACETABULA UTERINA, (pl. of *acetabulum*,) *Cotyledons*.

ACETABULUM, (F.) *Acētabule* (from *acetum*, because it resembles the old vinegar vessel *oxyboph'ion*.) A measure capable of containing the eighth part of a modern pint.—Athenæus. Galen. See *Cotylid*. According to Castelli, the lobes or cotyledons of the placenta of ruminating animals have been so called *acetabula*.

ACETABULUM, *Cotyle*, see *Cotylid*—a. *Humeri*, see *Glenoid*—a. *Marinum*, *Umbilicus marinus*.

ACETA'RIA, (from *acetum*.) A salad or pickle.

ACETAS, *Acetate*.

AC'ETATE, *Acē'tas*. (F.) *Acē'tote*. A salt formed by the union of the acetic acid with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base. The acetates chiefly used in medicine are the acetates of ammonia, lead, potash, and zinc.

ACE'TICA, *Acē'ta Medica'ta*. (F.) *Vinaigres Médicinaux*. Pharmaceutical preparations of vinegar.

ACETICUM AC'IDUM, *Acidum Acē'ticum fortius* seu *for'te* seu *pu'rū* seu *glacia'lē*, *Acē'tum radica'lē*, *Ox'us*, *Acē'tic Acid*, *Strong Acē'tous Acid*, *Acidum Aceto'sum for'te*, *Rad'ical Vin'egar*, *Spir'itus Ven'eris*, and *Spirit of Verdigris*, when made from verdigris. Concentrated acetic acid, prepared by decomposing an acetate and receiving the acetic acid by distillation, has a very pungent and grateful odour, and an acid and acrid taste. Its s. g. is about 1.046, and it is very volatile.

It is stimulant, rubefacient, and escharotic, and is applied to the nostrils in syncope, asphyxia, headache, &c. It destroys warts.

An Aromatic Spir'it of Vin'egar, *Ac'idum Acē'ticum Camphora'tum*, *A. aceto'sum camphora't*

tum, is formed of this strong acid, f 3x; Camphor, 3j; Alcohol, f 3j.

A strong Acetic Acid was ordered by the London pharmacopœia, prepared from wood. It was called *Vinegar of wood*, *Improved distilled Vinegar*, *Pyroligneous Acid*, *Acetum Ligno'rum*, and its strength was such, that 87 gr. of crystallized subcarbonate of soda should saturate 100 grains of the acid.

Ac'idum Aceticum Dilu'tum, *A. A. ten'u'd seu deb'il'ius*, *Acetum destilla'tum*, *Acidum aceticum*, *Acidum Aceto'sum destilla'tum*, *Distill'd vin'egar*, (F.) *Acide Acétique faible*, *Vinaigre distillé*, is prepared by distilling vinegar, until seven-eighths have passed over. An *Acidum aceticum dilutum*, *Diluted acetic acid*, is made by mixing a pint of the strong acetic acid with seven pints of distilled water.—Ph. U. S. Its properties are like those of vinegar.

ACETICUM MARTIALE, Ferri Acetas.

ACÉTOLAT, (F.) (from *acetum*.) A liquid medicine resulting from the distillation of vinegar on one or more aromatic vegetable substances, and which are formed of vinegar and essential oils, or other volatile principles.

ACÉTOLATURE. A tincture formed by digesting a vegetable substance or substances in vinegar.

ACÉTOLÉ, *Oxololé*. A medicine, formed of distilled vinegar and medicinal principles dissolved in it.

ACÉTOMEL, Oxymel.

AC'ETONE, *Ac'eton*, (from *acetate*.) *Spir'itus pyro'aceticus ligno'sus*, *Pyro'acetic spirit*, *Pyro'acetic E'ther*, *Mesit'ic Al'cohol*, *Bihi'drate of Mesit'ylene*, (F.) *Acetone*; erroneously called *Naph'tha* and *Wood Naphtha*. By others, however, the terms are applied to *Pyroxylic Spirit*. A limpid, colourless liquid, having a peculiarly penetrating and slightly empyreumatic odour. Its density in the liquid state, is almost the same as that of alcohol, 0.7921. Its taste is disagreeable, and analogous to that of peppermint. It is miscible in all proportions with water, alcohol, and ether. It may be prepared by distilling a mixture of two parts of crystallized acetate of lead and one part of quicklime in a salt-glaze jar (gray-beard,) the lower part of the jar being coated with fire-clay; and a bent glass tube, half an inch in diameter, adapted to the mouth by a cork, so as to form a distillatory apparatus. The jar is supported on the mouth of a small furnace, by which the lower part only is heated to redness, and the vapours are conducted into a Liebig's condenser. The product is repeatedly redistilled from quicklime, until its boiling point is constant at 132°.

It was brought forward as a remedy in phthisis pulmonalis; but evidently with unfounded pretensions. It is an excitant, and may be serviceable in chronic bronchitis. The dose is ten to forty drops three times a day, diluted with water.

ACETOSA ALPINA, *Rumex alpinus*—a. *Nosttras*, *Rumex acetosa*—a. *Pratensis*, *Rumex acetosa*—a. *Romana*, *Rumex scutatus*—a. *Rotundifolia*, *Rumex scutatus*—a. *Scutata*, *Rumex scutatus*—a. *Vulgaris*, *Rumex acetosa*.

ACETOSELLA, *Oxalis acetosella*.

ACE'TUM, *Oxus*, *Acetum Vi'ni* seu *Britan'nicum* seu *Gal'licum*, seu *Cru'dum* seu *Comm'u'n'*, *Acidum aceto'sum*, *A'legar*, *Acetum Cerevis'ia*, *Com'mon Vin'egar*, *Eisel*, (F.) *Vinaigre*; (from *akis*, 'a point,' *acer*, 'sharp.') A liquor obtained by the acetous fermentation. Vinegar has a pungent odour, and a pleasant acid taste. One fluid ounce of the *Acetum* of the United States Pharmacopœia is saturated by about 35 grains of crystallized bicarbonate of soda. It is refrigerant in

fevers; antiseptic, and antinarcotic; and externally is stimulant and discutient.

Vinegar Whey is made by stirring a small wine-glassful of vinegar, sweetened with a dessert-spoonful of sugar, in a pint of milk; boiling for fifteen minutes, and straining. Like tamarind whey it is an agreeable drink in febrile affections.

ACETUM AROMATICUM, *A. Theriaca'l'e seu quat'uor fu'rum*, *Ac'idum Aceticum Aromaticum*, *Thieves' Vin'egar*, *Vinegar of the four Thieves*, *Marseilles Vinegar*, (F.) *Vinaigre Aromatique*, *V. des quatre voleurs*, (*Rorismarin. cacum. sicc.*, *Fol. Salvie sing. 3j. Lavand. flor. sicc. 3iv. Caryoph. cont. 3ss. Acid. Acet. Oij.* Macerate 7 days, and filter.—Ph. E.) Odour, pungent and aromatic. Used as a perfume.

ACETUM BRITANNICUM, *Acetum*.

ACETUM CANTHARIDIS, *Vin'egar of Cantharides*, *Cantharid.* in pulv. 3ij. *Acid. acet. f 3v.*, *Acid. pyrolign. f 3xv.* *Euphorb.* in pulv. crass. 3ss. Mix the acids; add the powders; macerate for seven days; strain; express strongly, and filter the liquor.—Ph. E. The London College macerates *cantharid. 3ij* in *acid. acet. Oj.* (Imp. meas.) for eight days; expresses and strains.) It is used as a prompt vesicant.

ACETUM COL'CHICI, *Vin'egar of meadow saffron.* (*Colchic. rad. pulv. 3ij.* *Acid. acetic. dilut. vel Acet. destillat. Oij.* Ph. U. S. It may also be made by displacement.) It is used as a diuretic, and also in gout. Dose f 3ss. to f 3iss.

ACETUM COMMUNE, *Acetum*—a. *Crudum*, *Acetum*—a. *Destillatum*; see *Aceticum acidum*—a. *Gallicum*, *Acetum*—a. *Lignorum*: see *Aceticum acidum*.

ACETUM LOBE'LLÆ, *Vin'egar of Lobelia.* (*Lobel.* in moderately coarse powder, 3iv. *Acid. acetic. dilut. Oij.* Made by percolation or maceration.—Ph. U. S., 1863.) Dose 30 to 60 drops and more.

ACETUM MULSUM DULCE, *Oxyglycus*—a. *Opii*, *Guttæ Nigræ*—a. *Plumbium seu Saturninum*, *Liquor Plumbi subacetatis*—a. *Quatuor furum*, *Acetum Aromaticum*—a. *Radicale*, *Aceticum Acidum*—a. *Rosatum*, *Oxyrrhodinum*.

ACETUM SANGUINA'R'IE, *Vin'egar of Bloodroot.* (*Sanguinar.* in moderately coarse powder, 3iv. *Acid. acet. dil. Oij.* Made by percolation or maceration.—Ph. U. S., 1863.) Dose 30 to 60 drops and more.

ACETUM SCIL'LE, *Ac'idum Aceticum Scillit'icum*, *Vin'egar of Squills.* (F.) *Vinaigre Scillitique*, (*Scilla contus. 3iv.* *Acet. destillat. Oij.* Ph. U. S. It may also be made by displacement.) Diuretic, expectorant, and emetic. Dose f 3ss to f 3ij as a diuretic and expectorant. It may also be made by the process of displacement.

ACETUM THERIACALE, *Acetum aromaticum*.

ACEYTE DE SAL. A remedy for bronchocele used in S. America. Roulin found it to contain a portion of iodine.

ACHACANA. A species of cactus, in the province of Potosi' in Peru. Its root is thick and fleshy, and of a conical shape. It is a good edible, and is sold in the markets of the country.

ACHALYBHÉMIE, (*a*, *chalybs*, 'steel,' and *áipa*, 'blood.') See Chlorosis.

ACHANACA. A plant of the kingdom of Mely in Africa. It is used by the natives as an antisyphilitic.

ACHAOVAN, a species of Egyptian chamomile. —Prosper Alpinus.

ACHAOVAN-ABIAT. The Egyptian name of *Oinera'ria marit'ima*, used in female diseases.

ACHAR, Atchar.

ACHE, (*αχος*, Sax. ace.) Pain.

ACHEBONE, *Innommatum os*.

ACHE, *Apium graveolens*—a. *des Montagnes*, *Ligusticum levisticum*.

ACHEI'LIA, *Achi'lia*, (*a*, and *χελος*, 'lip.')

A malformation, consisting in a deficiency of a lip or lips.

ACHEPLUS, *Achi'lus*: (αχιλος.) One who is without lips.

ACHEIR', *Achir*, *De'manus*, (αχιρ, from α, and χερ, 'hand.') One devoid of hands.

ACHEIRIA, *Achi'ria*: (αχιρια.) The state of being devoid of hands.

ACHEROIS, (αχιρις, brought from Acheron,) Populus.

ACHIA, *Achiar*. A name given in India to the pickled shoots of the bamboo.

ACHIA, *Atehar*.

ACHIAR, *Achia*.

ACHIC'OLUM, *Achit'olus*, *Hidrote'rion*, *Suda'rium*, *For'nix*, *Tho'tus*, *Sudato'rium*, *Su'datory*, *Sweat'inghouse*, *Sweat'ingbath*. The sweating-room in the ancient bagnios. Sweating-baths have been called *Ham'mums*,—a word said to be of oriental origin. In the seventeenth century, they were known in England by the name of *hot-houses*, and were much frequented, especially by the ladies.

ACHILIA, *Acheilia*.

ACHILLE, *TENDON D'*, *Achillis tendo*.

ACHILLE'A AGE'RATUM, (after Achilles,) *A. visco'sa*, *Balsami'ta femi'nica*, *Eupato'rium Mee'nes*, *Age'ratum*, *Cos'tus hort'o'rum mi'nor*, *Maud'lin*, *Maud'lin Tan'sey*: (F.) *Achillé Visqueuse*; *Ord. Compositæ*; *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua,—has the same bitter and aromatic properties as tansey, and is used in like affections.

ACHILLEA ATRA'TA, *Her'ba Gen'ipi ve'ri*, (F.) *Achillee Noire*, has similar virtues.

ACHILLEA MILLEFO'LIUM, *Achillea Myriophyl'lon*, *Chrysoc'oma*, *Millefo'lium*, *Chiliophyl'lon*, *Lum'bus Ven'enis*, *Com'mon Yar'row* or *Mil'foil*. (F.) *Millefeuille*, *Herbe aux charpentiers*. The herb and flowers, *Achillea*, (Ph. U. S.), have an aromatic smell, and a rough, bitterish, somewhat pungent taste. They have been used in dyspepsia, flatulence, hemorrhage, &c. An extract of the plant, made with proof spirit, has been called *Achille'num*; and is used by the Italians in intermittent fever.

ACHILLEA MOSCHA'TA, an Alpine plant, has been esteemed diaphoretic and vulnerary (?) A volatile oil called *Euprit d'Isa*, is obtained from it in Switzerland, which is much prized for its musky odour. It is said by Mérat and De Lens, to be the *Gen'ipi* of the Savoyards, which is usually referred to *Artemisia rupestris*.

ACHILLEA PTAR'MICA, *Ptar'mica*, *P. Vulga'ris*, *Pseudopy'ce'thrum*, *Pyrethrum sylves'tre*, *Dra'co sylves'tris*, *Sternutamento'ria*, *Dracunculus Pra'ten'sis*, *Sneezewort*, *Bas'tard Pel'litory*. (F.) *Herbe à sterner*. The roots and flowers have a hot, biting taste, approaching that of pyrethrum. Their principal use is as a masticatory and sialagogue.

ACHILLEA VISCOSA, *A. Ageratum*.

ACHILLÉE NOIRE, *Achillea atrata*—*a. Visqueuse*, *Achillea ageratum*.

ACHILLEINUM, see *Achillea Millefolium*.

ACHILLE'IS, (αχιλλεις.) A beautiful species of barley, mentioned by Theophrastus and Galen, called after Achilles, a labourer. The decoction was used in fevers and jaundice.

ACHILLEUM, *Telepheum*.

ACHIL'LI'S TEN'DO, *Fu'nis HIPPOC'RATIS*, *Cor'da seu Chor'da Hippoc'ratis*, *Cor'da mag'na*, *Ner'vus la'tus*, *Heelstring*. (F.) *Tendon d'Achille*. The strong tendon of the gastrocnemii muscles above the heel: so called, because it was the only vulnerable part of Achilles, or because of its strength. See *Tendon*.

ACHILUS, *Acheilus*.

ACHIMEASSI. An archiater or chief of phy-

sicians. A name given, at Grand Cairo, to a magistrate who licenses physicians.

ACHIR, *Acheir*.

ACHIRIA, *Acheiria*.

ACHITOLUS, *Achicolum*.

ACHLYS, (αχλος, 'a cloud.') Caligo.

ACHMELLA, *Spilanthus acmella*.

ACH'NĒ. (αχνη.) Lint. See *Lintum*. Also, small mucous flocculi seen in front of the cornea.

ACHOL'IA, (αχολια, from α, and χολη, 'bile.') Deficiency or want of bile. Also, Asiatic cholera.

A'CHOLUS, (αχολος.) One deficient in bile.

ACHOR, gen. *Acho'ris*, *Porrigo larvalis*.

ACHO'RES. A term often employed by the ancients to designate both *crusta lac'tea*, and small superficial ulcerations on the skin of the face and head. See *Porrigo Larvalis*.

ACHORES CAPITIS, *Porrigo scutulata*.

ACHORION LEBERTII, see *Porrigo decalvans*—*a. Schonleini*, see *Porrigo favosa*.

ACHORIS'TUS, (α and χωριζω, 'I separate.') Any sign which necessarily accompanies a state of health or disease.

ACHOUROU. The Carab name for a species of myrtle used in dropsy.

ACHRAS AUSTRALIS, (αχρας, 'the wild pear,') *Sapota*—*a. Sapota*, *Sapota*—*a. Zapota*, *Sapota*.

A'CHROI, (αχροι.) *Achromatis'ti*, *Achro'mati*, *Achro'mi*, (α, and χρωμα, 'colour.') Pale individuals. It is nearly synonymous with *λεψαιμοι*, *leiphæ'mi*, persons without colour; bloodless.

ACHRO'MA, gen. *Achro'matis*, *Chloas'ma al'bun*, *Leucopath'i'a partial'is acqui'sita*, *Parell'ia*. Partial privation of colour of the skin.

Achroma vitili'go of Alibert, *vitil'igo*, as in the pied negro.

ACHROMASIA, Decoloration.

ACHROMATI, (αχρωματι,) *Achroi*.

ACHROMAT'IC, *Achromat'icus*. A lens, so constructed as to correct the aberration of refrangibility of common lenses, is so termed. The *Crystalline* is an achromatic lens.

ACHROMATIST'I, (αχρωματιστοι,) *Achroi*.

ACHROMATOP'SIA, *Achromatop'sis*, *Achromatop'sy*, *Chromatopseudop'sia*, *Dyschromatop'sia*, *Parachro'ma*, *Pseudochro'mia*, *Parora'sis*, *Vit'ius de'color*, *Colour blindness*, *Idiopi'cy*, *Dal'tonism*, (α, χρωμα, 'colour,' and επρομαι, 'I see.') Incapability of distinguishing colours; a defect situate in the cerebral part of the visual organ. Persons so circumstanced have been termed, by Mr. Whewell, *Idiopi'cs*. See *Acyanoblepsia* and *Anerythro'psia*.

ACHROMI, (αχρωμοι,) *Achroi*.

ACHROMODERMIE, (δερμα, 'skin,') See *Albino*.

ACHROMOTRICHOMIE, (τριξ, gen. τριχος, 'a hair,') See *Albino*.

ACHRYSTALLODIAPHANIE, (α, crystalline, δια, 'through,' and φαινω, 'I shine,') See *Cataract*.

ACHYLO'SIS, (αχυλος, 'juice, chyle,' and *osis*.) Defective chylosis or formation of chyle.

ACHYMO'SIS, (α, χυμος, 'juice, chyle,' and *osis*.) Defective chymification.

ACHYRANTHES REP'ENS, (αχυρον, 'chaff,' and ανθη, 'a flower.') *Illice'brum polygonoi'des*, *Forty Knot*; indigenous. Order, *Amaranthaceæ*. A decoction of the plant is drunk as a diuretic in dropsy, ischuria, &c.

ACHYRODES, (αχυρωδες,) *Acerosus*.

ACHYRON, (αχυρον,) *Furfur*.

A'CIA, (from ακις, gen. ακιδος, 'a point,') A word used by Celsus, which has puzzled commentators,—some believing it to have meant a needle; others the thread; and others, again, the kind of suture.

"*Acia mollis, non nimis torta*." (Chifflet thinks it meant the thread.—Antwerp, 1638.)

AC'ID, *Ac'idus*, *Ox'ys*. (F.) *Acide*, *Aigre*, (from *ακίς*, gen. *ακίδος*, 'a point.') Sharp; sour; especially as applied to odorous or sapid substances. The French also use the term *aigre*, when referring to the voice, in the sense of sharp and shrill:—as *une voix aigre*, *voix as'péra*.

ACID, ACETIC, *Aceticum acidum*—a. Acetic, of commerce, Pyroligneous acid—*a.* Acetic, dilute, see *Aceticum acidum*—*a.* Acetous, strong, *Aceticum acidum*—*a.* Aerial, Carbonic acid—*a.* Antimonious, Antimonium diaphoreticum—*a.* Arsenious, Arsenicum album—*a.* Auric, see Gold—*a.* Azotic, Nitric acid—*a.* Benzoic, Benjamin, flowers of—*a.* Benzoic, Hippuric acid—*a.* Bzoardic, Uric acid—*a.* Boric, Boracic acid—*a.* Calcareous, Carbonic acid—*a.* Calculous, Uric acid.

ACID, CARBAZOT'IC, *Ac'idum Carbazot'icum* seu *Pierin'icum* seu *Pi'ericum*, *Carbonit'ric* or *Pi'erie acid*, *Welter's Bitter*, (F.) *Acide Carbazotique*, *A. Picrique*, *Amer de Welter*. This acid is frequently formed by the action of concentrated nitric acid on animal and vegetable substances, and especially on oil of tar. It, as well as the carbazotates or picrates, is tonic and astringent, and said to be antiperiodic.

ACID, CARBOLIC, Acid, phenic—*a.* Carbonic, see Carbonic acid—*a.* Carbonitric, Acid, Carbazotic—*a.* Carbonous, Oxalic acid—*a.* Caseic, Lactic acid—*a.* Chromic, see Chromic acid—*a.* Citric, Citric acid—*a.* Crotonic, see *Croton tiglium*—*a.* Cyanhydric, Hydrocyanic acid—*a.* Cyano-hydric, Hydrocyanic acid—*a.* Delphic, see *Acidum Valerianicum*—*a.* Galactic, Lactic acid.

ACID, GAL'LIC, *Ac'idum Gall'icum*. (F.) *Acide Gallique*. This acid, prepared from galls, is found in most of the astringent plants that contain tannic acid of the kind obtained from galls. It is in delicate silky needles, usually somewhat yellowish, inodorous, and of a harsh, somewhat astringent taste. It dissolves in one hundred parts of cold and three parts of boiling water. It is very soluble in alcohol, and but slightly so in ether.

It has been highly extolled in internal hemorrhage, especially from the urinary organs and uterus. Dose from ten to twenty grains.

The Pharmacopœia of the United States directs it to be made by exposing a thin paste of powdered galls and distilled water for a month, adding the water from time to time to preserve the consistence; expressing the paste; boiling the residue in distilled water; filtering through animal charcoal, and crystallizing.

ACID, GASTRIC, see Gastric juice.

ACID, HIPPU'RIC, *Ac'idum Hippu'ricum*, *Urobenzo'ic*, *Urinobenzo'ic* or *Benzu'ric acid*. An acid found in the urine of graminivorous animals. It is contained in human urine, especially after benzoic acid has been taken. See Hippuria.

ACID, HYDRID'IC, *Ac'idum Hydrid'icum*. This acid may be made by mixing solutions of iodide of potassium and tartaric acid; filtering the liquor to separate the bitartrate of potassa, and adding water to make the resulting hydriodic acid of definite strength.

A formula for the preparation of *acidum hydriodicum dilutum* has been introduced into the Pharmacopœia of the United States of 1863. It is a good solvent for iodine.

It has been used in the same cases as the preparations of iodine in general, but is rarely employed.

ACID, HYDROCHLORONITRIC, Nitro-muriatic acid—*a.* Hydrocyanic, Hydrocyanic acid—*a.* Hydrocyanic, dilute, see Hydrocyanic acid—*a.* Hydro-sulphuric, Hydrogen, sulphuretted—*a.* Hydrothionic, Hydrogen, sulphuretted—*a.* Igasuric: see *Jatropha curcas*.

ACID, IOD'IC, *Ac'idum Iod'icum*, (F.) *Acide Iodique*. This is obtained by boiling iodine with nitric acid; or by decomposing iodate of baryta

by dilute sulphuric acid. It is a white, transparent solid, slightly deliquescent, and very soluble in water. It has been given with sulphate of quinia in hoarseness, scrofula, incipient phthisis, chronic inflammation, syphilis, etc. Dose three to six grains, or more.

ACID, LACTIC, see Lactic acid.

ACID OF LEMONS, Citric acid—*a.* Lithenic, Uric acid—*a.* Lithiasic, Uric acid—*a.* Lithic, Uric acid—*a.* Manganic, see Potassæ permanganas—*a.* Marine, dephlogisticated, Chlorine—*a.* Marine dulcified, Spiritus ætheris muriatici—*a.* Mephitic, Carbonic acid—*a.* of Milk, Lactic acid—*a.* Muriatic, see Muriaticum acidum—*a.* Muriatic, dilute, Muriaticum acidum—*a.* Nanceic, Lactic acid—*a.* Nitric, see Nitric acid—*a.* Nitric, dilute, see Nitric acid—*a.* Nitro-hydrochloric, Nitro-muriatic acid—*a.* Nitro-muriatic, see Nitro-muriatic acid—*a.* Nitrous, dephlogisticated, Nitric acid—*a.* Oxyseptonic, Nitric acid.

ACID, PHE'NIC, *A. Phenyl'ic*, *Acidum phe'nicum* seu *phenyl'icum*, *Carbol'ic Acid*, *Phenol*. A hydrated oxide of phenyl, produced in the manufacture of coal gas: (from *φαινω*, 'I produce light.') It is a heavy, transparent oil, having the taste and smell of creasote. In the proportion of one part to 40 of acetic acid to 100 of water, it has been applied, by means of a compress wetted with it, in porrigo, scabies, &c.; but its most important use is in the preservation of dead bodies.

ACID, PICRIC, Acid, carbazotic—*a.* Polygalic, see Polygala senega—*a.* Prussic, Hydrocyanic acid—*a.* Pyroligneous, see Aceticum acidum—*a.* Pyrolignic, Pyroligneous acid—*a.* Rosacic, see Porphyria—*a.* of Sorrel, Oxalic acid—*a.* of Sugar, Oxalic acid—*a.* Sulphydric, Hydrogen sulphuretted—*a.* Sulpho-hydric, Hydrogen sulphuretted—*a.* Sulphuric, see Sulphuric acid—*a.* Tannic, Tannin—*a.* Uric, Uric acid—*a.* Urinobenzoic, Acid, hippuric—*a.* Urous, Uric acid—*a.* Urylic, Uric acid—*a.* Valerianic, Acidum valerianicum—*a.* Valeric, Acidum valerianicum.

ACID, PNEU'MIC, *Ac'idum Pneu'micum*, (πνευμων, 'lung.') An immediate crystallizable principle, found by M. Verdel in the substance of the lung of the mammalia, and which gives it its acid reaction. By decomposing the carbonate or bicarbonate of soda of the blood, it is said to furnish a part of the carbonic acid expired.

ACIDE ACÉTIQUE FAIBLE, see Aceticum acidum—*a.* Azotic, Nitric acid—*a.* Boracic, Boracic acid—*a.* Chromic, Chromic acid—*a.* Gallique, Acid, gallic—*a.* Hydrocyanique, Hydrocyanic acid—*a.* Hydro-sulphurique, Hydrogen, sulphuretted—*a.* Iodique, Acid, iodie—*a.* Lactique, Lactic acid—*a.* Lithénique ou Lithiasique ou Lithique, Uric acid—*a.* Nitrique, Nitric acid—*a.* Phosphorique, Phosphoric acid—*a.* Picrique, Acid, carbazotic—*a.* Pneumique, Acid, pneumatic—*a.* Prussique, Hydrocyanic acid—*a.* Pyroacétique, Pyroligneous acid—*a.* Pyrolignique, Pyroligneous acid—*a.* Sulfureux, Sulphurous acid—*a.* Sulfurique, Sulphuric acid—*a.* Sulfurique déloyé, Sulphuric acid diluted—*a.* Tannique, Tannin—*a.* Tartrique, Tartaric acid—*a.* de l'urine, Uric acid—*a.* Urique, Uric acid—*a.* Valérianique, Acidum valerianicum.

ACIDITATIO, Acidities.

ACID'ITIES, *Ac'o'ries*, *Acidita'tio*, *Ac'idum morbo'sum* seu *prima'rum via'rum*, *Ox'ytes*, *Sor'des ac'idæ*, (F.) *Aigreurs*. Sourness of the stomach, the result of indigestion, indicated by acid eructations, etc. The affection is very common in children, and must be obviated by absorbents, as magnesia, chalk, etc., and by regulated diet.

ACIDOLOG'IA, (*ακίς*, gen. *ακίδος*, 'a point, a sharp instrument,' and *λογος*, 'a description.') A description of surgical instruments.

ACIDOM'ETER, (F.) *Acidomètre*, *Pèse-acide*,

(acid, and *μετρον*, 'measure.'). A hydrometer for determining the density of acids.

ACIDS, *Ac'ida*, *Aco'nes*, are liquid, solid, or gaseous bodies, generally possessed of a sour, more or less caustic taste, and the principal character of which is the capability of saturating bases.

Acids, in general, are refrigerant and antiseptic. Their particular uses are pointed out under the individual articles.

To ACIDULATE, (F.) *Aiguiser*, *Aciduler*. To render acidulous, or slightly acid.

ACIDULOUS, *Acid'ulus*, *Subac'idus*, *Oxo'des*, *Oxo'id'es*, (F.) *Acidule*, *Aigrelet*. Substances are so called which possess a sourish taste, as tamarinds, cream of tartar, etc.

ACIDULOUS FRUITS. Oranges, gooseberries, etc.

ACIDULOUS WATERS, *A'qua Acid'ula*. Mineral waters containing carbonic acid gas sufficient to render them sourish. See Waters, mineral.

ACIDULOUS WATER, SIMPLE, *A'qua Ac'idi Carbon'ici* (Ph. U. S.), *Aqua d'erie fix'i seu acid'ula sim'plex*, *Li'quor seu A'qua So'da efferves'cens*, *A'qua Carbona'tis So'da acid'ula*, *So'da wa'ter*, *Min'eral water*, (F.) *Eau acidule simple*, is water impregnated with fixed air.

Water, so impregnated, is cooling and slightly stimulating. It is used beneficially in dyspepsia, and in cases of vomiting, etc.

ACIDUM, Acid—a. Aceticum, Aceticum acidum—a. Aceticum aromaticum, Acetum aromaticum—a. Aceticum camphoratum, see Aceticum acidum—a. Aceticum dilutum, see Aceticum acidum—a. Aceticum e ligno venale, Pyroligneous acid—a. Aceticum empyreumaticum, Pyroligneous acid—a. Aceticum glaciale, Aceticum acidum—a. Aceticum Scilliticum, Acetum scillae—a. Acetosella, Oxalic acid—a. Acetosum, Acetum—a. Allantoicum, Allantoic acid—a. Amnium, Amniotic acid—a. Arsenicosum, Arsenious acid—a. Arseniosum, Arsenicum album—a. Azoticum, Nitric acid—a. Benzoicum, Benjamin, flowers of—a. Benzoylicum, Benzoin, flowers of—a. Boracicum, Boracic acid—a. Borussicum, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Carbazoticum, Acid, carbazotic—a. Carbolium, Acid, phenic—a. Carbonicum, Carbonic acid—a. Chromicum, Chromic acid—a. Citricum, Citric acid—a. Gallicum, Acid, gallic—a. Hydriodicum, Acid, hydriodic—a. Hydrocarbonicum, Oxalic acid—a. Hydrochloricum, Muriaticum acidum—a. Hydrocyanicum, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Hydrocyanicum dilutum, see Hydrocyanic acid—a. Hydrosulphuricum, Sulphuretted hydrogen—a. Hydrothionicum, Sulphuretted hydrogen—a. Hydrothionicum liquidum, see Hydrosulphuretted water—a. Iodicum, Acid, iodic—a. Jatrophicum, see *Jatropha curcas*—a. Lacticum, Lactic acid—a. Ligneum, Pyroligneous acid—a. Ligni pyro-oleosum, Pyroligneous acid—a. Lignorum empyreumaticum, Pyroligneous acid—a. Limonis, Citric acid—a. Lithicum, Uric acid—a. Marinum concentratum, Muriaticum acidum—a. Morbosum, Acidities—a. Muriaticum, Muriaticum acidum—a. Muriaticum dilutum, Muriaticum acidum—a. Muriaticum nitroso-oxygenatum, Nitro-muriatic acid—a. Nitri, Nitric acid—a. Nitri dulcificatum, Spiritus aetheris nitrici—a. Nitricum, Nitric acid—a. Nitricum dilutum, Nitric acid—a. Nitro-muriaticum, Nitro-muriatic acid—a. Oxalinum, Oxalic acid—a. Phenicum, Acid, phenic—a. Phosphoricum, Phosphoric acid—a. Picricum, Acid, carbazotic—a. Picricum, Acid, carbazotic—a. Pneumicum, Acid, pneumatic—a. Primarum viarum, Acidities—a. Prussicum, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Pyroaceticum, Pyroligneous acid—a. Pyroligneum, Pyroligneous acid—a. Pyroxylicum, Pyroligneous acid—a. Quercitanicum, Tannin—a. Sacchari, Oxalic acid—a. Saccharinum, Oxalic acid—a. Salis, Muriaticum acidum—a. Salis culinaris, Muriaticum acidum—a. Salis marini, Muriaticum acidum—a. Scytodiphicum, Tannin—a. Septicum, Nitric acid—a.

Succinicum, Succinic acid—a. Sulphuricum, Sulphuric acid—a. Sulphuricum alcoolisatum, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Sulphuricum aromaticum, Sulphuric acid, aromatic—a. Sulphuricum dilutum, Sulphuric acid, diluted—a. Sulphuris volatile, Sulphurous acid—a. Sulphurosicum, Sulphurous acid—a. Tannicum, Tannin—a. Tartari essentialis, Tartaric acid—a. Tartaricum, Tartaric acid—a. Tartarosum, Tartaric acid—a. Uricum, Uric acid—a. Urolithicum, Uric acid—a. Vitriolicum, Sulphuric acid—a. Vitriolicum aromaticum, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—a. Vitriolicum alcoholis aromaticum, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—a. Vitriolicum vinosum, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Zooticum, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Zooticum, Hydrocyanic acid.

ACIDUM VALERIANICUM, *Valerian'ic* or *Vale'ric Acid*, (F.) *Acide Valerianique* ou *Vale'rique*. An acid found in valerian plants, angelica root, the oil of *Delphinus globiceps* (*Delphic* or *Delphin'ic Acid*), &c. It is produced, also, by the oxidation of fusel oil and albuminous matters, and by the putrefaction of all animal substances, but in greater quantity in rotten cheese. In the Pharmacopœia of the United States (1863), it is directed to be obtained by decomposing the valerianate of soda by sulphuric acid and distilling. S. g. 0.933. Dose grt. v.-xv., as a nervine.

ACIDURGIA, (*akis*, gen. *akidos*, 'a point, a sharp instrument,' and *εργον*, 'work.') Surgery (operative).

ACIER, Chalybs.

ACIES, ('steel,') Chalybs—a. *Digitum manus*, (*acies*, 'a phalanx,') Phalanges of the fingers—a. *Diurna*, (*acies*, 'keen eyesight,') Hemeralopia.

ACINE, Acinus.

ACINE'SIA, (*ακίνησια*,) *Acine'sis*, *Akine'sia*, *Immobilitas*, *Qui'es*, *Re'quies*, *Requie'tio*, *Ere'mia*, (a, and *κίνησις*, 'motion,' *κίωσις*, 'I move.') Rest. Immobility. Also, the interval between the systole and diastole of the heart—*Parasy'stolis*.

Under the term *Acineses*, Romberg includes the paralytic neuroses, or those that are characterized by defect of motive power.

ACINI (pl. of *Acinus*) OF MALPIGHI, Corpora Malpighiana.

ACINIFORMIS (TUNICA), Choroid, Uvea.

ACINUS, *A. glandulosus*, (*ac'inus*, 'a grape-stone,') (F.) *Acine*. A glandiform corpuscle, in which secretion was supposed to take place, and the excretory radicle arises. Acini are the *globuli arteriarum terminali* of Nichols. The term *ac'ini glandulosi* has also been given to glands which, like the pancreas, are arranged, as it were, in clusters. Glands thus formed have been called *glandulae acinosae*. See Lobule.

ACIPENSER, see Ichthyocolla.

ACIURGIA, (*akis*, 'a point, a sharp instrument,' and *εργον*, 'work.') Surgery (operative).

ACKERNS, (Prov.) ('acorns') see *Quercus alba*.

ACLEITOCARDIA, (*ακλητος*, 'not closed,' and *καρδια*, 'heart.') Cyanopathy.

ACMAS'TICUS, (*ακμη*, 'the top,' and *στω*, 'I remain.') A fever which preserves an equal degree of intensity throughout its course. It is also called *Homot'onus*. The Greeks gave it the names *Epacmas'ticus*, and *Syn'ochus*, when it went on increasing; and *Paracmas'ticus*, when it decreased.

ACMÊ, (*ακμή*,) *Vigor*, *Cor'yphe*, *Culmina'tio*, *Status*, *Fastig'ium*. The period of a disease at which the symptoms are most violent. *Ar'chê*, *αρχη*, is 'the commencement;' *anab'asis*, *αναβασις*, 'the period of increase;' and *ac'mê*, *ακμή*, 'the height,' (F.) *État*.—Also, *Acne*.

ACMELLA, *Spilanthus acmella*—a. *Mauritiana*, *Spilanthus acmella*.

ACMON, (*ακμων*.) Incus.

ACNE, *Ac'na*, *Ac'mê*, *Ion'thus va'rus*, *Va'rus*, *Prydra'cia* *Acne*, *Stonepock*, *Whelk*, *Bu'bucle*, (F.) *Acné*, *Dartre pustuleuse disséminée*. A small

pimple or tubercle on the face.—Gorræus. Foësius thinks the word ought to be *Acne*; and, according to Cassius, it is, at all events, derived from *ακμή*, 'vigour'; the disease affecting those in the vigour of life especially.

Willan and Bateman have adopted the term in their Nosology of cutaneous diseases, and placed it in the order TUBERCULA. *Acne*, with them, is an eruption of distinct, hard, inflamed tubercles, sometimes continuing for a considerable length of time, and sometimes suppurating slowly and partially. They usually appear on the forehead, temples, and chin, and are common to both sexes; but the most severe forms are seen in young men. They require but little management, and consist of four varieties: *Acne indurata*, *A. simplex*, (*Haploëcne*), *A. punctata* (*Sonchus varus punctatus*, *Puncta mucosa*, *Varius punctatus*, *Crinoides*, *Comedones* or *Maggot Pimple*, *Worms*, *Grubs*, (F.) *Tanne*), and *A. rosacea*.—See *Gutta Rosea*.

ACNE INDURATA, see *Acne*—*a. Mentagra*, *Sycosis*—*a. Punctata*, see *Acne*—*a. Rosacea*, *Gutta Rosea*, see *Acne*—*a. of the Throat*, *Pharyngitis*, follicular.

ACNÉ, *Acne*—*a. Molluscoide*, *Molluscum*.

ACNE/MIA, *Acne'mia*, (*a*, and *κνημη*, 'the leg.') Absence of legs.

ACNES/TIS, (*ακνησις*, from *a*, and *κναιν*, 'to scratch.') The part of the spine which extends, in quadrupeds, from between the shoulders to the loins. According to Pollux, the middle of the loins. The vertebral column.

ACOE, (*ακοη*), Audition, Ear.

ACELIUS, (*a*, and *κοιλία*, 'belly.') Devoid of belly. One who is so emaciated as to appear to have no belly.

ACOËMETER, (*ακοη*, 'hearing,' and *μετρον*, 'measure,') Acoumeter.

ACOMETRUM, Acoumeter.

ACOENOSI, (*νοσος*, 'a disease,') *Aconusi*.

ACOSIS, Audition.

ACOGNOSIA, (*ακος*, 'a remedy,' and *γνωσις*, 'knowledge,') Pharmacognosia.

ACOLASIA, (*a*, and *κολαζω*, 'I restrain,') Intemperance.

ACOLOGY, (*ακος*, 'a remedy,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') *Materia Medica*. According to some, restricted to surgical instruments and their uses—operative surgery; like *acurgia*, (from *ακς*, 'a point, a sharp instrument,') *Mortar*.

ACONE, (*ακων*), *Mortar*.

ACONIT A GRANDS FLEURS, *Aconitum* *cammarum*—*a. Salutare*, *Aconitum* *anthora*.

ACONITA, see *Aconitum* *napellus*.

ACONITE, *Aconitum*.

ACONITE FOLIA, see *Aconitum*—*a. Radix*, see *Aconitum*.

ACONITIA, see *Aconitum* *napellus*.

ACONITIN, see *Aconitum* *napellus*.

ACONITINE, see *Aconitum* *napellus*.

ACONITIUM, see *Aconitum* *napellus*.

ACONITUM, (from *Ac'one*, a place in Bithynia, where it is common.) *Cynoc'otonon*, *Pardalian'ches*, *Pardalian'chum*, *Canic'ida*, *Ac'onite*, *Wolfs'bane*, *Monks'hood*. *Ord. Ranunculaceæ*. *Sex. Syst. Polyandria Trigynia*.

Aconitum, *Aconite*, in the Pharmacopœia of the United States, 1842, is the leaves of *Aconitum* *napellus*, and *A. paniculatum*. In the edition of 1851, *Aconiti folia*, of 1863, *A. fo'tium*, is the official name for the leaves, and *Aconiti radix* for that of the root of *Aconitum* *napellus*.

ACONITUM AN'THORA, *A. salutare* seu *Nemorosum* seu *Condol'lei* seu *Jacqui'ni* seu *Eulophum* seu *Anthoroideum*, *An'thora vulg'ris*, *An'thoru*, *Antith'ora*, *Sal'utary Monks'hood*, *Wholesome Wolfs'bane*, *Yellow hel'metflower*, (F.) *Aconit salutare*. The root of this variety, as of all the rest, is poisonous. It is used as a cathartic and anthelmintic. Dose ʒss to ʒj.

ACONITUM ANTHOROIDEUM, *A. anthora*.

ACONITUM CAM'MARUM, *A. panicula'tum*, *A. macran'thum*, *A. Kusnezovii*, (F.) *Aconit a grands fleurs*, resembles *Aconitum* *Napellus* in properties.

ACONITUM CANDOLLEI, *A. anthora*—*a. Eulophum*, *A. anthora*.

ACONITUM FE'ROX, a most violent ranunculaceous poison, which grows in Nepal, and is the *Bish* or *Bikh* poison of that country. Its effects are like those of *Aconitum* *Napellus*.

ACONITUM JACQUINI, *A. anthora*—*a. Kusnezovii*, *A. cammarum*—*a. Macranthum*, *A. cammarum*.

ACONITUM NAPELL'US, *Aconitum* *Napel'us* *ec'rus*, *Com'mon Monks'hood* or *Wolfs'bane*, *A. Neomontanum*, (F.) *Chaperon de Moine*, *Coqueluchon*, *Tue-loup*. The leaves are narcotic, sudorific, and 'deobstruent' (?) They have been used in chronic rheumatism, scrofula, scirrhus, paralysis, amaurosis, etc. The active principle is called *Aconiti'ia*, *Aconiti'na*, *Aconit'a*, *Aconit'ium* or *Acon'itiue*. It may be made by treating an alcoholic extract of the root with dilute sulphuric acid; precipitating by solution of ammonia; dissolving the precipitate in dilute sulphuric acid; treating with animal charcoal; again precipitating with solution of ammonia; washing with water, and drying. Ph. U. S., 1851. It requires 150 parts of cold and 50 of boiling water to dissolve it, but is readily dissolved by alcohol and ether. It neutralizes the acids, and forms with them uncrystallizable salts. It has been used internally, and especially applied externally, in neuralgic cases, intraleptically and endermically.

Dose of *Aconitum*, gr. j. to gr. iij.

ACONITUM NEMOROSUM, *A. anthora*—*a. Neomontanum*, *A. napellus*—*a. Paniculatum*, *A. cammarum*—*a. Racemosum*, *Actæa spicata*—*a. Salutiferum*, *A. anthora*.

ACONITUM UNCINA'TUM, *Wild Monks'hood*, indigenous, is said to have similar virtues with *Aconitum* *napellus*.

ACONU'SI, *Acoën'osi*, *Acoën'osi*, (*acon*, 'audition,' and *νοσος*, 'disease,') *Mor'bi aur'ium et audit'us*. Diseases of the ear and audition.

ACOGNOSI, *Aconusi*.

AC'OPIS, (*a*, and *κοπος*, 'weariness,') Pliny gives this name to a precious stone, which was boiled in oil and used against weariness.

AC'OPON, *Ac'opum*. A remedy against weariness.

ACOPRIA, (*a*, and *κοπος*, 'excrement,') Constipation.

ACOPROSIS, Constipation.

ACOR BENZOINUS, (*acer*, 'sharp, acid,') Benjamin—*a. Boracicus*, *Boracic acid*—*a. Succineus*, *Succinic acid*—*a. Sulphuris*, *Sulphuric acid*—*a. Tartaricus*, *Tartaric acid*.

ACORE BÂTARD, *Iris* *pseudacorus*—*a. Fœnx*, *Iris* *pseudacorus*—*a. Odorant*, *Acorus* *calamus*.

ACORES, Acids, and Acidities.

ACOR'IA, (*ακορία*, from *a*, privative, and *νοσος*, 'I satiate,') An inordinate or canine appetite.

ACOR'ITES, (*ακοριτης*) A wine made of *Acorus*.

ACOR'MUS, (from *a*, privative, and *κοπος*, 'trunk,') A monster devoid of a trunk.

ACORN, *JUPITER'S*, *Fagus* *castanea*—*a. Oily*, *Gaulandina* *moringa*—*a. Sardinian*, *Fagus* *castanea*.

ACORNS. See *Quercus* *alba*.

ACORUS ADULTERINUS, (*ακορος*), *Iris* *pseudacorus*.

ACORUS CAL'AMUS, *A. Ve'rus* seu *Brazilien'sis*, *Cal'amus Aromat'icus* seu *Odora'tus* seu *Vulg'ris*, *Ty'pha Aromat'ica*, *Clav'a Rugo'sa*, *Sweetflag* or *Ac'orus*, *Flag'root*, *Sweet cane*, *Myrtle Flay*, *Sweet grass*, *Sweet root*, *Sweet rush*. (F.) *Jonc roseau* ou *Canne aromatique*, *Acore odorant*.

Ord. Aroidæ; *Acoraceæ*, (Lindley;) *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. The rhizoma—*Cal'amus* (Ph. U. S.—is stomachic and carminative, but is rarely used. It is regarded as a good adjuvant to bark and quinia in intermittents. The essential oil is used in like cases.

ACORUS PALUSTRIS, *Iris pseudacorus*—*a. Vulgaris*, *Iris pseudacorus*.

ACOS, (*acos*,) Medicament.

ACOS'MIA, (*akosmia*, from *a*, and *kosmos*, 'order, ornament.') Disorder, irregularity in the critical days, according to Galen, who uses the word *akosmos*, for regularity in those days. Others, and particularly Pollux, call bald persons *akosmoi*, because they are deprived of one of their most beautiful ornaments.

ACOU'METER, *Acoum'eter*, *Aco'm'eter*, *Acoz'm'etrum*, *Acu'meter*, *Acusim'eter*, (F.) *Acoumètre*, (*akouo*, 'I hear,' and *metron*, 'measure.') An instrument designed by M. Itard for measuring the degree of hearing.

ACOUMETRE, *Acoumeter*.

ACOUOPHO'NIA, *Copho'nia*; (*akouo*, 'I hear,' and *phnē*, 'voice;') *Auscultatory Percussion*. A mode of auscultation, in which the observer places his ear on the chest, and analyzes the sound produced by percussion.

ACOUS'MA, gen. *Acous'matis*, (*akousma*, 'any thing heard,') an imaginary noise. Depraved sense of hearing.

ACOUS'TIC, (*akoustikos*,) *Acus'ticus*, (F.) *Acoustique*. That which belongs to the ear; as *Acoustic nerve*, *Acoustic trumpet*.

Acoustic MEDICINE is one used in diseased audition.

ACUSTICO-MALLÉEN, *Laxator tympani*.

ACUS'TICS, *Acus'tica*, (F.) *Acoustique*. The part of physics which treats of the theory of sounds. It is also called *Phonics*.

ACUSTIQUE, *Acoustic*, *Acoustics*.

AQUA BINELLI (L), (*acqua*, 'water,') *Aqua Binellii*—*a. Broochieri*, *Aqua Broochieri*—*a. Monterossi*, *Aqua Binellii*—*a. di Napoli*, *Liquor arsenicalis*—*a. della Toffana*, *Liquor arsenicalis*.

ACQUETTA (L), (dim. of *acqua*,) *Liquor Arsenicalis*.

AQUI, *MIN'ERAL WATERS OF*. These thermal sulphureous springs are in Piedmont. Their temperature is 167° Fahr., and they contain sulphohydric acid and chloride of sodium.

ACQUIRED DISEASES, *Mor'bi acquis'iti*, *M. aduent'itii*, *M. epict'e'ti*, *Adventit'ious diseases*. (F.) *Maladies acquises*. Diseases which occur after birth, and which are not dependent upon hereditary predisposition.

ACRA'PALA, (*a*, and *kra'palā*, 'drunkenness,') Remedies against the effects of a debauch.

ACRA'LEA, (*akros*, 'at the extremity,') The extreme parts of the body, as the head, hands, feet, nose, ears, &c. See *Acraea*.

ACRA'NIA, (*a*, and *kra'nion*, 'the cranium,') Want of cranium, wholly or in part.

ACRA'SIA, (*akrasia*, from *a*, and *kra'sis*, 'mixture,') Intemperance. Excess of any kind. Surfeit.

It has been employed to denote debility, synonymously with *Acratia*; but this may have been a typographical inaccuracy.

ACRAT'IA, (*akratia*, from *a*, and *kra'tos*, 'strength,') Impotence; weakness, fainting.

ACRATIS'MA, gen. *Acratism'atis*, (*akratisma*, from *a*, and *kra'tivmu*, 'to mix,') A breakfast, consisting of bread steeped in wine, not mixed with water.

ACBATOM'ELLI, (*acratum*, and *meli*, 'honey,') Wine mixed with honey.

ACRATOPE'GÆ, *Akratope'gæ*, (*a*, *kra'tos*, 'strength,' and *pegē*, 'a spring,') Mineral waters having no marked chemical qualities.

ACRATOPOS'IA, (*akratopoesia*, from *acratum*,

and *poiesis*, 'drink,') The drinking of pure or unmixed wine.

A'CRATUM, (*akraton*, from *a*, and *kra'tivmu*, 'to mix,') Unmixed wine, *Acratum vi'nuni*, *Vi'num me'rum*.

ACRATURE'SIS, (*acratia*, and *urhōsis*, 'the act of discharging the urine,') Inability to void the urine from paralysis of the bladder.

ACRE, (*akra*,) The extremity or tip of any thing, as of the nose.

A'CREA, (*akra*,) *Acrote'ria*, (*akron*, 'the summit,') The extreme parts of the body, as the feet, hands, ears, &c.

Also the extreme parts of animals that are used as food, *Acroco'lia*.

AC'RID, (*akros*, 'pointed,' or from *axis*, 'a point,') *Acer*. An epithet for substances of a hot, biting taste, which occasion a disagreeable sense of irritation and constriction at the top of the throat; or which, when applied externally, cause heat and irritation of the skin.

ACRID HEAT, (F.) *Chaleur acre*, is one that causes a hot tingling sensation at the extremities of the fingers.

ACRID POISON, See *Poison*.

ACRIDS, in Pathology, are certain, imaginary substances, supposed by the humourists to exist in the humours, and to cause various diseases. See *Acrimony*.

ACRIDOPH'AGI, (*akridophagoi*, from *akris*, gen. *akridos*, 'a locust,' and *phago*, 'I eat,') *Locust-eaters*. Acridophagous tribes are said to exist in Africa.

ACRIMONY, *Acu'ritas*, *Acrimo'nia*, (*acer*, 'acid,' *akis*, 'a point,') Acrimony of the humours. An imaginary acid change of the blood, lymph, &c., which, by the humourists, was conceived to cause many diseases.

ACRIN'IA, (*a*, and *kri'no*, 'I separate,') A diminution of the quantity, or a total suspension, of the secretions.

ACRIS, (*akris*,) a sharp bony prominence. Also, the locust.

ACRI'SIA, *Acri'sis*, (from *akrisia*, *a*, and *kri'sis*, 'judgment,') A condition of disease, in which no judgment can be formed; or in which an unfavourable opinion must be given.

ACRISIS, *Acrisis*.

ACRIT'ICAL, *Acr'itus*, (F.) *Acritique*. That which takes place without any crisis; or which does not foretell a crisis; as an *acritical symptom*, *abscess*, &c.

ACRITUS, (*akritus*,) *Acritical*.

ACRIVIOLA, (*acer*, 'sharp,' and *viola*, 'a violet,') *Tropeolum majus*.

A'CRO, *A'kro*, (from *akron*, 'top, extremity,') In composition means the same.

ACROBYS'TIA, *Acropos'thia*, (*akron*, 'top,' and *bys*, 'I cover,') The prepuce or the extremity of the prepuce. Also, circumcision (?)—Kraus.

ACROBYS'TIOLITH, (*acrobystia*, and *lithos*, 'a stone,') Preputial calculus.

ACROBYSTITIS, (*acrobystia* and *itis*,) *Posthitis*.

ACROCHEIR, (*akrocheir*,) *Acrochir*, *Acrocheir'on*, (*acro*, and *cheir*, 'the hand,') The forearm and hand. Also, the hand.

ACROCHOR'DON, (*akrochor'don*, from *acro*, and *chor'don*, 'a string,') A tumour which hangs by a pedicle. *Verruca peno'ilis*. A kind of hard wart.

ACROCHORIS'MUS, (*acro*, and *chor'is*, 'I dance,') A kind of dance, with the ancients, in which the arms and legs were violently agitated.

ACROCOLIA, (*akrokolia*, from *acro* and *kōlon*, 'a member,') *Acraea*.

ACROCOLIUM, (*akrokolion*,) *Aceromion*.

ACROD'RYA, (*akro'dryon*, from *acro*, and *drynē*, 'a tree,') Fruits, as nuts, apples, &c.

ACRODYN'IA, *Erythe'ma acrod'ynum*, *E.*

acrodynia, *Chiropodal'gia*, (F.) *Acrodynie*, *Mal des pieds et des mains*, (acro, and *ὀννη*, 'pain.') A painful affection of the wrists and ankles especially, which appeared in Paris as an epidemic, in 1828 and 1829. It was supposed by some to be rheumatic, by others to be owing to spinal irritation. It appears to have been the same as Dengue.

ACROLENION, (acro, and *ὤλην*, 'ulna,') Olecranon.

ACROMASTIUM, (acro, and *μαστός*, 'breast,') Nipple.

ACROMIA, Acromion.

ACROMIAL, *Acromia'lis*. Relating to the Acromion.

ACROMIAL ARTERY, *Exter'nal Scap'ular*, *A. Art'ria Thorac'ica humera'lis*, *Artère troisième des Thoraciques*,—(Ch.) *A. Thoracique humérale*, arises from the anterior part of the axillary artery, opposite the upper edge of the pectoralis minor. It divides into two branches, one, *superior*; the other, *inferior*—the branches of which are distributed to the subclavius, serratus major anticus, first intercostal, deltoid, and pectoralis major muscles, as well as to the shoulder joint, &c. They anastomose with the superior scapular, thoracic, and circumflex arteries.

ACROMIAL NERVES, *Ner'vi acromia'les*. Branches of the fourth cervical nerve, which are distributed to the acromial region.

ACROMIAL VEIN has the same arrangement as the artery.

ACRO'MIOCORACO'DEUS. Belonging to the acromion and coracoid process.

The triangular ligament between the acromion and coracoid process of the scapula is so called.

ACRO'MION, *Acro'mium*, *Acro'mia*, *Acro'mis*, (*ακρομιον*, from *acro*, and *μῖος*, 'the shoulder,') On *Acro'mium*, *Hu'merus sum'mus*, *Ar'mus sum'mus*, *Mu'cro hu'meri*, *Ros'trum porci'nium*, *Caput Scap'ula*, *Acrocot'ium*. The process which terminates the spine of the scapula, and is articulated with the clavicle.

ACROMIS, (*ακρωμῖς*,) Acromion.

ACROMPHALIUM, (*ακρομφαλιον*), Acromphalon.

ACROMPHALON, *Acrompha'lium*, (acro, and *μφαλος*, 'the navel,') The extremity of the umbilical cord, which remains attached to the foetus after birth.

ACROMYLE, (acro, and *μυλη*, 'patella,') see Patella.

ACRONARCOTIC, see Poison.

ACRONYX, (acro, and *ὄνυξ*, 'the nail,') Growing in of the nail.

ACROPARALYSIS, (acro, and *παράλυσις*, 'palsy,') *Paral'ysis extremita'tum*, Palsy of the extremities.

ACROPOSTHIA, (acro, and *ποσθη*, 'prepuce,') Acrobystia. See Prepuce.

ACROPOSTHITIS, (*acroposthia*, and *itis*,) Posthitis.

ACROPSILON, (from *acro*, and *ψιλος*, 'naked,') The extremity of the glans penis.

ACRORIA, (*ακρωρία*, from *ακρος*, 'top,') Vertex.

ACRORRHEUMA, gen. *Acrorrheum'atis*, *Rheumatism'us extremita'tum*, (acro, and *ῥευμα*, 'defluxion, rheumatism,') Rheumatism of the extremities.

ACROS, (*ακρος*, 'at the extremity, top,') The strength of the Athlete, and of diseases; the prominences of bones; the extremity of the fingers, &c. See Acrocheir, Acromion, &c.

ACROSTICHUM POLYPODIOIDES, *Polypodium incanum*.

ACROTERIA, *Acreea*. See Extremity.

ACROTERRIASIS, *Acroteriasmus*.

ACROTERRIASMUS, *Acroteri'asis*, (*ακροτηρια*, 'the extremities,') hence *ακροτηριαζαν*, 'to mutilate,') Amputation of the extremities.

ACROTHYTON, *Akrothym'ion*, (acro, and

θυμον, 'thyme,') A kind of conical, rugous, bloody wart, a "moist wart," compared by Celsus to the flower of thyme.

ACROTICA, (from *Acreea*.) Diseases affecting the excretory functions of the external surface of the body.

Pravity of the fluids or emunctories that open on the external surface; without fever or other internal affection as a necessary accompaniment.

The 3d order of the class *Ecceit'ica* of Good.

ACROTISMUS, (*a*, and *κρως*, 'pulse,') Aphyxia.

ACT, *Actus*, (*actum*, past participle of *agere*, 'to do, 'a thing done,') The effective exercise of a power or faculty. The action of an agent. *Acte* is used by the French, to signify the public discussion, which occurs in supporting a thesis;—thus, *soutenir un Acte aux Ecoles de Médecine*, is, 'to defend a Thesis in the Schools of Medicine.'

ACTA, *Gesta*.

ACTÆA AMERICANA, (*ακταία*, and *ακρη*, 'the elder,') see *Actæa spicata*—*a. Cimicifuga*—*a. racemosa*.

ACTÆA RACEMOSA, *A. Cimicif'uga*, *Cimicif'uga racemo'sa*, *Macro'tys racemo'sa*, *Bot'rophis Serpenta'ria* (?), *Serpenta'ria ni'gra*, *Black snake-root*, *Rich'weed*, *Cohosh*, *Square root*, *Rattleweed*, *Black Cohosh*. (F.) *Actée à grappes*, *Serpentaire noire*. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. Sex. Syst. *Polyandria Pentagynia*. A common plant in the United States. The root, *Cimicif'uga* (Ph. U.S.), is astringent; and, according to Barton, has been successfully used, in the form of a decoction, as a gargle in putrid sore throat. A decoction of the root cures the itch. It is acro-narcotic, and has been used in rheumatism, acute and chronic; chorea, &c.

ACTÆA SPICATA, *Christophoria'na spicata*, *Aconi'tum racemo'sum*, *Bane'berry*, *Herb Chris'topher*. (F.) *Herbe St. Christophe*. A perennial herbaceous European plant, the root of which resembles that of the black hellebore. The root is cathartic, and sometimes emetic, and in overdoses may produce dangerous consequences.

Actæa America'na, of which there are two varieties, *A. al'ba* and *A. ru'bra*,—*white* and *red cohosh*,—is indigenous in the United States. It has the same properties as *A. spicata*.

ACTE, *Sambucus*.

ACTE, *Act*.

ACTÉE à GRAPPES, *Actæa racemosa*.

ACTIF, (*agere*, *actum*, 'to act,') Active.

ACTIO, *Action*, *Function*.

ACTION, *Act'io*, *Opera'tio*, *Energi'a*, *Prax'is*. Mode in which one object influences another.

The *animal actions* are those that occur in the animal body: the *vital*, those that are essential to life: the *physiological*, those of a healthy character: the *pathological* or *morbid*, those that occur in disease, &c. The ancients divided the *physiological actions* into *vital*, *animal*, *natural*, *sexual*, *particular*, *general*, &c. See *Function*.

ACTIONS NATURELLES, see *Function*.

ACTIVE, *Dras'ticus*, *Act'ivus*. (F.) *Stiménique*, *Actif*. This adjective is used, in *Pathology*, to convey the idea of superabundant energy or strength, *Stiménicus*, *Hypersthen'icus*. (F.) *Stiménique*. *Active symptoms*, *e. g.* are those of excitement. In *Therapeutics*, it signifies *energet'ic*:—as, an *active treatment*. The French use the expression *Médecine agissante*, in contradistinction to *Médecine expectante*. In *Physiology*, *active* has a similar signification, many of the functions being divided into *active* and *passive*.

ACTON. A village near London, at which there is a purgative mineral spring, like that at Epsom.

ACTUAL. Same etymon as *active*. That which acts immediately. A term usually re-

striated to the red-hot iron, or to heat in any form; in contradistinction to the *potential* or *virtual*, which is applied to caustics or escharotics.

ACTUARIUS. Originally a title of dignity given to the Byzantine physicians.

ACTUS, Act—a. Parturitionis, Parturition.

ACUDUCTOR, (acus, and ducere, ductum, 'to lead,') Porte-aiguille.

ACUITAS, (acus, 'a needle,') Acromy.

ACULEUS LIGNEUS, (acus, 'a needle,') Splinter.

ACUMETER, Acoumeter.

A'CU'PRESS'URE, Acupressu'ra, (acus, 'a needle, and premere, pressum, 'to press,') A process for arresting hemorrhage, proposed by Prof. Simpson, of Edinburgh, which consists in passing an appropriate needle or pin twice through the substance of a wound, so as to compress and close, by the middle portion of the needle, the tube of the bleeding vessel a line or two, or more, on the cardiac side of the bleeding point.

A'CU'PUNCTURE, Acupunctu'ra, Stylostix'is, Acupuncta'tum, Acupunctura'tion, (acus, 'a needle, and punctura, 'a puncture,') A surgical operation, much in use amongst the Chinese and Japanese, which consists in puncturing parts with a very fine needle. It has been employed, of late years, in obstinate rheumatic affections, &c., and apparently with success. Acupuncture is likewise a mode of infanticide in some countries; the needle being forced into the brain through the fontanelles, or into the spinal marrow, &c.

ACUR'GIA, (acus, 'a point, a sharp instrument, and ippov, 'work,') Surgery (operative).

ACUS, Needle—a. Capitata, Pin—a. Invaginata, see Needle—a. Ophthalmica, see Needle—a. Paracentica, Trocar—a. Paracentica, Trocar—a. Triquetra vulgaris, Trocar—a. Veneris, Eryngium campestre.

ACUSIMETER, (acusis, and μετρον, 'a measure,') Acoumeter.

ACUSIS, (ακουσις,) Audition.

ACUSTICA, Acoustics.

ACUSTICUS, (ακουστικός,) Auditory.

ACUTE, Acu'tus, Or'ys, (acus, 'a point,') (F.) Aigu. A disease which, with a certain degree of severity, has a rapid progress, and short duration, is said to be "acute."—*Oxyurose'ma, Oxyurosis, Oxyurosis.*

Diseases were formerly subdivided into *Morbi acutissimi*, very acute, or those which last only three or four days: *M. subacutissimi*, which continue seven days: and *M. subacuti*, or those which last from twenty to forty days.

The antithesis to *acute* is *chronic*. *Acute*, when applied to pain, sound, cries, &c., means *sharp*.

ACUTENACULUM, (acus, 'a needle, and tenaculum, 'a holder,') Porte-aiguille.

ACYANOBLEP'SIA, (α, κυανος, 'blue, and βλέω, 'I see,') Defective vision, which consists in incapability of distinguishing blue. See Achromatopsia.

ACYESIS, (α, and κυεσις, 'pregnancy,') Sterility.

ACYRUS, Arnica montana.

ACYSTINERVIA, (α, κυστις, 'bladder, and νεύρον, 'nerve,') Cystoparalysis.

ACYSTURONERVIA, (α, κυστις, 'bladder, νεύρον, 'urine, and νεύρον, 'nerve,') Cystoparalysis.

ACYSTUROTROPHIA, (α, κυστις, 'bladder, νεύρον, 'urine, and τροφή, 'nourishment,') Cystatrophia.

ACYTERIUS, (ακυτέριος, from α, and τεύω, 'to conceive,') Abortive.

AD, as a prefix, in Romanic words, signifies to.

ADACA. The *Sphæranthus Indicus*, a Malabar plant, which is acrid and aromatic.

ADAC'RYA, (α, and δακρυω, 'I weep,') Defective secretion of tears.

3

ADÆMONIA, properly Ademonia, (αδμημονία.) Anxiety.

ADAKO'DIEN. A Malabar plant of the family Apocynæ, used in that country in diseases of the eyes.

AD'ALI, Lip'pia. A Malabar plant, which the Orientals regard as an antidote to the bite of the *naja*.

ADAMANT, Diamond, Magnet.

ADAMANTINE SUBSTANCE, Enamel of the teeth.

ADAMAS, (αδαμας,) Diamond.

ADAMI'TA, Adami'tum, (from adamas.) A very hard, white calculus.—Paracelsus.

The first word has been used for stone in the bladder: the second for lithiasis or the calculous condition.

ADAM'S APPLE, Pomum Adami.

ADANSONIA DIGITATA, (after Michel Adanson, the French naturalist.) Baobab.

ADAP'TER, (ad and apto, 'I fit,') A tube employed in pharmaceutical operations for lengthening the neck of a retort; or in cases where the opening of the receiver is not large enough to admit the beak of the retort.

ADAR'CE, (αδαρκε,) Adar'cion, Adar'cis. A concretion found about the reeds and grass in the marshy regions of Galatia, and hiding them, as it were: hence the name, from α privative, and δακνω, 'I see.' It was formerly in repute for cleansing the skin from freckles, &c.

ADARIGO, Orpiment.

ADARNECH, Orpiment.

ADARTICULATIO, (ad and articulare, 'to join,') Arthrodia.

AD CU'TEM ABDOM'INIS (ARTE'RIA). The *superficial artery of the abdomen*,—a branch of the crural or femoral, which arises at the lower part of Poupart's ligament, and ascends towards the umbilicus, being distributed to the integuments.

ADDAD. A Numidian plant; bitter and poisonous.

ADDEPHAG'IA, Adep'hag'ia, αδδφάγια, αδμφάγια, (from αδδν, 'in excess, and φάγειν, 'to eat,') Voraciousness. Galen and Hoffmann have given this name to voracious appetite in children affected with worms. Sauvages refers it to Eulimia. Also, the goddess of gluttony.

ADDER'S TONGUE, Ophioglossum vulgatum.

ADDISON, DISEASE OF, see Capsule, renal.

ADDITAMEN'TUM, (addere, additum, 'to adjoin,') A term once used synonymously with Epiph'ymia. It is now restricted to the prolongation of two cranial sutures, the lambdoidal and squamous.

ADDITAMENTUM COLI, Appendix vermiformis cæci—a. Necatum, Olecranon—a. ad Sacro-lumbalem, see Sacro-lumbalis—a. Ulnæ, Radius—a. Uncatum ulnæ, Olecranon.

ADDLE (Prov.), Abscess.

ADDUCENS OCULI, (ad and ducere, ductum, 'to draw,') Rectus internus oculi.

ADDUCTEUR DE L'OEIL, Rectus internus oculi—a. du Gros orteil, Adductor pollicis pedis—a. Premier ou moyen, Adductor longus femoris—a. du Pouce, Adductor pollicis manus—a. Second ou petit, Adductor brevis—a. Troisième ou grand, Adductor magnus.

ADDUC'TION, Adduc'tio, Parag'gè. The action by which parts are drawn towards the axis of the body.

The muscles which execute this function are called *Adductors*.

ADDUCTOR MEDII DIGITI PEDIS, Posterior medii digiti pedis—a. Oculi, Rectus internus oculi.

ADDUC'TOR METACAR'PI MIN'IMI DIG'ITI, Metacar'peus, Car'pometacar'peus min'imi d'g'iti, is situate between the adductor and flexor, next

to the metacarpal bone. It arises, fleshy, from the unciform process of the os unciforme, and from the contiguous part of the annular ligament of the wrist, and is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the fore-part of the metacarpal bone of the little finger, from its base to its head.

ADDUCTOR OCULI, Rectus internus oculi.

ADDUCTOR POL'ICIS MANÛS, *A. Pollicis*, *A. ad minimum dig'itum*, *Metacar'pophalan'geus pollicis*—(Ch.) (F.) *Adducteur du pouce*. A muscle which arises, fleshy, from almost the whole length of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger, and is inserted into the inner part of the root of the first bone of the thumb.

ADDUCTOR POL'ICIS PE'DIS, *Antith'enar*, *Metatars'osubphalan'geus pollicis*.—(Ch.) *Tarso-metatarsi-phalangien du pouce*. (F.) *Adducteur du gros orteil*. Arises by a long thin tendon, from the under part of the os calcis, from the os cuboides, os cuneiforme externum, and from the root of the metatarsal bone of the second toe. It is divided into two fleshy portions, and is inserted into the external sesamoid bone, and root of the metatarsal bone of the great toe.

Bichat has given the general name, *Adductors*, to those of the interosseous muscles of the hand or foot, which perform the action of adduction.

ADDUCTOR TERTII DIGITI PEDIS, *Prior tertii digiti pedis*.

ADDUCTORS OF THE THIGH. These are three in number, which have, by some anatomists, been united into one muscle—the *Triceps Adductor Fem'oris*.

1. *Adductor lon'gus fem'oris*, *A. fem'oris pri'mus*, *Tri'ceps mi'nor*, *Pu'biofemora'lis*—(Ch.) (F.) *Premier ou moyen adducteur*. Arises by a strong tendon from the upper and fore part of the os pubis and ligament of the symphysis, at the inner side of the pectinalis. It runs downwards and outwards, and is inserted by a broad, flat tendon into the middle of the linea aspera.

2. *Adductor bre'vis*, *A. fem'oris secun'dus*, *Tri'ceps secun'dus*, *Subpubiofemora'lis*—(Ch.) (F.) *Second ou petit Adducteur*. Arises tendinous from the os pubis, at the side of its symphysis, below and behind the last muscle. It runs obliquely outwards, and is inserted by a short, flat tendon into the inner and upper part of the linea aspera, from a little below the trochanter minor to the beginning of the insertion of the adductor longus.

3. *Adductor mag'nus*, *A. fem'oris tertius et quar'tus*, *Tri'ceps mag'nus*, *Is'chiofemora'lis*—(Ch.) (F.) *Troisième ou grand adducteur*, is much larger than either of the others. It arises from the ramus of the pubis, from that of the ischium, and from the tuber ischii, and is inserted into the whole length of the linea aspera. Near the lower part of the linea aspera it is pierced by a kind of oblique, fibrous canal, through which the crural artery and vein pass.

ADEC. The inner man, according to Paracelsus.

ADECTA, (*a*, and *δακνω*, 'I bite,') Sedatives.

ADELIPARIA, (*αδην*, 'to excess,' and *λιπαρος*, 'fat,') Polysarcia.

ADELODAGAM. A bitter Malabar plant, used in asthma, catarrh, and gout.

ADELPHIA, see Adelpixia.

ADELPHIX'IA, *Adelpix'is*, (*αδελφος*, 'brother,') Consanguinity of parts in health or disease; *Frater'nitas*, *Fratra'tio*. Hippocrates used the word *Adel'phia* for diseases that resemble each other.

ADELPHIXIS, (*αδελφίσις*,) Sympathy.

ADEMONIA, (*αδημονία*,) Depression, Nostalgia.

ADEMOSYNE, (*αδημοσύνη*,) Depression, Nostalgia.

ADEN, gen. A'DENIS, (*αδην*, gen. *αδενος*, 'a gland,') in composition, gland.

ADEN ULCER, see Beriberi.

ADENAL'GIA, *Adenodyn'ia*, (*aden*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Glandular pain.

ADENECTOP'IA, (*aden*, and *εκτοπος*, 'removed from its place,') Dislocation of a gland.

ADENEMPHRAX'IS, (*aden*, and *εμφραξις*, 'obstruction,') Glandular obstruction.

ADÉNIES, (from *aden*,) *Adénopathies angibromiques*. Diseases of the glands connected with the digestive tube.

ADENIFORM, *Adeniform'is*, *Adenoï'des*, *Ad'e-noid*, (*aden* and *forma*, 'form or resemblance,') *Glan'diform*, or resembling a gland.

ADÉNITE, Adenitis—*a. Lymphatique*, Lymphadenitis.

ADENT'IS, (*aden* and *itis*,) *Phlegma'ria adeno'sa* seu *glandulo'sa*. (F.) *Adénite*. Glandular inflammation.

ADENITIS LYMPHATICA, Lymphadenitis.

ADENITIS MESENTERICA, *Mesenter'ic Gangli-oni'tis*. Inflammation of the mesenteric glands.

ADENITIS PALPEBRARUM CONTAGIOSA, see Ophthalmia.

ADENOCE'LE, (*aden*, and *κηλη*, 'a rupture,') 'a tumour,') Under this term Mr. Birkett includes tumours of the mamma, which contain structures similar to, if not identical with, the normal secreting tissue of the gland, and more especially the cystosarcoma, and chronic mammary tumours of surgical authors.

ADENOCHIRAPSOLOG'IA, (*aden*, *χειρ*, 'the hand,') *αετω*, 'I lay hold of,') and *λογος*, 'a description,') The doctrine of curing scrofula or the king's evil by the royal touch.

Adenochoradolog'ia and Adenochoiradolog'ia have been used with the same acceptance; as well as for a treatise on scrofula.

ADENOCHON'DRIUS, (*aden*, and *χονδριος*, 'a cartilage,') Relating to gland and cartilage,—for example, *Arthroph'yma adenocho'n'drium*, a tumefaction of the glands and cartilages of joints.

ADÉNODERMIES SYPHILITIKES, *Asyphylitiques*, (*aden*, and *δερμα*, 'skin,') Syphilitic affections of the glands of the skin.

ADENODYNIA, (*aden*, and *δυνεν*, 'pain,') Adenalgia.

ADENOGRAPHY, *Adenogra'phia*, (*aden*, and *γραφω*, 'I describe,') That part of anatomy which describes the glands.

ADENOID, Adeniform.

ADENOIDES, Adeniform.

ADENOLOGADITIS, (*aden*, and *logaditis*,) Ophthalmia of the new born.

ADENOL'OGY, *Adenolog'ia*, (*aden*, and *λογος*, 'a description,') A treatise on the glands.

ADENOMALA'CIA, (*aden*, and *μαλακία*, 'softening,') Mollescence or softening of a gland.

ADENOMENINGEAL, see Fever, adenomeningeal.

ADENONCOSIS, (*aden*, *ογκος*, 'a tumour,') and *osis*,) Adenophyma.

ADENONCUS, (*aden*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour,') Adenophyma.

ADENONERVOUS FEVER, Plague.

ADÉNOPATHIES ANGBROMIQUES, (*aden*, and *παθος*, 'affection,') *Adénies*.

ADENOPHARYNGE'US, (*aden*, and 'pharynx,') Some fleshy fibres, which pass from the constrictor pharyngis inferior to the thyroid gland, have received this name. Their existence is not constant.

ADENOPHARYNGITIS. Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

ADENOPHTHALMIA, Ophthalmia tarsi.

ADENOPHY'MA, gen. *Adenophy'matis*, *Aden'oncus*, *Adenonco'sis*, (*aden*, and *φυμα*, 'a swelling,') Swelling of a gland, or glandiform ganglion. (F.) *Glandage*. *Adenophyma* is used by

some to signify a soft glandular swelling;—*Adenopneuma*, one of a harder character.

ADENOPHYMA INGUINALIS. Bubo.

ADENOSCIRRHUS, *Adenosclerosis*, (*aden*, and *σκίρρος*, 'induration.') Scirrhus induration of a gland.

ADENOSCLEROSIS, (*σκληρος*, 'hard.') Adenoscirrhus.

ADENOSIS SCROPHULOSA, (from *aden*.) Scrophula.

ADENOSUS, (*Abcessus*.) A hard, glandular abscess, which suppurates slowly.

ADENOSYNCHITONITIS, (*aden*, *synchiton*, 'the conjunctiva,' and *itis*, 'inflammation.') Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

ADENOTOMY, *Adenotomia*, (*aden*, and *τομή*, 'I cut.') Dissection of the glands.

ADEPHAGIA, (*ἀδεφagia*, from *ἀδην*, 'in excess,' and *φαγίαν*, 'to eat.') Addephagia, Boulimia.

ADEPS, gen. *Ad'ipis*, *Adeps Suill'us*, *Oryz'gum*, *Pingu'do*, *Lar'idum*, *Lardum*, *Lard*. (Prov.) *Mort*, *Sallia*, *Scineasme*. Pig's flare. The fat of the hog. In the Ph. U. S. the prepared fat of *Sus scrofa*, free from saline matter.

ADEPS ANSERINUS, *Adeps an'seris* or *Goose grease*, (F.) *Graisse d'Oie*, is emollient. It has been used as an emetic.

ADEPS CANTHARIDIBUS MEDICATUS, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum—*a*. Cortice Daphnes gnidii medicatus, Unguentum epispasticum de Daphne gnidio—*a*. Humanus, Liqumumia—*a*. Hydrargyro medicatus, Unguentum Hydrargyri—*a*. ex Hydrargyro mitius dictum cinereum, Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinereum—*a*. Hydrargyri muriate oxygenato medicatus, Unguentum muratis hydrargyri oxygenati medicatum—*a*. Hydrargyri nitrate medicatus, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis—*a*. Hydrargyri oxido rubro et plumbi acetate medicatus, Unguentum ophthalmicum—*a*. Lauro medicatus, Unguentum laurinum—*a*. Myristicæ, see *Myristica*—*a*. Ovis, *Sevum*—*a*. Papavere, hyoscyamo, et belladonnâ medicatus, Unguentum populeum.

ADEPS PRÆPARATUS, *A. Suill'us curatus* (see *Cura*.) *A. Suillus Præparatus*, Hog's lard, *Barrow's grease*, *Lard*, *Az'unge*, *Azun'gia*, *Azun'gia porc'ina*, (F.) *Graisse de Porc*, *Suindoux*, *Azonge*, is prepared by melting pig's flare, and straining it. This is called *rendering* the lard. Lard is emollient, but is chiefly used for forming ointments and plasters.

ADEPS SULLUS PRÆPARATUS, *Adeps Præparatus*—*a*. Sulfure et ammoniæ muriate medicatus, Unguentum sulphuratum ad scabiem—*a*. Sulfure et carbonate potassæ medicatus, Unguentum sulphuratum alcalinum ad scabiem—*a*. Tartaro stibii medicatus, Unguentum antimonii tartarizati—*a*. Oxido zinci medicatus, Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri.

ADEPT, (*adip'iscor*, *adeptus*, 'to acquire.') Alchymist.

ADEPTA MEDICINA. Medicine, which treated of diseases contracted by celestial operations, or communicated from heaven.

ADEPTA PHILOSOPHIA, Alchymy.

ADERMONERVIA, (*a*, *δέρμα*, 'skin,' and *νεῦρον*, 'nerve.') Dermataneuria.

ADERMOTROPHIA, (*a*, *δέρμα*, 'skin,' and *τροφή*, 'nourishment.') Extenuation or atrophy of the skin.

ADFLATUS, Afflatus.

ADHERENTIA, (*ad*, and *hærere*, *hæsum*, 'to stick.') Adherence.

ADHESIO, Adherence.

ADHATO'DA, *Justic'ia adhato'da*. The *Malabar Nat Tree*. (F.) *Noyer de Ceylon*. Used in India for expelling the dead foetus in abortion. The word is said to convey this meaning in the Ceylonese.

ADHERENCE, *Adhesion*, *Adherentia*, Con-

cre'tio, *Pros'physis*, *Proscolle'sis*, *Adhæ'sio*, (from *adhærere*, (*ad* and *hærere*,) 'to stick to.') These words are usually employed synonymously. The French often use *adherence* for the state of union, and *adhesion* for the act of adhering.

ADHESION, Adherence.

ADHÆSIF, Adhesive.

ADHESIVE, *Adhæ'sus*, *Adhæsi'eus*. (F.) *Adhæsif*: same etymon as Adherence. Sticking, uniting. An epithet,—as '*adhesive plaster*,' see *Emplastrum resinæ*.

ADHESIVE INFLAMMATION is that inflammation which terminates by an adhesion between inflamed and separated surfaces, and which was, at one time, supposed to be necessary for such adhesion.

ADIANTHUM, Adiantum.

ADIANTUM, (*ἀδιαντον*, from *a*, and *διανω*, 'to grow wet,' from the leaves not being easily moistened.) *A. pedatum*.

ADIANTUM ÆTHIOPICUM. A South African plant, *Ord*. Filices, an infusion of which is sometimes used as an emollient in coughs, and in diseases of the chest.

ADIANTUM ALBUM, *Asplenium ruta muraria*—*a*. Aureum, *Polytrichum*.

ADIANTUM CAPILLUS VENERIS, *A. Coriand'rifolium* seu *Nigrum*, *Capillus Veneris*, *Maidenhair*. (F.) *Capillaire de Montpellier*. A European plant, of feeble, aromatic and demulcent properties. It is used for forming the *Sirap de Capillaire* or *Capillaire*.

ADIANTUM CORIANDRIFOLIUM, *A. Capillus Veneris*—*a*. Nigrum, *A. Capillus Veneris*.

ADIANTUM PEDATUM, *A. Canaden'se* seu *Patens*, *Adiantum*, *Capillus Veneris Canaden'sis*, *Her'ba Veneris*, *Filix Veneris*, *Can'ada Maidenhair*, *American Maidenhair*, *Rock'fern*, *Sweet'fern*, (F.) *Capillaire du Canada*, has the same properties. *Capillaire* was once made from this. See *Adiantum capillus Veneris*.

ADIANTUM RUBRUM, *Asplenium trichomanoides*.

ADIAPHANIE PÉRICHRYSAITIQUE, (*a*, *δια*, 'through,' and *φαῖνω*, 'I shine.') See *Cataract*.

ADIAPHOROSIS, *Adiaphoresis*, (*a*, *δια*, 'through,' *πορος*, 'a pore,' and *osis*.) Defect or suppression of perspiration, *Adiaphnes'ia*.

ADIAPHOROUS, *Adiaph'orus*, *Indiffere'ns*, *Neutrol*. A medicine which will neither do harm nor good.

ADIAPNEUSTIA, (*adiapneustia*, from *a*, *δια*, 'through,' and *πνέω*, 'to breathe,') *Adiaphorosis*.

ADIARRHEA, (*a*, and *διάρρην*, 'to flow.') Retention of any excretion.

ADIATHESIC, *Adiathes'icus*, (*a*, and *διαθεσις*, 'diathesis.') In the system of controstimulism, *adiathesic diseases* are such as occur without any antecedent diathesis.

ADICE, (*ἀδικέω*, 'I injure.') *Urtica*.

ADIPATUS, (*adeps*, gen. *adipis*, 'fat.') Fatty.

ADIPEUX, Adipose.

ADIPOCERA, *Adipocire*—*a*. Cetosa, *Cetaceum*.

ADIPOCIRE, *Adipoc'e'ra*, (*adeps*, gen. *adipis*, 'fat,' and *cera*, 'wax.') The base of biliary calculi, called also *Chol'esterine*. Also, a sort of soap, formed from animal matter under certain circumstances. (F.) *Gras des Cadavres*, *Gras des Cimetières*. The human body, when it has been for some weeks in water, assumes this appearance; and it has been a subject of legal inquiry, what length of time is necessary to produce it. This must, of course, depend upon various circumstances, as climate, season, &c.

ADIPOCIRE DE BALEINE, *Cetaceum*.

ADIPOCIFORM, (*adipocire*, and *forma*, 'form.') See *Cholestentoma*.

ADIPOSE, *Ad'ipous*, *Adipo'sus*, (*adeps*, gen. *adipis*, 'fat.') (F.) *Adipéux*. That which relates to fat—as *Adipose membrane*, *A. vessels*, &c. See *Fatty*.

AD'IPŒSE SARCO'MA of AN'ERNETHY, *Emphy'ma sarco'ma adipo'sum*, is suetty throughout, and enclosed in a thin capsule of condensed areolar substance, connected by means of minute vessels. It is chiefly found on the fore and back parts of the trunk. See Sarcoma.

ADIPOSIS, (*adeps*, and *osis*.) See Polysarcia.

ADIPO'SIS HEPAT'ICA, *Pimelo'sis seu Steato'sis seu Malax'is hepatica*, *He'par adipo'sum*, Fat'ty liver, Fat'ty degenera'tion of the liver, (F.) *Dégénérescence graisseuse du Foie*. Fatty disease of the liver.

ADIPOSURIA, (*adeps*, gen. *adipis*, 'fat,' and *urine*, 'urine,') Pimeluria.

ADIPOSUS, Fatty.

ADIPOUS, Fatty.

ADIP'SIA, (*a*, and *διψα*, 'thirst,') *Dipso'sis* *expers*. Absence of thirst.

ADIP'SON, *Adip'sum*. Any substance which relieves thirst. Applied to a decoction of barley to which oxymel was added.

ADIP'SOS, Glycyrrhiza.

AD'ITUS, 'an entrance,' 'an approach,' (*adire*, *aditum*, 'to go to,') *Pros'odos*. The entrance to a canal or duct, as *Ad'itus ad Aquæductum Fallo'pii*.

ADITUS AD INFUNDIBULUM, Vulva.

ADIULIS'TOS, (*a*, and *δουλίζω*, 'I strain,') Unstrained wine for pharmaceutical purposes.

ADJUNCTUM, (*ad*, and *jungere*, *junctum*, 'to join,') Accompaniment.

ADJUTOR PARTUS, ('an aider of birth,') Accoucheur.

AD'JUVANT, *Ad'juvans*, (*adjuvare*, 'to aid,') A medicine, introduced into a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient or basis. Also, whatever assists in the removal or prevention of disease.

ADMINICULE (F.), *Adminic'ulum*, (*ad*, and *manus*, 'a hand,') A prop, a support. Anything that aids the action of a remedy.

ADNASCENTIA, (*ad*, and *nascor*, 'to grow,') Prophysis.

ADNATA (TUNICA,) (*ad*, and *nascor*, *natus*, 'to grow,') Conjunctiva.

ADNÉE (MEMBRANE,) Conjunctiva.

ADOLESCENCE, *Adolescen'tia*, *Juven'ta*, *Juven'tas*, *Juven'tus*, *Æ'tas bo'na*, Youth; from *adolescere*, (*ad*, and *olere*, 'to grow,') (F.) *Jeunesse*. The period between puberty and that at which the body acquires its full development; being, in man, between the 14th and 25th years; and, in woman, between the 12th and 21st.

ADOLESCENS, *Ju'venis*, *Hebe'tes*, *Hebe'ter*, *Hypene'tes*. A youth. A young man in the period of adolescence.

ADO'LIA. A Malabar plant, whose leaves, put in oil, form a liniment, used in facilitating labour.

ADOR, Zea mays.

ADORION, *Daucus carota*.

ADOUCISSANT, (from *adoucir*, 'to soften,') Demulcent.

AD PONDUS OM'NIUM. 'To the weight of the whole.' In a prescription it means, that any particular ingredient shall equal in weight the whole of the others.

ADRAGANT, (corr. from *tragacantha*,) *Tragacantha*.

ADRAGANTHE, *Tragacantha*.

ADRA RIZA, (*adros*, *adra*, 'thick,' and *ρίζα*, 'a root,') *Aristolochia clematitis*.

ADROBO'LON, *adros*, 'thick,' and *βωλος*, 'mass,') The bdellium of India, which is in larger pieces than that of Arabia.

ADROS, (*adros*, 'plump and full,') Applied to the habit of body, and also to the pulse.

ADSARIA PALA, *Dolichos pruriens*.

ADSPIRATIO, (*ad*, and *spiro*, 'I breathe,') Aspiration, Inspiration.

ADSTANS, (*ad*, 'to or near,' and *stare*, 'to stand,') Prostate.

ADSTITES GLANDULOSI, Prostate.

ADSTRICTIO, (*ad*, and *stringere*, *strictum*, 'to bind,') Astriktion, Constipation.

ADSTRICTORIA, Astringents.

ADSTRINGENS FOTHERGILLI, Kino.

ADSTRINGENTIA, Astringents.

ADULAS'SO. The *Justie'ia bival'vis*. A small shrub, used in India as a local application in gout.

ADULT, (*ad*, and *olere*, *olitum*, 'to grow,') see Adult age.

ADULT AGE, *Andri'a*, *Viril'itas*, *Æ'tas viril'is*, *Viril'ity*, *Manhood*. The age succeeding adolescence, and preceding old age. In the civil law, an adult is one, who, if a boy, has attained the age of fourteen years; and, if a girl, of twelve. In the common law, one of full age. *Adult*, *Adultus*, is also used for one in the adult age.

ADULTERATIO, Falsification.

ADULTUS, see Adult age.

ADUNCATIO UNGUIUM, (*ad*, and *uncus*, 'a hook,') Onychogryphosis.

ADURENS, (*ad*, and *urere*, 'to burn,') Caustic.

ADURION, *Rhus coriaria*.

ADUST', *Adust'us*, (from *adurere*, (*ad*, and *urere*,) 'to burn,') The blood and fluids were formerly said to be adust, when there was much heat in the constitution, and but little serum in the blood.

ADUSTIO, Adustion, Burn.

ADUSTION, *Adust'io*. State of the body described under Adust. In surgery, it signifies cauterization.

ADVEHENS, (*ad*, and *vehere*, 'to carry,') Affluent.

ADVENTITIOUS DISEASES, Acquired diseases.

ADVENTITIUS, (*ad*, and *venio*, *ventum*, 'to come,') Accidental.

ADYNAMIA, *Impotent'ia*; (*ἀδυναμία*, from *a*, and *δυναμις*, 'strength,') *Adyna'sia*, *Adyna'tia*. Considerable debility of the vital powers; as in typhus fever. Some Nosologists have a class of diseases under the name *Adynamia*, *Ec'tyses*, *Mor'bi anthen'ici*.

ADYNAMIA VIRILIS, Impotence.

ADYNAM'IC, *Adynam'icus*, *Hypodynam'ic*, *Hypodynam'icus*; same etymon as Adynamia. Appertaining to debility of the vital powers.

ADYNASIA (*ἀδυνασία*,) Adynamia.

ADYNATIA, (*ἀδυνατία*,) Adynamia.

ADYNATOCOMIUM, (*adynatus*, and *κομω*, 'I take care of,') Hospital.

ADYNATODOCHIUM, (*adynatus*, and *δεχομαι*, 'to receive,') Hospital.

ADYNATUS, (*ἀδυνατος*,) Sickly.

ÆDŒA, (*αἰδωία*, from *αἰδω*, 'shame,') Genital Organs.

ÆDŒAGRA, (*ædæa*, and *αγρᾶ*, 'seizure,') Gout in the genitals.

ÆDŒAGRAPHY, *Ædæograph'ia*, *Ædæog'raphy*, (*ædæa*, and *γραφω*, 'I describe,') A description of the organs of generation.

ÆDŒAL'OGY, *Ædæalog'ia*, *Ædæol'ogy*, (*ædæa*, and *λογος*, 'a description,') A treatise on the organs of generation.

ÆDŒAT'OMY, *Ædæato'mia*, *Ædæoto'mia*, *Ædæot'omē*, *Ædæot'omy*, (*ædæa*, and *τεμνω*, 'I cut,') Dissection of the parts of generation.

ÆDŒELI, (from *ædæa*,) Gennetici.

ÆDŒETIS, *Ædæoti'tis*, *Medæ'tis*, (*ædæa*, and *itis*,) Inflammation of the genital organs.

ÆDŒOBLÉNORRHŒA, Leucorrhœa.

ÆDŒODYN'IA, (*ædæa*, and *δύνη*, 'pain,') Pain in the genitals. Pudendagra.

ÆDŒOGARGALUS, (*ædœa*, and *γαργαλιζω*, 'to tickle.') Masturbation, Nymphomania.

ÆDŒOGARGARISMUS, Masturbation, Nymphomania.

ÆDŒOGRAPHY, Ædœagraphy.

ÆDŒOLOGY, Ædœology.

ÆDŒOMANIA, (*ædœa*, and *mania*.) Nymphomania.

ÆDŒOMYCODERMITIS, (*ædœa*, *μυκος*, 'mucus,' *δερμα*, 'skin,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the genital organs.

ÆDŒON, (*αἰδων*.) Inguen.

ÆDŒOPSOPHESIS, Ædœopsophia.

ÆDŒOPSOPHIA, *Ædœopsophē'sis*, (*ædœa*, and *ψοφειν*, 'to make a noise.') Emission of wind by the urethra in man, by the vagina in woman.

ÆDŒOPSOPHIA UTERINA, Physometra.

ÆDŒOSCOPY, *Ædœosco'pia*, (*ædœa*, and *σκοπω*, 'I view.') Exploration of the organs of generation.

ÆDŒOTITIS, Ædœitis—æ. Gangrænosa, Colpocæcæ—æ. Gangrænosa puellarum, Colpocæcæ infantilis—æ. Gangrænosa puerperarum, Colpocæcæ puerperarum.

ÆDŒOTOME, Ædœatomy.

ÆDŒOTOMIA, Ædœatomy.

ÆDŒOTOMY, Ædœatomy.

ÆDOPTOSIS, (*ædœa*, and *πτωσις*, 'a falling.') Hysteroptosis—æ. Uteri, Prolapsus uteri—æ. Uteri inversa, Uterus, inversion of the—æ. Uteri retroversa, Retroversio uteri—æ. Vaginæ, Prolapsus V.—æ. Vesicæ, Exocoyste.

ÆEIG'LUCES, *Æeig'luces*, (*αι*, 'always,' and *γλαυκος*, 'sweet.') A kind of sweet wine or must.

ÆGLE MARMELOS, (from *αγλη*, 'splendor,') Cocolam.

ÆGAGROPILA, *Ægagropi'lus*, (*αγραγος*, 'the rock goat,' and *πιλος*, 'hair,') *Bézoar d'Allemagne*, *Pila Dama'rum* seu *Rupicapra'rum*. A ball composed of hairs, found in the stomach of the goat: once used medicinally.

ÆGEIROS, (*αγαιρος*.) Populus.

ÆGER, Sick.

ÆGLIAS, *Ægis*, *Æg'lia*, *Æ'gides*, (from *αγίς*, 'a goat's skin?') (F.) *Aige* or *Aigle*. There is obscurity regarding the precise meaning of this word. It was used to designate an ulcer, or speck on the transparent cornea.

Maitre Jean uses it for a calcareous deposit between the conjunctiva and scleroticæ.

ÆGIDES, Ægias.

ÆGILOPS, *Æg'ilops*, *Æg'kylops*, (*ægo*, and *ωψ*, 'the eye.') An ulcer at the greater angle of the eye, which sometimes does not penetrate to the lachrymal sac, but at others does, and constitutes fistula lacrymalis.

ÆGIRINON, (from *ægeiros*.) An ointment of which the fruit or flower of the poplar was an ingredient.

ÆGLIA, Ægias.

ÆGO, (from *αἴς*, gen. *αιγος*, 'a goat.') In composition, goat.

ÆGOCERAS, (*ægo*, and *κερας*, 'horn,') *Trigonella fœnum*.

ÆGOLETHRON, (*ægo*, and *ἀλλεμι*, 'to destroy,') *Ranunculus flammula*.

ÆGONYCHON, (*ægo*, and *ονυξ*, gen. *ονυχος*, 'a hoof,') *Lithospermum officinale*.

ÆGOPHONIA, Egophony.

ÆGOPHONICUS, Egophonicus.

ÆGOPODIUM PODAGRARIA, (*ægo*, and *πὸ δῖον*, 'a little foot,') *Linguisticum podagraria*.

ÆGRIPPA, Agrippa.

ÆGRITUDO, gen. *Ægritu'dinis*, (from *æger*,) Disease—æ. Ventriculi, Vomiting.

ÆGROTAT, (L.) 'he is sick,' (*ægrota*, 'I am sick,') A medical certificate in the English colleges, to show that the student is unfit for duty.

ÆGROTATIO, (from *æger*,) Disease.

ÆGROTUS, (from *æger*,) Sick.

ÆGYPTIA, (*Αἰγυπτία*.) An epithet for several medicines, mentioned by Galen, Paulus of Ægina, and Myrepsus.

ÆGYPTIA MOSCHATA, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

ÆGYPTIA STYPTERIA, *Αἰγυπτία στυπτηρία*, *Ægyptian alum*. Recommended by Hippocrates.

ÆGYPTIA UL'CERA; *Ægypt'ion ul'cers*. Ulcers of the fauces and tonsils, described by Aretæus, as common in Egypt and Syria.

ÆGYPTI'AGUM, *Ægypt'ion*, *Mende'sion*, *Mel Ægypti'acum*, *Phar'macum Ægypti'acum*. A preparation of vinegar, honey, and verdigris, scarcely used now, except by veterinary surgeons as a detergent. See *Linimentum Æruginis*.

ÆGYPTION, (*Αἰγυπτιον*.) Ægyptiacum.

ÆGYPTIUM MEDICAMENTUM AD AURES, *Pharmacum ad aures*.

ÆGYPTIUS PES'SUS: *Ægypt'ian pes'sary*. A pessary, composed of honey, turpentine, butter, oil of lily or of rose, and saffron, each one part; with sometimes a small quantity of verdigris.

ÆICHRYSON, Sedum.

ÆIPATHEIA, (*αι*, 'ever,' and *παθος*, 'disease,') see Continent (Disease.)

ÆIPATHIA, see Continent (Disease.)

ÆMOPTOICA PASSIO, (*αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *πτωω*, 'to spit,') *Hæmoptysis*.

ÆNEA, (*αἰνεος*, 'of brass,') Catheter.

ÆOLECTHYMA, (*αιελλω*, 'to agitate,' 'to variegate' (?), and *ecthyma*,) *Variola*.

ÆOLLION, *Varicella*.

ÆOLLUM, *Varicella*.

ÆON, (*αιων*.) The entire age of a man from birth till death. Also, the spinal marrow. See *Medulla Spinalis*.

ÆONESIS, (*αιοναω*, 'to moisten,') *Fomentation*.

ÆONION, Sedum.

ÆORA, (*αιωρα*, from *αιωρεω*, 'I suspend,') Gestation, swinging.

ÆQUALIS, Equal.

ÆQUATOR OC'ULI. The line formed by the union of the upper and under eyelid, when they are closed. It is below the middle of the globe.

ÆQUIVOCUS, Equivocal.

ÆER, gen. *Ææris*, (*αερ*.) Air.

ÆÉRAGE, Ventilation.

ÆÉRATION, Ventilation.

ÆERATION OF THE BLOOD, *Hæmatisis*.

ÆERATUS, Carbonated.

ÆÉRÉ, Carbonated.

ÆERENDOCAR'DIA, (F.) *Æerendocardie*, (*æer*, and *endocardium*.) Presence of air in the endocardium or lining membrane of the heart.

ÆERENTERECTASIA, (*æer*, *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation,') *Tympanites*.

ÆER'OLUM, *Ære'olus*, *Chalcus*, (from *æer*, 'brass,') The sixth part of an obolus by weight, consequently about 2 grains.

Æ'RESIS, (*αιρεσις*, 'the removal of any thing,')

A suffix denoting a removal or separation, as *Aphære'sis*, *Diære'sis*, &c.

ÆÉRETHMIE, (*æer*, and *ηδρος*, 'a sieve,') *Emphysema*.

ÆÉRETHMOPNEUMONIE, see *Emphysema* of the Lungs.

ÆERGIA, (*αεργια*, from *a*, and *εργον*, 'work,') Torpor.

ÆERHÆMATOX'IA, (F.) *Æérhæmatoxie*; (*æer*, *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *τοξικον*, 'poison,') Poisoning by the reception of air into the blood-vessels.

ÆÉRIFEROUS, *Æérifer*, (F.) *Æérifère*, (*æer*, and *ferre*, 'to carry,') An epithet for tubes which convey air, as the larynx, trachea, and bronchia.

ÆÉRIFLUX'US, (*æer*, and *fluere*, *fluxum*, 'to flow,') The discharge of gas, and the fetid emanations from the sick. Flatulence.

ÆRODERMECTASIA, (*aer*, *δερμα*, 'skin,' and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation.') Emphysema.

ÆRODIAPH'THORA, (*aer*, and *διδφθορα*, 'corruption.') A corrupt state of the air.

ÆRO-ENTERECTASIA, Tympanites.

ÆROHYDROP'ATHY, *Aerohydropathia*, (*aer*, *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' and *παθος*, 'affection.') A mode of treating disease, in which air and water are the chief agents employed.

ÆROLOGY; *Ærologia*, *Ærologia*, (*aer*, and *λογος*, 'a description.') That part of physics which treats of the air, its qualities, uses, and action on the animal economy.

ÆROMAN'CY, *Æromantia*, (*aer*, and *μαντεια*, 'divination.') An art in judicial astrology, which consists in the foretelling, by means of the air, or substances found in the atmosphere.

ÆROMELI, (*aer*, and *μελι*, 'honey,') Fraxinus ornus.

ÆROPÉRITONIE, see Tympanites.

ÆROPHOB'IA, (*aer*, and *φοβος*, 'fear.' Dread of the air.) This symptom often accompanies hydrophobia, and sometimes hysteria and other affections.

ÆROPHOB'ICUS, *Ærophobus*; same etymon. One affected with aerophobia.

ÆROPHOBUS, Aerophobicus.

ÆROPHORA, (*aer*, and *φθορα*, 'corruption,') Aerodiaphthora.

ÆROPLEURIE, (*aer*, and *πλευρον*, 'the side,') Pneumothorax.

ÆROPNEUMONASIE, (*aer*, and *πνευμων*, 'the lung,') see Emphysema of the Lungs.

ÆROPNEUMONECTASIE, see Emphysema of the Lungs.

ÆRORA'CHIA, (*aer*, and *ραχis*, 'spine,') Accumulation of air in the spine.

ÆROSIS, (from *aer*,) Pneumatosis, Tympanites.

ÆROTHORAX, Pneumothorax.

ÆRUCA, Cupri subacetis.

ÆRUGINOUS, *Æruginosus*, *Is'ides*, (*ærugo*, 'verdigris,') (F.) *Æruginæus*. Resembling verdigris in colour; as the bile when discharged at times from the stomach.

ÆRUGO, gen. *Æruginis*, *is*, (from *æs*, *æris*, 'copper,') The rust of any metal, properly of brass. See Cupri Subacetis.

ÆRUGO FERRI, Ferri subcarbonas—æ. Plumbi, Plumbi subcarbonas.

ÆS, see Cuprum.

ÆSCHOS, (*αισχος*,) Deformity of the body generally, or of some part.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCAS'TANUM, (*æscu*, 'food,') [?] *Casta'nea equi'na*, *Pavi'na*. Horse-chestnut, *Buckeye*. (F.) *Marronnier* ou *Marronnier d'Inde*. Ord. Hippocastanææ. Sex. Syst. Heptandria Monogynia. The bark has been advised as a substitute for cinchona. Both bark and fruit are astringent. Externally, it has been employed, like cinchona, in gangrene.

ÆSECAVUM, (from *æs*,) Brass.

ÆSTATES, (from *æstas*, gen. *æstatis*, 'summer,') Ephelides.

ÆSTHE'MA, gen. *Æsthe'matis*, (*αισθημα*, gen. *αισθηματος*, 'a sensation, a perception,') See Sensation and Sensibility. In the plural, *Æsthe'mata*, the apparatuses of the senses.

ÆSTHEMATOLOGY, *Æsthematologia*; (*æsthesia*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the senses, or on the apparatus of the senses.

ÆSTHEMATONU'SI, *Æsthematorganon'si*, (*æsthesia*, and *νοσος*, 'disease,') Diseases affecting sensation.

ÆSTHEMATORGANUSI, *Æsthematonusi*.

ÆSTHESIOGRAPHY, *Æsthesiographia*,

(*æsthesia*, and *γραφη*, 'a description,') A description of the sensorial apparatuses.

ÆSTHESIOLOGY, *Æsthesiologia*, (*æsthesia*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') The doctrine of, or a treatise on, sensation or the senses.

ÆSTHESIOM'ETER, (*æsthesia*, and *μετρον*, 'measure,') A measurer of sensation. An instrument of the beam-compass kind, contrived by Dr. Sieveking to indicate the distance at which two points can be distinguished, when brought in contact with any portion of the cutaneous surface.

ÆSTHESIS, (*αισθησις*,) *Aisthesia*, (*αισθησθαι*, 'I feel,') The faculty of being affected by a sensation. Perception. Sensibility, as well as the senses themselves. See Sense.

ÆSTHESOD'IC, *Æsthesod'icus*, (*æsthesia*, and *ὁδος*, 'a way,') Having the faculty of conveying sensation.

ÆSTHETERION, (*αισθητηριον*,) (from *æsthesia*,) Sensorium.

ÆSTHETICA, (same etymon,.) Diseases affecting the sensations. Dulness, depravation or abolition of one or more of the external organs of sense. The 2d order, class *Neurotica*, of Good. Also, agents that effect sensation.

ÆSTIVUS, (*æstas*, 'summer,') Estival.

ÆSTUARIUM, (from *æstus*,) Stove.

ÆSTUATIO, Ardor, Ebullition, Fermentation.

ÆSTUS, ('heat,') Ardor.

ÆSTUS VOLAT'ICUS. Sudden heat, scorching or flushing of the face.

ÆTAS, gen. *Ætatis*, Age—æ. Bona, Adolescence—æ. Decrepita, Decrepitude—æ. Mala, Senectus—æ. Provecta, Senectus—æ. Senilis, Senectus—æ. Virilis, Adult age.

ÆTHER, gen. *Ætheris*, *E'ther*, (from *αιθηρ*, 'the subtle air of the upper regions, or from *αιδω*, 'I burn,') *Noph'tha*. *Li'quor æthereus*. A volatile liquor obtained by distillation from a mixture of alcohol and a concentrated acid. See *Æther sulphuricus*, and *Ether*.

ÆTHER ACETICUS, see *Æther Sulphuricus*—æ. Anæstheticus, see *Æther Muriaticus*—æ. Chloratus alcoholicus, Spiritus *Ætheris muriatici*—æ. Chloricus, Chloroform, Ether, chloric—Fortior, see *Æther sulphuricus*.

ÆTHER HYDRIOD'ICUS, *Hydriod'ic* or *Iodhydric E'ther*, *Iodide of Ethyle*. (F.) *Æther iodhydrique*: obtained by mixing alcohol, parts v.; iodine, parts x.; and phosphorus, one part, and distilling. It is used for iodine inhalation.

ÆTHER HYDROCHLORICUS, *Æther muriaticus*.

ÆTHER HYDROCYAN'ICUS, *Æ. Prus'icus*, *Hydrocyan'ic*, or *Prus'ic E'ther*, *Hydrocyanide of Eth'rine*, *Cyan'uret of Eth'yle*, (F.) *Æther Hydrocyanique*, has been advised in whooping-cough, and where the hydrocyanic acid is indicated. Dose, 6 drops.

ÆTHER LIGNOSUS, Acetone—æ. Martialis, Tinctura seu Alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri.

ÆTHER MURIAT'ICUS, *Æ. Hydrochlo'ricus*, *Muriat'ic*, *Chlorohydric* or *Marine' E'ther*, *Muriate of Eth'rine*, *Chlo'ride of Eth'yle*. This ether, on account of its volatility, can only be kept in cool places. It has the properties of the other ethers, and when used is generally mixed with an equal bulk of alcohol. It has been employed as an anæsthetic.

A Chlorinated Chlorohydric Ether, *Æther muriaticus trichloratus*, *Æther anæstheticus*, (F.) *Æther Chlorhydrique chloré*, formed by the action of Chlorine on Chlorohydric Ether, has been introduced into practice as a local anæsthetic.

ÆTHER MURIATICUS ALCOHOLICUS, Spiritus ætheris muriaticus—æ. Muriaticus trichloratus, see *Æther muriaticus*—æ. Nitrico-alcoholicus, Spiritus ætheris nitrici—æ. Nitricus, see *Æther sulphuricus*—æ. Nitricus Alcoholicus, Spiritus ætheris nitrici—æ. Nitrosus, see *Æther Sulphuricus*—æ. Pyro-aceticus, Acetone.

ETHER SULPHURICUS, *Æther* (Ph. U. S.), *Æ. Vitriolicus*, *Naphtha Vitrioli seu Sulphurica*, *Oleum vitriolæ dulcē*, *Sulphuric Ether*. (F.) *Éther*, *Éther sulfurique*, *vitriolique ou hydratique*. Ether prepared from sulphuric acid and alcohol.

Rectified Ether, *Æther rectificatus*, prepared by distilling 12 oz. from a mixture of sulphuric ether, f^{ss}iv, fused potass, f^{ss}ss, and distilled water, f^{ss}ij, is a limpid, colourless, very inflammable volatile liquor; of a penetrating and fragrant odour, and hot pungent taste. Its s. g. is 0.732.

Æther Sulphuricus, *Sulphuric Ether* of the Pharmacopœia of the United States (1842), *Æther* of that of 1851 and of 1863, is formed from stronger alcohol, Ovi; sulphuric acid, f^{ss}xxxvi; potassa, gr. cccx; distilled water, f^{ss}ij; distilling and redistilling according to the process there laid down. The specific gravity of this ether is 0.738.

ETHER FORMION, *Stronger Ether* (Ph. U. S.), is made by agitating ether with chloride of calcium, lime, and an equal quantity of water; decanting the ether after standing, and distilling off half the amount of the ether used. Its s. g. is 0.728. Used for inhalation as an anæsthetic.

Ether is a diffusible stimulant, narcotic and antispasmodic, and is, externally, refrigerant. Dose, gr. xxx to f^{ss}ss. When it is inhaled, it is found to be a valuable anæsthetic agent; and is employed with advantage in spasmodic affections, and in surgical operations. See Anæsthetic.

The Parisian Codex had an *Æther aceticus*, *Naphtha Aceti*, (F.) *Éther acétique*; an *Æther muriaicus seu hydrochloricus*, (F.) *Éther chlorhydrique*; an *Æther nitricus seu nitroæus* (F.) *Éther nitrique ou nitreux ou azoteux*; and an *Æther phosphoratus*. They all possess similar virtues. See Anæsthetic.

ETHER SULPHURICUS ACIDUS, *Elixir acidum Halleri*—æ. Sulphuricus cum alcohole, *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici*—æ. Sulphuricus cum alcohole aromaticus, *Spiritus ætheris aromaticus*.

ETHER TEREBINTHINATUS, *Terebinthinated ether*, made by mixing gradually two pounds of alcohol, and half a pound of spirit of turpentine, with two pounds of concentrated nitric acid, and distilling one-half the mixture with a gentle heat, is employed externally and internally in biliary calculi, rheumatism, &c. Dose, 20 to 40 drops, in honey or yolk of egg.

ETHEREA HERBA, *Eryngium maritimum*.

ETHEREAL, *Æthereus*, *Èthereal*, *Èthereus*, (F.) *Éthérée*, (from *æther*.) An ethereal tincture, (F.) *Teinture éthérée*, is one formed by the action of sulphuric ether, at the ordinary temperature, on medicinal substances. An ethereal is a volatile oil. See Olea Volatilia.

ETHEREO-OLEOSA (REMEDIA), (from *ætheroleum*, 'a volatile oil') Remedies, whose properties are dependent upon the volatile oil they contain.

ETHERISATIO, Etherization.

ETHERISATUS, Etherized.

ETHERISMUS, Etherism.

ETHEROLEA, Olea volatilia.

ETHIOPICUS LAPIS, Ethiopian stone. A stone formerly supposed to be possessed of considerable virtue.

ETHIOPIFICATIO, *Æthiopoësis*, *Æthiopi'mus*, *Æthiopoësis*, (*Æthiops*, and *facere*, 'to make.') The mummy-like colouring of the skin, induced at times by the use of mercurial ointment; and seen in bodies poisoned by arsenic.

ETHIOPIOSIS, *Æthiopicatio*.

ETHIOPIS, *Salvia sclarea*.

ETHIOPISMUS, *Æthiopicatio*.

ETHIOPOPOESIS, (*ποιεω*, 'I make,') *Æthiopicatio*.

ÆTHIOPS, gen. *Æthi'opis*, (*αιθω*, 'I burn,' and *ωψ*, 'countenance.') A black or burnt countenance. The ancients gave this name to certain oxides and sulphurets of metals, which were of a black colour.

ÆTHIOPS ALBUS, Albino—æ. *Alcalisatus*, *Hydrargyrum cum cretâ*—a. Animal, see Choroid.

ÆTHIOPS MARTIALIS, *Martial Æthiops*, *Ferri Deutoxydum nigrum*. The black deutoxide of iron: once in repute as a tonic. See Oxydum Ferri nigrum.

ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum*—æ. *Narcoticus*, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum*—æ. Per se, *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*—æ. *Saccharatus*, *Hydrargyrum saccharatum*—æ. *Vegetabilis*, see *Fucus vesiculosus*.

ETHOLICES, (*αιθολικες*, pl. of *αιθολις*, from *αιθω*, 'to burn,' and *ηλιος*, 'the sun.') Fiery pustules on the skin. Some have considered them to have been boils.

ÆTHUSA, (from *αιθω*, 'to burn,') *Ammi*, *Sison ammi*.

ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM, *Fool's Parsley*, (F.) *Faux Persil*, *Petit Cigud*. Family, Umbelliferae. Ser. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. A poisonous plant, which has been mistaken for true parsley, producing nausea, vomiting, headache, giddiness, sopor, and at times, fatal results. It resembles conium in its action.

ÆTHUSA MEUM, *Meum*, *M. Athamanticum*, seu *Anethifolium*, *Athaman'ta Meum*, *Lignusticum*, *Capilla'ceum seu Meum*, *Se'eli Meum*, *Me'u*, *Rudix ursi'na*, *Spiguel*, *Baldmoney*, (F.) *Éthuse*, *Méum*. The root has been advised as carminative, stomachic, &c.

ÆTIOI PHLEBES, (*αιριοι φλεβες*, 'eagle veins,') Temporal veins.

ÆTIOLOG'IA, *Ætiology*, *Etiology*, *Aitiology*, (*αιτια*, 'cause,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') The doctrine of the causes of disease.

ÆTITES, or **ÆTITES**, (*αιρος*, 'an eagle,') *Englestone*, (F.) *Pierre d'Aigle*, *Hydrate de tritoxide de fer*. This stone was formerly supposed to facilitate delivery, if bound on the thigh; and to prevent abortion, if bound on the arm. It was also called *La'pis Collymus*.

ÆTOLION, *Cnidia grana*.

ÆF, as a prefix, see *Ad*.

AFFADIL, *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*.

AFFADISSEMENT, (F.) (*fade*, 'insipid,') That condition of the digestive function in which the appetite is diminished, the sense of taste blunted, and the action of the stomach enfeebled; a state usually accompanied by general languor.

AFFAIBLISSEMENT, (from *faible*, 'weak,') *Asthenia*.

AFFAIRES, *Menses*.

AFFAISSEMENT, (*af*, and *faiz*, 'weight,') *Collapsus*.

AFFECT, see *Affection*.

AFFECTIO, gen. *Affectio'nis*, (*afficio* or *affectare*, (*ad* and *facere*,) 'to move or influence,')

Affection—a. *Arthritica Cordis*, *Cardiagra*—a. *Hypochondriaca*, *Hypochondriasis*—a. *Hysterica*, *Hysteria*—a. *Sarmatica*, *Plica*—a. *Tympanitica*, *Tympanites*.

AFFECTION, *Affectio*. Any mode in which the mind or body is affected or modified.

AFFECTION TYPHOÏDE, see *Typhus*—a. *Vaporeuse*, *Hypochondriasis*.

AFFECTIONES ANIMI, Affections of the mind.

AFFECTIONS DE L'ÂME. Affections of the mind.

AFFECTIONS OF THE MIND, *Affectus seu Passio'nes seu Affectio'nes seu Conquassatio'nes seu Confusio'nes seu Turbatio'nes seu Perturbatio'nes animi*, (F.) *Affections de l'âme* include not only the different passions, as love, hatred, jea-

lousy, &c., but every condition of the mind that is accompanied by an agreeable or disagreeable feeling, as pleasure, fear, sorrow, &c.

In Pathology, *Affection*, *Affect*, *Pa'thos*, *Pathe'ma*, is synonymous with disease: thus we speak of a *pulmonary affection*, a *calculus affection*, &c.

AFFECTIVE. That which affects, touches, &c. Gall gives the term *affective faculties*, (F.) *Facultés affectives*, to functions dependent upon the organization of the brain, comprising the sentiments, affections, &c.

AFFECTUS, gen. *Affectûs*, Passion—a. Fau-cium pestilens, Cynanche maligna—a. Hyderodes, Hydrops—a. Spasmodico-convulsivus labiorum, Neuralgia faciei.

AFFERENT, *Afferens*, *Ad'vehens*, *Centrip'etal*, *Esod'ic*, (from *offero*, (nd and *fero*, 'to carry,') 'I bring,') Conveying inwards, as from the periphery to the centre. The vessels which convey the lymph or chyle to the lymphatic glands, are called *afferent* or *inferent*. *vasa afferentia* seu *inferentia*. Also, nerves that convey impressions towards the nervous centres—*nervi entobauon'tes*.

AFFION, *Aff'ium*, *Of'fium*. Opium. See *Papaver*. The Bantamese thus designate an electuary of which opium is the basis, and which they use as an excitant. Mr. Aubergier calls the indigenous opium, prepared by him in France, *Affium*.

AFFLA'TUS, gen. *Afflatûs*, *Adflatus*, *Epipnoi'a*, (af, and *flare*, 'to blow,') Any air that strikes the body and produces disease.

AFFLUENCE, *Afflux*, (from *affluere*, (af, and *fluere*, 'to flow,') 'to flow to,') A flow or determination of humours, and particularly of blood, towards any part.

AFFLUXUS, gen. *Affluxûs*, Fluxion.

AFFRODILE, Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.

AFFRONTER, (F.) (af, and *frons*, gen. *frontis*, 'front,') To bring together. To approximate the edges of a wound as close as possible. The action is termed *affrontement*.

AFFUSIO, gen. *Affusio'nis*, (ad, and *fundere*, *fusus*, 'to pour,') Affusion—a. Frigida, see *Affusion*—a. Orbicularis, Placenta.

AFFUSION, *Affusio*, *Pros'chysis*, *Epich'ysis*. The action of pouring a liquid on any body. *Affusions*, *Rhyptolu'sia*, cold and warm, are used in different diseases. The cold *affusion*, *Affusio seu Perfusio frig'ida*, is said to have been beneficial in cutting short typhus fever and scarlatina, if used during the first days. It consists in placing the patient in a tub, and pouring cold water over him; then wiping him dry, and putting him to bed. The only precaution necessary is, to use it in the state of greatest heat and exacerbation; not when chilliness, or topical inflammation, is present.

AFIUM, Opium.

AFTER-BIRTH, Secundines.

AFTER-BURTHEN, Secundines.

AFTER-DAMP, see Hydrogen, carburetted.

AFTER-PAINS, see Pains, labour.

AG, in composition, see *Ad*.

AGACEMENT, (F.) (from *ακαζειν*, 'to sharpen,') The setting on edge.

AGACEMENT DES DENTS. A disagreeable sensation experienced when acids are placed in contact with the teeth. *Tooth-edge*. Setting the teeth on edge.

AGACEMENT DES NERFS. A slight irritation of the system, and particularly of the organs of sense and locomotion, corresponding nearly to the English *Fid'gets*. The painful restlessness of the lower extremities, occasionally witnessed, in nervous affections more especially, has been termed *anxi'etas tibia'rum*.

AGAH, Intermittent Fever.

AGALACTATIO, Agalactia.

AGALAC'TIA, *Agalax'ia*, *Agalac'tio*, *Agalac-*

ta'tio, *Defec'tus lac'tis*, *Oligoga'tia*, *Oligogalac'tia*, (a, and *γαλα*, gen. *γαλακτος*, 'milk,') Absence of milk in the mammae.

AGALAXIA, Agalactia.

AGAL'LOCHUM, (αγαλλοχον, from *αγαλλω*, 'I decorate,') *Calambac*, *Calambouk*, *Lignum Agal'lochi* ve'ri seu *Al'oë* seu *Aspal'athi*, *Xyloëloë*, *Al'oëswood*. A resinous and very aromatic wood of the East Indies, from *Excoeca'ria Agal'locha*, *Cynome'tra Agal'lochum*, *Al'oëx'ylon Agal'lochum*. Used in making pastiles, &c., according to Dioscorides, Oribasius, and Paulus.

AGAMOUS, (a, and *γαμω*, 'to marry,') See *Cryptogamous*.

AG'ARIC, *Agar'icum*, *Agar'icus*. A genus of plants in the Linnæan system, some of which are edible, others poisonous. (It is supposed to have been called *αγαρικον* from *Agaria*, a town and region of Sarmatia,)—Dioscorides. Among the edible varieties of the *Boletus*, the following are the chief:—1. The *Agar'icus edulis* seu *Arven'sis* seu *Sylvat'icus* seu *Campestris*, (F.) *Agaric comestible et champignon de couche*. 2. The *Agar'icus odora'tus*, (F.) *Mousseron*. The most common poisonous varieties are the *Agar'icus necq'tor*, (F.) *Agaric meurtrier*; and, 2. The *Agaricus a'eris*, (F.) *Agaric acre*; besides the *Auranti*, a subgenus, which includes several species. One of the most delicate is the *Agaricus Auranti'acus*, but care must be taken not to confound it with the *A. Pseudoaurantiacus*, which is very poisonous. The *A. aurantiacus* is called, in French, *Orange*.

AGARIC, see *Boletus ignarius*—a. *Amadouvier*, *Boletus laticis*—a. *Blanc*, *Boletus laticis*—a. *de Chêne*, *Boletus ignarius*—a. Female, *Boletus ignarius*—a. of the Oak, *Boletus ignarius*—a. *Odorant*, *Dædalea suaveolens*—a. White, *Boletus laticis*.

AGARICUM, (αγαρικον,) *Boletus ignarius*.

AGARICUS, *Boletus ignarius*—a. *Albus*, *Boletus laticis*—a. *Arvensis*, see *Agaric*—a. *Aurantiacus*, see *Amanitæ*, *Bolites*—a. *Auriculæforma*, *Peziza auricula*—a. *Campestris*, see *Agaric*—a. *Chirurgorum*, *Boletus ignarius*—a. *Ignarius*, *Boletus laticis*—a. *Laricis*, *Boletus laticis*—a. *Pseudo-aurantiacus*, *Amanitæ*—a. *Quercûs*, *Boletus ignarius*—a. *Sylvaticus*, see *Agaric*.

AGARIFIED, See *Feverish*.

AGASTRONERVIA, (F.) *Agastronervie*, (a, *γαστηρ*, 'stomach,' and *νευρον*, 'nerve,') Want of nervous action in the stomach.

AGASYLLIS GALBANUM, (αγασυλλis,) *Bubon galbanum*.

AGATHIS DAMARRA, (from *αγαις*, 'a clew of thread,') *Pinus damarra*.

AGATHOSMA CRENATA, (αγαιδος, 'good,' and *σμη*, 'odour,') *Diosma crenata*.

AGATHOTES CHIRAYITA, (αγαδοτης, 'goodness,') *Gentiana Chirayta*.

AGA'VE AMERICA'NA, (corr. from *αγανος*, 'admirable,') *A. Ramo'ea*, *American Agave*, *American al'oe*, *Maguey*. *Not. Ord. Bromeliaceæ*. *Sex. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia*. This plant has been considered diuretic and antisypbilitic. The favourite drink of the Mexicans—*Pulque*—is the fermented juice of the plant.

AGAVE RAMOSA, A. Americana.

AGAVE VIRGIN'ICA, *Rattlesnake's mas'ter*, *False al'oe*,—grows in the Southern States. The root is very bitter. It has been used in tincture as a carminative in colic; and as a remedy for bites of serpents.

AGE, *ἡλικια*, *Heli'kia*, *Æ'tas*; (of uncertain etymon.) Period of life. Time that has elapsed since birth, &c. Five ages are often designated in the life of man: 1. First infancy (*Infan'tia*;) 2. Second infancy (*Puerit'ia*;) 3. Adolescence (*Adolescen'tia*;) 4. The adult or virile age (*Vir-*

virilis, Ætas virilis, (F.) Virility; 5. Old age, (Old Eng.) *Elth*, (*Senectus*.)

AGE DE RETOUR, (F.) ('age of return.') The time of life when the vital powers begin to be diminished, as at the approach of old age.

AGENEIOS, (*γενειος*, from *a*, and *γενειον*, 'beard.') Imberbis.

AGENESIS, (*a*, and *γενεσις*, 'generation.') (F.) *Agénésie*. Imperfect development of any part of the body; as *cerebral agenesis*, i. e. imperfect development of the brain in the fœtus. See Monster.

AGENNESIA, (*αγεννησια*,) Impotence, Sterility.

AGENNESIS, Impotence, Sterility.

AGENOSOMUS, (*a*, *γεννω*, 'I generate,' and *σωμα*, 'body.') A malformation in which the fissure and evagination are chiefly in the lower part of the abdomen; the urinary or sexual apparatus absent, or very rudimentary.

AGENT, *Agens*, (*agere*, 'to act.') Any power which produces, or tends to produce, an effect on the human body. Morbific agents, (F.) *Agens morbosus*, are the causes of disease;—therapeutical agents, (F.) *Agens therapeutiques*, the means of treating it.

AGER NATURÆ, ('field of nature,') Uterus.

AGERASIA, *Involution*, (*a*, and *γρησ*, 'old age,') A vigorous and green old age.

AGERATUM, (*αγερων*,) Achillea ageratum—*a*. Altissimum, Eupatorium ageratoideum.

AGERATUS LAPIS, (*αγερων λιθος*,) A stone used by cobblers to polish shoes. It was formerly esteemed discutient and astringent.

AGES, Palm.

AGEUSIA, (*a*, and *γευσ*, 'taste,') Ageusia.

AGEUSTIA, (*αγευσια*,) *Ageusia*, *Ageusia*, *Apogusia*, *Apogusia*, *Dysgeusia*, *Gustatoria*, *Parageusia*. Diminution or loss of taste, *Anageusia*.

AGGLOMERATE, *Agglomeratus*, (from *agglomerare*, (*ag*, and *glomerare*, 'to wind up yarn in a ball,') 'to collect together,') Applied to tumours or glands in aggregation.

AGGLUTINANT, *Agglutinans*, *Colleticus*, *Glu'tinans*, (*ag*, and *gluten*, 'glue,') (F.) *Agglutinant*, *Agglutinatif*, *Colletique*. Remedies were formerly so called, which were considered capable of uniting divided parts.

Plasters are called *agglutinants*, (F.) *agglutinatifs*, which adhere strongly to the skin. Certain bandages are likewise so termed; (F.) *Bandelletes agglutinatives*.

AGGLUTINATE, *Agglutina'tus*. The French use the word *agglutiner* in the sense of 'to reunite;' as *agglutiner les lèvres d'une plaie*, 'to reunite the lips of a wound.'

AGGLUTINATIF, *Agglutinant*.

AGGLUTINATIO, *Agglutination*, *Coition*.

AGGLUTINATION, *Agglutina'tio*, *Colle'sis*, *Epicolle'sis*, *Proscolle'sis*, *Glu'tina'tio*. The first degree of adhesion. Also, the action of agglutinants.

AGGLUTINER, To agglutinate.

AGGREGATE, *Aggregatus*, (from *aggregare*, (*ag*, and *gregare*, 'to flock together,') 'to assemble together,') Glands are called *aggregate* which are in clusters. See Peyer's Glandulæ. *Aggregate pills*, (F.) *Pilule aggregatæ*, signified, formerly, those which were believed to contain the properties of a considerable number of medicines, and to be able to supply their place.

AGHEUSTIA, *Ageusia*.

AGHOUL, *Agul*.

AGIAHALID or **AGIAHALID** or **AGRAHALID**. An Egyptian and Ethiopian shrub, similar to *Xime'nia*. The Ethiopians use it as a vermifuge. The fruit is purgative.

AGIALID, *Agialid*.

AGISSANT, (*agir*, 'to act,') Active.

AGITATION, *Agita'tio*, *Done'sis*, (*agere* 'to act,') Constant and fatiguing motion of the

body, *Tyr'bz*, *Tyrba'sia*, *In'quies*,—or distressing mental inquietude,—*An'imi Agita'tio*.

AGITATORIUS, Convulsive.

AGLITHES, see Allium.

AGLOBULIE, See Anæmia.

AGLOS'SIA, (*αγλωσσια*, from *a*, and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,') *Aglossia*. A malformation, which consists in the want of a tongue.

AGLOSSOS'TOMA, (*aglossia*, and *στομα*, 'mouth,') A mouth without a tongue.

AGLOSSOSTOMOGRAPHY, *Aglossostomographia*, (*a*, *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,') *στομα*, 'the mouth,') and *γραφω*, 'I describe,') Description of a mouth without a tongue.

AGLOTTIA, (*αγλωττια*,) *Aglossia*.

AGLUTIT'ION, *Agglutit'io*, (*a*, and *glutire*, 'to swallow,') A hybrid term, designating impossibility of swallowing.

AGMA, (*αγμα*, gen. *αγματος*,) Fracture.

AGMATOLOG'IA, (*agma*, and *λογος*, 'a description,') The doctrine of fractures. A treatise on fractures.

AGME, Fracture.

AGMINA DIGITORUM MANUS, (*agmen*, *agminis*, 'a phalanx,') Phalanges of the fingers.

a. Membrana, Amnios.

AGMINATED GLANDS, Peyer's glands.

AGNAIL, Hangnail.

AGNA'THIA, (*a*, and *γναθος*, 'jaw,') A malformation, which consists in the want of the jaw, especially of the lower.

AGNINA MEMBRANA, (*agnus*, 'a lamb,') Amnios.

AGNO'IA, (*αγνοια*, from *a*, and *γινωσκω*, 'I know,') *Agno'a*. State of a patient who does not recognise individuals.

AGNUS CASTUS, (*αγνος*,) Vitex.

AGOG'EE, (*αγωγη*, from *αγω*, 'I lead,') or 'drive,') The order or condition of a disease. Likewise the state of the air.

AGOGUE, (*αγωγος*, 'a leader,') A suffix. Hence *Cholagogue*, a leader or expeller of bile; *Hydragogue*, &c.

AGOMPHIASIS, *Agomphosis*, (*a*, and *γομφω*, 'I nail,') Looseness of the teeth. See Gomphiasis.

AGOMPHOSIS, *Agomphiasis*.

AGON, (*αγων*, 'a combat,') Agony.

AGONE, (from *agonos*; being supposed to cause sterility,.) Hyocyamus.

AGONIA, (*αγونيا*,) Agony, (*αγωνια*,) Sterility.

AGONISMA, gen. *Agonism'atis*, Agony.

AGONISMUS, Agony.

AGONISTICA, (*αγων*, 'a combat,') The part of ancient gymnastics, which had reference to the combats of the Athletæ.

Also, very cold water, given internally to calm febrile heat.

AGONIZANS, Psychorages.

AGONOS, (*αγρος*, from *a*, and *γενος*, 'seed,') Sterile.

AGONY, *Agon'ia*, *Agon'ia*, *Agonism'ia*, *Agonism'ia*, *Moch'thus*, *Mo'gus*, *Psychorag'ia*, *Psychorag'ia*, *An'gor*, *Thros*, *Throve*, (Sc.) *Deadthruw*, *Patient of death*; (*αγων*, 'a combat,') The last struggle of life. The agony, which is of longer or shorter duration, is characterized by great change in the features, gradual abolition of sensation and motion, loss of voice, dryness or lividity of the tongue and lips, rattling in the throat, small and intermittent pulse, and coldness of the extremities. This state is not present in those who die suddenly. See Facies Hippocratica.

AGOS'TUS, (*αγστρος*, from *αγω*, 'I lead,') The fore arm from the elbow to the fingers. Also, the palm of the hand. See Palm.

AGRA, (*αγρα*, from *αγρω*, 'I seize hold of,') A seizure, as *Odontagra*, a tooth seizure, toothache; *Chiragra*, *Podagra*, &c.

AGRAFE DE VALENTIN. A kind of forceps with parallel branches, employed by Valen

tin in the operation for hare lip, to affect the approximation of the edges of the wound.

AGRAHALID, Agiahalid.

AGRÉGATIVES PILULES. See Aggregate.

AGRÉMIE, (*agra*, and *éma*, 'blood.') The altered condition of the blood in gout.

AGRIA, (*αγριος*, 'wild.') Herpes exedens, Lichen agrius.

AGRIAMPELOS, (*αγριαμπελος*, from *αγριος*, 'wild,' and *αμπελος*, 'vine.') Bryonia alba.

AGRIELCO'SIS, (*αγριος*, 'wild,' and *ἄλωσις*, 'ulceration.') A malignant ulceration.

AGRIE, (from *αγρυ*, 'a seizure.') Gout.

AGRIFOLIUM, *Ilex aquifolium*.

AGRIMONIA, (corrupted from Argemone.[7]) Agrimony—a. Eupatoria, Agrimony—a. Odorata, Agrimony—a. Officinalis, Agrimony.

AGRIMONIA PARVIFLORA, *Small-flowered* or *Sweet-scented Agrimony*; indigenous; has similar properties to A. Eupatoria. See Agrimony.

AGRIMONY, *Agrimonía*, A. *Eupatoria* seu *odora* a seu *officina*lis, *Cofal*, *Lap'pula hepatica*, *Cocklebur*, *Stick'wort*. (F.) *Aigremoine*. Ord. Rosaceæ. See. Syst. Icosandria Digynia. A mild astringent and stomachic. *Dose*, in powder, from ℞j to ℞j.

AGRIMONY, HEMP, *Eupatorium cannabinum*—a. Small-flowered, *Agrimonia parviflora*—a. Sweet-scented, *Agrimonia parviflora*.

AGRIOCASTANUM, (*αγριος*, 'wild,' and *καστανον*, 'chestnut.') *Bunium bulbocastanum*, *Lycoperdon tuber*.

AGRIOCINARA, (*αγριος*, 'wild,' and *κιναρα*, 'artichoke.') *Sempervivum tectorum*.

AGRIOCOCIME'LEA, (*αγριος*, 'wild,' *κοκκος*, 'a berry,' and *μηλον*, 'an apple.') *Prunus spinosa*.

AGRIORIGANUM, (*αγριονριγονον*, from *αγριος*, 'wild,' and *οριγονον*, 'marjoram.') *Origanum majorana*.

AGRIOSELINUM, (*αγριοσελινον*, from *αγριος*, 'wild,' and *σελινον*, 'parsley.') *Smyrnum olusatrum*.

AGRIOTHYM'IA, (*αγριος*, 'wild,' and *θυμος*, 'disposition.') Ferocious insanity.

AGRIPALMA GALLIS, (*αγριος*, 'wild,' and *palma*, 'palm.') *Leonurus cardiaca*.

AGRIP'PA, *Ægrip'pa*, (from *ager partus*, 'difficult birth:' or perhaps from *αγρυ*, 'taking or seizure,' and *πους*, 'the foot.') This term has been given to those born by the feet. It is pretended that the family of Agrippa obtained their name from this circumstance. Parturition, where the feet present, is called *Agrip'pæ par'tus*, *Agrippi'nus par'tus*.

AGRIPPINUS PARTUS, see Agrippa.

AGRO DI CEDRO, see Citrus medica.

AGROPYRUM LEVISSIMUM, (*αγρος*, 'a field,' and *πυρος*, 'wheat.') *Triticum repens*.

AGROSTEMMA GITHAGO, (gen. *Agrostem'motis*) (from *αγρος*, 'a field,' and *στεμμα*, 'a garland.') *Lychnis githago*.

AGROSTIS, (*αγρωστις*, 'grass:' from *αγρος*, 'a field.') *Bryonia alba*—a. Verticillata, *Andropogon muricatus*.

AGRUNA, *Prunus spinosa*.

AGRYPNIA, (*αγρυπνια*, from *αγριος*, 'wild,' and *ὑπνος*, 'sleep.') Insomnia.

AGRYPNOCOMA, (*αγρυπνιος* and *coma*.) Coma vigil.

AGRYPNODES, (from *αγρυπνιος*, 'sleepless,' and *odes*.) Characterized by sleeplessness, as *Fe'bris Agyrpnodes*, a fever accompanied with sleeplessness.

AGRYPNOTICUS, Anthypnotic.

AGRYPNUS, (*αγρυπνιος*, from *αγριος*, 'wild,' and *ὑπνος*, 'sleep.') Sleepless, vigilant.

AGUA DE VERUGA, see Verugas.

AGUARDIENTE, (S.) ('hot water.') Brandy. See also Spirit.—a. *de Italia*, see Spirit.

A'GUE, (from Gothic *agis*, 'trembling.' (?)) Intermittent fever; often used in the same sense as chill or rigor.

AGUE AND FEVER, Intermittent fever.

AGUE, BRASS-FOUNDERS'. A series of morbid phenomena, resembling ague, in those who are exposed to the fumes of deflagrating zinc in brass foundries.

AGUE, BROW, Neuralgia frontalis.

AGUE CAKE, *Placenta febrilis* seu *sple'nica*, *Physco'nia sple'nica*, *Sple'nis Tu'mor*; (F.) *Gâteau fébrile*. A visceral obstruction—generally in the spleen—which follows agues, and is distinctly felt by external examination. To a greater or less degree, it is not uncommon.

AGUE, DEAD, see Fever, masked.

AGUE DROP, TASTELESS, Liqueur arsenicalis.

AGUE, DUMB, see Fever, masked—a. Face, Neuralgia, facial.

AGUE FREE, *Laurus sassafras*.

AGUE, LEAPING, see Leaping ague—a. Quartan, Quartan—a. Tertian, Tertian fever—a. Third-day, Tertian.

AGUE TREE, *Laurus sassafras*—a. Weed, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

AGU'IOS, (*α*, and *γινω*, 'limb.') Mutilated or wanting limbs. Weak, feeble.

A'GUL, *Ag'houl*, *Alha'gi*, *Hedysarum alhagi*. A thorny shrub of Persia and Mesopotamia, which affords manna. The leaves are purgative.

AGYRTAS, (*αγυρτις*, 'a collection.') Opacity of the crystalline.

AGYRTA, (*αγυρτις*, from *αγυρτις*, 'a crowd.') Formerly, a stroller who pretended to supernatural powers. Subsequently, a quack or illiterate pretender.—See Charlatan.

AGYRTIA, (*αγυρτια*.) Charlatanry.

AHO'RA, (*a*, privative, and *ἡρα*, 'youth.') Tardy development of the organs: the opposite to *Hyperho'ra*.

AHO'AI, Thervetia abouai.

AHUAL, Orpiment.

AHYPNIA, (*a*, and *ὑπνος*, 'sleep.') Insomnia.

AI, *Lai*, (F.) A Gascon name for a tumefaction of the fibro-synovial *contuses* of the tendons in general, but most frequently noticed in the course of the external radial tendons of the abductor longus, and extensor brevis pollicis. It is accompanied by a peculiar crepitation; (F.) *Ténalgie* or *Ténosynite crépitante*.—Velpéau.

AI'ALT, *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*.

AIDE (F.), *Ad'jutor min'ister*. An aid or assistant to a surgeon in his operations.

AIDOICI, Gennetici.

AIDOIOMANIA, (*αἰδοια*, 'genital organs,' and *mania*.) Nymphomania.

AIERSA, *Iris Germanica*.

AIGE, Ægiæ.

AIGLE, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Near the city of this name, in Normandy, is the chalybeate spring of St. Xantin, much used in the 16th and 17th centuries.

AIGLE, Ægiæ.

AIGRE, (*acer*, 'sharp.') Acidulous—a. *Voix*. See Acid.

AIGRELET, (from *acer*, 'sharp.') Acidulous.

AIGRETTE, (from *acer*, 'sharp.') *Rumex acetosa*, see *Typha latifolia*.

AIGREMOINE, Agrimony.

AIGREURS, Acidities.

AIGU, Acute.

AIGUES-BONNES, see Bonnes.

AIGUES-CAUDES, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF, *Aigues-chaudes*, *Eaux chaudes*, *Aqua cal'idæ*. Sulphurous springs, about six miles from Bonnes, Basses Pyrénées, in France: five in number, the temperature of which is respectively,

about 70°, 81°, 92°, 93°, and 95°. They are visited from the first of July to November.

AIGUILLE, (from dim. of *acus*.) Needle—*a. à Acupuncture*, see Needle—*a. à Appareil*, see Needle—*a. à Bec de Lièvre*, see Needle—*a. à Cataracte*, see Needle—*a. de Deschamps*, see Needle—*a. Engainée*, see Needle—*a. à Fistule*, see Needle—*a. à Gaine*, see Needle—*a. à Ligature*, see Needle—*a. à Manche*, see Needle—*a. à Sétou*, see Needle—*a. à Suture*, see Needle.

AIGUILLON (F.) (from *acus*), *Spi'na Hel-montii*. A term used since the time of Van Hel-mont to designate the proximate cause of inflam-mation. According to him, an inflamed part is in the same condition as if an *aiguillon* or thorn were thrust into it.

AIGUISER, (from *aigu*, 'sharp.') To acidu-late.

AIL, Allium.

AIL, (from (Sax.) *ailian*, 'to be sick.') Dis-case.

AILAN'THUS GLANDULO'SA, *Chinese* 'Su'-mach, *Tree of Heaven*, (from *aylanto*, an Amboyna word, signifying "tree of heaven.") A tree, a na-tive of China, but well known in the United States as a shade tree. *Ord.* Xanthoxylaceæ. Its flowers have a strong peculiar odour. The powdered bark, in doses of eight or ten grains, has been used as an anthelmintic.

AILE, Ala, Aileron.

AILERON (F.), *Extrê'ma A'la seu Pin'nula*, (dim. of *aile*, 'a wing.') The extremity of the wing of a bird, to which the great feathers are attached.

AILERONS DE LA MATRICE. Three folds at the base of the broad ligaments of the uterus, which are occupied by the ovary and its ligament, the Fallopian tube, and the round ligament.

AILING, (see *Ail*.) Sick, Sickly.

AILMENT, (see *Ail*.) Disease.

AIMA, (*αἶμα*.) see Hæma.

AIMANT, (from *adamas*.) Magnet.

AIMORRHŒA, Hæmorrhagia.

AIMORRHŒIS, Hæmorrhœis.

AINE, Inguen.

AIPATHIA, (*αἰσθησις*, from *ai*, 'ever,' and *see*, 'disease.') Continent disease.

AIPI, *Jatropha manihot*.

AIPIA COXERA, *Jatropha manihot*.

AIPOCA, *Jatropha manihot*.

AIR, (*αἶρ*) *Aër*, (*αἶρ*, 'I breathe.') *Pneu'ma*, *Com'mon Air*, *Atmospher'ic air*, (F.) *Air atmosphé-rique*, is an invisible, transparent, inodorous, in-sipid, ponderable, compressible, and elastic fluid, which, under the form of the atmosphere, sur-rounds the earth to the height of 15 or 16 leagues.

Air is essentially composed of two gases, oxy-gen and nitrogen, in the proportion of about 20 of the former, to 80 of the latter. Oxygen is the vital portion, but the nitrogen is necessary to dilute it. Air also contains a small portion of carbonic acid gas, and has always floating in it aqueous vapour, different terrestrial emanations, etc. Its effects upon the human body vary according to its greater or less density, temperature, moisture, etc. Change of air is found extremely serviceable in the prevention and cure of certain morbid con-ditions. See Climate, and Respiration.

AIR ACIDE VITRIOLIQUE, Sulphurous acid—*a. Alcalin*, Ammonia—*a. Atmosphérique*, Air

AIRBLAD'DER, *Swimbladder*, *Swim'ming-blad-der*, *The Swim*, *Vesic'a natato'ria*, (F.) *Vesic'e natatoire*. An abdominal organ in many fishes, sometimes pneumatic, with the aid of a duct, *Ductus pneumaticus*, by the alimentary canal, at others, not, which is considered by some to belong to the respiratory system. Its contents are the elements of atmospheric air, but in dif-

ferent proportions; and its chief and general function appears to be to regulate the specific gravity of the fish.

AIR CELLS OF THE LUNGS, Cellules, bronchie—*a. Chamber*, Folliculus aeris.

AIR, DEPHLOGISTICATED, Oxygen—*a. Empyreal*, Oxygen—*a. Factitious*, Carbonic acid.

AIR DU FEU, Oxygen.

AIR, FIXED, Carbonic acid—*a. Gâté*, Azote—*a. Hépatique*, Hydrogen sulphuretted—*a. Inflam-mable*, Hydrogen, Hydrogen carburetted—*a. Me-phitic*, Carbonic acid.

AIR PASSAGES, (F.) *Voies aériennes*, *V. aéri-fères*. The larynx, trachea, bronchia, etc.

AIR PUANT, Hydrogen, sulphuretted.

AIR, PURE, Oxygen.

AIRSACS, see Pulmo.

AIR, SOLID, of Hales, Carbonic acid—*a. Vicie*, Azote—*a. Vital*, Oxygen.

AIRAIN, (*as, aris*, 'brass.') Bell-metal, Brass.

AIRE, (*area*, 'a space.') Areola.

AIRELLE ANGULEUSE, *Vaccinium myr-tillus*—*a. Ponctuée*, *Vaccinium vitis idæa*.

AIRIGNE, Hook.

AIR'THREY, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Airthrey is situate about two miles north of Stirling, Scotland. The waters are saline cathartics; containing chloride of sodium, chloride of calcium, sulphate of zinc, and chloride of magnesium.

AISELLE, Axilla.

AISTHESIS, (*αἰσθησις*) *Æsthesis*.

AITCH, Pain.

AITHOM'OA, (*αἴθος*, 'black.') A black con-dition of all the humours of the eye.

AITIA, (*αἷτια*) Cause.

AITIOLGY, *Ætiologia*.

AITION, (*αἷτιον*) Cause.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, MIN'ERAL WA TERS OF. Called by the Germans, Aachen. A ther-mal, sulphureous mineral water, which contains, in 1000 grammes, 28.54 cubic inches of sulpho-hydric acid gas, 18.05 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, 0.1394 grammes of carbonate of lime, 0.0440 grammes of carbonate of magnesia, 0.5444 grammes of carbonate of soda, 2.3697 grammes of chloride of sodium, 0.2637 of sulphate of soda, and 0.0705 of silica. The temperature is 134° Fahrenheit. The springs are visited at all seasons.

The factitious water of Aix-la-Chapelle, *A'qua Aquigranensis*, (F.) *Eau d'Aix la Chapelle*, is made by adding pure water f³/₄xvijss, to hydro-sulphuretted water f³/₄iv, carbonate of soda gr. xx, chloride of sodium gr. ix.—Ph. P.

There are thermal sulphureous springs at Aix in Savoy (98°), and some thermal springs at Aix in Provence (91°).

AIZOON, (*αἶζ*, 'ever,' and *ζωος*, 'alive.') Sem-pervivum tectorum.

A'JUGA, (said to be a corruption of *ab'iga*,[?]) *A. pyramida'lis*, *Consol'ida me'dia*, *Bu'gula*, *B. pyramida'lis*, *Teu'erium pyramida'le*, *Up'right Bu'gloss*, *Mid'dle Consound*, (F.) *Bu'gle pyramidale*. This plant is subastringent and bitter.

AJUGA CHAMÆPITYS, *Teu'erium chamæpitys*.

AJUGA REP'TANS, *Bu'gula*, *B. reptans*, *Com'mon Bu'gle*, (F.) *Bu'gle rampante*, has similar properties.

AKATALIS, see *Juniperus communis*.

AKATERA, see *Juniperus communis*.

AKÉRATODIAPHANIE, (*α, κερας*, gen. *κερα-τος*, 'horn' (cornea), *δια*, 'through,' and *φαειν*, 'I shine.') See Caligo.

AKINESIA, Acinesia.

AKNEMIA, Aenemia.

AKOLOGY, Acology, *Materia Medica*.

AKRATOPEGÆ, *Acratopægæ*.

AKRO, in composition, see *Acro*.

AKROTHYMION, *Acrothymion*.

AKSIS (Old Eng.), Intermittent Fever.

AL, in composition, see *Ad*.

A'LA, 'a wing,' *Pia'na*, *Pter'ya*, (F.) *Aile*. A term often used by anatomists for parts which project like a wing from the median line; as the *A'la na'si*, *Ala* of the *u'terns*, etc. See *Axilla*, and *Pavilion* of the *Ear*. Also, *Pterygium*.

ALA EXTREMA, see *Aileron*.

ALABA'MA, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Tallahatchie springs* contain sulphur, and salts of iron, lime, and magnesia. But the most noted are those of *Bladen*. See *Bladen*, Mineral Waters of. *Bailey's spring* is an acidulo-sulphureous chalybeate. It is fourteen miles from *Tuscumbia*.

ALABASTER, (αλαβαστρος) *Alabastrum*, (F.) *Albâtre*, *Alabastrites*. A variety of compact gypsum; of which an ointment was once made—the *unguentum alabastrinum*; used as a discutient. Alabaster likewise entered into several dentifrices.

ALABASTRITES, (αλαβαστρίτης) (Λίθος) *Alabaster*.

ALÆ (pl. of *Ala*), INTERNÆ MINORES CLITORIDIS, *Nymphæ*—a. *Magnæ*, see *Sphenoid bone*—a. *Majores*, *Labia pudendi*—a. *Minores*, *Nymphæ*, see *Sphenoid bone*—a. *Muliebres minores*, *Nymphæ*—a. *Nazi*, see *Nasus*—a. *Pudendi Muliebris Labia pudendi*—a. *Pulmonum*, see *Pulmo*—a. of the *Uterus*, see *Ala*—a. *Vespertilionis*, see *Uterus*.

ALAI'RE, *Alaris*.

ALAI'SE, *Alde*.

ALALIA, (α, and λαλω, 'I speak.') *Mutitas*.

ALAMBIC, *Alembic*.

ALANFU'TA. A name given by the Arabians to a vein, situate between the chin and lower lip, which they were in the habit of opening in cases of fœtor of the breath.

ALAQUE'CA. The Hindoostanee name of a stone, found in small, polished fragments, which is considered efficacious in arresting hæmorrhage when applied externally. It is a sulphuret of iron.

ALARES MUSCULI, (pl. of *alaris*.) *Pterygoid muscles*.

ALARES VE'NÆ. The superficial veins at the fold of the arm.

ALARIA OS'SA. The wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone.

ALARIS, *Alarius*, *Aliformis*; (from *ala*, 'a wing,' (F.) *Alaire*.) Wing-shaped, winged.

ALATERNUS, COMMON, *Rhamnus alaternus*—a. *Latifolius*, *Rhamnus alaternus*.

ALAT'US, *Pterygo'des*, *Ho'mo ala'tus*. One whose scapula project backwards like wings.

ALBA'DARAN, *Alda'baran*. The sesamoid bone of the metatarso-phalangeal joint of the great toe. The Rabbis and Magicians attributed extraordinary virtues to it.

ALBAGIAZI, *Sacrum*.

ALBAMENTUM, (*albus*, 'white.') *Albumen*.

ALBAN, SAINT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A French acidulous chalybeate, in the department of the *Loire*.

ALBARAS ALBA, *Leptra alphoides*—a. *Nigra*, *Leptra nigricans*.

ALBARÆS, *Leptra alphoides*.

ALBAROS, *Leptra alphoides*.

ALBÂTRE, *Alabaster*.

ALBEDO UNGUIUM, (*albus*, 'white.') See *Nail*.

ALBIAN, *Albino*.

ALBIN D'CEUF, *Albumen ovi*.

ALBINISM, see *Albino*.

ALBINISMUS, see *Albino*.

ALBI'NO, 'white,' *Al'bian*, ([L.] *albus*, 'white,') *Leuca'thiops*, *E'thiops al'bus*, *Don'do*, (F.) *Blafard*, *Nègre-blanc*. A Spanish word applied to individuals of the human race who have the skin and hair white (*Achromodermie* and *Achromotrichomie*, of *Piorry*); the iris very pale, bordering on red;

and the eyes so sensible that they cannot bear the light of day. This condition, which has been called *Leucathio'pia*, *Alpho'sis Ethiop'ica*, *Albinos'mus*, *Albinis'mus*, *Al'binism*, *Kokerlokism*, *Leucopathi'a*, *Leuco'sis*, (F.) *Leucéthiopie*, is seen more frequently in the Negro. Both sexes are exposed to it. It does not seem to be true that there are tribes of *Albinos* in the interior of Africa.

ALBINOISMUS, see *Albino*.

ALBOR OVI, *Albumen ovi*.

AL'BORA. A kind of itch or complicated leprosy, according to *Paracelsus*.

ALBOT, *Crucible*.

ALBOTIM, *Terebinthina*.

ALBUGINÉ, *Albugineous*.

ALBUGIN'EA, *A. Testis*, *Tu'nica albugin'ea*, *Perites'tis*, *Du'ra mater tes'tis*, *Membra'na capsula'riates'tis*, (F.) *Albuginée*, *Tunique albuginée*, (*albus*, 'white,') A strong, fibrous, and resisting membrane, which immediately envelopes the testicle, and has, at its upper part, an enlargement, called *corpus Highmorianum*. From its inner surface it sends off a number of flat, filiform prolongations or septa, between which are contained the seminiferous vessels. Externally, it is covered by the tunica vaginalis testis.

ALBUGINEA OCULI, *Sclerotic*.

ALBUGINÉE, *Albuginea*.

ALBUGIN'EUS, *Albugin'eus*, (F.) *Albuginé*. A term applied to textures, humours, &c., which are perfectly white.

ALBUGIN'EUS FI'BRE, (F.) *Fibre albuginée*. A name given by *Chaussier* to what he considers one of the four elementary fibres.

The albugineous fibre is linear, cylindrical, tenacious, elastic, but little extensible, and of a shining, satiny appearance. It forms fasciæ or fasciculi, which constitute the tendons, articular ligaments, and aponeuroses; hence the name *Albugineous membranes*, given by *Chaussier* to the fibrous membranes.

Gauthier considered, that the rete mucosum consists of four layers, to two of which he gave the names *membra'na albugin'ea profunda* and *membra'na albugin'ea superficialis*, respectively.

ALBUGIN'ITIS, (F.) *Albuginite*. A term employed by some authors for inflammation of the albugineous tissue. Thus, gout and rheumatism are regarded as species of the genus *albuginitis*.

ALBUGO OCULI, gen. *Albu'ginis*, (from *albus*, 'white,') see *Sclerotic*—a. *Oculorum*, *Leucoma*—a. *Ovi*, *Albumen ovi*.

ALBULA, (*albus*, 'white,') *Leucoma*.

ALBUM CANIS, (*albus*, 'white,') *Album græcum*—a. *Ceti*, *Cetaceum*.

AL'BUM GRÆ'CUM, *Al'bum Canis*, *Cynoc'oprus*, *Spo'dium Græc'um*, *Ster'cus Cani'um* *Al'bum*. The white dung of the dog. It consists almost wholly of phosphate and carbonate of lime, from the bones used as food. It was formerly applied as a discutient gargle in quinsies, and as an antiepileptic; but is now justly banished from practice.

ALBUM NI'GRUM. The excrement of the mouse.

ALBUM OCULI, see *Sclerotic*.

ALBUM RHA'ZIS. A white ointment made of ceruse and lard, prescribed by the Arabian physician *Rhazes*.

ALBU'MEN, gen. *Albu'minis*, *Leuco'ma*, *Ooni'næ*, *Ozemun*, (*albus*, 'white,') (F.) *Albumine*. An immediate principle of animals and vegetables, which constitutes the chief part of the white of egg. It is found in the serum, chyle, synovia, serous fluids, &c. There is not much difference in chemical composition between animal and vegetable albumen, fibrin, and casein. Also, the white of the eye. See *Sclerotic*.

ALBUMEN OVI, *Oûlen'con*, *Ovalbu'men*, *Albu'men*, *Albu'mor*, *Albu'go* seu *Al'bor* seu *Cau'didum O'vi*,

Claret, O'vi al'bus li'quor, Albumen'tum, Lac a'vie, Glair, White of egg, (F.) Blanc d'œuf, (Old F.) Albin d'œuf, is used in pharmacy for suspending oils, &c., in water. See OYUM.

ALBUMEN, SALIVARY, see SALIVA.

ALBUMINE, Albumen—a. *Cérébrale, Neurine*—a. *du Cerveau, Neurine*.

ALBUMINOID, *Albuminoides*, (albumen, and *eidōs*, 'resemblance.') Resembling albumen, as fibrin, casein, &c. It is often applied to aliments in the same sense as proteinous.

ALBUMINOSE. The soluble principle of fibrin, identical with the dominant principle of the white of egg according to Bouchardat. According to others, the ultimate product of the transformation, in the stomach, of albuminous matters, which renders them fit for assimilation and nutrition. Albuminose is not coagulable by heat, and incompletely so by acids; an excess of acid dissolving the precipitate. Robin and Verdel regard it as synonymous with the casein of the small intestine of Tiedemann and Gmelin, the gelatiniform matter of the intestine of Prévost and Morin, and the casein of the blood of Dumas. See PEPTONE.

ALBUMINOSIS, (albumen and *osis*.) A condition of the blood, in which the ratio of albumen is increased, as in abdominal typhus, variola, rubella, &c.

ALBUMINURIA. A hybrid term, (albumen, and *uror*, 'the urine.') A condition of the urine in which it contains albumen, the presence of which is indicated by its coagulation on the application of adequate heat. See KIDNEY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE.

ALBUMINURIC, *Albuminuricus*, (F.) *Albuminurique*. Relating or appertaining to albuminuria. One labouring under Albuminuria.

ALBUMINURORRÉE, (albumen, *uror*, 'urine,' and *ῥεω*, 'I flow.') Kidney, BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE.

ALBUMOR, Albumen ovi.

ALCAEST, *Al'caest, Al'chæst*, (perhaps from (G.) all, 'all,' and *geist*, 'spirit.') A word invented by Paracelsus to designate a liquor, which, according to him, was capable of removing every kind of swelling.

The same word was used by Van Helmont for a fancied universal solvent, capable of reducing every body to its elements.

ALCAEST OF GLAUBER is a thick liquor obtained by detonating nitrate of potassa on hot coals, which transforms it into subcarbonate of potassa.

ALCAEST OF RESPOUR is a mixture of potassa and oxyd of zinc.

ALCAHEST, Alcaest.

ALCAHOL, Alcohol.

ALCALES'CENCE, *Alkalies'cence, Alcalescent'ia*. The condition in which a fluid becomes alkaline.

ALCALESCENCE OF THE HUMOURS was an old notion of the humourists. It can only occur during the putrid fermentation of animal matters, which contain azote, and produce ammonia. ALKALINITY is the quality of being alkaline.

AL'CALI or ALCA'LI, *Al'kali*, (from *al* (Arab.) 'the,' and *kali*, the name of the *Salsola So'da*, a plant which contains a large quantity of one of the principal alkalis—*soda*.) The alkalis are substances soluble in water, possessing generally a urinous, acrid, and caustic taste, turning the syrup of violets green, and restoring to blue infusion of litmus, which has been reddened by acids; reddening the yellow of turmeric, and having the greatest tendency to unite with acids, whose character they modify, and form salts with them. In medicine we understand by this term *Potassa, Soda, or Ammonia*.

Soda and potassa are *fixed alkalis*, ammonia is the *volatile alkali*.

ALCALI AMMONIACUM ACETATUM, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—a. Ammoniacum fluidum, Liquor ammoniæ.

ALCALI, CAUSTIC, *Al'kali Caust'icum*. A pure alkali. One deprived of its carbonic acid.

ALCALI, FIXED, see ALCALI—a. Fixum tartarizatum, Potassæ tartaras—a. Minerale sulphuricum, Soda, sulphate of—a. Tartari aceto saturatum, Potassæ acetas—a. Vegetabile salito-dephlogisticatum, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—a. Vegetabile tartarizatum, Potassæ tartaras—a. Vegetabile vitriolatum, Potassæ sulphas—a. Volatile, see ALCALI—a. Volatile acetatum, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—a. Volatile acratum, Ammonia carbonas—a. Volatile ex sale ammoniaco, Ammonia carbonas.

ALCALIGENE, (*γεννω*, 'I generate,') Azote.

AL'CALINE, *Al'kaline, Alkali'nis, Alkali'nus*, (F.) *Alcalin*. Having the properties of an alkali.

ALCALINITY. See ALKALESCENCE.

ALCALINURIA, Alkalinuria.

AL'CALOID; (*alkali*, and *eidōs*, 'form,') A name given to the organic alkalis to distinguish them from the mineral, from which they differ as regards composition and general properties;—having nothing in common but their basic properties. Brucea, Emetia, Morphia, Strychnia, &c., are alkaloids.

ALCANA, *Anehusa officinalis*.

ALCANNAMAJORLATIFOLLIADENTATA, Prinos—a. Orientalis, Lawsonia inermis—a. Spuria, *Anehusa tinctoria*—a. Vera, *Lawsonia inermis*.

ALCEA, (*αλκω*, 'I help,') *Hibiscus abelmoschus*—a. *Ægyptiaca, Hibiscus abelmoschus*—a. *Indica, Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

AL'CEA RO'SEA, *Common hollyhock, Hoc, Hocks*. Emollient, like Althæa.

ALCHACHENGE, Physalis.

ALCHACHIL, Rosmarinus.

ALCHÆST, Alcaest.

ALCHEMIL'IA, (said to have been celebrated with the Alchemists [?], supposed by some to be of Arabic derivation.) *A. vulgaris, Common La'dies' Mantle, Pes Leo'nis, Leontopodium*, (F.) *Pied de Lion*. Formerly in great repute as an astringent in hemorrhage.

ALCHEMY, Alchymy.

ALCHITRAM, see Pinus Sylvestris.

ALCHITURA, see Pinus Sylvestris.

ALCHOOL, Alcohol.

ALCHORNEA LATIFOLIA, see Alcornoque

AL'CHYMY, *Al'chemy, Alchemi'a, Alchimi'a, Adepta Philosoph'ia*, (from *al*, an Arabic particle, signifying, 'superiority, excellence,' and *Chimia*, 'Chymistry.') This word was formerly synonymous with Chymistry; but, from the 7th century it has been applied to the mysterious art of endeavouring to discover a universal remedy, and a mode of transmuting the baser metals into gold: an operation to which they gave the name *Opus mag'num*, and *Philosopher's stone*.

Alchymy has also been called *Sciē'tia vel Philosoph'ia Hermet'ica*, from an idea that Hermes or Mercury was its inventor. Harris has well defined this chimerical art: '*Ars sine arte, cujus principium est mentiri, medium laborare, et finis mendicare.*'

AL'CHYMYST, (Old Eng.) *Alkymistre, Flatuarius, Adept'*. One pretending to alchymy.

ALCOCALUM, *Cynara scolymus*.

AL'COHOL, gen. *Alcoholis, Al'cohol, Al'choöl, Al'kol, Al'col, Al'cool, Al'kool*. An Arabic word, formerly used for an impalpable powder, and signifying 'very subtle, much divided.' At the present day it is applied to highly rectified spirit of wine:—see *Spiritus rectificatus or rectified spirit*, distilled from dried subcarbonate of po-

tassa. In the Ph. U. S., Alcohol is rectified spirit of the specific gravity 0.835. The Dublin college has a *spiritus fortior*, used in the preparation of certain essences, whose specific gravity is 0.818, and the Pharmacopœia of the United States an *Alcohol Fortius, strong'er al'cohol*, s. g. 0.817. *Alcohol, absolute alcohol*, of the Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias, is of specific gravity 0.797.

Alcohol is an inflammable liquor, lighter than water, of a warm, acrid taste, colourless, transparent, and of a pungent, aromatic smell. It is the product of the distillation of vinous liquors; is miscible with water in all proportions, and is the direct solvent of resins, balsams, &c. Various other vegetable principles are soluble in it, and hence it is used, in different states of concentration, in the preparation of *elixirs, tinctures, essences*, &c.

Alcohol acts on the animal body as a powerful stimulus: as such, in a dilute form, it is used in the prevention and cure of disease. Its habitual and inordinate use is the cause of many serious affections, of a chronic character especially, as visceral obstructions, dropsy, &c.

ALCOHOL, ABSOLUTE, see Alcohol—a. *Æthereus Ferratus*, A. Sulfurico-æthereus ferri—a. cum Aloe perfoliata, Tinctura aloes—a. Ammonie et guaiaci, Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata—a. Ammoniatum, Spiritus ammoniæ—a. Ammoniatum aromaticum, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus—a. Ammoniatum foetidum, Spiritus ammoniæ foetidus—a. Amylicum, Oil, fusel—a. cum Aromatibus sulphuricis, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—a. cum Aromatibus compositis, Tinctura cinnamomi composita—a. Castoriatum, Tinctura castorei—a. cum Crotone cascariilla, Tinctura cascariillæ—a. Dilutum, Spiritus tenuior—a. Ferratus, Tinctura ferri muriatis—a. cum Sulphate ferri tartarisatus, see Ferrum tartarisatum—a. cum Guaiaco officinale ammoniatus, Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata—a. Iodii, Tinctura Iodini—a. cum Opio, Tinctura opii—a. Methylic, Spiritus Pyroxylicus—a. Pyroxylic, Spiritus Pyroxylicus—a. Sulphuricatum, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Sulphuricum, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Sulphuris, Carbonis sulphuretum—a. Vini, Spiritus rectificatus—a. Wood, Spiritus pyroxylicus.

ALCOHOL'IC, *Alcohol'icus, Spirituosus, Spirituosus*, (F.) *Alcoolique*. Relating to or containing alcohol—as an *alcoholic* drink or remedy.

ALCOHOLISM'US, *Al'coholism*, (F.), *Alcôholisme*. The series of morbid phenomena produced by the use of alcoholic liquors.

ALCOL, Alcohol.

ALCOLÆ, Aphthæ.

ALCOLAT, Alcoolat.

ALCOOL, Alcohol—a. *Camphrê*, Spiritus camphoræ—a. *de Soufre*, Carbonis sulphuretum.

ALCOOLAT, Spirit. It now generally signifies alcohol, charged, by distillation, with the volatile principles of certain substances, or a distilled spirit,—*Alcolat* (Ph. P.).

ALCOOLATUM, Tincture—a. Antiscorbuticum, Tinctura de Cochleariis—a. Carminativum Sylvii, Tinctura de Cochleariis—a. de Croco compositum, Tinctura de Croco composita.

ALCOOLATURE, *Teinture avec les plantes fraîches*. A name given by M. Béral to certain preparations introduced by him, which consist of alcohol, charged, by maceration, with the soluble principles of fresh plants. See Tincture.

ALCOOLÉ. A name given, in the new French pharmaceutical nomenclature, to medicines resulting from the solvent action of alcohol on different substances, or from its admixture with liquids which unite with it in all proportions. See Tincture.

ALCOOLÉ SUCRÉ, Ratafia.

ALCOOLIQUE, Alcoholic.

ALCOOLISER (F.) Formerly, 'to reduce into an impalpable powder.' No longer used.

ALCOOLISME, Alcoholismus.

ALCOOLOMETER, (μετρον, 'measure,') Areometer.

ALCOOMETER, Areometer.

ALCORNOCQUE, (F.), *Cortex Aleornaco seu Chobar'ro*, (after Alchorne, an English botanist.) The bark of *Alchor'nea latifolia*, of Jamaica, which has been considered capable of curing phthisis. It is bitter, tonic, and slightly astringent. Dose of the powder ʒi to ʒss.

AL'CYON, *Hal'cyon*, (αλς, sea, κυων, 'to conceive,') A swallow of Cochin China, whose nest is gelatinous and very nutritious. It has been proposed in medicine as analeptic and aphrodisiac.

ALCYONIUM, *Bas'tard sponge*. The ashes were formerly employed as dentrifices: they were believed proper for favouring the growth of the hair and beard, and were used in Alopecia.

ALDABARAN, Albadaran.

ALDEHYDE, (abridged from *alcohol dehydrogeno'tus*, 'alcohol deprived of hydrogen,') see Anæsthetic.

ALDER, AMERICAN, *Alnus serrata*—a. Black, *Prinos*, *Rhamnus frangula*—a. European. *Alnus glutinosa*—a. White, *Clethra alnifolia*.

ALE, Cerevisia.

ALE, WHITE. A drink, used in Devonshire, England, amongst the ingredients of which are milk, spice, and spirit.

ALE'BERRY. A beverage, formerly made by boiling ale with *spice* and *sugar*, and *sops of bread*. It was given to invalids.

ALECOST, Tanacetum balsamita.

ALECTORIUS LA'PIS, *Alecto'ria*; (αλεκτωρ, 'a cock,') The name of a stone, supposed to exist in the stomach of the cock, or, according to others, in that of the capon, four years old. Many marvellous properties were formerly attributed to it, which are as groundless as its existence. There are no stones in the stomach, except what have been swallowed.

ALEGAR, (ale, and (F.) *aigre*, 'sour,') Acetum.

ALEHOOF, *Glechoma hederacea*.

ALEIMMA, gen. *Alein'matis*, (αλειμμα, from αλειψω, 'I anoint,') Liniment.

ALEIPHA, Liniment.

ALEIPTE'RIUM, (αλειπτηριον, from αλειψω, 'I anoint,') The place in the ancient gymnasium where the combatants anointed themselves.

ALEIP'TRON, (αλειπτρον,') A box for containing ointments.

ALEMA, (αλεμα,) Farina.

ALEM'BIC (Arab.); *Moorshead, Capitellum, Capitululum, Amb'icus*, (F.) *Alambic*. A utensil made of glass, metal, or earthen ware, adapted for distillation. A still. It consists of a *body* or *cucurbit*, (F.) *cucurbite, chaudière*, to which is attached a *head* or *capital*, (F.) *chopiteau*, and out of this a *beak* descends laterally to be inserted into the *receiver, worm, condenser, or refrigerator*, (F.) *serpentin, réfrigérant*, as the case may be.

ALEM'BROTH (Salt.) *Sal Alembroth*. The alchemists designated by this name, and by those of *Sal sapientia*, *Sal ar'tis*, *Sal vi'tæ* and *S. Scientia*, the product resulting from the sublimation of a mixture of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac. It is stimulant, but not employed.

ALÈSE (F.), *Aldeæ, Aloine, Lin'teum* (αλεισω, 'I preserve,') A guard. A cloth arranged in several folds, and placed upon a bed, so as to guard it from the lochial or other discharges.

ALETON, (αλειω, 'I grind,') Farina.

ALETRIS, (αλειω, 'meal,') A. farinosa.

AL'ETRIS, *A. Farinosa* seu *al'ba*, *Star'grass*, *Star'wort*, *Blazing star*, *Alceeroot*, *Bittergrass*, *Blackroot*, *U'nicornroot*, *A'gueroot*, *A'guegrass*, *Col'icroot*, *Dev'il's bit*, *Meal'y starwort*, (F.) *Alétris*. *Nat. Ord.* Asphodelææ. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. The root—*Aletris* (Ph. U. S.)—is an intense and permanent bitter, and is used as a tonic and stomachic. It is common in the United States.

ALETRIS ALBA, *Aletris*.

ALETRIS AUREA; indigenous, has similar virtues.

ALEURON, (αλευρον,) *Farina*.

ALEURITES TRI'LOBA, (from αλευριτης, 'mealy,' from the meal-like substance which covers it,) *Candle nut tree*. *Ord.* Euphorbiacææ. A plant common in the Sandwich, Society, and other islands in the Southern seas; met with, also, in the East and West Indies. The oil of the fruit, *Kekui oil* in the Sandwich Islands, *Kekune oil* in Ceylon; known in Jamaica as *Spanish Walnut oil*, and, in India, as *Belgaum Walnut oil*, is cathartic, and resembles castor oil in its action.

ALEUROTESIS, (from αλευρον,) see Cribration.

ALEXANDERS, *Smyrniun olusatrum*.

ALEXANDRI ANTIDOTUS AUREA. See Alexandrine.

ALEXAN'DRINE, *Emplas'trum Alexan'dri*. A garlic plaster, invented by Alexander, contemporary of Mesuë. Other ancient preparations were called 'Alexandrine;' as the *Alexan'dri antid'otus aurea*, used in apoplexy; the *Colly'r'ium sic'cum Alexan'dri num*, or 'Colly'r'ium of King Alexander,' mentioned by Aëtius.

ALEXICACUM, (αλεξαν, 'to repel,' κακον, 'evil,') *Amuletum*, *Alexipharmic*.

ALEXIPHAR'MIC, *Alexiphar'macus*, *Anti-phar'macus*, *Alexic'acus*, *Cacoëlexite'ria*, *Lexiphar'macus*, (F.) *Alexipharmaque*, (αλεξαν, 'to repel,' and φαρμακον, 'poison,') A term formerly used for medicines which were considered proper for expelling from the body various morbid principles, or for preventing the bad effects of poisons taken inwardly.

ALEXIPYRETICUS, *Febrifuge*.

ALEXIR, *Elixir*.

ALEXITE'RIA, *Cacoëlexite'ria*, (αλεξαν, 'to repel,') Originally, *alexiterium* was used synonymously with remedy. In more modern times it has been applied to a class of medicines, that counteract poisons placed in contact with the exterior of the body, in contradistinction to alexipharmics.

ALEXITERIUM CHLORICUM, see Disinfection — a. Nitricum, see Disinfection.

ALÈZE, *Alse*.

ALFUSA, *Tutia*.

ALGA MARINA, (*ad* and *ligare*, 'to bind,') *Pila marina*.

ALGALIC, *Catheter*.

ALGALIE, *Catheter*.

ALGARROBA, *Ceratonia siliqua*.

AL'GAROTH, *Al'garot*, *Algarothi Pul'vis*, *Pul'vis Angel'icus*, *Ox'idum seu Submu'rias Stib'ii præcipitan'do para'tum*, *Antimo'nii Ox'idum*, *Ox'idum antimo'nii N'itromuriat'icum*, *Ox'idum Stib'ii Ac'id'o Muriat'ico oxygenu'to para'tum*, *Mercur'ius Vi'tæ*, *Mercur'ius Mor'tis*, *Flowers of An'timony*, (F.) *Oxyde d'Antimoine*, (so called from Victor Algarotti, a Veronese physician,) is separated from the *terchloride of antimony* by pouring the *terchloride* into a large quantity of water. When this, an oxychloride, is washed with abundance of water to separate the muriatic acid, and afterwards by a solution of alkali to remove the *terchloride*, the *teroxide of antimony*, *Antimo'nii Ox'idum* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia is left. In the Pharmacopœia of the United States (1863) oxide of antimony is directed to be prepared by

treating *sulphuret of antimony* with *muriatic acid* and afterwards with *nitric acid*; adding a little water; filtering; pouring the filtered liquid into water; washing the precipitate, and subjecting it to the action of *water of ammonia*. It is used in the preparation of the tartrate of antimony and potassa, and was formerly much given as an emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic.

ALGE'DO, gen. *Alge'dinis*, (αλγος, 'pain,') Violent pain about the neck of the bladder, occasionally occurring in gonorrhœa.

ALORDON, (αλγιδων,) *Pain*.

ALGEMA, (αλγημα,) *Pain*.

ALGESIS, (αλγησις,) *Pain*.

ALGETICUS, See *Algos*.

ALGIA, see *Algos*.

AL'GIDUS, *Alg'id*, (*algor*, 'cold,') (F.) *Algide*. That which is accompanied by coldness.

AL'GIDA FE'BRIS, *Fe'bris horrif'ica*, seu *hor'rida seu quer'quera seu crymo'des*, *Bry'cetius*, *Bry'chetus*, (F.) *Fèvre algide*, *Alg'id Fe'ver*. A pernicious intermittent, accompanied by icy coldness, which is often fatal in the second or third paroxysm.

ALGOR, *Rigor*.

AL'GOS, (αλγος, 'pain,') See *Pain*. Hence, *Alget'icus*, 'painful,' as *Epilep'sia alget'ica*. The suffix *algia* has the same signification — as in *Cephalalgia*, *Pleuralgia*, *Neuralgia*, &c.

ALGOSPAS'MUS, (αλγος, 'pain,' and σπασμος, 'spasm,') Painful spasm or cramp of the muscles.

ALGUE COMMUNE, (L. *alga*.) *Pila maris* — a. *Marine*, *Pila marina* — a. *des Verriers*, *Pil marina*.

ALHAGI, *Agul*.

ALHANDAL, see *Cucumis colocynthis*.

ALHASEF, *Sudamina*.

ALHAUNE, *Lawsonia inermis*.

ALIBILIS, (*alere*, 'to nourish,') *Nutritious*.

AL'ICA, *Hal'ica*, *Farina'rium*, *Chon'drus*, (*alere*, 'to nourish,') A grain from which the ancients made their tisanes; supposed, by some, to have been the *Triticum spelta*. At times it seems to have meant the tisane itself.

ALICES, (αλιζω, 'I sprinkle,') Spots which precede the eruption of small pox.

ALIENATIO, (*alienus*, 'another's,' 'strange,') *Anomalia* — a. *Mentis*, *Insanity*.

ALIENATION, *MENTAL*, *Insanity*.

ALIENATUS, *Insane*.

ALIÉNÉ, *Insane*.

ALIENIST PHYSICIAN, (from *aliennus*,) *Psychiatrist*.

ALIÉNISTE, *Psychiatrist*.

ALIENUS, *Delirious*.

ALIFORMES MUSCULI, (*ala*, 'a wing,' and *forma*, 'shape,') *Pterygoid muscles*.

ALIFORMIS, *Alaris*, *Pterygoid*.

ALIGULUS, *Confection*.

ALIMA, (*alere*, 'to nourish,') *Aliment*.

ALIMELLÆ, *Parotid*.

AL'IMENT, *Alimen'tum*, *Al'ima*, *Harma'lia*, *Nutri'men*, *Nu'triens*, *Sustenta'cium*, *Ciba'rium*, *Bro'ma*, *Comis'te*, *Cibus*, *Es'ca*, *Nutri'tus*, *Nutri'men'tum*, *St'os*, *Tro'phæ*. (Prov.) *Bellytimber*. (F.) *Aliment*, *Nouriture*, (*alere*, 'to nourish,') *Food*. Any substance which, if introduced into the system, is capable of nourishing it and repairing its losses.

The study of aliments forms one of the most important branches of hygiene. Properly, all substances, organic or inorganic, that enter into the composition of organized beings are aliments.

As regards the immediate principles which predominate in their composition, they have been classed, but imperfectly, as follows:—

TABLE OF ALIMENTS.

1. <i>Feculaceous.</i>	Wheat, barley, oats, rye, rice, Indian corn, potato, sago, peas, beans, &c.
2. <i>Mucilaginous.</i>	Carrot, salsify, beet, turnip, asparagus, cabbage, lettuce, artichoke, melon, &c.
3. <i>Saccharine.</i>	Sugar, fig, date, raisin, apricot, &c.
4. <i>Acidulous.</i>	Orange, currant, gooseberry, cherry, peach, strawberry, raspberry, mulberry, prune, pear, apple, sorrel, &c.
5. <i>Oleaginous and Fatty.</i>	Cocoa, olive, sweet almond, nut, walnut, animal fat, oil, butter, &c.
6. <i>Caseous.</i>	Different kinds of milk, cheese.
7. <i>Gelatinous.</i>	Tendon, aponeurosis, true skin, cellular texture; very young animals.
8. <i>Albuminous.</i>	Brain, nerve, eggs, &c.
9. <i>Fibrinous.</i>	Flesh and blood.

Dr. Prout has four great classes—the *aqueous*, *saccharine*, *oleaginous*, and *albuminous*:—Dr. Pereira, twelve—*aqueous*, *mucilaginous* or *gummy*, *saccharine*, *amylaceous*, *lignous*, *pectinaceous*, *acidulous*, *alcoholic*, *oily* or *fatty*, *proteinaceous*, *gelatinous*, and *saline*. Liebig divides them into two classes:—the *NITROGENIZED* OR *PLASTIC ELEMENTS OF NUTRITION*, in which he comprises *vegetable fibrin*, *vegetable albumen*, *vegetable casein*, *flesh* and *blood*; and the *NON-NITROGENIZED* OR *ELEMENTS OF RESPIRATION*, in which he comprises *fat*, *starch*, *gum*, *cane sugar*, *grape sugar*, *sugar of milk*, *pectin*, *bassorin*, *wine*, *beer*, and *spirits*. The former alone, in his view, are inservient to the nutrition of organized tissue: the latter are burnt in respiration, and furnish heat.

The following simple arrangement is, perhaps, as little objectionable as any:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Nitrogenized Aliments,</i> | { Fibrinous (Glutinous?)
Albuminous.
Caseinous, Gelatinous.
Amylaceous. |
| 2. <i>Non-nitrogenized Aliments,</i> | { Saccharine.
Oleaginous. |
| 3. <i>Inorganic.</i> | |

The second division might be still further simplified, inasmuch as amylaceous aliments are convertible into sugar during the digestive process; and, from both, oleaginous matter may be formed.

Aliments are, at times, divided into the *substantive*, and the *adjective* or *accessory*; the former comprising all the nutritive substances, which are used as food; the latter condiments. See *Condiment*.

ALIMENTAL, Nutritional.

ALIMENTARY, Nutritional—a. Tube, Canal, alimentary.

ALIMENTATION, *Alimenta'tio*. The act of nourishing.

ALIMENTEUX, Nutritional.

ALIMENTUM, Aliment, *Palulum*.

ALIMOS, Glycyrrhiza.

ALINDE'SIS, (*αλινδής*, from *αλινδομαι*, 'to be turned about.') A species of exercise, which consisted in rolling in the dust, after having been anointed with oil.

ALIPÆNOS, *Alip'num*, *Alipan'tos*, (*α*, and *λιπαίνω*, 'to be fat.') An epithet formerly given to every external remedy, devoid of fat or moisture; such as powders.

ALIPANTOS, *Alipænos*.

ALIP'TA, *Alip'tes*, (*αλειπτης*, from *αλειφω*, 'I anoint.') He who anointed the Athletæ after bathing. The place where this was done was called *Alip'terion*.

ALIPTE'RIMUM, (*αλειπτηριον*,) see *Alipta*.

ALIP'TICA. The part of ancient medicine, which treated of inunction as a means of preserving health.

ALISIER BLANC, *Cratægus aria*.

ALISMA, gen. *Alism'atis*, ([Celt.] from *alis*,

'water.') *A. plantago*, *Arnica montana*—a. *Graminifolia*, *A. plantago*—a. *Lanceolata*, *A. plantago*.

ALIS'MA PLANTA'GO, (*αλισμα*,) *Alis'ma*, *A. lanceolata* seu *graminifolia*, *Planta'go aquatica*, *Water Plantain*, (F.) *Plantain d'Eau*. Ord. *Alismaceæ*. *Sec. Syst.* Hexandria Polygynia. The fresh root is acrid, and the dried leaves will vesiccate. The leaves have been proposed as substitutes for *Uva Ursi*.

ALITURA, (*αλντερε*, 'to nourish,') Nutrition.

AL'KALE, *O'leum Galli'næ*. An ancient pharmaceutical name for pullets' fat.

ALKALESCENCE, Alcalescence.

ALKALI, see *Alkali*—a. *Ammoniacum causticum*, *Ammonia*—a. *Ammoniacum spirituosum*, *Spiritus ammoniæ*—a. *Minerale nitratum*, *Soda*, nitrate of—a. *Minerale phosphoratum*, *Soda*, phosphate of—a. *Minerale salinum*, *Soda*, muriate of—a. *Vegetabile cum aceto*, *Potassæ acetas*—a. *Vegetabile fixum causticum*, *Potassæ fusa*—a. *Vegetable*, *Potash*—a. *Volatile*, *Ammonia*—a. *Volatile causticum*, *Ammonia*—a. *Volatile*, concrete, *Ammonia carbonas*—a. *Volatile*, mild, *Ammonia carbonas*—a. *Volatile nitratum*, *Ammonia nitras*—a. *Volatile tartarizatum*, *Ammonia tartaras*—a. *Volatile vitriolatum*, *Ammonia sulphas*.

ALKALINE, Alcaline.

ALKALINU'RIA, *Alcalinu'ria*, (from *alkali*, and *ουρον*, 'urine,') A condition of the urine in which it is alkaline.

ALKANET, BASTARD, *Lithospermum officinale*—a. *Dyer's*, *Anchusa tinctoria*—a. *Garden*, *Anchusa officinalis*—a. *Officinalis*, *Anchusa officinalis*.

ALKAR, Medicament.

ALKEKENG, *Physalis*.

ALKER'MES, *Confectio Alker'mes*, *Alker-mes*. A celebrated electuary, composed of a multitude of substances. It was so called from the grains of kermes contained in it. It was used as a stimulant. Also, kermes.

ALKERVA, see *Ricinus communis*.

ALKITRAN, *Cedria*.

ALKOL, Alcohol.

ALKOOL, Alcohol.

ALKYMISTRE, Alchymist.

ALLA, *Cerevisia*.

ALLAITEMENT, (from *allaiter*,) Lactation.

ALLAITER, (F.) (*all*, and *lait*, 'milk,' (L.) *ad-lactare*.) To suckle.

ALLAMAN'DA, *A. Cathartica* seu *grandiflora*, *Ore'lia grandiflora*, *Gal'aripa*, *Echi'nus scan'dens*, *Apoc'ynum scandens*, (after Dr. Allamand, a Leyden naturalist.) A shrub, native of Guiana, the infusion of whose leaves is said by Linnæus to be useful in Colica Pictonum.

ALLANTODES, Allantois.

ALLANTOIC AC'ID, *Ac'idum allanto'icum*. A peculiar acid found in the liquor of the allantois of the cow.

ALLANTOIDES, Allantois.

ALLANTOÏS, *Allantoï'des*, *Allanto'des*, *Membrana urinaria*, *M. seu Tu'nica Paracimino'lis*, *M. Intestina'lis*, the *Allantoid Ves'icle*, (*αλλαντοειδης*, 'a sausage,' and *ειδος*, 'shape,') A sort of elongated bladder, between the chorion and amnion of the fœtus, which is thrown out from the caudal extremity of the embryo, and communicates with the bladder by the urachus. It is very apparent in quadrupeds, but not in the human species. As the allantois is developed, its walls become very vascular, and contain the ramifications of what become the umbilical artery and vein, which, by the elongation of the allantois, are brought through the villi of the chorion, into indirect communication with the vessels of the mother.

ALLANTOTOX'ICUM, (*αλλαντοειδης*, gen. *αλλαντος*, 'a sausage,' and *τοξικον*, 'a poison,') Sausage poison

(G.) Wurstgift. The Germans have given this name to a poison developed in sausages formed of blood and liver. See *Trichina spiralis*.

ALLECTUARY, Electuarium.

AL'LEGHANY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS. These are situated at the summit of the Alleghany, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, near Cresson, where there is an excellent summer retreat, more than two thousand feet above the level of the ocean. The waters are pure. One source, however, *Iguatius's Spring*, is chalybeate.

ALLELUIA, *Oxalis acetosella*.

ALLEN'THESIS, (αλλος, 'another,' and ενθεσις, 'introduction.') The entrance into, or presence of extraneous bodies in, the organism.

ALLEVIATOR, (ad, and, levare, 'to raise.') An instrument for raising invalids, invented by Mr. Jenks, of Rhode Island. It consists of two upright posts, about six feet high, each supported by a pedestal; of two horizontal bars at the top, rather longer than a common bedstead; of a windlass of the same length, placed six inches below the upper bar; of a cog-wheel and handle; of linen belts from six to twelve inches wide; of straps secured at one end of the windlass; and at the other having hooks attached to corresponding eyes in the linen belts, and of a head-piece made of netting. The patient lying on his mattress, the surgeon passes the linen belts beneath his body, attaching them to the hooks on the ends of the straps, and adjusting the whole at the proper distance and length, so as to balance the body exactly, and then raises it from the mattress by turning the handle of the windlass. To lower the patient again, and replace him on the mattress, the windlass must be reversed.

ALLEFLOWER WATER, see Urine (of cows).

ALLGOOD, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

ALLHEAL, *Heracleum spondylium*.

ALLIA'CEOUS, *Allia'ceus*, (F.) *Alliacé*, (from *allium*.) Belonging to garlic, as *alliaceous* odour.

ALLIAIRE, *Alliaria*.

ALLIA'RIA, (from *allium*, its smell resembling garlic.) *A. officinalis*, *Erysimum allia'ria* seu *cordifolium*, *Sisymbrium allia'ria*, *Jack-in-the-hedge*, *Stinking Hedge-mustard*, *Hedysgarlic*, *Sauce-ronne*, *Hesperis allia'ria*, (F.) *Alliaire*. Ord. Cruciferae. This plant has been sometimes given in humid asthma and dyspnoea. It is reputed to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

The Parisian Codex has a compound syrup of *Alliaria*, *Sirap d'érysimum composé*, which is used in hoarseness.

ALLIGATURA, Fascia, Ligature.

ALLIOTICUS, Alternative.

ALLIUM, (Ph. U. S.) (from *oleo*, 'I smell.') *A. sativum*, *Theriacal rusticorum*, *Ampeloprasum*, *Scorodion*, *Scor'don*, *Gar'lic*, (F.) *Ail*. Ord. Liliaceae. See *Syst. Hexandria Monogynia*. A native of Sicily, but cultivated for use. The bulbs or cloves, *Ag'lithes*, have a strong, offensive, and penetrating odour, and a sweetish, biting, and caustic taste. Internally, garlic is stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, emmenagogue (?), diaphoretic, and anthelmintic. Externally, it is rubefacient, maturative, and repellent; and a *gar'lic ointment* is made by digesting, at a moderate heat, for half an hour, two or three cloves of *fresh garlic* in an ounce of *lard*, and straining. It is applied as a rubefacient to the chest in croup.

Dose, one to six cloves, swallowed whole, or from ℥ss to ℥ij of the juice.

Taylor's Remedy for Deaf'ness, a nostrum, appears to consist of *garlic*, infused in oil of *almonds*, and coloured by *alkalinet root*.

ALLIUM ARCALON'ICUM, *Echallotte*.

ALLIUM CANADEN'SE, *Meadowgarlic*; indige-nous; has the same properties as *Allium*.

ALLIUM CE'PA, *Ce'pa Vulgaris*, *Ce'pa*, *Ce'pa*,

Com'mon On'ion, *Cepu'la*, *Crom'myon*, (F.) *Oignon*. Acid and stimulating, and possessing very little nutriment. Onions have been used as stimulants, diuretics, and anthelmintics. The boiled or roasted onion, as a cataplasm, is emollient and maturing. The fresh root is rubefacient. The expressed juice is sometimes used in otalgia and in rheumatism.

ALLIUM GALLICUM, *Portulaca*—a. *Plantagineum*, A. *Victorinale*.

ALLIUM POR'RUM, *Por'rum*, *P. sativum*, *Pro'cum*, the *Leek* or *Por'ret*; (F.) *Poireau*, *Porreau*. It possesses the same property as the onion.

The virtues of the genus *Allium* depend upon an acrid principle, soluble in water, alcohol, acids, and alkalies.

ALLIUM REDOLENS, *Tenurium scordium*—a. *Sativum*, see *Allium*.

ALLIUM VICTORIA'LE, *A. plantagin'eum*, *Ce'pa victoria'lis*, *Victoria'lis lon'ga*. The root, which, when dried, loses its alliaceous smell and taste, is said to be efficacious in allaying the abdominal spasms of pregnant women (?).

ALLO, (αλλος, 'another.') In composition, 'another.'

ALLOCHET'IA, *Allotriochet'ia*, (*allo*, and *χεειν*, 'to go to stool.') The discharge of extraneous matters from the bowels. The discharge of feces by an abnormal opening.

ALLOCHROMA'SIA, (*allo*, and *χρωμα*, 'color.') A change of color.

ALLOEOPATHIA, (αλλοιος, 'different,' and *παθος*, 'affection,') *Allopathy*.

ALLOEOPATHIC, *Allopathic*.

ALLOEOSIS, (αλλοιωσις,) *Alteration*.

ALLOEOTICUS, *Alterative*.

ALLOIOSIS, *Alteration*.

ALLOIOTICUS, *Alterative*.

ALLONGEMENT, *Elongation*.

ALLOPATH, (*allo*, and *παθος*, 'affection,') *Allopathist*.

ALLOPATHES, *Allopathic*.

ALLOPATH'IC, *Allopath'icus*, *Allatopath'ic*, *Allatopath'ica*, *Allopath'ica*, *Heteropath'ic*. Relating to the ordinary method of medical practice, in contradistinction to the homoeopathic. See *Allopathy*.

ALLOPATHIE, *Allopathy*.

ALLOPATHIST, *Allopath*. One who follows allopathy.

ALLOPATHY, *Allopath'ia*, *Allatopath'ia*, *Hypenantio'sis*, *Hypenantio'ma*, *Cura'tio contrari'orum per contrari'a* (F.) *Allopathie*. The opposite to homoeopathy; or, according to Hahnemann, a method of treatment in which remedial agents are employed, the action of which, on healthy man, produces morbid phenomena different from those that are observed in the sick person. The ordinary medical practice is so designated by the homoeopathist.

ALLOPHASIS, (*allo*, and *φασω*, 'I say,') *Delirium*.

ALLOTRIO, (from αλλοτριος, 'pertaining to others; foreign.') In composition, has these significations.

ALLOTRIOCHETIA, (*allotrio*, and *χεειν*, 'to go to stool,') *Allochetia*.

ALLOTRIODON'TIA, (*allotrio*, and *οδους*, 'a tooth,') *Transplantation of teeth*.

ALLOTRIOEC'CRISIS, (*allotrio*, and *εκκρισις*, 'separation,') The separation of extraneous matters from the body in disease.

ALLOTRIOGEUSTIA, (*allotrio*, and *γευσις*, 'taste,') *Parageusia*.

ALLOTRIOPHAGIA, (*allotrio*, and *φαγω*, 'I eat,') *Malacia*.

ALLOTRIOTEX'IS, (*allotrio*, and *τεξις*, 'par-turition,') The bringing forth of an abnormal foetus.

ALLOTRIURIA, (*allotrio*, and *urine*, 'urine.') Admixture of foreign matters with the urine.

ALLOTROPISM, or **ALLOTROPISM**; (F.) *Allotropie*, (*allo*, and *τροπος*, 'a turn or change.') A term introduced into modern chemistry, the object of which is to express the property, possessed by certain simple bodies, of assuming different qualities on being subjected to certain modes of treatment. Carbon, for example, furnishes three forms—plumbago, charcoal, and diamond.

ALL-OVERISH, see *Indisposition*.

ALLSPICE, see *Myrtus pimenta*—a. Bush.

LAURUS Benzoin—a. Carolina, *Calycanthus*—a. Wild, *Laurus Benzoin*.

ALLUCINATIO, *Hallucination*.

ALLURE, *Influenza*.

ALLUS POLLEX, *Pollex*, see *Digitus*.

ALMA, (*αλμη*,) *Water (sea)*.

ALMARIAB, see *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*.

ALMEZERION, *Cneorum tricoecum*.

ALMOND, *Amygdala*.

ALMOND BLOOM. A liquid cosmetic, formed of *Brazil dust* 3j, *water*, Oij; boil and strain; and add *isinglass* 3vj, *grana sylvestria* 3ij, or *cochineal* 3ij, *alum* 3j, *borax* 3ij; boil again, and strain through a fine cloth.

ALMOND CAKE, see *Amygdala*—a. of the Ear, *Tonsil*—a. Earth, *Arachis hypogæa*.

ALMOND, JORDAN, see *Amygdala*.

ALMOND PASTE, see *Amygdala*—a. Powder, see *Amygdala*—a. of the Throat, *Tonsil*.

ALNUS, *A. glutinosa*—a. *Communis*, *A. glutinosa*.

ALNUS GLUTINOSA, *Alnus*, *A. communis*, *Clethra*, *Betula glutinosa* seu *emarginata*, *Europeon Alder*, (Sc.) *Arn*, *Eller*, *Ord*. *Betulaceæ*. A tree which grows in Europe, in moist places. The bark and leaves are astringent and bitter; and hence are employed in intermittents, and as a tonic and astringent.

ALNUS NIGRA, *Rhamnus frangula*.

ALNUS SERRATULA, *American Alder*, has similar properties.

ALOECHIA, (*α*, and *λεχια*, 'lechia.') Absence of the lochial discharge.

ALOËDA'RUM. A compound medicine, containing aloes.

ALOE (Arab.), *Aloes*—a. *Barbaden'sis*, *Aloes hepatica*—a. *Capensis*, *Aloes*, *cape*—a. *False*, *Agave Virginica*.

ALOE PURIFICATA, see *Aloes Succotorina*.

ALOE ROOT, *Aletris farinosa*.

ALOE, SOCOTRINE, *Aloes Succotorina*.

AL'OËS, *Al'oë*, *Fel Natu'ra*. The inspissated juice of the *Aloe*. *Ord*. *Asphodeleæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Hexandria Monogynia*.

ALOES BARBADENSIS, *A. hepatica*—a. *des Barbades*, *A. hepatica*—a. *Bombay*, *A. hepatica*.

ALOES CABALLINA, *A. Guinien'sis*, *Horsealoes*. Used chiefly for horses. It is collected in Spain and Portugal, and is very coarse.

ALOES EN CALÉBASSES, *A. hepatica*.

ALOES, CAPE, *Al'oë Capen'sis*, *Shining Aloes*; a cheap and excellent form of aloes, collected at the Cape of Good Hope, from *Aloe se'rox*, *A. Africana*, *A. spicata*, and other species.

ALOES, EAST INDIA, *A. Succotorina*—a. *Guinensis*, *A. Caballina*.

ALOES HEPATICA, *A. vulgaris*, *A. Barbaden'sis*, *Al'oë Barbaden'sis*, *Hepat'ic aloes*, *Bombay aloes*, *Barba'does aloes*, *A. vulgaris extractum*, (F.) *Aloes en calébasses*, *A. des Barbades*. This species has a very disagreeable odour, and an intensely bitter and nauseous taste. Properties the same as the others.

ALOES, HORSE, *A. Caballina*—a. *Lucida*, *A. Succotorina*—a. *Socotrine*, *A. Succotorina*—a. *Epistata extractum*, *A. Succotorina*.

ALOES SUCOTORINA, *Socotrine aloes*, *Al'oë*

Socotrina, *Turkey aloes*, *East India aloes*, *Aloes lucida*, *A. Socotrina*, *A. spicata extractum*, *Anima Aloes*, is the best species. In the British Pharmacopœia (1864), it is said to be from one or more undetermined species of *Aloe*.

Its odour is not unpleasant; taste very bitter, and slightly aromatic; colour reddish-brown, with a shade of purple; mass hard, friable; fracture conchoidal and glossy; soluble in dilute alcohol. Powder of a bright cinnamon-yellow colour. It is cathartic, warm, and stimulating; emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and stomachic. As a cathartic, it affects the rectum chiefly. *Dose*, as a cathartic, gr. v. to ʒj in pill.

Purified aloes, *Al'oë Purificata*, (Ph. U. S., 1863,) is made by melting *Socotrine aloes*; adding alcohol; straining and evaporating.

ALOES, TURKEY, *A. Succotorina*—a. *Vulgaris*, *A. hepatica*—a. *Wood*, *Agallochum*—a. *Socotrina*, *A. Succotorina*.

ALOËTIC, *Aloët'icus*. A preparation which contains aloes.

ALOËXYLON, (*ξύλον*, 'wood,') *Agallochum*.

ALOGOTROPHIA, (*αλογος*, 'disproportionate,' and *τροφή*, 'nutrition.') Irregular nutrition. Used particularly to designate the irregular manner in which the nutrition of bones is effected in rickety individuals.

ALOPECES, (*αλωπεκε*, from *αλωπηξ*, 'the fox,' being strong in that animal,) *Psora*.

ALOPE'CIA, (*αλωπηξ*, 'a fox,' this animal being said to be subject to the affection.) *Capilla'rum deflu'vium*, *A'thrix dep'ilis*, *Phalacro'tes*, *Depilatio*, *Trichosis A'thrix*, *Gangra'na Alope'cia*, *At'rich'ia*, *Deflu'vium* seu *Lap'sus seu Flux'us Pila'rum*, *Lipotrich'ia*, *Vul'pis mor'bus*, *Pela'da*, *Baldness*, (F.) *Pelade*. Falling off of the hair; loss of the hair. When this is confined to the crown of the head, it is called *calvit'ies*, although the terms are often used synonymously. When congenital, it is called *At'rich'ia* seu *Alope'cia ad-na'ta*. The falling off of the hair in old age is termed *Alope'cia sen'ilis*.

ALOPECIA ADNATA, see *Alopecia*—a. *Arenata*, *Porrigo decalvans*—a. *Circumscripta*, *Porrigo decalvans*—a. *Partialis*, *Porrigo decalvans*—a. *Senilis*, see *Alopecia*.

ALOUCHE, *Cratægus aria*.

ALOUCH'I. The name of a gum procured from the canella alba.

ALOUCHIER, *Cratægus aria*.

ALOUSENEL, *Cowania Stansburiana*.

ALPAM. A shrub which grows on the coast of Malabar. Certain parts of this, infused in oil, form an antipsoric ointment. The juice of the leaves, mixed with that of *calamus*, is employed against the bites of serpents.

ALPHENIC, *Saccharum candidum*.

ALPHITEDON, (from *alphiton*, the bone being broken into small portions like meal,) see *Fracture*.

ALPH'ITON, (*αλφιτον*,) *Polen'ta*, *Far'ina*. Any kind of meal. Toasted barley-meal. *Polenta* means, also, a food composed of Indian meal, cheese, &c. See *Farina*.

ALPHON'SIN, *Alphon'sinum*. A kind of bullet forceps, similar to a *Porte-crayon*, so-called from the inventor, Alphonso Ferri, of Naples.

ALPHOS, (*αλφος*, 'white,') *Lepra alphoides*.

ALPHOSIS ÆTHIOPICA, see *Albino*.

ALPINIA CARDAMOMUM, (after Prosper Alpinus,) *Amomum cardamomum*—a. *Exaltata*, *Renalmia exaltata*—a. *Tubulata*, *Renalmia exaltata*—a. *Galanga*, *Maranta galanga*.

ALPISITE, *Phalaris Canadensis*.

ALSANDERS, *Smyrniolum olusatrum*.

ALSIDIUM HELMINTHOCORTON, *Coralina Corsicana*.

ALSINĒ MEDIA, (*αλσιν*,) *A. avicula'rum* seu *vulga'ris*, (from *αλσος*, 'a grove,' because growing

abundantly in the woods. [7]) *Mor'sus Galli'næ*, *Hedys'rum Alu'næ*, *Stella'ria me'dia*, *Mousscar*, *Chickweed*, *Chickencourt*, (F.) *Mouron des Oiseaux*, *Morgeline*. Ord. Caryophyllaceæ. This plant, if boiled tender, may be eaten like spinach, and forms an excellent emollient poultice. It was formerly regarded as a vulnerary and detergent.

ALSTŌ'NIA THEÆFOR'MIS, (after Prof. Charles Alston, of Edinburgh.) *Santa Fé Tea*: Nat. Ord. Apocynæ. A plant of New Mexico, the leaves of which are used as tea.

ALSTROEMERIA, (after Alstroemer, of Gothenburg,) see Arrow Root.

ALTAFOR, Camphor.

ALTER, (from *alter*, 'other,') see Unwell.

ALTER SEXUS, 'the other sex,' Sex, female.

ALTERANS, Alterative.

ALTÉRANT, Alterative; see, also, Alteration.

ALTERATION, *Alteratio*, (*alter*, 'other,') *Alloio'sis*, *Alloco'sis*. This word is used in France to express any change which supervenes; for example, in the expression of the countenance (*altération de la face*), or in the structure of an organ (*altération organique*), or in the nature of fluids excreted (*altération de l'urine, des larmes, du lait, &c.*)

Altération is also used in an entirely different sense, to express intense thirst in disease. In this case its etymology is different. It comes from *haléte*, and was formerly written *halétermination*.

Applied to animals more especially, *altération* is, in common parlance, used for castration.

ALTERATIVE, *Alterans*, *Alloio'ticus*, *Alloco'ticus*, *Alliot'icus*, *Immu'tans*. An agent considered to be capable of producing a salutary change in a disease, but without exciting any sensible evacuation. As medicine improves, this uncertain class of remedies becomes, of necessity, diminished in number. See Eutrophic.

(F.) *Altérant*. The French term likewise means, that which causes thirst, — *Siticulo'sus*, *Dipsac'ticus*, as *altérer* means both to change, and to cause thirst. *Saltérer* is to experience a change for the worse, — (*corrum'pti*.)

ALTERATIVES, RENAL, see Diuretic.

ALTERCANGENON, Hyoscyamus.

ALTE'RCUM, Hyoscyamus.

ALTERED, see Castratus.

ALTHÆ'A, (αλθαία, from αλθεiv, 'to heal;') *A. officina'lis*, *Malva'sicūm*, *Aristalthe'a*, *Hibis'cus*, *Hibis'cum*, *Ibis'chus*, *Ibis'cha mimal'va*, *Bismal'va*, *Marahmallone*. (Prov.) *Malice*. (F.) *Guimauve*. Ord. Malvaceæ. Ser. Syst. Monadelph'ia Polyandria. The leaves, *Althæ'a folia*; and root, *Althæ'a radix*, contain much mucilage. They are emollient and demulcent, and are employed wherever medicines, possessing such properties, are required. In the Ph. U. S., *Althæa* is the root of *Althæa officinalis*.

ALTHANATHA, Orpiment.

ALT'HEXIS, (αλθηξις) Curation.

ALT'HEUS, (αλθεις) Physician.

ALT'HOS, (αλθος) Medicament.

ALTILIBAT, Terebinthina.

ALU'DEL, *Alu'tel*, *Vitrum sublimato'rium*. A hollow sphere of stone, glass, or earthen ware, with a short neck projecting at each end, by means of which one glass might be set upon the other. The uppermost had no aperture at the top. Aludels were formerly used in the sublimation of various substances.

A'LULA, (dim. of *ala*, 'a wing,') A little wing.

AL'UM, Alumen, Symphytum—a. Cataplasma, Coagulum aluminosum.

ALUM, EGYPTIAN, *Egyptia stypteria*—a. Ammonia, Alumina et ammoniæ sulphas.

AL'UM, AMMONIO-FERRIC. Ferr. et ammoniæ sulphas—a. Potassa, Alumen.

AL'UM, ROCHE, *Alu'men de Rochi*, (F.) *Alun de Roche*. (So called from Roccha in Syria, where there was a manufactory of it.) It is in pieces of the size of an almond, covered with a reddish efflorescence.

Common Roche Alum, *A. Ro'chi Gal'lis*. Fragments of common alum moistened and shaken with prepared bole. It is white when broken.

ALUM ROOT, *Geranium maculatum*, *Heuchera cortusa*.

ALUM, SOLUTION OF, COMPOUND, Liqueur aluminis compositus.

ALUM SPRINGS OF VIRGINIA, see Virginia, mineral waters of.

ALU'MEN, gen. *Alu'minis*, (Arabic term, *alum*, or *dal*, 'a salt,') *Al'um*, *Hypersul'phas Alu'minæ* et *Potas'sæ*, *Potas'sæ alu'minosulphas*, *Sul'phas Aluminae Acid'ulus cum Potas'sâ*, *Sulphas Alu'minæ*, *Sul'phas kal'icoalumini'cum*, *Sulphas alu'mina'ris*, *Supersul'phas alu'minæ et potas'sæ*, *Argil'la sulphu'rica alcalisa'ta*, *A. vitriola'ta*, *Stypteria*, *Supersul'phas Argil'læ alcalisa'tum*, *Argilla kal'sulphurica*. (F.) *Alun*.

ALUMEN CATINUM, Potash of commerce.

ALUMEN COMMUN'E, Common alum, *English alum*, *Rock alum*, *Alumen fucit'ium*, *A. crystallinum*, *A. ru'pæum*, (F.) *Alun d'Angleterre*, is the variety usually employed. It is in octahedral crystals, but generally in large, white, semitransparent masses; has a sweetish, styptic taste: effloresces in the air, and is soluble in 16 parts of water at 60°. Alum is tonic and astringent, and as such is used internally and externally. Dose, gr. v to xv. In large doses, it is emetic and cathartic.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM, *Alumen us'tum* seu *sicca'tum* seu *calcina'tum*, *Sul'phas aluminæ fus'us*, *Argil'la sulphu'rica us'ta*, *Burnt alum*, *dried alum*. (F.) *Alun calciné*, (*Alum* melted in an earthen vessel until ebullition ceases.) Escharotic.

ALUMEN FIXUM, see Potash—a. Kinosatum, Pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus.

ALUMEN ROMANUM, *Ro'man alum*, *A. Ru'tilum* seu *Ru'brum*. (F.) *Alun de Rome*. In crystals, which are of a pale red when broken, and covered with a reddish efflorescence.

ALUMEN SICCATUM, Alumen exsiccatum.

ALUMINA, ACETATE OF, *Aluminae Acetas*—a. *Depurata*, *Argilla pura*—a. *Pura*, *Argilla pura*—a. *Sulphate of Aluminae Sulphas*.

ALUMINÆ ACETAS, *Argil'læ Acet'as*, *Alu'mina* seu *Argil'la acet'ica*, *Ac'etate of Alumina*. A deliquescent salt, obtained by the addition of acetate of lead to sulphate of alumina and potassa. It possesses the same properties as the sulphate of alumina. *Gannal's Solution* for preserving animal substances is made by dissolving an ounce of acetate of alumina in twenty ounces of water.

ALUMINÆ ET AMMONIÆ SULPHAS, *Sulphate of alumina and ammonia*, *Ammonia alum*. A combination of sulphate of alumina and sulphate of ammonia (Ph. U. S., 1863).

ALUMINÆ ET POTASSÆ HYPERSULPHAS, *Alumen*—a. et *Potassæ supersulphas*, *Alumen*—a. et *Potassæ Sulphas*, *Alumen*.

ALUMINÆ SULPHAS, *Argil'læ Sul'phas*, *Sul'phate of Alumina*. Simple sulphate of alumina may be made by the direct combination of *alumina* and *sulphuric acid*, and contains 30 per cent. of the former, to 70 per cent. of the latter. In the Pharmacopœia of the United States (1863), it is directed to be prepared by double decomposition from *sulphate of alumina and ammonia*, and *carbonate of soda*; dissolving the precipitate in dilute *sulphuric acid*. It is a deliquescent salt; and is an excellent antiseptic and detergent to ulcers. It is chiefly used to preserve dead bodies—a strong solution—one pound in two pints of water—being injected into the arteries.

A benzinated solution of alumina; formed of sulphate of alumina, ℥viij; dissolved in water ℥xvi, and saturated with hydrated alumina; with which selected benzoin balsam ℥vj, are digested for six hours, and the whole filtered—has been used as a styptic, and, largely diluted with water, as an injection in leucorrhœa and ulcerous affections.

ALUMINÆ SULPHAS ACIDULUS CUM POTASSÂ, Alumen—a. Sulphas fusus, Alumen exsiccatum.

ALUMINE FACTICE, Argilla pura.

ALUMINII OXIDUM, Argilla pura.

ALUN, Alumen.

ALUNSEL, Gutta.

ALUS, Symphytum.

ALUSIA, (αλυσω, 'I wander,') Hallucination—a. Hypochondriasis, Hypochondriasis.

ALUTEL, Aludel.

ALVAQUILLA, Psoralea glandulosa.

ALVARAS NIGRA, Ichthyosis.

ALVEARIUM, (αλveus, 'a cavity,') Auditory canal, external.

ALVEOLAR, *Alveolaris*, (diminutive of *alveus*, 'a cavity,') (F.) *Alvéolaire*. That which relates to the alveoli.

ALVEOLAR ARCS, Parulis.

ALVEOLAR ARCHES, (F.) *Arcades alvéolaires*, are formed by the margins or borders, *Jugæ alveolaris*, of the two jaws, which are hollowed by the alveoli.

ALVEOLAR ARTERY, *Supramaxillary A.*, *Artère sus-maxillaire* of Chaussier, arises from the internal maxillary, descends behind the tuberosity of the upper jaw, and gives branches to the upper molar teeth, gums, periosteum, membrane of the maxillary sinus, and buccinator muscle.

ALVEOLAR BORDER, *Limbus alveolaris*. The part of the jaws that is hollowed by the alveoli.

ALVEOLAR MEMBRANES are very fine membranes, situate between the teeth and alveoli, and formed by a portion of the sac or follicle which enclosed the tooth before it pierced the gum. By some, this membrane has been called the *alveolodental periosteum*.

ALVEOLAR VEIN. This has a similar distribution with the artery.

ALVÉOLE, Alveolus.

ALVEOLI DENTIS, see Alveolus.

ALVEOLODENTAL PERIOSTEUM, see Alveolar membranes.

ALVÉOLABIAL Buccinator.

ALVEOLUS, (same etymon as Alveolar.) *Bothrion*, *Odontobothrium*, *Odontophat'nē*, *Fre'na* (*Alve'oli*), *Mortari'olum*, *Holmie'cus*, *Præsep'iolum*, *Phat'nē*, *Phat'nion*, *Præsep'ium*, *Pat'nē*, *Path'nē*, (F.) *Alvéole*. The alveoli are the sockets of the teeth, *Alve'oli dentis*, *Mo'nia seu Caver'nae dentitum*, into which they are, as it were, driven. Their size and shape are determined by the teeth which they receive, and they are pierced at the apex by small holes, which give passage to the dental vessels and nerves.

ALVEUS, ('a cavity,') Auge—a. Ampullescens, Thoracic duct—a. Ampullus, *Receptaculum chyli*—a. Communis: see Semicircular canals—a. Utriculosus: see Semicircular canals.

ALVI EXCRETIO, Defecation—a. Fluxus aquosus, Diarrhœa—a. Laxitas, Diarrhœa—a. Profluvium, Diarrhœa.

ALVIDUCUS, (αλveus, 'the abdomen,' and *ducere*, 'to lead,') Laxative.

ALVINE, *Alv'inus*, (αλveus, 'the abdomen,') That which relates to the lower belly, as *alvine dejections*, *alvine flux*, *alvine obstructions*, &c.

ALVUM EVACUANS, Cathartic.

ALVUS, Abdomen, Uterus—a. Adstricta seu Astricta, Constipation—a. Cita, Diarrhœa—a. Dura, Constipation—a. Renum, Pelvis of the kidney—a. Tarda, Constipation—a. Viridis, Dejection.

ALYCE, (αλυσω,) Anxiety.

ALYMPH'IA, (α, and *lympa*, 'lymph,') Want of lymph.

AL'YPON, (αλυσω, from α, and *λυπη*, 'pain,') An acrid, purging plant, described by Matthioli. By some it has been supposed to be the *Globularia al'ypum* of botanists.

ALYSIS, (αλυσω,) Anxiety.

ALYSMUS, (αλυσμος,) Anxiety.

ALYSSUM PLINII, (α, and *λυσσα*, 'hydrophobia,') *Galium mollugo*.

ALYSSUS, (α, and *lyssa*,) Antihydrophobic.

ALYX'IA STELLA'TA, (an Indian name,?) *A. aromatica*, (F.) *Alyxie aromatique*. A plant of the family Apocynaceæ, the bark of which resembles canella alba, and is used in Batavia in pernicious fevers.

AL'ZILAT. In some of the Arabian writers, a weight of three grains.

AM, as a prefix, like *Amphi*.

AMABILE, ('lovely,') *amo*, 'I love,') *Lacuna Labii Superioris*.

AMADOU, *Boletus ignarius*.

AMADOUVIER, *Boletus ignarius*.

AMAGRIR, (from *maigre*, (L.) *macer*, 'lean,') Emaciate.

AMAGRISSEMENT, Emaciation.

AMAL'GAM, *Amalgama*, (αμα, 'with,') and *γαμω*, 'I unite, marry,') (?) A mixture of mercury and other metals. An amalgam of mercury and silver has been used, in dentistry, for filling teeth.

AMALGAMATION, see Miscegenation.

AMAND (SAINT), MIN'ERAL WATERS OF, *Saint-Amand-les-Eaux*. These springs, in the department Nord, France, are thermal (77° Fahr.), carbonated chalybeates; and are much used internally, or in the form of *boues*, in chronic affections of the digestive organs and liver, and in rheumatism.

AMANDES, see Amygdala.

AMANI'TÆ, (αμανιτα, from α, and *παντα*, 'madness,') i. e. 'not poisonous,') (?) A name given, by the Greeks and Romans, to the edible *champignons*. *Amanita* forms, at the present day, a genus, some of which are edible, others poisonous. Amongst others, it contains the *Agaricus aurantiacus*, and *A. pseudo-aurantiacus*.

AMARA DULCIS, ('bitter sweet,') *Solanum dulcamara*.

AMARACI'NUM. An ancient and esteemed plaster, containing several aromatics, the marjoram, (αμαρακος,) in particular.

AMARACUS, (αμαρακος,) *Origanum majorana*—a. *Tomentosus*, *Origanum dictamnus*.

AMARITIES, Bitterness.

AMARITUDO, Bitterness.

AMAROR, Bitterness.

AMARUCACHU, Polyanthus.

AMA'RUS, *Picros* 'bitter,') (F.) *Amèr*. The bitter principle of vegetables is the great natural tonic, and hence *bitters*, as they are termed collectively, belong to the class of tonics. Several are used in medicine; the chief are, gentian, quassia, cinchona, calumba, dog-wood, &c.

AMAS MURIFORME, see Muriform.

AMASE'SIS, *Amasse'sis*, (α, and *μασσειν*, 'mastication,') Mastication when impeded or impracticable.

AMATES, Amethyst.

AMATORII, Oblique muscles of the eye.

AMATORIUM, *Lacuna labii superioris*—a. *Veneficium*, *Philter*.

AMATORIUS MUSCULUS, Obliquus superior oculi.

AMATYSTE, Amethyst.

AMAUROSIS, *Obfusca'tio*, *Offusca'tio*, (αμαρως, from αμαρος, 'obscure, and *osis*,) *Drops*

serene', Gut'ta serena, Cataracta nigra, Parop'sia amaurosis, Immobilitas pupillæ, Suffusio nigra, Black cat'aract, Ner'vous blind'ness, (F.) Goutte-serene, Cataracte noire, Anopticonervie of Piorry. Diminution, or complete loss of sight, without any perceptible alteration in the organization of the eyes; generally, perhaps, owing to loss of power of the optic nerve or retina—Optic anæsthesia. Counter-irritants are the most successful remedial agents, although the disease is always very difficult of removal, and generally totally incurable.

AMAUROSIS DIMIDIATA, Hemipopia—a. Diurnal, Nyctalopia—a. Imperfecta, Hypo-amaurosis—a. Nocturnal, Hemeralopia.

AMAUROTIC, (αμαρωτικός,) *Amauroticus*, (F.) *Amaurotique*. Affected with amaurosis.

AMAUROTIC CAT'S EYE, *Galeamauro'sia*. A name given by Beer to an amaurotic affection, accompanied by a remarkable change of colour in the pupil, which presents, apparently in the fundus of the eye, a lighter tint, yellowish or brownish yellow, instead of its natural clear black.

AMA'ZIA, (α, and μαστός, 'breast.') A monstrosity, in which there is absence of one or both breasts.

AMB, as a prefix, see Am.

AMBARUM, Ambergis—a. Cineritium, Ambergis.

AM'BE, (αβη, from ἀβαινω, 'I ascend;') *Ambi*. A superficial eminence on a bone. Also, an old surgical machine for reducing dislocations of the shoulder; the invention of which is ascribed to Hippocrates. It is no longer used. See Crista.

AMBER, Succinum—a. Liquid, see Liquidamber styraciflua.

AM'BERGRIS, 'gray amber,' *Am'bor, Am'bar, Am'bra gri'sea seu cinerea seu ambrosi'aca, Am'barum, Succinum cinereum seu gri'seum, Am'barum cinerit'ium*. A concrete substance, of the consistence of wax, cineritious colour, studded with yellow and blackish spots, and exhaling a very pleasant odour. It seems highly probable that ambergis is formed in the intestines of the whale, and voided with its excrement. Like all aromatic substances, ambergis is slightly antispasmodic and excitant; but it is oftener employed as a perfume than as a medicine.

AM'BIA. A liquid, yellow bitumen, the smell and virtues of which are similar to those of the resin tacamahaca. It is obtained from a spring in India.

AMBICUS, Alembic.

AMBIDEX'TER, *Amphidex'trus*, (ambo, 'both,' and dexter, 'right.') One who uses both hands with equal facility. Celsus says the surgeon ought to be 'non minus sinistra quam dextra promptus.' One of the aphorisms of Hippocrates says, that a woman is never ambidexter. This is a mistake.

AMBIL'EVUS, (ambo, and lævus, 'left,') *Ampharisteros*.

AMBIOTIA, (ambo and ωψ, 'the eye,') *Diplopia*.

AMBITUS GENITALIS MULIEBRIS, (ambitus, 'circumference,') *Vestibulum*.

AMBLOMA, gen. *Amblo'matis*, (αμβλωμα, from α, and βλωσκω, 'to go, [?]' Abortion.

AMB O : S, (αμβλωσις,) Abortion.

AMBLOSMUS, Abortion.

AMBLOTHRIDION, (αμβλοθρίδιον,) see Abortion.

AMBLOTHRIDIUM, Abortive.

AMBLOTICUS, Abortive.

AM'BLY, (from αβλυς, 'obscure;') in composition, obscure.

AMBLYAP'HIA, (ambly, and ἀφῆ, 'feeling,') Dulness of the sense of touch.

AMBLYOGMUS, (αμβλυωγμός,) *Amblyopia*.

AMBLYO'PIA, (αμβλωπία, from ambly, and

ωψ, 'the eye,') *Amblyos'mus, Amblyog'mus, Amblyo'pia* (so called by some, according to Castelli, ob ignorantiam Græcæ linguae), *Hebetudo visus, Feebleness of sight, (F.) Amblyopie, Vue faible*. First degree of Amaurosis.

AMBLYOPIA CREPUSCULARIS, Hemeralopia—a. Dissitorum, Myopia—a. Meridiana, Nyctalopia—a. Proximorum, Presbytia.

AMBLYOSMUS, *Amblyopia*.

AMBOLICUS, (βαλλω, 'I cast out,') Abortive.

AM'BON, (αμβων, 'the raised rim of a shield or dish,') from ἀβαινω, 'I ascend,') The fibro-cartilaginous rings or *bourrelets*, which surround the articular cavities, as the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the acetabulum, &c., have been so called. See Crista.

AMBOR, Ambergis.

AMBRA, Succinum—a. Ambrosiaca, Ambergis—a. Cineracea, Ambergis.

AMBRAGRISEA, Ambergis.

AMBRE BLANC, Succinum (album)—a. *Jaune, Succinum*.

AMBRETTE, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

AMBRINA AMBROSIOIDES, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*—a. Anthelmintica, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*—a. Botrys, *Chenopodium botrys*.

AMBROISIE DU MEXIQUE, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.

AMBROSIA, (αμβροσία, from α, and βροτος, 'mortal,') Food which makes immortal, or the food of immortals. Food of the gods.—See, also, *Chenopodium botrys*.

AMBROSIA ELATION, see A. Trifida.

AMBROSIA MARITIMA, *Ord. Compositæ*. A plant which grows on the shores of the Levant, and has a pleasant, bitter and aromatic taste. It is given in infusion, as a tonic and antispasmodic.

AMBROSIA TRIP'IDA, *Horse'weed, Rich'weed, Horse'mint, Horse'cane, Bit'terweed, Great or Tall Rag'weed, Wild Hemp*. This indigenous plant is found in low grounds, and along streams, from Canada to Georgia, and west to Louisiana and Arkansas. It is an annual, and flowers in August and September. An infusion has been recommended locally in mercurial salivation.

Ambrosia Elation, Ragweed, is said by Dr. R. E. Griffith to have much more developed sensible properties.

AMBROSIE DU MEXIQUE, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.

AMBULANCE (F.), *Hôpital ambulant*, (ambulare, 'to walk,') A military hospital attached to an army, and moving along with it. Also, a vehicle for the conveyance of the sick and wounded.

AMBULATIO, (ambulare, ambulation, 'to walk,') Walking.

AMBULATORY, *Ambulans, Ambulativus, Ambulative*, (F.) *Ambulant*. A morbid affection is said to be 'ambulatory,' (F.) *ambulant*, when it skips from one part to another; as *Erysipèles ambulans*, &c. When blisters are applied successively on different parts of the body, they are called *Vésicatoires ambulants*.

AMBULEIA, *Cichorium intybus*.

AM'BULL The Brachmanic name for an Indian aquatic herb, which appears to belong to the family *Lysimachia*. The whole plant has a sweet smell. Its decoction has a very bitter taste, and is an excellent febrifuge. It is also taken in milk in cases of vertigo.

AMBULOFLATULENTUS ET FURIO'SUS, *Flatus furiosus, Varenii*. Painful, mobile, and periodical tumours affecting different parts, which were once considered as the effect of very subtle vapours. Their nature is by no means clear.

AMBUSTIO, (ambi, 'around,' and urere, *ustum*, 'to burn,') Burn.

AMBTUA, Pareira brava.

AMBUYA-EMBO. A very beautiful, creeping

aristolochia of Brazil, the decoction of which is exhibited successfully in obstructions. It is also used in fumigation and in baths as a tonic.

AME, Anima.

AMELI. A Malabar shrub, belonging to a genus unknown. The decoction of its leaves is said to relieve colic. Its roots, boiled in oil, are used to repel tumours.

AMELIA, (*αμείλια*.) Apathy.

AMÉLIE-LES-BAINS, see Arles.

AMENIA, (*a*, and *μην*, 'a month,') Amenorrhœa, Emmenagogues.

AMENOMANIA, *Chairoma'nia*, *Charoma'nia*, (*αμενία*, 'agreeable,' and *μανία*, 'mania,') A gay form of insanity.

AMENORRHŒA, *Parame'nia obstructio'nis*, *Menocrypt'ia*, *Menosta'nia*, *Apophrax'is*, *Arrhœ'a*, *Defec'tus* seu *Reman'sio* seu *Cessa'tio men'sium*, *Menstrua'tio impedi'ta*, *Ischome'nia*, *Ame'nia*, *Ametroha'mia*, (from *a*, *mene's*, and *ῥω*, 'I flow,') *Suppres'sion* of the *men'ses*, (F.) *Suppression du flux menstruel*. This suppression is most commonly symptomatic, and hence the chief attention must be paid to the cause. Usually, there is an atonic state of the system generally, and hence chalybeates and other tonics are advisable.

Two great varieties of Amenorrhœa are commonly reckoned. 1. *A. Emansio'nis*, *Eman'sio men'sium*, *Menis'chesis*, *Menos'chesis*, *Menstrua'tio reten'ta*, *Men'sium reten'tio*, *Reten'tion of the men'ses*, when the menses do not appear at the usual age; and, 2. *Suppres'sio Men'sium* seu *Menstrua'tio'nis*, *Amenorrhœ'a Suppres'sio'nis*, *Interrup'tio menstrua'tio'nis*, *Menstrua'tio suppres'sa*, in which the catamenia are obstructed in their regular periods of recurrence. See *Emansio Mensium* and *Menses*.

AMENORRHŒA DIFFICILIS, Dysmenorrhœa—a. Emansio, see Amenorrhœa—a. Hymenica, see Hymenica—a. Partialis, Dysmenorrhœa—a. Suppressionis, see Amenorrhœa.

AMENTIA, (*a*, and *mens*, *mentis*, 'mind,') Dementia: see, also, *Fatuitas*, and *Idiotism*—a. Senilis, Dementia of the aged.

AMER, *Amarus*—a. *de Bœuf*, Bile of the ox—a. *de Welther*, Acid carbazotic.

AMERICAN, see Homo.

AMERICANUM TUBEROSUM, *Solanum tuberosum*.

AMERTUME, (from *omer*, (L.) *amarus*, 'bitter,') Bitterness.

AMETHYST, *Amethys'tus*, *Am'atyste*, *Am'ates*, (*a*, and *μέθυς*, 'I am drunk,') A precious stone, to which the ancients attributed the property of preventing drunkenness. It was also used as an anti-diarrhœic and absorbent.

AMETHYSUM, (*αμειθυσον*,) *Amethys'tum*, (*αμειθυσον*,) (*remedium*,) A remedy for drunkenness.

AMETRIA, (*αμετρία*, from *a*, and *μετρον*, 'measure,') Intemperance. Also, absence of the uterus: (*a*, and *μήτρα*, 'the uterus,') *Amet'ria*.

AMETROHŒMIA, (*a*, *μήτρα*, 'uterus,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') Amenorrhœa.

AMIANTHIUM MUSCÆTOXICUM, (*αμιανθον*, 'pure,' and *ανδρος*, 'a flower,') *Melan'thium muscætoxicum*, *Helo'nias erythroperm'a*, *Fly-poison*, *Fall'poison*, indigenous. Ord. *Melan'thaceæ*. A narcotic poison, not used, however.

AMICULUM, (*amicio*, 'I wrap around,') Amnios.

AMIDOLIQUE, (*amidum*, 'starch,') Appertaining or belonging to starch. M. Béal calls *médicaments amidoliques* those, which owe their general properties to starch.

AMIDON, *Amylum*—a. *Iodure d'*, Starch, iodide of.

AMIDUM, *Amylum*.

AMINŒA, *Anime*.

AMINŒUM (from *Aminœa*, a region of Italy)

VINUM, *Amine'an wine*, highly esteemed as a stomachic. Virgil distinguishes it from the *Falerian*.

AMMA, (*appa*,) gen. *Am'matis*, Truss.

AMMI, (*appi*,) *Ammi ma'jus* seu *cicutafolium* seu *vulgar'e* seu *Bolbe'ri*, *Am'mia muricata*, *A'pium ammi*, *Bish'op's weed*. The seeds of this plant are aromatic and pungent. They are said to be carminative and diuretic, and are tonic and stomachic.

AMMI BOLBERI, *Ammi*—a. *des Boutiques*, see *Sison ammi*—a. *Cicutafolium*, *Ammi*—a. *Majus*, *Ammi*—a. *Verum*, see *Sison ammi*—a. *Vulgare*, *Ammi*.

AMMION, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*.

AMMIOS MURICATA, *Ammi*.

AMMISMUS, (*appos*, 'sand,') *Psammismus*.

AMMOCHO'SIA, *Ammocho'sis*, (*appos*, 'sand,' and *χεω*, 'I pour,') *Arena'tio*. Putting the human body in hot sand, for the cure of disease.

AMMONIA, *Ammo'nia* or *Ammoni'acal gas*, *Volatile alkali*, *Al'kali ammoni'acum causticum*, *A. volatile causticum*, *Ammo'nia caustica* seu *pu'ra*, *Ammoni'acum*, *A. causticum*, *Gas ammoni'acale*, *Mephitis urino'sa*, (F.) *Ammoniaque*, *Air alcalin*, *Gas ammoniacal*. An alkali, so called, because obtained principally by decomposing sal ammoniac (*muriate of ammonia*) by lime. This gas is colourless, transparent, elastic, of a pungent, characteristic odour, and an acrid, urinous taste. It turns the syrup of violets green, and its specific gravity is 0.596. When inhaled, largely diluted with common air, it is a powerful irritant. When unmixed, it instantly induces suffocation.

AMMONIA, ACETATE OF, SOLUTION OF, *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis*—a. *Arseniate of*, *Arseniate of ammonia*—a. *Benzoate of*, *Ammonia benzoas*—a. *Bicarbonate of*, see *Ammonia carbonas*—a. *Caustica liquida*, *Liquor ammoniæ*—a. *Chlorohydrate of*, *Ammonia murias*—a. *Citrate of*, *Ammonia citras*—a. *Hydriodate of*, *Ammonium*, *iodide of*—a. *Hydrochlorate of*, *Ammonia murias*—a. *Hydrosulphuret of*, *Ammonia sulphuretum*—a. *Hypophosphite of*, see *Calcis hypophosphis*—a. *Iodide of*, see *Iodine*—a. and *Iron*, *tartrate of*, *Ferri et ammoniæ tartras*—a. *Liniment of*, strong, *Linimentum ammoniæ fortius*—a. *Liquid*, *Liquor Ammonia*—a. *Muriatica*, *Ammonia murias*—a. *Nitrata*, *Ammonia nitras*—a. *Phosphate of*, *Ammonia phosphas*—a. *Preparata*, *Ammonia carbonas*—a. *Pura liquida*, *Liquor ammoniæ*—a. *Solution of*, *Liquor ammoniæ*—a. *Solution of*, stronger, *Liquor ammoniæ fortior*—a. *Tartrate of*, *Ammonia tartras*.

AMMONIAC GUM, (*αμμωνιακον*,) *Ammoni'acum* (Ph. U. S.), *Gum'mi Ammoni'acum*, *Armoni'acum*, *Mato'rium*, (F.) *Ammoniac*, *Gomme ammoniague*, (from *Ammonia*, in *Lybia*, whence it is brought.)

A gum-resin, the concrete juice of *Dore'ma ammoni'acum*, of *Persia*: a species of a genus allied to *Ferula*; and also the gum-resin of *Fer'ula tin-gita'na*. The latter is the ammoniacum of commerce. It is in irregular, dry masses and tears, yellow externally, whitish within. Its odour is peculiar, and not ungrateful: taste nauseous, sweet, and bitter. It forms a white emulsion with water: is soluble in vinegar; partially so in alcohol, ether, and solutions of the alkalies.

Gum ammoniacum is expectorant, 'deobstruent' (?), antispasmodic, discutient, and resolvent. It is chiefly used, however, in the first capacity, and in the formation of certain plasters.

Two varieties are met with in the market, *Gutta ammoni'aci*, the best; and *La'pis ammoni'aci*, the more impure.

AMMONIAC, SAL, *Ammonia murias*.

AMMONIACÆ NITRAS, *Ammonia nitras*—a. *Sulphas*, *Ammonia sulphas*.

AMMONIACUM, *Ammonia*, *Ammoniaque gum*—a. *Hydrochloratum ferratum*, *Ferrum ammoni-*

acum—a. Succinatum, Spiritus ammoniæ foetidus—*a.* Volatile mite, Ammonia carbonas.

AMMONIÆ ACETAS, Liqueur ammoniæ acetatis—a. Arsenias, Arseniate of Ammonia.

AMMONIÆ BENZOAS, *Ben'zonte of Ammonia.* A salt formed by the union of benzoic acid and ammonia, which has been prescribed for the removal of gouty depositions of urate of soda in the joints. It is regarded as a good diuretic. It is official in the British Pharmacopœia (1864). Dose, gr. xv to xxx and more.

AMMONIÆ BICARBO'NAS, *Bicarb'onate of Ammonia* was official in the Dublin Pharmacopœia. It has the same properties as the next, and is more palatable. Dose, six to twenty-four grains.

AMMONIÆ CARBO'NAS, *A. Subcarbo'nas seu Sesquicarbo'nas, Salt of bones, Sal Os'sium, Sal Fulig'is, Salt of woodsoot, Salt of urine, Volatile Sal Ammoniac, Ba'ker's salt, Al'kali volatilè aëratum, A. volatilè ammoniacalè, A. volatilè ex sal'is ammoniaco, Ammoniacum volatilè m'itè, Ammonium carbo'nicum seu subcarbo'neum, Carbo'nas ammoniæ alkali'nis seu incompletus seu superammoniacus, Hypocarbo'nas ammoniæ, Flores sal'is ammoniaci, Sal cor'ni cer'ei volatilè, Sal volatilè sal'is ammoniaci, Con'crete or mild volatile alkali, Carb'onate or Subcarb'onate of ammonia, Ammonia præparata, Sal volatilè, Smelling salt, (F.) Carbonate d'ammoniaque, Sel volatil d'Angleterre, (Ammon. muriat. 1b); Crete 1biss. Sublime—(Ph. U. S.)*

(Formerly obtained by the dry distillation of hartshorn, bones, and other animal matters.) A white, striated, crystalline mass; odour and taste pungent and ammoniacal; soluble in two parts of water; insoluble in alcohol; effloresces in the air. It is stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic. Dose, gr. v to xv.

Carbonate of ammonia is at times used to form effervescing draughts. One scruple saturates six fluidrachms of lemon juice, twenty-six grains of crystallized tartaric acid, and twenty-six grains of crystallized citric acid.

Carbonate of ammonia is the usual *smelling salt*. When a few drops of Liqueur Ammoniac fortior are added to it coarsely powdered, and some volatile oil, it forms *Pres'ton Salts*.

AMMONIÆ CITRAS, *Cit'rate of Ammonia.* Made by saturating lemon or lime juice, or a solution of citric acid, with carbonate of ammonia. Dose, fʒss. It may be made extemporaneously, and taken in an effervescing state. Seventeen grains of citric acid, or half a fluidounce of lemon juice, will be sufficient for thirteen grains of carbonate of ammonia.

AMMONIÆ CUPROSULPHAS, Cuprum ammoniatum.

AMMONIÆ ET FERRI MURIAS, Ferrum ammoniatum—a. Ferro-citras, Ferri ammonio-citras—a. Hydriodas, Ammonium, iodide of—a. Hydrochloras, Ammonie murias—a. Hydrosulphuretum, Liqueur fumans Boylii—a. Hypocarbonas, Ammonie Carbonas.

AMMONIÆ MU'RIAS (Ph. U. S.), *Mu'riate of Ammonia, Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, Chlorohydrate of Ammonia, Sal Ammoniacum, Sal Ammoniac, Sal Ammoniacus, Ammonia Muriatica, Ammonium Muriatum, Ammonie Hydrochloras, Chloruratum Ammonicum, Sal Armeniacum, Sal'inae, Fnt'igo Al'ba Philosophorum, Misadir, (F.) Muriate d'Ammoniaque, Sel Ammoniac ou Armeniac, (from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, near which it was obtained.)* A saline concrete, formed by the combination of muriatic acid with ammonia. In Egypt it is manufactured in large quantities by subliming the soot formed by burning camel's dung—26 pounds of the soot yielding 6 pounds. It is also prepared, in great quantities, by adding sulphuric acid to the volatile alkali obtained from soot, bones, &c., mixing this with common salt, and subliming.

Muriate of ammonia is inodorous, but has an acrid, pungent, bitterish, and urinous taste. Three parts of cold water dissolve one. Soluble also in 4.5 parts of alcohol. It is aperient and diuretic, but seldom used internally. Externally, it is employed, producing cold during its solution, in inflammations, &c.

AMMONIÆ NI'TRAS, *Ni'trate of Ammonia, Al'kali volatilè nitratum, Sal ammoniacus nitrosus, Ammonia nitrata, Ni'tras ammoniacæ, Ni'trum flammans, (F.) Nitrate d'Ammoniaque.* A salt composed of nitric acid and ammonia. It is diuretic and 'deobstruent' (?) Externally, it is discutient and sialogogue.

AMMONIÆ PHOS'PHAS, *Ammonium phosphoricum, Phosphate of Ammonia, (F.) Phosphate d'Ammoniaque.* This salt has been recommended as an excitant, diaphoretic, and discutient. More recently, it has been proposed as a new remedy for gout and rheumatism, as a solvent of uric acid calculus, and for diseases, acute and chronic, connected directly with the lithic acid diathesis.

AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONAS, *A. carbonas.*

AMMONIÆ SUL'PHAS, *Sul'phate of Ammonia, Sulphas ammoniacæ, Ammonium sulphuricum, Al'kali volatilè vitriolatum, Sal Ammoniacum secrete Glaube'ri, Sal secrete Glaube'ri, Vitriolum ammoniacalè, (F.) Sulphate d'ammoniaque.* Formed by adding sulphuric acid either to sal ammoniac or to ammoniacal liquor. Its properties are like those of the muriate of ammonia.

AMMONIÆ SULPHURETUM, *Sul'phuret of Ammonia, Hydrosulphuret of Ammonia, Ammonium Sulphuratum, Hydrosulphas Ammoniacæ, Spiritus Beguini, Sp. fumans Beguini, Sulphuretum ammoniacæ, Sp. salis ammoniaci sulphuratum, Li'quor ammonii hydrothodis, Hydrosulphuretum Ammoniacum, Hydrosulph. ammoniacalè aquosum, Hydrog'enosulphuretum ammoniacæ liquidum, Spiritus sulphuris volatilè, He'par sulphuris volatilè, Boyle's or Beguine's fuming spirit, (F.) Hydrosulphate sulfuré d'Ammoniaque, Liqueur fumante de Boyle, Sulfure hydrogéné d'Ammoniaque, Hydrosulfure d'Ammoniaque.* Odour very fetid; taste nauseous and styptic; colour dark yellowish green. It is reputed to be sedative, nauseating, emetic, disoxygenizing (?), and has been given in diabetes and diseases of increased excitement. Dose, gr. viij to gr. xx.

AMMONIÆ TAR'TRAS, *Al'kali volatilè tartarizatum, Sal Ammoniacum tartareum, Tartarus ammoniacæ, Tar'trate of Ammonia, (F.) Tartrate d'Ammoniaque.* A salt composed of tartaric acid and ammonia. It is diaphoretic and diuretic; but not much used.

AMMONIÆ VALERIA'NAS, *Valerianate of Ammonia.* This salt is obtained by causing gaseous ammonia, disengaged from muriate of ammonia by lime, to pass into valerianic acid until the acid is neutralized; and crystallizing. (Ph. U. S., 1863). Used like valerian, valerianic acid, and the other valerianates, in neuropathic affections.

AMMONIÆQUE, Ammonia—a. Arseniate d', Arseniate of ammonia—a. Hydrosulfate sulfuré d', Ammonie sulphuretum—a. Hydrosulfure d', Ammonie sulphuretum—a. Liquide, Liqueur ammoniacæ—a. Phosphate d', Ammonie phosphas—a. Sulfure hydrogéné d', Ammonie sulphuretum.

AMMONIÏ IODIDUM, Ammonium, iodide of—a. Ioduretum, Ammonium, iodide of.

AMMONIOCU'PRICUS SUBSULPHAS, Cuprum ammoniatum.

AMMONION, (*appos, 'sand.*) An ancient collyrium of great virtue in many diseases of the eye, and which was said to remove sand from that organ.

AMMONIUM ACETICUM LIQUIDUM, Liqueur ammoniacæ acetatis—a. Arsenicum, Arseniate of ammonia—a. Carbonicum, Ammonie carbonas

—a. Hydroiodicum, Ammonium, iodide of—a. Iodatum, Ammonium, iodide of.

AMMO'NIUM, I'ODIDE OF, *Iod'idum* seu *Iodure'tum ammonii*, *Ammonium Ioda'tum* seu *Hydroiod'idicum*, *Hydri'odus ammonis*, *Hydri'odate of ammoniac*. This salt is formed by saturating liquid hydroiodic acid with caustic ammonia, and evaporating the solution. It is applied in the form of ointment (Σj ad adipis Σj) in lepra, psoriasis, &c.

AMMONIUM MURIATICUM MARTIATUM SEU MARTIALE. Ferrum ammoniatum—a. Muriatum, Ammonie murias—a. Phosphoricum, Ammonie phosphas—a. Subcarbonicum, Ammonie carbonas—a. Succinicum liquidum, Spiritus ammonie succinatus—a. Sulphuratum, Ammonie sulphuretum—a. Sulphuricum, Ammonie sulphas.

AMNA ALCALIZATA, Water, mineral, saline.

AMNEMOSYNE, (α, and μνησυν, 'memory,') Amnesia.

AMNE'SIA, *Amnes'tia*, *Amnemos'ynē*, (α, and μνησυν, 'memory,') *Mo'ria imbec'illie amne'sia*, *Obli'io*, *Recollectio'nis jactu'ra*, *Dysasthe'sia inter'na*, *Debil'itas memo'ria*, *Memo'ria dele'ta* (F.) *Perte de Mémoire*, *Loss of Memory*. By some nosologists, amnesia constitutes a genus of diseases. By most, it is considered only as a symptom, which may occur in many diseases.

AMNESTIA, (ἀμνηστία), Amnesia.

AMNIC, Amniotic.

AMNIC ACID, Amniotic acid.

AMNIITIS, Amnitis.

AMNIOCLEP'SIS, (*amnion*, and κλεπω, 'I steal away,') Premature escape of the liquor amnii.

AM'NION, (ἀμνίον) *Am'nios*, *Am'nium*, *Hym'nium*, *Char'ta virgine'a*, *Arnatu'ra*, *Agni'na membra'na*, *Pellu'cida membra'na*, *Gal'lea*, *Scepar'num*, *Indu'sium*, *Amic'ulum*, *Membra'na fac'tum incol'leens*. The innermost of the enveloping membranes of the fetus:—so called because first observed in the sheep (?). (ἀμνος, 'a sheep,') It is thin, transparent, and is generally considered to be produced by a fold of the external layer of the germinal membrane, rising up, and gradually enveloping the embryo. Its external surface is feebly united to the chorion by areolar and vascular filaments. Its inner surface is polished, and is in contact with the body of the fetus and the liquor amnii.

AMNIORRHŒ'A, (*amnion*, and ρέω, 'I flow,') A premature discharge of the liquor amnii.

AMNIOT'IC, *Amniot'icus*, *Am'nic*, *Am'nicus*, (F.) *Amniotique* ou *Amnique*. Relating, or appertaining, to the amnion.

AMNIOT'IC ACID, *Ac'idum am'nicum* seu *amniot'icum*. A peculiar acid, found by Vauquelin and Buvignier in the liquor amnii of the cow.

AMNIQUE, Amniotic.

AMNITIS, *Amni'tis*, (*amnion*, and *itis*,) Inflammation of the amnion.

AMENOMA'NIA, (*amemus*, 'agreeable,' and *mania*,) A form of mania in which the hallucinations are of an agreeable character.

AMOME FAUX, Sison amomum.

AMOMIS, see the next.

AMO'MUM CARDAMO'MUM, *A. ve'rum*, (*αμωμον*, from α, and μωμος, 'a fault,' 'faultless,') *Alpin'ia cardamo'mum*, *Caro'pi*, *Mato'nia Cardamo'mum*, *Eletta'ria Cardamo'mum*, *Cardamo'mum Mo'ius*, *Les'cer*, *True*, or *Offic'inal Cardamom*, (F.) *Cardomome de la Côte de Malabar*, *Cardamome*. Ord. Zingiberaceæ. The fruit—*Cardamomum*, (Ph. U. S.)—of this East India plant, *C. Malabaren'sis*, has an agreeable, aromatic odour, and a pungent, grateful taste. It is carminative and stomachic: but is chiefly used to give warmth to other remedies. It is called, also, *Amo'mis*. Dose, gr. v to ℥j.

Amomum Cardamo'mum of Linnæus, *Cluster* or *Round Cardamom* of Sumatra, Java, and other islands eastward of the Bay of Bengal, yields the round *Cardamom*, *Cardamo'mum rotundum*,

of the shops. The fruits, in their native clusters or spikes, constituting the *Amo'mum racemo'sum*, are rarely met with.

AMOMUM CURCUMA, *Curcuma longa*—a. *Galanga*, *Maranta galanga*.

AMO'MUM GRA'NUM PARADI'SI, *A. max'imum*, *Cardamo'mum ma'jus* seu *piperat'um*, *Melequet'ta*, *Maniquet'ta*. Greater cardamom seeds—*Gra'na Paradi'si*, *Grains of Paradise*, (F.) *Graines de Paradis*—resemble Cardamomum in properties. They are extremely hot, and not much used.

AMOMUM, GREAT-WINGED, *Amomum maximum*—a. *Hirsutum*, *Costus*.

AMOMUM MAX'IMUM, *Great-winged Amo'mum*, yields the fruit known in commerce by the names *Ja'va* or *Nepal' Cardamom*, *Bengal' Cardamom* of the Calcutta market, &c.

AMOMUM MOSTANUM, see Cassumuniar—a. *Pimenta*, see *Myrtus pimenta*—a. *Racemosum*, see *A. cardamomum*—a. *Sylvestre*, see *Cassumuniar*—a. *Zedoaria*, *Kæmpferia rotunda*—a. *Zerumbet*, see *Cassumuniar*.

AMOMUM ZIN'GIBER, *Zin'giber officina'le* seu *al'bum* seu *ni'grum* seu *commu'ne*, *Zin'ziber*, *Gin'ger*, (F.) *Gingembre*. The black and white ginger, *Zin'ziber fus'cum* et *al'bum*, *Zin'giber* (Ph. U. S.), are the rhizoma of the same plant, *Zin'giber officina'le*, the difference depending upon the mode of preparing them.

The odour of ginger is aromatic; taste warm, aromatic, and acrid. It yields its virtues to alcohol, and in a great degree to water. It is carminative, stimulant, and sialogogue.

Preserv'd Gin'ger, *Zingib'erie Ra'dix Condi'ta*, *Ra'dix Zingib'erie condi'ta ex Ju'di'a olla'ta*, is a condiment which possesses all the virtues of ginger.

Gingerbeer *Pow'ders* may be formed of white sugar Σj and ℥ij, ginger, gr. v, subcarbonate of soda gr. xxxvj, in each blue paper; acid of tartar ℥ss, in each white paper—for half a pint of water.

Oxley's Concentrated Essence of Jama'ica Gin'ger is a solution of ginger in rectified spirit.

AMOR, Love.

AMORGE, (αμωργη,) *Amurea*.

AMORPHUS, (α, and μορφη, 'form,') *Anhis-tous*, *Anideus*.

AMOSTEUS, *Osteocolla*.

AMOUR, (*amor*, 'love')—a. *Physique*, *Appetite*, *veneral*.

AMOUREUX, (*musele*,) *Obliquus superior oculi*.

AMPAC, *Amp'acus*. An East India tree, the leaves of which have a strong odour, and are used in baths as detergents. A very odoriferous resin is obtained from it.

AMPAR, *Succinum*.

AMPELOCARPUS, (*ampelos*, and καρπος, 'fruit,') *Galium aparine*.

AMPELOLEUCE, (*ampelos*, and λευκος, 'white,') *Bryonia alba*.

AMPELOPRASUM, (*ampelos*, and πρασον, 'a leek,') *Allium*.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFO'LIA, (*ampelos*, and ψις, 'appearance,') *Virginia Creeper*, *American Fry*, *Five-leaved Ivy*, *Wood'y Climber*. An indigenous climbing plant. Ord. Vitaceæ; which flowers in July. It has been advised as an expectorant.

AMPELOS, (*αμπελος*, 'vine,') *Vitis vinifera*—a. *Agria*, *Bryonia alba*—a. *Idæa*, *Vaccinium Vitis Idæa*—a. *Melæna*, *Tamus communis*—a. *Oinophorus*, *Vitis vinifera*.

AMPHAMPHOTERODIOPSTIA, (*amphi*, *amphoteris*, 'on both sides,' *διπλος*, 'double,' and *ψι*, 'sight,') *Diplopia*.

AMPHARIST'EROS, *Ambila'tus*, 'awkward,' (*αμφαριστιρος*, from αμφι, and αριστος, 'left,') Opposed to ambidexter.

AMPHEMERINUS, (αμφημερινός, from *amphi*, and *hēmera*, 'a day.') Quotidian.

AMPHEMERUS, (αμφημερος,) Quotidian.

AMPHI, (αμφι,) 'both, around, on all sides.' Hence, a prefix in many terms.

AMPHIAM, Opium.

AMPHIARTHRO'SIS, (αμφι, and αρθρωσις, 'articulation.') A mixed articulation, in which the corresponding surfaces of bones are united in an intimate manner by an intermediate body, which allows, however, of some slight motion. Such is the junction of the bodies of the vertebrae by means of the intervertebral cartilages. This articulation has also been called *Diarthrose de Continuité*. The motion it permits is but slight.

AMPHIBLESTROÏDES, Reticular—a. Membrana, Retina.

AMPHIBLESTROÏDITIS, (αμφιβλεστρον, 'a covering, a rete or net,' *ictos*, 'resemblance,' and *itis*.) Retinitis.

AMPHIBLESTROMALA'CIA, *Amphiblestroïdomala'cia*, (αμφιβλεστροïδης (membrana), 'the retina,' and *μαλακία*, 'softening.') Mollescence or softening of the retina.

AMPHIBRANCHIA, (from *amphi*, and βραγχια, 'the gills.') *Amphibron'chia*. The tonsils and neighbouring parts.

AMPHIDEUM, (αμφιδεον, from *amphi*, and *deu*, 'I bind.') The outermost margin of the cervix uteri; the *Lobium uteri*.

AMPHIDEXIUS, (αμφιδεξιός, from *amphi*, and *δεξιός*, 'right.') Ambidexter.

AMPHIDIARTHRO'SIS, (from *amphi*, and *δεαρθρωσις*, 'a moveable joint.') A name given by Winslow to the temporo-maxillary articulation, because, according to that anatomist, it partakes both of ginglymus and arthrodia.

AMPHIES'MA (gen. *Amphies'matis*) CORDIS, (αμφισμα, 'a covering.') Pericardium.

AMPHEMERINA, Pertussis, (αμφι, and *ημερα*, 'a day.')—a. Hectica, Hectic fever.

AMPHIMERINOS, Quotidian.

AMPHION, Maslach.

AMPHIPLEX, Perinæum.

AMPHIPNEUMA, (αμφι, and πνευμα, 'breath.') Dyspnœa.

AMPHISMELA, Knife, double-edged.

AMPHISMILE, (αμφι, and *εμλον*, 'a knife,') Knife, double-edged.

AMPHISPAL'SIS, *Circumac'tio*, *Circumduc'tio*, (αμφι, and *απᾶλλω*, 'I wander.') The movement of circumduction used in reducing luxations.

AMPHODIPLOPIA, (αμφι, *διπλος*, 'double,' and *ωφ*, 'sight,') see Diplopia.

AM'PHORA, per synecopen for αμφιφορεα, (from *amphi*, and *φορεα*, 'I bear;' because it had two handles.) A liquid measure among the ancients, containing above seven gallons. Also called *Quadrantal*, *Ceramium*, *Cadus*.

AMPHORIC RESPIRATION, see Cavernous Respiration.

AMPHOTERODIPLOPIA, (αμφωτερος, 'on both sides,') see Diplopia.

AMPLEXATIO, (αμ, and *plectere*, 'to interweave,') Coition.

AMPLIFICATIO, (amplus, and *facere*, 'to make large,') Platynosis.

AMPLIOPIA, see Amblyopia.

AMPOSIS, (αμωσις,) Anaposis.

AMPOULE, Ampulla—a. de Vater, see Vater, ampoule de.

AMPOULES, Essera.

AMPULLA (L.), 'a bottle.' (F.) *Ampoule*. A membranous bag, shaped like a cæthern bottle. See Cavitas Elliptica. In pharmacy, a receiver.

AMPULLA CHYLIFERA SEU CHYLI, Receptaculum chyli.

AMPULLÆ, Phlyctenæ.

AMPUTA'TION, *Amputa'tio*, (amputare, am-

putatum; am, 'around,' and *putare*, 'to cut off,') *Apot'omē*, *Apota'mia*. The operation of separating, by means of a cutting instrument, a limb or a part of a limb, or a projecting part, as the mamma, penis, &c., from the rest of the body. In the case of a tumour, the term *excision*, *removal*, or *extirpation*, (F.) *Rescision*, is more commonly used.

AMPUTATION, CIR'CU'LAR, is that in which the integuments and muscles are divided circularly.

AMPUTATION, FLAP, (F.) *A. à lambeaux* is when one or two flaps are left so as to cover the stump when the limb has been removed.

AMPUTATION, JOINT, *Exarticula'tio*, (F.) *A. dans l'article ou dans la contiguité des membres*, is when the limb is removed at an articulation.

Each amputation requires a different process, which is described in works on operative surgery.

AMPUTATION SÈCHE, see *Écrasement*.

AMPUTATION, SPONTANEOUS, see Spontaneous.

AMULET, Amuletum.

AMULETTE, Amuletum.

AMULETUM, (amoliri, 'to remove, to avert,')

An *Am'ulet*, *Periam'ma*, *Apotropæum*, *Periap'tion*, *Phylact'e'rium*, *Apoteles'ma*, *Exarte'ma*, *Alexic'a-cum*, *Præservati'vum*, *Probascen'ium*, *Probascen'tium*, (F.) *Amulette*. Any image or substance worn about the person for the purpose of averting disease or danger.

AMUR'CA, *Amur'ga*, (αμωρη, from αμωρω, 'I press out,') The marc or grounds remaining after olives have been crushed and deprived of their oil. It has been used as an application to ulcers.

AMURGA, (αμωρη,) Amurea.

AMUSA, Musa Paradisiaca.

AMYCHA, (αμυχη,) *Amych'is*, (αμυσω, 'I scratch,') Excoriation, Scarification.

AMYC'TICA, (from αμυσω, 'I scratch,') Medicines which stimulate and vellicate the skin.

AMYDOLÉ, (from amidum,) Fecula.

AMYDRIASIS, Mydriasis.

AMYEL'IA, (α, and *μυελος*, 'marrow,') A monstrous formation in which there is an absence of spinal marrow.

AMYELONER'VIA, (α, *μυελος*, 'marrow,' and *νερον*, 'nerve,') Paralysis or deficient action of the spinal marrow.

AMYELOTROPH'IA, (α, *μυελος*, 'marrow,' and *τροφη*, 'nourishment,') Atrophy of the spinal marrow.

AMYG'DALA, (αμυγδαλη,) *Amygdalum*, (αμυγδαλον,) (from αμυσω, 'to tear,' owing to its fissured shell [?]). The *Al'mond*, of which there are two kinds, *Amygdalæ amara* and *A. dul'ces*, (F.) *Amoules amères*, and *A. douces*, obtained from two varieties of *Amygdalus commun'is* or *A. sati'va*, *Al'mond tree*, (Old Eng.) *Amyllier*, a native of Barbary. Ord. Amygdaleæ. Sec. Syst. Icosandria Monogynia.

The taste of *Amygdala dul'cis*, *Jor'dan Almond*, is soft and sweet; that of *A. amara*, bitter. Both yield, by expression, a sweet, bland oil. The bitter almond contains Prussic acid. They are chiefly used for forming emulsions.

AMYGDALÆ PAS'TA, *Almond Paste*, a cosmetic for softening the skin and preventing chaps, is made of bitter almonds, blanched, $\frac{5}{8}$ iv, white of one egg; rose water, and rectified spirits, equal parts, or as much as is sufficient.

AMYGDALÆ PLACEN'TA, *Almond Cake*, is the cake left after the expression of the oil. The ground *Almond Cake*, *Almond Powder*, *Fari'na Amygdala'rum*, is used instead of soap for washing the hands.

AMYGDALA, Tonsil. Also, a lobule or prominence of the cerebellum, so called from its resemblance to an enlarged tonsil. This and its fellow of the opposite side form the lateral boundaries of the anterior extremity of the valley, and are in

great part covered by the medulla oblongata. The Amygdalæ are seated on either side of the uvula, in the fourth ventricle.

AMYGDALATOME, *Amygdalat'omus*, (from *amygdala*, and *τομή*, 'incision;') improperly *Tonsillitome*.—*Tonsil guillotine*, (F.) *Sc'ateur des Amygdales*. An instrument of surgery for excising a portion of the tonsil. See *Kiotope*.

AMYGDALATUM, Emulsio amygdalæ.

AMYGDALE, Tonsil.

AMYGDALIN, *Amygdali'nium*, *Amygdali'na*, *Amygdaline*. A principle contained in bitter almonds, which is prepared by pressing the bruised almonds between heated plates to separate the fat oil; boiling the residue in alcohol; evaporating, and treating with ether, which precipitates the amygdalin in a crystalline powder. A weak solution of it, under the influence of a small quantity of emulsin or *synaptase*, which constitutes the larger portion of the pulp of almonds, yields at once oil of bitter almonds and hydrocyanic acid.

AMYGDALITIS, (*amygdala*, and *itis*), Cynanche tonsillaris.

AMYGDALUM, Amygdala.

AMYGDALUS, (*amygdalos*;) see Amygdala—a. Communis, see Amygdala.

AMYGDALUS PER'SICA, *Per'sica vulga'ris*. The common peach tree, (F.) *Pêcher*. The leaves and flowers have been considered laxative. They are bitter and aromatic, and have been given in hæmaturia, nephritis, &c. The fruit—peach, (F.) *pêche*—is one of the pleasant and wholesome summer fruits, when ripe. The kernels, *Amygdalæ Per'sicæ*, as well as the flowers, contain prussic acid.

Peach Brandy is distilled from the fruit, and is much used in the United States.

AMYGMOS, (*amygmós*, from *αμύσσω*, 'I scratch,') Scarification.

AMYL, Amylum.

AMYLACEOUS, *Amyla'ceus*, (F.) *Amylacté*, (*amylum*, 'starch,') Having the nature of, or containing starch. Starchy, starch-like.

AMYLACEOUS BODIES, *Corpora amylacea*.

AMYLE, HYDRATED OXIDE OF, Oil, fusel.

AMYLENE, see Potato oil.

AMYLEON, Amylum.

AMYL IODIDUM, Starch, iodide of—a. Ioduratum, Starch, iodide of.

AMYLLIER, see Amygdala.

AMYLOID, *Amyloi'des*, (*amylum*, and *εἶδος*, 'resemblance,') Resembling starch. See Glycogenic matter.

AMYLOID BODIES, *Corpora amylacea*.

AMYLON, Amylum, Glycogenic matter.

AMYLUM, *A'midum*, *Fec'ula*, *Amyl'eon*, *Amyl'ion*, *Am'ylon*, (*αμύλον*, from *α*, and *μύλη*, 'a mill,' because made without a mill,) *Starch*, (Old Eng.) *Am'yl*, (F.) *Amidon*, *Amylon*. *Starch of Wheat*, *Fari'na*, *Trit'ici fari'na*, *Am'ylum trit'ic'eum* seu *Trit'ici*, *Fec'ula Amyla'cea*, is inodorous and insipid, white and friable. It is insoluble in cold water and alcohol, but forms with boiling water a strong, semi-transparent jelly. It is demulcent, and is used as an emollient glyster, and as the vehicle for opium, when given *per anum*. Starch is met with abundantly in all the cereal grains, in the stalks of many of the palms, in some lichens, and in many tuberous roots, particularly in the bulbs of the orchis.

AMYLUM AMERICANUM, see Arrow-root—a. Cannaceum, *Tous-les-mois*—a. Iodatum, Starch, iodide of—a. Manihotium, see *Jatropha manihot*—a. Marantaceum, Arrow-root—a. Palmaceum, Sago—a. Querneum, Racahout.

A'MYON, (from *α*, and *μύων*, 'a muscle,') *Emusculatus*. Without muscle. Applied to the limbs, when so extenuated that the muscles cannot be distinguished.

AMYOSTHENIA, (F.) *Amyosthénie*, (*α*, *μύων*, 'a muscle,' and *σθένος*, 'strength,') Defect of muscular contraction.

AMYOSTHÉNIE CYSTURIQUE, Paralysis of the bladder, of Piorry.

AMYRIS COMMIPH'ORA, (*a*, intensive, and *μύρον*, an odoriferous ointment, 'because amyris enters into the composition of such,') See Bdellium.

AMYRIS ELEMIF'ERA, (F.) *Balsamier* ou *Banmier Elémifère*. Ord. Terebinthaceæ. Sec. Syst. Octandria Monogynia. The plant whence it has been supposed GUM EL'EMI is obtained. This gum or resin is brought from the Spanish East and West Indies. *Brazilian El'emi*, according to Dr. Royle, is produced by *Ici'ca Icica'riba*; *Mex'ican El'emi*, by *Ela'phrium elemif'erum*; and *Manilla El'emi*, by *Cana'rium commun'nē*. It is softish, transparent, of a pale whitish colour, inclining a little to green, and of a strong, though not unpleasant smell. It is only used in ointments and plasters, and is a digestive.

AMYRIS GILEADENSIS, see A. opobalsamum.

AMYRIS OPOBAL'SAMUM, (F.) *Balsamier* ou *Banmier de la Mecque*, *Bal'sem*, *Bal'sammum*. The plant from which is obtained the BALSAM OF MEC'CA, *Bal'samum genui'nium antiquo'rum* seu *Asiat'icum* seu *Juda'icum* seu *Syri'acum* seu *Mec'ca* seu *Alpi'ni*, *Balsamela'on*, *Ægypti'acum* *Bal'samum*, *Coccolal'samum*, *O'leum Bal'sami*, *Opobal'samum*, *Xylobal'samum*, *Bal'sam* or *Balm of Gilead*, (F.) *Baume Blanc*, *B. de Constantinople blanc*, *B. de Galaad*, *B. du Grand Caire*, *B. Vrai*, *Térébinthine de Gilead*, *T. d'Égypte*, *T. du Grand Caire*, *T. de Judée*. A resinous juice obtained by making incisions into *Am'yris opobal'samum* and *A. Gileaden'sis* of Linnæus, *Balsamaden'dron Gileaden'sis* of Kunth. The juice of the fruit is called *Carpopal'samum*; that of the wood and branches *Xylobal'samum*. It has the general properties of the milder Terebinthines.

AMYRIS TOMENTOSA, *Fagara octandra*.

AMYRON, *Carthamus tinctorius*.

A'MYUS, (*a*, and *μύς*, 'a muscle,') Weak or poor in muscle.

AMYX'IA, (*a*, and *μύξα*, 'mucus,') Deficiency of mucus.

AMYXIS, (*αμύξις*,) *Amycha*, Scarification.

AN, as a prefix. See A, Ad, and Am.

ANA, (*ανα*,) a word which signifies 'of each.' It is used in prescriptions as well as *ā* and *āā*, its abbreviations. As a prefix, it means 'in,' 'through,' 'upwards,' 'above,' in opposition to *cata*—also, 'again,' 'repetition,' like the English *re*.

ANAB'ASIS, (*αναβασις*, from *αναβαινω*, 'I ascend,') The first period of a disease, or that of increase. See Augmentation.

ANABEXIS, (*ανα*, and *βῆσιν*, 'to cough,') Expectoration.

ANABLEP'SIS, (*αναβλεψις*, from *ανα*, and *βλεπω*, 'I see,') Restoration to sight.

ANABOLÆ'ON, (*αναβολαΐον*,) *Anabole'tum*, (*αναβαλλω*, 'I cast up,') An ointment for extracting darts or other extraneous bodies.

ANAB'OLE, (*αναβολή*,) *Anag'o'gē*, *Anaph'ora*, *Anacine'ma*, *Anacine'sis*. An evacuation upwards. An act by which certain matters are ejected by the mouth. In common acceptation it includes, *expectoration*, *expectoration*, *regurgitation*, and *vomiting*.

ANABROCHIS'MUS, *Anabron'chismus*, (*ανα*, and *βροχος*, 'a running knot,') An operation for removing the eye-lashes, for example, when they irritate the eye, by means of a hair knotted around them.

ANABRONCHISMUS, *Anabrochismus*.

ANABROSIS, (*αναβρωσις*, from *ανα*, and *βρωσκω*, 'I eat,') Corrosion, Erosion.

ANACAHUITE WOOD, whose botanical origin is not known, but which is supposed to belong to

Nat. Ord. Papilionaceæ; is Mexican. It is inodorous and insipid; but a decoction of it has been inordinately extolled in the first stages of phthisis.

ANACAMPSEROS, (*ανακαμψερως*), *Sedum telephium*.

ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE, (*ana*, and *καρδία*, 'heart,' from the resemblance of the fruit to a dried heart.) *Acaju'ba occidentalis*, *Cassia-vivum pomiferum*, *Cashew* (W. Indies.) (F.) *Ac-cijon*. *Ord.* Terebinthaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Enneandria Monogynia. The Oil of the *Cashew Nut*, *O'leum Anacardi*, *Cardo'leum*, (F.) *Huile d'Ac-cijon*, is an active caustic, and used as such in the countries where it grows, especially for destroying warts, &c. A gum resembling gum Arabic, and called *Cashew gum*, exudes from the bark.

ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE, *Avicennia tomentosa*.

ANACATHARSIS, (*ανακαθαρισις*, from *ana*, and *καθαίρειν*, 'to purge,') Purgation upwards. Expectoration. See, also, Repurgatio.

ANACATHARSIS CATARRHALIS SIMPLEX, Catarrh.

ANACATHARTICUS, (*ανακαθαρτικός*) Expecto-
rant.

ANACESTOS, (*ανακιστος*, from *an*, and *ακισμαι*, 'to cure,') Incurable.

ANACHREMPISIS, (*ana*, and *χερμύς*, 'spitting,') Expulsion.

ANACHREMPUTUM, Sputum.

ANACHRON, Soda.

ANACINEMA, gen. *Anacine'matis*, (*ανακίνημα*, from *ana*, and *κινω*, 'I move,') Anabole, Expulsion.

ANACINESIS, (*ανακίνησις*), Anabole, Expulsion.

ANACLASIS, (*ανακλασις*, 'a bending or breaking upwards or backwards,') Repercussion.

ANACLINTE'RIUM, (*ανακλιντήριον*), *Anaclin'trium*, *Recubito'rium*, (*ανακλινω*, 'I recline,') A long chair or seat, so formed that the person can rest in a reclining posture.

ANACLINTRUM, (*ανακλιντήριον*), *Anaclinterium*.
ANACOLLE'MA, gen. *Anacolle'matis*, (*ανακωλλημα*, from *ana*, and *κωλλω*, 'I glue,') A healing medicine.

ANACOLLE'MATA, Frontal bandages.

ANACOLUP'PA. A creeping plant of Malabar, the juice of which, mixed with powdered pepper, passes in India as a cure for epilepsy, and as the only remedy for the bite of the naja. It is supposed to be *Zizyphus nodiflora*.

ANACOLUTHIE, (*ana*, and *ακολουθός*, 'consequent,') Incoherence.

ANACOMIDE, (*ανακομιδή*, from *ana*, and *κομίζω*, 'I bring,') Restauratio.

ANACONCHYLISMUS, (*ανακονχυλισμος*, from *ana*, and *κονχυλίζω*, 'to gargle,') Gargarism.

ANACONCHYLISMUS, Gargarism.

ANACTESIS, (*ανακτησις*, from *ana*, and *κτασμαι*, 'to acquire,') Restauratio.

ANACTIRION, Artemisia.

ANACYCLEON, (*ana*, and *κυκλω*, 'I go in a circle,') Charlatan.

ANACYCLUS OFFICINARUM, see *Anthemis Pyrethrum*—a. *Pyrethrum*, *Anthemis pyrethrum*.

ANADESMUS, (*αναδεσμος*, from *ana*, and *δεσμος*, 'a bandage,') Fascia.

ANADIPLO'SIS, (*αναδιπλωσις*, from *ana*, and *διπλω*, 'I double,') *Epanadiplo'sis*, *Epanalep'sis*, *Eeduplicatio*. The redoubling which occurs in a paroxysm of an intermittent, when its type is double.

ANADORA, (*αναδωρα*), Ecdora.

ANAD'OSIS, (*αναδωσις*, from *αναδιδωμι*, 'I give up,') Purgation upwards, as by vomiting. Congestion of blood towards the upper parts of the body. *Anadosis* seems also to have occasionally

meant chyli-fication, whilst *diadosis* meant capillary nutrition.

ANAD'ROMĒ, (*αναδρομή*, from *ana*, and *δρῶμαι*, 'I run,') The transport of a humour or pain from a lower to an upper part. Also, the globus hystericus. See Angone.

ANÆDGE'US, (*an*, and *αἶδω*, 'organs of generation,') A monster devoid of sexual organs.

ANÆMATOPOE'SIS, (*an*, 'αἷμα,' 'blood,' and *ποιω*, 'I make,') Impeded or obstructed hæmatosis.

ANÆMATO'SIS, *Anhæmato'sis*, (*an*, 'αἷμα,' 'blood,' and *osis*.) Defective hæmatosis or preparation of the blood. Anæmia.

ANÆ'MIA, *Eræ'mia*, *Anæ'masis*, *Anhæ'mia*, *Anhæmato'sis*, *Polyanhæ'mia*, *Anæmo'sis*, *Oligæ'mia*, *Oligohæ'mia*, *Hypæ'mia*, *Hydroæ'mia*, *Hydræ'mia*, *Anæ'mia*, (F.) *Anémie*, *Anhémie*, *Anhémato'sis*, *Polyanhémie*, *Hydrohémie*, *Exsanguin'ity*, *Bloodlessness*, (*αναιμία*, from *an*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') Privation of blood;—the opposite to plethora. It is characterized by every sign of debility. Also, diminished quantity of fluids in the capillary vessels:—the opposite to *Hyperæmia*.—The essential character of the blood in anæmia is diminution in the ratio of red corpuscles, (F.) *Aglobulie*.

ANÆ'MIC, *Anæ'mic*, *Anæ'micus*. Appertaining or relating to anæmia,—as an "anæmic person." See Exsanguis.

ANÆMOCH'RŌUS, (*an*, *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *χρῶς*, 'colour,') Devoid of colour, pale.

ANÆMOSIS, Anæmia.

ANÆMOT'ROPHY, *Anæmotroph'ia*, (*an*, *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *τροφή*, 'nourishment,') A deficiency of sanguineous nourishment.

ANÆMYDRIA, (*an*, *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ἰδωρ*, 'water,') Anhydrenia.

ANÆSTHE'SIA, *Anæsthe'sis*, *Insensibil'itas*, *Analgæ'sia*, *Parap'sis æpers*, (F.) *Anæsthésie*; (*αἰσθησις*, from *an*, and *αἰσθάνομαι*, 'I feel,') Privation of sensation, and especially of that of touch according to some. It may be general or partial, and is almost always symptomatic.

ANÆSTHESIA GUSTATORIA, *Ageusia*—a. *Ingue*, *Ageusia*—a. *Olfactoria*, *Anosmia*—a. *Optic*, *Amaurosis*.

ANÆSTHESIS, *Anæsthesia*.

ANÆSTHET'IC, *Anæsthet'ic*, *Anæsthet'icus*, *Anæsthe'tus*, (F.) *Anæsthésique*. Relating to privation of feeling, as an "anæsthetic agent;" one that prevents feeling. The term is, now, almost restricted to agents, which produce such effect by being received into the lungs in the form of vapours or gases, and passing with the blood to the nervous centres on which their action is exerted. Perhaps, as a general rule, the intellectual faculties first feel their influence,—a sort of intoxication supervening, with imperfect power of regulating the movements; the sensory ganglia become afterwards or simultaneously affected, sensation and motion are suspended, and ultimately, if the quantity inhaled be sufficient, the medulla oblongata has its actions suspended or destroyed, respiration ceases, and death is the consequence. Different agents have been used as anæsthetics by way of inhalation—sulphuric ether, chloroform, chloric ether, compound ether, chlorohydric and nitric ethers, bisulphure of carbon, chloride of olefant gas, benzin, aldehyde, light coal-tar naphtha, &c.; but the first four are alone employed. They have been, and are, greatly used in serious surgical operations, and during parturition; and in such cases, as well as in many diseases, especially of a painful nature, produce the most beneficial results.

ANÆSTHETIZA'TION, *Anæsthetiza'tion*, (F.) *Anæsthétisation*. The condition of the nervous system induced by anæsthetics. To *anæsthetize*, or *anæsthetize*, (F.) *Anæsthésier*, is to produce such a condition.

ANÆSTHETUS, (αναίσθητος,) Anæsthetic.
ANAGAL/LIS, (αναγallis, from *ana*, and *gala*, 'milk,' from its power of coagulating milk.) *A. arven'sis*, *A. Phœnic'ea*, *Red Pim'pernel*, *Scarlet Pim'pernel*, *Shep'herd's Sund'al*, *Chickweed*. *Nat. Ord.* Primulacæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. (F.) *Mouron rouge*. A common European plant; a reputed antispasmodic and stomachic. A decoction of this in beer is said to form an important part of *Stoy's medicine for hydrophobia*.

Another species—*Anagal'lis cærulea* is a mere variety of the above.

ANAGALLIS AQUATICA, *Veronica Beccabunga*.
ANAGARGALICTON, (αναγαραλικτον, from *αναγαραριζω*, 'to gargle.') Gargarism.

ANAGARGARISMUS, Gargarism.
ANAGARGARISTON, (αναγαραριστον,) Gargarism.

ANAGENNE'SIS, *Anaph'ysis*, (*ana*, and *γεννω*, 'I generate.') Regeneration; growing again.

ANAGLYPHE, (αναγλυφη, from *ana*, and *γλυφω*, 'I carve.') *Calamus scriptorius*.

ANAGOSTAKIS, (after the Greek physician, who invented it.) See *Ophthalmoscope*.

ANAGOGE, (αναγωγή, from *ana*, and *αγω*, 'I lead.') Anabole. Rejection.

ANAGRAPHÉ, (αναγραφή, from *ana*, and *γραφω*, 'I write.') Prescription.

ANAGYRIS, (αναγυρις,) *Anagyris foetida*, *Anagyris*, *Ac'opon*, *Stink'ing Bean Tree*'oil. (F.) *Anagyris*. *Ord.* Leguminosæ. Native of Italy. The leaves are powerfully purgative. The juice is said to be diuretic, and the seeds emetic.

ANAGYRUS, (αναγυρος,) *Anagyris*.

A'NAL, *Ana'lis*. That which refers to the anus;—*Anal region*; *Anal fistula*; *Anal hairs*—*Pili anal'es*, &c.

ANAL/DIA, (F.) *Analdie*; (*an*, and *αλδιν*, 'to grow.') Defective nutrition.

ANALEMSIA, *Analepsia*.

ANALENTIA, *Analepsia*.

ANALEP'SIA, (αναληψια,) *Analep'sis*, *Epanalepsis*, *Analen'tia*, *Analem'sia*, (*ana*, and *λαμβάνειν*, (future *ληψομαι*), 'to take.') Restoration to strength after disease. A kind of sympathetic epilepsy, originating from gastric disorder. See *Epilepsy*. Also, the support given to a fractured extremity.

ANALEPSIS, (αναληψις,) Convalescence, Restoration.

ANALEP'TICA, (αναληπτικά,) *Analep'stica*, *Psychot'ica*, *Refecti'ea*, *Reficien'tia*, *Restauran'tia*, *Analep'tics*. Restorative medicines or food; such as are adapted to recruit the strength during convalescence.

ANALEP'TIC PILLS, JAMES'S, consist of *James's Powder*, *Gum Ammoniacum*, and *Pills of Aloës and Myrrh*, equal parts, with *Tincture of Castor*, sufficient to form a mass.

ANALGE'SIA, (αναλγησια,) *Analg'gia*, (*an*, and *αλγος*, 'pain.') Absence of pain both in health and disease. See *Anæsthesia*.

ANALGIA, *Analgesia*.

ANALOGOUS TISSUES, see *Tissues*.

AN'ALOGUE, *Analogus*; (*ana*, and *λογος*, 'proportion.') A part in one organized being which has the same function as another part in another organized being.

ANALOSIS, (αναλωσις,) *Atrophy*.

ANALTHES, (αναλθης,) *Incurable*.

ANAMIRTA COCCULUS, *Menispermum cocculus*—a. *Peniculata*, *Menispermum cocculus*.

ANAMNESTIC, (αναμνηστικον,) *Anamnes'ticum*, (*ana*, and *μνησκειν*, 'I remember.') A medicine for improving the memory. See, also, *Commemorative*.

ANANAS, *Bromelia ananas*—a. *Aculeata*, *Bromelia ananas*—a. *Americana*, *Bromelia pinguin*—a. *Ovata*, *Bromelia ananas*—a. *Wild*, broad-leaved, *Bromelia pinguin*.

ANANAZIP'TA. A word formerly scrawled on amulets to charm away disease.

ANANDRI'A, (ανανδρία, from *an*, and *ανηρ*, gen. *ανδρα*, 'a man.') Want of manliness. Impotence in the male. The state and act of emasculation.

ANANEO'SIS, (ανανέωσις, from *ana*, *νέος*, 'new,' and *οσις*.) *Renova'tio*. Renovation or renewal,—as of the blood by the chyliiferous vessels and lymphatics.

ANAPETI'A, (αναπέτεια,) *Expan'sio med'tuum*, (*ana*, and *πέτω*, 'I dilate.') A state opposite to that of the closure of vessels.

ANAPHALANTI'ASIS, (αναφαλαντίας,) *Anaphalanto'ma*, (*ana*, and *φαλαντος*, 'bald.') Loss of the hair of the eyebrows. Also, baldness in general.

ANAPHALANTOMA, gen. *Anaphalanto'matis*, (αναφαλαντωμα, from *ana*, and *φαλαντος*, 'bald,') *Anaphalantiasis*.

ANAPHE, *Anaphia*.

ANAPH'IA, *Anaph'ia*, *An'aphē*, (*an*, and *ᾶψη*, 'touch.') Diminution or privation of the sense of touch.

ANAPHLASMUS, (αναφλασμος, from *αναφλω*, 'I produce erection.') Masturbation.

ANAPHONE'SIS, (αναφωνησις,) (*ana*, and *φωνη*, 'voice.') Exercise of the voice: vociferation;—the act of crying out; *Vocifera'tio*, *Clamor*.

ANAPHORA, (αναφορα, from *ana*, and *φέρω*, 'to carry.') Anabole.

ANAPHRODIS'IA, (αναφροδισια, from *an*, and *αφροδιτη*, 'Venus,') *Defec'tus Ven'eris*. Absence of the venereal appetite. Sometimes used for *Impotence* and *Sterility*.

ANAPHRODISIAC, *Antaphrodisiac*.

ANAPHROMELLI, (*an*, *σφρος*, 'froth,' and *μελι*, 'honey,') *Mel despumatum*.

ANAPHYSIS, (*ana*, and *φω*, 'to produce,') *Anagenesis*.

ANAP'LASIS, *Anaplast'us*, (αναπλασις, from *αναπλασσω*, 'I restore,') *Confirma'tio*, *Reposit'io*. Restoration. Union or consolidation of a fractured bone.

ANAPLASMATIC, *Anaplastic*.

ANAPLASMUS, (αναπλασμος,) *Anaplasia*.

ANAPLAS'TIC, *Anaplast'icus*. An epithet applied to the art of restoring lost parts or the normal shape,—as '*Anaplastic Surgery*.' See *Morioplastics*. Also, an agent, that increases the amount of plastic matter—fibrin—in the blood; *Anaplast'matic*.

ANAPLERO'SIS, (αναπληρωσις, from *ana*, *πληρω*, 'I fill,' and *οσις*.) Repletion. That part of surgical therapeutics whose object is to supply parts that are wanting. Also, *Apposition* or *Prosthesis*.

ANAPLEROTICUS, *Incarnans*.

ANAPLEU'SIS, (αναπλευσις,) *Fluctua'tio*, *Innatat'io*, (from *αναπλω*, (*ana*, and *πλω*), 'to swim above,') The looseness or shaking of an exfoliated bone; or of a carious or other tooth, &c.

ANAPLÖSIS, (αναπλωσις, from *ana*, *πλω*, 'I unfold,' and *οσις*.) Growth.

ANAPNEUSIS, (αναπνευσις,) (*ana*, and *πνέω*, 'I breathe,') *Respiration*.

ANAPNOË, (αναπνοη,) *Respiration*.

ANAPNOËNU'SI, (αναπνοη, and *νοσος*, 'disease,') Diseases of the respiratory organs.

ANAPNOMETER, (αναπνοη, and *μετρον*, 'measure,') *Spirometer*.

ANAPODISIS UTERI, (αναποδισις, from *αναποδίζω*, 'I go back,') *Retroversio Uteri*.

ANAPODISMUS UTERI, (αναποδισμος,) *Retroversio Uteri*.

ANAPODOPHYLLUM CANADENSE, *Podophyllum peltatum*.

ANAP'OSIS, *Am'posis*, (*ana*, and *ποσις*, 'drink,')

A recession of humours from the circumference to the centre of the body.

ANAPSYCTICA, (αναψυχω, 'I refresh.') Analeptica.

ANAPTYSIS, (ανα, and πτω, 'I spit.') Expectoration.

ANAPTYSIS, (αναπτύξω, from αναπτύσσω, 'I unfold.') Growth.

ANARCOTINA, Narcotine.

ANARRHÆGNUMINA, (αναρήγνυμι, 'I break out again.') Fractures are so called when they become disunited; as well as ulcers when they break out afresh.

ANARRHINON, (ανα, and ῥιν, 'the nose.') That which returns by the nose.

According to others, that which issues by the skin; (from ανα, and ῥιν, 'the skin.')

ANARRHINUM, Sternutatory.

ANARRHŒA, *Anarrhœa*, *Anarrhœopia*, *Anarrhœia*, (ανα, and ῥω, 'I flow.') Afflux of fluid towards the upper part of the body.

ANARRHOPHE, (αναρροφω, 'I suck in.') Absorption.

ANARRHOPHENU'SI, (*anarrhophe*, and νοσος, 'disease.') Diseases of the absorbents.

ANARRHOPHESIS, (αναρροφησις,) Absorption.

ANARRHOPIA, (αναρροπια, from ανα, and ῥω, 'I incline.') Anarrhoea.

ANARTHROS, (αναρθρος,) (from αν, and ῥθρον, 'a joint.') Without a joint. One who is so fat that his joints are scarcely perceptible.

ANASARCA, (ανα, 'through,' and σαρξ, gen. σαρκος, 'the flesh.') *Catasarca*, *Aqua inter'cus seu inter cutem*, *Hyposarca*, *Hydrops cellulæris totius corporis*, *H. Anasarca seu inter'cus seu subcutaneus seu cellulæris seu cutaneus seu telæ cellulære*, *Katasarca*, *Episarcid'ium*, *Hydros*, *Hydaton'cus*, *Hyderson'cus*, *Hydron'cus*, *Hydrosar'ca*, *Hydroder'ma*, *Hydrop'isus vera*, *Sarcites*, *Polygym'phia*, *Hyposarcid'ius*, *Leucophlegmatia*, *General drop'sy*, *Drop'sy of the cellular membrane*, (F.) *Anasarque*. Commonly, it begins to manifest itself by swelling around the ankles; and is characterized by tumefaction of the limbs and of the soft parts covering the abdomen, thorax, and even the face, with paleness and dryness of the skin, and pitting when any of these (especially the ankles) are pressed upon. Like dropsy in general, *Anasarca* may be active or passive; and its treatment must be regulated by the rules that are applicable to dropsy in general. At times, the symptoms are of an acute character, and the effusion sudden, constituting *Dermatoch'ysis*, *Hydrops Anasar'ca acutus*, *Œdema cal'idum*, *Œ. acutum*, *Œ. febrile* of some. See *Hydros*.

ANASARCA HYSTERICUM, *Anathymiasis*—a. Pulmonum, *Hydropneumonia*, *Œdema of the Lungs*—a. Serosa, *Phlegmatia dolens*.

ANASARQUE, *Anasarca*.

ANASMUS, (ανασμις, from ανα, and σιω, 'I shake.') Concussion.

ANASPADIA, see *Anaspadia*.

ANASPA'DIAS, *Epispa'dias*, (ανα, and σπaw, 'I draw.') One whose urethra opens on the upper surface of the penis.

ANASPADISIS, see *Anaspadia*.

ANASPADISMUS, see *Anaspadia*.

ANAS'PASIS, *Anaspa'smus*, (ανασπασις, from ανα, and σπaw, 'I draw.') *Retractio*. Contraction, especially of the bowels. The condition is called *Anaspa'dia*, *Anaspa'disis*, and *Anaspa'dismus*.

ANASPASMUS, *Anaspa'sis*.

ANASSA, *Bromelia ananas*.

ANASTALTICA, (ανα, and στελλω, 'I contract.') Styptics.

ANASTASIS, (αναστασις,) *Anarrhœa*. Also, restoration from sickness. *Convalescence*; (from ανιστημι, 'I rise up.')

ANASTŒCHEIO'SIS, (ανα, and στοιχειον, 'element.') *Reëlementa'tio*. Resolution of a body or its parts into their elements.

ANASTOMO'SIS, (αναστομωσις, from ανα, στομα, 'a mouth,' and osis.) *Inoscula'tio seu Reu'nio vaso'rum*, *Exanastomo'sis*, *Concur'vus*, *Inoscula'tion*, (F.) *Anastomose*, *Abouchement*. Communication between two vessels. By considering the nerves to be channels, in which a nervous fluid circulates, their communication, likewise, has been called *Anastomosis*. By means of anastomoses, if the course of a fluid be arrested in one vessel, it can proceed along others.

ANASTOMOSIS ANEURISMATICA, *Telangiectasia*—a. *Jacobson's*, see *Petrosal ganglion*.

ANASTOMOT'IC, (αναστομωτικός,) *Anastomot'icus*, (F.) *Anastomotique*. Belonging or relating to anastomosis.

ANASTOMOT'ICS, *Anastomot'ica*. Certain medicines were formerly so called, which were believed to be capable of opening the mouths of vessels, as aperients, diuretics, etc.

ANASTOMOTICUS MAG'NUS (RĀMUS), (F.) *Artère collatérale interne*, *A. collatérale du coude*, is a branch of the brachial artery, which comes off a little above the elbow, and bestows branches to the brachialis internus, to the under edge of the triceps, and to the muscles, ligaments, etc., about the elbow joint. See, also, *Articular arteries of the knee*.

ANASTROPHE UTERI, (αναστροφή, from ανα, and στρεφω, 'I turn.') *Inversio uteri*.

ANATASIS, (ανασις, from ανα, and τενω, 'I stretch.') Extension.

ANATHEMA, gen. *Anathe'matis*, (αναθημα, from ανα, and τιθημι, 'to put.') *Tabula votiva*.

ANATHERUM MURICATUM, *Andropogon muricatus*.

ANATHOMIA, *Anatomy*.

ANATHREPSIS, (αναθρεψις, from ανα, and τρεφω, 'I nourish').

ANATHYMIAMA, gen. *Anathymia'matis*, (αναθυμιαμα,) *Anathymiasis*.

ANATHYMIASIS, (αναθυμιασις,) *Anathymia'ma*, (ανα, and θυμα, 'fumigation.') *Œdema ful'gar*, *Phygade'ma*, *Œdema epas'ticum*, *Œdema hyster'icum*, *Anasar'ca hyster'icm*. An uncertain and transient swelling or inflation, said to have been observed at times in nervous and hysterical persons. It also means *Exhalation*, *Fumigation*, and *Hypochondriasis*.

ANATOLE UNGUIUM, (ανατολη, from ανα, and τελλω, 'I come forth.') See *Nail*.

ANATOME, (ανατομη,) *Anatomy*—a. *Animata*, *Physiology*.

ANATOMIA, *Anatomy*—a. *Animalis*, *Zootomy*—a. *Comparata*, *Zootomy*—a. *Comparativa*, *Zootomy*—a. *Viva*, *Physiology*.

ANATOMICAL, *Anatom'icus*, (F.) *Anatomique*; same etymon as *Anatomy*. Relating or appertaining to anatomy.

ANATOMIE, *Anatomy*—a. *Chirurgicale*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Clastique*, see *Anatomy*—a. *des Régions*, see *Anatomy*.

ANATOMIQUE, *Anatomical*.

ANATOMISM, *Anatomism'us*. The doctrine of those who look into the arrangement of parts, to explain all the phenomena of the organism.

ANATOMIST, *Anatom'icus*. One who occupies himself with anatomy. One versed in anatomy.

ANATOMY, (ανατομη,) *Anat'omē*, *Anatom'ia*, *Anathom'ia*, *Prosec'tio*, (from ανα, and τειννυ, 'to cut.') (F.) *Anatomie*. The word *Anatomy* properly signifies *dissection*; but it has been appropriated to the study and knowledge of the number, shape, situation, structure, and connection—in a word, of all the apparent properties of organized bodies. *Anatomy* is the science of organization. Some have given the term a still more extended accep-

tation, applying it to every mechanical decomposition, even of inorganic bodies. Thus *Cystallography* has been termed the *Anatomy* of crystallized minerals. *Anatomy* has also been called *Morphology*, *Somatology*, *Somatology*, *Orgonology*, etc. It assumes different names, according as the study is confined to one organized being, or to a species or class of beings. Thus, *Andrology*, or *Anthropology*, or *Anthropography*, or *Anthroposomatology*, is the *Anatomy of Man*; *Zoölogy*, that of the other species of the animal kingdom; and *Veterinary Anatomy* is the anatomy of domestic animals; but when the word is used abstractly, it means *Human Anatomy*, and particularly the study of the organs in a physiological or healthy state. *Physiology* of *Anatomy* is occasionally used to signify the kind of anatomy which investigates structure with a special view to function. The *Anatomy* of the diseased human body is called *Pathological* or *Morbid Anatomy*, and when applied to Medical Jurisprudence, *Forensic Anatomy*. Several of the organs possessing a similarity of structure, and being formed of the same tissues, they have been grouped into *Systems* or *Genera of Organs*; and the study of, or acquaintance with, such systems, has been called *General Anatomy*, *Histology*, or *Morphology*, whilst the study of each organ in particular has been termed *Descriptive* or *Special Anatomy*, *Anthropomorphology*. *Histology* is however, more frequently applied to the *Anatomy of the Tissues*, which is called, also, *Textural* and *Microscopic Anatomy*. *Micranatomy*, see *Histology*. *Descriptive Anatomy* has been divided into *Skeletalogy*, which comprises *Osteology* and *Syn-desmology*; and *Sarcology*, which is subdivided into *Myology*, *Neurology*, *Angiology*, *Adeology*, *Splanchnology*, and *Dermatology*. *Surgical Anatomy*, *Medico-surgical Anatomy*, *Topographical Anatomy*, *Regional Anatomy*, (F.) *Anatomie Chirurgicale*, *A. des Régions*, is the particular and relative study of the bones, muscles, nerves, vessels, etc., with which it is indispensable to be acquainted before performing operations. *Comparative* or *Analogical Anatomy* is the comparative study of each organ, with a view to an acquaintance with the modifications of its structure in different animals, or in the different classes of animals; whilst *Homological Anatomy* examines the relations to each other of the different parts of the same individual. *Transcendental* or *Philosophical Anatomy* inquires into the mode, plan, or model upon which the animal frame or organs are formed; *Artificial Anatomy* is the art of modelling and representing, in wax or other substance, the different organs or different parts, of the human body, in the sound or diseased state; and *Clastic Anatomy* (F.) *Anatomie Castique*, (καστ, 'to break,') in the language of *Auzous*, is the formation of models in such sort, that they can be broken or separated into pieces. *Phytology* and *Phytanatomy* is the anatomy of vegetables, and *Pictorial Anatomy*, anatomy artistically illustrated.

ANATOMY, see *Skeleton*—a. *Analogical*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Artificial*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Clastic*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Comparative*, see *Anatomy*, *Zoölogy*—a. *Descriptive*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Forensic*, see *Anatomy*—a. *General*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Homological*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Human*, see *Anatomy*—a. of *Man*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Medico-surgical*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Microscopic*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Morbid*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Pathological*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Physiological*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Philosophical*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Physiological*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Pictorial*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Practical*, see *Dissection*—a. *Regional*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Special*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Surgical*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Textural*, see

Anatomy—a. *Topographical*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Transcendental*, see *Anatomy*—a. *Veterinary*, see *Anatomy*.

ANATRESIS, (αναρρησις, from *ana*, and *ρησις*, 'I bore,') Perforation, Trepanning.

ANATRIBE, (*ana*, and *τριβω*, 'I rub,') Friction.

ANATRIPSIS, (αναρριψις,) Friction.

ANATRIPSOL'OGY, *Anatrripsology*, *Anatrripsology*, (*anatrripsis*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') A treatise on friction as a remedy.

ANATRIPTOLOGIA, *Anatrripsology*.

ANATRON, *Natron*, *Soda*.

ANA'TROPÊ, (αναρροπη, from *ana*, and *τροπη*, 'I turn,') Subversion. A turning or subversion or inverted action of the stomach, characterized by nausea, vomiting, etc. We still speak of the stomach turning against any thing.

ANAUDIA, (αναυδία, from *an*, and *αυδη*, 'speech,') Catalepsy, Mutitas.

ANAXYRIS, *Rumex acetosa*.

ANAZESIS, (αναζεισις, from *ana*, and *ζειω*, 'I boil,') Ebullition.

ANAZOTIQUE, see *Nitrogenized*.

ANAZOTURIA, (*an*, *azotum*, and *ουρον*, 'urine,') see *Urine*.

ANCHIA, *Haunch*.

ANCHILOPS, (αγκιλωψ, from *αγκη*, 'near,' and *ωψ*, 'the eye,') *Ægilops*.

ANCHONE, (αγκωνα, from *αγκωω*, 'I strangle,') *Angone*.

ANCHORALIS PROCESSUS, (*anchora*, 'an anchor,') *Coracoid*.

ANCHUSA ANGUSTIFOLIA, (αγκυσα,) *A. Officialis*—a. *Incarnata*, *A. Officialis*—a. *Lycopsoides*, *A. Officialis*.

ANCHUSA OFFICINALIS, *A. Angustifolia* seu *Incarnata* seu *Lycopsoides*, *Enchu'sa*, *Alcan'ua*, *Lin'gua Bo'via*, *Buglos'sum sylvestre*. *Offic'inal* or *Gar'den Al'kanet* or *Bugloss*, (Old. Eng.) *Langdebeef*; *Ord. Boraginæ*. *Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia*. (F.) *Buglose*. A native of Great Britain. The herb was formerly esteemed as a cordial in melancholia and hypochondriasis; but it is now rarely used. It is also called *Buglos'sa*, *Buglos'sum angustifolium majus*, *B. vulgaris majus*, *B. sativum*.

ANCHUSA TINCTORIA, *Alcan'ua spuria*, *Dy'er's Bugloss*, *An'ebium*, *Buglos'sum Tinctorum*, *Lithospermum villosum*, *Dy'er's Al'kanet*, *Orchanet*, (F.) *Oreanette*. A European plant. The medical properties are equivocal. It is used to give a beautiful red colour to ointments.

ANCHYLOSIS, *Ankylosis*.

ANCISTRON, (αγκιστρον,) *Hamulus*.

ANCLE, (from *αγκλος*, 'crooked,') *Astragalus*, *Malleolus*.

ANCLER, *Malleolus*.

ANCLÉT, *Malleolus*.

ANCLIFF, *Malleolus*.

ANCLOWE, *Malleolus*.

ANCOLIE, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

ANCON, (αγκων,) *Elbow*, *Olecranon*.

ANCONAD, see *Anconal Aspect*.

ANCONAGRA, (*ancon*, and *αγρα*, 'a seizure,') *Pechyagra*.

AN'CONAL or **ANCO'NAL**, (*ancon*.) Relating, or appertaining to the elbow or olecranon.

ANCONAL AS'PECT. An aspect towards the side on which the ancon or elbow is situated.—*Barclay*. *An'conad* is used by the same writer adverbially, to signify 'towards the anconal aspect.'

ANCONÉ, *Anconeus*.

ANCONE'US, (*ancon*.) A term once applied to every muscle attached to the olecranon. *Winslow* distinguished four—the *great*, *external*, *internal*, and *small*; the first three being portions of the same muscle, the *triceps brachialis*. The last has, alone, retained the name. It is the *Ancone'us minor* of *Winslow*, the *Ancone'us seu Cubita'ris*

Riola'ni of Douglas, the *Epicondylocubita'lis* of Chaussier, the *Brevia Cubiti*, (F.) *Ancone*, and is situate at the upper and back part of the forearm. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the posterior edge of the upper third of the ulna. Its use is to aid in the extension of the forearm.

ANCONEUS EXTERNUS, see *Triceps extensor cubiti*—a. Internus, see *Triceps extensor cubiti*—a. Major, see *Triceps extensor cubiti*.

ANCTERES, (*αγκτερες*, pl. of *αγκτηρ*, 'a clasp,' from *αγκω*, 'I strangle.') *Fibulae* or *Clasps* by which the lips of wounds were formerly kept together.

ANCTERIASMUS, (*αγκτεριασμος*.) Infibulation. ANCUBITUS, *Petrifac'tio*. An affection of the eye, in which there is a sensation as if sand were irritating the organ.

ANCUNULENTÆ. A name formerly given to menstruating females.

AN'CUS, *An'kus*, (*αγκος*, from *αγκων*, 'the elbow.') One who cannot extend his arms completely.

Also, the deformity resulting from a luxation of the humerus or forearm.

ANCYLE, Ankylosis.

ANCYLEN'TERUM, (from *ancylō*, and *εντερον*, 'an intestine.') Adhesion or growing together of the intestines.

ANCYLO, (from *αγκυλη*, 'a curve,' and hence a stiff joint,—*ankylosis*.) In composition, a curved condition: and a growing together.

ANCYLOBLEPHARON, (*βλεφαρον*, 'eyelid,') Ankyloblepharon.

ANCYLOCHEILIA, Ankylocheilia.

ANCYLOCOLPUS, (*κολπος*, 'vagina,') Colpatresia.

ANCYLOCORE, Ankylocore.

ANCYLODERE, (*ιδερη*, 'neck,') Torticollis.

ANCYLODERIS, Torticollis.

ANCYLODONTIA, Ankylodontia.

ANCYLOGLOSSIA, Ankyloglossia.

ANCYLOMELE, Ankylomele.

ANCYLOMERISMUS, Ankylomerismus.

ANCYLORRHINIA, Ankylorrhinia.

ANCYLOSIS, Ankylosis.

ANCYLOTIA, Ankylotia.

ANCYLOTOMUS, Ankylotomus.

ANCYRA, (*αγκυρα*.) Hook.

ANCYROID CAVITY, (from *ancyra*, and *ειδος*, 'shape,') Digital cavity.

ANCYROIDES PROCESSUS, Coracoid.

AND, Breath.

AN'DA. Native name of a tree of Brazil—

Anda Gome'si seu *Brasilien'sis* seu de *Pison*, *Andas'eu*, *Anda-agu*, *Joanne'sia prin'ceps*. Ord. Euphorbiaceæ. Ser. Syst. Monœcia Monadelphica. An oil—*Oil of An'da*—is obtained from the seeds by pressure, 50 to 60 drops of which act as a cathartic. The fruit is an oval nut, containing two seeds. These have the taste of the chestnut; but are strongly cathartic, and even emetic. The shell is astringent, and is used as such in diarrhoea, etc.

ANDE, Breath.

ANDELY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Andely is in France, near Gisors, and eight leagues from Rouen. The water is cold, and a weak chalybeate. It is used in chlorosis and abdominal obstructions.

ANDERSON'S PILLS, see *Pilulae Aloes et Jalapæ*.

ANDIRA IBAL, (Brazilian name,) *Geoffræa vermicifuga*—a. *Inermis*, *Geoffræa inermis*—a. *Racemosa*, *Geoffræa racemosa*—a. *Surinamensis*, *Geoffræa Surinamensis*.

ANDRACHAHARA, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

ANDRACHNE, (*ανδραχνη*.) *Arbutus unedo*, *Portulaca*.

ANDRÆDGEA, (*andro*, and *εδωα*.) *Pudibilia*.

ANDRALOGOMÈLE, (*andro*, a, priv., *λογος*, 'proportion,' and *μολον*, 'a domestic animal.') A name given by Malacarne to a monster in which he supposed the presence of the body of a man with the limbs of a brute.

ANDRANATOM'IA, *Andranot'omē*, *Androto'm'ia*, *Androt'omē*, *Anthropot'omy*, (*andro*, and *τεμνω*, 'to cut,') The anatomy of man.

ANDRIA, (*ανδρια*.) Adult age. Manhood.

ANDRIA MU'LIER, *Mulier Hermaphroditi'ca*. A female hermaphrodite.

ANDRO, (from *ανηρ*, gen. *ανδρος*, 'man,') In composition, man.

ANDROARIUM, (*andro*, and *oarium*, 'seed-vessel,') Testicle.

ANDROGEN'IA, (*ανδρογενεια*, from *andro*, and *γενεσις*, 'generation,') The procreation of males.

ANDROGYNOUS, Hermaphroditic.

ANDROG'YNUUS, (*ανδρογυνος*, from *andro*, and *γυνη*, 'a woman,') A hermaphrodite. An effeminate person.

ANDROLEPSIA, (*ανδροληψις*, from *andro*, and *λαμβάνω*, 'to lay hold of,') Conception.

ANDROMANIA, (from *andro*, and *mania*,) Nymphomania.

ANDROM'EDA ARBO'REA, (from *Andromeda*, in antiquity,) *Sorrel Tree*, *Sour Tree*, *Sour Wood*, *Elk Tree*, *Elk Wood*, *Sorrel Wood*, *Sour Leaf*, (F.) *Andromède*, *Andromédier*. A small indigenous tree; Ord. Ericaceæ, Ser. Syst. Decandria Monogynia; found in the Alleghany mountains and the hills and valleys diverging from them, as far as the southern limits of Georgia and Alabama; but seldom north of Virginia. The sour leaves are refrigerant and astringent, and have been used to make a kind of lemonade, which has been given in fevers.

ANDROMEDA MARIA'NA, *Broad-leaved Moorwort*, *Kill Lamb*, *Lamb Killer*, *Stag'gerbush*. A decoction of this American plant is said to have been successfully employed as a wash, in a disagreeable affection—not uncommon amongst the slaves in the southern parts of the United States—called the *Toe Itch*, and *Ground Itch*.

ANDROMEDA NIT'IDA, *Sour'wood*, *Sorrel tree*, indigenous; has properties similar to those of *A. arborea*.

ANDROPOGON BICORNIS, (*andro*, and *πωγων*, 'a beard,') *Juncus odoratus*—a. *Calamus aromaticus*, see *Oleum graminis Indici*—a. *Citratus*, *Juncus odoratus*—a. *Citriodorus*, *Juncus odoratus*, *Nardus Indica*.

ANDROPOGON MURICA'TUS, *A. squarrosus*, *Phalaris zizanioides*, *Agrostis verticillata*, *Anathe'rum murica'tum*, *Vetiveria odora'ta*, *Vittie vagr*, *Cuscuta*, *Khus-Khus*, (F.) *Vétiver*, *Vétivert*; Not. Ord. Gramineæ. The root of this plant, from Bombay, is aromatic and bitterish. It is used as a perfume, and to drive away insects. It is also an excitant and diaphoretic.

ANDROPOGON NARDUS, *Calamus Alexandrinus*, *Nardus Indica*—a. *Schœnanthus*, *Juncus odoratus*—a. *Squarrosus*, *A. Muricatus*.

ANDROSACE, (*andro*, and *σάκος*, 'a buckler,' from the appearance of the leaf.) *Umbilicus marinus*—a. *Matthioli*, *Umbilicus marinus*.

ANDROSÆMUM, (*andro*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') *Hypericum perforatum*.

ANDROTOMY, *Andranatomiæ*.

ANDRUM. An East India word, latinized by Kæmpfer, signifying a kind of elephantiasis of the scrotum, endemic in southern Asia.

ANÉANTISSEMENT (F.), (from *aneantir*, (a, and *neant*, 'nothing,') (L.) *annihilare*, 'to annihilate,') *Vir'ium extinc'tio*. This word is often employed hyperbolically, by patients in France, to signify excessive fatigue, debility or syncope.

ANEBIUM, *Anehusa tinctoria*.

ANEBUS, (ἀνθος, from *an*, and ἡβη, 'puberty,') Impuber.

ANECPTYETUS, (ἀνεκπυετός, from *an*, and πύω, 'I promote suppuration,') That which does not suppurate, or is not likely to suppurate.

ANEGER'TICA, (ἀνεγερω, (ava, and γερω), 'I awaken,') The art of resuscitating the apparently dead.

ANEILE'MA, gen. *Aneile'matis*, *Aneile'sis*, (ἀνιλεμα, from ἀνιλεω, (ava, and ελεω), 'I roll up,') Applied particularly to the motion of air in the intestines and the termina accompanying it.

ANEILE'SIS, (ἀνιλεσις,) *Anilema*.

ANEMIA, *Anemia*.

ANEMONE, (ἀνεμων,) *Wind Flower*: (from ἀνemos, 'the wind,' because it is said not to open its flowers until blown upon by the wind [?]).

ANÉMONE DES BOIS, *Anemone nemorosa*.

ANEMONE COLLINA, *A. Pulsatilla*—a. Grönlandica, *Coptis*—a. *Hepatica*, *Hepatica triloba*—a. *Intermedia*, *A. Pulsatilla*.

ANEMONE LUDOVICIANA, *A. patens*.

ANEMONE NEMOROSA, *Ranunculus albus* seu *nemorosus*, *Wood Anemone* or *Anem'ony*, (F.) *Anémone des bois*. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. The herb and flowers are poisonous, acrid, and corrosive. They have been used as rubefacients.

ANEMONE PATENS, *A. Ludoviciana*, *Pulsatilla patens*; indigenous: from Illinois and Wisconsin to the Rocky Mountains, is supposed to possess similar properties.

ANEMONE PRATEN'SIS, *A. Sylvestris*, *Pulsatilla nigricans* seu *praten'sis*. This plant has similar properties with the last. It is also called *Mead'ow Anem'ony*, (F.) *Pulsatille noire*. P. des prés.

ANEMONE PULSATIL'LA, *A. Colli'na* seu *Intermedia* seu *Praten'sis* seu *Ru'bra*, *Pulsatilla vulgaris*, *Her'ba ven'tia*, *Pass'que flower*, (F.) *Coquelourde*, *Pass'e-fleur*, possesses like properties.

ANEMONE RUBRA, *A. Praten'sis*—a. *Rue-leaved*, *Thalictrum anemonoides*—a. *Sylvestris*, *A. Praten'sis*.

ANEMONY, *Anemone hepatica*—a. *Meadow*, *Anemone pratensis*—a. *Wood*, *Anemone nemorosa*. ANEMOS, (ἀνemos,) *Wind*.

ANENCEPHALIA, see *Anencephalus*.

ANENCEPHALOHÆMIA, (αν, γκεφαλος, 'encephalon,' and ἡμα, 'blood,') Defect of blood in the brain. *Syncope*.

ANENCEPHALONEURIA, *Anencephaloner'via*, (αν, γκεφαλος, 'encephalon,' and νευρον, 'nerve,') Want of nervous action in the encephalon.

ANENCEPHALOTROPH'IA, (αν, γκεφαλος, 'the encephalon,' and τροφη, 'nourishment,') Atrophy of the encephalon.

ANENCEPH'ALUS, (αν, and γκεφαλος, 'brain,') A monster devoid of brain. The condition has been called *Anencepha'lia*. Also, one that has a part only of the brain;—*Paraceph'alus*. A weak, silly person.

ANENERGESIA, (ἀνεργησια, from *an*, εν, 'in,' and εργος, 'work,') *Debility*. ANENERGIA, *Debility*.

ANENTÉRONERVIE SATURNINE, (αν, εντερον, 'intestine,' and νευρον, 'nerve,') see *Palsy*, *lead*.

ANEPISCHESIS, (αν, and epischesis,) *Incontinencia*.

ANEPITHYM'IA, (αν, and επιθυμια, 'desire,') Many nosologists have used this word for a loss of the appetites, as of those of hunger, thirst, venery, &c.

ANEPITHYMIA CHLOROSIS, *Chlorosis*.

ANER, (ανη, gen. ανηρος,) A man.

ANERETHIS'IA, *Inirritabil'itas*, (αν, and αρεθισις, 'irritability,') Defect of irritability.

ANERVISMIE, (α, and nervus, 'a nerve,') *Paralysis*.

ANERYTHROP'SIA, (αν, ερυθρος, 'red,' and οψις, 'vision,') Defective vision, which consists in an incapability of distinguishing red.

ANESIS, (ανεσις, from ἀνιμι, 'to relax, remit,') *Remission*.

ANESON, (ανισον,) *Anethum*.

ANESTHÉSIE, *Anæsthesia*.

ANESTHÉSIE EXTATIQUE. The aggregate of phenomena of impaired feeling produced especially by the manipulations of the animal magnetizer.

ANESTHÉSIER, see *Anæsthetization*.

ANESTHÉSIQUE, *Anæsthetic*.

ANESTHETIC, *Anæsthetic*.

ANESTHETIZATION, *Anæsthetization*.

ANESTHETIZE, see *Anæsthetization*.

ANESUM, *Pimpinella anisum*.

ANET, *Anethum*.

ANETH, *Anethum graveolens*.

ANETHUM, (ανηθον, from *ano*, and *θω*, 'to run,' from its quick growth, [?]) *An'e'son*, *An'e'ton*, *An'e'thum* *Fœnic'ulum*, seu *Seg'ctum* seu *Piperi'tum*, *Fœnic'ulum*, *F. Dul'cè* seu *Officinale* seu *vulga'rè*, *Ligu'sticum fœnic'ulum*, *Fœnic'ulum*, *Mar'athrum*, *Fœn'el* or *Fine'kle*, *An'et*, *Sweet Fœn'el*, (Prov.) *Spin'gel*, (F.) *Fenouil* ou *Anis doux*. Ord. *Umbellifera*. *Sex. Syst.* *Pentandria Digynia*. The fruit, *Fœnic'ulum* (Ph. U. S.), has an aromatic odour, and warm, sweetish taste. It is carminative. The oil—*Oleum Fœnic'uli*, oil of *Fennel*—is official in the Ph. U. S. The root is said to be pectoral and diuretic.

ANETHUM FœNICULUM, *Anethum*.

ANETHUM GRAVE'OLENS, *An'e'thum*, *A. hortens'ed*, *Pastinaca An'e'thum* seu *Grave'olens*, *Fer'ula Grave'olens*, *Dill*, (F.) *Aneth*, *Fenouil piquet*. A native of the south of Europe. The seeds are stimulant and carminative. A distilled water—*A'qua ane'thi*, *Dill water*—was official in the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias. Dose, gr. xv to ʒi.

O'leum *An'e'thi*, *Oil of Dill*, (F.) *Huile d'Aneth*, possesses the carminative properties of the plant.

ANETHUM PASTINACA, *Pastinaca Sativa*—a. *Piperitum*, *Anethum*—a. *Segetum*, *Anethum*.

ANETICUS, (see *Anesis*,) *Anodyne*.

ANETON, (ανητον,) *Anethum*.

ANETUS, (ανητος,) *Intermittent fever*—a. *Quartanus*, *Quartan*—a. *Quotidianus*, *Quotidian*—a. *Tertianus*, *Tertian fever*.

ANEURAL'GICON, (α, νευρον, 'nerve,' and αλγος, 'pain,') A name given by Dr. C. T. Downing to an instrument used by him to allay pain in nerves. It is a kind of fumigating apparatus, in which dried narcotic and other herbs are burnt, the heated vapour being directed to any part of the body.

ANEURIA, (α, and νευρον, 'a nerve,') *Paralysis*.

ANEURISM, *An'eury'ma*, *Aneurys'ma*, *Aneurys'mus*, *Aneuris'ma*, *Ced'ma*, (ανεuryema, from ανεuryein, (ava, and ευρυειν,) 'to dilate or distend,') *Dilatatio Arteriarum*, *Ecta'sia*, *Exangi'a aneuris'ma*, *Arterieurys'ma*, *Artereurys'ma*, *Hæmatocèle arterio'sa*, *Abces'sus spirituosus*, *Arteriectasis*, (F.) *Anévrisme*, *Aneurisme*. Properly, *Aneurism* signifies a tumour, produced by the dilatation of an artery; but it has been extended to lesions of arteries, as well as to dilatations of the heart.

There are various kinds of aneurism. The following are the chief:

I. When the blood, which forms the tumour, is enclosed within the dilated coats of the artery. This is the true *Aneurism*, *Aneurys'ma ve'rūm*, *Her'nia Arteriarum*, (F.) *Anévrisme vrai*.

II. When the blood has escaped from the opened artery, it is called *spurious* or *false An'eurism*, *Aneuris'ma spu'rium*, *Ruptura Arte'ris*, *Arteriorrhex'is*, *Arteriodial'ysis*, *Echymo'ma arterio'rūm*, (F.) *Anévrisme faux*. The latter is divided into

three varieties. 1. *Diffused False Aneurism*, (F.) *Anevrisme faux, primitif, diffus, non circonscrit* ou *par infiltration*, which occurs immediately after the division or rupture of an artery, and consists of an extravasation of blood into the areolar texture of the part. 2. *Circumscribed False Aneurism*, (F.) *Anévrisme faux consécutif, circonscrit* ou *par épanchement, enkysté* ou *saciforme, tumeur hémorrhagiale circonscrite*, in which the blood issues from the vessel some time after the receipt of the wound, and forms itself a sac in the neighbouring areolar tissue. 3. *Aneurism by Anastomosis*, *Varicose* or *Cirroid Aneurism*, *Phlebotriodialysis*, *Aneurysma venoso-arteriosum*, *A. varicosum*, (F.) *Anévrisme par anastomose* ou *variqueux*, *A. par érosion*, *A. de Pott*, *A. des plus petites artères*, which arises from the simultaneous wounding of an artery and a vein;—the arterial blood passing into the vein, and producing a varicose state of it.

III. *Mixed Aneurism*, (F.) *Anévrisme mixte*, is that which arises from the dilatation of one or two of the coats, with division or rupture of the other. Some authors have made two varieties of this:—1. *Mixed external Aneurism*, where the internal and middle coats are ruptured, and the areolar is dilated. 2. *Mixed internal Aneurism*, in which the internal coat is dilated, and protrudes, like a hernial sac, through the ruptured middle and outer coats. This variety has been called *Aneurysma Herniam Arteris sistens*.

Aneurisms have been termed *traumatic* or *exogenous*, and *spontaneous*, according as they may have been caused by a wound, or have originated spontaneously. The latter, when originating from lesions of the inner coats of arteries, have been termed *endogenous*. They have also been divided into *internal* and *external*.

The *internal aneurisms* are situate in the great splanchnic cavities, and occur in the heart and great vessels of the chest, abdomen, &c. Their diagnosis is difficult, and they are often inaccessible to surgical treatment.

The *external aneurisms* are situate at the exterior of the head, neck, and limbs, and are distinctly pulsatory.

Aneurisms, especially the internal, may be combated by a debilitating treatment, on the plan of Valsalva, which consists in repeated blood-letting, with food enough merely to support life. In external aneurism, the artery can be obliterated. This is usually done by applying a ligature above the aneurismal tumour.

ANEURISM BY ANASTOMOSIS, see Aneurism—*a. Brador's* operation for, see Brador—*a. Cirroid*, see Aneurism.

ANEURISM, DISSECTING, is one in which, owing to rupture of the inner and middle coats of an artery, the blood makes itself a channel between these coats and the outer coat.

In many cases, the lesion appears to consist in a separation of the laminae of the middle coat, between which the blood forms itself a channel.

ANEURISM, ENDOGENOUS, see Aneurism, and *Endogenous*—*a. Exogenous*, see Aneurism, and *Exogenous*—*a. External*, see Aneurism—*a. False*, see Aneurism—*a. False*, circumscribed, see Aneurism—*a. False*, diffused, see Aneurism.

ANEURISM OF THE HEART, *Cardionchus*, *Cardiuryuma*, *Cardianeurysma*, (F.) *Anévrisme du cœur*, has been divided into *active* and *passive*. The former can scarcely be esteemed aneurisms, as they most commonly consist of increased thickness of the parietes of the heart, which diminishes its cavity instead of increasing it. The term *Hypertrophy of the heart* better indicates their character. *Passive aneurism*, *Cardiectasis*, on the contrary, is attended with extenuation of the parietes of the organ, and enlargement of the cavities. The physical signs of dilatation of the heart are

the following:—The action of the heart is not visible, and no impulse is conveyed to the hand. On percussion, there is a loss of resonance over a larger surface than usual, but the dulness is much less intense than that which accompanies hypertrophy. On auscultation, the action of the heart is only slightly felt, and communicates at once the impression of its diminished power. The impulse is feebler than usual. Both sounds are widely transmitted over the thorax, and are not much fainter at a distance from their point of origin.

Partial or true aneurism of the Heart—*Cardiectasis partialis*, *Aneurysma consecutum cordis*—is sometimes seen; rarely, however.

The name *Aneurism of the Valves of the Heart* has been given to pouch-like projections of the valves into the auricles.

ANEURISM INTERNAL, see Aneurism—*a. Mixed*, see Aneurism—*a. Mixed*, external, see Aneurism—*a. Mixed*, internal, see Aneurism—*a. Spontaneous*, see Aneurism—*a. Spurious*, see Aneurism—*a. Traumatic*, see Aneurism—*a. True*, see Aneurism—*a. Valsalva's* method of treating, see Aneurism—*a. Varicose*, see Aneurism.

ANEURISMA, gen. *Aneurism'atis*, Aneurism.

ANEURISMAL, *Aneurysmal*, *Aneurismal'ic*, *Aneurysmat'icus*, *Aneurisma'lis*, (F.) *Anérysmaal*, *Anérysma'lique*. That which belongs to Aneurism.

ANEURISMAL SAC or *CYST*, (F.) *Sac* ou *Kyste anérysmaal*, is a sort of pouch, formed by the dilatation of the coats of an artery, in which the blood, forming the aneurismal tumour, is contained.

ANEURISMATIC, *Aneurismal*.

ANEURYSM, Aneurism.

ANEURYSMA, gen. *Aneurysm'atis*, (ανευρύσμα.)

Aneurism—*a. Cordis activum*, Heart, hypertrophy of the—*a. Herniam arteriæ sistens*, see Aneurism—*a. Spurious*, see Aneurism—*a. Varicosum*, see Aneurism—*a. Venoso-arteriosum*, see Aneurism—*a. Verum*, see Aneurism.

ANEURYSME, Aneurism.

ANEURYSMUS, Aneurism, Dilatation.

ANÉVRIA, (α, and νῆρον, 'a nerve,') Paralysis.

ANÉVRYSMAL, Aneurismal.

ANÉVRYSMATIQUE, Aneurismal.

ANÉVRYSME, Aneurism—*a. de l'Aorte*, Aorteurysma—*a. de Pott*, see Aneurism—*a. des plus petites artères*, see Aneurism—*a. Circonscrit*, see Aneurism—*a. Diffus*, see Aneurism—*a. Enkysté*, see Aneurism—*a. Faux*, see Aneurism—*a. Faux consécutif*, see Aneurism—*a. Mixte*, see Aneurism—*a. par Anastomose*, see Aneurism—*a. par Épanchement*, see Aneurism—*a. par Érosion*, see Aneurism—*a. par Infiltration*, see Aneurism—*a. Primitif*, see Aneurism—*a. Saciforme*, see Aneurism—*a. Variqueux*, see Aneurism—*a. Vrai*, see Aneurism.

ANEYS, see Pimpinella anisum.

ANFION, Maslach.

ANFRACTUOSITÉS, Anfractuosités—*a. Cérébrales*, Anfractuosités, cerebral—*a. Ethmoïdales*, see Anfractuosity.

ANFRACTUOSITY, *Anfractus*, *Sul'cus*, (an, 'around,' and *frangere*, *fractus*, 'to break,') (F.) *Anfractuosité*. A groove or furrow. Used in anatomy to signify sinuous depressions or sulci, of greater or less depth, like those which separate the convolutions of the brain from each other. These

ANFRACTUOSITIES, CEREBRAL, *Anfractus Cerebri*, (F.) *Anfractuosités Cérébrales*, are always narrow, and deeper at the upper surface of the brain than at its base; and are lined by a prolongation of the pia mater.

The Ethmoid Cells are, sometimes, called *Anfractuosités ethmoïdales*.

ANFRACTUS, Anfractuosity—*a. Cerebri*, Anfractuosités, (cerebral.)

ANGECTASIA, Angiectasia.

ANGEIA. (pl. of *Angion*.) see *Angion*—a. Pneumatica, see *Artery*.

ANGELIAL. (from *angelion*.) Vascular.

ANGIECTASIA. Angiectasis.

ANGIECTASIS. Angiectasis.

ANGIECTOMA. Angiectasis.

ANGIEOCARDITIS. Angiocarditis.

ANGIEOG'ENY, *Angiogen'ia*, *Angiog'eny* *Angiogen'ia*, (*angion*, and *γενναι*, 'I generate.') Formation or generation of vessels.

ANGIEOG'RAPHY, *Angiog'raphy*, *Angiograph'ia*, (*angion*, and *γραφειν*, 'a description.') A description of the vessel.

ANGIEOHYDROG'RAPHY, *Angiohydrog'raphy*, *Angiohydrog'raphia*, *Hydrangiograph'ia*, (*angion*, 'water,' and *γραφειν*, 'I describe.') A description of the lymphatics.

ANGIEOHYDROTOMY, *Angiohydrot'omy*, *Angiohydrotom'ia*, *Hydrangiutom'ia*, (*angion*, 'water,' and *τομειν*, 'to cut.') Dissection of the lymphatics.

ANGIOLEUCITIS, *Angioleucit'is*, (*angion*, λευκος, 'white,' and *ιτις*.) *Angiolymphit'is*, *Lymphangit'is*, *Lymphangit'is*, *Lymphangiit'is*, *Hydrangiit'is*, *Lymphit'is*, *Lymphatit'is*, *Inflammat'io rursorum lymphaticorum*, (F.) *Inflammation des vaisseaux lymphatiques ou des tumeurs blanches*. Inflammation of the lymphatics. Lymphatic or serofulous inflammation.

ANGIOLOGY, *Angiol'ogy*, *Angiolog'ia*, (*angion*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') A treatise on the vessels. The anatomy of the vessels. It includes *Arteriolog'ia*, *Phlebolog'ia*, and *Angiohydrot'ogy*.

ANGIOMALACIA, *Angiomala'cia*, (from *angion*, and *μαλακεια*, 'softening.') Mollescence or softening of vessels.

ANGIOMYCES, (*angion*, and *μυκη*, 'a fungus.') Hematomides fungus.

ANGION, (*αγγειον*, pl. *αγγεια*.) Vessel.

ANGIONOSUS, (*νοσος*, 'disease,') *Angiopathia*.

ANGIONOSUS. Angiopathia.

ANGIOPATHY, *Angiopath'ia*, *Angiopath'ia*, (*angion'ous*, *Angion'ous*, *Angio'ous*, *Angio'ous*, (*angion*, and *παθος*, 'a disease.') Disease of the vessels.

ANGIOPLANIA, *Angioplania*, (*angion*, 'a vessel,' and *πλανη*, 'error.') Anomaly in the structure and distribution of vessels.

ANGIOPLEROSIS, (*angion*, and *πληρω*, 'I fill up.') Plethora.

ANGIOPYRA, (*angion*, and *πυρ*, 'fire, fever.') Synocha.

ANGIORRHAGIA, (*angion*, and *ρην*, 'rupture.') Hemorrhagia activa.

ANGIORRHŒA, *Angiorrhœ'a*, (F.) *Angiorrhœ*, (*angion*, and *ρην*, 'I flow.') Passive hemorrhage.

ANGIOSIS, Angiosis.

ANGIOSTENOSIS, (*angion*, and *στενω*, 'I constrict.') Constriction of vessels.

ANGIOSTENOSIS, (*angion*, and *στενω*, 'narrow.') Narrowness of vessels.

ANGIOSTEOSIS, *Angiosteo'sis*, (*angion*, and *στενω*, 'ossification.') Ossification of vessels.

ANGIOSTROPHE, (*angion*, and *στρεφειν*, 'to turn, to twist.') See *Torsion*.

ANGIOTELECTASIA. (*angion*, τελος, 'end,' and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation.') Telangiectasia.

ANGIOTOMY, *Angiot'omy*, *Angiotom'ia*, (*angion*, and *τομειν*, 'to cut.') Dissection of vessels.

ANGI'TIS, *Angit'is*, *Angiot'is*, *Inflammat'io rursorum*, (F.) *Angit'is*, (*angion* and *ιτις*.) Inflammation of vessels in general.

ANGEL-BREAD. A kind of purgative cake, formerly made of spurge, ginger, flour and oatmeal.

ANGEL WATER. A fashionable cosmetic in

the 17th century. It is said to have been prepared by simmering together *orange-flower water*, *benzoia*, *storax*, *cinnamon*, *cloves*, and *calamus aromaticus*; adding, also, *musk*. The supernatant fluid was the angel water. Perfumed cakes were made of the dregs, and 'sweet bags' to lay among clothes.

ANGELIC ROOT, *Angelica lucida*.

ANGELICA, *Angel'ica*, *Archangel'ica* seu *Hisp'na* seu *Sati'va*, *Archangel'ica officinal'is*, *Gar'den Angel'ica*, (F.) *Angélique*, *Racine de Saint Esprit*. (So called from its supposed angelic virtues.) *Ord.* Umbelliferae. *Ser. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. Native of Lapland. The root—*Angelica*, (Ph. U. S.)—stalk, leaves, and seed, are aromatic and carminative. A sweetmeat is made of the root, which is agreeable.

ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA, *Angelica*.

ANGELICA ATROPURPUREA, *Angel'ica* (Ph. U. S.), *Musterwort*. An indigenous species, growing over the whole United States, and admitted into the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States. Virtues, same as those of the *Angelica* of Europe.

ANGELICA LEVISTICUM, *Ligusticum levisticum*.

ANGELICA LUCIDA, *Angel'ic root*, *Bel'lyache root*, *Nen'do*, *White root*, an indigenous plant, the root of which is bitterish, subacid, fragrant, aromatic, stomachic, and tonic. Also, *Ligusticum actæifolium*.

ANGELICA NENDO, *Ligusticum actæifolium*.

ANGELICA OFFICINALIS, *Imperatoria*—a. *Paludapifolia*, *Ligusticum levisticum*—a. *Sativa*, *Angelica*, *A. sylvestris*.

ANGELICA SYLVESTRIS, *A. sat'ica*, *Selinum Sylvestre* seu *Angel'ica* seu *Pubescens*, *Imperatoria Sylvestris* seu *Angel'ica*, *Wild Angel'ica*, (F.) *Angélique sauvage*. Possesses similar properties to the last, but in an inferior degree. The seeds, powdered and put into the hair, are used to destroy lice. Also, *Ligusticum podagraria*.

ANGELICA TREE, *Aralia spinosa*.

ANGELINE CORTEX. The bark of a Grenada tree, (Geoffræ's *inermis* [?]), which has been recommended as anthelmintic and cathartic.

ANGÉLIQUE, *Angelica*—a. *Sauvage*, *Angelica sylvestris*.

ANGELOCACOS, *Myrobalanus*.

ANGEMPBRAXIS, *Angempbraxis*.

ANGIAIRRHAGIE, (*angion*, *ang*, 'air,' and *ρηγνυμι*, 'to break forth.') Hemoptysis.

ANGIAIRRHÉMIE, (*angion*, *ang*, 'air,' and *αιμα*, 'blood.') Hemoptysis.

ANGIAIRRHIDRIE, (*angion*, *ang*, 'air,' and *ιδρω*, 'water.') Asphyxia by submersion.

ANGIBROMELINTHIE, (*angion*, *βρωμα*, 'food,' and *ελμινθ*, 'a worm.') Worms (intestinal).

ANGICHOLOLITHE, (*angion*, *χολος*, 'bile,' and *λιθος*, 'a stone.') Calculi, biliary.

ANGIDIECTASIA, *Trichiangiectasia*.

ANGIDIOSPONGUS, (*αγγειδιον*, 'a small vessel,' and *σπογγος*, 'a fungus.') Hematomides fungus.

ANGIECTASIA VENOSA, *Varix*.

ANGIECTASIS, *Angiecta'sia*, *Angiecta'sia*, *Angiury'sma*, *Angiecto'ma*, *Angiodias'tasis*, (*angion*, and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation.') Dilatation of vessels. See *Telangiectasia*.

ANGIEOTOMIA, (*angion*, *εκ*, 'out of,' and *τομος*, 'a place.') A condition in which the vessels are out of their natural situation.

ANGIEMPHRAXIS, *Angemphrax'is*, (*angion*, and *μφοραξις*, 'obstruction.') Obstruction of vessels.

ANGIEURYSMA. gen. *Angiury'smat'is*, (*angion*, and *εκτασις*, 'to dilate.') Angiectasis.

ANGIITE, Angitis, Inflammation.

ANGIITIS, (*angion*, and *ιτις*.) Angitis.

ANGINA, *Fe'bris Angino'sa*, *Isthm'itis*, *Quin'ry*

or *Sorethroat*; (*angere*, 'to choke.') Inflammation of the supra-diaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal, and of the air passages. The Latin writers applied the term to every disease in which deglutition or respiration, separately or united, was affected, provided that such affection was above the stomach and lungs. Boerhaave speaks of the angina of the moribund, which is nothing more than the dysphagia or difficult deglutition preceding death. See *Cynanche*.

ANGINA APHTHOSA, *Aphthæ*—*a. Aquosa*, *Edema* of the glottis—*a. Bronchialis*, *Bronchitis*—*a. Canina*, *Cynanche trachealis*—*a. Cordis*, *Angina pectoris*—*a. cum Tumore*, *Cynanche tonsillaris*—*a. Epidemica*, *Cynanche maligna*—*a. Epiglottidea*, *Epiglottitis*—*a. Erysipelatosa*, *Erythræ*—*a. Exsudatoria*, *Cynanche trachealis*—*a. Externa*, *Cynanche parotidea*—*a. Faucium*, *Isthmitis*—*a. Faucium exsudativa*, *Pharyngitis*, *diphtheritic*—*a. Faucium Maligna*, *Cynanche maligna*—*a. Folliculosa* of the pharynx, *Pharyngitis*, *follicular*—*a. Gangrenosa*, *Cynanche maligna*—*a. Glandulosa*, *Pharyngitis*, *follicular*—*a. Hogskin*, *Pharyngitis*, *diphtheritic*—*a. Humida*, *Cynanche trachealis*—*a. Inflammatoria*, *Cynanche*, *Cynanche trachealis*—*a. Laryngea*, *Laryngitis*—*a. Laryngea* *Edematosa*, *Edema* of the glottis—*a. Lingualis*, *Glossitis*—*a. Maligna*, *Angina pellicularis*, *Cynanche maligna*, *Pharyngitis*, *diphtheritic*—*a. Maxillaris*, *Cynanche parotidea*—*a. Membranacea*, *Cynanche trachealis*—*a. Mitis*, *Isthmitis*.

ANGINA NASALIS, *Nasitis postica*. An inflammation of the posterior portion of the Schneiderian membrane lining the nose. Also, *Coryza*.

ANGINA EDEMATO'SA, (F.) *Angine œdémateuse*, *Edème de la Glotte*. An edematous swelling of the glottis, the effect of chronic *cynanche laryngea*. See *Edema* of the Glottis.

ANGINA PALATINA, *Hyperœtitis*—*a. Paralytica*, *Pharyngoplegia*—*a. Parotidea Externa*, *Cynanche parotidea*.

ANGINA PECTORIS, *A. cordis*, *Sternalgia*, *Asth'ma spastico-irritativum inconstans*, *Asth'ma diaphragmaticum*, *Arthritis diaphragmatica*, *Orthopnea cordis*, *Sternodyn'ia syncop'tica et palpitans*, *S. syncop'tica*, *Cardiogn'ius cordis sinistri*, *Asthen'ia pectoralis*, *An'gor pectoris*, *Stenocard'ia*, *Diaphragmatic gout*, *Asth'ma convulsivum*, *Asth'ma arthriticum*, *Cardioneuralgia*, *Neuralgia brachiothoracica*, *Hyperæsthesia plexus cordis*, *A. dolorificum*, *Syn'copè anginosæ seu an'gens*, *Cardiod'ynè spasmodica intermittens*, *Pnigophob'ia*, *Præcord'ia*, *Susp'rium cordis acutum*, *Pneumonal'gia*, *Suff'ocative Breast pang*, (F.) *Angine de Poitrine*, *Névrose du Cœur*. A disease, the precise pathology of which is not known. The principal symptoms are, violent pain about the sternum, extending towards the arms, anxiety, dyspnoea, and sense of suffocation. It is an affection of great danger, and is often connected with ossification, or other morbid condition of the heart. It appears to be neuropathic, and has been termed *Neuralgia of the Heart*. Some, however, employ this last term for an acutely painful intermittent affection of the heart, which seems to differ from *angina pectoris* more in regard to the small number of parts which are drawn into morbid consent with the affected cardiac nerves, than in regard either to its nature or appropriate treatment. The most powerful stimulating and narcotic antispasmodics are required during the paroxysm.

ANGINA PELLICULARIS, *Pharyngitis*, *diphtheritic*—*a. Perniciosa*, *Cynanche trachealis*—*a. Pestilentialis*, *Pharyngitis*, *diphtheritic*—*a. Membranacea*, *Cynanche trachealis*—*a. Polyposa*, *Cynanche trachealis*—*a. Pseudo-membranosa*, *Pharyngitis*, *diphtheritic*—*a. Pulposa*, *Cynanche trachealis*—*a. Sanguinea*, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

ANGINA SICCA, (F.) *Angine Sèche*, is a chronic

inflammation of the pharynx, with a distressing sense of dryness and heat, in chronic diseases of the stomach and lungs. See *Pædanchone*.

ANGINA SIMPLEX, *Isthmitis*.

ANGINA SQUIRRO'SA, (F.) *Angine squirreuse*, consists in difficulty of deglutition, caused by scirrhus disorganization of the pharynx or œsophagus, or by enlarged tonsils.

ANGINA STRANGULATORIA, *Cynanche trachealis*—*a. Strepitosa*, *Cynanche trachealis*—*a. Suffocatoria*, *Cynanche trachealis*—*a. Synochalis*, *Cynanche tonsillaris*—*a. Thyreoidea*, *Thyreoiditis*—*a. Tonsillaris*, *Cynanche tonsillaris*—*a. Trachealis*, *Cynanche trachealis*—*a. Ulcerosa*, *Cynanche maligna*—*a. Uvularis*, *Staphyloedema*, *Uvulitis*—*a. Vera et Legitima*, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

ANGINE, *Angina*—*a. Couenneuse*, *Pharyngitis*, *diphtheritic*—*a. Diphthéritique*, *Pharyngitis*, *diphtheritic*—*a. Gutturale*, *Cynanche tonsillaris*—*a. Gutturale couenneuse*, *Pharyngitis*, *diphtheritic*—*a. Laryngée*, *Laryngitis*—*a. Laryngée et trachéale*, *Cynanche trachealis*—*a. Laryngée œdémateuse*, *Edema* of the glottis—*a. Œsophagienne*, *Œsophagitis*—*a. Pharyngée*, *Cynanche parotidea*—*a. Plastique*, *Pharyngitis*, *diphtheritic*—*a. de Poitrine*, *Angina pectoris*—*a. Pseudomembraneuse*, *Pharyngitis*, *diphtheritic*—*a. Sèche*, *Angina sicca*—*a. Simple*, *Isthmitis*—*a. Squirreuse*, *Angina Squirrosa*—*a. Tonsillaire*, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

ANGINEUX, *Anginosæ*.

ANGINOSE, *Ang'inosus*, *Angino'sus*, (F.) *Angineux*. Relating or appertaining to angina; as *Scarlatina angino'sa*.

ANGIOCARDITIS, *Angiocarditis*, (*angeion*, and *carditis*.) Inflammation of the heart and great vessels.

ANGIODIASTASIS, (*angeion*, and *diastasis*, 'separation.') *Angiectasis*.

ANGIOGENY, *Angiogeny*.

ANGIOGRAPHY, *Angiography*.

ANGIOHÉMIE, (*angeion*, and *haima*, 'blood.') *Hyperæmia*.

ANGIOHYDROGRAPHY, *Angiohydrography*.

ANGIOHYDROTOMY, *Angiohydrotomy*.

ANGIOITIS, *Angieitis*.

ANGIOLEUCITIS, *Angioleucitis*.

ANGIOLOGY, *Angiology*.

ANGIOLYMPHITIS, *Angioleucitis*.

ANGIOMALACIA, *Angiomalacia*.

ANGIOMYCES, (*angeion*, and *μυκός*, 'a fungus.') *Hæmatodes fungus*.

ANGIONOSUS, (*angeion*, and *νόσος*, 'a disease.') *Angiopathia*.

ANGIONUSUS, *Angiopathia*.

ANGIOPATHIA, *Angiopathia*.

ANGIOPLANIA, *Angioplania*.

ANGIOPLEROSIS, (*angeion*, and *πληρω*, 'I fill.') *Plethora*.

ANGIOPYRA, (*angeion*, and *πυρ*, 'fire, fever.') *Synocha*.

ANGIORRHAGIA, (*angeion*, and *ῥαγή*, 'rupture.') *Hæmorrhagia activa*.

ANGIORRHEA, *Angiorrhæa*.

ANGIOSIS, *Angiopathia*.

ANGIOSTEGNOSIS, (*στεγνωσις*, 'constriction.') *Angiostegnosis*.

ANGIOSTENOSIS, (*στενωσις*, 'contraction.') *Angiostenosis*.

ANGIOSTOSIS, *Angiostosis*.

ANGIOSTROPHE, (*στροφῆς*, 'I turn.') See *Torsion*.

ANGIOTELECTASIA, (*angeion*, *τελος*, 'end,' and *εκτασις*, 'extension, dilatation.') *Telangiectasia*.

ANGIOTENIC, *Angioten'ic*, *Angioten'icus* seu *Angioten'icus*, (*angeion*, and *τείνειν*, 'to stretch.') An epithet given to inflammatory fever, owing to its action seeming to be chiefly exerted on the vascular system.

ANGIOTOMY, Angiotomy.

ANGLE, *An'gulus*, (*αγκυλος*, 'a hook.') The space between two lines which meet in a point.

ANGLE, FA'CIAL, pointed out by Camper, is formed by the union of two lines, one of which is drawn from the most prominent part of the forehead to the alveolar edge of the upper jaw, opposite the incisor teeth—the *facial line*—and the other from the meatus auditorius externus to the same point of the jaw. According to the size of the angle it has been attempted to appreciate the respective proportions of the cranium and face, and, to a certain extent, the degree of intelligence of individuals and of animals. In the white varieties of the species, this angle is generally 80°; in the negro not more than 70°, and sometimes only 65°. As we descend the scale of animals, the angle becomes less and less; until, in fishes, it nearly or entirely disappears. Animals which have the snout long, and facial angle small, such as the snipe, crane, stork, &c., are proverbially foolish, at least they are so esteemed; whilst intelligence is ascribed to those in which the angle is more largely developed, as in the elephant and the owl. In these last animals, however, the large facial angle is caused by the size of the frontal sinuses:—so that this mode of appreciating the size of the brain is very inexact, and cannot be depended upon.

The following is a table of the angle in man and certain animals:

Man.....	from 65° to 85° and more.
Sapajou.....	65
Orang-Utang.....	56 to 58
Guenon.....	57
Mandrill.....	30 to 42
Coati.....	28
Pole-Cat.....	31
Pug-Dog.....	35
Mastiff.....	41
Hare.....	30
Ram.....	30
Horse.....	23

ANGLE, OCCIP'ITAL, OF DAUBENTON, is formed by a line drawn from the posterior margin of the foramen magnum to the inferior margin of the orbit, and another drawn from the top of the head to the space between the occipital condyles. In man, these condyles, as well as the foramen magnum, are so situate, that a line drawn perpendicular to them would be a continuation of the spine; but in animals they are placed more or less obliquely; and the perpendicular is necessarily thrown farther forward, and the angle rendered more acute.

ANGLE, OR'IC, (F.) *Angle optique ou visuel*, is the angle formed by two lines, which shave the extremities of an object, and meet at the centre of the pupil.

ANGLE, VISUEL, Angle, optic.

ANGNAIL, Hangnail.

ANGOISSE, Angor.

ANGO'LAM. A very tall Malabar tree, which possesses vermifuge properties.

AN'GONE, properly *An'chonē*, (*αγχωνη*, from *αγχω*, 'I choke.') *Anad'romē*, *Hysterapopnir'ia*, *Hysteropnir*, *Præfoca'tio Fau'cium* seu *Uteri'na* seu *Matri'cia*, *Strangula'tio* seu *Præfoca'tio uteri'na*, *Suffoca'tio uteri'na* seu *hyster'ica*, *Glo'bus* seu *Glo'bulus* seu *No'dus hyster'icus*, *Orthopnæ'a hyster'ica*, *Dyspha'gia globo'sa* seu *hyster'ica*, *Nervous Quin'sy*. A feeling of strangulation, with dread of suffocation. It is common in hysterical females, and is accompanied with a sensation as if a ball arose from the abdomen to the throat.

AN'GOR, gen. *Ango'ris*, *An'guish*, (F.) *Angoisse*. Extreme anxiety, accompanied with painful constriction at the epigastrium, and often with palpitation and oppression. It is frequently an unfavourable symptom.

ANGOR, Agony, Orthopnæa—a. Fau'cium, Isthmitis—a. Pectoris, Angina pectoris.

ANGOS, (*αγγος*,) Uterus, Vessel.

ANGOSTURE VRAIE, ('true angustura,') *Cusparia febrifuga*.

ANGOURION, (*αγγουριον*, from *αγγος*, 'a hollow vessel,') *Cucumis sativus*.

ANGRY, see Inflamed.

ANGUI'NUM, (*anguis*, 'a snake,') A snake's egg. Supernatural powers were ascribed to it by the ancient Britons.

ANGUIS, Serpent.

ANGUISII, Angor.

ANGUISH, Fe'BRILE, *Angor Febrilis*. The combination of weariness, pain, anxiety, and weakness affecting the head and neck, which is so generally observed at the commencement of fever.

ANGULAIRE, Angular—a. *de l'Omoplate*, Levator scapulæ.

AN'GULAR, *Angula'ris*, (from *angulus*, 'an angle,') (F.) *Angulaire*. That which relates to an angle.

ANGULAR AR'TERY AND VEIN. A name given, 1. to the termination of the facial artery and vein, because they pass by the greater angle of the eye; and, 2. to the facial artery and vein themselves, because they pass under the angle of the jaw. See Facial.

ANGULAR NERVE is a filament furnished by the inferior maxillary, which passes near the greater angle of the eye.

ANGULAR PROC'ESSES of the frontal bone are seated near the angles of the eyes. See Orbital.

ANGULARIS, Levator scapulæ.

ANGULI-SCAPULO-HUMÉRAL, Teres major.

ANGULUS COSTÆ, see Costa—a. Ocularis, Canthus.

ANGURIA, (*αγγουριον*, from *αγγος*, 'a hollow vessel,') *Cucurbita citrullus*.

ANGUSTATA, (*angustus*, 'narrow,') Aretatio—a. Cordis, Systole—a. Intestini recti vel Ani, Stricture of the rectum.

ANGUSTIA, *Angusta'tio*, *Stenochoria*. Anxiety, narrowness, strait, constriction.

ANGUSTIA ABDOMINALIS, Pelvis, (Brim)—a. Perinaelis, Pelvis, (Outlet.)

ANGUSTURA, *Cusparia febrifuga*—a. False, *Brucea antidysenterica*, and *Strychnos nux vomica*—a. Spuria, *Brucea antidysenterica*, and *Strychnos nux vomica*.

ANGUSTURE, FAUSSE, *Brucea antidysenterica*—a. *Ferrugineuse*, *Brucea antidysenterica*—a. *Vraie*, *Cusparia febrifuga*.

ANGUSTURINE, *Bruceine*.

ANHÆMATOSIA, (*an*, and *hæmatosis*,) Asphyxia, Anæmia.

ANHÆMIA, Anæmia.

ANHAPHIA, Anaphia.

ANHELAT'IO, (*anhelare*, *anhelatum*, 'to pant,') *Anhelitus*, *Aas'mus*, *Pant'ing*, *Gasp'ing*, *Anhelation*, (So.) *Hech*, *Hegh*, (Prov.) *Ginn*, *Kaw'ing*, *Pech'ing*, (F.) *Enoufflement*. Short and rapid breathing. See Dyspnœa.

Anhelatio is sometimes employed synonymously with asthma.

ANHELITUS, Anhelation, Breath.

ANHÆMATOSIE, (*an*, and *hæmatosis*,) Anæmia, Asphyxia.

ANHÉMIE, Anæmia.

ANHIS'TOUS, (*an*, and *ιστος*, 'organic texture,') *Anorgan'ic*, *Amor'phus*. The tunica decidua uteri is termed by Velpeau the *anhistous membrane*.

ANHUIBA, *Laurus sassafras*.

ANHYDRÆMIA, *Anæmyl'ria*, (*an*, *ὑδωρ*, 'water,' and *ἔμψα*, 'blood,') A condition of the blood in which there is a diminution in the quantity of the serum.

ANHYDROMYEL'IA, (*an*, *ὑδωρ*, 'water,' and

μυελος, 'marrow.') Deficiency or absence, in the spinal cavity, of the cephalo-spinal fluid.

ANICE'TON, *Anice'tum*, *Mesia'num*, (*ανισητον*, from *an*, and *νικη*, 'victory,' 'invincible.') A plaster much extolled by the ancients in cases of achores. It was formed of litharge, cerusse, thus, alum, turpentine, white pepper, and oil.

ANIDEUS, (*an*, and *ειδος*, 'shape.') *Amorphus*. A monster devoid of shape.

ANDRO'SIS, (*ανδροσις*, from *an*, *ιδρως*, 'sweat,' and *osis*.) *Sudo'ris nullitas* vel *priva'tio*. Absence of sweat. Deficiency of perspiration.

ANIL, *Indigofera anil*.

ANILEMA, (*ανιλημα*, from *ana*, and *ειλω*, 'I twist.') *Borborygmus*, *Tormina*.

ANILESIS, (*ανιλησις*.) *Borborygmus*, *Tormina*.

ANILINE, *Anili'na*. An artificial alkaloid, called after *Anil*, *Indigofera anil*, which furnishes indigo. It is an oily liquid, which distils over when finely-pulverized indigo is decomposed by a concentrated solution of potassa in a retort. It is also present in coal tar, from which it is extensively prepared to make certain dyes. The sulphate of aniline has been prescribed in many cases of nervous disorder, as in chorea. Dose, a grain three times a day.

ANILITAS, (*anus*, 'an old woman.') See *Dementia*.

AN'IMA, *An'imus*, *Mena*, *Psy'chē*. (F.) *Ame*. The mind, breath, &c., (*ανιμος*, 'wind or breath.') The principle of the intellectual and moral manifestations. Also, the principle of life,—the life of plants being termed *An'ima vegetati'va*, (F.) *Ame végétative*; that of man, *An'imu sensiti'va*, (F.) *Ame sensitive*.

The *Anima* of Stahl, *An'ima Stahlia'na*, was a fancied intelligent principle, which he supposed to preside over the phenomena of life,—like the *Archæus* of Van Helmont.

Under the term *Anima Mund'i*, the ancient philosophers meant a universal Spirit, which they supposed spread over every part of the universe.

The precise seat of the mind in the brain has given rise to many speculations. The point is unsettled.

With the ancient chemists, *Anima* meant the active principle of a drug separated by some chemical management.

ANIMA ALOES: see *Aloes Succotorina*—a. *Articulorum*, *Hermodyctylus*—a. *Hepatis*, *Ferri sulphas*—a. *Pulmonum*, *Crocus*—a. *Rhei*, *Infusum rhei*—a. *Stahlia'na*, see *Anima*—a. *Vegetativa*, *Plastic force*.

AN'IMAL, *Zo'ön*. A name given to every animated being. Most animals have the power of locomotion; some can merely execute partial movements, such as contraction and dilatation. In other respects it is often a matter of difficulty to determine what is an animal characteristic. The study of animals is called *Zoö'logy*.

AN'IMAL, *Anima'lis*, *Zoö'dex*. That which concerns, or belongs to, an animal.

ANIMAL HEAT, *Ca'lor anima'lis* seu *nati'vus*, *Cal'ium anima'lē* seu *innat'um*, *Biolych'nion*, *Flam'mula vita'lis*, *Ther'ma em'phytum*, *Ther'mum em'phytum*, *Ig'nis anima'lis* seu *natura'lis* seu *vita'lis*. (F.) *Chaleur animale*, is the caloric constantly formed by the body of a living animal, by virtue of which it preserves nearly the same temperature, whatever may be that of the medium in which it is placed. This formation seems to take place over the whole body, in the production of carbonic acid, and in other oxidizing processes, and to be connected with the changes in nutrition.

A table of the natural temperatures of many animals—that of man being 100°—is contained in the author's *Human Physiology*, vol. i., Art. *Calorification*.

ANIMAL KING'DOM, (F.) *Règne Animal*, comprises all animated beings.

ANIMAL LAY'ER, see *Tache embryonnaire*—a. *Magnetism*, see *Magnetism*, animal.

ANIMALCULA SEMINALIA, (pl. of *Animalculum*.) *Spermatozoa*—a. *Spermatica*, *Spermatozoa*.

ANIMAL'CULE, *Animal'culum*; (dim. of *animal*.) A small animal. An animal well seen only by means of the microscope.

ANIMALCULES, SEMINAL, *Spermatozoa*—a. *Spermatic*, *Spermatozoa*.

ANIMALCULISM, *Spermatism*.

ANIMAL'CULIST, *An'imalist*. One who attempts to explain different physiological or pathological phenomena by means of animalcules. One who believes that the embryo is formed from the so-called spermatic animalcules—*sperm'atist*, *sem'inist*. See *Seminist*.

ANIMAL'CULOVISM, *Animalculovism'us*, (*animalculum* and *orum*.) The doctrine, now universal, which maintains that the new being is formed by the concurrence of the spermatic animalcule or spermatozoid with the ovum.

ANIMALCULUM, *Animalcule*.

ANIMALIST, *Animalculist*.

ANIMAL'ITY, *Animal'itas*, *Zoö'm'us*, (F.) *Animalité*. The aggregate of qualities which distinguish that which is animated. That which constitutes the animal.

ANIMALIZA'TION, *Animalisa'tio*. The transformation of the nutritive parts of food into the living substance of the body to be nourished. *Assimilation*.

To **AN'IMATE**, *Anima'rē*. To give life to. The French use it in the sense of,—to excite or render active; as, *animer un vésicatoire*: to excite a blister to suppurate.

ANIMATIO, *Animation*—a. *Fœtus*, see *Quickening*.

ANIMA'TION, *Anima'tio*, *Zoö'sis*. The act of animating. The state of being enlivened.

ANIMATION, *SUSPENDED*, *Asphyxia*.

AN'IMÉ, *Gum an'imē*, *Anima'a*, *Gum'mi an'imē*, *Can'camum*, *Can'camy*. A resin obtained from the trunk of *Hymen'a cour'baril*. *Ord.* *Fabaceæ*. It has been given as a cephalic and uterine, but is not used. The plant is also called *Cour'baril*.

ANIMÉ, (F.) (from *animer*, 'to animate.') An epithet applied to the countenance, when florid, in health or disease.

ANIMELLÉ, *Parotid*.

ANIMI CASUS SUBITUS, ('sudden loss of mind.') *Syncope*—a. *Deliquium*, *Syncope*—a. *Pathemata*, *Passions*.

ANIMISM, see *Animist*.

AN'IMIST. One who, following the example of Stahl, refers all the phenomena of the animal economy to the soul, *An'imism*.

The *anima* or soul, according to Stahl, is the immediate and intelligent agent of every movement, and of every material change in the body. Stahl therefore concluded, that disease is nothing more than a disturbance or disorder in the economy, or an effort by which the soul, attentive to every morbid cause, endeavours to expel whatever may be deranging the habitual order of health.

ANIMUS, *Anima*, *Breath*.

ANIRID'IA, (*an*, and *ιρις*, gen. *ιριδος*, 'the iris.') Absence of the iris.

ANIS, *Pimpinella anisum*—a. *Aigre*, *Cuminum Cuminum*—a. *de la Chine*, *Illicium anisatum*—a. *Doux*, *Anethum*—a. *Étoile*, *Illicium anisatum*.

ANISA'TUM, (from *Anisum*.) A sort of medicated wine, formerly prepared with honey, wine of Ascalon, and aniseed.

ANISCALPTOR, (*anus*, and *sculpere*, to scratch.) *Latissimus dorsi*.

ANISCHURIA, (*an*, and *ischuria*, 'suppression of urine.') *Enuresis*.

ANISE, *Pimpinella anisum*—a. Star, *Illicium anisatum*, L. *Floridanum*—a. Tree of Florida, *Illicium Floridanum*—a. Tree, yellow-flowered, *Illicium anisatum*.

ANISEED, see *Pimpinella anisum*.

ANISI SEMINA, see *Pimpinella anisum*.

ANISO'DUS LU'RIDUS, (*ανισος*, 'unequal,' and *οδους*, 'a tooth,' from the unequal divisions of the calyx.) *Nican'dra anom'ala*, *Phy'salis stramo'nium*, *Whittle'ya stramo'nifo'lia*. A plant of Nepal, possessed of narcotic properties, and resembling belladonna and tobacco. It dilates the pupil, and is used in diseases of the eye like belladonna. It is given in alcoholic tincture (*dried leaves* 3j to alcohol f3vij). Dose, 20 drops internally in the 24 hours.

ANISOPHYLLUM IPECACUANHA, (*ανισος*, 'unequal,' and *φυλλον*, 'a leaf.') *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*.

ANISOS'THENES, *Ισσηνα'λι ροβ'ορε πολ'ενος*. That which is unequal in strength, (*αν*, *ισος*, 'equal,' and *ενος*, 'strength.') An epithet applied particularly to the muscular contractility which, in the sick, is sometimes augmented in certain muscles only,—in the flexors, for example.

ANISOT'ACHYS, (*ανισος*, 'unequal,' and *ταχυς*, 'quick.') An epithet for the pulse, when quick and unequal.

ANISUM, (*ανισον*) *Pimpinella anisum*—a. *Africanum frutescens*, *Bubon Galbanum*—a. *Fru-ticosum galbaniferum*, *Bubon Galbanum*—a. *Offi-cinale*, *Pimpinella anisum*—a. *Sinense*, *Illicium anisatum*—a. *Stellatum*, *Illicium anisatum*—a. *Vulgare*, *Pimpinella anisum*.

ANKLE, *Astragalus*, *Malleolus*.

ANKLEY, *Malleolus*.

ANKUS, *Ancus*.

ANKYLO, see *Ankylo*.

ANKYLOBLEPH'ARON, (*Ankylobleph'aron*, *Palpebra'rum coal'itus*, (*ankylo*, and *βλεφαρον*, 'eyelid.') A preternatural union between the free edges of the eyelids. Likewise called *Sym-bleph'aron*, *Symbblepharo'sis*, and *Pros'ophysis*.

Also, union between the eyelids and the globe of the eye.

ANKYLOCHEI'LIA, *Ankylochei'lia*, (F.) *Ankylochilie*, (*ankylo*, and *χειλος*, 'lip.') Accidental union of the lips.

ANKYLOCHILIE, *Ankylocheilia*.

ANKYLOCOLPUS, (*ankylo*, and *κολπος*, 'the vagina.') *Colpatresia*.

ANKYLOCORE, (*ankylo*, and *κορη*, 'the pupil.') *Coreolysis*.

ANKYLODON'TIA, (*ankylo*, and *οδους*, gen. *οδοντος*, 'a tooth.') An irregular position of the teeth in the jaws.

ANKYLOGLOS'SIA, *Ankyloglos'sia*, *Concre'tio lin'gue*, (*ankylo*, and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.') (F.) *Soubrelangue*. Impeded motion of the tongue in consequence of adhesion between its margins and the gums; or in consequence of the shortness of the frenum: the latter affection constituting *Tongue-tie*, *Otopho'nia lin'gue frana'ta*. It merely requires the frenum to be divided with a pair of scissors.

ANKYLOGLOSSOT'OMUM, (*ankyloglos'sia*, 'tongue-tie,' and *τομη*, 'incision.') An instrument used in the operation for tongue-tie.

ANKYLOME'LE, *Ankylome'le*, (*ankylo*, and *μελη*, 'a probe.') A curved probe.

ANKYLOMERIS'MUS, *Ankylomeris'mus*, (*ankylo*, and *μερος*, 'a part.') Morbid adhesion between parts.

ANKYLOPS, (*αγγχι*, 'near,' and *ωψ*, 'the eye.') *Ægilops*.

ANKYLORRHIN'IA, *Ankylo'rrhin'ia*, (*ankylo*, and *ριν*, 'the nose.') Morbid union of the parietes of the nose.

ANKYLOSED, see *Ankylosis*.

ANKYLO'SIS, *Ankylo'sis*, *Anchylo'sis*, *An'cylê*,

Stiff Joint, (*ankylo* and *osis*.) An affection, in which there is great difficulty or even impossibility of moving a diarthrodial articulation. It is so called, because the limb commonly remains in a constant state of flexion, and a joint thus affected is said to be *ankylo'sed*. Ankylosis is said to be *complete* or *true*, when there is an intimate adhesion between the synovial surfaces, with union of the articular extremities of the bones. In the *incomplete* or *false* ankylosis, there is obscure motion, but the fibrous parts around the joint are more or less stiff and thickened. In the treatment of this last state, the joint must be gently and gradually exercised; and oily, relaxing applications be assiduously employed.

ANKYLOSIS, BARTON'S OPERATION FOR, see Barton—*a. Spuria*, *Rigiditas articularum*.

ANKYLO'TIA, *Ankylo'tia*, (*ankylo*, and *ος*, gen. *ωτος*, 'the ear.') Morbid union of the parietes of the ear.

ANKYLOT'OMUS, *Ankylot'omus*, (*ankylo*, and *τομειν*, 'to cut.') Any kind of curved knife. An instrument for dividing the frenum linguae.

ANNEAU, (*annulus*, 'a ring,') Ring—*a. Cru-ral*, *Crural canal*—*a. Diaphragmatique*, *Diaphragmatic ring*—*a. Fémoral*, *Crural canal*—*a. Inguinal*, *Inguinal ring*—*a. Umbilical*, *Umbilical ring*.

ANNEXE, Accessory, Appendix.

ANNI CRITICI, *Climacterici (anni)*—*a. De-cretorii*, *Climacterici (anni)*—*a. Fatales*, *Climac-terici (anni)*—*a. Genethliaci*, *Climacterici (anni)*—*a. Gradarii*, *Climacterici (anni)*—*a. Hebdoma-diici*, *Climacterici (anni)*—*a. Heroici*, *Climacterici (anni)*—*a. Natalitii*, *Climacterici (anni)*—*a. Scala-res*, *Climacterici (anni)*—*a. Scansiles*, *Climacte-rici (anni)*.

ANNO-TIO, *Episma'tia*. Under this term some have included the preludes to an attack of intermittent fever—as yawning, stretching, somnolency, chilliness, &c.

ANNOTTO, see *Terra Orleana*.

ANNUAL DISEASES, *Mor'bi an'nui*, *M. an-niversa'rii*, (F.) *Maladies annuelles*. A name given, by some, to diseases which recur every year about the same period. *Fe'bris an'nu*, (F.) *Fèvre annuelle*, is a term used for a fancied inter-mittent of this type.

ANNUENS, *Rectus capitis internus minor*.

ANNUIT'IO, *Nod'ding*, (from *an*, and *nutus*, 'a nod.') A gesture, denoting assent in most countries. Also, the state of somnolency, when the individual is in the erect or sitting posture, with the head unsupported, in which the power of volition over the extensor muscles of the head is lost, and the head drops forward.

ANNU'LAIR, *Annula'ris*, *Anula'ris*, *Cricoi'des*, (F.) *Annulaire*, (*annulus*, 'a ring.') Any thing relating to a ring, or which has the shape or ful-fills the functions of a ring.

ANNULAR FINGER, *Ring Finger*, *Ringman*, *Dig'itus annula'ris*, *Param'eros*. The fourth finger, so called from the wedding ring being worn thereon. See *Digitus*. Of old, it was be-lieved, that there is a vein of direct communica-tion between the ring finger and the heart. Ac-cording to some of the missals, the ring must remain on this finger 'quia in illo digito est que-dam vena procedens usque ad cor.'

ANNULAR LIGAMENT, see *Ciliary ligament*.

ANNULAR LIG'AMENT, *Trans'verse lig'ament*, *Cru'cial ligament*. A strong ligamentous band, which arches across the area of the ring of the atlas, from a rough tubercle upon the inner sur-face of one articular process to a similar tubercle on the other. It serves to retain the odontoid process of the axis in connexion with the anterior arch of the atlas.

AN'XULAR LIG'AMENT OF THE RA'DIUS, is a very

strong fibro-cartilaginous band, which forms, with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the cubitus, a kind of ring, in which the head of the radius turns with facility.

AN'ULAR LIG'AMENTS OF THE CAR'PUS, *Ar-mil'lae manus membrano'ae*, are two in number.

The one, *ante'rior*, is a broad, fibrous, quadrilateral band, extending transversely before the carpus, and forming the gutter, made by the wrist, into a canal. It is attached, externally, to the trapezium and scaphoides; and internally to the os pisiforme and process of the unciforme. It keeps the tendons of the flexor muscles, median nerve, &c., applied against the carpus.

The *posterior* ligament is situate transversely behind the joint of the hand, and covers the sheaths of the tendons, which pass to the back of the hand. Its fibres are white and shining, and are attached, externally, to the inferior and outer part of the radius; internally, to the ulna and os pisiforme.

ANNULAR LIG'AMENTS OF THE TAR'SUS are two in number. The *ante'rior* is quadrilateral, and extends transversely above the instep. It is attached to the superior depression of the os calcis, and to the malleolus internus. It embraces the tendons of the extensor muscles of the toes, the *tibialis anticus* and *peroneus anticus*. The *inter'nal* is broader than the last. It descends from the malleolus internus to the posterior and inner part of the os calcis, with which it forms a kind of canal, enclosing the sheaths of the tendons of the *tibialis posticus*, *flexor longus digitorum pedis*, and *F. longus pollicis pedis*, as well as the plantar vessels and nerves.

ANNULAR VEIN, *Vena annula'ris*, is situate between the annular finger and the little finger. Aëtius recommends it to be opened in diseases of the spleen.

ANNULARIS, Cricoid: see *Digitus*—*a. Ani*, *Sphincter ani*.

ANNULI CARTILAGINEI, see *Trachea*—*a. Cartilaginosi Tracheæ*, see *Trachea*.

ANNULI FIBROARTILAGIN'EI, *Fibrocartilag'ineus* or *fascion'ed rings*. Tough tendinous tracts in the heart, two of which, anterior, are situate on the right and left of the aortal opening; and one posterior, which runs backwards from the aorta to the border of the auriculoventricular septum, where it splits into two slender crura.

ANNULI-TENDINO-PHALANGIENS, *Lumbricales manus*.

ANNULUS, see *Dactylus*, *Vulva*—*a. Abdominis*, *Inguinal ring*—*a. Albidus*, see *Ciliary ligament*—*a. Cellulosus*, *Ciliary ligament*—*a. Ciliaris*, *Ciliary ligament*—*a. Fossæ ovalis*, see *Ovalis fossa*.

AN'CLUS CONJUNCTIVÆ. A slight circular swelling, formed by the sclerotic conjunctiva at the edge of the cornea, especially in old people, which extends for a little way over the cornea, particularly at its upper margin.

AN'CLUS GANGLIFORMIS, see *Ciliary ligament*—*a. Repens*, *Herpes circinatus*—*a. Umbilicalis*, *Umbilical ring*—*a. Ventriculi*, *Pylorus*—*a. Vieus-senii*, see *Ovalis fossa*.

ANO, *avv.* A prefix denoting 'above, up.'

ANOC'AVERNEUX, (*anus*, and *cavernous* [bodies].) *Accelerator urinæ*.

ANOCHEI'LON, *Anoch'ilus*, (*ano*, and *χειλος*, 'lip.')

The upper lip. Also, one who has a large upper lip.

ANOCHEILOS'CHESIS, (*anocheilon*, 'the upper lip,' and *σχίσις*, 'a cleaving.')

Fissure of the upper lip, as in hare lip.

ANOCHILUS, *Anocheilon*.

ANOC'ELIA, (*ano*, and *κοιλία*, 'belly.')

ANOC'ELIADELPHUS, *Cœliadelphus*.

ANO'DIA, (*an*, and *ὠδή*, 'song.')

An unconnected or dissonant mode of speech.

ANOD'IC, *Anod'icus*, (*ano*, and *ὁδός*, 'a way.')

Tending upwards. An epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to an ascending course of nervous action.

ANODIN, *Anodyne*.

ANODIN'IA, (*an*, and *ὠδιν*, 'a labour pain.')

Absence of labour pains.

ANODMIA, (*an*, and *ὀδμη*, 'smell.')

ANODON'TIA, (*F.*) *Anodontic*, (*an*, and *ὀδον*, gen. *ὀδοντος*, 'a tooth.')

Absence of teeth.

ANODUS, *Edentulus*.

AN'ODYNE, (*ανωδυνος*,) *Anod'ynus*, *Antod'ynus*, *Antid'ynous* (improperly), *Paregor'icus*, *Anet'icus*, *Antal'gicus*, *Acesod'ynus*, (*F.*) *Anodin* or *Anodyne*, (*an*, and *δύνη*, 'pain.')

Anodynes are those medicines which relieve pain, or cause it to cease; as opium, belladonna, &c. They act by blunting the sensibility of the encephalon, so that it does not appreciate the morbid sensation.

ANODYNE, *HOFFMANN'S*, *Spiritus Ætheris sulphurici compositus*.

ANODYN'IA, (*ανωδυνία*,) *Indolent'ia*. Cessation or absence of pain. Vogel has given this name to a genus of diseases, characterized by a cessation of pain, and the exasperation of other symptoms; as we see in gangrene.

ANODYNUM MINERALE, *Potassæ nitras sulphatis paucillo mixtus*.

ANOE'IA, *Anoia*, (*ανοία*, from *a*, and *νοος*, 'mind.')

Delirium, imbecility. See *Dementia* and *Idiotism*.

ANOESIA, (*ανοησία*,) *Dementia*—*a. Adstricta*, *Melancholy*.

ANOIA, (*ανοία*,) *Anœa*.

ANOIAL, *Anomalous*.

ANOMA'LIA, (*an*, and *μαλος*, 'regular.')

Abnor'mity, *Abnor'mitas*, *Aliena'tio*. (*F.*) *Anomalie*, *Anomaly*, irregularity. In Pathology, anomaly means something unusual in the symptoms proper to a disease, or in the morbid appearance presented by it.

ANOMALIA NERVORUM, *Nervous diathesis*.

ANOMALIE, *Anomaly*—*a. par Cloisonnement*, see *Cloisonnement*.

ANOMALIS, *Anomalous*.

ANOMALOTROPHIES, (*an*, *μαλος*, 'regular,' and *τροφή*, 'nourishment.')

A class of diseases, which consist in modifications of the nutrition of organs.

ANOM'ALOUS, *Anom'alus*, *Anom'alis*; same

etymon as *Anomalia*. Irregular; contrary to rule. (*F.*) *Anomal*. In Medicine, a disease is called *anomalous*, in whose symptoms or progress there is something unusual. Affections are also called *anomalous*, which cannot be referred to any known species. See *Irregular*.

ANOMMATUS, (*an*, and *ομμα*, 'eye.')

Anophthalmus.

ANOMOCEPH'ALUS, (*a*, *νομος*, 'rule,' and *κεφαλή*, 'head.')

One whose head is deformed.

ANOMOSPLÉNOTOPIE, (*a*, *νομος*, 'rule,' *σπλην*, 'spleen,' and *τοπος*, 'place.')

Splænetopia.

ANOMOTOPIE, (*a*, *νομος*, 'rule,' and *τοπος*, 'place.')

Ectopia.

ANOM'PHALUS, (*an*, and *μφαλος*, 'the navel.')

One devoid of navel. Many writers have endeavoured to show that Adam and Eve must have been *ανομφαλοι*, as they could not have had umbilical vessels.

ANO'NA TRIPET'ALA. A tree of the family

Anonæ or *Anonacæ*; *Sex. Syst.* *Polyandria* *Polygynia*: from fifteen to twenty feet high, native of South America, which bears a delicious fruit called *Chirimoya*. Both the fruit and flowers emit a fine fragrance, which, when the tree is covered with blossoms, is almost overpowering.

ANOXA TRILOBA, see *Carica papaya*.

ANONIS, (*ανωνις*.) Ononis.

ANONYCH'IA, (*αν*, and *ονυξ*, gen. *ονυχος*, 'a nail.') Want of nails,—a rare congenital defect.

ANONYME. Anonymous, see Innominatum.

ANONYMOUS, *Anon'ymus*, *Innominatus*, (F.) *Anonyme*, (*αν*, and *ονομα*, 'name.') That which has no name.

The word has been applied to many parts of the body:—to the *Anonymous bone* or *Os innominatum*:—the *Anonymous foramen* or *Foramen innominatum*, &c.

ANOPHTHAL'MUS, *Anom'matus*, (*αν*, and *οφθαλμος*, 'an eye.') One who is devoid of eyes. The condition is *Anophthal'mia*.

ANOP'IA, (*αν*, and *οψις*, 'vision.') A case of monstrosity in which the eye and orbit are wanting: also, *Cæcitas*.

ANOPTICONERVIE, Amaurosis.

ANORCHI, (*ανωρχις*.) Anorchides.

ANOR'CHIDES, pl. of *Anorchia*, *Anorchi*, (from *αν*, and *ορχις*, gen. *ορχιδος*, 'a testicle.') They who are without testicles.

ANOREX'IA, (*αν*, and *ορεξις*, 'appetite.') *Inappetentia*, *Limo'is ex'pense*, (F.) *Perte d'appetit*. Absence of appetite, without loathing. Anorexia or want of appetite is symptomatic of most diseases. Also, Indigestion, Dyspepsia.

ANOREXIA EXHAUSTORUM, Frigidity of the stomach—a. Mirabilis, Fasting.

ANORGANIC, see Anhistous, and Inorganic.

ANORMAL, Abnormal.

ANORTHOP'IA, (*αν*, *ορθος*, 'upright,' and *οψις*, 'vision.') Vision in which persons are unable to judge when objects are not parallel or not symmetrical.

ANORTHOSIS, (*αν*, and *ορθος*, 'upright.') Erection.

ANOS'IA, (*ανοσια*, from *α*, and *νοσος*, 'disease') Health. Freedom from disease.

ANOS'MIA, (*αν*, and *οσμη*, 'odour.') Loss of smell. Called, also, *Anosphres'ia*, *Anosphra'sia*, *Purum'mia*, *Anod'mia*, *Anosmo'sia*, *Olfactus amissio* seu *defic'ientia*, *Dysanthe'sia olfacto'ria*, *Anantho'sia olfacto'ria*, *Odoratus deper'ditus*, (F.) *Perte de l'Odorat*.

ANOSMOSIA, Anosmia.

ANOSPHRASIA, (*αν*, and *οσφρασια*, 'smell,') Anosmia.

ANOSPHERSIA, (*αν*, and *οσφρησις*, 'smell,') Anosmia.

ANOTUS, (*αν*, and *ους*, gen. *ωρος*, 'the ear.') A monster having no ears.

ANOXÉMIE, (*αν*, *οξ* for 'oxygen,' and *αιμα*, 'blood,') Asphyxia.

ANSA, *Anse*—a. Intestinalis, *Anse intestinale*.

ANSE (F.), *Ansa* (L.), signifies, properly, the handle of certain vessels, usually of an arched form. By analogy, it has been applied to that which is curved in the form of such handle. Thus, the French speak of *Anse intestinale*—*Ansa* seu *Gyrus intestinalis*—to signify a portion of intestine, supported by its mesentery, and describing a curved line:—also, of *Anse nerveuse*, *Anse anastomotique*, &c.

Anse de fil is used, in Surgery, to designate a thread, curved in the form of an *Anse*.

ANSERINA, (*anser*, 'a goose,') *Potentilla anserina*.

ANSÉRINE, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*—a. *Anthelmintique*, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*—a. *Bon Henri*, *Chenopodium Bonus Henrious*—a. *Botrys*, *Chenopodium Botrys*—a. *Fétide*, *Chenopodium vulvaria*—a. *Vermifuge*, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*.

ANTAC'IDS, *Antidota*, *Antiac'ida*, *Invertent'ia*, (*anti*, and *acida*.) Remedies which obviate acidity of the stomach. They are chemical agents, and act by neutralizing the acid. Those chiefly

used are ammonia, calcs carbonas, calx, magnesia, magnesie carbonas, potassa, potassa bicarbonas, p. carbonas, sodæ bicarbonas, and s. carbonas. They are, of course, only palliatives, removing that which exists, not preventing the formation of more.

ANTAGONISM, *Antagonis'mus*, *Antis'tasis*, (*anti*, and *αγωνίζομαι*, 'to strive.') Action in an opposite direction. It applies to the action of muscles that act in a contrary direction to others. In estimating the force of muscles, this antagonism must be attended to.

ANTAGONIST, *Antagonis'ta*. A muscle whose action produces an effect contrary to that of another muscle. Every muscle has its antagonist, because there is no motion in one direction without a capability of it in another.

ANTALGICUS, (*anti*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') *Anodyne*.

ANTAPHRODIS'IAC, *Antaphrodit'ic*, *Antaphrodis'i'acus*, *Anaphrodis'i'acus*, *Anaphrodis'i'ac*, *Antero'ticus*, (*anti*, and *αφροδισιασος*, 'aphrodisiac.') A substance capable of blunting the venereal appetite.

ANTAPHRODITIC, Antaphrodisiac.

ANTAPOD'OSIS, (*ανταποδοσις*, from *ανταποδιδωμι*, 'I return in exchange,') The succession and return of the febrile periods.

ANTAPOPLECTICUS, Antiapoplectic.

ANTARTHRITIC, Antiarthritic.

ANTASTHENICUS, (*anti*, and *ασθενεια*, 'debility,') Tonic.

ANTASTHMATICUS, Antiasthmatic.

ANTATROPH'IC, *Antatroph'icus*, *Antatroph'us*, *Antiatroph'icus*, (*anti*, and *ατροφια*, 'atrophy,') A remedy opposed to atrophy or consumption.

ANTE (L.), 'before,' (F.) *Acant*, as a prefix, 'before, fore.'

ANTECEDEN'TIA, (*ante*, and *cedo*, 'I go,') The precursory or warning symptoms of a disease.

ANTEFLEXIO UTERI, (*ante*, and *flectere*, 'to bend,') See Anteversion.

ANTELA'BIA, *Prochei'lia*, (*ante*, 'before,' and *labia*, 'the lips,') The extremity of the lips. See Antilabia and Procheilon.

ANTELOPE, Antilopus.

ANTEBALLOMENUM, (*αντεβαλλομενον*, from *αντεβαλλω*, 'I substitute,') Succedaneum.

ANTEM'BASIS, (*αντεμβασις*, from *anti*, and *εμβασις*, 'I enter,') *Mutua ingress'us*. The mutual reception of bones.

ANTEMETIC, Antiemetic.

ANTEDEIXIS, (*anti*, and *ενδειξις*, 'indication,') Counterindication.

ANTENDIXIS, Counterindication.

ANTENEAS'MUS, (*anti*, and *τενω*, 'I extend or stretch,') One furious against himself. Mania, in which the patient attempts his own life.

ANTENNA'RIA DIOICA, *Gnaphalium Dioicum*, *Hispid'ula*, *Poa ca'ti*, *Elichrysum montanum*, *Diac'ions Everlast'ing*, *Cats'foot*, (F.) *Pied de chat*. Order, Compositæ. A common European plant, which has been advised in hemorrhage, diarrhoea, &c.

ANTENNARIA MARGARITACEA, *Gnaphalium margaritaceum*.

ANTENNARIA PLANTAGINIFOLIA, *Gnaphalium plantaginifolium* seu *plantagin'eum* seu *dioicum*—variety *plantaginifolium*, *Plantain Life everlast'ing*, *Cud'weed*, indigenous, has similar properties.

ANTE PARTUM, 'before delivery,' as 'ante-partum hemorrhage.'

ANTEPHIALTIC, Antiephialtic.

ANTEPILEPTIC, Antiepileptic.

ANTEPONENS, (*ante*, and *ponere*, 'to place,') Anticipating.

ANTEREI'SIS, (*αντερεισις*, from *anti*, and *ερειδω*, 'I support,') The resistance—the solidity—of bones.

ANTÉRIEUR, Anterior—*a. du Marteau*, Laxator tympani—*a. de l'Oreille*, Anterior auris.

ANTE'RIOR, *Anticus*, (F.) *Antérieur*, (*ante*, 'before.') Situate before. Great confusion has prevailed with anatomists in the use of the terms *before*, *behind*, etc. Generally, the word *anterior* is applied to parts situate before the median line, the body being in the erect posture, with the face and palms of the hands turned forwards, and the feet applied longitudinally together.

ANTE'RIOR ACRIS (*Muscle*), *Auricula'ris antérior*, *At'trahens auric'ulam*, (F.) *Auriculaire antérieur*, *Antérieur de l'oreille*, *Zygomato-oriculaire*, *Z. auriculaire*. A small muscle, passing from the posterior part of the zygoma to the helix. *Use*, to draw the ear forwards and upwards.

ANTERIOR MALLEI, Laxator tympani.

ANTEROTICUS, (*anti*, and *eros*, gen. *ερωτος*, 'love.') Antaphrodisiac.

ANTEUPHORBIIUM, *Cacalia anteuphorbium*.

ANTEVER'SION, *Antéver'sio*, *Antrover'sio*, (*ante*, and *vertere*, *versum*, 'to turn.') Displacement of the uterus, in which the fundus is turned towards the pubes, whilst its orifice is towards the sacrum. It may be caused by extraordinary size of the pelvis, pressure of the viscera on the uterus, etc.; and is recognized by examination *per vaginam*. A simple forward inclination of the body of the uterus, without the os uteri being carried much backwards, is termed *Anteflex'ion of the uterus*, *Anteflex'io uteri*. Not unfrequently, however, it is used synonymously with *Retroversion of the Uterus*. See *Retroversio uteri*.

ANTHEMOPTY'ICUS, *Antihæmoptyticus*, (*anti*, and *hæmoptysis*.) Against spitting of blood. A remedy for spitting of blood—*antihæmoptycum* (*remedium*).

ANTHEMORRHAGICUS, *Antihæmorrhagicus*.

ANTHECTICUS, *Antihæcticus*.

ANTHELIT'RAGUS, (F.) *Anthélitragien*. One of the proper muscles of the pavilion of the ear.

ANTHELIX, *Antihelix*, (*anti*, and *ἑλξ*, 'the helix.') An eminence on the cartilage of the ear, in front of the helix, and extending from the concha to the groove of the helix, where it bifurcates.

ANTHELMIN'TIC, *Anthelmin'ticus*, *Antiecol'icus*, *Anthelmin'thicus*, *Antiecol'et'icus*, *Helmin'thicus*, *Helminthago'gus*, *Antivermino'sus*, *Vermif'ugus*, *Vermifuge*, (*anti*, and *ἔμυς*, *ἑμυσος*, 'a worm.') A remedy which destroys or expels worms, or prevents their formation and development. Anthelmintics may be divided into the *mechanical* and the *true*. To the former belong emetics, cathartics, mucuna, pulvis stanni, &c. To the latter, oleum terebinthinæ, chenopodium anthelminticum, spigelia, filix mas, radix granati, Brayera anthelmintica, &c. The great object, however, is to prevent the generation of the worms. This must be done by generous diet, fresh air, tonics, and everything that is calculated to invigorate the system. See *Worms*.

ANTHEMA ERUPTIO, gen. *Anthe'matis*, *Exanthem*.

ANTHEMIS, gen. *Anthem'idis*, *Anthemis nobilis*.

ANTHEMIS COT'ULA, (*ανθω*, 'I flower.') *A. fo'tida* seu *Noveboracen'sis*, *Cot'ula*, *C. fo'tida*, *Cot'ula*, *Cynan'themis*, *Chamæ'melum fo'tidum* seu *Chamomill'a spu'ria* seu *fo'tida*, *Mari'ta Cot'ula*, *May'flower*, *May'weed*, *Stink'ing Cham'omile*, *Wild Cham'omile*, *Dog's fen'nel*, *Dill'y*, *Dill'weed*, *Field-wood*, *Pine'weed*. Ord. Compositæ Corymbiferae. *Ser. Syst.* Syngenesia Superflua. (F.) *Maroute*, *Camomille fétide*, *Camomille puante*.

This plant, *Cot'ula* (Ph. U. S.), has a very disagreeable smell, and the leaves have a strong, acrid, bitterish taste. It is reputed to have been useful in hysterical affections.

ANTHEMIS FETIDA, *A. cotula*.

ANTHEMIS NO'BILIS, *Anthemis*, *A. odora'ta*, *Chamæ'melum*, *Ch. No'bile* seu *odora'tum*, *Chamomill'a Roma'na*, *Euan'themon*, *Leucan'themum*, *Cham'omile*, (F.) *Camomille Romaine*. The leaves and flowers,—*An'themis*, Ph. U. S.—have a strong smell, and bitter, nauseous taste. The flowers are chiefly used. They possess tonic and stomachic properties, and are much given as a pleasant and cheap bitter. A simple infusion is taken to produce, or to assist vomiting. Externally, they are often used in fomentations.

The *O'leum Anthem'idis* possesses the aromatic properties of the plant, but not the bitter and tonic. Consequently, the '*Chamomile Drops*,' as sold by the druggists, must be devoid of the latter qualities. They are made by adding *Ol. anthem.* f3j. to *Sp. vini rectif.* Oj.

ANTHEMIS NOVEBORACENSIS, *A. cotula*—*a. Odorata*, *A. cotula*.

ANTHEMIS PY'RETHRUM, *Py'rethrum*, *P. ve'rum*, *Anacy'clus pyrethrum*, *Bupthal'mum Cre'ticum*, *Denta'ria*, *Her'ba saliva'ria*, *Pes Alexandri'us*, *Span'ish Cham'omile*, *Pellitory of Spain*, (F.) *Py-rèthre*, *Racine salivaire*, *Salivaire*, *Pied d'Alexandre*. The root, *Pyrethrum* (Ph. U. S.), is hot and acrid, its acrimony residing in a resinous principle. It is never used except as a masticatory in toothache, rheumatism of the face, paralysis of the tongue, etc. It acts as a powerful sialogogue.

The Pellitory of the shops in Germany is said to be derived from *Anacy'clus officinarum*; a plant cultivated in Thuringia for medicinal purposes.

ANTHEMIS TINCTO'RIA, *Bupthal'mi Her'ba*, *Dyer's Cham'omile*, a European plant, has a bitter and astringent taste, and has been regarded as stomachic and vulnerary. (F.) *Camomille des Teinturiers*, *Œil de Bœuf*.

ANTHEMIS VULGARIS, *Matricaria Chamomilla*.

ANTHE'RA, (*ανθος*, 'flourishing,' from its 'florid' colour.) A remedy compounded of several substances—myrrh, sandarac, alum, saffron, etc. It was used under the form of liniment, collyrium, electuary, and powder.

ANTHEREON, (same etymon, because the beard flourishes on the chin?) *Mentum*.

ANTHORA, *Aconitum anthora*—*a. Vulgaris*, *Aconitum anthora*.

ANTHORIS'MA, gen. *Anthorism'atis*, (*anti*, and *ἔσρα*, 'boundary.') *Tu'mor diffusus*. A tumour without any defined margin.

ANTHOS, (*ανθος*, 'a flower,') see *Rosmarinus*—*a. Sylvestris*, *Ledum sylvestre*.

ANTHRAC'IA, (*ανθραξ*, gen. *α'θρακος*, 'coal.') *Carbun'cular Eran'them*. An eruption of tumours, imperfectly suppurating, with indurated edges, and, for the most part, a sordid and sanious core. A genus in the order *Eranthematica*, class *Hæmatica* of Good, and including Plague and Yaws.

ANTHRACIA, *Anthracosis*—*a. Pestis*, *Plague*—*a. Rubula*, *Framboesia*.

ANTHRACION, see *Anthrax*.

ANTHRACOID, *Anthraco'idēs*, (*ανθραξ*, gen. *ανθρακος*, 'coal,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.') (F.) *Charbonneur*. As black as coal. Accompanied by, or resembling anthrax.

ANTHRACOMA, *Anthrax*.

ANTHRACONECROSIS, (*νεκρος*, 'death,') see *Sphacelus*.

ANTHRACOPHYCTIS, (*phlyctis*, *phlyctæna*,') see *Anthrax*.

ANTHRACOSIA, *Anthrax*.

ANTHRACOSIS, *Anthrac'ia*, *Ca'bo Palpebra'rum*, (from *anthrax*, and *osis*.) A species of carbuncle, which attacks the eyelids and globe of the eye. Also, a carbuncle of any kind. It has been used for the "black lung of coal miners," which is induced by carbonaceous accumulation in the lungs; *Pseudo-melanotic formation of Carswell*.

Matière noire des Poumons, Charbon pulmonaire. When ulceration results from this cause, black phthisis, (F.) *Phthisis avec Mélanose*, exists. See Melanosis.

ANTHRACOSIS PULMONUM, see Melanosis.

ANTHRACOTYPHUS, (*anthrax*, and *typhus*.) Plague.

ANPHRAKOK'ALI, *Lithanthrakok'ali*, (ανθραξ, gen. ανθρακος, 'coal,' and kali, 'potassa.') An article introduced as a remedy in cutaneous diseases. It is formed by dissolving carbonate of potassa in 10 or 12 parts of boiling water, and adding as much slacked lime as will separate the potassa. The filtered liquor is placed on the fire in an iron vessel, and suffered to evaporate, until neither froth nor effervescence occurs, and the liquid presents a smooth surface like oil. To this, levigated coal is added in the proportion of 160 grammes to 192 grammes of potassa. The mixture is stirred, and removed from the fire, and the stirring is continued, until a black homogeneous powder results. A sulphuretted anthrakokali is made by mixing accurately 16 grammes of sulphur with the coal, and dissolving the mixture in the potassa, as directed above. The dose of the simple and the sulphuretted preparations is about two grains three times a day.

ANTHRAX, gen. *Anthraxis*, (ανθραξ, gen. ανθρακος, 'a coal.') *Anthrax*, *Car'bo*, *Rubi'nus co'vus*, *Codexel'ia*, *Erythe'ma gangrenosum*, *Grantristum*, *Præ'na*, *Py'ra*, *Granatristum*, *Phy'ma Anthrax*, *Erythe'ma an'thrax*, *Carbun'culus*, *Anthraco'ria*, *Anthraco'ma*, *Absces'sus gangrenos'cens seu gangrenos'us*, *Furun'culus malig'nus*, *F. gangrenos'us*, *Car'buncle*, (F.) *Charbon*. An inflammation, essentially gangrenous, of the cellular membrane and skin, which may arise from an internal or external cause. The definition by Dr. Good is sufficiently distinctive. Tumour, common to the surface; flat; firm; burning; penetrant; livid and vesicular; or crusty above, with a sordid and gangrenous core below; imperfectly suppurative. It sometimes prevails epidemically; is often owing to a peculiar cachectic condition, and may be induced by the reception of an animal infection into the organism; when it has received the names *Anthrax malig'nus*, *Cocan'thrax*, *Anthra'cion*, *Vesic'ula gangrenos'cens*, *Anthraco'phlyctis*, *Pustula malig'na*, (F.) *Pustule maligne*, *Bouton malin*, and is characterized at the outset by a vesication or bleb filled with a sero-sanguinolent fluid, under which a small induration is formed, surrounded by an areolar inflammation, which becomes gangrenous. It has been thought by some to be induced altogether by contact with the matter of the carbuncle of animals, or of the exuvie of the bodies of such as had died of the disease, but is now known to arise primarily in the human subject. This form of carbuncle has received different names, many of them from the places where it has prevailed:—*Carbunc'ulus contagios'us seu Gal'licus seu Hunga'ricus seu Polon'icus seu Septentriona'lis*, *Per'sicus ignis*, *Mor'bus pustulos'us Fin'nicus*, *Pustula gangrenosa seu livida Estho'nia*, *Pen'phigus Hunga'ricus*, *Puce de Bourgogne ou maligne*, *Feu Persique*, *Malvat de Languedoc*.

Anthrax is a malignant boil, and its treatment is similar to that which is required in case of gangrene attacking a part. Laying open the part freely is one of the best remedies.

ANTHRAX MALIGNUS, see Anthrax—a. Pulmonum, Necropneumonia.

ANTHRISCUS CEREFOLIUM, *Scandix cerefolium*—a. *Humilis*, *Cherophyllum Sylvestre*—a. *Procerus*, *Cherophyllum Sylvestre*.

ANTHROPE, (ανθρωπη,) *Cutis*.

ANTHROPIATRICA (MEDICINA), (*anthropo*, and *iatrica*, 'medicine.') Medicine applied to man, in contradiction to animals.

ANTHROPO, (ανθρωπος, 'man;') in composition, man.

ANTHROPOCHYMIA, Chymistry (human).

ANTHROPOCHYMY, Chymistry (human).

ANTHROPOGEN'IA, *Anthropogen'esia*, *Anthropog'eny*, *Genean'thropy*, (*anthropo*, and *genesis*, 'generation.') The knowledge, or study, or phenomena of human generation.

ANTHROPOG'RAPHY, *Anthropograph'ia*, (*anthropo*, and *γραφη*, 'a description.') Anthropology. A description of the human body.

ANTHROPOID, *Anthropoi'des*, (*anthropo*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.') Resembling man:—as the ape.

ANTHROPOLITHUS, (*anthropo*, and *λιθος*, 'a stone.') The petrification of the human body or of any of its parts. Morbid concretions in the human body.

ANTHROPOL'OGY, *Anthropolog'ia*, (*anthropo*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') A treatise on man. By some, this word is used for the science of the structure and functions of the human body. Frequently, it is employed synonymously with the *Natural History*, and the *Physiology of Man*.

ANTHROPOMAGNETISMUS, see Magnetism, animal.

ANTHROPOMANCY, *Anthropomanti'a*, (*anthropo*, and *μαντεια*, 'divination.') Divination by inspecting the entrails of a dead man.

ANTHROPOMETRY, *Anthropomet'ria*, (*anthropo*, and *μετρον*, 'measure.') Measurement of the dimensions of the different parts of the human body.

ANTHROPOMORPHOL'OGY, (*anthropo*, *μορφη*, 'form,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') Anatomy (descriptive). A treatise on human anatomy.

ANTHROPOMORPHUS, (*anthropo*, and *μορφη*, 'shape,') *Atropa mandragora*.

ANTHROPON'OMY, *Anthroponom'ia*, (*anthropo*, and *νομος*, 'law.') A knowledge of the special laws which preside over the functions of the human body.

ANTHROPOPH'AGUS, (F.) *Anthropophage*, (*anthropo*, and *φαγω*, 'I eat.') A name given to one who eats those of his own species.

ANTHROPOPH'AGY, *Anthropophag'ia*, (same etymon.) The custom of eating human flesh. A disease in which there is great desire to eat it.

ANTHROPOS, (ανθρωπος,) Homo.

ANTHROPOSCOPIA, Physiognomy.

ANTHROPOTOMY, Andranatoma.

ANTHUS, (ανθος,) Flos.

ANTHYPNOT'IC, *Anthypnot'icus*, *Antihypnot'ic*, *Agrypnot'ic*, (*anti*, and *υπνος*, 'sleep.') A remedy for stupor.

ANTHYPOCHON'DRIAC, *Anthypochondriacus*, (*anti*, and *υποχονδριακος*, 'hypochondriac.') A remedy for hypochondriasis.

ANTHYSTER'IC, *Antihyster'ic*, *Antihyster'icus*, (*anti*, and *βαστρα*, 'the uterus.') A remedy for hysteria.

ANTI, (*avri*, 'against,') as a prefix, generally means 'opposition.'

ANTIADENS, (*αντιδες*,) Tonsils.

ANTIADITIS, (*antiades*, and *itis*,) Cynanche tonsillaris.

ANTIADON'CUS, (*antiades*, and *ωνος*, 'tumour.') A swelling of the tonsils, *Anti'agri* has a similar meaning.

ANTIADONCUS INFLAMMATORIUS, Cynanche tonsillaris.

ANTIAGRI, (*antiades*, and *agra*,) *Antiadoneus*.

ANTIAPOPLECT'IC, *Antiapoplecticus*, *Antapoplecticus*, *Apoplecticus*, (*anti*, and *αποπληξια*, 'apoplexy.') A remedy for apoplexy.

ANTIARIS TOXICARIA, see Upas.

ANTIARTHRIT'IC, *Antiarthrit'ic*, *Antiarthrit'icus*, *Antipodog'ric*, (*anti*, and *αρθρις*, 'the gout,') (F.) *Antigoutteux*. A remedy for gout.

ANTIASTHEN'IC, *Antiaстен'icus*, (*anti*, and *ασθενεια*, 'debility.') A remedy for debility.

ANTIASTHMATIC, *Antiasthmaticus*, *Ant'-asthma'ticus*, (*anti*, and *asthma*.) A remedy for asthma.

ANTIATROPHICUS, *Antatrophic*.

ANTIBALLOMENUM, (*αντιβαλλον*, 'to put in place of another,') *Succedaneum*.

ANTIBDELLA, (*anti*, and *βδέλλα*, 'a leech,') *Antia sanguisuga*.

ANTIBECHICUS, (*anti*, and *βηχ*, gen. *βηχος*, 'cough,') *Expectorant*.

ANTIBRACHIAL, *Antibrachialis*. That which concerns the fore-arm.—Bichat. J. Cloquet suggests that the word should be written *antebrachial*, from *ante*, 'before,' and *brachium*, 'the arm'—as *antebrachial region*, *antebrachial aponeurosis*, &c.

ANTEBRACHIAL APONEUROSIS, (F.) *Aponeurose antibrachiale*, is a portion of the aponeurotic sheath which envelops the whole of the upper limb. It arises from the brachial aponeurosis, from a fibrous expansion of the tendon of the biceps muscle, from the epicondyle, epitrochlea, and, behind, from the tendon of the triceps brachialis. Within, it is inserted into the cubitus, etc.; and, below, is confounded with the two annular ligaments of the carpus. It is covered by the skin, by veins, lymphatics, and by filaments of superficial nerves; it covers the muscles of the fore-arm, adheres to them, and sends between them several fibrous septa, which serve them for points of insertion.

ANTIBRACHIUM, *Fore-arm*.

ANTIBROMIC, *Antibromicus*, (*anti*, and *βρωμος*, 'fætor,') A *Deodorizer*, or *Deodorant*. An agent that destroys offensive odours—as chloride of zinc, simple sulphate of alumina, &c.

ANTICACHECTIC, *Anticachecticus*, *Anticacchym'ic*, (*anti*, and *καχησία*, 'cachexy,') A remedy against cachexy.

ANTICACCHYMIC, (*anti*, *κακος*, 'bad,' and *χυμος*, 'juice,') *Anticachectic*.

ANTICANCEROUS, (*anti*, and *cancer*,) *Anticancer'ous*, *Anticancero'ous*, *Anticarcinom'atous*, *Anticir'rhous*. Opposed to cancer.

ANTICANCROSUS, *Anticancerous*.

ANTICARCINOMATOUS, (*anti*, and *καρκινωμα*, 'cancer,') *Anticancerous*.

ANTICARDIUM, (*anti*, and *καρδία*, 'heart,') *Fossette du cœur*, *Serobiculus cordis*.

ANTICATARRHIAL, *Anticatarrrh'alis*, *Anticatarrrho'icus*, (*anti*, and *καταρρῖος*, 'catarrh,') A remedy for catarrh.

ANTICAUSODIC, *Anticausot'ic*, *Anticausod'icus*, (*anti*, and *καυσος*, 'a burning fever,') A remedy for *causus* or inflammatory fever.

ANTICAUSOTIC, *Anticausodic*.

ANTICHEIR, (*αντιχειρ*, from *anti*, and *χειρ*, 'hand,') *Pollex*, see *Digitus*.

ANTICHERADICUS, (*anti*, and *χοιρας*, 'scrofula,') *Antiscrofulous*.

ANTICHOLERIC, *Anticholer'icus*, (*anti*, and *cholera*. A remedy against cholera.

ANTICHOLERICA, *Sophora heptaphylla*.

ANTICIPATING, *Antic'ipans*, *Antepo'nens*, *Prolep'ticus*, (F.) *Anticipant*, (*ante*, 'before,' and *capio*, 'I take,') An epithet for a periodical phenomenon, recurring at progressively shorter intervals. An *anticipating intermittent* is one in which the intervals between the paroxysms become progressively less.

ANTICNEMIUM, (*αντικνημιον*, from *anti*, and *κνημη*, 'leg,') *Shin*.

ANTICEUR, (*anti*, and *cœur*, 'heart,') *Serobiculus cordis*.

ANTICOLIC, *Antico'licus*, (*anti*, and *κολος*, 'the colic,') That which is opposed to colic.

ANTICOMMA, gen. *Anticom'matis*, (*anti*, and *κομμα*, 'a blow,') *Contre-coup*.

ANTICOPE, (*αντικωπη*,) *Contre-coup*.

ANTICOPTOSCOPIUM, (*anti*, *κωπη*, 'to strike, and *σκοπεω*, 'to inspect,') *Pleximeter*.

ANTICRUSIS, (*αντικρουσις*,) *Contraissura*.

ANTICRUSMA, *Contraissura*.

ANTICUS, (*ante*, 'before,') *Anterior*.

ANTIDARTREUX, (*dartre* (F.), *herpes*,) *Antierpetic*.

ANTIDEIXIS, (*anti*, and *δειξις*, 'indication,') *Counterindication*.

ANTIDIARRHÆIC, *Antidiarrhæ'icus*, (*anti*, and *diarrhæa*,) A remedy for diarrhæa. Opposed to diarrhæa.

ANTIDIN'IC, *Antidin'icus*, *Din'ic*, *Din'icus*, (*anti*, and *δινοω*, 'vertigo,') Opposed to vertigo.

ANTIDOTAL or *Antido'tal*, *Antidota'lis*. Relating to an antidote; possessed of the powers of an antidote.

ANTIDOTA'RIMUM. A dispensatory. A pharmacopœia or formulary. *Antidotary* was used formerly for any composition that had the properties of an antidote.

ANTIDOTARY, see *Antidotarium*.

ANTIDOTE, *Antid'otum*, *Antidoto'icum*, (*anti*, and *δοτω*, 'I give,') Originally, this word signified an *internal remedy*. It is now used synonymously with *counterpoison*, *antiphar'macum*, (F.) *Contre-poison*, and signifies any remedy capable of combating the effect of poison.

ANTIDOTE, BIBRON'S, (F.) *Antidote de Bibron*. An antidote to the poison of the rattlesnake, and other serpents, proposed by Professor Bibron, which, when administered early, and continued for a sufficient length of time, it has been conceived, proved effectual. It is composed as follows: *R. Potassii iodidi*, gr. iv; *Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi*, gr. ij; *Brominii*, ʒv. M. Dose, ten drops, in a tablespoonful of wine or brandy; to be repeated if necessary. The mixture must be kept in a well-stopped vial.

ANTIDOTUM, *Antidote*—a. *Heraclidis*, *Enneapharmacos*—a. *Mithridatium*, *Mithridate*.

ANTIDYNAMICA, (*anti*, and *δυναμις*, 'force,') *Debilitants*.

ANTIDYNOUS, (badly formed from *anti*, and *δυνω*, 'pain,') *Anodyne*.

ANTIDYSENTERIC, *Antidysenter'icus*, (*anti*, *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *εντερων*, 'intestine,') Opposed to dysentery.

ANTIEMETIC, *Antemel'ic*, *Antizmet'icus*, (*anti*, and *εμετος*, 'emetic,') A remedy for vomiting.

ANTIEPHIAL'TIC or **ANTEPHIAL'TIC**, *Antiephial'ticus*, (*anti*, and *εφιαλτης*, 'nightmare,') A remedy for nightmare.

ANTIEPILEP'TIC or **ANTEPILEP'TIC**, *Antiepilept'icus*, (*anti*, and *επιληψια*, 'epilepsy,') A remedy for epilepsy.

ANTIFEBRILIS, (*anti*, and *febris*, 'fever,') *Febrifuge*.

ANTIGALAC'TIC, *Antigalac'ticus*, *Antilac'tens*, *Antilactes'cent*, (*anti*, and *γαλα*,) (F.) *Antilacteux*. Opposed to the secretion of milk or to diseases caused by the milk.

ANTIGONI COLLYRIUM NIGRUM, *Black collyrium of Antigonus*. It was composed of cadmia, antimony, pepper, verdigris, gum Arabic, and water.

ANTIGUA, see *West Indies*.

ANTHEMOPTYICUS, *Anthæmopt'icus*.

ANTHECTIC, *Anthect'icus*, *Anthect'icus*, (*anti*, and *εξίς*, 'habit of body,') The *Anthecticum Poterii* is the white oxyd of antimony; also called *Diaphoret'icum Jovialæ*.

ANTHELIX, *Anthelix*.

ANTHELMINTICUS, *Anthelmintic*.

ANTHEMORRHAG'IC, *Antihæmorrhag'icus*, *Anthæmorrhag'icus*, (*anti*, and *αιμορραγια*, 'hemorrhage,') That which is against hemorrhage; an *antihæmorrhagic* remedy.

ANTHEMORRHOIDAL, *Antihæmorrhoidalis*, (anti, and *αιμορροϊδης*, 'hemorrhoids.') A remedy for hemorrhoids.

ANTIHERPETIC, *Antihæreticus*, (anti, and *ερπης*, gen. *ερπητος*, 'herpes.') (F.) *Antidartreux*. A remedy for herpes.

ANTIHYDROPHOBIC, *Antihydrophobicus*, *Antilyseus*, *Alyseus*, (anti, *υδωρ*, 'water,' and *φωβος*, 'dread.') A remedy for hydrophobia.

ANTIHYDROPIC, *Antihydropticus*, *Hydropicus*, (anti, and *υδρωψ*, 'dropsy.') A remedy for dropsy.

ANTIHYPNOTIC, *Anthypnotic*.

ANTIHYSTERIC, *Anthysterie*.

ANTI-ICTERIC, *Anti-ictericus*, *Ictericus*, (anti, and *ικτερος*, 'jaundice.') A remedy for jaundice.

ANTI-IMPETIGENES, SOLOMON'S, see

Liquor Hydrargyri oxymercurialis.

ANTILABIUM, *Prolabium*, see *Antelabia*.

ANTILACTESCENT, *Antilactætic*.

ANTILACTEUS, (anti, and *lac*, gen. *lactis*, 'milk.') *Antilactætic*.

ANTILALITEUX, *Antilactætic*.

ANTILEPSIS, (*αντιληψις*, from *αντιλαμβανω*, 'I take hold of.') *Apprehensio*. The mode of attaching a bandage over a diseased part, by fixing it upon the sound parts. The mode of securing bandages, &c., from slipping. Treatment by revulsion or derivation.

ANTILETHARGIC, *Antilethargicus*, (anti, and *ληθαργικος*, 'affected with lethargy.') A remedy for lethargy.

ANTILITHICS, *Antilithica*, *Lithica*, (anti, and *λιθος*, 'a stone.') A substance that prevents the formation of calculi in the urinary organs.

The chief antilithics—according as the calculi are lithic acid or phosphatic—are alkalies or acids; with rellents, especially change of air; tonics, as *diosma crenata* [?], and *uva ursi* [?].

ANTILLY, MINERAL WATERS OF. A celebrated French medicinal spring, near Meaux, in France. The waters have not been analyzed; but astonishing and chimerical effects have been ascribed to them.

ANTIOBIUM, (anti, and *λοβιον*, 'the lobe of the ear.') *Antitragus*, *Tragus*.

ANTILOIMIC, *Antiloimicus*, *Antilæmic*, *Antipestilentialis*, (anti, and *λοιμος*, 'the plague.') A remedy for the plague.

ANTILOPUS, The *Antelope*. (F.) *Gazelle*, (*ανθος*, 'a flower,' and *ωψ*, 'the eye'—so called from its beautiful eye.) An African animal, whose hoofs and horns were formerly given in hysteric and epileptic cases.

ANTILYSSUS, (anti, and *λυσσα*, 'rabies,') *Antihydrophobic*.

ANTIMELANCHOLIC, *Antimelancholicus*, (anti, and *μελαγχολια*, 'melancholy.') A remedy for melancholy.

ANTIMEPHITIC, *Antimephiticus*, (anti, and *mephitic*.) A remedy against mephitic or deleterious gases.

ANTI-MIASMATIC, *Antimiasmaticus* (anti, and *miasma*.) A remedy against miasmatic affections, as quinia.

ANTIMOINE, Antimony—a. *Beurre d'*, Antimony murium—a. *Chlorure d'*, Antimony murium—a. *Oxide d'*, Algaroth—a. *Oxide blanc d'*, Antimony diaphoreticum—a. *Soufre doré d'*, Antimony sulphuretum præcipitatum—a. *Sulfure d'*, Antimony—a. *Sulfuré*, *hydrosulphure rouge d'*, Antimony sulphuretum rubrum—a. *Verre d'*, Antimony vitrum.

ANTIMONIAL, *Antimonia'lis*, *Stibia'lis*, (from *antimonium*.) A composition into which antimony enters. A preparation of antimony.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER, *Pulvis antimonia'lis* seu *antimonii compos'itus*, (*Oxydum antimonii cum phosphatæ cal'cis*, *Phosphus cal'cis stibiat'us* seu

calcicum stibiat'um, *Pulvis Jame'sii* seu *stibiat'us* seu *de phosphatæ cal'cis et stib'ii compos'itus* seu *Jaco'bi* seu *febrif'ugus Jaco'bi*, *Factitious James's Pow'der*, *Schwan'berg's Fe'cer Pow'der*, *Chen'eciz's Antimon'ial Pow'der*, (F.) *Poudre antimoniale composée* ou *de JAMES*. A peroxide of antimony combined with phosphate of lime. (Take of common sulphuret of antimony, ℥ij; hartshorn shavings, ℥ij. Roast in an iron pot, until they form a gray powder. Put this into a long pot, with a small hole in the cover. Keep it in a red heat for two hours, and grind to a fine powder. In the Ph. B. (1864), *Pulvis antimonialis* is made by mixing thoroughly one ounce of oxide of antimony with two ounces of precipitated phosphate of lime.)

This preparation has long been esteemed as a febrifuge; but it is extremely uncertain in its action. The ordinary dose is 6 or 8 grains.

The original James's Powder—*Pulvis Jaco'bi*, *P. Jaco'bi veteris*—of which the above is a succedaneum, was a patent medicine, so ambiguously described, that the powder of James could not be prepared from the formula. It had an immense reputation, which it did not merit.

ANTIMONIALE CAUSTICUM, Antimony murium.

ANTIMONIATUM, SULPHUR, Antimony sulphuretum præcipitatum—a. *Tartar*, Antimony tartarizatum.

ANTIMONII BUTYRUM, Antimony murium—a. *Calx*, Antimony diaphoreticum—a. *Cerussa*, Antimony diaphoreticum—a. *Murias*, Antimony murium—a. *Oleum*, Antimony murium—a. *Oxydulum hydrosulphuratum aurantiacum*, Antimony sulphuretum præcipitatum—a. *Oxydum*, see *Algaroth*—a. *Oxydum auratum*, Antimony sulphuratum præcipitatum—a. *Oxydum nitro-muriaticum*, *Algaroth*—a. *Oxydum cum sulphure vitrifacitum*, Antimony vitrum—a. *Oxydum sulphuretum vitrifacitum*, Antimony vitrum—a. *Oxy-sulphuretum*, see *A. sulphuretum rubrum*—a. *Potassio-tartaras*, Antimony tartarizatum—a. *Regulus medicinalis*, Antimony medicinale—a. *Sal*, Antimony tartarizatum—a. *Sulphur auratum*, Antimony sulphuretum præcipitatum—a. *Sulphur præcipitatum*, Antimony sulphuretum præcipitatum—a. *Sulphuratum*, Antimony sulphuretum præcipitatum—a. *Sulphuretum*, Antimony.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆCIPITATUM, *Sulphur antimonia'tum*, *Hydrosulphuretum stibio'sum cum sulphurè*, *Oxydæ stib'ii sulphuratum*, *Oxydulum antimonii hydrosulphuratum aurantiacum*, *Oxydum auratum antimonii*, *Sulphuretum stib'ii oxydulati*, *Hydrosulphuretum luteum oxydi stib'ii sulfurati*, *Sulphur antimonii præcipitatum*, *Sulphur auratum antimonii*, *Antimonium sulphuratum aurantiacum*, *Gold'en Sulphur of Antimony*, (F.) *Soufre doré d'Antimoine*.

Antimonii Sulphuretum Præcipitatum, (Ph. U. S., 1851.) *Antimonium Sulphuratum*, (Ph. U. S., 1863,) is made by boiling together *Sulphuretum of Antimony*, in fine powder, *Solution of Potassa*, and distilled water; straining the liquor while hot, and dropping into it *Diluted Sulphuric Acid* so long as it produces a precipitate. Dose, gr. i to gr. iij.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM RUBRUM, *Antimonium sulphuratum rubrum* seu *fus'um*, *Hydrosulphuretum stib'ii rubrum*, *Subhydrosulphuratum stib'ii*, *Hydrosulphuretum rubrum stib'ii sulphurati*, *Pulvis Carthusiano'rum*, *Red Sulphuret of Antimony*, *Kermes minera'lè* seu *minera'lis*, *Kermes* or *Chermes min'eral*, (F.) *Hydrosulphure rouge d'Antimoine sulfuré*, *Vermillon de Provence*.

Antimonii Oxy-sulphuretum (Ph. U. S., 1863) is considered to be nearly the same as the old *Kermes* or *Chermes Min'eral*. It is prepared by boiling together sulphuret of antimony and carbonate of soda in water; filtering: and washing and dry-

ing the precipitate. It is a powder of a purplish brown colour, and almost devoid of taste. It is emetic, diaphoretic, and cathartic, according to the dose; and has been chiefly used in chronic rheumatism, and in cutaneous affections. Dose, gr. j. to gr. iij.

ANTIMONII TARTRAS, Antimonium tartarizatum — *a.* Tersulphuretum, Antimonium.

ANTIMONII VITRUM, *Glass of Antimony*, *Antimonii oxydum sulphuretum vitrificatum*, *Oxydum stibii semirubrum*, *Antimonium vitrificatum*, *Oxydum antimonii cum sulphure vitrificatum*, *Vitrum stibii*, *Antimonii vitrum hyacinthinum*, *Oxydulum stibii vitreum*, (F.) *Verre d'Antimoine*. (Formed by roasting powdered common antimony in a shallow vessel, over a gentle fire, till it is of a whitish gray colour, and emits no fumes in a red heat; then melting it, on a quick fire, into a clean, brownish red glass.) It has been used for preparing the tartarized antimony, and antimonial wine.

ANTIMONII VITRUM HYACINTHINUM, Antimonii vitrum.

ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS, Antimonium tartarizatum.

ANTIMONIOUS ACID, Antimonium diaphoreticum.

ANTIMO'NIUM, (of unknown derivation; by some supposed to be from *anti*, and *monos*, 'alone'; i. e. not found alone: or, according to others, from *anti*, 'against,' and (F.) *moine*, 'a monk: because, it is asserted, certain monks suffered much from it.) *Stibi*, *Stibium*, *Regulus Antimonii*, *Mineralium*, *Gynæceum*, *Magnesia Saturni*, *Marcarita plumbea*, *Platyphthalmon*, *Stimmi*, *Aurum leprosum*, *Antimonium crudum* seu *sulphuratum nigrum*, *A. sulphuretum* seu *Tersulphuretum*, *Sulphuretum stibii nigrum*, *Common or Crude Antimony*, *Sulphuret of Antimony*, (F.) *Antimoine*, *Sulfure d'Antimoine*. Sulphuret of antimony is the ore from which all the preparations of antimony are formed. In Pharmacy, it is the native sesquisulphuret of antimony, purified by fusion. When prepared for medical use, by trituration and levigation, it forms a powder, *Antimonii sulphuretum preparatum*, (Ph. D.) of a black or bluish gray colour, which is insoluble. It is slightly diaphoretic and alterative, and has been used in chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, &c.

ANTIMONIUM ALBUM, Bismuth — *a.* Calcinatum, Antimonium diaphoreticum — *a.* Chloratum solutum, Antimonium muriatum — *a.* Crudum, Antimonium.

ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM, *Diaphoretic Antimony*, *Antimonious Acid*, *Mineral Bezoard*, *Antimonium Calcinatum*, *Mineral Diaphoretic*, *Matière perlée de KERKRING*, *Peroxide of Antimony*, *Calx Antimonii*, *Antimonium diaphoreticum lotum*, *Ceru'ssa Antimonii*, *Calx Antimonii elotta*, *Oxides stibii album*, *Oxydum stibio'sum*, *Oxydum stibii album median'te nitro confectum*, *Potassæ biantimonias*, *Dentoxide of Antimony*, (F.) *Oxide blanc d'Antimoine préparé par le moyen du nitre*. (Common antimony, *libj*; purified nitre, *℥iij*.—Throw it by spoonfuls into a red-hot crucible; powder and wash. The flowers that stick to the side of the crucible must be carefully separated, otherwise they render it emetic. Dose, gr. x to xxx.

ANTIMONIUM EVETICUM, *A. tartarizatum*.

ANTIMONIUM MEDICINALE, *Regulus Antimonii Medicinalis*, *Medicinal Regulus of Antimony*, (*Antimon. sulphur. ℥v Potassæ subcarb. ℥i Sodii chlorid. ℥iv*. Powder, mix, and melt. When cold, separate the scorion at top, powder the mass, and wash it well.) It is conceived to be more active than common antimony.

ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM, *Antimonii Murias*,

Chloridum seu *Sesquichloridum* seu *Terechloridum* seu *Chloruretum stibii*, *Spiritus trium draconum*, *Deutomercurias stibii sublimatus*, *Butter of Antimony*, *Muriate of Antimony*, *Chloride of Chloruret*, *Sesquichloride* or *Terechloride of Antimony*, *Butyrum Antimonii* seu *Stibii*, *Oleum Antimonii*, *Causiticum antimoniale*, *Antimonium salitum* seu *chloratum solutum*, *Liquor Antimonii muriat'ici*, (F.) *Chlorure d'Antimoine*, *Beurre d'Antimoine*. (Common antimony and corrosive sublimate, of each equal parts: grind together, and distil in a wide-necked retort, and let the butyraceous matter, that comes over, run, in a moist place, to a liquid oil.) A caustic, but not much used as such. Sometimes taken as poison. Dissolved in hydrochloric acid, it forms the *Antimonii Terechloridi Liquor*, *Solution of Terechloride of Antimony*, of the British Pharmacopœia (1864), from which oxide of antimony is prepared.

ANTIMONIUM SALITUM, Antimonium muriatum — *a.* Sulphuratum aurantiacum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum — *a.* Sulphuratum nigrum, see Antimonium — *a.* Sulphuratum rubrum, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum — *a.* Tartaratum, *A. tartarizatum*.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM, *A. Tartaratum*, *Tar'tras antimonii*, *Tar'tras Antimonii* et *Potassæ*, *Antimonii et Potassæ Tar'tras* (Ph. U. S.), *Antimonii potassio'tartras*, *Tar'tras Antimonii*, *Tar'tar Antimoniatum*, *Sal Antimonii*, *Tar'tras Potassæ stibio'sus* seu *stibialis*, *Tar'tris lixiv'is stibialis*, *Dentotartras potassæ et stibii*, *Tar'tarus emeticus* seu *stibiat'us*, *Tar'tarum emeticum*, *Antimonium emeticum*, *Tar'tarized Antimony*, *Tar'trate of Antimony* and *potassæ*, *Potassio'tartrate of Antimony*, *Emetic Tar'tar*, *Tar'tar Emetic*, (F.) *Tartre stibié*, *Tartre Émétique*, *Émétique*; in some parts of the United States, vulgarly and improperly, called *Tartar*. (Made by boiling powdered oxide of antimony and powdered bitartrate of potassa in distilled water; filtering and crystallizing [Ph. U. S., 1863]). Tartarized antimony is emetic, sometimes cathartic and diaphoretic. Externally, it is rubefacient, and in the form of ointment more especially, *unguentum antimonii*, is used to cause pustulation. Dose, as an emetic, gr. j to gr. iv in solution; as a diaphoretic, gr. one-sixteenth to gr. one-quarter.

The empirical preparation, called **NORRIS'S DROPS**, consists of a solution of tartarized antimony in rectified spirit, disguised by the addition of some vegetable colouring matter.

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFACTUM, Antimonii vitrum.

ANTIMONY, Antimonium — *a.* Butter of, Antimonium muriatum — *a.* Chloride of, Antimonium muriatum — *a.* Chloruret of, Antimonium muriatum — *a.* Common, Antimonium — *a.* Crude, Antimonium — *a.* Deutoxide of, Antimonium diaphoreticum — *a.* Flowers of, Algaroth — *a.* Glass of, Antimonii vitrum — *a.* Golden sulphur of, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum — *a.* Medicinal regulus of, Antimonium medicinale — *a.* Muriate of, Antimonium muriatum — *a.* Oxide of, see Algaroth — *a.* Peroxide of, Antimonium diaphoreticum — *a.* Potassio-tartrate of, Antimonium tartarizatum — *a.* Sesquichloride of, Antimonium muriatum — *a.* Sulphuret of, red, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum — *a.* Tartarized, Antimonium tartarizatum — *a.* Terechloride of, see Algaroth — *a.* Teroxide of, Antimonium muriatum — *a.* Vegetable, Eupatorium perfoliatum.

ANTIMONY AND POTASSA, TARTRATE OF, Antimonium tartarizatum.

ANTINEPHRITIC, *Antinephretic*, *Antinephreticus*, (from *anti*, 'against,' and *nephritis*.) A remedy for inflammation of the kidney.

ANTINEUROPATHIC, Nervine.

ANTINEUROTIC, Nervine.

ANTINIAD, see Antinial.

ANTINIAL, (*anti*, and *ανων*, 'the ridge of the occiput.') An epithet for an aspect towards the side opposite to the *inion*, or ridge of the occiput.—Barclay. *Antin'iad* is used adverbially by the same writer, to signify 'towards the antinial aspect.'

ANTI'ACHI HIERA. A preparation extolled by the ancients in melancholy, hydrophobia, epilepsy, &c. It was formed of germander, agaric, pulp of colocynth, Arabian stœchas, opoponax, sagapenum, parsley, aristolochia, white pepper, cinnamon, lavender, myrrh, honey, &c.

ANTIOCHI THERIACA. A theriac employed by Antiochus against every kind of poison. It was composed of thyme, opoponax, millet, trefoil, fennel, aniseed, nigella sativa, &c.

ANTI'DONTAL'GIC, *Autodontal'gie*, *Antiodontal'gicus*, *Autodontal'gicus*, *Odontal'gic*, *Odont'ic*, (F.) *Odontalgique*, (*anti*, and *οδονταλγια*, 'toothache.') A remedy for toothache.

ANTI'ORGAS'TIC, *Antiorgas'ticus*, (*anti*, and *οργασω*, 'I desire vehemently.') A remedy for orgasm or ethism, and for irritation in general.

ANTIPARALYT'IC, *Antiparalyt'icus*, (*anti*, and *παρالىς*, 'palsy.') Opposed to palsy.

ANTIPARASIT'IC, *Antiparasit'icus*, *Antiphtheir'icus*, *Phthi'rius*, *Parasit'icide*; (*anti*, and *παραστος*, 'a parasite.') An agent that destroys parasites, as the different vermin that infest the body. The chief antiparasitics are *Cocculus*, *Staphisagria*, *Veratrum album*, and certain of the mercurial preparations.

ANTIPARASTATI'TIS, (*ante*, and *παραστατις*, 'the epididymis'; also, 'the prostate; and *itis*.) Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

ANTIPATHIA, (*αντιπαθεια*, from *anti*, and *παθος*, 'passion, affection.') Aversion. A natural repugnance to any person or thing.

ANTIPATH'IC, *Antipath'icus*, (F.) *Antipathique*. Belonging to antipathy. Opposite, contrary,—as *humours antipathiques* (F.); humours opposed to each other. Also, palliatives.

ANTIP'ATRI THERIACA, *The'riac of Antip'ater*. A farrago of more than 40 articles: used as an antidote against the bites of serpents.

ANTIPEDICULOSA, *Antiphtheirica*.

ANTIPERIOD'IC, *Antiperiod'icus*, *Antityp'æus*, (*anti*, and *περιος*, 'a period.') A remedy which possesses the power of arresting morbid periodical movements;—e. g. the sulphate of quinia in intermittents.

ANTIPERISTAL'TIC, *Antiperistalt'icus*, *Antivermic'ular*, (*anti*, and *πριστελλω*, 'I contract.') An inverted action of the intestinal tube.

ANTIPERIS'TASIS, (*αντιπεριστασις*, from *anti*, and *πριστασις*, 'reunion, aggregation.') A union of opposite circumstances: the action of two contrary qualities, one of which augments the force of the other. The peripateticians asserted, that it is by Antiperistasis that fire is hotter in winter than in summer. Theophrastus attributes the cause, which renders man more vigorous, and makes him digest more readily in winter, to the augmentation of heat caused by Antiperistasis.

ANTIPERNIUS, (*anti*, and *pernio*, 'a chilblain.') A remedy against chilblains;—as *Unguentum antipernium*, an ointment for chilblains.

ANTIPERTUSSIS, (*anti*, and *pertussis*, 'hooping cough.') see *Zinci sulphas*.

ANTIPESTILENTIALIS, *Antiloimic*.

ANTIPHARMACUM, (*αντιφαρμακον*, from *anti*, and *φαρμακον*, 'poison,') Antidote.

ANTIPHARMACUS, *Alexipharmic*.

ANTIPHLOGIS'TIC, *Antiphlogist'icus*, (*anti*, and *φλεγω*, 'I burn.') Opposed to inflammation; as *Antiphlogistic remedies*, *A. regimen*, &c.

ANTIPHTHEIR'ACA, *Antiphthiri'aca*, *Anti-*

pediculo'sa, (*anti*, and *φδιριω*, 'I am lousy.') A remedy used to destroy lice.

ANTIPHTHIS'ICAL, *Antiphthis'icus*, (*anti*, and *φθισις*, 'consumption.') Opposed to phthisis.

ANTIPHYSETICS, *Carminatives*.

ANTIPHYSICA, *Carminatives*.

ANTIPHYS'ICAL, *Antiphys'icus*, (*anti*, and *φυσω*, 'I blow.') An expeller of wind: a carminative.

It has also been used for any thing preternatural; here, the derivation is from *anti*, and *φυσις*, 'nature.' The French sometimes say, 'un goût antiphysique,' 'an unnatural taste.'

ANTIPLAST'IC, *Antiplast'icus*, *Plastilyt'ic*, *Plastilyt'icus*, (*anti*, and *πλαστικός*, 'formative.') Antiformative. An agent that diminishes the quantity of plastic matter—fibrin—in the blood.

ANTIPLEURIT'IC, *Antipleuret'icus*, *Antipleuret'ic*, (*anti*, and *πλευρις*, 'pleurisy.') Opposed to pleurisy.

ANTIPNEUMON'IC, *Antipneumo'nicus*, (*anti*, and *πνευμονια*, 'disease or inflammation of the lungs.') A remedy for disease or inflammation of the lungs.

ANTIPODAGRIC, (*anti*, and *ποδαγρα*, 'gout.') Antiarthritic.

ANTI'PRAX'IS, (*αντιπραξις*, from *anti* and *πρασσω*, 'I act.') A contrary state of different parts in the same patient: e. g. an increase of heat in one organ, and diminution of it in another.

ANTIPSOR'IC, *Antipso'rius*, *Antiscab'ious*, (*anti*, and *ψωρα*, 'the itch.') (F.) *Antigaleux*. Opposed to the itch.

ANTIPUTRID, *Antiseptic*.

ANTIPY'IC, *Antipy'icus*, (*anti*, and *πυος*, 'pus.') Opposed to suppuration.

ANTIPYRETIC, (*anti*, and *πυρετος*, 'fever.') Febrifuge.

ANTIPYROT'IC, *Antipyrot'icus*, (*anti*, and *πυρ*, 'fire.') Opposed to burns or to pyrosis.

ANTIQUARTANARIUM, *Antiquar'tium*. A remedy formerly used against quartan fever.

ANTIQUUS, ('old.') Chronic.

ANTIRHACHIT'IC, *Antirhachit'icus*, (*anti*, and *rhachitis*.) Opposed to rhachitis or rickets.

ANTIRHEUMAT'IC, *Antirheumat'icus*, (*anti*, and *ρευμα*, gen. *ρευματος*, 'rheumatism.') A remedy for rheumatism.

ANTIRHINUM ACUTANGULUM, (*avri*, 'for or resembling,' and *ρευ*, 'the nose.') A. *Linaria*—a. *Auriculatum*, A. *Elatine*.

ANTIRHINUM ELATINE, A. *auriculatum*, *Elatine*, *E. hasta'ta*, *Lina'ria elati'nè*, *Cymbala'ria elati'nè*, *Fluel'en* or *Fe'male Speed'well*, was formerly used against scurvy and old ulcerations.

ANTIRHINUM HEDERACEUM, A. *Linaria*—a. *Hederæfolium*, a. *Linaria*.

ANTIRHINUM LINA'RIA, A. *hedera'ceum* seu *hederafo'lium* seu *acutan'gulum*, *Lina'ria*, *L. vulga'ris* seu *cymbala'ria*, *Elati'nè cymbala'ria*, *Cymbala'ria mura'lis*, *Oxy'ria*, *Urina'ria*, *Common Toad-flax*, (F.) *Linaire*. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*. The leaves have a bitterish taste. They are reputed to be diuretic and cathartic. An ointment made from them has been extolled in hemorrhoids.

ANTISCABIOUS, *Antipsorie*.

ANTISCIRRHIOUS, *Anticancerous*.

ANTISCOLETICUS, (*anti*, and *σκωληξ*, 'a worm.') Anthelmintic.

ANTISCOLICUS, *Anthelmintic*.

ANTISCORBU'TIC, *Antiscorbu'ticus*, (*anti*, and *scorbutus*.) Opposed to scurvy.

ANTISCROFULOUS, *Antiscroph'ulous*, *Antiscroful'ous*, *Antistrumo'us*, *Antichærad'icus*. Opposed to scrofula.

ANTISEPTIC, *Antsept'icus*, *Antiputrid*, (*anti*, and *σπης*, 'putrid.') *Antiputredino'us*. Opposed to putrefaction. The chief antiseptics, internally or externally employed, are *Acidum Muraticum*, *Acidum Nitricum*, *Acidum Sulphuricum*, *Alumina*

salphas, Carbo Ligni, Calx Chlorinata, Chlorinacea, Cinchona and its active principles, *Oreasote, Dausi Radix, Fermentum Cerevisiae, Plumbi nitras, Potasae permanganas, Soda Chlorinata, and Zinci Chloridum.*

ANTISIALAGOGUE, *Antisialagogus, Antisialus*, (anti, *σάλω*, 'saliva,' and *αγω*, 'I expel.') A remedy against ptyalism.

ANTISPASIS, (*αντισπασις*, from anti, and *σπασω*, 'I draw.') Derivation, Revulsion.

ANTISPASMOD'IC, *Antispasmod'icus, Antispas'ticus*, (anti, and *σπασω*, 'I draw.') Opposed to spasm. The whole operation of antispasmodics is probably revulsive. The following are the chief reputed antispasmodics. *Æther Sulphuricus, Asafœtida, Castoreum, Dracontium, Moschus, Oleum Animale Dippelii, and Valeriana*—with the mental antispasmodics, abstraction, powerful emotions, fear, &c. Of direct antispasmodics, there is no example.

ANTISPASTICUS, (*αντισπαστικος*.) Antispasmodic, Derivative.

ANTISQUA'MIC, *Antisqua'micus*, (anti, and *σquam*, 'a scale.') A name given by Dr. Headland to a medicine, which, by acting on the blood, removes cutaneous affections. The name is inappropriate, as the true scaly diseases—lepra and psoriasis—are not the only ones that require the use of eutrophic.

ANTISTASIS, (*αντιστασις*, from anti, and *στανω*, 'I place.') Antagonism.

ANTISTER'NUM, (*αντιστερνον*, from anti and *στερον*, 'the sternum.') The back.

ANTISTERYG'MA, gen. *Antisteryg'matis*, (anti and *στηρυγμα*, 'a support.') A fulcrum, support, crutch.

ANTISTRUMOUS, (anti and *struma*, 'scrofula.') Antiscrofulous.

ANTISU'DORAL, *Antisudora'lis*, (anti, and *sudor*, gen. *sudoris*, 'sweat.') A remedy, that diminishes sweat.

ANTISYPHILIT'IC, *Antisymphilit'icus*, (anti, and *syp'hilis*, 'the venereal disease.') Opposed to the venereal disease.

ANTITASIS, (anti, and *τείνω*, 'I extend.') Counter-extension.

ANTITHENAR, (anti, and *thenar*.) Opponens pollicis, Adductor pollicis pedis.

ANTITHERMA, (anti, and *θερμ*, 'heat,') Refrigerants.

ANTITHORA, *Aconitum anthora*.

ANTITOXICUM, (anti, and *toxicum*, 'a poison,') Antidote.

ANTITRAG'ICUS, *Antitra'gens*, (F.) *Muscle de l'Antitragus, M. antitragien*.—(Ch.) Belonging to the antitragus. A small muscle is so called, the existence of which is not constant. It occupies the space between the antitragus and anthelix.

ANTITRAGIEN, Antitragious.

ANTITRAGUS, (anti, and *τραγος*, 'the tragus,') *Antitro'bium, Oblo'bium*. A conical eminence on the pavilion of the ear, opposite the tragus.

ANTITYP'IA, (*αντιτυπια*, from anti, and *τυπω*, 'I strike.') Resistance. Hardness. Repercussion.

ANTITYPICUS, Antiperiodic.

ANTIVENE'REAL, *Antivene'reus*, (anti, and *Venus*, gen. *Veneris*, 'Venus.') The same as Antisymphilitic. Formerly it was used synonymously with Antaphrodisiac.

ANTIVERMICULAR, Antiperistaltic.

ANTIVERMINOSUS, (anti, and *vermis*, 'a worm,') Anthelmintic.

ANTIZYMOT'IC, *Antizymo'ticus*. Opposed to symosis. See Zymotic.

ANTLIA or **ANTLI'A**, (*αντλία, αντλια*, from *αντλειω*, 'to pump out,') A syringe; a pump. Hence, *Antlia lactea, Lactiu'gium*, a breast-pump; and

Antlia sanguin'ga, Antibdel'la, Hiru'do artificia'lis, the exhausting syringe used in cupping.

ANTLIA GASTRICA, Stomach-pump.

ANTODONTALGIC, Antiodontalgic.

ANTODYNUS, (anti, and *δυνω*, 'pain,') Anodyne.

ANTOTHESES, (anti, and *ωθω*, 'to push,') Endosmose.

ANTOTHISMUS, Endosmose.

ANTRAX, Anthrax.

ANTRE, Antrum—a. d'Hyghmore, Antrum of Highmore.

ANTROVERSIO, (*antro*, modern for 'forwards,' and *vertere, versum*, 'to turn,') Anteversio.

AN'TRUM, (*αντρον*, 'a cavern,') *Cavern'a, Bar'athrum*, (F.) *Antre*. A name given to certain cavities in bones, the entrance to which is smaller than the bottom.

ANTRUM AURIS, Tympanum—a. Buccinosum, Cochlea, Labyrinth—a. Dentale, see Tooth—a. Pylori, see Stomach.

ANTRUM OF HIGH'MORE, *Antrum Highmoria'num* seu *Ge'næ seu maxilla'ræ seu maxill'æ superio'ris, Genyan'trum, Gnathan'trum, Maxillary Sinus, Sinus Ge'næ pituita'rius*, (F.) *Antre d'Hyghmore, Sinus Maxillaire*. A deep cavity in the substance of the superior maxillary bone communicating with the middle meatus of the nose. It is lined by a prolongation of the Schneiderian membrane.

ANTSJAR, Upas.

ANULARIS, Annular.

ANULUS, (dim.,) see Anus, *Foosette*.

ANURESIS, (an, and *ουρω*, 'to pass the urine,') Ischuria.

ANURIA, Ischuria.

ANUROCRINIE, (an, *ουρον*, and *κρινω*, 'to separate,') see Ischuria.

ANURORRHÉE, (an, *ουρον*, and *ῥεω*, 'to flow,')

ANUS, gen. *Ani*, ('a circle,') *Po'dex, Po'tex, Mol'ynè, Moly'n'è, Dactyl'ios, Cath'edra, Cys'ceon, Cys'saron, Cys'thos, Cy'aus, Cys'tus, A'nulus, Aph'edra, Aph'edron, He'dra, Proc'tos, Ar'chos, Se'des, Cu'lus*. The circular opening situate at the inferior extremity of the rectum, by which the excrement is expelled. The fundament. The body. The seat, (F.) *Siège, Fondement*.

ANUS also signifies the anterior orifice of the *A'queduct of Syl'vius*. By some, this *Anus*, called, also, *Fora'men commun'è poste'rius*, has been supposed to form a communication between the back part of the third ventricle and the lateral ventricles. It is closed up, however, by the tela choroidea, and also by the fornix, which is intimately connected with this. The foramen is situate between the commissura mollis of the optic thalami and the pineal gland.

ANUS, ARTIFIC'IAL. An opening made artificially, to supply the place of the natural anus. The term is often used to include preternatural anus.

ANUS CEREBRI, see Anus, and *Aquæductus Sylvii*.

ANUS CONTRACT'ED, (F.) *Anus rétréci*. A state of the anus when, from some cause, it is contracted.

ANUS, IMPER'FORATE. A malformation, in which there is no natural anus. See *Atresia ani adnata*.

ANUS, PRETERNAT'URAL, (F.) *Anus contre nature, A. anormal*. An accidental opening which gives issue to the whole or to a part of the fæces. It may be owing to a wound, or, which is more common, to gangrene attacking the intestine in a hernial sac.

This term, as well as (F.) *Anus devé, de'vius* *anus*, is also employed to the case where the anus, instead of being in its natural situation, is in some neighbouring cavity, as the bladder, vagina, etc.

ANXIETAS, Anxiety—a. *Præcordiorum*, see Anxiety—a. *Tibiarum*, see *Agacement des Nerfs*.

ANXI'ETY, *Anxi'etas, Anxi'etude, Ademo'nia, Dyspho'ria anxi'etas, Aty'smus, Al'ycē, Al'ysis, A'sē*, (F.) *Anxiété, (angere, αγγειν, 'to strangle, to suffocate.')* A state of restlessness and agitation, with general indisposition, and a distressing sense of oppression at the epigastrium, *Anxi'etus præcordiorum*. *Inquietude, anxiety, and anguish*, represent degrees of the same condition.

ANYPNIA, (*an*, and *πνός*, 'sleep,') *Insomnia*. Tranquillity, calmness.

AOINOS, (*αἰνός*, from *α*, and *οἶνος*, 'wine,') *Abstemious*.

AORTA, *Arte'ria mag'na seu cras'sa seu max'ima, He'mal Ae'is*, of Owen, (F.) *Aorte*. This name was given by Aristotle to the chief artery of the body, (*ασπρωμαι, 'I am suspended,'* as it seems to be suspended from the heart. [?]) It is probable that Hippocrates meant by *ασπραι* the bronchia and their ramifications. The aorta is the common trunk of the arteries of the body. It arises from the left ventricle of the heart, about opposite to the fifth dorsal vertebra, passes upwards (*ascending Aorta*), forms the *great arch or cross of the Aorta*, and descends along the left of the spine (*descending Aorta*), until it reaches the middle of the fourth or fifth lumbar vertebra, where it bifurcates, to give origin to the common iliacs. The aorta is sometimes divided into the *Thorac'ic* or *Pec'toral*, and the *Abdominal*. For the arteries, which arise from it, etc., see *Artery*.

AORTASIE, *Aorteury'sma*.

AORTECTASIE, (*aorta*, and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation,') *Aorteury'sma*.

AORTEURYS'MA, gen. *Aorteury'sm'atis*, (*aorta*, and *ωρυς*, 'dilated,') *Aneurism of the Aorta*, (F.) *Aortérry'me, Anévry'sme de l'Aorte, Aortectasie, Aortenie* of Piorry. By carefully auscultating over the dorsal vertebrae, a bellows' sound, with a deep and not always perceptible impulse, may be detected.

AORTIC, *Aor'ticus*, (F.) *Aortique*. Relating to the Aorta. The *Aortic ventricle*, (F.) *Ventricule Aortique*, is the left ventricle. The *Aortic valves* are the sigmoid valves at the origin of the Aorta, etc.

AORTITIS, *Inflamma'tio Aor'tis, (Aorta and itis,)* Inflammation of the Aorta.

AORTRON, (*ασπρων*, same etymon as *Aorta*.) A lobe of the lungs.

AO'TUS, (*a*, and *ους*, gen. *ωτος*, 'an ear,') A monster devoid of ears.

AP, as a prefix, in composition, see *Ad*, and *Apo*.

A PAG'MA, gen. *Apag'matis, Apoclas'ma*, (*απαγμα*, from *apo*, and *αγω*, 'I remove,') Separation, abduction. Separation of a fractured bone.

APAGOGE, (*απαγωγή*, from *apo*, and *αγω*, 'I lead,') Defecation, Inductio.

APALACHINE, *Ilex vomitoria*—*a. à Feuilles de Prunier*, Prinos—*a. Gallis, Ilex vomitoria*.

APALLAGE, (*απαλλαγή*, from *απαλαττω*, 'I change,') *Apallax'is*, Mutation, change. It is generally taken in a good sense, and means the change from disease to health.

APALLAXIS, (*απαλαξις*,) *Apallage*.

APALOT'ICA, (*απαλότης*, 'softness, tenderness,') Fortuitous lesions or deformities affecting the soft parts. The first order in the class *Tychica*, of Good.

APANTHESIS, (*απανθesis*,) *Apanthismus*.

APANTHIS'MUS, *Apunthesis*, (*απανθισμος*, from *apo*, and *ανθω*, 'I flower,') The obliteration of parts previously inservient to useful purposes, as of the ductus venosus and ductus arteriosus, which are essential to fetal existence, but are subsequently unnecessary. See also *Stuprum*.

APANTHRO'PIA, (*απανθρωπια*, from *apo*, and *ανθρωπος*, 'man,') Detestation of man; desire for solitude. One of the symptoms of hypochondriasis.

APAPHRISMUS, (*απρω*, and *αφρος*, 'froth,') Depumation.

APARACH'YTUM VT'NUM, (*απαραχυτος οἶκος*), from *a*, and *παραχυω*, 'I pour over,') The purest wine: that which has not been mixed with seawater.

APARINE, (*απαρινη*,) *Galium aparino*—*a. Hispida*, *Galium aparine*.

APARTHROSIS, (*ap*, and *αρθρω*, 'to articulate,') *Diarthrosis*.

AP'ATHY, *Apathi'a, Ameli'a*, (*απαθεια*, from *a*, and *παθος*, 'affection,') (F.) *Apathic*. Accidental suspension of the moral feelings. It takes place in very severe diseases, particularly in malignant fevers.

APECHE'MA, gen. *Apeche'matis*, (*απηχημα*, from *apo*, and *ηχος*, 'sound,') Properly the action of reflecting sound. In medicine, it is synonymous with the Latin *Contrafissura*, a counter-fissure, a counter-blow.

APECTOCEPHALUS, *Acephalothorus*.

APEL'LA, *Appel'la, Leipoder'mos, Recuti'tus*, (*a*, and *pellis*, 'skin,') or more probably, perhaps, from a circumcised Jew, among the Romans, called *Apella*.) One whose prepuce does not cover the glans. Retraction or smallness of any other soft appendage. One who is circumcised.

APEPSIA, (*a*, and *πεπτιν*, 'to digest,') *Dyspepsia*.

APERIENT, *Ape'riens, Aperiti'vus, Aper'tire*, (*aperire* (*ab* and *pario*, 'to bring forth, 'to open,') *Res'erans*. A laxative. (F.) *Apéritif*. A medicine which gently opens the bowels. The term had formerly a much more extensive signification, and, like *Catalyt'icum*, was given to a substance supposed to have the power of opening any of the passages, and even the blood-vessels.

APERIS'TATON, *Aperis'tatum*, (*απεριστaton*, from *a*, and *περιστρι*, 'I surround,') An epithet for an ulcer not dangerous nor considerable nor surrounded by inflammation.

APÉRITIF, (*aperio*, 'I open,') *Aperient*.

APERITIVUS, *Aperient*.

APERTIVE, *Aperient*.

APERTOR OCULI, *Levator palpebræ superioris*.

APERTO'RIMUM. An instrument for dilating the os uteri during labour.

APERTURA, Mouth—*a. Anterior ventriculi tertii cerebri, Vulva* (*cerebri*)—*a. Pelvis superior*, see *Pelvis*.

APECTHYSMENOS, (*απεκθυσμενος*, from *απεκθυειν*, 'to straighten,') *Rectum*.

A'PEX, gen. *A'pices, M'icro*. The point or extremity of a part,—as the apex of the tongue, nose, etc.

APEX BEAT, see *Heart*.

APEX LINGUÆ, *Proglottis*.

APH, as a prefix, see *Apo*.

APHAC'IA, *Apha'kia*, (*a*, and *φακος*, 'lens,') Absence of the crystalline lens.

APHLERESIS, (*αφαιρεσις*,) *Apheresis, Extirpation*.

APHA'GIA, (*a*, and *φαγω*, 'I eat,') Inability to swallow.

APHALANGIASIS, (*φαλαγγ*, gen. *φαλαγγος*, 'a phalanx,') The fourth stage of Oriental leprosy, which is recognised chiefly by a gangrenous condition of the fingers.

APHASSOM'EXOS, (*αφασσομενος*, from *αφασσω*, 'I touch, I feel,') The touching of the parts of generation of the female as a means of diagnosis. See *Esaphe*.

APHEDRA, (*αφείρα*, from *αφη*, and *εδρα*, 'a seat,') *Anus, Lasanum*.

APHEDRIA, (*αφεδρεια*,) *Menses*.

APHEDRON, *Anus, Lasanum*.

APHEL'IA, (*αφελεια*, from *αφελης*, 'simple,') Simplicity. The simple manners of the sect of Methodists in teaching and practising medicine.

APHELX'IA, (*αφελκω*, 'I abstract,') Voluntary inactivity of the whole or the greater part of the external senses to the impressions of sur-

rounding objects, during wakefulness. *Reverie*, (F.) *Réverie*. Dr. Good has introduced this into his Nosology, as well as *Aphelixia* *so-cors* or *absence of mind*.—*A. intentia* or *abstraction of mind*: and *A. otiosa*, *Stu'dium ina'nā*, *Cenosepu'dia*, *brown study* or *listless musing*.

APHEPSEMA, (ἀφεισμα, from *aph*, and *ειν*, 'to boil,') Decoction.

APHEPSIS, (ἀφεισις,) Decoction.

APHERESIS, *Aphæresis*, (ἀφαισις, from *aphai-*, 'I take away,') An operation by which any part of the body is separated from the other. Hippocrates, according to Fœsius, uses the expression *Aphæresis Sanguinis* for excessive hemorrhage; and Sennertus, to express the condition of an animal deprived both of the faculties of the mind and of the mind itself.

APH'ESIS, (ἀφεισις, from *aphiemi*, 'I relax,') A remission. This word expresses sometimes the diminution or cessation of a disease; at others, languor and debility of the lower extremities. See Languor, and Remission.

APHILANTHROPY, *Aphilanthro'pia*, (α, φίλος, 'I love,' and ἀνθρωπος, 'a man,') Dislike to man. Love of solitude. Vogel has given this name to the first degree of melancholy.

APHISTESIS, (ἀφιστημι, 'to remove,' from *aph*, and *ιστημι*, 'to place,') Abscess.

APHODEUMA, (ἀφουδισμα,) Excrement.

APHODUS, (ἀφωδος, from *aph*, and 'odus, 'a way,') Excrement.

APHONETUS, (ἀφωνητος,) Aphonus.

APHO'NIA, (ἀφωνια,) *Liga'tio lin'guæ*, *Loque'la abol'ita*, *Defectus loque'le*, *Dyspho'nia*, (of some,) *Aph'ony*, (F.) *Aphonie*, *Perte de la Voix*, (α, and φωνη, 'voice,') Privation of voice, or of the sounds that ought to be produced in the glottis. When aphonia forms part of catarrh or of 'cold,' it is commonly of but little consequence; but when produced by causes acting on the nervous system, as by some powerful emotion, or without any appreciable lesion of the vocal apparatus, (*Laryngoparalysis*), it frequently resists all remedies.

APHONIA, Catalepsy—a. Surdorum, Mutitas Surdorum.

APHONICUS, Aphonus.

APHO'NUS, (ἀφωνος,) *Apho'nicus*, *Apho'netus*, *Apho'nic*. Relating to aphonia.

APHONY, Aphonia,

APHORIA, (ἀφορια, from α, and φερειν, 'to bear,') Sterilitas.

APHORICUS, Sterile.

APHOR'ME, (ἀφορμη, 'occasion,') The external and manifest cause of any thing. The occasional cause of a disease.

APHORUS, see Aphoria, Sterile.

APHRO'DES, (ἀφρωδης, 'frothy,' from αφρος, 'foam,' and odes,) Applied to the blood and the excrements.

APHRODISIA, (ἀφροδισια,) Coition, Puberty.

APHRODIS'IAC, *Aphrodis'iacus*, (Αφροδισια, 'Venus,') (F.) *Aphrodisiaque*. Medicine or food believed to be capable of exciting to the pleasures of love; as ginger, cantharides, &c. They are generally stimulants.

APHRODISIACUS, (ἀφροδισιακος,) Venereal.

APHRODISIASMUS, (ἀφροδισιασμος,) Coition.

APHRODISIOGRAPHY, (Αφροδισιαγραφη, 'Venus,' and γραφω, 'I describe,') Etymologically, this term means a description of the pleasures of love, but it has been placed at the head of a work describing the venereal disease.

APHRODITIC, Venereal.

APHROG'ALA, (ἀφρογαλα, from αφρος, 'foam,' and γαλα, 'milk,') *Lac apumo'sum*. A name formerly given to milk rendered frothy by agitation.

APHRONIA, (α, and φρην, 'mind,') Apoplexy.

APHRONITRUM, (αφρος, 'foam,' and νιτρον, 'nitre,') Natrum, Soda.

APHROSYNE, (αφροσυνη,) Delirium, Insanity.

APH'THÆ, *Aph'tæ*, *Aph'thæ*, (απθω, 'I inflame,')

Thrush or sore mouth, *Aph'tha lactu'cimen* seu *infan'tum*, *Lactu'cimen*, *Lactu'im'ina*, *Lactu'mina*, *Al'colæ*, *Em'phlysis aph'tha*, *Ul'cera serpentia* o'ris, *Pus'tula* o'ris, *Fe'bris aphtho'sa*, *Angi'na aphtho'sa*, *Vesic'ule gingiva'rum*, *Stomati'tis exen'dati'va* seu *vesiculo'sa* *infan'tum*, *Stomac'yra*, *S. aph'tha*, *Prunell'a*, *White Thrush*, *Milk Thrush*. Aphthæ consist of roundish, pearl-coloured vesicles, confined to the lips, mouth, and intestinal canal, and generally terminating in curd-like sloughs. In France, the Aphthæ of children, *Aphthæ des Enfants*, is called *Muguet*, *Millet*, *Blanchet*, *Catarrhe buccal* and *Stomatite crèmeuse pultacée*, *Pulta'ceous inflammation of the Mouth*; and generally receives two divisions—the mild or discreet, (F.) *Muguet bénin* ou *discret*, and the malignant, (F.) *Muguet malin* ou *confluent*, the *Black Thrush*. Common Thrush is a disease of no consequence, requiring merely the use of absorbent laxatives. The malignant variety, which is rare, is of a more serious character, and is accompanied with typhoid symptoms.—*Ty'phus aphthoïdeus*.

A microscopic vegetable growth has been found in aphthæ; and the disease was, thence, called by Gruby, of Vienna, *Aphthoph'yton*.

APH'THÆ ADULTORUM, Stomatitis, apthous—a. Præputii, Herpes præputii—a. Serpentes, Cancer aquaticus.

APH'THAPHYTE, *Aphthaph'yton*, *Aphthoph'yton*, *Oid'ium albicans*, *Champignon du Muguet*, (*aphthæ*, and φυτον, 'a vegetable,') A parasitic vegetable growth observed in aphthæ. See Aphthæ.

APH'THES GANGRÊNEUX, Cancer aquaticus—a. *des Enfants*, Aphthæ.

APH'THEUX, Aphthous.

APH'THO'DES, *Aphthoïdes*, *Aphthoïdeus*, (from *aphthæ*, and odes,) Aphthous-like, belonging to aphthæ.

APH'THOPHYTON, Aphthaphyte, see Aphthæ.

APH'THOUS, *Aphtho'sus*, (F.) *Aphtheux*. Belonging to aphthæ; complicated with aphthæ; as *Aphthous Fever*.

APIASTRUM, (from *apis*, 'a bee,') Melissa.

APICES (pl. of *aper*) CRURUM MEDULLÆ OBLONGATÆ, Corpora striata—a. Digitorum, Pupulæ. See Apex.

APILEPSIA, (απο, and ληψις, from λαμβανω, 'a seizure,') Apoplexy.

A'PIOL, *Apiol'um*, *Par'sley oil*, (*apium* 'parsley,' and oleum, 'oil,') A yellowish oily liquid, obtained from *apium petroselinum* or *parsley*, which, in the dose of 15 grains, has been used as an antiperiodic.

APIONTA, (απιοντα, from *απιει*, 'to go away,') see Excretion.

APIOS, (απιος,) *Apios tuberosa*, *Pyrus communis*.

A'PIOS TUBERO'SA, *Glyci'nē Apios*. Ground nut, Wild bean, *Saguban*. The root is used as food by the Indians of Northwestern America.

APIS, Bee.

API'TES, (απιτης, from *απιον*, 'a pear,') Perry.

APIUM, (απιον, A. graveolens—a. Ammi, Ammi—a. Anisum, Pimpinella anisum—a. Carvi, Carum.

A'PIUM GRAVE'OLENS, *A'pium Paluda'pium*, *Eleoseli'num*, *Bel'i'num*, *Ses'eli grave'olens*, *S'i'um grave'olens* seu *a'pium*, *Small'age*, (F.) *Ache*. Ord. Umbelliferae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. The plants; roots, and seeds are aperient and carminative. *Cel'ery* is a variety of this.

APIUM HORTENSE, A. graveolens—a. Montanum, Athamanta aurcoselinum—a. Paludapium, A. graveolens—a. Petrusium, Bubon Macedonicum.

APIUM PETROSELI'NUM, *A'pium Horten'se* seu

vulgaris, *Griecum*, *Selinum*, *Petroselinum*, *Com'mon Parsley*. (F.) *Persil*. The root—*Petroselinum*, (Ph. U. S.)—and seeds are diuretic and aperient. See Apol.

APIUM SICUM, *Sium nodiflorum*—a. *Vulgare*, A. graveolens.

APLAS'TIC, *Aplas'ticus*, (a, and *πλασσω*, 'I form.') That which is not capable of forming; or is not organizable.

APLASTIC EL'EMENT; one which is unsusceptible of any farther amount of organization.—Gerber.

APLESTIA, (*απληστια*, from *a*, and *πλεω*, 'to fill,') *Inglavies*, *Intemperance*.

APLEU'ROS, (*απλευρος*, from *a*, and *πλευρον*, 'a rib,') One without ribs, or pleuric. The condition is *Apleu'ria*.

APLOT'OMY, *Apilotom'ia*, (*απλωσ*, 'simple,' and *τομνω*, 'I cut,') A simple incision.

APNE'E, *Apnea*.

APNEUMATOSIS, (a, and *πνευματος*, 'I distend with wind,') see *Atelectasis*.

APNEU'MIA, (a, and *πνευμων*, 'lung,') A monstrosity in which there is absence of lungs.

APNEUMONER'VIA, *Apneumonou'ria*, (a, *πνευμων*, 'lung,' and *νευρον*, 'nerve,') Want of nervous action in the lungs.

APNEUSTIA, (*απνευστια*, *Apnea*, *Asphyxia*.

APNEUSTUS, *Apnus*.

APNE'A, (*απνοια*, from *a*, and *πνιω*, 'I respire,') (F.) *Apne*, Absence of respiration, *Respira'tio abol'ita*; or insensible respiration. Also, *Orthopnea*. See *Asphyxia*.

APNEA INFANTUM, *Asthma thymicum*.

APNEASPHYXIA, *Asphyxia*.

APNOICUS, *Apnus*.

AP'NUS, (*απνους*,) *Apno'icus*, *Apneust'us*. One devoid of respiration. An epithet applied by authors to cases in which the respiration is so small and slow, that it seems suspended. It is probable, however, that the word was always applied to the patient, not to the disease.

APO, (*απο*,) as a prefix denotes 'from, of, off, out, out of.'

APOBAMMA, gen. *Apobam'matis*, (*απο*, and *βαμνω*, 'to wash,') *Embamma*.

APOBIOSIS, (*αποβιωσις*, from *απο*, and *βιωω*, 'to live,') *Death*.

APOBLEMA, gen. *Apoble'matis*, (*αποβλημα*, from *απο*, and *βαλλω*, 'to cast off,') *Abortion*.

APOBOLE, (*αποβολη*,) (same etymon,) *Abortion*.

APOBRASMA, gen. *Apobras'matis*, (*αποβρασμα*, from *απο*, and *βρασσειν*, 'to winnow,') *Furfur*.

APOCAPNISMUS, (*αποκαπνισμος*, from *απο*, and *καπνω*, 'smoke,') *Fumigation*.

APOCATASTASIS, (*αποκαταστασις*, from *αποκα-* *στημι*, 'to re-establish,') *Considentia*, *Restauratio*.

APOCATHARSIS, (*αποκαθαρσις*, from *απο*, and *καθαριζειν*, 'to purge,') *Catharsis*.

APOCATHARTICUS, *Cathartic*.

APOCENO'SIS, *Apoceno'sis*, (*αποκτενωσις*, from *απο*, and *ενωσις*, 'evacuation,') A partial evacuation according to some, in opposition to *Cenosis*, which signifies a general evacuation.—Cullen and Swediaur apply it to morbid fluxes.

APOCENOSIS, ABEVACUATIO—a. *Diabetes mellitus*, *Diabetes*—a. *Ptyalismus mellitus*, see *Salivation*—a. *Vomititus pyrosis*, *Pyrosis*.

APOCHOREON, (*αποχωρεω*, 'to go away from,') *Excrement*.

APOCHREMMMA, gen. *Apochrem'matis*, (*αποχρημα*, from *απο*, and *χωρω*, 'spit,') *Sputum*.

APOCHREMPISIS, (*αποχρηψις*,) *Exspuition*.

APOCHYLIS'MUS, *Apochylis'ma*, (*απο*, and *χυλος*, 'juice,') The expression of the juices of vegetables.

APOUCH'YMA, gen. *Apouch'matis*, (*αποχω*, 'I pour out,') A sort of tar, obtained from old ships, which is impregnated with chloride of sodium. It was used as a discutient of tumours.

APOCIN GOBE-MOUCHE, *Apocynum androssemifolium*.

APOCLASMA, gen. *Apoclas'matis*, (*αποκλασμα*, from *απο*, and *κλαω*, 'I break,') *Abduction*, *Apagmia*.

APOCLEISIS, (*αποκλεισις*, from *αποκλειω*, 'I shut out,') *Asitia*, *Disgust*.

APOC'OPE, (*αποκοπη*, from *απο*, and *κοπτειν*, 'to cut,') *Abcission*. A wound with loss of substance. Fracture with loss of part of a bone. *Amputation*.

APOCOPUS, (*αποκοπος*,) *Castratus*.

APOCRISIS, (*αποκρισις*, from *αποκρινω*, 'I separate,') *Contagion*, *Excrement*, *Secretion*.

APOCROUS'TIC, pl. *Apocrous'tica* seu *Apocrus'tica*, (*remed'ia*,) (*αποκροστικα*, from *απο*, and *κρουω*, 'I push,') An astringent and repellent.

APOCRUSTICA, *Apocroustics*.

APOCYESIS, (*αποκυσις*, from *απο*, and *κυω*, 'to be pregnant,') *Parturition*.

APOCYN, see *Apocynum Cannabinum*.

APOCYNIN, see *Apocynum Cannabinum*.

APOC'YNUM ANDROSEMIFOLIUM, (Ph. U. S.) (*αποκυνον*, from *απο*, and *κυνω*, 'a dog,' because esteemed of old, to be fatal to dogs.) *Dog's Bane*, *Bitter Dog's Bane*, *Milkweed*, *Bitterroot*, *Honeybloom*, *Catchfly*, *Flytrap*, *Ip'ecac*, *Americ'ian Ip'ecac*, (F.) *Apocin gobe-mouche*, *A. amer.* *Ord. Apocynaceae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia*. The root of this plant is found from Canada to Carolina. Thirty grains evacuate the stomach as effectually as two-thirds of the amount of *Ipecacuanha*, by which name it is known in various parts of the Eastern States. It is in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

APOCYNUM CANNAB'INUM, (Ph. U. S.) *Indium Hemp*. The root of this American plant, which possesses emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic and diuretic properties, has been strongly recommended in dropsy, and has been given in decoction,—5j boiled in three pints of water to two. A wineglassful for a dose. An active principle, *Ap'ocyn* or *Apoc'ynin*, has been extracted from it.

APOCYNUM HYPERICEFO'LIUM, a variety of *A. cannabinum*, which, as well as *A. androssemifolium*, abounds in a milky juice. This, when applied to the skin, produces a troublesome eruption resembling flea-bites: hence, the plants have been termed, by the *voyageurs* in the Hudson's Bay territory, *Herbes à la puce*.

APOCYNUM NOVE ANGLE HIRSETUM, *Asclepias tuberosa*—a. *Orange*, *Asclepias tuberosa*—a. *Scandens*, *Allamanda*.

APODACRYT'ICUS, *Delachrymoti'ens*, (*αποδακρυτικός*, from *απο*, and *δακρυω*, 'I weep,') A substance, supposed to occasion a flow of the tears, and then to arrest them.

APODEMIALGIA, *Nostalgia*. According to others, the opposite to *Nostalgia*, or a desire to leave one's country; (from *αποδημα*, 'foreign travel,' and *αλγος*, 'suffering,')

APOD'IA, (*αποδια*, from *a*, and *πους*, gen. *ποδος*, 'a foot,') Want of feet; hence *Aponus* or *Apus*, one who has no feet.

APODYTE'RIUM, (*αποδυτηριον*,) *Coniaste'rium*, *Spoliato'rium*, *Spolia'rium*, (*αποδυω*, 'I strip off,') The ante-room, where the bathers stripped themselves in the ancient gymnasia.

APOGALACTISMUS, (*απογαλακτισμος*, from *απο*, and *γαλαξ*, gen. *γαλακτος*, 'milk,') *Weaning*.

APOGALACTOS, (*απογαλακτος*,) *Exuber*.

APOGEUSIS, (*απο*, and *γευσις*, 'taste,') *Ageus'tia*.

APOGEUSTIA, *Agenstia*.

APOGLAUCOSIS, (*απογλαυκωσις*,) *Glauco'sis*.

APOGON, (*απογων*, from *a*, and *πωγων*, 'beard,') *Imberbis*.

APOG'ONUM, (*απογονον*, from *απο*, and *γινωμαι*, 'I exist,') A living foetus in utero.

APOLAR, see *Neurine*.

APOLEPISIS, (*απο*, and *λεπς*, 'a scale.') Desquamation.

APOLEPISMUS, Desquamation.

APOLEP'SIS, *Apolēp'sis*, *Apolip'sis*, (*αποληψίς*, from *απολαμβάνω*, 'I retain.') Retention, suppression. Also, Asphyxia.

APOLEXIS, (*αποληξίς*, from *αποληγω*, 'I cease.') Old age, decrepitude.

APOLINO'SIS, (*απολινώσις*, from *απο*, and *λινόν*, 'a flaxen thread.') The mode of operating for fistula in ano, by means of a thread of *Homolinon* or *Linum crutum*.

APOLIPSIS, Apoplexis.

APOLLINARIS ALTERCUM, Hyoseyamus.

APOLYS'IA, *Apol'ysis*, (*απολύσις*, from *απολυω*, 'I loosen.') Solution. Relaxation. Debility of the limbs or looseness of bandages. Expulsion of the fetus and its dependencies. Termination of a disease.

APOMATHE'MA, gen. *Apomathe'matis*, *Apomathe'sis*, (*απομαθημα*, *απομαθησις*, from *απο*, and *μαθάνω*, 'I learn.') Forgetfulness of things taught.

APOM'ELI, (*απομήλι*, from *απο*, and *μέλι*, 'honey.') An oxymel or decoction made of honey.

APOMYLE'NAS, (*απομύληνας*, from *απομύλλαινω*, 'I make a wry mouth.') One who pushes his lips forwards, pressing them against each other. Occasionally a symptom of nervous fever.

APOMYTHO'SIS, *Apomytho'sis*, (*απομύθσις*, 'I snore.') A disease in which there is stertor.

APONEUROGRAPHY, *Aponeurographia*, (F.) *Aponeurographie*, (*aponeurosis*, and *γραφία*, 'a description.') A description of the Aponeuroses.

APONEUROLOG'GY, *Aponeurolog'gia*, (F.) *Aponeurologie*, (*aponeurosis*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') *Aponeurosiology*. The anatomy of the aponeuroses.

APONEUROSIOLOGY, Aponeurology.

APONEURO'SIS, (*απώνευσις*,.) *Aponeuro'sis*, (*απο*, and *νευρον*, 'a nerve.') *Pronerva'tio*, *Denerva'tio*, *Enerva'tio*, *Expan'sio nervo'sa*, (F.) *Aponeurose*, *Aponevrose*. The ancients called every white part *νευρον*, and regarded an Aponeurosis as a nervous expansion. The Aponeuroses are white, shining membranes, very resisting, and composed of fibres interlaced. Some are continuous with the muscular fibres, and differ only from tendons by their flat form. They are called *Aponeuro'ses of inser'tion*, (F.) *Aponevroses d'insertion*, when they are at the extremities of muscles, and attach them to the bone;—*Aponeuro'ses of intersec'tion*, (F.) *Aponevroses d'intersection*, if they interrupt the continuity of the muscle, and are continuous on both sides with muscular fibres. Others surround the muscle, and prevent its displacement: they are called *envel'oping Aponeuro'ses*, (F.) *Aponevroses d'enveloppe*.

APONEUROSIS, Fascia—a. Crural, Fascia lata—a. Femoral, Fascia lata—a. Iliac, Fascia iliaca.

APONEUROSIT'IS, (from *aponeurosis*, and *ίτις*.) Inflammation of an aponeurosis.

APONEUROTIC, *Aponeurot'icus*, (F.) *Aponevrotique*. What relates to Aponeuroses:—thus, we say *Aponeurotic expansion*, *Aponeurotic muscle*, &c.

APONEUROTOMY, *Aponeurotom'ia*, (F.) *Aponevrotomie*, (*aponeurosis*, and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.') Anatomy of aponeuroses.

Aponeurotomy has, also, been proposed for the division (*débridement*) of filaments, &c., in aponeurotic openings, and for the section of fasciæ.

APONÉVROGRAPHIE, Aponeurography.

APONÉVROLOGIE, Aponeurology.

APONÉVROSE, Aponeurosis—a. *Pédieuse*, see *Pedal Aponeurosis*—a. *Superficielle de l'Abdomen et de la Cuisse*. Fascia superficialis.

APONEVROSIS, Aponeurosis.

APONÉVROTIQUE, Aponeurotic.

APONÉVROTOMIE, Aponeurotomy.

APON'IA, (*απονία*, from *α*, and *πονος*, 'pain.') Freedom from pain.

APONIPSIS, (*απο*, and *πρω*, 'I wash.') Ablution.

APOPALLE'SIS, *Apopal'sis*, (*αποπαλλήσις*, from *αποπαλλω*, 'I throw off.') Expulsion. Protrusion. Also, Abortion.

APOPATE'MA, gen. *Apopate'matis*, *Apop'athos*, *Apop'atus*, (*αποπαθημα*, from *απο*, and *πατος*, 'dirt.') The excrement, and the place where it is deposited.

APOPHLEGMATISANS PER NARES, Er-rhine—a. per Os, Sialagogue.

APOPHLEGMATISAN'TIA, *Apophlegmatison'ta*, *Apophlegmatie'mi*, (*απο*, and *φλέγμα*, 'phlegm.') Medicines which facilitate the upward expulsion of mucus from the mucous membrane of the digestive or air passages; as gargles, mastientories, &c.

APOPHLEG'MATISM, (*αποφλεγματισμός*,) *Apophlegmatism'us*. The action of *Apophlegmatizantia*.

APOPHLEGMATISMI, *Apophlegmatisantia*.

APOPH'RADES, (*αποφρας*, 'unlucky.') An epithet applied to unlucky days, (*dies nefandi*.) Days on which a favourable change is not expected to occur in a disease.

APOPHRAXIS, (*αποφραξις*, from *αποφρασσω*, 'I obstruct.') Amenorrhœa.

APOPHTHAR'MA, gen. *Apophtharm'atis*, (*αποφθάρμα*, from *απο*, and *φθειρω*, 'I corrupt.') Abortion, as well as a medicine to procure abortion.

APOPHTHORA, (*αποφθορα*, from *αποφθείρω*, 'to miscarry.') Abortion.

APOPHTHORIUS, Abortive.

APOPHYADES, (*αποφυαδες*, from *απο*, and *φω*, 'I spring.') The ramifications of veins and arteries.

APOPHY'SAR, *Apophysa'ris*, (F.) *Apophysaire*. Relating or appertaining to an apophysis.

APOPHYSE, Apophysis—a. *Basilaire*, Basilar process—a. *Engainante ou vaginale*, Vaginal process—a. *Pétrée*, see Temporal Bone—a. *Pyramidale*, see Temporal Bone.

APOPHYSES ÉPINEUSES, Spinous processes of the vertebæ.

APOPHYSIS, (*απόφωσις*, from *απο*, and *φω*, 'I rise,') *Ec'physis*, *Proces'sus*, *Appen'dix*, *Prominen'tia os'sis contin'ua*, *A proc'ess of a bone*. (F.) *Apophyse*. When the apophysis is yet separated from the body of the bone by intervening cartilage, it is called *Epi'ph'ysis*. The apophyses or processes are, at times, distinguished by epithets, expressive of their form: as *A. styloid*, *A. coracoid*, &c. Others are not preceded by the word apophysis; as *Trochanter*, *Tuberosity*, &c.

APOPHYSIS OF INGRAS'SIAS is a term applied to the lesser ala of the sphenoid bone.

APOPHYSIS MAMILLARIS, Mastoid process—a. of *Rau*, *Grêle apophyse du Marteau*: see *Malleus*—a. *Zygomatica*, Zygomatic process.

APOPIES'MA, gen. *Apopiesm'atis*, (*αποπιεσμα*, from *αποπιέζω*, 'I compress.') Hippocrates uses the term to signify a fancied expression or forcing out of humours by the application of bandages in wounds and fractures.

APOPLANESIS, (*αποπλάνησις*, from *απο*, and *πλανω*, 'to lead astray.') Error loci.

APOPLECTIC, *Apoplecticus*. Referring to Apoplexy. This word has various significations. It is applied, 1. To individuals labouring under apoplexy: 2. To remedies proper for combating apoplexy: 3. To the constitution, temperament, or make, *Architectu'ra apoplec'tica*, *Hab'itus apoplec'ticus seu quadru'tus seu toro'sus*, which predisposes to it, and, 4. To the symptoms which characterize apoplexy; as *Apoplectic sleep*, *A. stroke*, *A. stertor*, &c. The jugular veins have

also, by some, been called *Apoplectic veins*, *Venæ apoplecticae*.

APOPLECTIC CELL. *Foetus apoplecticus*. A cavity remaining in the encephalon, after effusion of blood and its subsequent absorption.

APOPLECTICUS, Antiapoplectic, Apoplectic.

APOPLEXIA, Apoplexy—a. Catalepsia, Catalepsia—a. Cerebralis, see Apoplexy—a. Cerebri, see Apoplexy—a. Cordis, Hæmocardiorrhagia—a. Hepatica, Hepatorrhagia—a. Hydrocephalica, Hydrocephalus internus—a. Interarachnoidalis, Apoplexy, meningeal—a. Intermeningealis, Apoplexy, meningeal—a. Medullaris, Apoplexia myelitica—a. Meningæa, Apoplexy, meningeal.

APOPLEXIA MYELITICA, *A. Medullaris* seu *Spinalis* seu *Rachialis*, Hæmor'rachia, Myelor-rhag'ia, Myelapoplex'ia, (F.) *Apoplexie de la Moëlle épinière*, Hémorrhagie de la Moëlle épinière, Hémato-myélie, Hémomyélorrhagie, Hématorrhachie. Hemorrhage into the spinal marrow.

APOPLEXIA NERVOSA, Apoplexy, nervous—a. Nervosa traumatica, Concussion of the brain—a. Oculi, Hæmophthalmia—a. Pituitosa, see Apoplexy—a. Pulmonalis, see Hæmoptysis—a. Pulmonum, see Hæmoptysis—a. Rachialis, A. myelitica—a. Renalis, Apoplexy, renal—a. Sanguinea, see Apoplexy—a. Serosa, see Apoplexy—a. Simplex, Apoplexy, nervous—a. Spasmodica, Apoplexy, nervous—a. Spinalis, Apoplexia myelitica—a. Temulenta, see Temulentia.

APOPLEXIE, Apoplexy—a. *Capillaire*, Mollities cerebri—a. *Cérébrale*, Apoplexy, Hémorrhagie cérébrale—a. *du Cœur*, Hæmocardiorrhagia.

APOPLEXIE FOUDROYANTE, ('Thundering Apoplexy.') A form of apoplexy, which is intense and rapidly fatal.

APOPLEXIE MENINGÉE, Apoplexy, meningeal—a. *de la Moëlle Épinière*, Apoplexy, spinal.

APOPLEXY, *Apoplex'ia*, (Sc.) *Poplexy*, (αποπληξία, from ἀποπληττειν, 'to strike with violence.') At the present day, the term apoplexy is employed by many writers to signify interstitial hæmorrhage, (F.) *Hémorrhagie interstitielle*, or every effusion of blood, which occurs suddenly into the substance of an organ or tissue. Hence, we speak of cerebral apoplexy, pulmonary apoplexy, &c. &c. Formerly it was always—and still is by many—used in a restricted sense, to signify, in other words, the train of phenomena, which characterize cerebral apoplexy. This disease, *Hæmorrhag'ia Cerebri*, *Aphro'nia*, *Ca'rus Apoplex'ia*, *Co'ma Apoplex'ia*, *Apoplex'ia cerebri sanguinea* seu *cerebra'lis*, *Encephalorrhag'ia*, *Sanguinis ic'tus*, *Hæmatenceph'alum*, *Pulpes'ia*, *Sidera'tio*, *Apileps'ia*, *Mor'bus atton'itus*, *Gul'ta*, *Theople'gia*, *Theoplex'ia*, (F.) *Apoplexie*, *A. cérébrale*, *Hémato'encephalie*, *Coup de sang*, is characterized by diminution, or loss of sensation and mental manifestation; by the cessation, more or less complete, of motion; and by a comatose state,—circulation and respiration continuing. It generally consists in pressure upon the brain; either from turgescence of vessels, or from extravasation of blood: hence the terms *Hæmenceph'alum*, *Hémorrhagie cérébrale*, and *Hémato'encephalorrhagie*, applied to it by some. The general prognosis is unfavourable; especially when it occurs after the age of 35. When Apoplexy is accompanied with a hard, full pulse, and flushed countenance, it is called *Apoplex'ia sanguinea*, *Cataph'ora Co'ma*; when with a feeble pulse and pale countenance, and evidences of serous effusion, *Apoplex'ia serosa*, *A. pituitosa*, *Serous Apoplexy*, *Cataph'ora hydroceph'alica*, *Encephaloch'yria seni'lis*, *Hydroceph'alus acutus senum*, (F.) *Hydro'encephalorrhée* of Piorry, *Hydropisie cérébrale suraiguë*, *Hydrorrhagie*.

In *Nervous Apoplexy*, *Apoplex'ia nervosa* seu

spasmod'ica, *A. simplex*, *Simple apoplexy*, no lesion whatever may be perceptible on dissection; although the patient may have died under all the phenomena that are characteristic of apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, HEAT, see *Coup-de-Soleil*—a. of the Heart, Hæmocardiorrhagia.

APOPLEXY, MENINGEAL, *Apoplex'ia meninge'a* seu *intermeninge'al'is* seu *interarachnoid'e'al'is*, (F.) *Apoplexie méningée*, *Hémorrhagie méningée*. Hemorrhage from the meninges of the brain or spinal marrow, generally into the great cavity of the arachnoid.

APOPLEXY, NERVOUS, see Apoplexy—a. Pulmonary, see Hæmoptysis—a. Simple, A. Nervous.

APOPLEXY, RENAL, *Apoplex'ia rena'lis*. A condition of the kidney, characterized by knotty, irregular, tuberculated eminences, some of a deep black colour. Effusion of blood into the substance of the kidney.

APOPLEXY, SEROUS, see Apoplexy—a. Spinal, Apoplexia myelitica.

APOPNEUSIS, (αποπνοεσις, from ἀπο, and πνέω, 'I breathe.') Exhalatio.

APOPNIxis (απο, and πνιγω, 'I strangle.') Suffocation.

APOPNOE, (αποπνοη, from ἀπο, and πνέω, 'I breathe.') Exspiratio.

APOPNEA, (αποπνοια,) Exspiratio.

APOPSYCHIA, (απο, and ψυχω, 'the breath of life.') Syncope.

APOPTO'ISIS, (αποπτωσις, from ἀποπτω, 'I fall down.') A relaxation of bandages.

APORRHINOSIS, (απο, and ριν, 'the nose.') A discharge from the nose.

APORRHOE, (απορρη,) Aporrhœa.

APORRHŒA, *Απορ'ρροη*, *Απορ'rhyxis*, *Deflu'vium*, (απορροια, from ἀπορρεω, 'I flow from.') An emanation, effluvia, contagion. A falling off of the hair, according to some.

APORRHYSIS, (απορρησις,) Aporrhœa.

APOSCEM'MA, gen. *Aposcem'matis*, *Aposcep'sis*, (αποσχημμα, from ἀποσχηπτω, 'I lie down, I direct myself towards.') Afflux of fluids towards a part. Metastasis. The first word has been applied to the excrements.

APOSCENOSIS, Apocenosia.

APOSCERNIS'MUS, *Deascia'tio*, (αποσκηρνιασμος, from ἀπο, and ἀσκηρνον, 'a hatchet.') Wound of the cranium, by a cutting instrument, in which a piece of the bone has been cut out, as with a hatchet.

APOSCESIS, (αποσκησις,) Aposcemma.

APOS/CHASIS, (αποσχασις,) *Aposchas'ismus*, (αποσχαζω, 'I scarify.') *Scarifica'tion*. A slight superficial incision in the skin. Also, blood-letting.

APOS'TA, *Sit'is defec'tus*, (α, and ποσις, 'drink.') Want of thirst, absence of desire for liquids.

APOSTIT'IA, (αποστιτια, from ἀπο, and σιτος, 'food.') Aversion for food. See *Disgust*.

APOSIT'IC, *Aposit'icus*, (αποσιτικος.) Any substance which destroys the appetite, or suspends hunger.

APOSFAS'MA, gen. *Aposfasm'atis*, (αποσφασμα, from ἀποσπασω, 'I tear or lacerate.') (F.) *Arrachement*. A solution of continuity, especially of a ligament; *Rheg'ma ligamenta'rè*, *Lacera'tio ligamenta'ria*.

APOSPASTIC, Derivative.

APOSPHACEL'ISIS, (αποσφακίσις, from ἀπο, and σφακελος, 'mortification.') Gangrene in wounds and fractures, owing to the bandages being too tight.

APOSPHINX'IS, (αποσφιγξις, 'constriction, compression.') The action of a tight bandage.

APOSPONGIS'MUS, (αποσπγγισμος,) the act of sponging for any purpose.

APOSTALAG'MA, gen. *Apostalag'matis*, *Apostag'ma*, (απο, and σταλάω, 'I drop.') The ancient

name for the saccharine liquor which flows from grapes when not yet pressed.

APOSTASIS, (*ἀποστασις*, from *ἀπο*, and *ίστημι*, 'I stop.') The ancients had different significations for this word. It was most commonly used for an abscess. The separation of a fragment of bone by fracture. Removal of disease by some excretion, &c.

APOSTAX'IS, (*ἀποσταξις*, from *ἀποσταξω*, 'I distil from.') *Staxis*. The defluxion of any humour, as of blood from the nose.

APOSTEM, Abscess, see *Apostema*.

APOSTEMA, gen. *Apostem'atis*, *Apos'tem*, (*ἀποστέμα*, from *ἀπο*, and *ίστημι*, 'I settle,' or *ἀφίστημι*, 'I recede from.') This word is used by the ancients somewhat vaguely. It meant an affection in which parts, previously in contact, are separated from each other by a fluid collected between them. The moderns regard it as synonymous with *Ab'scess*. Some, even of the moderns, have applied it to any watery tumour, and even to tumours in general.

APOSTEMA CEREBRI, Encephalopyosis—a. *Empyema*, *Empyema*—a. *Parulis*, *Parulis*—a. *Phalangium*, *Fourche*—a. *Psosticum*, Lumbar abscess.

APOSTEMACION, Abscess.

APOSTEMAT'ION, (*ἀποστέματιον*,) *Apostema'tium*, (dim. of *Apostema*.) A small abscess.

APOSTERIG'MA, gen. *Aposterig'matis*, (*ἀποστηρίγμα*, from *ἀποστηρίζω*, 'I support.') Anything that supports a diseased part, as a cushion, a pillow, &c. A deep-seated and inveterate disease of the intestines.

APOST'HTIA, *Leipoder'mia*, (α, and *ποσθία*, 'prepuce.') Want of prepuce.

APOSTHUME, Abscess. See *Apostema*.

APOSTOLÉ, Extractum.

APOSTOLO'RUM UNGUENTUM, *Dodecaphor'macum*, *Oint'ment of the Apost'les*. So called, because as many solid ingredients entered into its composition as there were apostles. It contained several resins and gum-resins, yellow wax, oil, vinegar, verdigris, &c., and was formerly employed as a vulnerary.

APOSTROPHĒ, (*ἀποστροφή*, from *ἀπο*, and *στρέφω*, 'I turn.') An aversion or disgust for food. Also, the direction of humours towards other parts.

APOSYRMA, gen. *Aposyr'matis*, (*ἀποσυρμα*, from *ἀπο*, and *συνω*, 'I tear,') Abrasion, Desquamation.

APOTELES'MA, gen. *Apoteles'matis*, (*ἀποτέλεσμα*, from *ἀπο*, and *τέλειωμα*, 'completion.') The result or termination of a disease. See, also, *Amuletum*.

APOTEXIS, (*ἀποτήξις*,) *Tabes*.

APOTHANASIA, (*ἀπο*, and *θανάτος*, 'death.') See *Death*.

APOTHE'CA, (*ἀποθήκη*). *Pharmace'um*, *Pharmacopol'ium*, (*ἀπο*, and *τίθημι*, 'to place.') Any place where things are kept, and therefore 'a shop,' and particularly a wine cellar. A place or vessel wherein medicines are kept. See *Pharmacopolium*.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. The Hall of the Corporation or Society of Apothecaries of London, where medicines are prepared and sold under their direction, &c. This Company obtained a charter of incorporation in the 15th year of James the First. No general practitioner can establish himself in England or Wales, without having obtained a license from the Court of Examiners of the Company.

APOTHECARY, *Apotheca'rius*, *Dispensa'tor*, *Pharmacopola*, *Pharmacopae'us*, *Pharma'ceus*, *Pharmacul'a*, *Confectiona'rius*, *Pharmacter*, *Pharmacur'gicus*, *Pharmacur'gus*, *Pharmaceut'ist*, (Prov.) *Pot'ecary*, (So.) *Pottingar*, (F.) *Apothicaire*, *Pharmacien*, *Pharmacopole*. In every country except Great Britain, Apothecary means one

who sells drugs, makes up prescriptions, &c. In addition to these offices, which, indeed, they rarely exercise, except in the case of their own patients, the Apothecaries in England form a privileged class of practitioners—a kind of sub-physician. See *Surgeon-apothecary*.

APOTHÈME, (from *ἀποτίθημι*, 'to deposit,' *ἀπο*, and *τίθημι*, 'to put,') *Oxidized extractive*, (F.) *Extractif oxygéné*. A deposit which forms, when an extract is redissolved in water, or when vegetable solutions are boiled with access of air.

APOTHEAPE'IA, (*ἀποθεραπεία*,) *Apothepa'ia*, *Apothepa'us'is*, (*ἀποθεραπείω*, from *ἀπο*, and *θεράπειω*, 'I cure.') A perfect cure. In the ancient Gymnastics, it meant the last part of the exercises:—the friction, inunction, and bathing, for the purpose of obviating fatigue, and curing disease.

APOTHEAPEUSIS, (*ἀποθεραπείσις*,) *Apothepa'ia*.

APOTHER'MUM, (*ἀποθερμον*, from *ἀπο*, and *θερμη*, 'heat.') A pickle made of mustard, oil, and vinegar.

APOTH'ESIS, (*ἀποθέσις*,) (*ἀποτίθημι*, 'I put up,') The position proper to be given to a fractured limb, after reduction.

APOTHICAIRE, Apothecary.

APOTHICAIRERIE (F.). The same as *Apotheca*; also, a gallipot. See *Pharmacopolium*.

APOTHLIM'MA, (*ἀποθλίμμα*, from *ἀπο*, and *θλίβω*, 'I press from,') Anciently, the dregs, and sometimes the expressed juice, *Succus expressus*, of plants.

APOTHAUS'IS, (*ἀποθραυσίς*, from *ἀποθραύω*, 'I break,') Fracture of a bone, with spicula remaining. Extraction of a spiculum of bone. Also, *Ab-scission*.

APOTILMUS, (*ἀποτίλμος*, from *ἀπο*, and *τίλλω*, 'I pluck,') Evulsion.

APOT'OKUS, (*ἀποτοκος*, from *ἀπο*, and *τιεκω*, 'I bring forth,') An abortive foetus.

APOTOME, (*ἀποτομή*, from *ἀπο*, and *τομή*, 'incision,') Amputation.

APOTOMIA, (*ἀποτομία*,) Amputation.

APOTROPÆUM, (*ἀποτροπήσιον*, from *ἀπο*, and *τρέπαιν*, 'to turn,') Amuletum.

APOTROPE, (*ἀποτροπή*,) Aversion. Also, deviation—as of a limb, *Parat'rope*.

APOXYSMUS, (*ἀποξυσμος*, from *ἀπο*, and *ξωω*, 'I rasp,') Abrasion.

APOZEM, (*ἀποζεμα*, from *ἀπο*, and *ζωω*, 'I boil,') Decoction.

APOZESIS, (*ἀποζέσις*,) Decoction.

APPARA'TUS, *Parascen'e*, (*ἀπ*, and *παράειν*, 'to prepare,') This word signifies a collection of instruments, &c., for any operation whatever. (F.) *Appareil*.

In Surgery, it means the methodical arrangement of all the instruments and objects necessary for an operation or dressing. By extension, the French give the name *Appareil*, *Copra chirurgica*, to the case or drawers in which the apparatus is arranged.

Apparatus has likewise been applied to the different modes of operating for the stone. See *Lithotomy*.

In *Physiology*, *Apparatus*, (F.) *Appareil*, is applied to a collection of organs, all of which work towards the same end. A *system of organs* comprehends all those formed of a similar texture. An *apparatus* often comprehends organs of very different nature. In the former, there is analogy of structure; in the latter, analogy of function.

APPARATUS ALTES, see *Lithotomy*.

APPARATUS IMMOV'ABLE, (F.) *Appareil immobile* ou *inamovible*, *Immovable Band'age*, *Per'manent Bandage*. An apparatus for fractures, which is generally formed by wetting the bandage in

some substance, as starch, (*Collodes'mus*), which becomes solid, and retains the parts *in situ*.

APPARATUS LATERALIS, see Lithotomy—a. Major, see Lithotomy—a. Minor, see Lithotomy—a. Urinary, Urinary organs—a. Uropoieticus, Urinary organs.

APPAREIL, Apparatus, *Boîtier*—a. *Diagnostique*, see Perspiration—a. *Grand*, see Lithotomy—a. *Haut*, see Lithotomy—a. *Immobile*, Apparatus, immovable—a. *Inamovible*, Apparatus, immovable—a. *Lacrymal*, see Lacrymal passages—a. *Lateralisé*, see Lithotomy—a. *Locomoteur*, see Locomotive—a. *Névrothèle*, see *Névrothèle*—a. *Petit*, see Lithotomy—a. *Pigmental*, Pigmental apparatus.

APPAREILS DE FORMATION (F.). Gall admits, in the brain, two kinds of fibres; the one, divergent, proceeding from the cerebral peduncles to the convolutions, and constituting what he calls *appareils de formation*: the other, convergent, and proceeding from the convolutions to the centre of the organ, constituting what he calls *appareils de réunion*. The first, as a whole, form the organs of the mental faculties: the latter, are commissures, which unite parts of the organ that are double, and in pairs.

APPAUVRI, (*ap*, and *paupere*, (L.) *pauper*, 'poor,') Impoverished.

APPENDAGE TO THE OVARY, Parovarium.

APPENDICE, Appendix—a. *Cæcal*, Appendix vermiformis cæci—a. *Digital*, Appendix vermiformis cæci—a. *Sous-sternale*, Xiphoid cartilage—a. *Sus-sphénoïdale du cerveau*, Pituitary gland—a. *Xiphôide*, Xiphoid cartilage.

APPENDICES, see Appendix—a. *Coli Adiposæ*, Appendiculæ epiploicæ—a. *Épiploïques*, Appendiculæ epiploicæ.

APPENDICULA CEREBRI, (dim. of *Appendix*.) Pituitary gland—a. *Epiploica*, Epiploic appendage—a. *Vermiformis cæci*, see Appendix.

APPENDICULÆ PINGUEDINOSÆ, A. *Epiploicæ*, *Epiploic appendages*, *Appendices co'li adiposæ*, *Fimbriae carnosæ co'li*, *Supplementa epiploica*, *Omentula*. (F.) *Appendices Epiploïques*. Prolongations of the peritoneum beyond the surface of the great intestine, which are analogous in texture and arrangement to omenta.

APPEN'DIX, gen. *Appen'dicis*, *Epiph'ysis*, (*appendere*, *ap*, and *pendere*, 'to hang; 'to hang to or from.') (F.) *Appendice*, *Annece*. Any part that adheres to an organ or is continuous with it: seeming as if added to it. An *appendage*; an *apophysis*.

APPENDIX AURICULÆ, see Auricles of the Heart—a. *Cerebri*, Pituitary gland—a. *ad Cerebrum*, Cerebellum—a. *Cutanea Septi Narium*, *Statice Septi Narium*—a. to the Epididymis, *Vasculum aberrans*—a. *Ventriculi*, Duodenum.

APPENDIX VERMIFORMIS seu *Appendic'ula Vermiformis Cæci*, *Tubus Vermicularis Cæci*, *Ec'phyas*, *Additamentum Coli*, *Appen'dix Cæci*, (F.) *Appendice vermiforme*, A. *cæcal* or *digital*. A vermicular process, the size of a goose-quill, which hangs from the intestine cæcum. Its functions are unknown.

APPENDIX VESICÆ, see Bladder, sacculated.

APPETENCE, *Ap'petency*, *Appeten'tia*, (*appetere*, from *ap*, and *petere*, 'to seek,' 'to desire,') A desire, and especially an ardent, passionate desire for any object.

APPETIT, Appetite—a. *Perte d'*, *Anorexia*.

APPETITE, *Appeti'tus*, *Appeten'tia*, *Appeti'tia*, (*ap*, and *petere*, 'to seek,') *Cupi'do*, *Orex'is*, *Ormè*: (same etymology as *Appetence*.) An internal sensation, which warns us of the necessity of exerting certain functions, especially those of digestion and generation. In the latter case it is called *venereal appetite*, (F.) *Appetit vénérien*: in the former, simply *appetite*, (F.) *Appetit* ou *Appé-*

tition. If the desire for food, occasioned by a real want, be carried to a certain extent, it is called *hunger*, when solid food is concerned; *thirst*, when liquid. *Appetite*, and *hunger* ought not, however, to be employed synonymously: they are different degrees of the same want. Hunger is an imperious desire: it cannot be provoked, like the appetite. It is always allayed by eating: but not so the appetite; for, at times, it may be excited in this manner. They are very generally, however, used synonymously.

APPETITE, MORBID Limosis.

APPETITE, VENEREAL, Venereal desire, (F.) *Le génésique*, *Amour physique*, *Sens génital*. The instinctive feeling that attracts the sexes towards each other to effect the work of reproduction.

APPETITIVE, *Appetiti'veus*, (F.) *Appétitif*. Having or causing desire.

APPETITUS, Appetite—a. *Caninus*, *Boulimia*—a. *Deficiens*, *Dysorexia*.

APPLE, see Melum, and *Pyrus malus*—a. *Adam's*, *Pomum Adami*—a. *Bitter*, *Cucumis colocynthis*—a. *Curassoa*, *Aurantium curassaventium*—a. *Dead Sea*, see *Quercus infectoria*—a. *Eye*, see Melon—a. of the Eye, *Pupil*—a. *Mad*, see *Quercus infectoria*—a. *May*, *Podophyllum peltatum*—a. of Peru, *Datura stramonium*—a. root, *Euphorbia corollata*—a. of Sodom, see *Quercus infectoria*.

APPLE TEA, *Apple water*. Slice two large, not over-ripe apples, and pour over a pint of boiling water. After an hour, pour off the fluid, and, if necessary, sweeten with sugar.

APPLE TREE, *Pyrus malus*.

APPLICA'TA, (*applicare*, from *ap*, and *plicare*, 'to fold,' 'to apply,') A word, unnecessarily introduced into medical language, to express the objects which are applied immediately to the surface of the body, as clothes, cosmetics, baths, &c.

APPLICA'TION, *Applica'tio*, in a moral signification, is synonymous with attention. Also, the act of applying one thing to another; as the application of an apparatus, of a bandage, blister, &c., as well as the thing applied—*applicatum*.

APPREHEN'SIO, (*ap*, and *prehendere*, 'to take,') This word is employed in various senses. It means *catalepsy* or *catoche*. A kind of bandage for securing any part. Also, a therapeutical indication.

APPROCHE, (*ap*, and *proche*, 'near,') Coition.

APPROXIMA'TION, *Approxima'tio*, (*ap*, and *proximus*, 'nearest,') Ettmuller gave this name to a pretended method of curing disease, by making it pass from man into some animal or vegetable, by the aid of immediate contact.

APRAC'TA, (*aprakta*, from *a*, and *πρασσαω*, 'I act,') Without action. An epithet for the parts of generation, when unfit for copulation or generation.

APRICATIO, (*apricor*, 'to sun one's self,') Insolation.

APRICOT, *Prunus Armeniaca*.

APROC'TIA, *Atr'e'ia ani*, (*a*, and *πρωκτος*, 'anus,') Imperforation of the anus.

APROCTUS, see Atretus.

APRONIA, *Tamus communis*.

APROSOPIA, *Trioccephalia*, (*a*, and *προσωπον*, 'the face,') A malformation, which consists in the face being deficient.

APROSOPUS, *Microprosopus*.

APSINTHIA'TUM, (*αψινθιον*, 'wormwood,') A sort of drink made of wormwood.

APSINTHITES, (*αψινθητης*,) Absinthites.

APSYCHIA, (*a*, and *ψυχη*, 'soul,' 'breath,') Syncope.

APSYCHISME, Idiostism.

APSYCHY, Syncope.

APSYXIA, Syncope.

APTHÆ, Aphthæ.

APTYA'LIA, *Asia'tia*, (*a*, and *πτυαλος*, 'saliva,') Want of saliva.

APTISTUS, (απυστος, from α, and πωω, 'I spit.') Devoid of expectoration. An epithet given, of old, to certain pleuristics, in which there is no expectoration.

APULO'SIS, (απουλωσις, from απο, and ουλη, 'cicatatrix.') Cicatrization.

APULOTICA, (απουλωτικα,) Cicatrisantia.

APUS, (απος, from α, and πους, 'a foot.') See Apodia.

APY'ETUS, (α, and πυν, 'pus.') An external affection, which does not end in suppuration.

APY'IQUE, Apyus.

APY'US, (απος, from α, and πυν, 'pus.') (F.) Apyique. That which does not afford pus.

APYRECTIC, (απυρεκτος, from α, and πυρεσσειν, 'to be feverish.') Apyretic.

APYRENOLE, Apyromele.

APYRETIC, Apyreticus, Apyretic, Apyretic-ticus, Apyretus, (απυρετος, from α, and πυρετος, 'fever.') Without fever. This epithet is given to days in which there is no paroxysm of a disease, as in the case of an intermittent, as well as to some local affections which do not induce fever. Urticaria is sometimes called an *aporetic exanthem*.

APYREX'IA, (απυρεξια,) Apyrexia. Absence of fever; *Dialem'ma*, *Dialeip'sis*, *Dialip'sis*, *Tem-pus intercalare*, *Interval'lum*, *Intermissio*. Apyrexia is the condition of an intermittent fever between the paroxysms. The duration of the apyrexia consequently depends on the type of the intermittent. Occasionally, the term has been applied to the cessation of the febrile condition in acute diseases.

APYROME'LE, Apyromele, (απυρομηλη, from α, πυρη, 'a nut,' and ηλη, 'a sound.') A sound or probe, without a button or nut. It is the *Melo-tis*, *Specil'lum auricula'rium* or *Auric'ular sound* of Galen.

AQUA, Urine, Water—a. Acidi carbonici, Acidulous water—a. Acidula hydrosulphurata, Naples water (factitious)—a. Aeris fixi, Acidulous water (simple)—a. Alkalina oxymuriatica, *Eau de Javelle*—a. Aluminis composita, Liqueur aluminis compositus—a. Aluminosa Bateana, Liqueur aluminis compositus—a. Ammonie, Liqueur ammonie—a. Ammonie acetatis, Liqueur ammonie acetatis—a. Ammonie carbonatis, Liqueur ammonie subcarbonatis—a. Ammonie caustica, Liqueur ammonie—a. Ammonie fortior, see Liqueur ammonie—a. Amnii, Liqueur Amnii.

AQUA AMYGDALA'RUM CONCENTRA'TA, *A. amygdala'rum amara'rum*, (F.) *Eau d'Amandes amères*, *Water of bitter almonds*. Made by bruising well two pounds of *bitter almonds*; adding, whilst triturating, ten pounds of *spring water*, and four pounds of *alcohol*; letting the mixture rest in a well-closed vessel, and then distilling two pounds. Used instead of the *Aqua Laurocerasi*, and the *Hydrocyanic acid*. It must be given with great caution.

An *Aqua amygdalæ amaræ*, *Bitter Almond water*, has been introduced into the Ph. U. S. (*Ol. amygdal. amar.* M. xvj; *Magnes. Carbon.* ʒj; *Aque* Oij.) Dose, f ʒss.

AQUA ANETHI, see *Anethum graveolens*—a. Anisi, see *Pimpinella anisum*—a. Anisi fortis, Spiritus anisi—a. Aquisgranensis, see *Aix-la-Chapelle*—a. Auditoria, Cotunnus, liquor of—a. Aurantii, see *Citrus aurantium*—a. Azotica oxygenata, Aqua nitrogenii protoxydi—a. Balsamica arterialis, Aqua Binellii—a. Bareginensis, Baréges water—a. Baryte Muriatis, see *Baryta*, muriate of—a. Bellilucana, Balaruc waters—a. Benedicta, Liqueur calcais—a. Benedicta composita, Liqueur calcais compositus—a. Benedicta Rulandi, Vinum antimonii tartarizati.

AQUA BINEL'LI, *Aqua Binelli*, *Aqua Balsam'ica arteria'lis*, *Binelli's styptic*, (F.) *Eau de Binelli*. A celebrated Italian hæmostatic, invented

by one Binelli. Its composition is unknown, but its virtues have been ascribed to creasote; although there is reason for believing it to possess no more activity than cold water. *Aqua Monterosii*, (F.) *Eau de Monterossi*, appears to be of analogous composition.

AQUA BORBONENSIS, Bourbonne-les-Baines, mineral waters of—a. Bristolensis, Bristol water.

AQUA BROCCHE'RII, *Aqua Brocchieri*, *Brocchieri* or *Brocchieri water*, *Brocchieri's styptic*, (F.) *Eau de Brocchieri*, *Eau styptique de Brocchieri*. A supposed styptic, which made much noise at Paris at one time. It is devoid of efficacy. Dr. Paris found nothing in it but water perfumed by some vegetable essence.

AQUA CALCARE' US'Æ, Liqueur calcais—a. Calcais, Liqueur Calcais—a. Calcais composita, Liqueur calcais compositus—a. Camphoræ, Mistura camphoræ—a. Camphorata, Bates's, see *Cupri sulphas*—a. Carbonatis sodæ acidula, Acidulous water, simple—a. Carmelitana, see *Melissa*—a. Carui, see *Carum Carui*—a. Cassiæ, see *Laurus cassia*—a. Catapultarium, *Arquebuseade*, *eau d'*—a. Chlorini, see *Chlorine*.

AQUA CINNA'MOMI, *Cinn'amon wa'ter*, (Sc.) *Cannel water*. Distilled water of Cinnamon Bark. Prepared also in the following manner. *Ol. Cinnam.* f ʒss; *Magnes. Carbon.* ʒj; *Aq. destillat.* Oij. Rub the oil and carbonate of magnesia; add the water gradually, and filter. (Ph. U. S.)

AQUA CINNAMOMI FORTIS, Spiritus Cinnamomi.—a. Colcestrensis, Colchester, mineral waters of.

AQUA COLO'RA'TA, 'coloured water.' A name given to a prescription in which simple coloured water is contained. Used in hospital cases, more especially where a *placebo* is demanded.

AQUA CREASOTI, see *Creasote*—a. Cupri ammoniati, Liqueur c. a.—a. Cupri vitriolati composita, Liqueur cupri sulphatis composita—a. Destillata, Water, distilled.

AQUA FABRO'RUM, 'Water of smiths.' Water in which hot iron has been quenched. A feeble chalybeate.

AQUA FLORUM AURANTII, see *Citrus aurantium*—a. Fluviatilis, Water, river.

AQUA FENIC'ULLI, *Fennel Water*. The distilled water of fennel seed. It may be prepared also like the *aqua cinnamomi*.

AQUA FONTANA, Water, spring—a. Fortis, Nitric acid—a. Goulardi, Liqueur Plumbi subacetatis dilutus—a. Hepatica, Hydrosulphuretted water—a. Hordeata, Decoctum hordei—a. Hungarica, Spiritus Rosmarinus—a. Imbrium, Water, rain—a. Infernalis, see *Toddy*—a. Intercus, Anasarca—a. Inter Cutem, Anasarca—a. Javellensis, *Eau de Javelle*—a. Juniperi composita, Spiritus juniperi compositus—a. Kali, Liqueur potassæ subcarbonatis—a. Kali caustici, Liqueur potassæ—a. Kali præparati, Liqueur potassæ subcarbonatis—a. Kali puri, Liqueur potassæ—a. Kali subcarbonatis, Liqueur potassæ subcarbonatis—a. Labyrinthi, Cotunnus, liquor of—a. Lætis, Serum lætis—a. ex. Lacu, Water, lake—a. Lauro-cerasi, see *Prunus Lauro-cerasus*—a. Laxativa Viennensis, Infusum Sennæ compositum—a. Lithargyri acetati composita, Liqueur plumbi subacetatis dilutus—a. Lucicæ, Spiritus ammonie succinatus—a. Marina, Water, sea—a. Medicata, Water, mineral.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERIT'Æ, *Peppermint Water*. The distilled water of peppermint. It may be pared like the *aqua cinnamomi*.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS SPIRITU'OSA, Spiritus menthæ piperitæ—a. Menthæ pulegii, see *Mentha pulegium*—a. Menthæ viridis, Spearmint water, see *Aqua menthæ piperitæ*—a. Menthæ vulgaris spirituosus, Spiritus menthæ viridis—a. Mineralis, Water, mineral—a. Mirabilis, Spiritus pimentæ—a. Monterossii, see *Aqua Binellii*—a. Mulsa, Hydromeli—a. Natri Oxymuriatici, Liqueur sodæ chlorinatæ—a. Neapolitana, Naples

water (factitious)—a. Nephritica, Spiritus myristica.

AQUA NITROGEN'II PROTOX'YDI, *Aqua azo'tica oxygena'ta*, *Protox'ide of Nitrogen Water*, *Searle's patent oxyg'enous aërated water*. A patent solution of protoxide of nitrogen, said to contain five times its own bulk of gas. It has been recommended as a nervine, and excitant in nervous conditions, dyspepsia, &c. It has also been used in cholera, and to counteract the evil consequences of drunkenness. The dose is f̄vj, or f̄viii, two or three times a day; or, in dyspepsia, as a beverage between meals.

AQUA NIVATA, Water, snow—a. Nucis moschatae, Spiritus myristicae—a. Ophthalmica, Liquor zinci sulphatis cum camphorâ—a. Pagliarii, Hamostatic, Pagliari's—a. Paludosa, Water, marsh—a. Pedum, Urine—a. Pericardii, see Pericardium—a. Phagedenica, see Hydrargyri Oxymurias—a. Picea, see Pinus sylvestris—a. Picis, see Pinus sylvestris—a. Pimentae, see Myrtus Pimentae—a. Plumbi, Liquor Plumbi subacetatis dilutus—a. Pluvialis, Water, rain—a. Potassæ, Liquor potassæ—a. Pulegii, see Mentha pulegium—a. Pulegii spirituosus, Spiritus pulegii—a. Pura, see Water—a. Putealis, Water, well—a. ex Puteo, Water, well—a. Rabelli, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Raphani composita, Spiritus armoraciac compositus—a. Regia, Nitromuriatic acid—a. Reginae Hungariae, Spiritus Rosmarini.

AQUA RO'SÆ, *Rhodostag'ma*, *Rose Water*, (*Ros. centifol.* lviij; *Aque cong.* ij. M. Distil a gallon—Ph. U. S.)

AQUA SALUBRIS, Water, mineral—a. Sambuci, see Sambucus—a. Sappharina, Liquor Cupri ammoniati—a. Saturni, Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus—a. Sclopetaria, *Arquebuse de eau d'*—a. Seminum anisi composita, Spiritus anisi—a. Seminum carui fortis, Spiritus carui—a. Sodæ effervescent, Acidulous water, simple—a. Soteria, Water, mineral—a. Stygia, Nitro-muriatic acid—a. Styptica, Liquor cupri sulphatis compositus—a. Sulphurata simplex, Hydrosulphuretted water—a. Sulphureti ammonie, Liquor fumans Boylei—a. Thediana, *Arquebuse de eau d'*—a. Theriacalis Bezoardica, Chylostagma diaphoreticum Mindereri—a. Tofani, Liquor arsenicalis—a. Tosti panis, Toast water—a. Traumatica Thedeni, *Arquebuse de eau d'*—a. Vegetomineralis, Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus—a. Viciensis, Vichy water—a. Vitriolica cærulea, Solutio sulphatis cupri composita—a. Vitriolica camphorata, Liquor zinci sulphatis cum camphorâ—a. Vulneraria, *Arquebuse de eau d'*—a. Zinci vitriolati cum camphorâ, Liquor zinci sulphatis cum camphorâ.

AQUÆ ACIDULÆ, Acidulous waters—a. Badigue, Bath, Mineral waters of—a. Badizæ, Bath, Mineral waters of—a. Bathoniæ, Bath, Mineral waters of—a. Buxtoniensis, Buxton, Mineral waters of—a. Calidæ, *Aigues caudæ*—a. Cantuariensis, Canterbury, waters of—a. Chalybeate, Waters, mineral, chalybeate.

AQUÆ DESTILLATÆ, *Hydrola'ta*, *Distill'ed Waters*, (F.) *Hydrolata*. These are made by putting vegetable substances, as roses, mint, pennyroyal, &c., into a still with water, and drawing off as much as is found to possess the aromatic properties of the plant. To every gallon of the distilled water, 5 oz. of spirit should be added to preserve it. The *simple distill'd waters* are sometimes called *Aque stillat'ie simplices*: the *spirituous*, *Aque stillat'ie spirituosæ*, but more commonly *Spir'itus*.

AQUÆ FERROSÆ, Waters, mineral, chalybeate.

AQUÆ MARTIALES, Waters, mineral, chalybeate.

AQUÆ MEDICATÆ, *Med'icated waters*, include, in the Pharmacopœia of the United States, preparations consisting of waters impregnated with some medicinal substance, which are not arranged in any other class. Among these are the "Waters,"

and "Distilled waters" of the British pharmacopœias.

AQUÆ METUS, ('dread of water,') *Hydrophobia*—a. Minerales acidulæ, Waters, mineral, gaseous—a. Minerales ferruginosæ, Waters, mineral, chalybeate—a. Minerales sulphuræ, Waters, mineral, sulphureous—a. Solis, Bath, mineral waters of—a. Stillatitæ, *Aque destillatæ*.

AQUÆDUCTUS, *Aqueduct* (aqua, 'water,' and ducere, ductum, 'to lead,') (F.) *Aqueduc*. Properly, a canal for conducting water from one place to another. Anatomists have used it to designate certain canals.

AQUÆDUCTUS CEREBRI, Infundibulum of the brain.

AQUÆDUCTUS COCH'LEÆ, (F.) *Aqueduc du Limaçon*:—a very narrow canal which proceeds from the tympanic scale of the cochlea to the posterior edge of the *pars petrosa*.

AQUÆDUCTUS COTENNI, *Aqueductus vestibuli*.

AQUÆDUCTUS FALLO'PII, *Canalis Fallo'pii*, (F.) *Canal spiroïde de l'os temporal* of Chaussier, *Aqueduc de Fallope*. A canal in the *pars petrosa* of the temporal bone, which extends from the meatus auditorius internus to the foramen stylo-mastoideum, and gives passage to the facial nerve. The opening into this aqueduct is called *Hiat'us Fallo'pii*, *H. Canalis Fallo'pii*, *Fissu'ra Canalis Fallo'pii*, *Fora'men Tari'ni*, *F. anonymum Ferrein'ii*.

AQUÆDUCTUS SYLVII, *Canalis eminent'is quadrigen'inae*, *Pter ad quartum ventricul'um seu à tertio ad quartum ventricul'um*, *Canalis medius*, (F.) *Aqueduc de Sylvius*, *Canal intermédiaire des ventricules* of Chaussier. A canal forming a communication between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain. The ventricular opening is termed *a'nus cer'ebr'i*.

AQUÆDUCTUS VESTIB'ULI, *Aqueductus Cotenni*, *Canal' of Cotennius*, (F.) *Aqueduc du vestibule* ou *Aqueduc de Cotugno*. This begins in the vestibule, near the common orifice of the two semicircular canals, and opens at the posterior surface of the *pars petrosa*.

AQUALIC'ULUS, (diminutive of *aqualis*, 'a water-pot,') That part of the abdomen which extends from the umbilicus to the pubes. See *Hypogastrium*. It has also been applied to the stomach or intestinal canal.

AQUASTER. A word used by Paracelsus to express the visions or hallucinations of patients.

AQUEDUC, *Aqueduct*—a. *de Cotugno*, *Aqueductus vestibuli*—a. *de Fallope*, *Aqueductus Fallopii*—a. *du Limaçon*, *Aqueductus cochleæ*—a. *de Sylvius*, *Aqueductus Sylvii*—a. *du Vestibule*, *Aqueductus vestibuli*.

AQUEDUCT, *Aqueductus*.

A'QUEOUS, *A'queus*, *Aquo'sus*, *Hydato'des*, *Hydro'des*, (aqua, 'water,') (F.) *Aqueus*, Watery. The absorbents or lymphatics are sometimes called, in France, *Conduits ou Canaux aqueux*.

AQUEOUS HUMOUR OF THE EYE, *Hu'mor aquo'sus*, *Oŏci'des*, *Oo'des*, *Hydato'ides*, *Hydato'des*, *Oŏtus*, seu *Ovifor'mis hu'mor*, *Albugineous hu'mor*, (F.) *Humeur aqueuse*. The limpid fluid which fills the two chambers of the eye, from the cornea to the crystalline, and which is, consequently, in contact with the two surfaces of the iris. Quantity, 5 or 6 grains: s. g. 1.0003. It contains albumen, chloride of sodium, and phosphate of lime in small quantity; and is enveloped in a fine membrane:—the membrane of the aqueous humour, *Tu'nica pro'pria* seu *Vagi'na* seu *Membrana* seu *Cap'sula humo'ris a'quei* seu *Membrana Demuria'na* seu *Descemet'ii*, *Membrane of Demours'* or of *Descemet'*; although these last terms are by some appropriated to a third layer of the cornea.

AQUEUS, *Aqueous*.

AQUIDUCA, (*aqua*, 'water,' and *ducere*, 'to lead,') Hydragogues.

AQUIFOLIUM, (*acus*, 'a needle,' and *folium*, 'a leaf,') *Ilex aquifolium*—a. *Folii deciduis*, *Prinos*.

AQUILA, Hydrargyri submurias, Sulphur.

The alchemists used this word for sublimed sal ammoniac, precipitated mercury, arsenic, sulphur, and the philosopher's stone. See Hydrargyri submurias, and Sulphur.

AQUILA CŒLESTIS; a sort of panacea, of which mercury was a constituent.

AQUILA LACRYMÆ; a liquor prepared from several ingredients, especially from calomel.

AQUILA PHILOSOPHICUM. The alchemists, whose terms were always mysterious, called mercury thus, when reduced to its original form.

AQUILA VERERIS; an ancient preparation, made by subliming verdigris and sal ammoniac.

AQUILÆ VENÆ, Temporal veins.

AQUILEGIA, (from *aquila*, 'the eagle,' owing to some fancied resemblance of the spurs to talons.)

A. vulgaris, seu *sylvestris*, seu *Alpina*, *Common Colombine* or *Columbine*, (F.) *Ancolie*. Order, Ranunculaceæ. The seeds, herb, and flowers were formerly used in jaundice and cutaneous diseases. They are still retained in many of the Pharmacopœias of continental Europe.

AQUILEGIA ALPINA, Aquilegia.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS, *Wild Colombine*, is indigenous, and flowers in April and June. The seeds are said to be tonic.

AQUILEGIA SYLVESTRIS, Aquilegia—a. *Vulgaris*, Aquilegia.

AQUILICIA SAMBUCINA, (*aqua* 'water,' and *elicere*, 'to attract,' because it grows in moist places. [?]) An East India plant, the decoction of whose root is used in indigestion to allay heartburn.

AQUIPAROUS, (F.) *Aquiparæ*, (*aqua*, 'water,' and *pario*, 'I bring forth,') An epithet for glands which, like the parotid, secrete much water, in contradistinction to the submaxillary glands, which are *muciparous*.

AQUOCAPSULITIS, Aquomembranitis.

AQUOMEMBRANITIS, *Keratitidis*, *Aquocapsulitis*, *Hydromeningitis*. Inflammation of the anterior chamber of the eye. A badly compounded term, denoting inflammation of the capsule or membrane of the aqueous humour.

AQUOSUS, Hydatoid.

AQUULA, (dim. of *aqua*, 'water,') *Ceratocole*, *Hydatid*, *Hydroa*—a. *Acustica*, *Cotunnus*, liquor of.

AQUULA seu AQUA MORGAGNI. The minute portion of water which escapes when an opening is made into the capsule of the crystalline.

AQUULA VITREA AUDITIVA, *Vitrine auditivæ*.

AR, in composition, see Ad.

ARA PARVA, 'a small altar;'—a kind of bandage invented by Sostratus, which represents the corners of an altar.

ARABICA ANTIDOTUS HEPATICA, *Arabia Hepatic Antidotæ*. A powder composed of myrrh, costus, white pepper, &c. It was administered in new wine.

ARABICUS LAPIS. A sort of white marble, analogous to alabaster, found in Arabia. It was regarded as absorbent and desiccative, and was employed in hemorrhoids.

ARABIS BARBAREA, *Erysimum barbarea*.

ARABIS MALAGMA. An antiscrofulous medicine, composed of myrrh, olibanum, wax, sal ammoniac, iron pyrites, &c.

ARABISTS, see Arabs, medicine of the.

ARABS, MEDICINE OF THE. The Arabians kept the torch of medical science illuminated during a dark period of the middle ages. Before the year of the Hegira, they had schools

of medicine; but these were most flourishing during the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries. The chief additions made by them to medical science were in the departments of pharmacy and in the description of diseases. Their principal writers were Avicenna, Serapion, Averrhoes, Hali Abbas, Moses Maimonides, Avenzoar, Rhazes, Albucasis, &c. The disciples of the Arab school were called *Arabists*.

ARACACHA, *Conium mosechatum*.

ARACHIDNA HYPOGÆA, *Arachis hypogæa*.

ARACHIS AFRICANA, (a, and *παχὺς*, 'a branch,'—having no branches.) *A. hypogæa*—a. *Americana*, *A. Hypogæa*.

ARACHIS HYPOGÆA, *A. Americana* seu *Africana*, *Arachidna hypogæa*, *Ground nut*, *Pea nut*, *Earth almond*, (S.) *Mane*; erroneously called *Pistachio nut* in the South; *Pindars* of the West Indies. Ord. Leguminosæ. Cultivated in the Southern States. The seeds are oily, and are much eaten. A kind of inferior chocolate may be made of them.

ARACHNE, (*αράχνη*, 'a spider,' 'a cobweb,') Hence,

ARACHNITIS, more properly *Arachnoïditis*, *Arachnodeitis*, *Inflammation of the Arachnoid*. A variety of phrenitis.

ARACHNODEITIS, Arachnitis.

ARACHNOID, *Arachnoïdeus*, *Arachnoïdes*, *Arachnoïdes*, (*arachne*, and *ιδος*, 'form, resemblance,') Resembling a spider's web.

ARACHNOID CANAL, see Canal, arachnoid.

ARACHNOID OF THE EYE. The lining membrane of a cavity, supposed by some to exist between the sclerotic and choroid.

ARACHNOID MEMBRANE, *Membrina media* seu *serosa*, *Tunica aranea* seu *crystallina*, *Membrina*. A name given to several membranes, which, by their extreme thinness, resemble spider-webs. Celsus and Galen called thus the membrane of the vitreous humour,—the *tunica hyaloidea*. The moderns use it now for one of the membranes of the brain, situate between the dura mater and pia mater. It is a serous membrane, and composed of two layers; the external being confounded, in the greater part of its extent, with the dura mater, and, like it, lining the interior of the cranium and spinal canal; the other being extended over the brain, from which it is separated by the pia mater, without passing into the sinuosities between the convolutions, and penetrating into the interior of the brain by an opening at its posterior part under the corpus callosum. It forms a part of the investing sheath of the nerves, as they pass from the encephalic cavities. Its chief uses seem to be:—to envelop, and, in some measure, protect the brain, and to secrete a fluid for the purpose of keeping it in a state best adapted for the proper performance of its functions.

ARACHNOIDITIS, (*arachnoid*, and *itis*,) Arachnitis.

ARACK, *Arrack*, *Rack*; (East Indian.) A spirituous liquor made in India in various ways, often from rice, sometimes from sugar fermented along with the juice of the cocoa nut; frequently from toddy, the juice which flows from the cocoa-nut tree by incision, and from other substances. It is a strong, heating spirit.

ARACK, Mock, is made by adding *Dij* of *Benzoic acid* to a quart of rum. The celebrated Vauxhall punch was made with such arack.

ARACOUCHINI, *Icica aracouchini*.

ARACUS AROMATICUS, Vanilla.

ARADOS, (*αράδος*, from *αράω*, 'I disturb,')

The agitation excited in the stomach by the coction of aliments of different nature. Likewise, the motion produced by cathartics.

ARÆA, (*αρά*,) Abdomen, Intestine (small.)

ARÆOMA, (ἀραιωμα, from ἀραιος, 'porous,') Interstice.

ARÆOMETER, Areometer.

ARÆOT'ICA, (ἀραιωτική, from ἀραιος, 'I rarely,') Medicines supposed to have the quality of rarefying the humours. See Rarefaciens.

ARAKI, see Spirit.

ARALIA CANADENSIS, *Panax quinquefolium*.

ARALIA HISPIDA, *Dicarf El'der*, Ord. *Araliaceæ*, is said to be diuretic, and has been recommended, in decoction, in dropsy.

ARALIA NUDICAUL'IS, *Nardus Americana*, *Small Spike'nard*, *Wild Lig'norice*, *Sweet root*, *False or Wild Sarsaparilla*, (F.) *Petit nard*. This American plant is said to be a mild stimulant and diaphoretic, and has been recommended as a substitute for sarsaparilla. It is used, also, as a tonic.

ARALIA RACEMOSA, *American Spike'nard*, has the same properties as *A. Nudicaulis*.

ARALIA SPINO'SA, *Angelica Tree*, *Prick'ly Ash*, *Toothache Tree*, *Spike'nard Tree*, *Prick'ly El'der*, *Shot'bush*, *Pig'con Tree*. Its properties are not clear. The berries, and a tincture of them, have been employed, it is said, successfully in toothache. A spirituous infusion has also been used in colic.

ARANEA, *Aranæe Tela*—a. *Tarentula*, see *Tarentula*.

ARANEE TE'LA, *Ara'nea*, *Ara'neum*, *Spider's web*, *Cobweb*, (F.) *Toile d'Araignée*. Formerly, this substance was much employed, and supposed to possess extraordinary virtues, especially when applied to the wrists. It has been used again internally in intermittents. The spider itself, softened into a plaster and applied to the forehead and temples, is said by Dioscorides to prevent ague. Cobweb is a mechanical styptic, and is so applied at times.

ARANEO'SA URINA. A term applied to the urine when loaded with filaments like cobwebs.

ARANEO'SUS (PUL'SUS); a term employed to express extreme weakness of pulse; when the movements resemble those of a delicate net raised by the wind.

ARANEUM, *Aranæe Tela*.

ARA'NEUM UL'CUS, *Astak'il'ion*. A name given by Paracelsus to a malignant, gangrenous ulcer, extending from the feet to the legs.

ARARA, *Myrobalanus citrina*.

ARATRUM, (L.) ('a plough,') *Vomer*.

ARAU'CARIA DOMBEYL, *Dombeya excelsa*.

ARBOISE, *Arbutus unedo*.

ARBOL DE'LECHE, (S.) ('milk tree,') *Galactodendron utile*.

ARBOR ('a tree') BENIVI, Benjamin—a. *Indica*, *Laurus cassia*—a. *Maris*, *Coral*—a. *Thurifera*, *Juniperus Lycia*—a. *Uteri Vivificans*, *Palmæ uteri plicatæ*.

AR'BOR Vi'TÆ, ('tree of life,') (F.) *Arbre de vie*. A name given to an arborescent appearance, observed on cutting the cerebellum longitudinally; and which results from the particular arrangement of the white substance with the cineritious. Also, the *Thuya occidentalis*.

ARBOR ViTÆ, AMERICAN, *Thuya occidentalis*—a. *Vitæ Uterinus*, *Palmæ uteri plicatæ*—a. *Vitæ of the Uterus*, *Palmæ uteri plicatæ*.

AR'BORES. A morbid alteration of the skin, which precedes its ulceration, according to Ruland.

ARBORIZA'TION, *Arborisa'tio*, (F.) *Arborisation*, (*arbor*, gen. *arboris*, 'a tree,') The figure or appearance of a tree or plant. The capillary vessels, when injected, as in inflammation, frequently appear under the form of Arborizations.

ARBOUSIER, *Arbutus unedo*.

ARBRE DE VIE, ('tree of life,') *Arbor Vitæ*.

ARBUSCULA (dim. of *arbor*) GUMMIFERA BRAZILIENSIS, *Hypericum bacciferum*.

AR'BUTUS, A. *Unedo*—a. *Trailing*, A. *Uva ursi*, *Epigæa repens*.

AR'BUTUS USE'DO, *Ar'butus*, *Andrach'nè*, *Unc'do*, *U. papyra'cea*, *Com'arus*, (F.) *Arbousier*, *Arboise*. A decoction of the leaves is astringent, and has been used in diarrhœa.

ARBUTUS U'VA UR'SI, *Arctostaph'ylos U'va ur'si*, *Mai'ra'nia u'va ur'si*. Ord. *Ericaceæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Decandria Monogynia*. (F.) *Busserolle* ou *Raisin d'Ours*. The leaves—(*U'va Ur'si*, Ph. U. S.)—of this plant are tonic and astringent, and have been employed, chiefly, in diseases of the urinary organs, and also as a purgative. Dose of the powder from gr. xv to ʒss. The English names are *Trailing Ar'butus*, *Bear's Whortleberry* or *Bearberry*, *Mountain-box*, *Redberry*, *Upland Cranberry*, *Foxberry*, *Checkerberry*, (Sc.) *Braunlin*.

ARC, *Arch*, *Ar'cus*, (F.) *Arc*, *Arcade* (diminutive). Any part of the body resembling an arch in form; as the *Arch of the colon*, (F.) *Arc du colon*,—the transverse portion of that intestine:—*Arch or Cross of the Aorta*, *Ar'cus aor'tæ*, (F.) *Crosse de l'Aorte*, &c., the turn which the aorta takes in the thorax.

ARCA ARCANORUM, *Hydrargyrum*—a. *Cordis*, *Pericardium*.

ARCADE, see *Arc*—a. *Anastomotique*, *Arch*, *anastomotie*—a. *Crurale*, *Crural arch*—a. *Inguinale*, *Crural arch*—a. *Orbitaire*, *Orbital arch*—a. *Pubienne*, *Pubic arch*—a. *Zygomatique*, *Zygomatic arch*.

ARCADES DENTAIRES, *Dental arches*—a. *Palmaires*, *Palmar arches*.

ARCADI-TEMPORO-MAXILLAIRE, *Temporalis*.

ARCE'US or ARCE'US, BALSAM OF. See *Balsam of Arceus*.

ARCANSON, *Colophonia*.

ARCANUM, (*arca*, 'a chest,') A secret, a nostrum, a quack or empirical medicine, (F.) *Arceane*. A remedy whose composition is kept secret; but which is reputed to possess great efficacy.

ARCANUM CORALLINUM, *Hydrargyri nitricooxydum*—a. *Duplicatum*, *Potassæ sulphas*—a. *Tartari*, *Potassæ acetat*.

ARCEAU, *Arculus*, *Cradle*.

ARCEION, (ἀρκιον,) *Arctium*.

ARCEUTHOS, (ἀρκευθος,) *Juniperus communis*.

ARCH, *Arc*—a. *Anastomotie*, (F.) *Arcade Anastomotique*, is the union of two vessels, which anastomose by describing a curved line. The vessels of the mesentery inosculate in this manner.

ARCH OF THE AORTA, see *Arc* and *Aorta*—a. *Crural*, see *Crural arch*—a. *Femoral*, see *Crural arch*—a. *Gluteal*, see *Gluteal aponeurosis*—a. *Hæmal*, see *Hæmal arch*—a. *Inguinal*, see *Crural arch*—a. *Orbital*, see *Orbital arch*—a. of the *Palate*, see *Palate bone*—a. of the *Pubis*, see *Pubic arch*—a. *Subpubic*, see *Subpubic arch*—a. *Superciliary*, see *Superciliary arches*—a. of a *Vertebra*, see *Vertebra*—a. *Zygomatie*, see *Zygomatie arch*.

ARCHES OF THE PAL'ATE. These are two in number on each side of the throat, one of which is termed *anterior*, the other *posterior*.

The *anterior arch* arises from the middle of the *velum palati*, at the side of the *uvula*, and is fixed to the edge of the base of the tongue.

The *posterior arch* has its origin, likewise, from the side of the *uvula*, and passes downwards to be inserted into the side of the pharynx. The *anterior arch* contains the *circumflexus palati*, and forms the *isthmus faucium*. The *posterior arch* has within it the *levator palati*, and between the arches are the *tonsils*.

ARCHÆ'US, *Arche'us*, (ἀρχη, 'commencement,') (F.) *Archée*. A word invented by Basil Valentine, and afterwards adopted by Paracelsus

and Van Helmont. The latter used it for the internal principle of our motions and actions. This archæus, according to Van Helmont, immaterial principle, existing prior to fecundation, and presiding over the development of the body, and over all organic phenomena. Besides this chief archæus, whose seat Van Helmont placed in the upper orifice of the stomach, he admitted several of a subordinate character, which had to execute its orders; one, for instance, in each organ, to preside over its functions; each of them being subject to anger, caprice, terror, and every human feeling.

ARCHANGEL, NEW, MIN'ERAL SPRINGS. About twenty miles to the north of New Archangel, Sitka Island, on the N. W. coast of North America, are some thermal sulphureous waters, the temperature of one of which is upwards of 153° of Fahr. They are much celebrated, according to Sir Geo. Simpson.

ARCHANGELICA, ('archangelic,' from its virtues,) *Lamium album*—a. *Officinalis*, *Angelica*.

ARCHÊ, (*αρχη*,) *Init'ium*, *Princip'ium*, *Primordium*, *Ori'go*, *Inva'sio*. The first attack of a disease.

ARCHECPTOMA, (*αρχο*, *εξ*, 'out of,' and *πτωμα*, 'a fall,') *Proctocœle*.

ARCHÊE, *Archæus*.

ARCHELL, CANARY, *Lichen roccella*.

ARCHELOG'IA, (*αρχη*, 'beginning,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') A treatise on fundamental principles—of medicine, for example.

ARCHEN'DA. A powder of the leaves of the *ligustrum*, used by the Ægyptians after bathing, to obviate the unpleasant odour of the feet.

ARCHIA'TER, *Archia'trus*, *Protomed'icus*, *Protia'tros*, *Superpositus medicorum*, (*αρχος*, 'a chief,' and *ιατρος*, 'a physician,') The original signification of this word is a matter of dispute. Some consider, with Mercurialis, that it meant physician to a prince, king, emperor, &c.; others, with C. Hoffmann, apply it to every physician who, by his situation, is raised above his colleagues. The former opinion seems to have prevailed—*Archiatre des Rois de France* being applied to the chief physician to the kings of France.

ARCHIG'ENI MOR'BI, (*αρχη*, 'beginning,' and *γινωμαι*, 'to be,') Acute diseases; because they hold the first rank.

ARCHIMAGIA, (*αρχος*, 'a chief,' and *μαγικα*, 'magic,') Chymistry.

ARCHINGEAY, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Archingeay is situate in France, three leagues from St. Jean d'Angely. The waters are prized in all diseases. They seem to contain carbonate of lime, a little chloride of sodium, carbonate of iron, and some bitumen.

ARCHITECTURA APOPLECTICA, Apoplectic make.

ARCHITIS, (*αρχο*, and *ιτις*,) Proctitis, Rectitis.

ARCHO, (from *αρχος*, 'the anus, the rectum,') in composition, 'anus or rectum.'

ARCHOCELE, (*αρχο*, and *κηλη*, 'rupture,') *Proctocœle*.

ARCHOCYS'TOSYR'INX, (*αρχο*, *κυστις*, 'bladder,' and *σφυγξ*, 'a pipe,') *Fistula* of the anus and urinary bladder.

ARCHOPTOMA, (*αρχο*, and *πτωμα*, 'a fall,') *Proctocœle*.

ARCHOPTOSIS, *Proctocœle*.

ARCHORRHAG'IA, (*αρχο*, and *ῥήγνυμι*, 'to break forth,') *Archorrhœ'a*. Hemorrhago from the anus.

ARCHORRHŒA, (*αρχο*, and *ῥεω*, 'I flow,') *Archorrhagia*.

ARCHOS, (*αρχος*,) *Anus*, *Rectum*.

ARCHOSTEGNOMA, (*αρχο*, *στεγνωω*, 'I constrict,' and *ωμα*,) *Stricture* of the Rectum.

ARCHOSTEGNOSIS, *Stricture* of the Rectum. **ARCHOSTENOSIS**, (*αρχο*, *στενός*, 'narrow,' and *οσις*,) *Stricture* of the Rectum.

ARCHOSYRINX, (*αρχο*, and *σφυγξ*, 'a pipe,') *Fistula* in ano.

ARCIFORM, *Arcifor'mis*, (*αρχ*, gen. *arcis*, 'a top or ridge,' and *forma*, 'shape,') An epithet given to certain fibres, *Fibræ arciform'es*, of the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata, which take a curved course around the inferior extremity of each corpus olivare and ascend towards the cerebellum.

ARCTA'TIO, *Arctitu'do*, (*arcto*, *arctatum*, 'to make narrow,') *Angusta'tio*, *Coarcta'tio*, (F.) *Rétrécissement*. Contraction of a natural opening or of a canal, and especially of the vulva, of the orifice of the uterus, or of the intestinal canal. Constipation, (see *Stegnosis*.) Reunion by suture or infibulation.

ARCTITUDO, *Arctatio*.

ARCTIUM, (from *αρκτος*, 'a bear,' owing to the rough, bristly fruit,) *A. lappa*—a. *Bardana*, *A. lappa*.

ARCTIUM LAP'PA. The root and seed of the *Clit'bur*, *Bardana*, *Arcei'on*, *Arctium*, *A. bardana*, seu *ma'jus* seu *mi'nus* seu *tomentu'sum*, *l'laphis*, *Lappa glabra*, *Lappa major* seu *persona'ta*, *Persola'ta*, *Persolla'ta*, *Persolut'a*, *Burdock*, (Old Eng.) *Clithe*, *Cuckold*, (F.) *Bardane*, *Glouteron*, *Herbe aux teigneux*. *Ord. Compositæ*. *Secz. Syst. Syngenesia æqualis*. The Root—*Lappa* (Ph. U. S.)—is diuretic; the seed are cathartic. It has been used in decoction in diseases of the skin and in syphilis.

ARCTIUM MAJUS, *A. lappa*—a. *Minus*, *A. lappa*—a. *Tomentosum*, *A. lappa*.

ARCTOPUS ECHINAT'US, (*αρκτος*, 'a bear,' and *πους*, 'a foot,') A South African plant, *Ord. Umbellifere*, which is demulcent and diuretic, somewhat approaching sarsaparilla. The decoction of the root is employed in syphilis, lepra, and chronic cutaneous affections of all kinds.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA URSI, (*αρκτος*, 'a bear,' and *σταφυλη*, 'a grape,') *Arbutus uva ursi*.

ARCTU'RA, (from *arcto*, 'I press close,') The effects of a nail grown into the flesh, *Arctu'ra unguis*. See *Onychogryphosis*.

ARCTURA UX'GIUM. The growing in or inversion of the nails. See *Onychogryphosis*.

ARCUA'TIO, (*arcus*, 'a bow,') *Concava'tio*. An anterior gibbosity or projection of the sternum.

ARCUEIL, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Arcueil is about one league south of Paris. The water contains carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium, and some deliquescent salts.

A celebrated society held its meetings at this village, of which Berthollet, Humboldt, Laplace, &c., were members.

ARCULA CORDIS, (dim. of *arca*, 'a press or chest,') *Pericardium*.

ARCULÆ, (pl. of *arcula*,) The Orbital Fossæ.

ARCULUS, (dim. of *arcus*, 'an arch,') A small arch; a cradle, (F.) *Arceau*, *Archet*. A semicircular box or basket used for preventing the bed-clothes from coming in contact with injured or diseased parts. An ordinance of the Grand Duke of Tuscany forbade mothers to sleep with an infant near them, unless it was put under a solid cradle.

ARCUS, gen. *Arcûs*, *Are* or *Arch*—a. *Medullaris*, *Fornix*—a. *Senilis*, *Gerotoxon*—a. *Subpubicus*, *Subpubic arch*—a. *Superciliaris*, *Superciliary arches*—a. *Unguium*, see *Nail*—a. *Zygomaticus*, *Zygomatic arch*.

ARDA, (*αρδα*,) *Excrement*.

ARDALOS, (*αρδαλος*,) *Excrement*.

AR'DENT, *Ardens*, (*ardere*, 'to burn.') Hot, fiery.

ARDENT FEVER, (F.) *Fièvre ardente*. *Causus*, *Synocha* or inflammatory fever.

ARDENT or INFLAMED EYES, (F.) *Yeux ardens*. The eyes are so called when injected red.

ARDENT U'RINE, (F.) *Urine ardente*. Urine, hot, or of a deep red.

ARDESIA HIBERNICA, *Hibernicus lapis*.

ARDEUR, *Ardor*—*a. du Cœur*, Cardialgia—*a. d'Estomac*, *Ardor ventriculi*, Pyrosis—*a. de la Fièvre*, *Ardor Febrilis*—*a. d'Urine*, *Ardor Urinæ*.

ARDISIA HUMILIS, *Badulam*.

ARDOISE, see *Hibernicus lapis*.

AR'DOR, gen. *Ardo'ris*, (F.) *Ardeur*. Heat. A feeling of burning, of violent heat; *Æstus*, *Æstua'tio*, *Causo'ma*.

ARDOR FEBRILIS, (F.) *Ardeur de la Fièvre*. The hot period of fever.

ARDOR STOMACHI, Pyrosis.

ARDOR URINÆ, (F.) *Ardeur d'Urine*. A scalding sensation occasioned by the urine in passing over the inflamed mucous membrane of the urethra, or over the neck of the bladder.

ARDOR VENEREUS, Heat, (venereal.)

ARDOR VENTRICULI, *Ebullit'io Stom'achi*, *Heartburn*, (Sc.) *Heartaxes*, *Heartacald*, *Hersket*, (F.) *Ardeur d'Estomac*. See Cardialgia and Pyrosis.

A'REA, ('a void place,' 'an open surface.') A Latin word used by some authors to designate a variety of Alopecia, in which the hair changes colour, but does not fall off; also, *Porrigio decalvans*.

AREA GERMINATIVA, *Tache embryonnaire*.

AREA PELLUCIDA. An elliptical depression in the ovum, filled with a pellucid fluid, in the centre of which is the germ.

AREA VASCULO'SA, see *Circulus venosus*.

ARE'CA. The fruit—*Are'ca nut*, *Be'tel nut*—of *Are'ca Catechu* see *Faufel*, *Cann'ga*; *Ord. Palme*; *Sex. Syst. Monœcia Monadelphica*; (F.) *Arece*, is astringent and tonic, and enters into the composition of the *Be'tel*, the great masticatory of the Orientals.

ARECA CATECHU, see *Areca*—*a. Faufel*, see *Areca*.

AREFAC'TION, *Arefac'tio*, *Xeran'sis*, (*arefacere*, 'to make dry,' from *arere*, 'to dry,' and *facere*, 'to make.') The process of drying substances, prior to pulverization.

ARENA, (from *areo*, 'to be dry.') See *Gravel*, *Sand*.

ARENAMEN, *Bole Armenian*.

ARENA'TIO, *Inhuma'tio*, *Cho'sis*, *Sand* or *Earth Bath*, *Saburra'tio*. The application of hot sand to the body. *Pedilu'via* [?] of sand were formerly used in *Ascites*.

ARENGA SACCHARIFERA, see *Toddy*.

ARENO'SA URINA, (*arena*, 'sand.') *Sand'y Urine*. Urine when it deposits a sandy sediment.

ARENO'SUS, *Sabulous*. Also, one who passes sandy urine.

ARENULA, (dim. of *arena*, 'sand.') See *Gravel*.

ARE'OLA, (dim. of *Area*), (F.) *Aire*, *Are'ole*, *Vacuole*. Anatomists understand by *Areole* the interstices between the fibres composing organs, or those existing between laminae, or between vessels which interlace with each other.

Areola is also applied to the coloured circle *Ha'to*, *Ha'lo*, which surrounds the nipple, *Are'ola papilla'ris*, and which becomes much darker during pregnancy; as well as to the circle surrounding certain vesicles, pustules, &c., as the pustules of the small-pox, the vaccine vesicle, &c.

Chaussier, in such cases, recommends the word *Aur'e'ola*, (F.) *Aur'ole*.

AREOLA PAPILLARIS, see *Areola*—*a. Tubercles* of the, see *Mamma*.

ARE'OLAR, *Areola'ris*, (F.) *Aréolaire*. Appertaining to an areola.

AREOLAR EXHALA'TIONS are those recremental secretions which are effected within the organs of sense, as the aqueous, crystalline, and vitreous humours, &c., or in the areolar tissue of parenchymatous and other structures.

AREOLAR TISSUE, Cellular Tissue.

ARÉOLE, *Areola*.

AREOM'ETER, *Aræom'eter*, *Pycnom'eter*, *Gravim'eter*, *Alcoölom'eter*, *Alcoöm'eter*, *Äzrostat'io Balance*, (*απαος*, 'light,' and *μετρον*, 'measure,' i. e. 'measure of lightness.') An instrument so called because first employed to take the specific gravity of fluids lighter than water. The *Areometer* of *Baumé*, which is the most used in Pharmacy, particularly in France, consists of a tube of glass, largely expanded towards its inferior extremity, and terminating below by a small ball, containing mercury or lead, which serves it as a balance, so that it may remain upright in the fluid. This tube is furnished with a graduated scale. If the fluid into which the *Areometer* is plunged be heavier than water, the instrument rises; if lighter, it sinks. There are various *Areometers*, as those of the Dutch, of Fahrenheit, Nicholson, &c. The *Areometer* is also called *Hydrom'eter*, (F.) *Hydromètre*, *Aræomètre*, *Plessiguer*.

There are some hydrometers which have a general application for determining the specific gravities of liquids—as Fahrenheit's, Nicholson's, Guyton de Morveau's, and the common glass hydrometers, including Baumé's, Cartier's, Twaddle's, Zanetti's, and the specific gravity beads; others intended for special application—as for estimating the comparative strength of spirits; the comparative densities of syrups, oils, &c.—as Gay Lussac's, Sikes's, and Dicat's hydrometers, and the saccharometer, urinometer, and elcometer.

SCALE OF BAUMÉ'S HYDROMETER, WITH CORRESPONDING SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

1. Ascending Scale for light liquids.

Scale of Baumé.	Specific Gravities.	Substances.
70	700	Pure hydrocyanic acid.— <i>Gay Lussac</i> .
66	715	Very pure sulphuric ether.
60	742	The same concentrated.
50	782	
48	792	Equal parts of alcohol and ether.
42	819	Very pure alcohol for pharmaceutical purposes.
40	827	Pure alcohol. Naphtha.
36	847	Alcohol of commerce.
33	863	Essential oil of turpentine.
32	868	
30	878	
26	900	Hydrocyanic acid of Scheele and pure hydrocyanic acid, mixed with an equal portion of water.— <i>Rebiquet</i> .
25	906	Acetic ether.
23	915	Nitric ether.
Id.	Id.	Muriatic ether.
22	923	Liquid ammonia.
Id.	Id.	Olive oil.
20	935	Brandy.
18	948	
13	980	Burgundy wine.
12	986	
11	993	Bordeaux wine.
10	1000	Distilled water.

1. Descending Scale for heavy liquids.

Scale of Baumé.	Specific Gravities.	Substances.
0	1000	Common distilled water.
1	1007	Distilled vinegar.
2	1009	
3	1014	
4	1032	Cow's milk.
10	1075	Concentrated acetic acid.
12	1091	
20	1161	
21	1180	Liquid hydrochloric acid.
25	1210	
30	1261	
35	1321	Bolting syrup.
40	1384	Cold syrup.
41	1398	Common nitric acid.
45	1454	Concentrated nitric acid.
Id.	Id.	
60	1632	
66	1714	Phosphoric acid for medical use.
68	1847	
70	1946	

[Scales of the hydrometer and the corresponding specific gravities are given in the United States Dispensatory, and in Parrish's Practical Pharmacy.]

AR'ES. A term invented by Paracelsus to designate the principle on which depends the form of mercury, sulphur, and salt. These the alchemists regarded as the three bodies that give birth to every other.

AR'ETE, (*αρετη*, 'power.') Mental or corporeal vigour.

ARETHU'SA, *A. bulbosa*; indigenous. Order, Orchidaceæ. The bruised bulbs are used in toothache; and as cataplasms to tumours.

AR'GEL, *Cynanchum oleosifolium*.

AR'GEMA, gen. *Argentatis*, *Ar'gemon*, *Ar'gemus*, (*αργεμα, αργεμων, αργεμος*, from *αργος*, 'white.') *Fos'sula*, (F.) *Encavure*. A white spot or ulceration of the eye. See *Leucoma*.

ARGEMONE MEXICA'NA, (*αργεμων*), *Thorn Pop'py*, *Prickly Pop'py*, *Yellow Thistle*. A native of Mexico, but naturalized in most parts of the world. Ord. Papaveraceæ. Sex. Syst. Polyandria Monogynia. The juice resembles gamboge, and has been used as a hydragogue. The seeds are employed in the West Indies as a substitute for ipecacuanha. They are also used as a cathartic.

ARGENSON, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. A chalybeate situate at Argençon in Dauphiny: used in cases of obstruction, jaundice, &c.

AR'GENT, (*αργος*, 'white,') *Argentum*—*a. Chlorure d'*, see *Argentum*—*a. et d'Ammoniaque, chlorure d'*, see *Argentum*—*a. Cyanure d'*, see *Argentum*—*a. Iodure d'*, see *Argentum*—*a. Oxide d'*, see *Argentum*—*a. Petit*, *Platinum*—*a. Vif*, *Hydragrytum*.

ARGENTERIA, *Potentilla anserina*.

ARGENTI CHLORIDUM, see *Argentum*—*a. et Ammonie chloridum*, see *Argentum*—*a. et Ammonie chloruretum*, see *Argentum*—*a. Cyanidum*, see *Argentum*—*a. Cyanuretum*, see *Argentum*—*a. Iodidum*, see *Argentum*—*a. Ioduretum*, see *Argentum*.

ARGEN'TI NI'TRAS, *A. azo'tas*, *Argentum Nitratum* seu *Nitricum*, *Sal argenti*, (F.) *Nitrate ou Azotate d'Argent*, *Nitrate of Silver*. This preparation is sometimes kept in crystals, the *Nitras Argenti in crystal'los concretus*, *Nitrate d'Argent cristallisé* of the Codex of Paris, *Lu'na potab'ilis*, *Crystal'li Lu'ne*, *Argentum nitricum cristallissimum*, *Nitras argen'ti crystal'linus*, *Nitrum luna're*, *Hydrargyrum Boyl'ei*: generally, however, it is in the fused state: and it is this which is admitted

into most Pharmacopœias, and which, besides the name *Argentum Nitratum*, is called *Argentum nitratum fusum* seu *fusa* (Ph. U. S. 1863) seu *fusum*, *Caus'ticum luna're*, *Lapis infernalis*, *Argentum nitricum fusum*, and *lunar caustic*, (F.) *Nitrate d'argent fondu*, *Pierre infernale*. It may be prepared as follows:—Take of *silver*, in small pieces, $\mathfrak{zj}$; *nitric acid*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ssij}$, *distilled water*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ssij}$. Mix the acid with the water, and dissolve the silver in the mixture in a sand bath; then crystallize, or gradually increase the heat, so that the resulting salt may be dried. Melt this in a crucible over a gentle fire, and continue the heat until ebullition ceases; then immediately pour it into suitable moulds.

The virtues of nitrate of silver are tonic, and escharotic. It is given in chorea, epilepsy, &c.: locally, it is used in various cases as an escharotic. Dose, gr. 1-8 to gr. 1-4 in pill, three times a day.

When silver is combined with iodine, it is said to have the same effect as the nitrate, and not to produce the slate colour of the surface, which is apt to follow the protracted use of the latter.

ARGENTI OXIDUM, see *Argentum*.

ARGENTILLA VULGARIS, *Potentilla anserina*.

AR'GENTINE, *Argento'sus*, (from *argentum*.) Pertaining to silver; as an *'argentine solution*, or solution of a salt of silver.

ARGENTINE, *Potentilla anserina*.

ARGENTUM, *Ar'gyrus*, (*αργος*, 'white,') *Sil'ver*, *Lu'na*, *Dia'na*, (F.) *Argentum*. A solid metal of a shining white appearance; insipid; inodorous; highly sonorous; malleable and ductile; somewhat hard; crystallizable in triangular pyramids; fusible a little above a red heat, and volatilizable; s. g. 10.4. Not used in medicine, unless in some places for silvering pills. **SILVER LEAF**, *Argentum foliatum*, is the state in which it is used for this purpose.

The **CHLO'RIDE**, (*Argentum chloridum*, *Argentum muriat'icum* seu *chlorat'um* seu *sali'tum*, *Chloruretum Argenti*, *Chlor'uret* or *Mu'riate of Silver*, (F.) *Chlorure d'Argent*); the **CYAN'URET**; the **I'ODIDE** (*Argentum iodidum*, *Argentum Ioda'tum*, *Ioduretum Argenti*, *Iod'uret of Silver*, (F.) *Iodure d'Argent*); the **OX'IDE** (*Argentum oxidum*, *Argentum oxyda'tum*, (F.) *Oxide d'Argent*), and the **CHLO'RIDE of AMMO'NIA** and **SIL'VER** (*Argentum et Ammonie chloridum*, *Argentum muriat'icum ammoniatum*, *Chloruretum Argenti et Ammonie*, *Chlor'uret of Silver and Ammonia*, *Ammonio-chloride of Silver*, (F.) *Chlorure d'Argent et d'Ammoniaque*), have been used in syphilis. At first, these different preparations were administered intraleptically on the gums; the chloride, the cyanide and the iodide in the dose of 1-12th of a grain; the chloride of silver and ammonia in the dose of 1-14th of a grain, and the oxide of silver, and divided silver, in the dose of 1-8th and 1-4th of a grain. M. Serre, of Montpellier, who made many trials with them, soon found that these doses were too small; he therefore raised that of the chloride to 1-10th, and of the iodide to 1-8th of a grain, without any inconvenience resulting. The dose of the other preparations was likewise increased in a similar ratio. M. Serre extols the preparations of silver—used internally as well as intraleptically—as antisypylitics, but they are not to be depended upon.

The **Cy'anide** or **Cyan'uret**, *Argentum Cyanuretum* seu *Cyan'idum*, *Argentum cyanogena'tum*, (F.) *Cyanure d'argent*, is thus directed to be prepared in the Pharmacopœia of the United States.—*Nitrate of Silver*, dissolved in *distilled water*, is put into a tubulated glass receiver; *Ferrocyanuret of Potassium*, dissolved in *distilled water*, is put into a tubulated retort, previously adapted to the receiver. *Dilute Sulphuric Acid* is added to the solution in the retort; and by means of a sand-bath and a moderate heat, distillation is carried on until the liquid that passes over no longer

produces a precipitate in the receiver. The precipitate is then washed with distilled water, and dried.

Oxide of Silver, Argenti Oxidum, is made by precipitating a solution of the *Nitrate of Silver* by solution of *Potassa*, drying the precipitate. (Ph. U. S.)

ARGENTUM CHLORATUM, see *Argentum*—a. Cyanogenatum, see *Argentum*.

ARGENTUM DIVISUM, *metallic silver*, in very fine powder, has been recommended internally in syphilis.

ARGENTUM FUGITIVUM, *Hydrargyrum*—a. Fugum, *Hydrargyrum*—a. Iodatum, see *Argentum*—a. Liquidum, *Hydrargyrum*—a. Mobile, *Hydrargyrum*—a. Muraticum, see *Argentum*—a. Muraticum Ammoniatum, see *Argentum*—a. Oxydatum, see *Argentum*—a. Salitum, see *Argentum*—a. Vivum, *Hydrargyrum*.

ARGILL. PURE, (*argos*, 'white.') *Argilla pura*. ARGILLE, see *Argilla pura*—a. Ochreuse Pâte, *Bolus Alba*.

ARGILLA, (*argillos* or *argilos*, 'white clay,' from *argos*, 'white,') *Argilla pura*—a. Acetia, *Alumina acetata*—a. *Bolus Flava*, *Terra Lemnia*—a. *Bolus rubra*, *Bole Armenian*—a. *Ferruginea rubra*, *Bole Armenian*—a. *Kalisulphurica*, *Alumen*—a. *Pallida*, *Bolus alba*.

ARGILLA PU'RA, *Ter'ra Alu'minis* seu *bolu'ris*, seu *argilla'cea pu'ra* seu *depu'ra'ta* seu *hydra'ta*, *Alu'mina pu'ra* seu *depu'ra'ta*, *Ox'idum alumin'i*, pure *Arg'il* or *Alu'mina*, (F.) *Argile* ou *Alumine factice*. This substance, which is prepared by drying alum and exposing it, for twenty or twenty-five minutes, to a red heat, until the sulphuric acid is driven off, has been recommended in indigestion as antacid, as well as in vomiting and diarrhoea accompanied with acidity. The dose to a very young child is from 3ss to 3j; to older children from 3j to 5ij.

ARGILLA SULPHURICA ALCALISATA, *Alumen*—a. *Sulphurica usta*, *Alumen exsiccatum*—a. *Supersulphas alcalisatum*, *Alumen*—a. *Vitriolata*, *Alumen*.

ARGILLE ACETAS, *Alumina acetata*—a. *Sulphas*, *Alumina sulphas*.

ARGOL, RED, *Potassæ supertartaras impurus*—a. *White*, *Potassæ supertartaras impurus*.

ARGUMENTUM INTEGRITATIS, *Hymen*.

ARGY'RIA, (*argyros*, 'silver.') The discoloration of the skin occasioned by the internal use of nitrate of silver.

ARGYROCHETA, (*argyros*, 'silver,' and *χαιτη*, 'hair.') *Matricaria*.

ARGYROPH'ORA, (*argyros*, 'silver,' and *φωσ*, 'I bear.') A name given, by Myrepsus, to an antidote which he regarded as extremely precious.

ARGYROTROPHEMA, (*argyros*, 'silver,' and *τροφή*, 'food,') *Blancmanger*.

ARGYRUS, (*argyros*,) *Argentum*.

ARHEUMATIC, *Arheumat'icus*, *Arreumat'ic*, *Arreumat'icus*, (a, and *ρεμα*, 'fluxion or rheumatism.') One without fluxion or rheumatism.

ARIA, *Cratægus aria*—a. *Cattiva*, see *Miasma*.

ARIC'NA, *Arice'na*, *Cus'conia*, *Cusco-Cincho'nia*, (from *Arica* in South America, the place where the bark is shipped.) An alkaloid found in *Cusco Bark*, which is very similar in many of its properties to *Cinchonia*. *Cusco* was the ancient residence of the Incas.

ARICYMON, (*αριεμνον* from *αρι*, an intensive particle, and *κεαι*, 'to conceive.') A name given to a female who conceives readily.

ARIDE'NA, (*aridus*, 'dry,') A Latin word employed to designate the leanness of any part.

ARID'ITY, *Arid'itas*, (F.) *Aridité*, (same etymon.) The French use the word *Aridité* to express the dryness of any organ, and particularly of the skin and tongue, when such dryness is so great as to render the organ rough to the touch.

Aridité also means the lanuginous appearance of the hair in some diseases in which it seems covered with dust.

ARIDU'RA, (same etymon.) Wasting or emaciation of the whole or of any part of the body; *Marasmus*, *Atrophy*.

ARIDURA CORDIS, *Heart*, atrophy of the—*a. Hepatis*, *Hepatophia*.

ARIKA, see *Spirit*.

ARISEMA ATRO'RUBENS, *Arum triphyllum*—a. *Dracontium*, *Arum dracontium*.

ARISTALTHEA, (*αριστος*, 'best,' and *althæa*,) *Althæa*.

ARISTOLOCH'IA or ARISTOLO'CHIA, (*αριστος*, 'best,' and *λοχια*, 'parturition;' so called, because the different varieties were supposed to aid parturition.) *Birthwort*, (F.) *Aristolochie*. *Ord.* *Aristolochiaceæ*. Several varieties were once in use.

ARISTOLOCHIA CAVA, *Fumaria bulbosa*.

ARISTOLOCHIA CLEMAT'IS, *Aristolochia Vulga'ris* seu *Cre'tica* seu *ten'nis*, *A'dra Ri'zo*, *Upright Birthwort*, (F.) *Aristolochie ordinaire*, *Pommerasse*. The root has been considered stimulant and emmenagogue, and as such has been used in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, and cachexia.

ARISTOLOCHIA CRETICA, A. *Clematitis*—a. *Fabacea*, *Fumaria bulbosa*—a. *Hastata*, see A. *serpentaria*—a. *Hirsuta*, see A. *serpentaria*.

ARISTOLOCHIA LON'GA, and A. *ROTUN'DA*, (F.) *Aristolochie longue et ronde*, *Long and Round Birthwort*. Virtues the same as the preceding.

ARISTOLOCHIA PISTOLOCH'IA, *Pistoloch'ia Aristolochia*, *Polyrrh'ea*. This variety has an aromatic odour, and an acrid and bitter taste. (F.) *Aristolochie crénelée*.

ARISTOLOCHIA RETICULATA, see A. *serpentaria* a. *Rotunda*, see A. *Longa*.

ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA, *Serpentaria*, *S. Virginia'na*, *Vipera'ria*, *Viper'na Virginia'na*, *Colubri'na Virginia'na*, *Contrayer'va Virginia'na*, (F.) *Serpentaire* et *Aristolochie serpentaire de Virginie*, *Coluerine* ou *Couleurtée* ou *Vipérine de Virginie*, *Virgin'ia Snake'root*, *Snake'root Birthwort*, *Snake'weed*, *Snag'rel*. Virtues of the root—*Serpentaria*—a. tonic, stimulant; and as such, employed in debility, intermittents, &c. ARISTOLOCH'IA HIRSU'TA, A. *HASTA'TA* and A. *RETICULA'TA*; indigenous, are employed indiscriminately with A. *Serpentaria* under the name *Serpentaria* or *Virginia Snakeroot*. The virtues appear to reside in a bitter extractiform matter, called *Serpentaria*.

ARISTOLOCHIA SI'PHO, *Dutchman's pipe*, and A. *TOMENTO'SA*, indigenous, have virtues like those of A. *Serpentaria*.

ARISTOLOCHIA TENUIS, A. *Clematitis*—a. *Tomentosa*, see A. *Sipho*—a. *Trifida*, A. *Trilobata*.

ARISTOLOCHIA TRILOBATA, A. *trif'ida*, (F.) *Aristolochie trilobée*. A plant of Surinam and Jamaica; possessing the general virtues of the *Aristolochiaceæ*. The other varieties of *Aristolochia* have similar properties.

ARISTOLOCHIA VULGARIS ROTUNDA, *Fumaria bulbosa*.

ARISTOLOCH'IC, *Aristoloch'icus*. Same etymon. An old term for remedies supposed to have the property of promoting the flow of the lochia.

ARIS'TON MAG'NUM, and ARIS'TON PAR'VUM, (*αριστος*, 'excellent.') These names were formerly given to pharmaceutical preparations, used in phthisis, tormina, and fever.

ARISTOPHANE'ON, (*αριστοφανεον*,) A sort of emollient plaster, prepared with four pounds of pitch, two of apoc'hyma, one of wax, an ounce of opoponax, and half a pint of vinegar. Not used.

ARKAN'SAS, MINERAL WATERS OF. About five miles from the Washita river, and about a quarter of a degree north of the Louisiana line, there are about 70 of those springs;—*Onachita* or *Washita Springs*. They are thermal, varying

from 138° to 150° Fahrenheit, and are employed in rheumatism, cutaneous affections, &c.

ARKBEIN (Sc.), Pubis os.

ARKEION, (ἀρκιον,) Arotium Lappa.

ARLADA, Realgar.

ARLES, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Bains près Arles ou Amélie-les-Bains*. Thermal sulphureous springs in the department of Pyrénées Orientales, France. Their temperature is 103° to 145° of Fah., and they contain sulphohydric acid. The season is from the 15th of May to the 15th of October.

ARM, Brachium.

ARMA, Penis—a. Ventris, Penis.

ARMAMENTARIUM, (armare, 'to equip,')

Arsenal—a. Chirurgicum, see Arsenal—a. Portable, see Case.

ARMARIUM, (from arma, 'arms,') Arsenal.

ARMATORY UNGUENT, Hoplochrysa.

ARMATURA, Amnios.

ARME, (ἀρμη, from ἀρμη, 'I adapt,') Any physiological or mechanical junction or union of parts. A suture, as of the cranium.

ARMENIACA EPIROTICA, Prunus Armeniaca—a. Malus, Apricot, see Prunus—a. Vulgaris, Prunus Armeniaca.

ARMENIAN STONE, Melochites.

ARMENITES, Melochites.

ARMILLÆ MANUS MEMBRANOSÆ, (armilla, 'a bracelet,') Annular ligaments of the carpus.

ARMOISE BLANCHE, Artemisia rupestris—a. Commune, Artemisia vulgaris—a. Estragon, Artemisia dracunculus—a. Ordinaire, Artemisia vulgaris.

ARMONIACUM, Ammoniac, gum.

ARMORACIA, (from Armorica, where it was largely cultivated.) In the Pharmacopœia of the United States, the fresh root of Cochlearia armoracia.

ARMORACIA RUSTICANA, Cochlearia armoracia—a. Sativa, Cochlearia armoracia.

ARMOUR, Condom.

ARMURE DES JAMBES, see Cornu ammonis.

ARMUS, Humerus—a. Summus, Acromion.

ARN, Alnus glutinosa.

ARNALD'IA, Arnaldia. A disease, which appears to have prevailed in England at one time, but whose origin and nature are unknown. It was accompanied with loss of hair; and, by some, is supposed to have been Syphilis. "Deinde uterque Rex incidit in ægritudinem, quam Arnaldiam vocant, in qua ipsi usque ad mortem laborantes, capillos suos deposuerunt."—Rogerus Hovedenus, in Ricardo I., cited by Du Cange.

ARNICA MONTANA. (Derivation uncertain.) Arnica, Leopard's Bane, Doron'icum Germanicum seu Oppositifolium, seu Plantaginifolia, Arnica Plauen'sis, Alis'ma, Ac'yrus, Diuretica, Panacea lapsorum, Ptar'mica montana, Cal'tha seu Calen'dula Alpi'na, Nar'dus Celtica altera, (F.) Arnique, Bêteine ou Tabac des Montagnes, Tabac des Vosges, Tabac ou Bêteine des Saroyards, Doronic d'Allemagne, Plantain ou Souci des Alpes. Sex. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia superflua. Ord. Compositæ. The plant and flowers (Arnica, Ph. U. S.) and the root—Arnica, Ph. B., (1864)—have been considered narcotic, stimulant, emmenagogue, diuretic, &c.; and, as such, have been given in amaurosis, paralysis, all nervous affections, rheumatism, gout, chlorosis, &c. Dose, gr. v to x, in powder. In large doses it is deleterious.

ARNICA MOL'IS, and A. NUDICAUL'IS, are supposed to have medical virtues like the last.

ARNICA PLAUVENSIS, Arnica montana—a. Spuria, Inula dysenterica—a. Suedensis, Inula dysenterica.

ARNIQUE, Arnica montana.

ARNOGLOSSUM, (ἀρνος, 'a lamb,' and γλῶσσα, 'the tongue,' from the shape of its leaves,) Plantago.

ARNOTT'S DILATOR, see Dilator, Arnott's.

ARNUT, Bunium bulbocastanum.

ARO'MA, gen. Aro'matis, (ἀρώμα, 'perfume:' from ἀρ-, 'intensive,' and ὀσμη or ὀδμη, 'odour,' or from ἀρω, 'I make fitting or agreeable,') Ar'tyma, Spiritus Rector, (F.) Arôme. The odorous part of plants. An emanation—frequently imponderable—from bodies, which acts on the organ of smell, and varies with the body exhaling it.

AROMATE, Aromatic.

AROMAT'IC, Aromat'icus, (F.) Aromate. Any odoriferous substance obtained from the vegetable kingdom, which contains much volatile oil, or a light and expansible resin. Aromatics are used in perfumes, in seasoning, and embalming. No medicine they are employed as stimulants. Ginger, cinnamon, cardamoms, mint, &c., belong to this class.

AR'OMATIZE, (F.) Aromatiser. To add to a mixture or potion some aromatic, to mask its taste or render it more agreeable. Such mixture is then said to be ar'omatized.

AROMATOPO'LA, (ἀρωματωπῶλης, from aroma, and πωλεω, 'I sell,') An apothecary or druggist. One who sells spices.

ARON, (ἀρον,) Arum.

AROPH. A barbarous word, which had various significations with the ancients. Paracelsus employed it to designate a lithontriptic remedy. The mandragora, according to some. Also, a mixture of bread, saffron, and wine.

AROPH PARACELSI, Ferrum ammoniatum.

ARQUEBUSADE, EAU D', (F.) (arquebuse, 'a hand gun,') A'qua traumatica Thed'ni seu Thedia'na seu scloptaria seu vulneraria seu cutapulta'rum, Mistu'ra vulneraria ac'ida. A sort of vulnerary water, distilled from a farrago of aromatic plants. Rosemary, Biss; millefoil, thyme, each lbs; Proof spirit, 2 gallons—distil a gallon. This is one form.

ARR (Sc.), Cicatrix.

ARRACHEMENT (F.) (from arracher, 'to tear out,') Apopta'ma, Abrup'tio, Avul'sio. Act of separating a part of the body by tearing it from the bonds connecting it with others. Evulsion. Laceration.

Arrachement is applied to certain operations, as to the extraction of a tooth, the extirpation of a polypus, &c.

ARRACK, Arack. See Spirit.

AR'RAPHON, (ἀρραφῶν, from α, and ραφῆ, 'a suture,'—'without suture,') A term applied to the cranium when it presents no sutures.

ARRECTIO, (arriego, arrectum, 'to set upright,') Erection.

ARRECTORES PILORUM, see Horrida cutis.

ARRED (Sc.), see Scar.

ARREPTIO, Insanity.

ARRESTA BOVIS, Ononis spinosa.

ARRÊT D'HILDAN, Remora Hildani.

ARRÊTE-BŒUF, (Arresta bovis,) Ononis spinosa.

ARRHEUMATIC, Arheumatic.

ARRHE'A, (ἀρρῆα, from α, and ῥεω, 'I flow,') The suppression of any flux. Amenorrhœa.

ARRHOSTEMA, (ἀρρῶστημα, from ἀρρῶστω, 'to loose strength,') Disease.

ARRHOSTIA, (ἀρρῶστια,) Disease, Infirmary.

ARRHYTHMUS, ἀρρυθμος, from α, and ρυθμος, 'rhythm,') Cacorhythmus.

ARRIBA, Geoffrœa vermifuga.

ARRIÈRE-BOUCHE, (arrière, (ar, and retro,) 'behind,' and bouche, 'mouth,') Pharynx—a. -Dent, see Dentition—a. -Faix, Secundinos.

ARRIÈRE-GORGE (F.), 'back throat.' The

portion of the pharynx situated behind the tonsils, and the velum pendulum, which can be seen by depressing the tongue.

ARRIÈRE-GOUT (F.), 'after taste.' The taste left by certain bodies in the mouth for some time after they have been swallowed, owing perhaps to the papillæ of the mouth having imbibed the savoury substance.

ARRIÈRE-NARINES, Nares, posterior.

ARROCHE, *Atriplex hortensis* — a. Puant, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

ARROSEMENT, (ar, and ros, 'dew,') Asperision.

ARROW HEAD, *Sagittaria variabilis*.

ARROWLEAF, *Sagittaria variabilis*.

ARROWPOISON, *Poison des flèches*. This differs with different tribes of Indians. By some, the poison capsicum, and infusions of a strong kind of tobacco, and of euphorbiaceæ are mixed together, with the poisonous emmet, and the teeth of the formidable serpent, called, by the Peruvian Indians, *Mimamaru* or *Ser'gon* — *Lache'sis pic'ta* of Tschudi. See Curare.

ARROWROOT, *Fecula Maran'tia*, *Am'ylum maranta'ceum* seu *America'num*. The fecula of the rhizoma of *Maran'tia Arundina'cea*, *Maranta* (Ph. U. S.), *Ord.* Marantaceæ, which, like all feculæ, is emollient and nutritive, when prepared with water, milk, &c.

Dr. Carson has shown, that *Flor'ida arrowroot* is derived from *Zamia integrifolia* or *Z. pu'mila*, *Sugar pine*, *Ord.* Cycadaceæ; *Bermuda arrowroot* being obtained from *Maranta arundinacea*. Florida arrowroot, as well as the farina, is known in the Southern States under the name *Coonti* or *Coontie*. *Taleahua'no arrowroot*, on the same authority, is obtained from *Alstroemeria*, *Fam.* Amaryllidaceæ, of tropical America, and extra-tropical Australia.

According to Dr. Ainslie, an excellent kind of arrowroot is prepared in Travancore from the root of *Curcuma angustifolia*, *Ord.* Zingiberaceæ.

Arrowroot mucilage or **pap** is made by rubbing arrowroot powder with a little cold water, in a basin, by means of the back of a spoon, until it is completely mixed with the water; then pouring boiling water over it, stirring assiduously until a soft, gelatinous, tenaceous mucilage is formed; and, lastly, boiling for five minutes. A tablespoonful of arrowroot powder is sufficient to make a pint of mucilage. It may be moderately sweetened; and wine or lemon juice may be added.

With milk also it forms a bland and nutritious article of diet.

ARROWROOT, BRAZIL'IAN. The fecula of *Jatropha Manihot*.

ARROWROOT, COMMON, see *Solanum tuberosum*.

ARROWROOT, EAST IND'IAN. The fecula of the tubers of *Curcuma angustifolia*, or narrow-leaved Turmeric.

ARROWROOT, ENGLISH, Arrowroot, common.

ARROWROOT, TAHITI, *Tac'ca starch*, *Otaheiti Salep*. The fecula of *Tacca Oceanica*.

ARROWROOT, Talcahuana, see Arrowroot.

ARROWWEED, *Sagittaria variabilis*.

ARROWWOOD, *Euonymus*, *Viburnum dentatum*.

ARRYTHMIA, Arythm.

ARS (gen. *Artis*) **CABALISTICA**, Cabal — a. Chymiatrica, Chymistria — a. Olysmatica nova, Infusion of medicines — a. Coquinaria, Culinary art — a. Cosmetica, Cosmetics — a. Culinaria, Culinary art — a. Empirica, Empiricism — a. Formulas medicas concinnandi, see Prescription — a. Hermetica, Chymistry — a. Homœopathica, Homœopathy — a. Hydriatrica, Hydrosudotherapeia — a. Infusoria, Infusion of medicines — a. Machaonia, Medicina — a. Maecentica, Obstetrics — a. Majorum, Chymistry — a. Medica, Medicina — a. Obstetricia,

Obstetrics — a. Sanandi, Art, healing — a. Separatoria, Chymistry — a. Signata, Cabal — a. Spagyrica, Chymistry — a. Sphygmica, Sphygmologia — a. Veterinaria, Veterinary Art — a. Zoiatrica, Veterinary Art.

ARSALTOS, Asphaltum.

ARSATUM, Nymphomania.

ARSECOCKLE (Sc.), (synonymous with Teut. *aers-bleyna*, *tuberculum in ano*.) Originally, a hot pimple on the hips. Now, in Scotland, a similar pimple on the face or any part of the body.

ARSENAL (F.), *Chirapothe'ca*, *Armamenta'rium*, *A. Chirur'gicum*, *Arma'rium*. A collection of surgical instruments. A work containing a description of surgical instruments. *Armamenta'rium obstet'ricum* has the same significations in regard to obstetrics.

ARSENIASIS, Arsenicisimus.

ARSEN'ATE, *Arsen'ias*, (F.) *Arséniate*, (from *αρσεν*, 'vigorous,') A salt formed by a combination of arsenic acid with a salifiable base.

ARSEN'ATE OF AMMO'NIA, *Arsen'ias Ammo'nia*, *Ammo'nium Arsen'icum* seu *Arsenic'icum*, (F.) *Arséniate d'Ammoniaque*. This preparation is highly extolled in cutaneous diseases. A grain of the salt may be dissolved in an ounce of distilled water, and 20 to 25 drops be commenced with as a dose. This constitutes the *Liquor arsenicalis Diet'tii*.

ARSEN'ATE OF IRON, *Fer'ri Arsen'ias*, (Ph. B. 1864,) *Fer'rum Arsenia'tum* seu *Arsenic'icum oxydula'tum*; (F.) *Arséniate de Fer*. This preparation has been applied externally to cancerous ulcers. An ointment may be made of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ of the arseniate, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of the phosphate of iron, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ of spermaceti ointment. The arseniate has also been given internally in cancerous affections, in the dose of one-sixteenth of a grain.

ARSEN'ATE OF PROTOX'IDE OF POTAS'SIUM, *Proto-arsen'iate of Potas'sium*, *Arsen'iate of Potas'sa*, *Arsen'ias Potas'sæ* seu *Kali*, (F.) *Arséniate de Potasse*, *Sol arsénical de Macquer*. Properties the same as those of arsenious acid.

ARSEN'ATE OF QUINA, Quinine Arsenias.

ARSEN'ATE OF SO'DA, *So'da arsen'ias*, *Na'trum arsenic'icum*, (F.) *Arséniate de Soude*. Made, according to the codex of Paris, by mixing and heating to redness arsenious acid and nitrate of soda; dissolving the salt in water; adding carbonate of soda until there is an alkaline reaction; filtering, evaporating, and crystallising. It is the basis of *Pearson's Solution*, *Liquor arsenicalis Pearsonii*, which is formed of one grain of the crystallized arseniate to one fluidounce of distilled water. Dose, grt. xx. *Liquor so'dæ arsenia'tis*, *Solu'tion of Arsen'iate of So'da* (Ph. B. 1864), is four times the strength of this. *Hei'necke's Solu'tion* consists of the arseniate, gr. vj; pepperminst water, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{liiss}$; wine of cinnamon, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$; laudanum, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. Dose, forty to fifty drops.

ARSÉNIATE DE SOUDE, Arseniate of Soda.

ARSENIC, *Arsen'icum*, (Ph. U. S.) (*αρσεν* or *αρσεν*, 'vigorous,') A solid metal; of a steel-gray colour; granular texture; very brittle; volatilizing before melting; very combustible and acidifiable. It is not dangerous of itself, and only becomes so by virtue of the facility with which it absorbs oxygen.

ARSENIC BLANC, Arsenicum album.

ARSENIC, IODIDE OF, *Arsen'ici Iod'idum* (Ph. U. S.) seu *Teriod'idum* seu *Iodure'tum*, *Arsen'icum Ioda'tum*, *Hydri'odas arsen'ici*, formed by the combination of arsenic and iodine. This preparation, applied externally, has been highly extolled in various cutaneous affections. An ointment may be made of three grains of iodide to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of lard. It has also been given internally in the dose of a tenth of a grain in similar affections.

ARSENIC, OXIDE OF, Arsenicum album — a. Ox-

ide of, white, Arsenicum album—a. White, Arsenicum album.

ARSENIC AND MERCURY, Iodide of, *Hydrargyri et Arsenici Iodidum*, Double Iodide of Mercury and Arsenic, Iodo-arsenite of Mercury. A compound, which has been proposed as more efficacious than either the iodide of arsenic or the iodide of mercury. It is made by triturating 6.08 grains of arsenic; 14.82 grains of mercury; 49 of iodine, with a fluidrachm of alcohol, until the mass has become dry, and from being deep brown has become pale red. Eight ounces of distilled water are poured on, and, after trituration for a few moments, the whole is transferred to a flask; half a drachm of hydriodic acid, prepared by the acidification of two grains of iodine, is added, and the mixture is boiled for a few moments. When the solution is cold, make the mixture up to f℥viij with distilled water. This is called by Mr. Donovan, the proposer, *Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Iodidi*, each drachm of which, by measure, consists of water, ℥i; arsenious acid, gr. 1-8th; peroxide of mercury, gr. 1-4th; iodine, converted into hydriodic acid, gr. 3-4ths. In the Ph. U. S. it is directed to be made of *Arsenici Iodidum* and *Hydrargyri Iodidum rubrum*, each gr. xxxv; *Aqua destillata*, Oss; dissolving by rubbing, heating to the boiling point, and filtering.

The dose of *Donovan's Solution*, *Liquor Donovanii*, is from ℞x to ℥ss, two or three times a day.

It has been used successfully in inveterate cutaneous diseases.

ARSENICAL, *Arsenicalis*, (F.) *Arsénical*. Relating, or appertaining to, or containing, arsenic.

ARSENICAL PASTE, (F.) *Pâte Arsénicale*. This application to cancers is formed of 70 parts of cinnabar, 22 of dragon's blood, and 8 of arsenious acid; made into a paste with saliva, when about to be applied.

ARSENICAL POWDERS OF FRÈRE CÔME, AND OF JUSTAMOND, see Powder, arsenical.

ARSENICAL SOLUTION, see Arseniate of Soda, and Liquor Arsenicalis.

ARSENICI HYDRIODAS, Arsenic. Iodide of—a. Iodidum, Arsenic. Iodide of—a. Ioduretum, Arsenic. Iodide of—a. Teriodidum, Arsenic. Iodide of.

ARSENICIASIS, Arsenicisumus.

ARSENICISM'US, *Arsenici'asis*, *Arsen'i'asis*, *Intoxicatio Arsenicalis*. Poisoning by Arsenic.

ARSENICOPHAGE. (*arsenic*, and *payw*, 'I eat,') see Arsenicum Album.

ARSENICUM, Arsenic.

ARSENICUM ALBUM, White Arsenic, *Oxide of Arsenic*, *Ratsbane*, *Arsenici oxydum album*, *Calx Arsenici alba*, *Ac'idum Arsenico'sum* seu *Arsenio'sum* (Ph. U. S.), *Arsenious ac'id*, White oxide of arsenic, (F.) *Arsenic blanc*. An acid which is met with in commerce, in compact, white, heavy, fragile masses; of a vitreous aspect, opaque, and covered with a white dust; of an acrid and nauseous taste; without smell when cold; volatilizable by heat, and exhaling the odour of garlic; soluble in water, alcohol, and oil; crystallizable in regular octahedrons. It is this that is meant by the name arsenic, as commonly used.

ARSENICUM ALBUM SUBLIMATUM, *Sublimed Oxide of Arsenic*, is the one employed in medicine. It is tonic and escharotic, and is the most virulent of mineral poisons. It is used in intermittents, periodical headaches, neuroses, &c. Dose, gr. one-tenth to one-eighth, in pill. In some countries—as in the mountainous regions of Austria, Styria, and the Tyrol—arsenic is eaten habitually, beginning with small doses and gradually increasing them. It is said to favor nutrition, and to improve the respiration in ascending

heights. Some of the *arsenicophages* can take great quantities with impunity.

ARSENICUM IODATUM, Arsenic. Iodide of—a. Rubrum factitium, Realgar.

ARSENIS, Arsenite—a. Potassæ, Arsenite of protoxide of potassium—a. Potassæ aquosus, Liquor arsenicalis—a. Potassæ liquidus, Liquor arsenicalis.

ARSENITE, *Ar'senis*. A salt, formed by a combination of the arsenious acid with a salifiable base.

ARSENITE OF PROTOXIDE OF POTASSIUM, *Proto-arsenite of Potassium*, *Ar'senite of Potassa*, *Ar'senis Potassæ*. An uncrystallizable and colourless salt, which forms the basis of the liquor arsenicalis.

ARSENITE OF QUINIA, Quiniæ arsenis.

ARSESMART, BITING, Polygonum hydro-piper.

ART, HEALING, *Art Sanan'di*, *Medici'na*. The appropriate application of the precepts of the best physicians, and of the results of experience to the treatment of disease.

ART, VETERINARY, Veterinary art.

ARTABE, (*aprašn*.) Name of a Persian measure for dry substances, in use with the ancients, equal at times, to 5 modii; at others, to 3; and at others, again, to 7.

ARTANTHE ELONGATA, (*apros*, bread, and *aršn*, 'flower,') see Matiao.

AR'TELSHEIM, MINERAL WATERS OF. These German waters have been much recommended in hysteria, gout, palsy, &c. Their physical or chemical properties have not been described.

ARTEMISIA, *Anact'rior*. Ord. Compositæ, (after a queen of the name, who first employed it; or from *Aprus*, 'Diana;' because it was formerly used in diseases of women, over whom she presided.) The Gauls called it *Briacnum*.

ARTEMISIA ABROTANUM, *Abrot'anum*, *Abrot'onum*, *Abrot'anum Cath'um* seu *Mas*, *Abrathan*, *South'ernwood*, *Oldman*, *Slovenwood*, (F.) *Abro-tone*, *Aurone*, *Aurone mâle*, *Aurone des jardins*, *Garderohe*, *Citronelle*. Supposed to be possessed of stimulant properties.

Oil of Southernwood, *O'leum Abrot'ani*, (F.) *Huile d'Aurone*, possesses the aromatic properties of the plant.

ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM, *Absin'thium*, *A. vulgare*, *Apsin'thium*, *Barypi'eron*, *Com'mon Worm-wood*, *Worm'it*, (F.) *Absinthe*. Properties:—tonic and anthelmintic. The Oil of Wormwood, *O'leum Absin'thii*, (F.) *Huile d'Absinthe*, contains the aromatic virtues of the plant.

A bitter liqueur, called *Absinthe*, which is much used in France, is made from the leaves infused in brandy.

ARTEMISIA A'FRA, a South African species, is tonic, antispasmodic and anthelmintic; and has been used in debility of the stomach, visceral obstructions, jaundice and hypochondriasis. It is taken in infusion, decoction and tincture. A strong infusion is used by the Cape Colonists as a collyrium in weakness of the eyes; and the pounded leaves and stalks are employed as dis-cutients in œdema and sugillations.

ARTEMISIA ALBA, *A. Santonica*—a. *Balsamita*, *A. Pontica*.

ARTEMISIA BIEN'NIS, *Bien'nial Worm'wood*; indigenous.

ARTEMISIA BOTRYS, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.

ARTEMISIA CAMPES'TRIS, *Field Southernwood*, (F.) *Aurone des Champs*. This possesses the same properties as *A. Abrot'anum*.

ARTEMISIA CANADENSIS, Canada Wormwood—a. *Caudata*; indigenous.

ARTEMISIA CHENOPODIUM, *Chenopodium botrys*.

ARTEMISIA CHINENSIS, *A. Indica*, *A. Mox'a*. From this the Chinese form their moxas.

ARTEMISIA CONTRA grows in Persia, Asia Minor, and other parts of the East.

ARTEMISIA DRACUNCULUS, *Dracunculus*, *Taragon*, (F.) *Armoise estragon*, *Estragon*. Virtues:—the same as the last. The leaves and the oil are much used to season food, especially in the form of *Es'tragon vin'egar*.

ARTEMISIA GLACIALIS, *Silky Wormwood*;

ARTEMISIA INDICA, *Artemisia Chinensis*, *A. Santonica*;

ARTEMISIA JUDÆICA, grows in Palestine, Arabia, China, Cochinchina, and Northern Africa.

ARTEMISIA LEPTOPHYLLA, *A. Pontica*;

ARTEMISIA MARITIMA, *Absinthium Maritimum* seu *Maritimum*, *Sea Wormwood*, *Maritime South-ernwood*;

ARTEMISIA MOXA, *A. Chinensis*;

and

ARTEMISIA PONTICA, *A. Roma'na* seu *Tenuifolia* seu *Balsamita* seu *Leptophylla*, *Absinthium Ponticum* seu *Roma'num*, *Roman Wormwood*, *Lower Wormwood*, possesses like virtues;—as well as

ARTEMISIA ROMANA, *A. Pontica*;

ARTEMISIA RUBRA, *A. Santonica*; and

ARTEMISIA RUPESSTRIS, *Creeping Wormwood*, *Gen'ipi al'bum*, (F.) *Armoise blanc*, *Gen'ipi blanc*. This variety has aromatic virtues, and is used in intermittents, and in amenorrhœa.

ARTEMISIA SANTONICA, *Santonium*, *Cin'ni Her'ba*, *Chama'cedrus*, *Chama'cypris'us*, *Absinthium Santonium*, *Xantol'ia*, *Sche'ba Ar'abum*, *S'ina* seu *C'ina* *Levan'tica*, *Tarta'rian South-ernwood*, (F.) *Barbotine*. From this and other species of absinthium is obtained the so-called *Semen contra vermes* seu *Contra* seu *Zedaira* seu *Santonici* seu *Cina*, *Hagiospermum*, *Sanctum Semen*, *Wormseed*—*Santonica*, (Ph. U. S.)—which do not consist of seeds, but of broken peduncles. Virtues:—anthelmintic and stimulant. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj in powder. Its active principle is *San'tonin*, the dose of which is from 2 to five grains in the day, for a child six or eight years of age.

ARTEMISIA TENUIFOLIA, *A. Pontica*.

ARTEMISIA VULGARIS, *Artemisia vulgaris* et *al'ba*, *Cin'gulum Sancti Joan'nis*, *Mother Herbarum*, *Berenise'um*, *Bubastecordium*, *Canapa'cia*, *Mugwort*, (F.) *Armoise ordinaire*, *A. Commune*, *Herbe de Saint Jean*, *Cointure ou Couronne de Saint Jean*. This, as well as some other varieties, possesses the general tonic virtues of the *Artemisia*. *Artemisia vulgaris* has been highly extolled by the Germans in cases of epilepsy. Dose of the powder, in the 24 hours, from ʒss to ʒj.

ARTÈRE, Artery—*a. Brachiale*, Brachial artery—*a. Brachio-céphalique*, Innominata arteria—*a. Bronchique*, Bronchial artery—*a. Cecale*: see Colic arteries—*a. Ciliaire*, Ciliary artery—*a. Clitorienne*: see Clitoris—*a. Collatérale du coude*, Anastomotica magnus ramus—*a. Collatérale externe*, Arteria profunda humeri—*a. Collatérale interne*, Anastomotica magnus ramus—*a. Coronaire des lèvres*, Labial artery—*a. Coronaire Stomachique*, Coronary artery—*a. Crurale*, Crural artery—*a. Deuxième des thoraciques*, Arteria thoracica externa inferior—*a. Épineuse*, Meningeal artery, middle—*a. Fémoro-poplitée*, Ischiatic artery—*a. Fessière*, Gluteal artery—*a. Gastrique droite petite*, Pyloric artery—*a. Gutturum-macillaire*, Maxillary artery, internal—*a. Hontense externe*, Pudic, external, artery—*a. Hontense interne*, Pudic, internal, artery—*a. Humérale profonde*, Arteria profunda humeri—*a. Hypogastrique*, Hypogastric artery—*a. Rigue primitive*, Iliac artery—*a. Innominée*, Innominata arteria—*a. Irienne*, Ciliary artery—*a. Ischio-pénienne*: see Pudic, internal, artery—*a. Médiane antérieure*, Spinal ar-

tery, anterior—*a. Médiane postérieure du rachis*, Spinal artery, posterior—*a. Ménégiée moyenne*, Meningeal artery, middle—*a. Ménégiée postérieure*, Prevertebral artery—*a. Mentonnière*, Mental artery—*a. Mésocéphalique*, Basilar artery—*a. Mésocolique*: see Colic artery—*a. Musculaire du bras*, Arteria profunda humeri—*a. Musculaire du bras, grande*: see Collateral arteries of the arm—*a. Musculaire grande de la cuisse*, Arteria profunda femoris—*a. Opisthogastrique*, Coeliac artery—*a. Orbitaire*, Ophthalmic artery—*a. de l'Ovaire*, Spermatoc artery—*a. Pelvi-crurale*, Iliac artery—*a. Pelvienne*, Hypogastric artery—*a. Première des thoraciques*, Arteria thoracica externa superior—*a. Prévertébrale*, Prevertebral artery—*a. Radio-carpienne transversale palmaire*, Radio-carpal artery—*a. Scrotale*, Pudic, external, artery—*a. Sous-clavière*, Subclavian artery—*a. Sous-pubienne*, Pudic, internal, artery—*a. Sous-pubio-fémorale*, Obturator artery—*a. Sous-sternale*, Mammary, internal—*a. Sphéno-épineuse*, Meningeal artery, middle—*a. Stomogastrique*, Coronary artery—*a. Sus-carpienne*: see Sus-carpian—*a. Sus-maxillaire*, Alveolar artery, Buccal artery—*a. Sus-métatarsienne*, Metatarsal artery—*a. Sus-pubienne*, Epigastric artery—*a. Testiculaire*, Spermatoc artery—*a. Thoracique humérale*, Acromial artery—*a. Trachéocervical*: see Cervical arteries—*a. Trochantérienne*, Circumflex artery of the thigh—*a. Troisième des thoraciques*, Acromial artery—*a. Tympanique*, Auditory artery, external—*a. Vésicale*: see Ciliary artery—*a. Vulsaire*, Pudic, external, artery.

ARTEREURYSMA, gen. *Artereurysm'atis*, (arteria, and *eurya*, 'dilatation,') Aneurism.

ARTERIA, (*aprupa*,) Artery—*a. Ad Cutem abdominis*, see *Ad Cutem abdominis (arteria)*—*a. Anonyma*, Innominata arteria—*a. Aspera*, Trachea—*a. Cerebralis*, Carotid, internal—*a. Cervicalis*, Basilar artery—*a. Coronaria dextra*, Pyloric artery—*a. Crassa*, Aorta—*a. Cruralis*, Crural artery—*a. Cubiti externa*, Radial artery—*a. Dorsalis metacarpi*, Metacarpal artery—*a. Dura matris media maxima*, Meningeal artery, middle—*a. Encephalica*, Carotid, internal—*a. Gastrica superior*, Coronary artery—*a. Ileo-colica*: see Colic arteries—*a. Iliaca interna*, Hypogastric artery—*a. Iliaca posterior*, Hypogastric artery—*a. Innominata*, Innominata arteria—*a. Magna*, Aorta—*a. Magna pollicis*, Princeps pollicis—*a. Malleolaris externa*: see Tibial arteries—*a. Malleolaris interna*: see Tibial arteries—*a. Mammaria externa*, Arteria thoracica externa inferior—*a. Maxima*, Aorta—*a. Media anastomotica*: see Colic arteries—*a. Meningea media*, Meningeal artery, middle—*a. Muscularis femoris*, A. Profunda femoris—*a. Pharyngea suprema*, Pterygoid artery—*a. Profunda cerebri*: see Cerebral arteries—*a. Pudenda communis*, Pudic, internal, artery—*a. Pudica*, Pudic, internal, artery—*a. Ramulus ductus pterygoidei*, Pterygoid artery—*a. Spheno-spinosa*, Meningeal artery, middle—*a. Spinalis*, see Spinal arteries, and Arteria profunda humeri—*a. Sternalis*, Mammary, internal. Supra-orbitalis, Frontal artery—*a. Sylviana*: see Cerebral arteries—*a. Thoracica axillaris vel alaris*, Scapular artery, inferior—*a. Thoracica humeralis*, Acromial artery—*a. Transversalis colli*: see Cerebral arteries—*a. Transversalis humeri*, Scapular artery, superior—*a. Ulnaris*, Cubital artery—*a. Uterina hypogastrica*, Uterine artery—*a. Vasta posterior*, Profunda femoris (arteria).

ARTERIAL, *Arteri'acus*. A medicine prescribed in diseases of the windpipe. Also, arterial.

ARTERIE ADIPOSÆ. The arteries which secrete the fat about the kidneys are sometimes so called. They are ramifications of the capesula, diaphragmatic, renal, and spermatic arteries.

ARTERIE APOPLECTICÆ, Carotids—*a. Capitaes*,

Carotids—a. Ciliares, Ciliary arteries—a. Corporis callosi cerebri, Mesolobar arteries—a. Jugulares, Carotids—a. Lethargicæ, Carotids—a. Mesolobica, Mesolobar arteries—a. Præparantes, Spermatæ arteries—a. Somniferæ, Carotids—a. Soporales, Carotids—a. Soporariæ, Carotids—a. Venosæ, Pulmonary veins.

ARTE'RIAL, *Arteri'acus*, *Arterio'sus*. Belonging to arteries.

ARTERIAL BLOOD, (F.) *Sang' artériel*. Red blood is so called because contained in the arteries. The pulmonary veins, however, also contain red blood: hence the name *arterial veins*, (F.) *Veines artérielles*, applied to them.

ARTERIAL CONSTITUTION, *Plethora arteriosa*.

ARTERIAL DUCT, *Canalis arterio'sus*, *Ductus arterio'sus* seu *Botalli* (F.) *Canal artériel*, *C. Pulmo-aortique*, is the portion of the pulmonary artery which terminates in the aorta in the fœtus. When this duct is obliterated after birth, it is called *Arterial Ligament*, *Ligamentum arterio'sum*, (F.) *Ligament artériel*.

ARTERIAL SYS'TEM includes all the arteries, from their origin in the heart to their termination in the organs. See Vascular System.

ARTERIALIZATION OF THE BLOOD, *Hæmatosis*.

ARTÉRIARCTIÆ, (*ἀρτηρία*, 'artery,' and *arcto*, 'I straiten.') Contraction of an artery.

ARTERIECTA'SIS, (*arteria*, and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation.') Aneurism.

ARTERIECTOP'IA, (*arteria*, and *εκτοπος*, 'out of place.') Dislocation of an artery.

ARTERIEURYSMA, gen. *Arterieurysm'atis*, (*arteria*, and *ευρυςμα*, 'dilatation.') Aneurism.

ARTERITIS, *Arteritis*.

ARTERIODIALYSIS, (*arteria*, and *διαλυσις*, 'dissolution.') See Aneurism.

ARTERIOGRAPHY, *Arteriographia*, (*arteria*, and *γραφη*, 'a description.') A description of the arteries.

ARTERIO'LA, (dim. of *Arteria*.) A small artery.

ARTERIOLOGY, *Arteriolog'ia*, (*arteria*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') A treatise on the arteries.

ARTERIOPHLEBOTOMY, see Bloodletting.

ARTERIOPI'UITOUS, An epithet applied to vessels which creep along the pituitous membrane of the nostrils.

ARTERIORRHEXIS, (*arteria*, and *ρήξις*, 'rupture.') Rupture of an artery.

ARTERIOS'ITAS, *Arterios'ity*, (from *arteria*.) A condition of the blood in which it preserves in the veins the arterial character. The opposite to *Venositas*.

ARTERIOSITAS SANGUINIS, *Prædominium sanguinis arteriosi*.

ARTÉRIOSTEIE, (*arteria*, and *οστέον*, 'a bone.') Ossification of an artery.

ARTERIOSTENO'SIS, (*arteria*, *στενσις*, 'contracted,' and *οσις*.) Contraction or obliteration of an artery.

ARTERIO'TOMY, *Arteriotom'ia*, (*arteria*, and *τομή*, 'I cut.') This word has been used for the dissection of arteries. Most commonly, however, it means a surgical operation, which consists in opening an artery, to draw blood from it. Arteriotomy is chiefly used in inflammatory affections of the head, when the blood is generally obtained from the temporal artery. See Bloodletting.

ARTERIO'TREP'SIS, (*arteria*, and *τρέψις*, 'torsion.') Torsion of an artery with the view of obliterating it.

ARTERITIS, *Arteri'tis*, *Inflammat'io Arteriarum*, (F.) *Artérite*, *Inflammation des artères*, (*arteria* and *itis*.) Inflammation of an artery. Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery is termed *Endo-arteri'tis*, or *Endonarteri'tis*; of the outer, *Ezo-arteri'tis* or *Exarteri'tis*.

ARTERY, *Arte'ria*, (F.) *Artère*, (from *ἀν*, 'air,'

and *ῥησεν*, 'to preserve,' quasi, 'receptacle of air,' because the ancients believed that it contained air. They, at first, gave the name *Artery* to the trachea, *ἀρτηρία τραχεια*, because it is filled with air; and afterwards they used the same term and *ἀρτηρία πνευματική*, *αγγεια πνευματικά*, for the arteries, properly so called, probably because they commonly found them empty in the dead body. We find, also, *φλεβες*, to designate the arteries, called by the Latins *Venæ mican'tes pulsat'iles*.) Arteries, with the moderns, are the order of vessels, which arise from the two ventricles of the heart, and have valves only at their origin. They are cylindrical, firm, and elastic canals; of a yellowish-white colour; little dilatable; easily lacerable; and formed, 1. Of an external laminated, or areolar membrane, *Tu'nica externa* seu *adventi'tia* seu *cellula'ria*, *Vagi'na cellula'ria*, of a dense and close character. 2. Of a middle coat, *Tu'nica me'dia* seu *elasti'ca*, composed of fibres, which do not, however, contract on the application of the galvanic stimulus, formed chiefly of elastic tissue, and also of smooth muscular fibres, and eminently elastic; and, 3. Of an inner coat, *Tu'nica in'tima* seu *gla'bra*, which is thin, diaphanous, reddish, and polished.

The use of the arteries is to carry the blood from the heart to the various parts of the system. It will be obvious, however, that they cannot all convey arterial blood. The pulmonary artery, for example, is destined to convey the *venous* blood to the lungs, there to be converted into arterial; whilst the pulmonary veins convey arterial blood back to the heart.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTERIES OF THE HUMAN BODY.

All the arteries take their rise from the Pulmonary Artery, or the Aorta; and the names generally indicate the parts to which they are distributed.

I. ARTERIA PULMONALIS.

The Pulmonary Artery arises from the right ventricle, and soon divides into a right and left branch, one of which is distributed to each lung.

II. ARTERIA AORTA.

The Aorta arises from the left ventricle. It is the common trunk of the arteries of the body, and may be divided into five portions.

a. Arteries furnished by the Aorta at its origin.

1. A. Cardiaca or coronaria anterior.
2. A. Cardiaca or coronaria posterior.

b. Arteries furnished by the Aorta at its arch.

The arch of the Aorta gives off, to the left, two considerable trunks—the *Arteria carotidea primitiva*, and *A. subclavia*; and, to the right, a single trunk, which is larger—the *A. innominata* or *Brachio-cephalica*, which divides into the *primitiva carotid* and *subclavian*.

A. ARTERIA CAROTIDEA PRIMITIVA. { Divides into A. Carotidea externa, and A. Carotidea interna.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| a. A. Carotidea externa. | { | Furnishes, 1. A. Thyroidea superior. |
| | | 2. A. lingualis, which gives off the A. dorsalis lingue and A. sublingualis. |
| | | 3. A. facialis vel A. maxillaris externa, which furnishes the A. palatina inferior, the A. submentalis, and A. coronaria superior and inferior. |
| | | 4. A. occipitalis, which gives off the A. mastoidea posterior. |
| | | 5. A. auricularis posterior, which gives off A. stylo-mastoidea. |
| | | 6. A. pharyngea inferior. |

The external carotid ultimately divides into the temporal artery and internal maxillary.

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|-------------------|---|--|
| 1. A. Temporalis. | { | Furnishes A. transversalis faciei, A. auricularis anterior, and A. temporalis media. |
| | | |

- Furnishes 13 branches, viz.—*A. meningea media*, *A. dentalis inferior*, *A. temporalis profunda posterior*, *A. masseterina*, *A. pterygoidea*, *A. buccalis*, *A. temporalis profunda anterior*, *A. alveolaris*, *A. suborbitalis*, *A. Vidiani*, *A. pterygopalatina* or *pharyngea superior*, *A. palatina superior*, and *A. sphenopalatina*.
- Furnishes, 1. *A. ophthalmica*, which gives off *A. lacrymalis*, *A. centralis retinae*, *A. supraorbitalis* vel *superciliaris*, *A. ciliares posteriores*, *A. ciliares longae*, *A. muscularis superior et inferior*, *A. ethmoidalis posterior et anterior*, *A. palpebralis superior et inferior*, *A. nasalis*, and *A. frontalis*. 2. *A. communicans Willisii*. 3. *A. choroidea*. 4. *A. cerebialis anterior*. 5. *A. cerebialis media*.
- Furnishes, 1. *A. vertebralis*, which gives off *A. spinalis anterior et posterior*, *A. cerebellosa inferior*, and forms—by uniting itself with that of the opposite side—the *A. basilaris*, divided into *A. cerebellosa superior et inferior*, and *A. cerebialis posterior*. 2. *A. thyroidea inferior*, which gives off *A. cervicalis ascendens*. 3. *A. mammaria interna*, which gives off the *A. mediastina anterior et posterior*. 4. *A. diaphragmatica superior*. 5. *A. intercostalis superior*. 6. *A. cervicalis transversa*. 7. *A. scapularis superior*. 8. *A. cervicalis posterior vel profunda*. Farther on, the subclavian artery continues its progress under the name *A. axillaris*.
- Furnishes, 1. *A. acromialis*. 2. *A. thoracica superior*. 3. *A. thoracica inferior vel longa vel mammaria externa*. 4. *A. scapularis inferior vel communis*. 5. *A. circumflexa posterior*. 6. *A. circumflexa anterior*. Farther on, the axillary artery continues under the name *A. brachialis*.
- Furnishes *A. humeralis profunda vel collateralis externa*. 2. *A. collateralis interna*. It afterwards divides into the *radial* and *cubital* arteries.
- Gives off *A. recurrens radialis*, *A. dorsalis carpi*, *A. dorsalis metacarpi*, *A. dorsalis pollicis*, and terminates in forming the *Arcus palmaris profundus*.
- Gives off *A. recurrens cubitalis anterior et posterior*; *A. interossea anterior et posterior*, which latter furnishes *A. recurrens radialis posterior*. It terminates in forming the *superficial palmar arch*, which gives off *A. collaterales digitorum*.
- c. Arteries given off by the Aorta in the Thorax.
- These arteries are,
1. *A. bronchica, dextra et sinistra*.
 2. *A. oesophagica* (to the number of four, five, or six).
 3. *A. mediastinae posteriores*.
 4. *A. intercostales inferiores vel aorticae* (to the number of eight, nine, or ten).
- d. Arteries furnished by the Aorta in the Abdomen.
- These branches are,
1. The *A. diaphragmatica vel phrenica, dextra et sinistra*.
 2. *A. Celiacica*. Which divides into three branches, 1. *A. coronaria ventriculi*. 2. *A. hepatica*, which gives off *A. pylorica*, *A. gastro-epiploica dextra*, and *A. cystica*; and, lastly, the *A. splenica*, which gives off *A. gastro-epiploica sinistra* and *Vasa brevis*.
 3. *A. Mesenterica superior*. Which gives off at its concavity the *A. colica dextra superior, media et inferior*, and at its convex part from 15 to 20 *Rami intestinales*.
 4. *A. Mesenterica inferior*. Which gives off *A. colica superior media, et inferior*, and divides into *A. haemorrhoidales superiores*.
 5. The *A. Oupularea media* (to the number of two on each side).
 6. *A. Renales vel Emulgentes*.
 7. *A. Spermatice*.
 8. *A. Lumbares* (to the number of four and five on each side).
- e. Arteries resulting from the bifurcation of the Aorta.
- The Aorta, a little above its bifurcation, gives off the *A. sacra media*, and divides into *A. iliaca primitiva*. *A. Iliaca* { Divides into *Iliaca interna* and *A. Iliaca primitiva*. { *externa*.

- Furnishes, 1. *A. ilio-lumbaris*. 2. *A. sacra lateralis*. 3. *A. glutea vel iliaca posterior*. 4. *A. umbilicalis*. 5. *A. venaalis*. 6. *A. obturatoria*. 7. *A. haemorrhoidale media*. 8. *A. uterina*. 9. *A. vaginalis*. 10. *A. ischiatica*. 11. *A. pudenda interna*, which gives off the *A. haemorrhoidales inferiores*. *A. of the septum*, *A. transversa perineae*, *A. corporis cavernosi*, and *A. dorsalis penis*.
- a. *A. Iliaca interna*.
- b. *A. Iliaca externa*.
- Furnishes, 1. *A. epigastrica*, 2. *A. iliaca anterior vel circumflexa ili*, and is continued afterwards under the name of *Cruial Artery*.
- Furnishes, 1. *A. subcutanea abdominalis*. 2. *A. pudenda superficialis et profunda*. 3. *A. muscularis superficialis*. 4. *A. muscularis profunda*, which gives off the *A. circumflexa externa et interna*, and the three *Perforantes*, distinguished into *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*. Farther on, the *cruial artery* continues under the name *A. Poplitea*.
- A. Cru-ralis*.
- Furnishes, 1. *A. Articularae superiores, interna, media, et externa*. 2. *A. Gemellae*. 3. *A. Articularae inferiores, (interna et externa)*. 4. *A. tibialis antica*, which, at the foot, takes the name *A. dorsalis tarsi*, and gives off the *tarsal* and *metatarsal* arteries. In the leg, the *popliteal artery* divides into the *peroneal* and *posterior tibial*.
- A. Poplitea*.
1. *A. Peronea*. { Divides into *A. peronea antica* and *A. peronea postica*.
2. *A. Tibialis postica*. { Divides into *A. plantaris interna* and *A. plantaris externa*. The latter by anastomosing with the *A. dorsalis tarsi*, forms the *plantar arch*, whence arise *Rami superiores vel perforantes postici*. *R. Inferiores postici et antici*, which give off *Rami perforantes antici*.

ARTERY, ANGULAR, Facial artery—a. Articular, Circumflex artery—a. Brachiocephalic. Ignominata arteria—a. Central of the retina, Central artery of the retina—a. Central of Zinn, Central artery of the retina—a. Cephalic, Carotid—a. Cerebral posterior, Vertebral—a. Cervico-scapular, see Cervical arteries—a. Coronary of the lips, Labial artery—a. Crotaphite, Temporal artery—a. Fibular, Peroneal artery—a. Gastric inferior, Gastro-epiploic artery—a. Gastro-hepatic, see Gastro-epiploic artery—a. Genital, Pudic (internal) artery—a. Guttural inferior, Thyroideal A. inferior—a. Guttural superior, Thyroideal A. superior—a. Humeral, Brachial artery—a. Iliac posterior, Gluteal artery—a. Iliac-muscular, Ileo-lumbar artery—a. Labial, Facial artery—a. Laryngeal superior, Thyroideal artery, superior—a. Maxillary internal, Facial artery—a. Median of the sacrum, Sacral artery, anterior—a. Nasal, lateral, large, Spheno-palatine artery—a. of Neubauer, see Thyroideal arteries—a. Palato-labial, Facial artery—a. Pericephalic, Carotid (external)—a. Pharyngeal, superior, Pterygo-palatine artery—a. Phrenic, Diaphragmatic artery—a. Posterior, of the brain, see Cerebral arteries—a. Scapular external, Acromial artery—a. Spinal, Meningeal artery, middle—a. Subclavian right, Innominate arteria—a. Subscapular, Scapular artery, inferior—a. Superficial of the abdomen, Ad cutem abdominalis (arteria)—a. Supramaxillary, Alveolar artery—a. Suprarenal, Capsular artery—a. Thoracic, internal, Mammary internal—a. Urethro-bulbar, Transverse perineal artery—a. Vesico-prostatic, Vesical artery—a. Vidian, Pterygoid artery.

ARTETIS'CUS, (*artus*, 'a limb.') One who has lost a limb.

ARTHANI'TA, (*apros*, 'bread;') the *Cyclamen* or *Soubread*. It was formerly made into ointment, *Unguen'tum Arthanitae*, with many other substances, and was employed as a purgative, being rubbed on the abdomen.

ARTHANITA CYCLAMEN, *Cyclamen*.

ARTHETICA, *Tenerium chamapitya*.

ARTHRAGRA, (*arthro*, and *agga*, 'seizure.') Gout—a. Anomala, Gout, anomalous—a. Genuina,

Gout, regular—a. Legitima, Gout, regular—a. Normalis, Gout, regular—a. Vera, Gout, regular.

ARTHRALGIA, (*arthro*, and *αλγος*, 'pain.') Arthrodynia, Gout. See Lead rheumatism.

ARTHRELCO'SIS, (*arthro*, and *ἐλκωσις*, 'ulceration.') Ulceration of a joint.

ARTHREMBOLE'SIS, (same etymon as the next.) The reduction of a fracture or luxation.

ARTHREMBOLUS, (*αρθρεμβολος*, from *arthro*, *εν*, 'in,' and *βαλλω*, 'I cast.') An ancient instrument used in the reduction of dislocations.

ARTHRETICA, Teucrium chamaepitys.

ARTHRIIC, *Ar'thritis*, (*αρθριος*,) (F.) *Arthrique*, (from *arthro*). Appertaining or relating to joints.

ARTHRITIC, *Arthritis*, (*αρθριτικός*, from *arthro*, and *itis*), *Arthreticus*, *Arthreticus*, Gouty, (F.) *Arthritique*, *Goutteux*. That which relates to arthritis or inflammation of the joints in general, and especially to gout, as *arthritic symptoms*, &c. See Podagric.

ARTHRITICUS VERUS, Gout.

ARTHRITIFUGUM, (*arthritis*, and *fugare*, 'to drive away.') A remedy that drives away gout. Heyden terms cold water, internally, the *arthritisfugum magnum*.

ARTHRITIS, gen. *Arthritidis*, (*αρθριτις*, from *arthro*, and *itis*), Gout, Arthrophlogosis, Arthrosia—a. Aberrans, Gout (wandering)—a. Acuta, Gout (regular)—a. Arthrodynia, Rheumatism, chronic—a. Asthenica, Gout (atonic)—a. Atonic, Gout (atonic)—a. Diaphragmatica, Angina Pectoris—a. Erratica, Gout (wandering)—a. Hydrarthrosis, Hydrarthrus—a. Inflammatoria, Gout (regular)—a. Juvenilis, see Rheumatism, acute—a. Maxillaris, Siagonagra—a. Nodosa, Gout (with nodosities)—a. Planetica, Gout (wandering)—a. Podagra, Gout—a. Retrograda, Gout (retrograde)—a. Rheumatica, see Rheumatism, acute—a. Rheumatismus, Rheumatism, acute—a. Vaga, Gout (wandering).

ARTHRO, from *αρθρον*, 'a joint,' in composition, 'joint.'

ARTHROC'ACĒ, (*arthro*, and *κακός*, 'bad.') Disease of the joints; and especially caries of the articular surfaces. *Spina ventosa*.

ARTHROCACE COXARUM, Coxarum morbus.

ARTHROCACOLOG'IA, (*arthrocacia*—according to Rust, a chronic disease of the joints; and *λογος*, 'a description.') A treatise on chronic diseases of the joints.

ARTHROCARCINO'MA, gen. *Arthrocarcinomatia*, (*arthro*, and *καρκινωμα*, 'cancer.') Cancer of the joints.

ARTHROCHONDRI'TIS, (*arthro*, *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the cartilages and joints.

ARTHROCEDEMA, Hydrarthrus.

ARTHRO'DIA, (*αρθρῶδια*, from *arthro*.) *Adarticulatio*, (F.) *Enfonçure*, *Enfonçure*. A movable joint, formed by the head of a bone applied to the surface of a shallow socket, so that it can execute movements in every direction. *Arthro'dium* is, also, 'a small joint;' diminutive of *Arthrodia*.

ARTHRODIUM, see Arthrodia.

ARTHRODYN'IA, *Arthronal'gia*, *Arthral'gia*, (*arthro*, and *δύνη*, 'pain.') Articular pain. Pain in the joints. See Rheumatism, chronic.

ARTHRODYNIA PODAGRICA, Gout.

ARTHROGRAPHY, *Arthrogroph'ia*, (*arthro*, and *γραφω*, 'I write.') A description of the joints.

ARTHROGRYPO'SIS, (*arthro*, and *γρυπτος*, 'I incurvate.') Malposition of the joints, especially of the hands and feet.

ARTHROHYDRINE, (*arthro*, and *ὕδωρ*, 'water.') Synovia.

ARTHROLOGY, *Arthrolog'ia*, (*arthro*, and

λογος, 'a description.') A description of the joints. The anatomy of the joints.

ARTHROMBOLE, (*arthro*, and *βαλλω*, 'I cast.') Coaptation, reduction. Reduction of a luxated or fractured bone.

ARTHROMENINGITIS, (*arthro*, *μνινγίτις*, gen. *μνινγγίτις*, 'membrane,' and *itis*.) Meningarthrocace.

ARTHRON, (*αρθρον*, 'a joint.') The ancients used the word *Arthron* for the articulation of bones with motion, in opposition to *Symphysis* or articulation without motion.

ARTHRONALGIA, (*arthro*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Arthrodynia.

ARTHRON'CUS, *Arthrophy'ma*, (*arthro*, and *ογκος*, 'a swelling.') Tumefaction of a joint.

ARTHRONEMPYESIS, (*arthro*, *εν*, 'in,' and *πυον*, 'pus.') Arthropyosis.

ARTHROP'ATHY, *Arthropathi'a*, (*arthro*, and *πάθος*, 'affection.') A disease of the joints.

ARTHROPHLOGO'SIS, (*arthro*, and *φλεγω*, 'I burn;') *Arthrit'is*, *Ostarthro'sis*. Inflammation of the joints.

ARTHROPHLOGOSIS SYNOVIALIS, Synovitis.

ARTHROPHYMA ADENOC'HONDRUM, gen. *Arthrophy'matia*, (*arthro*, and *φυμα*, 'a swelling.') See Adenochondrius.

ARTHROPLAS'TIC, *Arthroplast'icus*, (*arthro*, and *πλασσειν*, 'to form.') An epithet for an operation to form a false joint in cases of ankylosis.

ARTHROPYO'SIS, *Arthronempye'sis*, (*arthro*, *πυον*, 'pus,' and *osis*.) Suppuration or abscess of the joints.

ARTHRORHEUMATISMUS, Rheumatism (acute).

ARTHRO'SIA, (*αρθρῶσια*, 'I articulate,') *Arthritis*, (of some). Inflammation, mostly confined to the joints; severely painful; occasionally extending to the surrounding muscles. A genus of diseases in the Nosology of Good, including *Rheumatism*, *Gout*, *Articular inflammation*, *Joint-ache*, &c.

ARTHROSIA ACUTA, Rheumatism, acute—a. Chronica, Rheumatism, chronic—a. Lumborum, Lumbago—a. Podagra, Gout—a. Podagra complicata, Gout (retrograde)—a. Podagra larvata, Gout (atonic)—a. Podagra regularis, Gout (regular).

ARTHROSIS, Articulation.

ARTHROSPO'NGUS, (*arthro*, and *σπογγος*, 'a sponge.') A white, fungous tumour of the joints.

ARTHROTOPHUS, see Tophus.

ARTHROTRAUM'A, gen. *Arthrotraumat'is*, (*arthro*, and *τραυμα*, 'a wound.') A wound of a joint.

AR'TIA, (*αἷρ*, 'air.') According to some, this word is synonymous with *apnea*; others use it synonymously with *Trachea*.

ARTICHAUT, *Cynara scolymus*.

ARTICHOKE, *Cynara scolymus*.

ARTICLE, Articulation—a. of Death, see Psychoragae.

ARTICOCALUS, *Cynara scolymus*.

ARTICULAR, *Articular'is*, (F.) *Articulaire*, (*artus*, 'a joint;' *articulus*, 'a small joint.') That which relates to the articulations—as the *articular capsules*, &c.

ARTICULAR ARTERIES OF THE ARM, Circumflex arteries of the arm.

ARTICULAR ARTERIES OF THE KNEE arise from the popliteal artery, and surround the tibio-femoral articulation. Although of a small size, they are important, as they furnish blood to the lower extremity after the operation for popliteal aneurism. They are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. The *superior articular arteries*, *popliteal articular arteries*, are commonly three in number; one of which is *internal*, another *external*, and another *middle*, the *azygous articular*. The first, *Ramus anastomot'icus magnus*, anastomoses by

- Furnishes 13 branches, viz.—*A. meningea media*, *A. dentalis inferior*, *A. temporalis profunda posterior*, *A. masseterina*, *A. pterygoidea*, *A. buccalis*, *A. temporalis profunda anterior*, *A. alveolaris*, *A. suborbitalis*, *A. Vidian*, *A. pterygopalatina* or *pharyngea superior*, *A. palatina superior*, and *A. sphenopalatina*.
- Furnishes, 1. *A. ophthalmica*, which gives off *A. lacrymalis*, *A. centralis retinae*, *A. supraorbitalis* vel *superiliaris*, *A. ciliares superiores*, *A. ciliares longae*, *A. muscularis superior et inferior*, *A. ethmoidalis posterior et anterior*, *A. palpebralis superior et inferior*, *A. nasalis*, and *A. frontalis*. 2. *A. communicans Willisii*. 3. *A. choroidea*. 4. *A. cerebri anterior*. 5. *A. cerebri media*.
- Furnishes, 1. *A. vertebralis*, which gives off *A. spinalis anterior et posterior*, *A. cerebello inferior*, and forms—by uniting itself with that of the opposite side—the *A. basilaris*, divided into *A. cerebellosa superior et inferior* and *A. cerebri posterior*. 2. *A. thyroidea inferior*, which gives off *A. cervicalis ascendens*. 3. *A. mammaria interna*, which gives off the *A. mediastina anterior* and *A. diaphragmatica superior*. 4. *A. intercostalis superior*. 5. *A. cervicalis transversa*. 6. *A. scapularis superior*. 7. *A. cervicalis posterior vel profunda*. Farther on, the subclavian artery continues its progress under the name *A. axillaris*.
- Furnishes, 1. *A. acromialis*. 2. *A. thoracica superior*. 3. *A. thoracica inferior vel longa vel mammaria externa*. 4. *A. scapularis inferior vel communis*. 5. *A. circumflexa posterior*. 6. *A. circumflexa anterior*. Farther on, the axillary artery continues under the name *A. brachialis*.
- Furnishes *A. humeralis profunda vel collateralis externa*. 2. *A. collateralis interna*. It afterwards divides into the *radial* and *cubital* arteries.
- Gives off *A. recurrens radialis*, *A. dorsalis carpi*, *A. dorsalis metacarpi*, *A. dorsalis pollicis*, and terminates in forming the *Arcus palmaris profundus*.
- Gives off *A. recurrens cubitalis anterior et posterior*; *A. interossea anterior et posterior*, which latter furnishes *A. recurrens radialis posterior*. It terminates in forming the *superficial palmar arch*, which gives off *A. collaterales digitorum*.
- c. Arteries given off by the Aorta in the Thorax.**
- These arteries are,
1. *A. bronchica, dextra et sinistra*.
 2. *A. oesophagica* (to the number of four, five, or six).
 3. *A. mediastinae posteriores*.
 4. *A. intercostales inferiores vel aorticae* (to the number of eight, nine, or ten).
- d. Arteries furnished by the Aorta in the Abdomen.**
- These branches are,
1. The *A. diaphragmatica vel phrenica, dextra et sinistra*.
 2. *A. Cœliaca*. Which divides into three branches, 1. *A. coronaria ventriculi*. 2. *A. hepatica*, which gives off *A. pylorica*, *A. gastro-epiploica dextra*, and *A. cystica*; and, lastly, the *A. splenica*, which gives off *A. gastro-epiploica sinistra* and *Vasa brevis*.
 3. *A. Mesenterica superior*. Which gives off at its concavity the *A. colica dextra superior, media et inferior*, and at its convex part from 15 to 20 *Rami intestinales*.
 4. *A. Mesenterica inferior*. Which gives off *A. colica superior media, et inferior*, and divides into *A. hæmorrhoidales superiores*.
 5. The *A. Capsulares mediae* (to the number of two on each side).
 6. *A. Renales vel Emulgentes*.
 7. *A. Spermaticae*.
 8. *A. Lumbares* (to the number of four and five on each side).

e. Arteries resulting from the bifurcation of the Aorta.

The Aorta, a little above its bifurcation, gives off the *A. sacra media*, and divides into *A. iliaca primitiva*. *A. iliaca* { Divides into *Iliaca interna* and *A. iliaca primitiva externa*.

- Furnishes, 1. *A. ilio-lumbaris*. 2. *A. sacra lateralis*. 3. *A. gluta vel iliaca posterior*. 4. *A. umbilicalis*. 5. *A. vesicalis*. 6. *A. obturatoria*. 7. *A. hæmorrhoidale media*. 8. *A. uterina*. 9. *A. vaginalis*. 10. *A. ischiatica*. 11. *A. pudenda interna*, which gives off the *A. hæmorrhoidales inferiores*. *A. of the septum*, *A. transversa perinei*, *A. corporis cavernosi*, and *A. dorsalis penis*.
- a. A. Iliaca interna.**
- b. A. Iliaca externa.**
- Furnishes, 1. *A. epigastrica*, 2. *A. iliaca anterior vel circumflexa ili*, and is continued afterwards under the name of *Crural Artery*.
- Furnishes, 1. *A. subcutanea abdominalis*. 2. *A. pudenda superficialis et profunda*. 3. *A. muscularis superficialis*. 4. *A. muscularis profunda*, which gives off the *A. circumflexa externa et interna*, and the three *Perforantes*, distinguished into *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*. Farther on, the *crural artery* continues under the name *A. Poplitea*.
- A. Cru-ralis.**
- Furnishes, 1. *A. Articulæ superiores, interna, media, et externa*. 2. *A. Gemellæ*. 3. *A. Articulæ inferiores, (interna et externa.)* 4. *A. tibialis antica*, which, at the foot, takes the name *A. dorsalis tarsi*, and gives off the *tarsal* and *metatarsal* arteries. In the leg, the *popliteal artery* divides into the *peroneal* and *posterior tibial*.
- A. Pop-litæa.**
1. *A. Pe-ronea*. Divides into *A. peronea antica* and *A. peronea postica*.
2. *A. Ti-bialis postica*. Divides into *A. plantaris interna* and *A. plantaris externa*. The latter by anastomosing with the *A. dorsalis tarsi*, forms the *plantar arch*, whence arise *Rami superiores vel perforantes postici*. *R. Inferiores postici et antici*, which give off *Rami perforantes antici*.

ARTERY, ANGULAR, Facial artery—*a. Articular, Circumflex artery*—*a. Brachiocephalic*. *Ignominata arteria*—*a. Central of the retina*, *Central artery of the retina*—*a. Central of Zinn*, *Central artery of the retina*—*a. Cephalic*, *Carotid*—*a. Cerebral posterior*, *Vertebral*—*a. Cervico-scapular*, see *Cervical arteries*—*a. Coronary of the lips*, *Labial artery*—*a. Crotaphite*, *Temporal artery*—*a. Fibular*, *Peroneal artery*—*a. Gastric inferior*, *Gastro-epiploic artery*—*a. Gastro-hepatic*, see *Gastro-epiploic artery*—*a. Genital*, *Pudic (internal) artery*—*a. Guttural inferior*, *Thyroidea A. inferior*—*a. Guttural superior*, *Thyroidea A. superior*—*a. Humeral*, *Brachial artery*—*a. Iliac posterior*, *Gluteal artery*—*a. Iliaco-muscular*, *Ileo-lumbar artery*—*a. Labial*, *Facial artery*—*a. Laryngeal superior*, *Thyroidea artery, superior*—*a. Maxillary internal*, *Facial artery*—*a. Median of the sacrum*, *Sacral artery*, *artery*—*a. Nasal, lateral, large*, *Spheno-palatine artery*—*a. of Neubauer*, see *Thyroidea arteries*—*a. Palato-labial*, *Facial artery*—*a. Pericephalic*, *Carotid (external)*—*a. Pharyngeal, superior*, *Pterygo-palatine artery*—*a. Phrenic*, *Diaphragmatic artery*—*a. Posterior, of the brain*, see *Cerebral arteries*—*a. Scapular external*, *Aeromial artery*—*a. Spinal*, *Meningeal artery, middle*—*a. Subclavian right*, *Innominate arteria*—*a. Subscapular*, *Scapular artery, inferior*—*a. Superficial of the abdomen*, *Ad eutem abdominalis (arteria)*—*a. Supramaxillary*, *Alveolar artery*—*a. Suprarenal*, *Capsular artery*—*a. Thoracic, internal*, *Mammary internal*—*a. Urethro-bulbar*, *Transverse perineal artery*—*a. Vesico-prostatic*, *Vesical artery*—*a. Vidian*, *Pterygoid artery*.

ARTETIS/CUS, (artus, 'a limb.') One who has lost a limb.

ARTHANI'TA, (apros, 'bread,') the *Cyclamen* or *Soubread*. It was formerly made into ointment, *Unguen'tum Arthani'tæ*, with many other substances, and was employed as a purgative, being rubbed on the abdomen.

ARTHANTA CYCLAMEN, Cyclamen.

ARTHETICA, Teuerium chamæpitys.

ARTHRAGRA, (arthro, and arpa, 'seizure.') *Gout*—*a. Anomala*, *Gout, anomalous*—*a. Gentiana*,

Gout, regular—a. Legitima, Gout, regular—a. Normalis, Gout, regular—a. Vera, Gout, regular.

ARTHRALGIA, (*arthro*, and *algos*, 'pain.') Arthrodynia, Gout. See Lead rheumatism.

ARTHRELCO'SIS, (*arthro*, and *elkōsis*, 'ulceration.') Ulceration of a joint.

ARTHREMBOLE'SIS, (same etymon as the next.) The reduction of a fracture or luxation.

ARTHREMBOLUS, (*arthrembolos*, from *arthro*, 'in,' and *ballō*, 'I cast.') An ancient instrument used in the reduction of dislocations.

ARTHRETICA, Teucrium chamaepitys.

ARTHRIC, *Arthricus*, (*arthros*,) (F.) *Arthrique*, (from *arthro*). Appertaining or relating to joints.

ARTHRITIC, *Arthriticus*, (*arthritikos*, from *arthro*, and *itis*,) *Arthreticus*, *Gouty*, (F.) *Arthritique*, *Goutteux*. That which relates to arthritis or inflammation of the joints in general, and especially to gout, as *arthritic symptoms*, &c. See Podagra.

ARTHRITICUS VERUS, Gout.

ARTHRITIFUGUM, (*arthritis*, and *fugare*, 'to drive away.') A remedy that drives away gout. Heyden terms cold water, internally, the *arthritifugum magnum*.

ARTHRITIS, gen. *Arthritis*, (*arthritidis*, from *arthro*, and *itis*,) Gout, Arthrophlogosis, Arthrosis—a. Aberrans, Gout (wandering)—a. Acuta, Gout (regular)—a. Arthrodynia, Rheumatism, chronic—a. Asthenica, Gout (atonic)—a. Atonic, Gout (atonic)—a. Diaphragmatica, Angina Pectoris—a. Erratica, Gout (wandering)—a. Hydrarthrosis, Hydrarthrus—a. Inflammatoria, Gout (regular)—a. Juvenilis, see Rheumatism, acute—a. Maxillaris, Siagonagra—a. Nodosa, Gout (with nodosities)—a. Planetica, Gout (wandering)—a. Podagra, Gout—a. Retrograda, Gout (retrograde)—a. Rheumatica, see Rheumatism, acute—a. Rheumatismus, Rheumatism, acute—a. Vaga, Gout (wandering).

ARTHRO, from *arthron*, 'a joint,' in composition, 'joint.'

ARTHROACĒ, (*arthro*, and *acē*, 'bad.') Disease of the joints; and especially caries of the articular surfaces. Spina ventosa.

ARTHROCAE COXARUM, Coxarum morbus.

ARTHROCACOLOG'IA, (*arthrocacia*—according to Rust, a chronic disease of the joints; and *logos*, 'a description.') A treatise on chronic diseases of the joints.

ARTHROCARCINOMA, gen. *Arthrocarcinomatia*, (*arthro*, and *karkinos*, 'cancer.') Cancer of the joints.

ARTHROCHONDRI'TIS, (*arthro*, *chondros*, 'a cartilage,' and *itis*,) Inflammation of the cartilages and joints.

ARTHROCEDEMA, Hydrarthrus.

ARTHRODIA, (*arthrodia*, from *arthro*,) *Adarticulatio*, (F.) *Enfonçure*, *Enfonçure*. A movable joint, formed by the head of a bone applied to the surface of a shallow socket, so that it can execute movements in every direction. *Arthrodiu* is, also, 'a small joint,' diminutive of *Arthrodia*.

ARTHRODIUM, see Arthrodia.

ARTHRODYN'IA, *Arthronal'gia*, *Arthral'gia*, (*arthro*, and *dynē*, 'pain.') Articular pain. Pain in the joints. See Rheumatism, chronic.

ARTHRODYNIA PODAGRICA, Gout.

ARTHROGRAPHY, *Arthrogaph'ia*, (*arthro*, and *graphein*, 'I write.') A description of the joints.

ARTHROGRYPHOSIS, (*arthro*, and *grypos*, 'I incurvate.') Malposition of the joints, especially of the hands and feet.

ARTHROHYDRINE, (*arthro*, and *idra*, 'water.') Synovia.

ARTHROLOGY, *Arthroglog'ia*, (*arthro*, and

logos, 'a description.') A description of the joints. The anatomy of the joints.

ARTHROBOLE, (*arthro*, and *ballō*, 'I cast.') Coaptation, reduction. Reduction of a luxated or fractured bone.

ARTHROMENINGITIS, (*arthro*, *meninx*, gen. *meninges*, 'membrane,' and *itis*,) Meningarthrocace.

ARTHRON, (*arthron*, 'a joint.') The ancients used the word *Arthron* for the articulation of bones with motion, in opposition to *Symphysis* or articulation without motion.

ARTHRONALGIA, (*arthro*, and *algos*, 'pain,') Arthrodynia.

ARTHRON'CUS, *Arthrophy'ma*, (*arthro*, and *oikos*, 'a swelling,') Tumefaction of a joint.

ARTHRONEMPYESIS, (*arthro*, *em*, 'in,' and *pyon*, 'pus,') Arthropyosis.

ARTHROPATHY, *Arthropathi'a*, (*arthro*, and *pathos*, 'affection,') A disease of the joints.

ARTHROPHLOGOSIS, (*arthro*, and *phlegma*, 'I burn,') *Arthritis*, *Ostearthrosis*. Inflammation of the joints.

ARTHROPHLOGOSIS SYNOVIALIS, Synovitis.

ARTHROPHYMA ADENOCONDRIUM, gen. *Arthrophy'matis*, (*arthro*, and *phema*, 'a swelling,') See Adenochondrius.

ARTHROPLAS'TIC, *Arthroplast'icus*, (*arthro*, and *plastikos*, 'to form,') An epithet for an operation to form a false joint in cases of ankylosis.

ARTHROPYOSIS, *Arthronemphy'sis*, (*arthro*, *pyon*, 'pus,' and *osis*,) Suppuration or abscess of the joints.

ARTHRORHEUMATISMUS, Rheumatism (acute).

ARTHRO'SIA, (*arthros*, 'I articulate,') *Arthritis*, (of some). Inflammation, mostly confined to the joints; severely painful; occasionally extending to the surrounding muscles. A genus of diseases in the Nosology of Good, including *Rheumatism*, *Gout*, *Articular inflammation*, *Joint-ache*, &c.

ARTHROSIA ACUTA, Rheumatism, acute—a. Chronica, Rheumatism, chronic—a. Lumborum, Lumbago—a. Podagra, Gout—a. Podagra complicata, Gout (retrograde)—a. Podagra larvata, Gout (atonic)—a. Podagra regularis, Gout (regular).

ARTHROSIS, Articulation.

ARTHROSPO'NGUS, (*arthro*, and *spōngos*, 'a sponge,') A white, fungous tumour of the joints.

ARTHROTOPHUS, see Tophus.

ARTHROTRAUM'A, gen. *Arthrotraum'atis*, (*arthro*, and *trauma*, 'a wound,') A wound of a joint.

ART'IA, (*arp*, 'air,') According to some, this word is synonymous with *apnea*; others use it synonymously with *Trachea*.

ARTICHAUT, *Cynara scolymus*.

ARTICHOKE, *Cynara scolymus*.

ARTICLE, Articulation—a. of Death, see Psychorages.

ARTICOCALUS, *Cynara scolymus*.

ARTICULAR, *Articularis*, (F.) *Articulaire*, (*artus*, 'a joint,' *articulus*, 'a small joint,') That which relates to the articulations—as the *articular capsules*, &c.

ARTICULAR ARTERIES OF THE ARM, Circumflex arteries of the arm.

ARTICULAR ARTERIES OF THE KNEE arise from the popliteal artery, and surround the tibio-femoral articulation. Although of a small size, they are important, as they furnish blood to the lower extremity after the operation for popliteal aneurism. They are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. The *superior articular arteries*, *popliteal articular arteries*, are commonly three in number; one of which is *internal*, another *external*, and another *middle*, the *azygus articular*. The first, *Ramus anastomot'icus magnus*, anastomoses by

ARVUM, ('a field,') *Vulva*—*a. Naturæ, Uterus*.
ARY-ARYTÆNOIDÆUS, *Arytænoidæus*—*a.*
Epiglotticus, Arytæno-epiglotticus.

ARYTÆ'NA, (*ἀρταινα*, 'a ladle,') Hence,

ARYTÆ'NOËPIGLOTTICUS, *Arytæ'no-epi-glottidæ'us, Ary-epiglotticus*. That which belongs to the arytenoid cartilages and epiglottis. Winslow gives this name to small, fleshy fasciculi, which are attached, at one extremity, to the arytenoid cartilages, and, by the other, to the free edge of the epiglottis. These fibres do not always exist. They form part of the arytenoid muscle of modern anatomists.

ARYTÆNOIDÆ'US, (*F.*) *Arytænoidien*. A small muscle, which passes from one arytenoid cartilage to the other, by its contraction brings them together, and diminishes the aperture of the glottis. Winslow divided the muscle into three portions;—the *Arytænoidæ'us transversus*, or *Ary-arytænoidæ'us*, and two *Arytænoidæ'i obli'qui*.

ARYTÆNOID, *Arytænoides, Arytænoidæ'us*, (*arytæna*, and *idos*, 'shape,') Ladle-shaped.

ARYTÆNOID CAR'TILAGES, *Cartilag'ines arytenoides* seu *gutturales* seu *gutturinæ* seu *gutturiformes* seu *triquetræ*, *Guttur'nia*, are two cartilages of the larynx, situate posteriorly above the cricoid, which, by approximation, diminish the aperture of the glottis. Their upper extremities or cornua are turned towards each other, and are now and then found loose in the form of appendices, which are considered by some as distinct cartilages, and termed *cutneiform*, or *tuber'culated Cartilages*, *Cornic'ula laryngis*.

ARYTÆNOID GLANDS, *Gland'ulæ Arytænoidæ'æ*, are small, glandular, whitish bodies, situate anterior to the A. cartilages. They pour out a mucous fluid to lubricate the larynx.

ARYTHM, *Aryth'mia, Aryth'mia*, (*ἀρρυθμία*, from *a*, and *ρυθμος*, 'rhythm, 'measure,') Irregularity. This word is applied chiefly to the pulse.

AS, in composition, see *Ad*.

AS, gen. *Asinis*, Pound.

ASA, *Asafoetida*: see *Asa*—*a. Dulcis*, Benjamin.

ASAFOETIDA, *Asafoetida* (*Ph. U. S.*), *Asafoetida*, *Ster'cus diab'oli*, *Cil'hus Dæo'rum*, *A'ma*, *Devil's dung*, *Food of the Gods*. A gum-resin, the concrete juice of *Fer'ula Asafoetida*, *Nard'us Asafoetida*. Order, Umbelliferae. It is in small masses of a whitish, reddish, and violet hue, adhering together. Taste bitter and subacrid: smell insupportably alliaceous. The Asiatics use it regularly as a condiment.

Its medical properties are antispasmodic, stimulant, and anthelmintic. Dose, gr. v to xx, in pill.

ASAGRAYA or **ASAGRÆA OFFICINALIS** (after Dr. Asa Gray), see *Veratrina*.

AS'APES, (*ασαπες*,) *Asep'ton*, properly, not putrid, (*a*, and *συνε* or *σπινε*, 'I corrupt,') A term applied by Hippocrates to the sputa, or to other matters evacuated, which do not give signs of coction.

ASAPHATUM, *Sapha'tum*, (*a*, and *σαφης*, 'clear,') This term has been applied to collections in the sebaceous follicles of the skin, which may be pressed out like little worms, with a black head. See *Acne*.

ASAPHIA, (*ασαφεια*, same etymon.) *Dyspho'nia immodula'ta palati'na*, *Parapho'nia guttura'tis* seu *palati'na*. Defective articulation, dependent upon diseased palate.

ASARABACCA, *Asarum*—*a. Broad-leaved*, *Asarum Canadense*.

ASARCIA, (*a*, and *σαρξ*, gen. *σαρκος*, 'flesh,') Emaciation.

ASAR'CQN, (*ασαρκων*,) Devoid of flesh. Aristotle uses the term for the head when it is but

little fleshy, compared with the chest and abdomen.

ASARET, *Asarum*—*a. du Canada*, *Asarum Canadense*.

ASARITE'S, (*ασαριτης*, from *asarum*,) A diuretic wine, of which asarum was an ingredient.

AS'ARUM, (*ασαρον*, from *a*, and *σαρειν*, 'to adorn, ' because not admitted into the ancient coronal wreaths [?].) *As'arum Europæum* seu *officina'le*, *Nardus Monta'na* seu *Rustica*, *Az'arum*, (*F.*) *Asaret* ou *Cubaret*, *Azaram Cubaret*, *Oreille d'homme*, *Oreillette*, *Girard-Roussin*, *Nard Sauvage*. Order, Aristolochiaceæ, *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia. The plant, used in medicine, is the *As'arum Europæum*, *Asarabacca*, and of this the leaves. They are emetic, cathartic, and errhine, but are hardly ever employed, except for the last purpose.

ASAR'UM CANADEN'SÆ, *A. Carolinia'num*, *Can'ada Snake-root*, *Wild Gin'ger*, *Colt's Foot*, *Broad-leaf As'arabacca*, *Indian Gin'ger*, *Heart Snake-root*, (*F.*) *Asaret du Canada*. The root—*As'arum*, (*Ph. U. S.*)—is used as a substitute for ginger, and is said to act as a warm stimulant and diaphoretic.

ASARUM CAROLINIANUM, *A. Canadense*—*a. Europæum*, see *Asarum*—*a. Hypocistis*, *Cytinus hypocistis*—*a. Officinale*, see *Asarum*.

ASBESTOS SCALL, (*ασβεστος*, 'inveterate,') see Eozema of the hairy scalp.

ASBOL'ICUS, (*ασβολη*, 'soot,') Relating or appertaining to soot:—*Carcino'ma scro'ti asbol'icum*, *Chinancyne'persæ' Cancer*.

ASCAIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Ascaïn is a village, situate about a league from St. Jean-de-Luz, in France. The water is a cold chalybeate.

ASCARDAMYC'TUS, (*ασκαρδαμυκτος*, from *a*, and *σκαρδαμυκτω*, 'I twinkle the eyes,') One who stares with fixed eyes, without moving the eyelids.

ASCARICIDA ANTHELMINTICA, (*ascaris*, and *cædere*, 'to kill,') *Vernonia anthelmintica*.

ASCARIDE LUMBRICOIDE, *Ascaris lumbricoides*—*a. Vermiculaire*, *Ascaris vermicularis*.

AS'CARIS, gen. *Ascar'idia*, (*ασκαρις*, pl. *ασκαριδες*, from *ασκαριω*, 'I leap,') A genus of intestinal worms, characterized by a long, cylindrical body, attenuated at the extremities; and having a mouth furnished with three tubercles, from which a very short tube is sometimes seen issuing. Formerly there were reckoned two varieties of the *Ascaris*—the *As'caris lombrico'idæ* seu *gi'gus hom'inis*, *Lumbric'us*, *L. ter'res hom'inis*, *Scro'tæ*, (*F.*) *Lombrico'idæ*, *Ascaride lombrico'idæ*, *Lumbric*, or long round worm; and the *As'caris Vermicula'ris*—the *Ascaris* proper—the *thread worm* or *maio worm*. The former is alone included under the genus, at present—a new genus having been formed of the *A. vermicularis*, under the name *Oxyu'ris*. It is the *Oxyu'ris* seu *Fusa'ria vermicula'ris*, (*F.*) *Ascaride*, *A. vermiculaire*, *Oxyure vermiculaire*.

A new species of entozoa was found by Dr. Bellingham, the *As'caris ata'tu*.

ASCARIS ALATA, see *Ascaris*—*a. Gigas hominis*, see *Ascaris*—*a. Lumbricoides*, see *Ascaris*—*a. Renalis*, *Strongylus gigas*—*a. Trichuria*, *Trichocephalus*—*a. Vermicularis*, see *Ascaris*—*a. Visceralis*, *Strongylus gigas*.

AS'CELES, (*ασκελης*,) *As'keles*, *Co'rens cru'ribus*, (*a*, and *σκελος*, 'a leg,') One who has no legs.

ASCELLA, Axilla.

ASCEN'DENS, (*ascendere*, *ascensum*, (*as*, and *scandere*,) 'to ascend,') (*F.*) *Ascendant*. Parts are thus called, which are supposed to arise in a region lower than that where they terminate. Thus, *Aorta ascendens* is the aorta from its origin to the arch: *Vena cava ascendens*, the large vein which carries the blood from the inferior

parts to the heart: *Obliquus ascendens* (muscle), the lesser oblique muscle of the abdomen, &c.

ASCENSION DE LA MATRICE, Hysteria.

ASCENSUS MORBI. The period of increase of a disease.

ASCESIS, (ασκω, 'to exercise.') Exercise.

ASCHERSONIAN VESICLES, see Vesicles, Aschersonian.

ASCHIL, Scilla.

ASCHISTODACTYLUS, *Synactylus*, (α, σχιστος, 'cleft'; and δακτυλος, 'a finger.') A monster whose fingers are not separated from one another.

AS'CIA, 'an axe,' *Azi'nē*, *Scepar'nos*, *Dol'abra*, *Fas'cia spir'al'is*. Name of a bandage mentioned by the ancients, and figured by Sculterus, in the shape of an axe or hatchet. See Doloire.

ASCILLA, Axilla.

ASCITE, Ascites—a. *Peritonéale*, Ascites.

ASCITES, (ασκίτης, from ασκος, 'a leathern sack, a large belly:')—*Aski'tes*, *Hydroce'le Peritoné'i*, *Hy'drops Abdom'inis* seu *Asci'tes*, *Hydrogas'ter*, *Hydroperitoné'um*, *Hydroce'lia*, *Hydve'trum*, *Celi-och'y'sis*, *Drop'sy of the low'er bell'y*, *Drop'sy of the Peritoné'um*, (F.) *Ascite*, *A. péritonéale*, *Hydropéri-tonic*, *Hydropisie du Bas-ventre ou du péritoine*. A collection of serous fluid in the abdomen. Ascites proper is dropsy of the peritoneum; and is characterized by increased size of the abdomen, by fluctuation and the general signs of dropsy. It is rarely a primary disease; but is always dangerous, and but little susceptible of cure. Most generally, it is owing to obstructed circulation in some of the viscera, or to excitement of the vessels of the abdominal organs. The treatment is essentially the same as that of other dropsies. Paracentesis, when had recourse to, can only be regarded as a palliative.

Dropsy of the peritoneum may also be sacculated or in cysts, and occasionally the fluid accumulates exterior to the peritoneum, *Hydropis'e' trium*. When in cysts it is termed *Hydrocys'tis*, *Hy'drops abdom'inis sacca'tus* seu *cys'ticus* and *Asci'tes sacca'tus*.

ASCITES HEPATOCYSTICUS, *Turgescencia vesiculæ felleæ*—a. *Ovarii*, *Hydrops ovarii*—a. *Parulutus*, *Pyocelia*—a. *Saccatus*, see Ascites, Hydroarion, and Hydrops ovarii.

ASCITIC, *Asci'ticus*, (F.) *Ascitique*. Relating or appertaining to, or affected with, ascites.

ASCLEPIADÆ, (Ἀσκληπιάδαι,) *Asclepi'ades*, (Ἀσκληπιος, 'Æsculapius.') The priest physicians, who served in the ancient temples of Æsculapius, and who took their name from being his descendants.

ASCLEPIADE, *Asclepias vincetoxicum*.

ASCLEPIAS, (Ἀσκληπιος,) *Asclepias tuberosa*—a. *Alba*, *A. vincetoxicum*—a. *Apocynum*, *A. Syriaca*—a. *Asthmatica*, *Tylophora asthmatica*—a. *Cornuti*, *A. Syriaca*—a. *Crispa*, *Gomphocarpus crispus*.

ASCLEPIAS CURASSAV'ICA, *Bastard Ipecacuan'ha*, *Red'head*, *Blood'weed*. The leaves are emetic in the dose of one or two scruples. It is the *Ipecacuanha blanc* of St. Domingo.

ASCLEPIAS DECUMBENS; the root. Escharotic, cathartic, sudorific, diuretic.

ASCLEPIAS, FLESH-COLOURED, *A. Incarnata*—a. *Gigantes*, *Mudar*.

ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA, *A. pul'chra*, *Flesh-coloured* or *swamp asclepias* or *silk'weed*. The root of this plant, which grows in all parts of the United States, and is official in the Ph. U. S., has the same virtues as *A. Syriaca*, and *A. tuberosa*.

ASCLEPIAS OBOVATA, *A. Syriaca*.

ASCLEPIAS PROCF'ERA [?], *Beidelossar*, *Beidel-sar*. An Egyptian plant, the leaves of which are made into a plaster, and applied to indolent tumours. The milky juice is caustic, and is used as such.

ASCLEPIAS PSEUDOSARSA, *Hemidesmus Indicus*—a. *Pubescens*, *A. Syriaca*—a. *Pulchra*, *A. incarnata*.

ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA, *A. pubes'cens* seu *apoc'y-num* seu *oboe'ta* seu *tomentosa* seu *cornu'ti*, *Common Silk'weed*, *Milk Weed*, (F.) *Herbe à la houette*. The cortical part of the root, official in the Ph. U. S., has been given, in powder, in asthmatic and pulmonic affections in general, and it is said, with success.

ASCLEPIAS SULLIVAN'TII, *Smooth Milkweed*, *Silkweed*: indigenous, possesses the same virtues as *A. tuberosa*.

ASCLEPIAS TOMENTOSA, *A. Syriaca*.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA, *Butterfly Weed*, *Pleurisy Root*, *Flux Root*, *Wind Root*, *Wind Weed*, *White Root*, *Orange Swallow Root*, *Silk Weed*, *Canada Root*, *Orange Apoc'ynum*, *Tuberous Rooted Swallow Wort*. Said to have been first recommended by the Asclepiades. In Virginia and the Carolinas, the root of this plant—official in the Ph. U. S., (*Asclepias*, Ph. U. S., 1863)—has been long celebrated as a remedy in pneumonic affections. It is sudorific, and the powder acts as a mild purgative. Its chief powers are said to be expectorant, diaphoretic, and febrifuge. It is occasionally given to relieve pains of the stomach from flatulency and indigestion.

ASCLEPIAS VINCE'TOX'ICUM, *A. Al'ba*, *Cynan-thum Vincetox'icum*, *Vincetox'icum*, *V. Officin'al'e*, *Hirundina'ria*, *Apoc'ynum No'w An'glic'um hiran'tium*, &c., *Swallow-Wort*, *White Swallow-Wort*, (F.) *Asclépiade*, *Domp'te-veuin*.

The root is said to be stimulant, diuretic, and emmenagogue, but is hardly ever used.

ASCLEPIASMUS, *Hæmorrhoids*.

ASCLE'PION, (Ἀσκληπιον,) *Asclepiei'on*, (Ἀσκληπιων,) from Ἀσκληπιος, *Æsculapius*, 'the god of Physic.' A temple of Æsculapius, used, in antiquity, as a place of worship, and frequented by numbers of the sick, who were there attended to.

ASCO'MA, gen. *Asco'matis*, (ασκαμα, from ασκος, 'a bottle.') The eminence of the pubes at the period of puberty in females.

ASE, (αση,) *Anxiety*, *Satiety*.

ASELLI, (pl. of *Asellus*,) *Onisci aselli*.

ASELLUS, (dim. of *asinus*, 'an ass,') *Oniscus*.

ASE'MA CRIS'IS, gen. *As'e'matis*, (ασμα κρισε, from α, and σμα, 'a sign.') A crisis occurring unexpectedly and without the ordinary precursory signs.

ASEPTON, (ασηπτων, from α, and σηπω, 'I corrupt,') *Asapes*.

ASH, BITTER, *Bittera febrifuga*, *Quassia*—a. *Blue*, *Fraxinus quadrangulata*—a. *Mountain*, *Sorbus acuparia*—a. *Mountain*, *American*, *Sorbus Americana*—a. *Prickly*, *Aralia spinosa*, *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis*—a. *Prickly*, *shrubby*, *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*—a. *Stinking*, *Ptelea trifoliata*—a. *Tree*, *Fraxinus excelsior*—a. *White*, *Fraxinus Americana*.

ASIALIA, *Aptyalia*.

ASIALORRHŒ'A, (F.) *Asialorrhée*, (α, σιала, 'saliva,' and ρεω, 'to flow.') Diminution in the flow of saliva.

ASIMINA TRILOBA, see *Carica papaya*.

ASIT'IA, (ασια, from α, and σιτρο, 'food.') Abstinence from food. Want of appetite,—*Fastid-ium cibo'rum*, *Apoclei'sis*.

ASIUS LAPIS, *Assius Lapis*.

ASJAGAN, *As'jogam*. An Indian tree, the juice of whose leaves, mixed with powdered cummin seeds, is employed in India in colic.

ASJOGAM, *Asjagan*.

ASKELES, (ασκίλης,) *Asceles*.

ASKER, *Eschar*.

ASKITES, (ασκίτης,) *Ascites*.

ASO'DES, *Asso'des*, (ασιώης, from αση, 'disgust,')

'satiety,' and *odes*.) A fever accompanied with anxiety and nausea; *Febris aso'des* vel *azo'des*.

ASPALASOMUS, (ασπαλαξ, 'a mole,' and σωμα, 'a body,') A genus of monsters in which there is imperfect development of the eyes. Also, a malformation, in which the fissure and eventration extend chiefly upon the lower part of the abdomen; the urinary apparatus, genitals and rectum opening externally by three distinct orifices.

ASPA'LUM, Asphaltum.

ASPARAGINE, see Asparagus.

ASPAR'AGUS, (ασπαργος,) *Aspar'agus officina'lis*, Common Aspar'agus, *Spar'agus*, *Sper'agus*, *Spar'agress*, *Spar'ougrass*, *Grass*, *Sperage*. Ord. Asphodeleæ. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. *Aspar'agi officina'lis Turio'nes*, (F.) *Asperge*. The fresh roots are diuretic, perhaps owing to the immediate crystallizable principle, *Asparagine*, which is said to be sedative in the dose of a few grains. The young shoots are a well known and esteemed vegetable diet. They communicate a peculiar odour to the urine. A syrup made of the young shoots and an extract of the roots has been recommended as a sedative in heart affections.

ASPA'SIA, (after Aspasia, the mistress of Pericles. [?]) A ball of wool soaked in an infusion of galls, and used by females for constricting the vagina.

ASPEN, AMERICAN, *Populus tremuloides*—a. European, *Populus tremula*.

ASPERA ARTERIA, Trachæa.

ASPERGE, Asparagus.

ASPERGILLI SPECIES, see Fungus.

ASPERITAS, (*asper*, 'rough,') *Asperity*—a. *Arterie asperæ*, *Raucedo*.

ASPERITÉ DES PAUPIÈRES, Trachoma-
ASPERITUDO, Trachoma.

ASPER'ITY, *Asper'itas*. *Asperities* are inequalities on the surfaces of bones, which often serve for the insertion of fibrous structures.

ASPERMATIA, *Aspermatismus*.

ASPERMATISMUS, *Asper'mia*, *Asperma'tia*, (a, and σπέρμα, 'sperm,') Reflux of sperm from the urethra into the bladder, during the venereal orgasm.

ASPERMIA, *Aspermatismus*.

ASPERSIO, *Aspersio*, *Catapasma*, *Fomentation*.

ASPER'SION, *Asper'sio*, (*aspergere*, (from *as*, and *spargere*,) 'to sprinkle,') (F.) *Arrosement*. Act of sprinkling or pouring a liquid guttatim over a wound, ulcer, &c.

ASPERULA, (diminutive of *asper*, 'rough,') the seeds being rough,) *Galium aparine*.

ASPER'ULA ODORATA, *Galium odora'tum*, *Matrag'ula*, *Hepat'ica stella'ta*, (F.) *Aspérule odorante* ou *Muguet des bois*, *Hépatique étoilée*. Ord. Rubiaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. Sweet-scented Woodroof. Said to be diuretic, deobstruent, tonic, and vulnerary.

ASPÉRULE ODORANTE, *Asperula odorata*.

ASPHALTITES, (ασφαλτιτης,) *Nephri'tes*, *Nephri'tis*, *Prima Vertebra lumb'a'ria*, (same etymon as asphaltum.) A name given by some to the first lumbar vertebra.

ASPHAL'TUM, *Nep'ta*, *Arsal'tos*, (from ασφαλτιν, 'to strengthen,' being used as a cement. [?]) With the Greeks, ασφαλτος signified any kind of bitumen. *Asphaltum* is now restricted chiefly to the BITUMEN OF JUDEA. *B. Judaicum*, *A. solidum*, *Jews' Pitch*, *Ca'rabê*, *Ka'rabê* of Sodom, (F.) *Asphalte*, *Bitume de Judée*, *Poix minérale scoriacée*, *Baume de momie* ou *des funérailles*. It is solid, friable, vitreous, black, shining, inflammable, and of a fetid smell. An oil is obtained from it by distillation. It enters into the composition of certain ointments and plasters.

It is collected on the surface of the water of the Dead Sea or Lake Asphaltites, in Judæa.

ASPHARINE, *Galium aparine*.

ASPHOD'ELUS, (ασφodelος,) *A. Ramo'sus* seu *Al'bus* seu *Ma'ris*, *Has'tula Re'gis*, (F.) *Lis asphodelæ*. The bulbs of this southern European plant have an acrimony which they lose in boiling water. They contain a fecula with which bread has been made, and have been considered diuretic. They have been used as a succedaneum for the squill.

ASPHYC'TIC, *Asphycticus*, *Asphyctus*, (same etymon as *Asphyxia*.) Appertaining or relating to asphyxia.

ASPHYCTUS, (ασφικτος,) *Asphyctic*, *Pulseless*.

ASPHYX'IA, (*asphyxia*, from *a*, and σφύξις, 'pulse,') *Defectus Pul'sus*, *Acrotis'mus*, *Sidera'tio*, *Sydera'tio*, (F.) *Anhæmatosie*. For a long time, *Asphyxia* was confined to the sense of 'suspension of circulation or syncope;' *Pulselessness*. It now generally means *suspend'ed anima'tion*, produced by the nonconversion of the venous blood of the lungs into arterial.—*Apno'a*, *Apneu'tia*, *Apnoasphyx'ia*, *Anhæmatos'ia*, *Ec'lysis pneumocardi'aca*, (F.) *Apnœe*, *Anoxœmie*, *Hypoxœmie*. Owing to the supply of air being cut off, the unchanged venous blood of the pulmonary artery passes into the minute radicles of the pulmonary veins, but their peculiar excitability requiring arterial blood to excite them, more or less stagnation takes place in the pulmonary capillaries, and death occurs chiefly from this cause, and from the want of arterial blood, and not owing to venous blood being distributed through the system, and 'poisoning' it, as was the idea of Bichat. *Car'us asphyx'ia*, *Mors appa'rens*, *Mors putati'ca*, *Pseudothan'atus*, *Appa'rent death*, *Death trance*, (F.) *Mort appa'rente*, is characterized by suspension or diminution of respiration and circulation, to such a degree as to be scarcely, or not at all, perceptible.

Several varieties of *Asphyxia* have been designated.

1. **ASPHYXIA OF THE NEW-BORN**, *A. neonato'rum*, (F.) *Asphyxie des nouveau-nés*. This is often dependent upon the feeble condition of the infant, or on torpor of the medulla oblongata, not permitting respiration to be established.

2. **ASPHYXIA BY INHALA'TION OF GASES**, some of which cause death by producing a spasmodic closure of the glottis; others by the want of oxygen.

3. **ASPHYXIA, FROM MECHANICAL CAUSES**, as by Strangulation, or Hanging.

4. **ASPHYXIA BY SUBMER'SION**, *A. by drown'ing*, *A. immerso'rum*, *Angiairhydrie* of Piorry, as occurs in the drowned, who perish in consequence of the medium in which they are plunged being unfit for respiration. See Submersion, and Suffocation.

5. **ASPHYXIA FROM TOR'POR OF THE MEDULLA OBLONGA'TA**.

For modes of resuscitation, see Ready method of Marshall Hall, and Sylvester's method.

Mr. Chevalier has used the term *Asphyx'ia Idiopath'ica*, for fatal syncope owing to relaxation of the heart. See Suffocation.

ASPHYXIA IMMER'SORUM, *A.* by submersion—a. Local,—see Gangrene—a. Neonatorum, *A.* of the new-born—a. Pestilenta:—see Cholera—a. Pestilential:—see Cholera.

ASPHYX'IAL, *Asphyx'ic*. Relating to asphyxia—as 'asphyxial phenomena.'

ASPHYXIE, *Asphyxia*—a. *des Nouveau-nés*, *Asphyxia* of the newborn—a. *des Parties*, Gangrene—a. *Lente des nouveau-nés*, Induration of the cellular tissue.

ASPHYX'IED, *Asphyxia'ted*, *Asphyxia'tus*, In a state of asphyxia.

ASPIC, *Lavandula spica*.

ASPIDISCUS, (ασπίδισκος, 'a small round shield,') *Sphincter ani externus*.

ASPIDIUM ATHAMANTICUM, (*ασπίδιον*, 'a small shield,' dim. of *ασπίς*, 'a shield.') A South African fern, *Ord.* Filices, which is possessed of anthelmintic properties. Its caudex, in the form of powder, infusion, or electuary, has been found excellent in helminthiasis, and especially in tapeworm.

ASPIDIUM CORIACEUM, *Calaguala* radix—a. Depastum, *Polypodium filix mas*—a. Discolor, see *Calaguala* radix—a. Erosus, *Polypodium filix mas*—a. Ferrugineum, see *Calaguala* radix—a. *Filix femina*, *Asplenium filix femina*—a. *Filix mas*, *Polypodium filix mas*.

ASPIRATIO, Aspiration, Inspiration.

ASPIRATION, *Adspiratio*, *Aspiratio*, (*aspīrare*, (*as*, and *spirare*), 'to breathe.') The French sometimes use the term synonymously with inspiration. It also means the act of attracting or sucking like a pump. Imbibition. Also, the pronunciation of a vowel with a full breath. See Derivation.

AS'PIS, gen. *Asp'idis*, (*ασπίς*.) A name given by the ancients to a venomous serpent—the *Egyptian viper* of Læcépède, (F.) *Aspic*. Its bite is very dangerous, and it is supposed to have been the reptile which Cleopatra used for her destruction.

ASPLENIUM, *Asplenium*, (*ασπληνον*, from *a*, and *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' from its reputed action.) *Spleenwort*, *Miltwaste*.

ASPLENIUM AUREUM, *A. ceterach*.

ASPLENIUM CETERACHI, *A. aur'cum* seu *latifolium*, *Gymnogramme ceterach*, *Doradilla*, *Blech'nium squarrosum*, *Scolopend'ria*, *Athy'ion*, *Cet'crach officinarum* seu *Canariensis*, *Grammitis cet'crach* seu *aur'ea*, *Gymnopteris cet'crach*, *Vittaria cet'crach*, (F.) *Doradille*. *Ord.* Filices. Supposed to be substringent and mucilaginous, and has been recommended as a pectoral. It has also been given in calculous cases.

ASPLENIUM FILIX FEMINA, *Polypodium filix femina* seu *mol'le* seu *dentatum* seu *incisum* seu *trif'idum*, *Aspidium filix femina*, *Athy'ium filix femina* seu *mol'le* seu *ovatum* seu *trif'idum*, *Pteris pulsat'ria*, *Fe'male fern*, *Spleenwort*, (F.) *Fougère femelle*. The root of this plant resembles that of the male fern, and is said to possess similar anthelmintic virtues. The name *female fern* is also given to *Pteris aquilina*.

ASPLENIUM LATIFOLIUM, *A. ceterach*—a. Murale, *A. ruta*—a. Obtusum, *A. ruta muraria*.

ASPLENIUM RUTIA MURARIA, *A. murale* seu *obtusum*, *Paronychia*, *Phyllitis ruta muraria*, *Scolopend'rium ruta muraria*, *Adiantum album*, *Ruta muraria*, *Salvia Vita*, *Wall'rue*, *White Maidenhair*, *Tentwort*, (F.) *Rue des murailles*, *Sauze-vie*. Used in the same cases as the last.

ASPLENIUM SCOLOPENDRIUM, *Scolopendrium officinarum* seu *lin'gua* seu *phyllitis* seu *vulgaris*, *Scolopend'ria*, *Scolopend'ria*, *Hart's Tongue*, *Spleenwort*, *Phyllitis*, *Lin'gua cervina*, *Blech'nium lignifolium*, (F.) *Scolopendre*, *Langue de cerf*. Properties like the last. See Calcifraga.

ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANOIDES, *A. Trichomanes*, *Phyllitis rotundifolia*, *Calyphyllum*, *Trichomanes*, *T. crenata*, *Adiantum rubrum*, *Common Maidenhair*, *Polytrichum commune*, (F.) *Polytric*. Properties like the last.

ASPLENIUM, (*ασπληνον*), *Asplenium*.

ASPREDO, gen. *Aspre'dinis*, (*asper*, 'rough,') *Trachoma*—a. Miliacea, Miliary fever.

ASPRELE, *Hippuris vulgaris*.

ASPRITUDO, gen. *Aspritu'dinis*, (*asper*, 'rough,') *Trachoma*.

ASSABA. A Guinea shrub, whose leaves are considered capable of dispersing buboes.

ASSACOU, *Hura Brasiliensis*.

ASSA DOUX, ('sweet Assa,') Benjamin—a. Dulcis, Benjamin—a. Odorata, Benjamin.

ASSAFETIDA, *Asafetida*.

ASSAFETIDA, *Asafetida*.

ASSAIERET. A compound of bitter, stomachic, and purgative medicines in the form of pill. **ASSAINISSEMENT** (F.), (*as*, and *sanare*, 'to make healthy,') The act of rendering healthy, as by the draining of marshes, the disinfection of the air, &c.

ASSAISONNEMENT, (*as*, and *aison*, 'season,') Condiment.

ASSAKUR, *Saccharum*.

ASSALA, see *Myristica moschata*.

ASSA'TIO, *Opte'is*, (*assare*, 'to broil,') The preparation of food or medicines in their own juice, without the addition of any liquid. Various kinds of cooking by heat.

ASSELLA, *Axilla*.

AS'SERAC, *Assis*. A preparation of opium, or of some narcotic, used by the Turks as an excitant.

ASSERCULUM, (dim. of *asser*, 'a board,') Splint.

ASSERVATION, (*ad*, and *servare*, 'to keep,') Conservation.

ASSES' MILK, see *Milk*, *asses'*.

ASSES' MILK, *Artificial*, see *Milk*, *asses'*.

AS'SIDENS, (*as*, and *sedere*, 'to be seated,') That which accompanies or is concomitant. An epithet applied to the accessory symptoms, *Assidentia signa*, and general phenomena of diseases.

ASSIDENTIA SIGNA, see *Assidens*.

ASSIMILABLE, *Assimilabilis*, (*as*, *similis*, 'like,' and *habilis*, 'able,') That which is susceptible of assimilation.

ASSIMILATING, *Assimilatory*, *Assimilatorius*, (F.) *Assimilateur*, (*as*, and *similis*, 'like,') That which effects assimilation, as an assimilating or assimilatory organ.

ASSIMILATION, *Assimilatio*, *Similatio*, *Appropriatio*, *Exomoi'is*, *Homoio'is*, *Threp'is*. The act by which living bodies appropriate and transform into their own substance matters with which they may be placed in contact. The reverse action—that of separating and eliminating matters already assimilated, in the act of nutrition—is termed *Destructive Assimilation*, (F.) *Déassimilation*.

ASSIMILATION, *DESTRUCTIVE*, see *Assimilation*.

ASSIS, *Asserac*.

AS'SIUS LAPIS, *A'sius La'pis*. A sort of stone or earth, found near the town of Assa in the Troad, which had the property of destroying proud flesh.

ASSOCIATED MOVEMENTS, see *Instinctive*.

ASODES, (*ασωδης*), *Asodes*.

ASSOUPISSANT, (L. *sopor*, 'sleep,') *Somniferous*.

ASSOUPISSEMENT, *Somnolency*.

ASSOURON, see *Myrtus Pimenta*.

ASSUETUDO, gen. *Assuetu'dinis*, (*as*, and *sueto*, *sueto*, 'to accustom to anything,') *Habit*.

ASSULA, (dim. of *asser*, 'a board,') Splint.

ASSULTUS, (*assilio*, *assultum*, (*as*, and *solio*,) 'to leap upon,') *Attack*.

ASSUMPTIO, (*as*, and *sumere*, *sumptum*, 'to take,') *Prehension*.

ASTACI FLUVIATILIS CONCREMENTA, *Cancerorum chela*.

ASTACUS FLUVIATILIS, (*αστακος*), *Crab*.

ASTAKILLOS, *Araneum ulcus*.

ASTARZOF. An ointment, composed of lighthouse, frog's spawn, &c. Also, camphor, dissolved in rose water,—with *Paracelsus*.

ASTASIA, (*αστασια*, from *a*, and *στησι*, 'to fix,') *Dysphoria*.

ASTER ATTICUS, (from *αστηρ*, 'a star,' after the shape of the flowers,) *Bubonium*.

AS'TER CORDIFOLIUS, *Heart-leaved Aster*, *A. Pycno'eus*, *Rough-stemmed Aster*, and other indigenous species, *Ord.* *Compositae*, possess aromatic properties.

ASTER DYSENTERICUS, *Inula dysenterica*—a. Heart-leaved, *A. cordifolius*—a. Helenium, *Inula Helenium*—a. Inguinalis, *Eryngium campestre*—a. Officinalis, *Inula Helenium*—a. Rough-stemmed, *A. Puniceus*—a. Tortifolius, *Sericocarpus tortifolius*—a. Undulatus, *Inula dysenterica*.

ASTERIA GEM'MA, (*αστερία*,) *Asterius*, *Astroites*, *Astrios*, *Astrobolus*. The ancients attributed imaginary virtues to this stone,—that of dispersing *Navi Materni*, for example.

ASTERIAS LUTEA, (from *aster*), *Gentiana lutea*.

ASTER'NIA, (*a*, and *στερνον*, 'the sternum.') A monstrosity, in which there is absence of the sternum.

ASTEROCEPHALUS SUCCISA, (*αστρον*, 'a star,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') *Scabiosa succisa*.

ASTHENES, (*ασθενος*,) Infirm.

ASTHENIA, *Vis imminuta*, (*ασθενια*, from *a*, and *σθενος*, 'force,' 'strength,') Want of strength, debility. (F.) *Affaiblissement*. Infirmity. A word used in this sense by Galen, and employed, especially by Brown, to designate debility of the whole economy, or diminution of the vital forces. He distinguished it into *direct* and *indirect*: the former proceeding from diminution of stimuli; the latter from exhaustion of excitability by the abuse of stimuli.

ASTHENIA DEGLUTITIONIS, Pharyngoplegia—a. Pectoralis, *Angina Pectoris*.

ASTHEN'IC, (*ασθενος*,) *Asthenicus*, (F.) *Asthénique*. Relating or belonging to asthenia.

ASTHENICOPYRA, (*ασθενος*, 'weak,' and *πυρ*, or *πυρετος*, 'fever,') Fever, adynamic.

ASTHENICOPYRETUS, Fever, adynamic.

ASTHÉNIQUE, Asthenic.

ASTHENOP'IA, *Debil'itas seu Hebetudo visus*, (F.) *Affaiblissement de la Vue*, (*ασθενος*, 'weak,' and *ωψ*, 'the eye,') Weakness of sight; Weak-sightedness.

ASTHENOPYRA, (*ασθενος*, 'weak,' and *πυρ*, or *πυρετος*, 'fever,') Fever, adynamic, Typhus.

ASTHENOPYRETUS, Fever, adynamic.

ASTH'MA, gen. *Asth'matis*, (*ασθμα*, 'laborious breathing,' from *ασ*, 'I respire,') *A. spas'ticum* *adult'rum* seu *bronchia'te* seu *senio'rum* seu *convulsi'vum* seu *spas'ticum* *intermit'tens*, *Spas'mus bronchia'lis*, *Dyspno'a et orthopno'a convulsi'va*, *Mal'um Cadi'cum pulmo'num*, *Broken-windedness*, *Nervous asthma*, (F.) *Asthme*, *A. nerveux*. Great difficulty of breathing, recurring at intervals, accompanied with a wheezing sound and sense of constriction in the chest; cough and expectoration. It is a chronic disease, and not curable with facility. There are no pathognomonic physical signs of it. In some cases, the respiration is universally puerile during the attack. In the spasmodic form, the respiratory murmur is very feeble or absent during the fit; and in all forms percussion elicits a clear pulmonary sound. The disease generally consists in some source of irritation, and occasionally, perhaps, in paralysis of the pneumogastric nerves, *Bronchoparal'ysis*, *Paral'ysis ner'vi va'gi in par'te thora'cica*, more frequently of the former—all the phenomena indicating constriction of the smaller bronchial ramifications. The treatment is one that relieves spasmodic action—anæsthetics, narcotics, counter-irritants, change of air, &c.

ASTHMA ACU'TUM, of Millar, *A. Millari acu'tum*, *A. spas'ticum* *infan'tum*, *Cynan'che Trachea'lis spasmod'ica*, (F.) *Asthme aigu*. Probably, spasmodic croup [?]. See Asthma Thymicum.

ASTHMA AËRIUM, Pneumothorax—a. Aërium ab Emphysemate Pulmonum, Emphysema of the Lungs—a. Arthriticum, *Angina Pectoris*—a. Bronchiale, Asthma.

ASTHMA CAR'DIAC, *Asthma cardi'acum*, *Cardi'asthma*, (F.) *Dyspno'e ou Asthme Cardiaque*, Dyspnoea dependent upon disease of the heart.

ASTHMA CONVULSIVUM, *Angina pectoris*—a. Diaphragmaticum, *Angina Pectoris*—a. Dolorificum, *Angina pectoris*—a. Emphysematicum, Pneumothorax.

ASTHMA, GRIND'ERS', *Grind'ers' Disease* or *Rot*. The aggregate of functional phenomena, induced by the inhalation of particles thrown off during the operation of grinding metallic instruments, &c. The structural changes induced are enlargement of the bronchial tubes, expansion of the pulmonary tissue, and phthisis.

ASTHMA GYPSEUM, *A. pulverulentum*—a. Hay, Fever, hay.

ASTHMA HU'MIDUM, *Hu'mid*, *Com'mon*, or *Spit'ting asthma*, is when the disease is accompanied with expectoration. It is also called *A. humo'ra'le*, *A. flatulen'tum*, *A. pneumo'nicum*, *Blenno'thorax chron'icus*, &c.

ASTHMA INFANTUM, *Cynanche trachealis*—a. Infantum Spasmodicum, *A. Thymicum*—a. Kop'ian, *A. Thymicum*—a. Laryngeum Infantum, *A. Thymicum*—a. Millari acutum, *Asthma acutum*—a. Montanum, *A. pulverulentum*—a. Nervous, *Asthma*—a. Nocturnum, *Inebus*.

ASTHMA PULVERULENTUM, *A. gyp'seum*, *A. monta'num*. The variety of asthma to which millers, bakers, grinders, and others are subject.

ASTHMA SICCUM, so called when the paroxysm is sudden, violent, and of short duration; cough slight, and expectoration scanty; spasmodic constriction.

ASTHMA SPASTICO-ARTHRITICUM INCONSTANS, *Angina pectoris*—a. Spasticum Infantum, *A. Thymicum*.

ASTHMA THY'MICUM, *A. T. Kop'pii*, *Asthma spas'ticum* *infan'tum* seu *infan'tum* *spasmo'dicum*, seu *larynge'um* *infan'tum* seu *intermit'tens* *infan'tum* seu *dentent'ium* seu *period'icum* *acu'tum*, *Thymasthma*, *Cynanche trachea'lis spasmo'dica*, *Spas'mus glottidis*, *Kop'pian Asthma*, *Thy'mic Asthma*, *Laryngis'mus strid'ulus*, *Laryngospas'mus*, *Apno'a infan'tum*, *Spasm of the larynx* or *glottis*, *Croup-like inspiration of infants*, *Child'crowing*, *Spasmod'ic croup*, *Pseudocroup*, *Spu'rious or Cer'ebral croup*, *Phre'noglot'tism*, *Suffocating ner'vous catarrh*, (F.) *Laryngitis stridulosa*, *Fauz Croup*, *Pseudo-croup nerveux*, *Spasme de la Glotte et du Thorax*. A disease of infants, characterized by suspension of respiration at intervals; great difficulty of breathing, with *crowing inspiration*, especially on waking, swallowing, or crying; ending often in a fit of suffocation, with convulsions. These symptoms are often accompanied by rigidity of the fingers and toes; the thumb being frequently drawn forcibly into the palm of the clenched hand, whence the name *Car'po-pe'dal spasm*, applied, at times, to the disease.

The pathology of the disease has been supposed to consist in an enlargement of the thymus gland, or of the glands of the neck pressing on the pneumogastric nerves [?]. The ear, by auscultation, at a distance from the chest, detects an incomplete, acute, hissing inspiration, or rather cry; whilst the expiration and voice are croupal, both at the accession and termination of the paroxysm. The heart's action has been observed to be distinct and feeble.

ASTHMA TYR'ICUM. Asthma characterized by periodicity.

ASTHMA UTERI, Hysteria—a. Weed, *Lobelia inflata*.

ASTHMAT'IC, (*ασθματος*,) *Asthmat'icus*, *Pneocolyt'icus*, *Broken-minded*, *Bel'loued* (Prov.,) (F.) *Asthmatique*. Affected with asthma. Relating to asthma.

ASTHME, Asthma—a. *Aigu*, *Asthma acutum*—a. *Cardiaque*, *Asthma cardiac*—a. *Nerveux*, *Asthma*.

ASTIG'MATISM, *Astigmatism'us*, (a. and *στροφα*,

gen. *στιγματός*, 'a point.') A state of irregular refraction in the eye, in which the rays are not brought to one focus, but converge at different distances, so as to form two linear images at right angles to each other.

AS'TOMUS, (*αστομος*, from *α*, and *στομα*, 'a mouth.') (F.) *Astome*. One without a mouth. Pliny speaks of a people in India without mouths, who live *anhelatu et odore*!

ASTRAGALE COL D', *Collum astragali*.

ASTRAGALOIDES SYPHILITICA, *Astragalus exscapus*.

ASTRAG'ALUS, (*αστραγαλός*) *Talus*, the *Ankle*, *Quar'trio*, *Quar'tio*, *Quater'nio*, *Diab'ebos*, *Pe'za*, *Cavic'ula*, *Cavil'la*, *Tetro'ros*, *As'trion*, *Os Ballist'æ* seu *Tes'sera*, (*αστραγάλος*, 'a die,' which it has been considered to resemble [?].) A short bone, situate at the superior and middle part of the tarsus, where it is articulated with the tibia. It is the *ankle bone*, *sling bone*, or *first bone of the foot*. The anterior surface is convex, and has a well-marked prominence, supported by a kind of neck, and hence has been called the *head of the astragalus*. The astragalus is developed by two points of ossification.

Also, the atlas or first vertebra of the neck.

ASTRAG'ALUS EX'SCAPUS, *Astragaloides sypilitica*, *Stem'less Milk'-vetch*, (F.) *Astragale à gousses velus*. Ord. Leguminosæ. Ser. Syst. *Diadelphia Decandria*. The root is said to have cured confirmed syphilis.

ASTRAG'ALUS TRAGACANTHUS, see *Tragacantha*.

ASTRAG'ALUS VE'RUS, *Spi'na hir'ci*, *Astrag'alus aculeat'us*, *Goat's thorn*, *Milkvetch*. The plant which affords *Gum Trag'acanth*. See *Tragacantha*.

ASTRANTIA, (from *astro*.) *Imperatoria*—a. *Diapensia*, *Sanicula*.

AS'TRAPE, (*αστραπη*) *Coruscat'io*, *Fulgur*, *Full'men*, *Light'ning*, (F.) *Éclair*. Galen reckons it amongst the remote causes of epilepsy.

ASTRICT'ION, *Astrict'io*, *Styp'sis*, *Adstrict'io*, *Constrict'io*, (*astringere*, (*ad* and *stringere*), 'to constringe.') Action of an astringent substance on the animal economy.

ASTRICTORIA, *Astringents*.

ASTRINGENT ROOT, *Comptonia asplenifolia*.

ASTRIN'GENTS, *Astringen'tia*, *Adstricto'ria*, *Adstrigen'tia*, *Stryph'na*, *Catasta'tica*, *Constrin-gen'tia*, *Contrahe'n'tia*, *Stegno'tica*, *Syncri'tica*, *Astricto'ria*. Same etymon as *Astriction*. Medicines which have the property of constringing the organic textures. External astringents are called *Styptics*.

ASTRION, *Astragalus*.

ASTRIOS, (*αστηρ*, 'a star.') *Asteria gemma*.

ASTRO, (from *αστρον*, 'a star.') In composition, a star.

AS'TROBLES, (*αστροβλης*, from *astro*, and *βαλλω*, 'I strike.') One struck by the stars, (*siderat'us*.) One who is in a state of sideration—in an apoplectic state.

ASTROBOLESIA, (*αστροβολησια*.) *Astrobolismus*.

ASTROBOLIA, (*αστροβολια*.) *Astrobolismus*.

ASTROBOLIS'MUS, *Astrobol'ia*, *Astrobol'e'sia*, *Helio'sis*, *Helio'sis*. (Same etymon as *Astrobles*.) *Siderat'ion*, or action of the stars on a person. *Apoplexy*.

ASTROBOLUS, *Asteria gemma*.

ASTROITIS, (*αστηρ*, 'a star.') *Asteria gemma*.

ASTROLOGER, see *Astronomy*.

ASTROL'OGY, *Astralog'ia*, (*αστρολογια*, from *astro*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') The art of divining by inspecting the stars, *Astromanti'a*. This was formerly considered to be a part of medicine; and was called *Judic'ial Astrology*, to distinguish it from astronomy.

ASTROMANTIA, *Astrology*.

ASTRON'OMY, *Astronom'ia*, (*αστρονομια*, from *astro*, and *νομος*, 'a law,' 'rule.') A science which makes known the heavenly phenomena, and the laws that govern them. Hippocrates places this and astrology amongst the necessary studies of a physician. In the earlier English writers, *Astronomer* is often used in the sense of *Astrologer*, and conversely.

ASTRUTHIUM, *Imperatoria*.

ASTYPHIA, (*α*, and *στυειν*, 'to make erect.') *Impotence*.

ASTYSIA, (same etymon.) *Impotence*.

ASUAR, *Myrobalanus Indica*.

ASULCI, *Lapis lazuli*.

ASYNERGIA, (*α*, and *synergy*.) Want of correlation between organs.

ASYNESIA, (*α*, and *συνεμναι*, 'to comprehend,') *Dementia*.

ASYNODIA, (*α*, and *συνδος*, 'copulation.') *Impotence*.

ASYSTOLIE, (*α*, and *συστολη*, 'systole.') A name given by M. Beau to a period, in diseases of the heart, in which the systole is incomplete; or, at least, is insufficient to free the ventricles from the blood in them.

AT, in composition, the same as *Ad*.

ATACTOS, (*ατακτος*, from *α*, and *τασσω*, 'to put in order,') *Erratic*.

ATARACTAPOIE'SIA, *Ataractopoe'sia*, (*αταρακταποιεσια*, from *α*, *ταρακτος*, 'troubled,' and *ποιω*, 'to make,') *Intrepidity*, *firmness*; a quality of which, according to Hippocrates, the physician ought to be possessed in the highest degree.

ATARAX'IA, (*αταραξια*, from *α*, and *ταραξις*, 'trouble,' 'emotion.') *Moral tranquillity*, *peace of mind*.

AT'AVISM, *Atavism'us*, (*atavus*, 'an old grand-sire or ancestor indefinitely.') The case in which an anomaly or disease, existing in a family, is lost in one generation and reappears in the following.

ATAX'IA, (*αταξια*, from *α*, and *ταξις*, 'order.') *Disorder*, *irregularity*. Hippocrates employs the word in its most extensive acceptation. Galen applies it, especially, to irregularity of pulse; and Sydenham speaks of *Ataxia Spirituum* for disorder of the nervous system. *Ataxia*, now, usually means the state of disorder that characterizes nervous fevers, and the nervous condition.

ATAXIA SPIRITUUM, *Nervous diathesis*. See *Ataxia*.

ATAX'IC, *Atax'icus*. Having the characters of *ataxia*.

ATCHAR, *A'chia*, *Achar*. A condiment used in India. It is formed of green fruits of various kinds—garlic, ginger, mustard, and pimento—pickled in vinegar.

ATECNIA, (*ατεκνια*, from *α*, and *τεκνον*, 'a child,') *Sterilitas*.

ATELEC'TASIS, *Atelec'tasis*, (*atelo*, and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation,') *Imperfect expansion or dilatation*; as in

ATELEC'TASIS PULMO'NUM, *Pneumonelec'tasis*, *Pneumatelec'tasis*. *Imperfect expansion of the lungs at birth*, giving rise to *Cyano'sis pulmona'lis*. A similar condition is observed in lungs which have received air, and in a distinctly lobular form. This is regarded by Dr. W. T. Gairdner as, in all probability, a secondary lesion, and dependent, in the majority of instances, on a catarrhal condition of the bronchial tubes. It is called, by him, *pulmonary collapse*, or *collapse of the lung*, and has received the name *apneumato'sis* from Fuchs.

ATELI'A, (*ατελεια*, 'imperfection,') (F.) *Atëlie*. A monstrosity in which there is a want of some member.

ATELO, (from *ατελης*, 'imperfect,') in composi-tion, defective.

ATELOCARDIA, *Cardiate'lia*, (*atelo*, and *καρδία*, 'the heart.') Imperfect formation of the heart.

ATELOCHEILIA, (*atelo*, and *χείλος*, 'lip.') A malformation which consists in an imperfect development of the lip.

ATELOENCEPHALIA, (*atelo*, and *εγκεφαλον*, 'the encephalon.') State of imperfect development of the brain.

ATELOGLOSSIA, (*atelo*, and *γλῶσσα*, 'tongue.') A malformation which consists in an imperfect development of the tongue.

ATELOGNATHIA, (*atelo*, and *γνάθος*, 'the jaw.') A malformation which consists in an imperfect development of the jaw.

ATELOMYELIA, (*atelo*, and *μυελος*, 'marrow.') State of imperfect development of the spinal marrow.

ATELOPROSOPIA, (*atelo*, and *πρόσωπον*, 'the face.') A malformation which consists in imperfect development of the face.

ATELORACHIDIA, (*atelo*, and *ῥαχίς*, 'spine.') Hydrorachis.

ATELOSTOMIA, (*atelo*, and *στόμα*, 'mouth.') One whose mouth is imperfectly developed.

ATER SUCCUS, ('black juice.') Atrabillis.

ATHAMANTA, (Athamas, a place in Thessaly.) A genus of plants.

ATHAMANTA ANNUA, *A. Cretensis*.

ATHAMANTA AUREOSELI'NUM, *Oreoseli'num*, *O. legitimum* seu *nigrum*, *Seli'num oreo'seli'num*, *Peucedanum oreoseli'num*, *A'pium montanum*, *Black Mountain Parsley*, (F.) *Persil de Montagne*; *Ord.* Umbelliferae. The plant, seed, and roots, are aromatic. It has been considered attenuant, aperient, deobstruent, and lithontriptic. The distilled oil has been used in toothache.

ATHAMANTA CRETENSIS seu *CRETICA*, *A. annua*, *Libanotis annua* seu *Cretensis* seu *hirsuta*, *Daucus Creticus* seu *Condia'num*, *Myrrhis annua*, *Cusdy Carrot*. The seeds of this plant are acrid and aromatic. They have been used as carminatives and diuretics.

ATHAMANTA MACEDONICA, *Bubon Macedonicum*—*a. Meum*, *Æthusa meum*.

ATHANASIA, *Tanaacetum*.

ATHANASIA, (*αθανασία*, from *a*, and *θανάτος*, 'death.') An antidote for diseases of the liver, jaundice, gravel, &c. It consisted of saffron, cinnamon, lavender, cassia, myrrh, juncus odoratus, honey, &c., and was esteemed to be sudorific.

ATHARA, (*αθήρα*.) Athera.

ATHELAS'MUS, (*a*, and *θήλη*, 'a breast or nipple.') Impracticability of giving suck; from want of nipple or otherwise.

ATHE'LES, *Athe'lus*, (*αθήλης*, *αθλος*, from *a*, and *θῆλη*, 'the nipple, the breast.') Without the breast; weaned; devoid of nipple; one that has not sucked.

ATHE'NA, (*αθήνα*.) Name of a plaster, recommended by Asclepiades, and composed of oxide of copper, sublimed oxide of zinc, sal ammoniac, verdigris, gall nuts, and a variety of resinous and other ingredients.

ATHENIO'NIS CATAPOTIUM. A pill, composed of myrrh, pepper, castor, and opium; used to allay coughing.

ATHE'RA, *Atha'ra*, (*αθήρα*, from *αθήρ*, 'an ear of corn.') A kind of pap for children; also, a kind of liniment.

ATHERAPEUTUS, (*αθεραπευτος*, from *a*, and *θεραπεύω*, 'I treat or cure.') Incurable.

ATHERO'MA, gen. *Athero'matis*, (*αθήρωμα*, from *αθήρ*, 'pap or pulp,') *Emphy'ma ency'stis athero'ma*, *Mollus'cum*, *Pultatio*, (F.) *Athérome*. A tumour formed by a cyst containing matter like pap or bouillie, or plaster.

ATHEROM'ATOUS, *Atheromato'des*, (F.) *Athéromateux*. Having the nature of Atheroma.

ATHEROME, Atheroma.

ATHLE'TA, (*αθλητης*, from *αθλος*, 'a combat.') (F.) *Athlète*. Athlete were men who exercised themselves in combats at the public festivals.

ATHLETIC, (*αθλητικός*.) *Athle'ticus*, (F.) *Athlétique*; concerning *Athlete*. Strong in muscular powers.

ATHOL PORRIDGE, see Mahogany.

ATHORACOCEPHALUS, (*a*, *θώραξ*, 'thorax,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.') Acephalogaster.

ATHRIX, *A'trichus*, *Calvus*, (F.) *Chauve*; (*αθριξ*, from *a*, and *θριξ*, gen. *τριχος*, 'hair.') *Bald*, (Sc.) *Beld*, *Bellit*. One who has lost his hair.

ATHRIX DEPILIS, Alopecia.

ATHYM'IA, *An'imi defectus et anxietas* seu *demis'sio*, *Tristit'ia*, *Moror*, *Lyp'sia*, (*αθυμία*, from *a*, and *θυμος*, 'heart,' 'courage.') Despondency. The prostration of spirits often observable in the sick. —Melancholy. See Panophobia.

ATHYMIA PLEONECTICA, see Pleonectica.

ATHYRION, Asplenium ceterach.

ATHYRIUM FILIX FEMINA. Asplenium filix femina—a. Filix mas, Polypodium filix mas—a. Molle, Asplenium filix femina—a. Ovatum, Asplenium filix femina—a. Trifidum, Asplenium filix femina.

ATLANTAD, see Atlantal aspect.

ATLANTAL; same etymon as *Atlas*. Relating or appertaining to the atlas.

ATLANTAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the region where the atlas is situated.—Barclay. *Atlantal* is used by the same writer to signify 'towards the atlantal aspect.'

ATLANTAL EXTREMITIES, The upper limbs.

ATLANTION, Atlas.

ATLAS, gen. *Atlantis*, (*ατλας*, gen. *ατλαντος*, from *ατλανω*, 'I sustain,') *Atlantion*, *Astrag'alus*. The first cervical vertebra; so called from its supporting the whole weight of the head, as Atlas is said to have supported the globe on his shoulders. Chaussier calls it *Atloïde*. This vertebra in no respect resembles the others. It is a kind of irregular ring, into which, anteriorly, the *processus dentatus* of the second vertebra is received. Posteriorly, it gives passage to the medulla spinalis.

ATLODYMUS, *Atlodid'ymus*, (F.) *Atlodyme*; (*Atlas*, 'the first bone of the neck,' and *ἰδυμος*, 'a twin.') A monster which is simple below and double above. M. Isid. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire applies this term to a monster, which has a single body, with two distinct heads supported on one neck.

ATLOÏDE, Atlas.

ATLOIDO, in composition, Atlas.

ATLOIDO'OAX'OID, (F.) *Atloïdo-axoïdien*. Relating to both the Atlas and the Axis or Vertebra Dentata.

ATLOIDOAXOID ARTICULATION. The articulation between the first two cervical vertebrae.

ATLOIDOAXOID LIC'AMENTS. These are two in number; one anterior and another posterior, passing between the two vertebrae.

ATLOIDO'OCCIPITAL. Relating to the atlas and occiput. • The *Atloïdo-occipital Articulation* is formed by the condyles of the occipital bone and the superior articular surfaces of the Atlas. The *Atloïdo-occipital muscle* is the Rectus capitis posticus minor.

ATLOÏDOSOUSMASTOÏDIEN, Obliquus superior oculi—a. *Sous-occipitale*, Rectus capitis lateralis.

ATMIATR'IA, *Atmidiat'ricē*, (*ατμος*, 'vapour,' and *ατμια*, 'treatment.') Treatment of diseases by fumigation, or inhalation, (F.) *Médecine pneumatique*.

ATMIDIATRICE, (*ατμια*, gen. *ατμιας*, 'vapour,' and *ατμια*, 'treatment.') Atmiatria.

ATMISTERION, (ατμιστρος, 'turned into vapour.') Vaporarium.

ATMOLUTRON, (ατμος, 'vapour,' and λουτρον, 'a bath,') Vaporarium.

ATMOS, (ατμος,) Breath.

ATMOSPHERE, *Atmosphæra*, (ατμος, 'vapour,' and σφαῖρα, 'a sphere;—as it were *Sphere of vapours*.) The atmosphere is a spherical mass of air, surrounding the earth in every part; the height of which is estimated at 15 or 16 leagues. It presses on the surface of the earth, and this pressure has, necessarily, sensible effects on organized bodies. The surface of the human body being reckoned at 15 square feet, it is computed that a pressure of 33,000 pounds or more exists under ordinary circumstances; and this pressure cannot be increased or diminished materially, without modifying the circulation and all the functions.

ATMOSPHERIZATION, *Hæmatisis*.

ATOCIA, (α, and τοκος, 'a child,') Sterilitas.

ATOL'MIA, (ατολμία, from α, and τολμα, 'confidence,') Want of confidence; discouragement. A state of mind unfavourable to health, and injurious in disease. It is the antithesis of *Eutol'mia*.

ATOMY, Skeleton.

ATONIA, (ατονια,) Atony—a. Ventriculi, *Gasterasthenia*.

ATON'IC, *Aton'icus*, (F.) *Atonique*. Wanting tone. Also, a medicine capable of allaying organic excitement or irritation.

AT'ONY, *Aton'ia*, *Infirm'itas et Remis'sio vi'trium*, *Lan'guor*, *Lax'itas*, (ατονια, from α, and τόνος, 'tone,') Want of tone. Weakness of every organ, and particularly of those that are contractile. Violent gastritis has been described by Scribonius Largus under a similar name, *At'onos*, (αττονος.)

ATRABIL'IARY, *Atrabil'ious*, *Atrabilia'ria*, *Atrabilio'sus*, (F.) *Atrabilaire*, *Atrabileux*, (ater, 'black,' and bilis, 'bile,') An epithet given by the ancients to the melancholic and hypochondriac, because they believed the *Atrabilis* to predominate in such.

ATRABILIARY CAP'SULES, AR'TERIES AND VEINS. The renal capsules, arteries and veins; the formation of *Atrabilis* having been attributed to them.

ATRABI'LIS, (same etymon,) *A'ter sue'cia*, *Black Bile* or *Mel'ancholy*, (F.) *Atrabile*. According to the ancients, a thick, black, acrid humour, secreted, in the opinion of some, by the pancreas; in that of others, by the supra-renal capsules. Hippocrates, Galen, Aëtius, and others, ascribe great influence to the *Atrabilis* in the production of hypochondriasis, melancholy, and mania. There is really no such humour. It was an imaginary creation.

ATRACHE'LOCEPH'ALUS, (α, τραχῆλος, 'neck,' and κεφαλή, 'head,') A monster whose neck is partially or wholly deficient.

ATRACHE'LUS, (ατράχλος, from α, and τραχῆλος, 'neck,') One devoid of neck or who is very short-necked.

ATRAC'TYLIS GUMMIF'ERA, (ατράκτυλις,) *Carduus pi'neus*, *Ixi'nē*, *Gummy-rooted Attractylis*, *Pine Thistle*. Ord. *Compositæ*. The root, when wounded, yields a milky, viscid juice, which concretes into tenacious masses, and is said to be chewed with the same views as mastich.

ATRAGENE. *Clematis vitalba*.

ATRAMEN'TUM, (ater, 'black,') *A. Suto'rium*, *Ink*, *Chalcu'thum*, (F.) *Encre*. Made of galls and sulphate of iron, it has been advised as an astringent, and as an external application in herpetic affections.

ATRAMENTUM SUTORIUM, *Ferri sulphas*.

ATRE'SIA, (see *Atreto*,) (F.) *Atrésie*. Imperforation. See *Monster*.

ATRESIA ANI, *Apnoctia*.

ATRE'SIA A'NI ADNA'TA, *A'nus Imperforatus*, *Imperforatio a'ni*, *Atreto'cys'ia*, (F.) *Imperforation de l'anus*. Congenital imperforation of the intestinal canal.

ATRESIA VAGINÆ, *Colpatresia*.

ATRETELYTRIA, (*atreto*, and ελυτρον, 'vagina,') *Colpatresia*.

ATRETISMUS, (from *atreto*,) Imperforation.

ATRETO, (α, and τρω, 'to perforate,') in composition, 'imperforate.'

ATRETOCEPH'ALUS, (*atreto*, and κεφαλή, 'head,') A monster, in which some of the natural apertures of the head are wanting.

ATRETOCOR'MUS, (*atreto*, and κορμος, 'trunk,') A monster in which the natural apertures of the trunk are wanting.

ATRETOCYSIA, (*atreto*, and κυσος, 'anus,') *Atrisia ani*.

ATRETOMETRIA, (*atreto*, and μετρα, 'uterus,') *Hysteratresia*.

ATRETOPSIA, (*atreto*, and ωψ, 'the eye,') *Coreclisis*.

ATRETOSTOM'IA, (*atreto*, and στομα, 'mouth,') Imperforation of the mouth.

ATRETURE'THRIA, (*atreto*, and ουρηθρα, 'urethra,') Imperforation of the urethra.

ATRE'TUS, (ατρετος,) *Imperforatus*, *Imperforate*. One whose anus, (*apnoctus*,) or parts of generation, for example, are imperforate.

ATRIA, (pl. of atrium, 'the hall of a house,') Auricles of the heart—a. *Mortis*, see *Death*.

ATRICAPILLUS, (ater, 'black,' and capillus, 'hair,') *Melanothrix*.

AT'RICES. Small tumours, which appear occasionally around the anus. Some commentators consider the word to be synonymous with *condylomata*.

ATRICH'IA, (α, and τρις, gen. τριχος, 'a hair,') Alopecia—a. *Adnata*, see *Alopecia*—a. *Senilis*, see *Alopecia*.

ATRICHUS, (ατριχος,) *Athrix*.

AT'RICI, (*atricus*, 'a porter at the atrium or hall,') Small sinuses in the vicinity of the anus, not penetrating the rectum.

ATRIOVENTRICULAR, *Auriculo-ventricular*.

ATRI'PLEX PÆTIDA, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

AT'RIPLEX HORTEN'SIS, *A. Sati'va*, (F.) *Arroche*, *Bonne Dame*, *Follette*. Ord. *Chenopodiaceæ*. The herb and seed of this plant have been exhibited as antiscorbutics.

Atriplex al'imus, *A. Portulacoi'des*, and *A. Patula*, are used as pickles, and have similar properties.

ATRI'PLEX LACINIATA, *A. patula*—a. *Mexicana*, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*—a. *Odorata*, *Chenopodium botrys*—a. *Olida*, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

ATRI'PLEX PAT'ULA, *A. laciniata* seu *Purshia'na*, *Spread'ing Arroche*; indigenous; Family, *Chenopodiaceæ*. The expressed juice is said to be cathartic. It has been used, in place of gamboge, in dropsy and asthma.

ATRI'PLEX PURSHIANA, *A. patula*.

ATRIUM ('a hall') *CORDIS DEXTRUM*, *Sinus dexter cordis*—a. *Cordis sinistrum*, *Sinus pulmonalis*—a. *Vaginae*, *Vestibulum*.

AT'ROPA, (from ατρετος, 'immutable,' 'the goddess of destiny,' so called from its fatal effects.)

ATROPA BELLADON'NA, *Belladonna*, *B. baccifera* seu *trichotoma*, *Sola'num letha'le* seu *horten'si nigrum*, *Sola'num mani'acum* seu *furi'osum* seu *melanocer'asus*, *Strych'nos*, *Deadly Nightshade*, *Common Duale*, (Sc.) *Mekilwort*, (F.) *Belladone*, *Morrelle furieuse*, *Belle Dame*. Ord. *Solanaceæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. The leaves—*Belladonna folium*, (Ph. U. S. 1863,)—are powerfully narcotic, and also diaphoretic, and diuretic. They are occasionally used where narcotics are indicated. Sprinkling the powdered leaves over cancerous sores has been found to allay the pain;

and the leaves form a good poultice. Dose, gr. 3 to gr. j of the powdered leaves.

ATROPA MANDRAGORA, *Mandragora*, *M. ver-nalis* seu *officinalis* seu *acaulis*, *Circæa*, *Anthr-o-morphus*, *Sem'ihomo* *Ma'lum terres'tre*, *Man'-drake*. The boiled root has been used in the form of poultice to indolent swellings.

ATROPHIA, Atrophy, *Tabes*—a. Ablactato-rum, Brash, weaning—a. Cerebri, Phrenatrophia—a. Cordis, Heart, atrophy of the—a. Dentis, Odontatrophia—a. Glandularis, *Tabes mesen-terica*—a. Hepatis, Hepatatrophia—a. Infantum, Pædatrophia, *Tabes mesenterica*—a. Intestino-rum, Enteratrophia.

ATROPHIA LACTANTII, *Tabes nutricum* seu *lactea*. The atrophy of nursing women.

ATROPHIA LIENIS, Splenatrophia—a. Mesen-terica, *Tabes mesenterica*—a. Testiculi, Orchida-trophia—a. Unguium, Onychatrophia.

ATROPHICI (MORBI) Diseases of nutri-tion, characterized by atrophy and debility.

ATROPHIE, Atrophy—a. *des Dents*, Odonta-trophia—a. *Mésentérique*, *Tabes mesenterica*.

ATROPHIE MUSCULAIRE PROGRES-SIVE, *Paralyse musculaire atrophique*, *Atrophie musculaire primitive ou idiopathique ou avec trans-formation graisseuse*, *Cruveilhier's atrophy*, *Wasting Palsy*. A rare malady, in which the muscles become so greatly atrophied that they cannot perform their functions.

ATROPHIED, see Atrophy.

ATROPHY, (*τροφή*, from *a*, and *τροφή*, 'nourishment.') *Marasmus Atrophica*, *Atrophica Marasmus*, *Maran'sis*, *Ma'cies*, *Contabescen'tia*, *Tabes*, *Marco'ra*, *Analo'sis*, (F.) *Atrophie*, *Des-iccation*. Defective nutrition.—*Hypotrophy*. Progressive and morbid diminution in the bulk of the whole body or of a part. Atrophy is generally symptomatic. Any tissue or organ thus affected is said to be *atrophied*.

ATROPHY, CRUVEILHIER'S, *Atrophie musculaire progressive*—a. of the Heart, see Heart, atrophy of the.

ATROPIA, Atropine—a. Sulphate of, Atropise sulphas.

ATROPIÆ SULPHAS, Sulphate of Atropia. Formed by dissolving atropia in dilute sulphuric acid; evaporating, and crystallizing. Virtues, the same as those of Atropia.

ATROPINE, *Atropin*, *Atropina*, *Atropia* (Ph. U. S.), *Atropium*, *Atropinum*, *Belladonnin*, (F.) *Atropine*. The active principle of *Atropa Belladonna* may be separated by a process simi-lar to that for procuring morphia. A formula for its preparation has been introduced into the last edition of the Ph. U. S. (1863.) A single drop of a solution, of one grain in fʒiv of distilled water with a few drops of acetic acid, applied to the inner surface of the lower eyelid, causes dila-tation of the pupil, in fifteen or twenty minutes. A grain to a drachm of lard is an application in neuralgia.

ATTACHE, Insertion.

ATTACK, *Invasus*, *Assultus*, *Irreptio*, *Inva'sio*, *Eis'bolé*, *Lep'sis*, *Ac'cess*, (Prov.) *Take*, (F.) *Attaque*, *Accès*. A sudden attack, invasion or onset of a disease. A seizure. One attacked or affected with severe disease is often said, in the United States, to be "taken down," or to be "down" with it.

ATTAGAS, (*arrayas*.) Attagen.

ATTAGEN, (*arrayas*.) *At'tagas*, the *Fran'colin*. Celebrated with the ancients both as food and medicine.

ATTANCOURT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A mineral water in France, at Attancourt, in Champagne; about three leagues north of Join-ville. The water is a chalybeate, and contains sulphate of lime. In large doses it is purgative.

ATTAQUE, Attack—a. *des Nerfs*, Nervous attack.

ATTAR OF ROSES, see *Rosa centifolia*.

ATTELLE, Splint.

ATTENÖTING, MINERAL WATERS OF, in Bavaria. The water contains carbonic acid, carbonates of lime and soda, sulphates of lime and magnesia, chloride of sodium, iron and alum. It is much used in skin diseases, fistula, old ulcers, calculi, and hæmorrhoids.

ATTENUANTS, *Attenuantia*, *Leptan'tica*, (F.) *Atténuants*, *Leptantiques*, (*at*, and *tenuis*, 'thin,') Medicines which augment the fluidity of the humours.

ATTENUATION, *Attenuatio*. Thinness, emaciation. A term used by the homœopaths, in the sense of dilution or division of remedies into infinitesimal doses.

ATTIRANT, (*at*, and *tirer*, 'to draw,') Attra-hent.

ATTITUDE, *Situs Corporis*. (Low Latin, *aptitudo*; from *aptare*, 'to fit,') Situation, posi-tion of the body. The attitudes are the different postures which man is capable of assuming. In *General Pathology*, the attitude will often enable the physician to pronounce at once upon the char-acter of a disease, or it will aid him materially in his judgment. In St. Vitus's dance, in frac-tures, luxations, &c., it is the great index. It will also indicate the degree of nervous or cere-bral power; hence sinking down in bed is an evi-dence of great cerebral debility in fever. The position of a patient during an operation is also an interesting subject of attention to the surgeon.

ATTOLLENS AUR'EM, (*at*, and *tollo*, 'to raise,') *A. Auriculae*, *Levator Aur'is*, *Superior Aur'is*, *Attollens Auriculam*, *Auricularis supe-rior*, (F.) *Auriculaire supérieur*, *Temporo-auricu-laire*. A muscle of the ear, which arises, thin, broad, and tendinous, from the tendon of the occipito-frontalis, and is inserted into the upper part of the ear, opposite to the anti-helix. It raises the ear.

ATTOLLENS OCULI, *Rectus superior oculi*—a. *Oculum*, *Rectus superior oculi*.

ATTOUCEMENT, (*at*, and *toucher*, 'to han-dle,') Masturbation.

ATTRACTION OF AGGREGATION, *Cohes-ion*, force of.

ATTRACTIVUM, (*at*, and *trahere*, to draw,') *ATTRACTIVUS*, *Attrahent*.

ATTRACTORIUS, *Attrahent*.

ATTRAHENS, *Attrahent*—a. *Auriculam*, *An-terior auris*.

ATTRAHENT, *Attrahens*, *Attractivus*, *At-tractorius*, (F.) *Attractif*, *Attirant*. Remedies are so called, which attract fluids to the parts to which they are applied, as blisters, rubefacients, &c.

ATTRAPE-LOURDAUT, (F.) (*attraper*, 'to seize,') A bistoury invented by a French sur-geon, called Biennaise, and used in the operation for hernia. See *Bistouri caché*.

ATTRITA, (*at*, and *terere*, *tritum*, 'to rub,') Chafing.

ATTRITIO, *Attrition*, Chafing.

ATTRITION, *Attritio*, *Ecthim'ma*. Friction or bruising. Chafing. Also, a kind of cardial-gia. Likewise, a violent contusion.

ATTRITUS, Chafing.

ATYPIC, *Atypicus*, *At'ypus*, (F.) *Atypique*, (*a*, and *typos*, 'type,') That which has no type. Irregular. Chiefly applied to an irregular inter-mittent.—*Febris atypica*.

ATYPOS, (*at'ypus*.) Erratic.

AU, as a prefix, see *A*.

AUANSIS, (from *anaveis*, 'desiccation,') Drying.

AUAN'TÉ. Hippocrates gave this name to a disease, the principal symptom of which was emaciation. Atrophy.

AUBÉPINE, (*aube*, (L.) *albus*, 'white,' and *épine*, 'spina, thorn,') *Mespilus oxyacantha*.

AUBEVIGNE, (*aube*, 'white,' and *vigne*, 'vine,') *Clematis vitalba*.

AUBERGINE, *Solanum Melongena*.

AUBIFOIN, (*aube*, 'white, and *foin*, *foenum*, hay, grass,') *Centaurea cyanus*, *Cyanus segetum*.

AUCHEN, (*avχην*,) *Collum*.

AUCHENORRHEUMA, (*auchen*, and *rheuma*, 'rheumatism,') *Torticollis*.

AUCHE'TICUS, (*avχην*, 'the neck,') One affected with stiff neck or torticollis.

AUCTUMNUS, (*augere*, *auctum*, 'to increase,') Autumn.

AUDÉ, (*avδν*,) Voice.

AUDINAC, MINERAL WATERS OF. Audinac is situate in the department of Arriège, France. The water contains a small quantity of sulphohydric acid, carbonic acid, sulphates of lime and magnesia, carbonates of lime and iron, and a bituminous substance. Temp. 67° Fah. It is much used in chronic rheumatism, herpes, scrofulous diseases, &c. Season, from the 1st of June to the 1st of September.

AUDITIF, Auditory.

AUDIT'ION, (*audire*, *auditus*, 'to hear,') *Audit'io*, *Audit'us*, *A'coz*, *Acoz'sis*, *Acu'sis*, (F.) *Ouïe*, Hearing. The act of hearing. The sensation arising from an impression made on the auditory nerves by the vibrations of the air, produced by a sonorous body. The physiology of Audition is obscure. It probably takes place:—

1. By the vibrations being communicated from the *membrana tympani* along the chain of small bones to the membrane of the foramen ovale. 2. By means of the air in the cavity of the tympanum, the membrane of the foramen rotundum is agitated. 3. The transmission may be made by means of the bony parietes. In these three ways the vibrations produced by a sonorous body may reach the auditory nerve. Audition may be *active* or *passive*: hence the difference between *listening* and simply *hearing*.

AUDITORY, *Audit'orius*, *Audit'ivus*, *Acus'ticus*, (F.) *Auditif*. That which relates to audition.

AUDITORY ARTERIES AND VEINS, are vessels which enter the auditory canals, and are, like them, distinguished into *internal* and *external*. The *external auditory artery*, *A. Tympanique*—(Ch.), is given off by the styloid, a branch of the external carotid; the *internal* is a branch of the basilar artery, which accompanies the auditory nerve, and is distributed to it. The *Auditory Veins* empty into the internal and external jugulars.

AUDITORY CANAL, EXTERNAL, *Meatus audit'orius exter'nus*, *Forus acust'icus exter'nus*, *Alveolarium*, *Sca'pha*, *Sca'phus*, (F.) *Conduit auditif externe*, *Conduit auriculaire*, commences at the bottom of the concha, at the *Fora'men auditivum exter'num*, passes inwards, forwards, and a little downwards, and terminates at the *membrana tympani*. It is partly cartilaginous, partly osseous, and partly fibrous.

AUDITORY CANAL, INTERNAL, *Meatus audit'orius inter'nus*, *Forus acust'icus inter'nus*, *Cy'ar*, (F.) *Conduit auditif interne*, *C. labyrinthique*, is situate on the posterior surface of the *pars petrosa* of the temporal bone. From the *Fora'men auditivum inter'num*, where it commences, it passes forwards and outwards, and terminates by a kind of *cul-de-sac*, *mac'ula cribro'sa*, perforated by many holes, one of which is the orifice of the *Aqueductus Fallopii*; and the others communicate with the labyrinth.

AUDITORY NERVE, *Ner'vus audit'orius* seu *acus'ticus*, *Nerf labyrinthique*—(Ch.), is the *Por'tio Mollis* of the seventh pair. It arises from the *corpus restiforme*, from the floor of the fourth

ventricle, and by means of white striæ from the sides of the *calamus scriptorius*. As it leaves the *encephalon*, it forms a flattened cord, and proceeds with the *facial nerve* through the *foramen auditivum internum*, and as far as the bottom of the *meatus*, where it separates from the *facial*, and divides into two branches, one going to the *cochlea*, the *coch'lear*; the other to the *vestibule* and semi-circular canals, the *vestib'ular*.

AUGE, *Al'vus*. Some of the older anatomists gave this name to a reservoir, into which liquids flow in an interrupted manner, so that it is alternately full and empty. Such are the *ventricles* and *auricles* of the heart.

AUGGERE, Intermittent Fever.

AUGMENTA'TION, (from *augere*, *auctum*, 'to increase,') *Augmen'tum*, *Incremen'tum*, *Anab'asis*, *Auct'io*, *Aux'is*, *Progres'sio*, *Progres'sus*, *Aux'es'is*, *Accre'tion*, (F.) *Augment*. The stage of a disease in which the symptoms go on increasing.

AULACOMELE, (*αυλαξ*, gen. *αυλακος*, 'a furrow,' and *μηλη*, 'a probe,') see *Grooved*.

AULISCUS, (*αυλισκος*, dim. of *Aulus*,) *Canula*. See *Fistula*.

AULNÉE, *Aunée*.

AULUS, (*αυλος*, 'a fistula or pipe,') *Canula*, *Fistula*. See *Foramen*, and *Vagina*.

AUMALE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Aumale is a town of Upper Normandy, in the country of Caux. Several springs of ferruginous mineral waters are found there, whose odour is penetrating, and taste rough and astringent. They are tonic, and employed in debility of the viscera, &c.

AUMURE, (*al*, and *murus*, 'a wall,') *Parietaria*.

AUME NOIRE, (*alnus*,) *Rhamnus frangula*.

AUNÉE, *Inula helenium*—*a. Dysentérique*, *Inula dysenterica*—*a. Officinale*, *Inula helenium*.

AURA, (*αυρα*,) *Pno'ë*, *Pna'a*, *Pnous*. A vapour or emanation from any body, surrounding it like an atmosphere. Van Helmont regarded the vital principle as a gas and volatile spirit, which he called *Aur'a vita'lis*.

In *Pathology*, *Aura* means the sensation of a light vapour, which, in some diseases, appears to set out from the trunk or limbs; and to rise towards the head. This feeling has been found to precede attacks of epilepsy and hysteria, and hence it has been called *Aur'a Epilep'tica*, and *A. hyster'ica*.

AURA EPILEPTICA, see *Aura*—*a. Hysterica*, see *Aura*.

AURA SANGUINIS. The odour exhaled by blood newly drawn. See *Gaz Sanguinis*.

AURA SEMINIS, *A. semina'lis*, *Spir'itus genita'lis*:—a volatile principle fancied to exist in the sperm, and regarded by some as the fecundating agent. Such is not the case.

AURA VITALIS, Vital principle.

AUR'AL, *Aur'alis*, (from *auris*, 'ear,') Relating or appertaining to the ear.

AURAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY, *Otiatria*.

AURANCUM, See *Ovum*.

AURANITE, see *Agaric*.

AURANTIA CURASSAVEN'TIA, (from *aurum*, 'gold' (?), *A. Curassav'ica*, *Curasso'a ap'ples* or *or'anges*. Immature oranges, checked, by accident, in their growth. They are a grateful, aromatic bitter, devoid of acidity. Infused in wine or brandy they make a good stomachic. They are also used for *issue peas*. See *Citrus aurantium*.

AURANTII CORTEX, see *Citrus aurantium*—*a. Flores*, see *Citrus aurantium*—*a. Floris Aqua*, see *Citrus aurantium*.

AURANTIUM, (from *aurum*, 'gold,') (?) owing to the color, *Citrus aurantium*.

AURELIANA CANADENSIS, *Panax quinquefolium*.

AUREOLA, *Areola*.

AURI (gen. of *aurum*) **CHLORETUM CUM CHLORETO NATRII**, see Gold—a. Chloretum, Gold, muriate of—a. Chloridum, Gold, muriate of—a. Cyanidum, see Gold—a. Cyanuretum, see Gold—a. Iodidum, see Gold—a. Ioduretum, see Gold—a. Murias, Gold, muriate of—a. Nitro-murias, see Gold—a. Oxidum, see Gold—a. Terechloridum, see Gold—a. Tereyanidum, see Gold—a. Teroxidum, see Gold—a. et Natri chloruretum, see Gold.

AURICHALCUM, (*aurum*, and *χαλκός*, 'copper,') Brass.

AURICLE, *Auric'ula*, (F.) *Auricule*, *Oreille*, (dim. of *auris*.) The pavilion of the ear. See Pavilion.

AURICLES OF THE HEART, *Auric'ulæ*, *A'tria*, *Cavita'tes innomina'tæ*, (F.) *Oreillettes*, are two cavities, one right, the other left, each communicating with the ventricle of its side. These two cavities receive the blood from every part of the body. Into the *right auricle*, the two venæ cavæ and coronary vein open; into the *left*, the four pulmonary veins. Chaussier calls the former the *Sinus of the Venæ Cavæ*, *Sinus dexter cordis*; the latter, the *Sinus of the Pulmonary Veins*, *Sinus sinister cordis*. The foliated or dog's ear portion of each auricle is called *Appendix Auric'ulæ*. See Sinus.

AURICULA, *Auricle*—a. Judæ, *Peziza auricula*—a. Muris, *Hieracium Pilosella*—a. Muris major, *Hieracium murorum*.

AURICULAIRE, *Auricular*, see *Digitus*—a. *Postérieur*, *Retrahens auris*—a. *Supérieur*, *Attollens aurem*.

AURICULAR, *Auricul'aris*, *Oreic'ular*, (F.) *Auriculaire*. That which belongs to the ear, especially to the external ear.

AURICULAR ARTERIES AND VEINS, *Oreicul'aires*—(Ch.), are divided into *anterior* and *posterior*. The *anterior* are of indeterminate number. They arise from the temporal artery and are distributed to the meatus auditorius externus, and to the pavilion of the ear. The *posterior auricular* is given off by the external carotid, from which it separates in the substance of the parotid gland. When it reaches the inferior part of the pavilion of the ear it bifurcates; one of its branches being distributed to the inner surface of the pavilion, the other passing over the mastoid process, and being distributed to the temporal and posterior auris muscles, &c. Before its bifurcation it gives off the *stylo-mastoid artery*. The *Anterior and Posterior Auricular Veins* open into the temporal and external jugular.

AURICULAR FINGER, (F.) *Doigt auriculaire*, is the little finger, so called because, owing to its size, it can be more readily introduced into the meatus auditorius.

AURICULAR NERVES are several. 1. The *auricular branch*, *Zygo'mato-auric'ular*, is one of the ascending branches of the cervical plexus. It ramifies and spreads over the two surfaces of the pavilion. 2. The *auricular or superficial temporal*, *Temporal-cutaneous*—(Ch.), is given off from the inferior maxillary. It ascends between the condyle of the jaw and the meatus auditorius externus, sends numerous filaments to the meatus and pavilion, and divides into two twigs, which accompany the branches of the temporal artery, and are distributed to the integuments of the head. There is also a *posterior auricular* furnished by the facial.

AURICULARIA SAMBUCCI, *Peziza auricula*.
AURICULARIS ANTERIOR, *Anterior auris*—a. Superior, *Attollens aurem*.

AURICULE, *Auricle*, *Pavilion of the ear*.

AURICULOVENTRICULAR, *Atrioventric'ular*, *Atrioventricul'aris*, *Auriculoventricul'aris*, (F.) *Auriculo-ventriculaire*. That which belongs to the auricles and ventricles of the heart. The

communications between the auricles and ventricles are so called. The *Tricuspid and Mitral Valves* are auriculo-ventricular valves.

AURI'GA. A species of bandage for the ribs, described by Galen. See, also, *Liver*.

AURIGO, gen. *Aurig'inis*, (*aurum*, 'gold;' from its color,) *Icterus*—a. *Neophytorum*, *Icterus Infantum*.

AURIPIGMENTUM, (*aurum*, and *pigmentum*, 'paint,') *Orpiment*—a. *Rubrum*, *Realgar*.

AURIS, *Ear*.

AURISCALPIUM, (*auris*, and *scalpere*, 'to scrape,') *Earpick*.

AURISCOPE, *Auriscop'ium*, (*auris*, and *σκοπεω*, 'I view,') An instrument for exploring the ear.

AURIST, *Otia'ter*, *Otia'trus*, *Ear-doctor*, *Ear-surgeon*; (from *auris*.) One who occupies himself chiefly with the diseases of the ear and their treatment.

AURIUM FLUCTUATIO, *Bombus*—a. *Marmorata*, *Cerumen*—a. *Sibilus*, *Bombus*—a. *Sonitus*, *Bombus*—a. *Sordes*, *Cerumen*—a. *Susurrus*, *Bombus*.

AURONE (corr. from *Abrotanum*), *Artemisia abrotanum*—a. *des Champs*, *Artemisia campestris*—a. *des Jardins*, *Artemisia abrotanum*—a. *Mâle*, *Artemisia abrotanum*.

AURUGO, gen. *Auru'ginis*, (from *aurum*, 'gold;' from its color,) *Icterus*.

AURUM, (*αυρὸν*,) *Gold*—a. *Chloratum*, *Gold*, muriate of—a. *Chloratum natronatum*, see *Gold*—a. *Foliatum*, *Gold leaf*—a. *Leprosum*, *Antimonium*—a. in *Libellis*, *Gold leaf*—a. *Limatum*, see *Gold*—a. *Muriaticum*, see *Gold*—a. *Muriaticum natronatum*, see *Gold*.

AURUM MUSIVUM, *Aurum Mosaicum*, *Sulph'uret of Tin*, *Deutosulph'uret* or *Persulphuret of tin*. (*Quicksilver*, *tin*, *sulphur*, *sal ammoniac*, &c., equal parts. The tin being first melted, the quicksilver is poured into it, and then the whole are ground together, and sublimed in a balneum. The aurum musivum lies at the bottom.) It is used in some empirical preparations.

AURUM OXYDATUM, see *Gold*—a. *Oxydulatum muriaticum*, *Gold*, muriate of—a. *Nitro-muriaticum*, see *Gold*—a. *Salitum*, *Gold*, muriate of.

AUSCULTATE, (*auscultare*, *auscultatum*, 'to listen,') To practise auscultation. 'To auscult' is at times used with the same signification.

AUSCULTATION, *Ausculta'tio*, *Echos'copè*, act of listening. Buisson has used it synonymously with *listening*. Laënnec revived *auscultation* to appreciate the different sounds which can be heard in the chest, and in the diagnosis of diseases of the heart, lungs, &c. This may be done by the aid of an instrument called a *stethoscope*, one extremity of which is applied to the ear, the other to the chest of the patient. This mode of examination is called *Mediate Auscultation*, (F.) *Auscultation médiate*,—the application of the ear to the chest being *Immediate Auscultation*.

The act of exploring the chest physically is called *Stethoscop'ia*, and *Thoracoscop'ia*, and, in popular parlance, *Sounding the chest*; of the abdomen, *Abdominoscop'ia*.

AUSCULTATORY, *Auscultato'rius*; *Auscult'ory*, *Auscult'ic* (with some.) Belonging or having relation to auscultation.

AUSCULTATORY PERCUSSION, see *Acouphonia*.

AUSTERE, *Auste'rus*. Substances which produce a high degree of acerb impression on the organs of taste.

AUSTRUCHE, (from *Astruthium*,) *Imperatoria*.

AUTALGIA DOLOROSA, (*auto*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') *Neuralgia*, *facial*, *Pleurodynia*—a. *Pruriginosa*, *Itching*—a. *Vertigo*, *Vertigo*.

AUTARCIA, (*αὐτάρκεια*, from *auto*, and *αρκεω*, 'I am satisfied,') *Moral tranquillity*.

AUTEMESIA, (*auto*, and *speis*, 'vomiting.') Spontaneous or idiopathic vomiting.

AUTEMPRESMUS, (*auto*, and *εμπρησμος*, 'the art of burning.') Combustion, human.

AUTHEMERON, (*αυθημερον*, from *auto*, and *ημερα*, 'day.') A medicine which cures on the day of its exhibition.

AUTHYGIANSIS, (*auto*, and *θυιαζω*, 'I heal or cure.') *Vis medicatrix nature*.

AUTO, (from *avros*, 'self,') as a prefix, self.

AUTOCHIR, (*αυτοχειρ*, from *auto*, and *χειρ*, 'hand,') *Autochirus*, *Suicida*. One who has committed suicide. A self-murderer or suicide.

AUTOCHIRIA, (*αυτοχειρια*,) Suicide.

AUTOCINEISIS, (*αυτος* *voluntarius*, (*αυτοκινησις*, from *auto*, and *κινησις*, 'motion,') Voluntary motion.

AUTOC'RASY, *Autocrati'a*, *Autocrato'ria*, (*auto*, and *σπρος*, 'strength,') Independent force. Action of the vital principle, or of the instinctive powers, towards the preservation of the individual. See *Vis Medicatrix Nature*. Also, the vital principle.

AUTOCRATIA, Autocracy, *Vis Medicatrix Nature*.

AUTOCRATORIA, (*αυτοκρατορεια*,) Autocracy—*a*. Physiatrix, *Vis medicatrix nature*.

AUTOCTONIA, (*auto*, and *κτος*, 'murder,') Suicide.

AUTOGENIA, (*auto*, and *γεννω*, 'to engender,') Generation, spontaneous.

AUTOG'ENOUS, (same etymon.) Relating or appertaining to spontaneous generation. Applied by Mr. Owen to parts or elements that are usually developed from distinct and independent centres; as in the case of the different parts or elements that form a vertebra.

AUTOLITHOTOMUS, (*αυτο*, *λιθος*, 'a stone,' and *τμηω*, 'to cut,') One who operates upon himself for the stone.

AUTOMATIC, *Automat'icus*, *Autom'atus*, (F.) *Automatique*, (from *αυτοματος*, 'spontaneous,') That which acts of itself. Those movements are called *automatic* which are executed without volition:— involuntary motions, *motus automat'ici* seu *autom'ati* seu *involunta'rii*.

AUTOMNAL, Autumnal.

AUTONOMIA, (*αυτονομια*, from *auto*, and *νομος*, 'law,') *Vis medica'trix natu'rae*. The word *Autonomia* is occasionally employed by the French and Germans for the peculiar mechanism of an organized body. Thus, although individuals of the same species may differ in outward conformation, their mechanism or instinctive laws (*Autonomia*) may be the same.

AUTONYCTOBATIA, (*auto*, *νυξ*, gen. *νυκτος*, 'night,' and *βαττω*, 'to go,') Somnambulism.

AUTOPEPSIA, (*auto*, and *περσσω*, 'I concoct,') Self-digestion,—as of the stomach after death.

AUTOPHIA, Autopsia.

AUTOPHONIA, Autophony; also, Suicide, (*auto*, and *φονος*, 'murder,')

AUTOPHONY, *Autopho'nia*, (F.) *Autophonie*, *Retentissement autophonique*, (*auto*, and *φωνη*, 'voice,') An auscultatory sign, which consists in noting the character of the observer's own voice, while he speaks with his head placed close to the patient's chest. The voice, it is alleged, will be modified by the condition of the subjacent organs. The resonance, thus heard, is termed *retentissement autophonique*. This diagnostic method Dr. R. G. Latham proposes to term *heautophon'ics*.

AUTOPHOSPHORUS, Phosphorus.

AUTOPLASTIC, *Autoplas'ticus*, (*auto*, and *πλαστικός*, 'formative,') Relating to autoplasty or plastic surgery.

AUTOPLASTICE, Morioplastice.

AUTOPLASTY, Morioplastice.

AUTOP'SIA, *Aut'opsy*, (*αυτοψια*, from *auto*, and *ψηφω*, 'vision,') *Autoph'ia*, *Autoscop'ia*. Inspec-

tion; examination by one's self; self-inspection. Often improperly used for the following:

AUTOP'SIA CADAVER'ICA, (F.) *Autopsie ou Ouverture cadavérique*. Attentive examination after death,— *Examina'tio post mor'tem*, *Sec'tio Cadav'eria*, *Dissec'tio*, *Nec'roscopy*, *Nec'ropsy*, *Necroscop'ia*, *Necrop'sia*, *Necrop'sis*,—practised for the purpose of investigating the causes and seat of an affection of which a person may have died, &c.

AUTOP'SIA CADAVER'ICA LEGA'LIS, *Sec'tio seu Abduc'tio lega'lis*, is the examination after death for medico-legal purposes.

AUTOPSY, Autopsia.

AUTOPYROS, (*αυτοπρος*, from *auto*, and *προς*, 'wheat,') *Syncomistos*.

AUTOSCOPIA, (*auto*, and *σκοπω*, 'I view,') Autopsia.

AU'TOSITE, (*auto*, and *στρος*, 'nourishment,')

A single monster, capable of deriving nourishment from its own proper organs, in contradistinction to *Omphalosites*.

AUTOTHERAPIA, (*auto*, and *θεραπεω*, 'I cure,') *Vis medicatrix nature*.

AUTUMN, *Autum'nus*, *Auctum'nus*, from (*au-gere*, *auctum*, 'to increase' [?]), (*Opo'ra*, early part of autumn, *Phinopo'ra*, end of autumn.) (F.) *Automne*. One of the seasons of the year, between the 23d of September and the 21st of December. In all climates, the Autumn or Fall is liable to disease; a combination of local and atmospheric causes being then present, favourable to its production.

AUTUM'NAL, *Autumna'lis*, (F.) *Autumnal*. Relating to Autumn; as *Autumnal Fruits*, *Autumnal Fevers*, &c.

AUTUMNAL FE'VER generally assumes a bilious aspect. Those of the intermittent kind are much more obstinate than when they appear in the spring.

AUXESIS, (*αυξισ*,) Augmentation, Increase.

AUXILIARY, *Auxilia'ris*, (from *auxilium*, 'aid,') (F.) *Auxiliaire*. That which assists, or from which assistance is obtained.

AUXILIARY MED'ICINE is one which assists the principal medicine or basis. It is synonymous with Adjuvant.

AUXILIARY MUSCLES are those which concur in the same movement. Some anatomists have applied the term to several ligaments, as well as to the fleshy fibres, which hang from the *micro-spinalis* muscle.

AUXILIUM, ('aid,') Juvaus, Medicament.

AUXIS, (*αυξισ*,) Augmentation, Increase.

A'VA, *Ar'va*, *Ka'va*. An intoxicating narcotic drink, made by chewing the *Pi'per methys'ticum*. It is much used by the Polynesians.

AVAILLES, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. A small village in France, 13 leagues S. S. E. of Poitiers, at which there is a cold saline chalybeate. It contains chlorides of sodium and calcium, sulphate and subcarbonate of soda, iron, &c.

AVANT (F.), in composition, Ante.

AVANT-BOUCHE (F.), ('fore-mouth,') *Os anti'cum*. This name has been applied, by some, to the mouth, properly so called—in contradistinction to the *Arrière bouche* or *Pharynx*. With others, it means the part of the mouth between the lips and teeth.

AVANT-BRAS, Fore-arm.

AVANT-CŒUR, ('fore-heart,') *Scrobiculus cordis*.

AVANT-GOUT (F.), *Prægusta'tio*. A fore-taste; prægustation.

AVANT-MAIN (F.), ('fore-hand,') *Adrer'ea manus*. The inside of the hand, when extended.

AVANT-PIED (F.), ('fore-foot,') The most advanced part of the foot.

AVANT-POIGNET (F.), ('fore-wrist,') The anterior part of the wrist.

A VELINE, *Corylus avellana*, (nut.)

AVELLANA, *Corylus avellana*—a. Cathartica, *Jatropha curcas*.

AVE'NA, *Bro'mos*, Oats, (Prov., North of England) *Hav'er*, Aits. The seeds of *Ave'na sat'iva*. Ord. Gramineæ. Sex. Syst. Triandria Digynia (F.) *Acaine*. Oats are used as food for man in some parts, particularly in the North of England and Scotland. When deprived of the husks, they form *Groats*. Reduced to meal—*Ave'na Fari'na*, *Oat-meal*, (Ph. U. S.)—they are applied as cataplasms to promote suppuration. The dry meal is sprinkled over erysipelatous parts.

Oat-meal gru'el, *Wa'ter gru'el*, is prepared as follows:—Take of oatmeal, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij; soft water, Oiss. Rub the meal in a basin, with the back of a spoon, in a moderate quantity of the water, pouring off the fluid after the grosser particles have subsided, but whilst the milkiness continues; and repeat the operation until no more milkiness is communicated to the water. Put the washings in a pan, after having stirred them well, in order to suspend any fecula which may have subsided; and boil until a soft, thick mucilage is formed. See Grit gruel.

It is a good demulcent, and is used also as a vehicle for clysters.

A thick oatmeal gruel, or hulled oats boiled,—a dish made at sea—is called *Burgoo'*, *Burgout*, *Bargou*, and *Loblo'ly*.

AVENA EXCORTICATA, Groats.

AVENÆ FARINA, see Avena.

AVENHEIM, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Avenheim is three leagues from Strasburg: near it is an aperient mineral water.

AVENNES or AVENE, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Avennes is a village in the department of Héruault, in France: near it is a saline spring, the temperature of which rises to 84° Fahrenheit.

AVENS, COMMON, *Geum urbanum*—a. Purple, *Geum rivale*—a. Water, *Geum rivale*—a. White, *Geum Virginianum*—a. Yellow, *Geum urbanum*.

AVERICH, Sulphur.

AVERRHO'A BILIM'BI, (after *Averrhoes*), *Bilim'bi*, *Bilimbing trees*. Ord. Oxalidæ. An Indian tree, which has a fruit that is too acid to be eaten alone. It is used as a condiment, and in the form of syrup as a refrigerant.

AVERRHO'A CARAM'BOLA, *Ma'lum Coñ'se*, *Prunum stella'tum*, *Tam'ara*, *Con'ga*, *Caram'bola*. An Indian tree, whose fruits are agreeably acid. The bark, bruised, is employed as a cataplasm, and its fruit is used as a refrigerant in bilious fever and dysentery.

AVER'SION, *Aver'sio*, *Apot'ropē*, (avertere, aversum, (a, and vertere,) 'to turn from.') Extreme repugnance for anything whatever.

AVERSION (F.) also means, in therapeutics, the action of medicines which turn the afflux of fluids from one organ, and direct them to others; being synonymous with counter-irritation, or rather, with *revulsion* or *derivation*.

AVERTIN (F.), (same etymon, or from *vertigo*, 'giddiness.') A disease of the mind, which, according to Lavoisier, renders the patient obstinate and furious.

AVEUGLE, (ab, and oculus,) Cæcus.

AVEUGLEMENT, Cæcitas—a. de Jour, Nyctalopia—a. de Nuit, Hemeralopia.

AVICEN'NIA TOMENTO'SA, A. *Africa'na seu resinif'era seu nit'ida*, *Bon'tia ger'minans*: (after Avicenna.) Ord. Verbenacæ. The plant which affords the *Malac'ca Bean* or *Anacardium Orienta'le* of the Pharmacopœias, *Semecarpus Anacardium*. The oil drawn from the bark of the fruit is corrosive and an active vesicatory, but it is not used.

AVICULA CYPRIA, Pastil—a. Margaritifera, see Pearl.

AVOIN, Avena.

AVON, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Avon Springs are in the State of New York, on the eastern branch of the Genesee river, 18 miles from Rochester. There are three sulphureo-saline and one iodine spring. They are applicable to the same set of cases as the Sharon Springs.

AVORTMENT, Abortion—a. *Provoqué*, see Parturition.

AVORTER, to Abort.

AVORTIN, Abortion.

AVORTON, Abortion.

AVULSION, (a, and vellere, vulsum, 'to pluck,') Arrachement.

AVULSION, Evulsion.

AX, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Ax is a small town in the department of Arriège, France; where there are several sulphurous springs, the temperature of which varies from 77° to 162° of Fahrenheit. The season is from the first of May to October.

AXE, Axis—a. de l'Œil, Axis of the eye.

AX'EA COMMISSU'RA, *Trochoi'des*. A pivot-joint. See Trochoid.

AXEN Körper, Corpuseula tactûs.

AXES, Intermittent, Paroxysm.

AXILE BODIES, Corpuseula tactûs.

AXIL'LA, (dim. of ala,) A'la, *Ascel'la*, *Assel'la*, *Ascil'la*, *Acel'la*, *Cor'dis emuncto'rium*, *Ma'te*, *Hypo'mia*, *Fo'vea axilla'ris*, *Mas'chalé*, *Mas'chatis*, (So. and Prov.) *Oxter*, *Oxter*, (F.) *Aisselle*. The cavity beneath the junction of the arm with the shoulder; the *armpit*, *Vallis axilla'rum*; (F.) *Creux de l'Aisselle*. It is bounded, anteriorly, by a portion of the pectoralis major; posteriorly, by the latissimus dorsi. It is covered with hair, *pili subaxilla'res*, contains much areolar membrane, lymphatic ganglions, important vessels and nerves, and numerous sebaceous follicles, furnishing an odorous secretion. In consequence of such secretion, the ancients called it *emuncto'rium cordis*.

AX'ILLARY, *Axilla'ris*, *Subala'ris*, *Maschali'us*, (F.) *Axillaire*. Belonging to the armpit.

AXILLARY ARTERY, *Arte'ria axilla'ris*; a continuation of the subclavian, extending from the passage of the latter between the scaleni muscles as far as the insertion of the pectoralis major, when it takes the name of *Bra'chial*.

AXILLARY GLANDS are lymphatic glands seated in the armpit; into which the lymphatic glands of the upper extremity open.

AXILLARY NERVE, *Cir'cumflex N.*, *Artic'ular nerve*, *Scap'ulo-hu'meral* (Ch.), *Nerv' Circumflex*; arises from the posterior part of the brachial plexus, particularly from the last two cervical pairs and the first dorsal. It is chiefly distributed to the posterior margin of the deltoid.

AXILLARY VEIN, *Ve'na Axilla'ris*, *Ve'na Subala'ris*. This vein corresponds with the artery; anterior to which it is situated. It is a continuation of the *brachial veins*; and, at its termination assumes the name *Subela'vian*.

AXINE, (αξιν), Ascia.

AXIRNACH. An Arabic word, used by Al-bucasis to designate a fatty tumour of the upper eyelid observed particularly in children.

AX'IS, *Æ'on* ('an axle'), (F.) *Axe*. A right line which passes through the centre of a body.

AXIS, CEREBRO-SPINAL, see Encephalon—a. of the Cochlea, Modiolus—a. Cranio-Spinal, see Encephalon—a. Cœliac, Cœliac artery—a. Cylinder of Nerve, see Nerve fibre.

AXIS OF THE EYE, (F.) *Axe de l'œil*, called also, *Vis'ual Axis* and *Op'tic Axis*, is a right line, which falls perpendicularly on the eye, and passes through the centre of the pupil.

AXIS, HÆMAL, Aorta—a. Neural, see Encephalon.

AXIS, is also the second vertebra of the neck,

Ax'on, Epistroph'eus, Epis'trophus, Maschalister: Ver'tebra Denta'ta, (F.) Essieu. So called, because it forms a kind of axis on which the head moves. Chaussier calls it *Axoïde*, (from *αξων*, 'axis,' and *ειδος*, 'shape,') It is distinguished by its odontoid process, *Processus odontoid'es seu denta'tus, Dens, Dens Epistroph'ei*, which projects from the anterior and superior part of the body.

AXLETEETH, Molar teeth.

AXOÏDE, Axis.

AXOÏDO, in composition, *Axis*, (vertebra.)

AXOÏDO'ATLOÏDEUS. What refers to both the axis and atlas, as *Axoido-atloïdean* articulation.

The lesions of the Axoido-atloïdean, are, 1. Fracture of the *Processus Denta'tus*. 2. Rupture of the odontoid ligament, and consequently passage and pressure of the process behind the transverse ligament: and, 3. The simultaneous rupture of the odontoid and transverse ligaments. These different accidents are fatal.

AXOÏDO-ATLOÏDIEN, Obliquus inferior capitis—a. Occipitale, Rectus capitis posticus major.

AXON, (*αξων*,) Axis.

AXONGE, (*αξια*, 'axle,' and *ungere*, 'to grease,') Adeps præparatus.

AXUNGE, Adeps præparatus.

AXUNGIA, (*αξια*, 'axle,' and *ungere*, 'to grease,') Adeps præparatus, Pinguedo—a. Articularis, Synovia—a. Gadi, Oleum Jecoris Aselli—a. de Mumiâ, Marrow—a. Piscina Marina, Oleum Jecoris Aselli—a. Porcina, Adeps præparatus.

AYPNIA, (*α*, and *υπνος*, 'sleep,') Insomnia.

AZADRACHTA INDICA, see *Melia Azedarach*.

AZALEA PROCUMBENS, (from *αζαλος*, 'arid,' from the soil it prefers.) *Loiseleuria procumbens*.

AZARNET, Orpiment.

AZARUM, Azarum—a. Cabaret, Asarum.

AZEDARACH, *Melia Azedarach*.

AZEDARACHA AMENA, *Melia Azedarach*.

AZOÏC, *Azoïcus*, (same etymon as Azote.) Devoid of life. The "*Azoïc period*" of the geologist is that before any living being appeared.

AZODYNAMIA, (*α*, *ζωη*, 'life,' and *δυναμις*, 'strength,') Privation or diminution of the vital powers.

AZO'RES, CLIMATE OF. The Azores or Western Islands are said to afford one of the best examples of a mild, humid, equable climate, to be met with in the northern hemisphere. It is slightly colder and moister than that of Madeira, but even more equable. Sir James Clark thinks, that a change from the Azores to Madeira, and thence to Teneriffe—one of the Canaries—would prove more beneficial to the phthisical valetudinarian than a residence during the whole winter in any one of those islands.

AZOTAS, Nitrate—a. Hydrargyricus liquidus, see Hydrargyri nitras—a. Hydrargyroso-ammoniacus, see Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—a. Hydrargyrosus, Hydrargyri nitras—a. Potassicus, Potasse nitras.

AZOTATE, Nitrate—a. d'Argent, Argenti nitras—a. de Mercure, Hydrargyri nitras—a. de Mercure et d'ammoniaque, see Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—a. de Plomb, Plumbi nitras—a. de Potasse, Potasse nitras.

AZOTE, *Azo'tum*, (*α*, and *ζωη*, 'life,') *Nitro-*

gen, Al'kaligene, Gas azo'ticum, Nitrogen'ium, Septon, (F.) *Azote, Nitrogène, Mofette, Air gâté, Air vicié*, is a gas which is unfit for respiration. It is not positively deleterious, but proves fatal owing to the want of oxygen. It is one of the constituents of atmospheric air, and a distinguishing principle of animals. Vegetables have it not generally diffused, whilst it is met with in most animal substances. It has been variously called, *phlogistic air, vitiated air*, &c.; has been looked upon as sedative, and recommended to be respired, when properly diluted, in diseases of the chest.

AZOTE, PROTOXIDE OF, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of.

AZOTÉ, Nitrogenized.

AZOTED, Nitrogenized.

AZOTENÈSES, (*azote*, and *νεος*, 'disease,')

Diseases fancied by Baumes to be occasioned by the predominance of azote in the body.

AZOTIC ACID, Nitric acid.

AZOTIZED, Nitrogenized.

AZOTUM, Azote.

AZOTURIA, (*azote*, and *ουρον*, 'urine,') See Urine.

AZTEC CHILDREN, see *Nanus*.

AZUR, Coral, Smalt.

AZU'RUM. A compound of two parts of mercury, one-third of sulphur, and one-fourth of sal ammoniac.—Albertus Magnus.

AZYGES, (*αζυγος*, from *α*, and *ζυγος*, 'a yoke,') *Azygos*, *Azygous*, *si'nè pa'ri*, 'not paired,') The sphenoid bone, because it has no fellow. Also, a process, *Processus Azygos*, *Rostrum sphenoida'le*, projecting from under the middle and forepart of that bone.

AZYGOS UVULÆ, Azygous muscle.

AZYGOUS, see *Azyges*—a. Articular artery, see Articular arteries of the knee—a. Ganglion, see Trisplanchnic Nerve.

Azygous Muscle, Azygus Uvulae, is the small muscle which occupies the substance of the uvula.—Morgagni. The name is, however, inappropriate, as there are two distinct fasciculi, placed along-side each other, forming the *Pal'ato-staphyly'ni*, *Staphyly'ni* or *Epistaphyly'ni* muscles, *Staphyly'ni me'dii* of Winslow.

AZYGOUS PROCESS OF THE SPHENOID, see *Azyges*.

AZYGOUS VEIN, Ve'na Azygos, Veine Prêlombo-thoracique—(Ch.), *Ve'na si'nè pa'ri, Ve'na pa'ri ca'rens*, (F.) *Veine sans Paire*. This vein was so called by Galen. It forms a communication between the *V. cava inferior* and *V. cava superior*, permitting the blood to pass freely between the two. It rises from the vena cava inferior, or from one of the lumbar or renal veins, passes through the diaphragm, ascends along the spine to the right of the aorta and thoracic duct, and opens into the *V. cava superior*, where it penetrates the pericardium. On the left side, the *SEMI-Azygos*, *Left bron'chial* or *left superior intercostal vein, Vena demi-azygos, V. hemi-azyga, Veine petite prêlombo-thoracique*—(Ch.), presents, in miniature, nearly the same arrangement.

AZYMIA HUMORUM, (*α*, and *ζυμη*, 'leaven,') Crudity of the humours.

AZYMUS, (*αζυμος*,) Azymous bread is unfermented, unleavened bread.

AZZLE-TEETH, Molar teeth.

B.

BABEURRE, (*battre*, 'to beat,' and *beurre*, 'butter,') Buttermilk.

BABILLEMENT, (from *ba*, *ba*, the earliest infantile attempts at talking, —babbling.) Loquacity.

BABUICARIUS, Incubus.

BABY, (from *βαβάζω*, 'to speak inarticulately,') Infans.

BACCÆ (pl. of *bacca*, 'a berry') **BERMUDENSES**, *Sapindus saponaria*—b. seu *Grana Actes*, see *Sambucus ebulus*—b. *Jujubæ*, *Jujube*—b. *Myrtillorum*, see *Vaccinium myrtillus*—b. *Norlandiæ*, *Rubus arcticus*—b. *Piperis glabri*, see *Piper Cubeba*—b. *Piscatorie*, see *Menispermum cocculus*—b. *Zizyphi*, see *Jujube*.

BAC'CAR, *Bac'caris*, *Bac'charis*, *Baccap*, *Baccap*, *Baccap*. An herb used by the ancients in their garlands, to destroy enchantment. By some considered to be *Nardum rusticum*; by others, *Valeriana Celtica*; by others, *Digitalis purpurea*; by others, *Asarum*; by others, a species of *Conyza*; by others, *Inula dysenterica*; and, by others again, *Gnaphalium sanguineum*. An oil was expressed from the root *Baccap* *popov*. *Baccharis* is the name given by Galen not only to the root, but to a *Lydian ointment*, which was sometimes employed in diseases of the womb.

BACCHARIS, (*Baccap*,) *Baccar*.

BAC'CHARIS HALIMIFOLIA, *Groundsel tree*; *Order*, *Compositæ*; indigenous; is used as a demulcent to allay cough, in the form of decoction.

BACCH'IA, (from *Bacchus*, 'the god of wine,') A name applied to the red or pimpled face of the drunkard. See *Gutta rosea*.

BACCHICA, (sacred to *Bacchus*, 'Bacchus,') *Hedera helix*.

BACCIV'OROUS, *Bacciv'orus*, (F.) *Baccivore*, (*bacco*, 'a berry,' and *voro*, 'I devour,') Living on berries.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS, see *Strychnos nuxvomica*.

BACHER'S TONIC PILLS, *Pilulæ ex Helleboro et Myrrha*.

BACILE, (*Bacillum*,) *Crithmum maritimum*.

BACILLAR LAYER OF THE RETINA, *Tunica Jacobi*.

BACIL'LUM, *Bacil'lus*, *Bac'ulus*, *Bac'culus*: 'a stick or staff.' This name has been applied to a kind of troch, composed of expectorants, and having the shape of a stick. Also, a suppository. *Bacillum* was used by the ancient chemists for several instruments of iron. See *Tunica Jacobi*.

BACK, (Sax. *baç*,) *Dorsum*.

BACK-ACHE ROOT, *Liatris*.

BACKBONE, *Vertebral column*.

BACKSIDE, *Nates*.

BACKSPRENT, *Vertebral column*.

BACKSTROKE OF THE HEART, *Impulse*, *diastolic*.

BACOVE, *Musa sapientum*.

BACTYRILOBIUM, (dim. of *Bactrop*, 'a cane,' and *λοβιον*, 'a pod,') *Cassia fistula*.

BACULUS, *Bacillum*.

BAD, *Sick*.

BA'DEN, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. *Baden* is a town six miles from Vienna. Here are 12 springs, containing carbonates of lime and magnesia; sulphates of lime, and magnesia, and soda; and chlorides of sodium and aluminum. The water is used in diseases of the skin, rheumatism, &c. The season is from the 1st of July to September.

There are two other towns of the same name; one in Suabia, and the other in Switzerland, about 12 miles from Zürich, where are mineral springs.

Season from the 15th of May to the 15th of September. The waters of the last two are thermal sulphureous.

BA'DEN-BA'DEN, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Celebrated thermal springs, situate about a league from the high road to Basle and Frankfurt. Their temperature varies from 130° to 154° Fahrenheit. Their situation is beautiful, and they are much frequented. Season from the 1st of June to the 15th of September.

BADENWEILER, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. B. is in Baden, about a league to the westward of Müllheim. The waters are thermal (87° of Fah.), and contain carbonate of lime, sulphuret and chloride of calcium, and chloride of magnesium.

BADER, *Bather*.

BADIA'GA. A kind of sponge, sold in Russia, the powder of which is said to take away the livid marks from blows and bruises in a few hours. Its nature is not understood.

BADIANE, *Illicium anisatum*.

BADISIS, (*Bachis*,) *Walking*.

BADLY, *Sick*.

BADUKKA, *Capparis badukka*.

BÆOBOTRYS PICTA, (*Bæos*, 'small, and *Botrys*, 'a grape,') *Saoria*.

BADULAM. The *Ardisia hu'milis* of Ceylon: a small tree whose fruit, made into syrup, is used as a cooling drink.

BAEL, *Covolam*.

BAG, see *Mamma*—b. *Dusting*, see *Dusting-bag*.

BAG OF WATERS, see *Liquor Amnii*.

BAGEDIA, *Pound*.

BAGGIE, *Abdomen*.

BAGNÈRES-ADOUR, OR **BAGNÈRES DE BIGORRE**, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. *Bagnères de Bigorre* is a small town in the department of *Hautes Pyrénées*, having a great number of mineral springs; some, cold chalybeates; others, thermal salines; but the greatest part sulphureous and warm.

BAGNÈRES DE LUCHON, OR **LUCHON**, is a small town in the department of *Haute Garonne*, on the frontiers of Spain. It has been for a long time famous for its numerous sulphureous springs, the temperature of which is from 69° to 148° of Fahrenheit. They are visited from May to October.

BAGNIGGE (pron. Bag'nidge) **WELLS**. A saline mineral spring of London, resembling the Epsom.

BAGNIO, *Baignoire*.

BAGNOLES, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. *Bagnoles* is a village in the department of *Orne*. The water resembles that of *Bagnères de Luchon*. Season from the 1st of August to the 1st of September.

BAGNOLS, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. *Bagnols* is a village, two leagues from Mende, in the department of *Lozère*. The waters are hydrosulphurous and thermal: 109° Fahrenheit. The season is from the 1st of July to September.

BAGUENAUDIER, *Colutea arborescens*.

BAHA'MA ISLANDS, CLIMATE OF. The climate of the Bahamas is not considered to be well adapted for consumptive patients, on account of the rapid alternations of temperature, and the prevalence of winds, often of a dry, cold character. Still, the phthysical valetudinarian from most portions of the United States might derive advantage from a residence there during the winter months. The accommodations are not, however, good, or numerous.

BAHEL, *Colum'nea longifo'lia*. A labiated plant of Malabar, whose leaves, bruised, are applied as cataplasms to suppurating tumours.

BAHEL SCHULLI, *Genista spinosa Indica*.

BAIGNEUR, (from *balneum*,) Bath.

BAIGNOIRE (F.), *Baptiste'rium*, a Bathing tub, *Baignio*, *So'lium*, *Pisci'na*. The vessel or place in which bathing is performed. *Baignoire oculaire*, an eye-bath,—a small vessel for bathing the eyes. See *Scaphium oculare*.

BAILEY'S SPRING, see Alabama, Mineral Waters of.

BAILLEMENT, Yawning.

BAILLON, *Speculum oris*.

BAIN, (from *balneum*,) Bath—*b. Chaud*,

Bath, hot—*b. Électrique*, Bath, electric, see Electricity—*b. Entier*, Bath, general—*b. de Fontenil*, Bath, hip—*b. Frais*, Bath, tepid—*b. Froid*, Bath, cold—*b. très Froid*, Bath, cold—*b. Hygiénique*, see Bath—*b. Marie*, Bath, water—*b. Médicinal*, Bath, medicated—*b. de Mer*, Bath, sea—*b. de Pied*, Bath, foot, *Pediluvium*—*b. de Sable*, Bath, *b. sand*—*de Siège*, Bath, hip—*b. Simple*, see Bath—*b. Tempéré*, Bath, tepid, *B. Temperate*—*b. de Tête*, Bath, head—*b. Tiède*, Bath, tepid—*b. de Vapeur*, Bath, vapour.

BAINE, Bath.

BAINS, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. These are situated at Plombières, department of the Vosges. They are said to be saline and thermal by some; others deny them any medical properties. Season from the 15th of June to the 15th of September.

BAINS PRÈS ARLES, see Arles.

BAIRN, Infans.

BAIRNWORTS, Bellis.

BALAMPULLI, *Tamarindus*.

BALANCE, AEROSTATIC, Areometer.

BALANCEMENT, *Compensation*, ([F.] *balance*, 'a balance,' itself from *bis*, 'twice,' and *lanx*, 'a dish,') A law of teratogeny, as maintained by Geoffroy St. Hilaire, by which exuberance of nutrition in one organ is supposed to involve, to a greater or less extent, the total or partial atrophy of some other, and conversely.

BALANDA, *Fagus Sylvatica*.

BALANEUM, (*βαλανιον*,) Bath.

BALANISMUS, (*βαλανος*, 'a suppository,') The application of a suppository.

BALANITE CONTAGIEUSE, see Gonorrhœa.

BALANITIS, (*balano* and *itis*,) Gonorrhœa spuria.

BALANO, in composition, *Balanus*.

BALANOBLENNORRHŒA, (*balano* and *blennorrhœa*,) Gonorrhœa spuria.

BALANOCASTANUM, (*βαλανος*, 'an acorn,' and *καστανον*, 'a chestnut,') *Bunium Bulbocastanum*.

BALANOPOSTHITIS, (*balano*, *ποσθη*, 'prepuce,' and *itis*,) Gonorrhœa spuria.

BALANORRHAGIA, (*balano* and *ῥαγνυ*, 'to burst forth,') see Gonorrhœa.

BALANORRHŒA, (*balano*, and *ῥευ*, 'to flow,') Gonorrhœa spuria.

BALANOS PHENICOS, (*βαλανος φοινικος*,) Date.

BALANUS, (*βαλανος*, 'glands,' 'an acorn,') The glands penis. Hence, *Balanoblenorrhœa*, *Blennorrhœa* of the glands; and *Balanitis*, Inflammation of the glands. Suppositories and pessaries were called *Balanî*, (*βαλανοι*,)

BALANUS, Glands, Suppository—*b. Myresica*, *Guilandina moringa*.

BALARUC', MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Balaruc is a town in the department of Hérault, France. The waters are saline and thermal. They contain carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, chlorides of sodium, calcium, and magnesium, sulphate of lime, and a little iron. They are considered tonic, and are

largely used. Their temperature is about 118° Fahrenheit.

BALARUC' WA'TER, FACTIT'IOUS, (F.) *Eau de Balaruc*; *Aqua Belliluc'na* is made of simple acidulous water (containing twice its bulk of carbonic acid) f $\frac{3}{4}$ xxss; chloride of sodium, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss; chloride of calcium, gr. xvij; chloride of magnesium, gr. lvi; carbonate of magnesia, gr. j.

BALATRO, *Bambalio*.

BALAUSTINE FLOWERS, see *Punica granatum*.

BAL'BIS, (*βαλβις*, 'a foundation,') Any oblong cavity. Hippocrates, in his treatise on the joints, gives the name *Balbido'es* to the olecranon cavity of the humerus.

BALBUS, (F.) *Bêgue*. One habitually affected with stammering. A stammerer.

BALBUTIEMENT, *Bulbuties*.

BALBU'TIES, *Paellism'us*, *Paell'otes*, *Blas'itas*, *Baryglos'sia*, *Dysla'lia*, *Mogila'lia*, *Ischopho'sia*, *Battaris'mus*, *Bamba'lia*, *Havita'tio*, *Loque'ta blas'sa*, *Tituba'tio Lin'gue*, (F.) *Balbutiement*, *Bégaiement*, *Bégayement*. Stuttering, Stammering, Hammering, (Prov.) *Tutt'ering*, *St. Vi'tus's Dance of the Voice*, (Sc.) *Hab'bering*, *Habbling*. Also, vicious and incomplete pronunciation, in which almost all the consonants are replaced by the letters B and L, *Translism'us*.

BALCHUS, *Bdellium*.

BALD, *Athrix*.

BALDMONEY, *Æthusa meum*.

BALDNESS, *Alopecia*, *Calvities*—*b. Limited*, *Porrigo decalvans*—*b. Partial*, *Porrigo decalvans*.

BALENAS, (*balena*, 'a whale,') *Leviathan penis*.

BALIMBAGO, *Hibiscus populeus*.

BALL, ([F.] *balle*, *Da. bol.*) *Pila*—*b. of the Eye*, *Pupil*.

BALLISMUS, (*βαλλισμος*,) *Chorea*.

BALLISTA, *Astragalus*.

BALLOCK-GRASS, *Orchis mascula*.

BALLOCKS, *Testes*.

BALLON, (augmentative of (F.) *balle*, 'a ball,') *Receiver*.

BALLONNEMENT, *Tympanites*.

BALLO'TA FŒTIDA, (*βαλλωτη*,) *B. vulgo'ris* seu *ni'gra*, *Marrubium ni'grum*, *Black Hore'hound*, *Stink'ing H.*, (F.) *Marrube noir*. *Ord. Labiatae*. *Sex. Syst.* *Didynamia Gymnospermia*. This plant is esteemed to be antispasmodic, resolvent, and detersive. (?)

BALLOTA LANA'TA, *Leonurus lana'tus*, (F.) *Ballote cotonneuse*. A plant which grows in Siberia. The whole plant, with the exception of the root, has been recommended in dropsy, and in rheumatism and gout, as a diuretic. It is usually given in decoction ($\frac{3}{4}$ ss to $\frac{3}{4}$ j to f $\frac{3}{4}$ vij of water.)

BALLOTE COTONNEUSE, *Ballota lanata*.

BALLOTTEMENT (F.), *Mouvement de Ballottement*, *Agitation*, *Succus'sion*, *Repercus'sion*, is the motion impressed on the fœtus in utero, by alternately pressing the uterus by means of the index finger of one hand introduced into the vagina; the other hand being applied on the abdomen. It is one of the least equivocal signs of pregnancy.

BALLS, DEER, *Elaphomyces granularis*.

BALLS'TON SPA. This village is situate in Saratoga County, New York. The spring *Sans Souci* belongs to the class of Acidulous Chalybeates. It contains iodide of sodium. There is also a sulphur spring.

BALM, (F.) *baume*, contracted from *balsam*,) *Melissa*—*b. Apple*, *Momordica balsamina*—*b. Bastard*, *Melitis Melissophyllum*—*b. of Gilead*, *Poplar*, *Populus canadensis*—*b. of Gilead*, *Solomon's*, see *Tinctura cardamomi*—*b. of Gilead tree*, *Dracocephalum Canariense*—*b. Indian*, *Trillium latifolium*—*b. Mountain*, *Monarda coccinea*—*b.*

Red, *Monarda coccinea*—b. Scarlet rose, *Monarda coccinea*—b. Stinking, *Hedeoma*.

BALMONY, *Chelone glabra*.

BALNEA CENOSA, (from *balneum*,) see *Boue des caux*.

BALNEARIUM, (from *balneum*,) Hypocaustum.

BALNEARIUS, Bath.

BALNEATOR, Bath.

BALNEOGRAPHY, *Balneographia*, (*balneum*, and *γραφω*, 'a description.') A description of baths.

BALNEOLOG'Y, *Balneolog'ia*, (*balneum*, and *λογος*, 'a description.') A treatise on baths.

BALNEOTHERAP'IA, (*balneum*, and *θεραπεία*, 'treatment.') Treatment of disease by baths.

BALNEUM, Bath—b. Acidum, Bath, acid—b. Alkalinum, Bath, alkaline—b. Animale, Bath, animal—b. Antipsoricum, Bath, antipsoric—b. Anti-syphiliticum, Bath, anti-syphilitic—b. Arenæ, Bath, sand—b. Gelatinosum, Bath, gelatinous—b. Maris, Bath, water—b. Marinum, Bath, sea—b. Maris, Bath, water—b. Medicatum, Bath, medicated—b. Sulphuris, Bath, sulphur—b. Tepidum, see Bath, hot—b. Vaporis, see Bath, hot, and Vaporarium.

BAL'SAM, (*βάλσαμον*.) *Bal'samum*, *Bal'samus*, *Bol'son*, *Bel'son*, (F.) *Baume*. This name is given to natural vegetable substances,—concrete or liquid, but very odorous, bitter, and piquant; composed of resin, benzoic acid, and sometimes of an essential oil,—which allow benzoic acid to be disengaged by the action of heat; readily dissolved in volatile oil, alcohol, and ether; and, when treated with alkalies, afford a soluble benzoate, and throw down resin. We know of five balsams—those of Peru, and Tolu, Benzoin, solid Styra or Storax, and liquid Styra. (See those different words.) There are, however, many pharmaceutical preparations and resinous substances, possessed of a balsamic smell, to which the name *balsam* has been given; but they differ essentially in composition and properties: hence the distinction of balsams into *natural* and *artificial*. The *natural balsams* include the five before mentioned: the *artificial* the remainder.

BAL'SAM ACOUS'TIC, *Bal'samum Acousticum*, (F.) *Baume acoustique*. A mixture of fixed and essential oils, sulphur, and tinctures of fetid gums. Used in cases of atonic deafness, dropped into the ear. The *acoustic balsam* of Dr. Hugh Smith is made by mixing three drachms of *oxgall*, with one drachm of *balsam of Peru*.

BAL'SAM AMERICAN, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*—b. Anodyne, Bates's, *Linimentum saponis et opii*.

BAL'SAM, APOPLEC'TIC, *Bal'samum Apoplecticum*, *Bal'samus Apoplecticus*, (F.) *Baume Apoplectique*. A medicine composed of several *balsams* properly so called, resins, and volatile oils. It is of a stiff consistence, is worn in ivory boxes about the person, and is smelled at in headaches, &c.

BAL'SAM APPLE, *Momordica balsamina*.

BAL'SAM OF ARCEUS, *Unguentum Elemi compositum*.

BAL'SAM, CALABA, see *Fagara octandra*—b. Canada, see *Pinus balsamea*—b. Canary, *Dracocephalum Canariense*—b. Capivi, *Copaiba*.

BAL'SAM OF CARPA'THIA, *B. Carpathian*, *Bal'samum Carpathicum*, (F.) *Baume de Carpathie*. The resin of the *Pinus Cembra*, a tree, which grows in Switzerland, Libya, and the Krapac mountains of Hungary.

BAL'SAM, CHALYB'EATE, *Bal'samum Chalybeatum*, (F.) *Baume d'acier ou d'aiguilles*. A mixture of nitrate of iron, alcohol, and oil, prepared by dissolving needles in nitric acid. It was formerly employed in friction in pains of the joints.

BAL'SAM, COMMANDER'S, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—b. of Condom, *Balsam of Leictoure*.

BAL'SAM, COR'DIAL, OF SENNER'TUS, *Bal'samum Cordiale Senner'ti*, (F.) *Baume cordiale de Senner't*. A stimulant medicine, composed of the essential oils of citron, cloves, and cinnamon, of musk, and ambergris. Dose, 6 to 15 drops.

BAL'SAM FOR CUTS, *Tinctura benzoini composita*.

BAL'SAM OF FIERABRAS. A celebrated Spanish vulnerary balsam, mentioned by Cervantes; the composition of which was oil, rosemary, salt, and wine. (?)

BAL'SAM, SPIR'ITUOUS, OF FIORAVENTI, *Bal'samum Fioraven'ti spirituosum*, (F.) *Baume de Fioraven'ti spiritueux*. Different products of the distillation of resinous and balsamic articles, and of a number of aromatic substances, previously macerated in alcohol, have been thus called. The *Spirituous Balsam of Fioraven'ti*, the only one now used in friction, in chronic rheumatism, is the first product of the distillation from a sand-bath. It is entirely alcoholic. The *Oily Balsam of Fioraven'ti* is obtained by removing the residue, and distilling it in an iron vessel, at a white heat. It has the appearance of a citrine-coloured oil. The *Black Balsam of Fioraven'ti* is the black oil, obtained when the temperature is sufficient to carbonize the substances in the cucurbit.

BAL'SAM OF FIR, see *Pinus balsamea*.

BAL'SAM OF FOURCROY or of LABORDE, (F.) *Baume de Fourcroy ou de Laborde*. A kind of liniment composed of aromatic plants, balsams, resins, aloes, turpentine, theriac, and olive oil. Used in chaps of the skin and nipples.

BAL'SAM, FRIAR'S, *Tinctura benzoini composita*.

BAL'SAM OF GENEVIÈVE, (F.) *Baume de Geneviève*. An ointment composed of wax, turpentine, oil, red saunders, and camphor. Used in contused wounds, gangrene, &c.

BAL'SAM OF HONEY (HILL'S). A tincture made of *tolu* and *honey*, ss lbj, *spirit*, a gallon. A pectoral, used in coughs. The committee of the New York College of Pharmacy recommend the following formula—*Gum. Benzoin. 3v, Bals. Tolut. 3j, Mellis 3vij, Alcohol. Oij*—digest for 10 days and filter). See *Mel*.

BAL'SAM OF HORE'HOUND (FORD'S). A tincture of *horehound*, *liquorice-root*, *camphor*, *opium*, *benzoin*, *dried squilla*, *oil of aniseed*, and *honey*. It has the same properties as the above. See *Marubium*.

BAL'SAM, HUNGARIAN, see *Pinus mughos*.

BAL'SAM, HYPNOT'IC, *Bal'samum Hypnoticum*, (F.) *Baume Hypnotique*. A preparation of which opium, hyoseyamus, camphor, and some other sedative substances, form the basis. It is used externally in friction, to provoke sleep.

BAL'SAM, HYSTER'IC, *Bal'samum Hystericum*, (F.) *Baume Hystérique*. A preparation made of opium, aloes, asafetida, castor, distilled oils of rue, amber, &c. It is held to the nose, applied to the navel, or rubbed on the hypogastrium in hysterical cases.

BAL'SAM, INDIAN, see *Myroxylon peruiferum*.

BAL'SAM, IOD'URETTED, *Bal'samum ioduretum*, (F.) *Baume hydriodaté, B. ioduré, B. de Lausanne, Geleé contre le goître*. A balsam used in the way of friction, in goitre, at Lausanne, in Switzerland. It may be made as follows—*animal soap*, 60; *iodide of potassium*, 42; *alcohol* at 85°, 500; *essence of lemon*, 4 parts. The iodide is dissolved in the alcohol, which is added to the soap melted in a water-bath. The whole is then filtered, and put into bottles.

BAL'SAM OF LABORDE, B. of Fourcroy.

BAL'SAM OF LEICTOURE, B. of CONDOR or VINCEGUÈRE, *Bal'samum Lectoren'se*. A strongly stimulant and aromatic mixture of camphor, saffron,

musk, and ambergris, dissolved in essential oils. The ancients burnt it for the purpose of purifying the air of a chamber, when infected with a disagreeable odour.

BALSAM OF LIFE, Decoctum aloes compositum. **BALSAM OF LIFE OF HOFFMANN**, *Bal'samum Vitæ Hoffmanni*, (F.) *Baume de Vie d'Hoffmann*. A tincture, composed of essential oils and ambergris, employed internally and externally as a stimulant. A mixture of essential oils without alcohol constitutes the *Saxon Bal'sam*, *Bal'samum apoplecticum*, *B. aromaticum*, *B. cephalicum*, *B. Saxonicum*, *B. nervinum*, *B. SCHERZERI*, *B. Stomachicum*. Employed in friction as a stimulant.

BALSAM OF LIFE, TURLINGTON'S, see *Tinctura benzoini composita*.

BALSAM OF LOCATEL'LI OF LUCATEL'LI, *Bal'samum Lucatel'li*, (F.) *Baume de Lucatel*. A sort of ointment, composed of wax, oil, turpentine, sherry, and balsam of Peru, coloured with red saunders. It was once administered in pulmonary consumption.

BALSAM OF MECCA, see *Amyris opobalsamum*.

BALSAM OF METZ, GREEN, *Bal'samum Vir'idæ Meten'sium*, *B. Vir'idæ*, *O'leum oxydi cupri vir'idæ*, (F.) *Baume vert de Metz*, *Baume de Feuillet*, *Huile verte*. This is composed of several fixed oils, holding, in solution, subcarbonate of copper, sulphate of zinc, turpentine, aloes, and the essential oils of cloves and juniper. It is green and caustic, and is employed to hasten the cicatrization of atonic ulcers.

BALSAM, MEXICAN, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*—b. Natural, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.

BALSAM, NEPHRITIC, OF FULLER, *Bal'samum Nephriticum Fullerii*. A liquid medicine composed of oils, resins, and balsams, which have experienced an incipient state of carbonization from concentrated sulphuric acid. It was given in the dose of 15 to 30 drops in certain affections of the kidneys.

BALSAM, NERVOUS, *Bal'samum Nervinum*, (F.) *Baume nervin ou nerveol*. A kind of ointment, composed of fatty bodies, volatile oils, balsam of Peru, camphor, &c. It is employed in friction in cases of sprains and rheumatic pains.

BALSAM, PARALYTIC, OF MYN'SICHT. A sort of liniment or soft mixture of the essential oils of different aromatic plants, oils of turpentine and amber.

BALSAM OF PAREIRA BRA'VA, *Bal'samum Pareiræ bra'væ*. A soft mixture of balsam, resin, muriate of ammonia, and powder of the root of *Pareira brava*. It is given internally to excite the urinary secretion.

BALSAM, PERUVIAN, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*—b. of Peru, red, see *Toluifera balsamum*—b. of Peru, white, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.

BALSAM OF RACKAS'RA OR OF RAKAS'RI. This substance is of a yellowish-brown colour; semi-transparent; fragile, when dry, but softening by heat; adhering to the teeth, when chewed. It has a smell similar to that of the Balsam of Tolu, and is slightly bitter. It is brought from India, in gourd shells, and has been employed in diseases of the urinary and genital organs, especially in gonorrhœa.

BALSAM, RI'GA. Prepared from the shoots of the Scotch Fir, macerated in spirit of wine. Internally, stimulant and diuretic; externally, a vulnerary. See *Pinus Cembra*.

BALSAM OF THE SAMARITAN, (F.) *Baume du Samaritain*. A sort of liniment, prepared by boiling together, at a gentle heat, equal parts of wine and oil. It is said to have been the ointment used by the Samaritan of the Gospel to cure a patient covered with ulcers.

BALSAM OF SAT'URN, *Bal'samum Satur'ni*. A solution of acetate of lead in spirit of turpentine,

concentrated by evaporation; to which camphor has been added. This balsam was applied to hasten the cicatrization of wounds.

BALSAM, SAXON, Balsam of Life of Hoffmann.

BALSAM OF SUL'PHUR, *Bal'samum Sulphuris*, (F.) *Baume de Soufre*. A solution of sulphur in oil.—*B. sulph. anisatum*, (F.) *B. de Soufre anisé*; a solution of sulphur in essential oil of aniseed; given as a carminative.—*B. sulph. succinatum*, (F.) *B. de Soufre succiné*; a solution of sulphur in oil of amber.—*B. Sulphuris terebinthina'tum*, *Common Dutch Drops*, (F.) *B. de Soufre térébinthiné*; a solution of sulphur in essential oil of turpentine, administered as a diuretic.—The *Balsam of Sulphur of RULAND* is a solution of sulphur in linseed oil or nut oil.

BALSAM OF SYM'PATHY, *Bal'samum Sympathicum*, (F.) *Baume de Sympathie*. A balsam, used in the days when sympathetic influence was strongly believed in. It was composed of the raspings of a human skull, blood, and human fat, and was applied to the instrument which had inflicted the wound.

BALSAM, THIRAUT'S. A tincture of myrrh, aloes, dragon's blood, flowers of St. John's wort, and Chio turpentine. Internally, diuretic; externally, vulnerary.

BALSAM OF TOLU, see *Toluifera Balsamum*.

BALSAM, TRAN'QUIL, *Bal'samum tranquil'um seu tranquil'ans*, (F.) *B. tranquille*. A liquid medicine employed externally in the shape of friction: it is prepared by macerating and boiling, in olive oil, narcotic and poisonous plants,—belladonna, mandragora, hyoscyamus, &c.—and afterwards infusing, in the filtered decoction, different aromatic plants. It was employed as an anodyne.

BALSAM, TURKEY, *Dracocephalum Canariense*—b. Turlington's, see *Tinctura Benzoini composita*.

BALSAM OF TUR'PENTINE, *Bal'samum Terebinthinum*, *Dutch Drops*. Obtained by distilling oil of turpentine in a glass retort, until a red balsam is left. It possesses the properties of the turpentine.

BALSAM, VEGETABLE, OF GODBOLD, see *Godbold*.

BALSAM, VERVAIN'S, *Tinctura Benzoini composita*—b. of Vinciguère, Balsam of Leictoure.

BALSAM, VUL'NERARY, OF MINDERER'S, *Bal'samum vulnerarium Mindereri*, (F.) *B. vulnéraire de MINDERER*. A kind of liniment, composed of turpentine, resin elemi, oil of St. John's wort, and wax. Employed in friction, and as a dressing to wounds.

BALSAM WEEED, *Impatiens fulva*.—b. WOUND, *Tinctura Benzoini composita*.

BALSAMADENDRON GILEADENSE, (*βάλσαμον*, 'balsam,' and *δέρον*, 'tree.') *Amyris Gileadensis*—b. Myrrha, see Myrrha.

BALSAMARIA INOPHYLLUM, see *Fagara octandra*.

BALSAMELÆON, (*βάλσαμον*, 'balsam,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil.') *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.

BALSAM'IC, *Balsam'icus*, (F.) *Balsamique*, (from *Balsam*.) Possessing the qualities of balsams. *Balsamic odour*:—a sweet, faint, and slightly nauseous smell. *Balsamic substance*:—one resembling the balsams in property.

BALSAMIER ÉLÉMIFÈRE, *Amyris elemifera*—b. *de la Mecque*, *Amyris opobalsamum*.

BALSAMINA, *Momordica balsamina*.

BALSAMINE, *Momordica balsamina*.

BALSAMIQUE, Balsamic.

BALSAMITA FEMINEA, *Achillea ageratum*—b. Major, *Tanacetum balsamita*—b. Mas, *Tanacetum balsamita*.

BALSAMITA STAVE'OLENS, *B. odorata seu majoris*, *Men'tha Saracen'ica seu Roma'na*. *Ord. Compositæ*. *Sec. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia super-

flus. A plant, common in the south of France, and cultivated in the gardens; where it bears the names of *Menhe coq* ou *romaine*, *Grand baume*, *Baume coq* ou *Costus des Jardins*. Its smell is strong and aromatic, and taste hot. It is used for the same purposes as tansey, i. e. as a stimulant, vermifuge, &c.

BALSAMITA SUAVOLENS, *Tanacetum balsamita*—b. *Vulgaris*, *Tanacetum balsamita*.

BALSAMOSACCHARUM, *ElæoSaccharum*.

BALSAMUM, *Balsam*, *Amyris opobalsamum*—b. *Ægyptiacum*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—b. *Album*, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*—b. *Alpini*, *Dracocephalum Canariense*—b. *Alpini*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—b. *Anodynum*, *Linimentum saponis et opii*—b. *Apoplecticum*, *Balsam* of life of Hoffmann—b. *Arcei*, *Unguentum elemi compositum*—b. *Aromaticum*, *Balsam* of life of Hoffmann—b. *Asiaticum*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—b. *Brazilense*, *Copaiba*—b. *Calaba*, see *Fagara octandra*—b. *Canadense*, see *Pinus balsamea*—b. *Catholicum*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—b. *Cephalicum*, *Balsam* of life of Hoffmann—b. *Commendatoris*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—b. *Copaibæ*, *Copaiba*—b. *Genuinum antiquorum*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—b. *Hyperici simplex*, see *Hypericum perforatum*—b. *Indicum*, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*—b. *Ioduretum*, *Balsam*, *ioduretted*—b. *Jadaicum*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—b. *Libani*, see *Pinus cembra*—b. *Locatelli*, *Balsam* of Locatelli—b. *Marine*, see *Fagara octandra*—b. *e Meccæ*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—b. *Mercuriale*, *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*—b. *Nervinum*, *Balsam* of life of Hoffmann—b. *Nucistæ*, see *Myristica*—b. *Ophthalmicum rubrum*, *Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi*—b. *Opodeldoc*, *Linimentum saponis camphoratum*—b. *Persicum*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—b. *Peruvianum*, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*—b. *Saturninum*, *Unguentum plumbi superacetatis*—b. *Scherzeri*, *Balsam* of life of Hoffmann—b. *Stomachicum*, *Balsam* of life of Hoffmann—b. *Styracis*, *Styrax*—b. *Styracis benzoini*, *Benjamin*—b. *Succini*, see *Succinum*—b. *Sulphuris Barbadosense*, *Petroleum sulphuratum*—b. *Sulphuris simplex*, *Oleum sulphuratum*—b. *Syriacum*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—b. *Tolutanum*, see *Toluifera balsamum*—b. *Tranquillans seu Tranquillum*, *Balsam*, *tranquil*—b. *Traumaticum*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—b. *Universale*, *Unguentum plumbi superacetatis*—b. *Viride*, *Balsam*, *green*, of Metz; see *Fagara octandra*.

BALSAMUS, *Balsam*—b. *Palustris*, *Mentha aquatica*.

BALSEM, *Amyris opobalsamum*.

BAMBA, *Bamboë*.

BAMBALIA, *Balbuties*.

BAMBALIO, *Bam'balo*, *Bala'tro*, (*Балбаво*, 'I speak inarticulately.') One who stammers or lispes, or utters inarticulate sounds. According to KRAUS one who speaks as if he had pad in his mouth, or as if his tongue were paralyzed.

BAMBOO, (F.) *Bambou*, *Bambu*. *Fam. Gramineæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. The young shoots of *Bam'bos arundina'cea*, *Arun'do bam'bos*, *Bambu'sa arundina'cea*, and of *Bam'bos verticilla'ta*, contain a saccharine pith, of which the people of both the Indies are very fond. They are sometimes made into a pickle.

BAMBOS (name in India) **ARUNDINACEA**, *Bamboo*—b. *Verticillata*, *Bamboo*.

BAMBUSA ARUNDINACEA, *Bamboo*.

BAMIA MOSCHATA, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

BAM'MA, gen. *Bamin'atis*, (*Багма*, from *Багго*, 'I plunge.') Anciently, liquids were so called, in which certain bodies were plunged, to moisten or soften them. In the case of tea, for instance, into which bread is dipped, the tea would be the *bamina*.

BANANA, *Musa sapientum*.

BANANIER, *Musa sapientum*.

BANAUSIA, (*Βαναυσία*), Charlatanry.

BANC D'HIPPOCRATE, ('bench of Hippocrates.') Bathron.

BANCAL, (F.) One who has deformed legs. It includes *valgus*, *compennis*, and *varus*.

BANCROCHE, (F.) A vulgar epithet for a rickety individual.

BAND, **PLATTENED**, see *Nerve Fibre*—b. **PRIMITIVE**, see *Nerve Fibre*.

BAN'DAGE, *Des'ma*, *Syndes'mus*, *Hypodes'mis*, *Hypodes'ma*, *Hypodes'mus*, *Hypod'esie*, and *Hypod'esie*, (the last five signify properly "an under bandage"); A *binder*, (Sax. *bindan*, 'to bind.') This word, with the French, is generally used to express the methodical application of rollers, compresses, &c., *Ban'daging*, *Syn'desie*, to fix an apparatus upon any part,—corresponding to the words *deliga'tio*, *fascia'tio*, *fascia'rum applica'tio*, *epid'esie*. With us the noun is usually applied to the result of the application, or to the bandage itself;—a sense in which the French employ the word *Bande*. Bandages are *simple* or *compound*. The simple bandage is *equal*, if the turns are applied circularly above each other; *unequal*, if the turns are not accurately applied upon each other. If each turn of the bandage be only covered one-third, it forms the *doloire* of the French; if the edges touch only slightly, it is the *moussé*; if the turns are very oblique and separated, it is the *spiral*, or *creeping*, (F.) *rampant*; if folded upon each other, it is termed the *reversed*, (F.) *renversé*. By uniting various kinds of bandaging, we have the *compound*; and these compound bandages have received various names expressive of their figure, or of the parts to which they are applied, as *capistrum*, *spica*, &c. Bandages are divided, also, as regards their uses, into *uniting*, *dividing*, *retaining*, *expelling*, *compressing*, &c.

BANDAGE OR ROLL'ER, *Fas'cia*, *Tæ'nia*, *Epides'mus*, *Vin'culum*, the *Bande* of the French. It may be made of linen, flannel, or other stuff capable of offering a certain resistance. The two extremities of a bandage are called *tails*, (F.) *chefs*, the rolled part is termed its *head*, (F.) *globe*, and the rest of the bandage is the body, (F.) *plein*. If rolled at both extremities, it is called a *double-headed roller* or *bandage*, (F.) *Bande à deux globes*.

BANDAGE À BANDELETTES SEPARÉES, Bandage of separate strips.

BANDAGE, *Bou'y*, *Manti'le*, *Mante'le*, (F.) *Bandage de Corps*, is used for fixing dressings, &c., to the trunk. It is formed of a towel, napkin, or some large compress, folded three or four times; the extremities of which are fastened by pins. This is again fixed by means of the *scapulary bandage*, which is nothing more than an ordinary bandage, stitched to the anterior and middle part of the napkin, passing over the clavicles and behind the head, to be attached to the back part of the napkin.

BANDAGE, **COMPOUND**, see *Bandage*.

BANDAGE, **COMPRESS'ING**, or **ROLL'ER**, *Fas'cia compressi'va seu convolu'ta* (F.) *Bandage compressive* ou *roulé*, is the simple roller with one head; and is employed in cases of ulcers, varices, &c., of the limbs. Whenever this roller is applied to the lower part of the limbs, it is carried upwards by the *doloire* and *reversed* methods above described.

BANDAGE, **COMPRESSIVE**, see *Bandage*, *compressing*—b. *de Corps*, see *Bandage*—b. *Dividing*, see *Bandage*—b. *Divisif*, *Dividing bandage*—b. *à Dix-huit Chefs*, *Bandage*, eighteen-tailed—b. *en Doloire*, *Doloire*—b. *Double-headed*, see *Bandage*.

BANDAGE, **EIGHTEEN-TAILED**, *Fas'cia octod'ecim capit'ibus*, (F.) *Bandage à dix-huit chefs*. This bandage is made of a longitudinal portion of a common roller; and with a sufficient number

of transverse pieces or tails, to cover as much of the part as is requisite. It is a very useful bandage, inasmuch as it can be undone without disturbing the part.

BANDAGE, EXPELLING, see Bandage.

BANDAGE, GA'LEN'S, B. for the Poor, Fascia Gale'ni seu Pau'perum, (F.) *Bandage de Galien ou des Pauvres, Ga'lea*, is a kind of cucullus or hood, (F.) *Couvrechef*, divided into three parts on each side, of which GALEN has given a description. See Cancer Galeni.

BANDAGE OF GENGA, Bandage of Theden—b. Hernial, see TRUSS—b. Immovable, Apparatus, immovable.

BANDAGE, IN'GUINAL, Fascia inguina'lis. A bandage for keeping dressings applied to the groin. It consists of a cincture, to which is attached a triangular compress, adapted for covering the groin. To the lower extremity of this, one or two bandages are attached, which pass under the thigh, and are fixed to the posterior part of the cincture. This bandage may be either simple or double.

Other bandages will be found described under their various names.

BANDAGE DES PAUVRES, ('B. of the poor.') Bandage, Galen's—b. Permanent, Apparatus, immovable—b. of the Poor, see Bandage, Galen's, and Cancer Galeni—b. Rampant, see Bandage—b. Reversé, see Bandage—b. Roulé, see Bandage—b. of Scultetus, Bandage of separate strips.

BANDAGE OF SEPARATE STRIPS, or B. OF SCULTETUS, Fascia fasci'olis separa'tim dispos'itis seu Sculte'ti, (F.) *Bandage à bandelettes séparées ou de Scultet*. This is formed of linen strips, each capable of surrounding once and a half the part to which they have to be applied, and placed upon each other, so as to cover successively one-third of their width. It is used chiefly for fractures, requiring frequent dressing.

BANDAGE, SIMPLE, see Bandage—b. Starch, see Apparatus, immovable.

BANDAGE OF THE'NEN, B. of Genga. A bandage employed, at times, in brachial aneurism, which commences at the fingers, and extends to the axilla.

BANDAGE, UNDER, Hypodesmis—b. Unequal, see Bandage—b. Unissant, Uniting bandage—b. Uniting, see Bandage, and Uniting bandage.

BANDAGING, see Bandage—b. Doctrine of, Desmaturgia.

BANDAGIST, (F.) Bandagiste. One whose business it is to make bandages, and especially those for hernia.

BANDE, Bandage. The word *Bande*, in anatomy, is used by the French for various narrow, flat, and elongated expansions.

BANDE À DEUX GLOBES, see Bandage.

BANDE D'HÉLIODORE, a kind of bandage for supporting the mammae.

BANDEAU, (F.) A kind of simple bandage, which consists of a piece of cloth, folded four times, and applied round the head. There is also the *Bandeau ou Mouchoir en triangle* or *triangular bandage*, a kind of *couvrechef*, made of a square piece of cloth, or of a handkerchief, folded diagonally, and applied round the head.

BANDELETTE, (F.) (dim. of *Bande*) *Fasci'ola, Tæni'ola, Vit'ta*; a narrow bandage, strip, or fillet. Also *Tænia semicircularis*.

BANDELETTE DES CORNES D'AMMON, Corpus fimbriatum—b. des Éminences pyriformes, Tænia semicircularis—b. de l'Hippocampe, Corpora fimbriata.

BANDELETTE SEMICIRCULAIRE, Tænia semicircularis.

BANDELETTES AGGLUTINATIVES. Small strips, covered with a glutinous plaster. *Vit'tæ agglutinantes*. See Agglutinant.

BANDELETTES DÉCOUPÉES, are strips of linen, notched on one edge, and covered, on one side, with ointment. They are applied to wounds to prevent the lint from sticking, and the laceration of the cicatrix.

BANDURA, Nepentha destillatoria.

BANDY-LEGGED, Cnemosciosis.

BANEBERRY, Actæa spicata.

BANGUE, Bhang, Bang, Bangi or Beng, Sed-hee, Subjee. Adanson believes this to be the *Nepenthes* of the ancients. The largest leaves and capsules, without the stalks, of *Can'nabis In'dica*, (F.) *Chanve Indien, Indian Hemp*, probably identical with *C. sativa*. Family, Urticæ. *Sec. Syst.* Diœcia Pentandria. The leaves and flowers of *Cannabis* are narcotic and astringent. They are chewed and smoked. The seeds, mixed with opium, areca, and sugar, produce a kind of intoxication, and are used for this purpose by the people of India. An alcoholic extract of the dried tops, *Chur'rus—Extractum Can'nabis* (Ph. U. S.)—has been used in India, and since then in Europe and in this country, as a narcotic and anticonvulsive, in the dose of from half a grain to ten or more. It requires, however, great caution in its administration. The pure resin—*Cannabin, Haschischin*—is active in the dose of two-thirds of a grain.

The dried plant, which has flowered, and from which the resin has not been removed, called *Gun'jah, Gan'jah, Gual'a, and Gual'zih, Hasch'isch, Hasch'ich, Hasch'isch, Hasch'ish, or Chasch'isch*, of the Arabs, consists of the tops and tender parts only of the plant, collected immediately after inflorescence, and simply dried.

BANICA, Pastinaca sativa.

BANILLAS, Vanilla.

BANILLA, Vanilla.

BANILLOES, Vanilla.

BANISTERIA ANGULO'SA, (after Rev. John Banister, a botanist.) This plant, in Brazil and the Antilles, passes for a powerful sudorific, and an antidote to the poison of serpents.

BANKSIA ABYSSINICA, (after Sir Joseph Banks, P. R. S.) Hagenia Abyssinica—b. Speciosa, Costus.

BANNIÈRES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bannières is a village in Quercy, diocese of Cahors, France. The waters are probably chalybeate. They are celebrated in amenorrhœa, cachexia, jaundice, &c.

BA'OBAB, Adan'sonia digitata, of Africa. Nat. Ord. Bombacæ. One of the largest productions of the vegetable kingdom. Its fruit is called, in the country, *Pain de singe*, ('monkey bread.'). The pulp is sourish, and agreeable to eat; and a refreshing drink is made from it, which is used in fevers Prospero Alpini and Dr. L. Frank think that the *Ter'ra Lem'nia* was prepared, in Egypt, from the pulp. All the parts of the Baobab abound in mucilage. The bark has been given as a substitute for cinchona.

BAPTISIA LEUCANTHA, (from βαπτίζω, 'to dye,') see Sophora tinctoria—b. Tinctoria, Sophora tinctoria.

BAPTISTERIUM, (βαπτιστήριον, from βαπτίζω, 'to immerse,') Baignoire.

BAPTORRHŒA, (βαττω, 'to infect, and ῥεω, 'to flow,') See Gonorrhœa.

BARAQUETTE (F.). A name given by Rous, physician at Nîmes, in France, to a catarrhal epidemic, which occurred there in 1761. See Influenza.

BARATHRON, Juniperus sabina.

BARATHRUM, (Βαραθρον,) Antrum.

BARBA, Beard—b. Aaronis, Arum maculatum—b. Capræ, Spiræa ulmaria—b. Hirci, Tragopogon—b. Jovis, Sempervivum tectorum.

BARBADOES, see West Indies—b. Leg, see Elephantiasis.

BARBAREA ('herb St. Barbary'), *Erysimum barbarea*—b. *Stricta*, *Erysimum barbarea*.

BARBAROS'SÆ PIL'ULÆ, *Barbaros'sa's Pills*. An ancient composition of quicksilver, rhubarb, diagridium, musk, &c. It was the first internal mercurial medicine which obtained any real credit.

BARBE, Peard—b. *de Bouc*, *Tragopogon*.

BARBEAU, *Centaurea cyanus*, *Cyanus segetum*.

BARBER-CHIRUR'GEONS. A Corporation of London, instituted by King Edward IV. The barbers were separated from the surgeons, by 18 Geo. II., c. 15; and the latter were erected into a *Royal College of Surgeons* at the commencement of the present century. The *Barber's pole*, of the present day, is a relic of the old staff that was grasped, and the coloured strip passing spirally around it, of the fillet or tape employed in the operation of bleeding.

BARBER'S POLE, see Barber-chirurgeons.

BARBERS, ARMY, see Bathers.

BARBERIE, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. These mineral waters are half a league from Nantes. They contain carbonic acid, chlorides of magnesium and sodium, sulphate of magnesia, carbonates of magnesia, lime, and iron. They are used as chalybeates.

BARBERRY, (*berberis*), *Oxyacantha Galeni*—b. American, see *Oxyacantha Galeni*.

BARBIERS. A variety of paralysis chiefly prevalent in India; and by many considered to be the same as Beriberi. Beriberi is commonly an acute disease. Barriers is generally chronic.

BARBITIUM, (from *barba*), Beard.

BARBONE, Pubis, os.

BARBOTINE, *Artemisia Santonica*.

BARBULA (dim. of *barba*) *CAPRINA*, *Spiræa ulmaria*.

BARCLAY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, *Pilule antibiliosæ*.

BARDADIA, Pound.

BARDANA, *Aretium lappa*—b. Minor, *Xanthium*.

BARDANE PETITE, *Xanthium*.

BARÈGES, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Barèges is a village in the department of Hautes Pyrénées, near which are several springs. They are sulphureous and thermal, the heat varying from 85° to 112° Fahrenheit. They contain chlorides of magnesium and sodium, sulphates of magnesia and lime, carbonate of lime, sulphur, &c. These springs have long enjoyed a high reputation, and are daily advised in cutaneous and serofulous affections, &c. The season is from the 1st of June to the 15th of September.

A nitrogenized matter was first found in these waters, and afterwards in other sulphureous springs, to which Longchamp gave the name *Barégine*.

FACTITIOUS BARÈGES WATER, *Aqua Bareginen'sis* seu *Bareginen'sis*, (F.) *Eau de Barèges*, is made by adding hydrosulphuretted water, f 3iv, to pure water, f 3xvijs, carbonate of soda, gr. xvj, chloride of sodium, gr. ss. Bottle closely.

BARÉGINE, see Barèges.

BARGADA, *Convolvulus pes capræ*.

BAR'GOU. An alimentary preparation formed of ground oats, boiled to a proper consistence with water:—see *Avena*.

BARIGLIA, Soda.

BARI CHLORIDUM, *Baryta*, muriate of—b. Iodidum, *Baryta*, hydriodate of.

BARILLA, Soda—b. Alicant, Soda—b. Carthagena, Soda—b. Turkey, Soda.

BARILLOR, Soda.

BAR'NIUM, *Baryum*, *Barytium*, (*Bapog*, 'heavy') *Pluto'nium*. The metallic base of baryta, so called from the great density of its compounds.

BIARIUM CHLORATUM, *Baryta*, muriate of—b.

Chloride of, *Baryta*, muriate of—b. *Chlorure de Baryta*, muriate of—b. Iodatum, and Iodide of, *Baryta*, hydriodate of—b. Protoxide of, *Baryta*.

BARK, *Cinchona*, see Cortex—b. Arica, see *Cinchona cordifolia* cortex—b. Ash, see *Cinchona*—b. Bitter, *Pinckneya pubens*—b. Bogota, see *Cinchona*—b. Calisaya, *Cinchona cordifolia* cortex—b. Calisaya, spurious, see *Cinchona cordifolia* cortex—b. Carabaya, see *Cinchona cordifolia* cortex—b. Caribæan, *Cinchona Caribæa* cortex—b. Carthagena, see *Cinchona*—b. Cherry, wild, *Prunus Virginiana*—b. Coquette, see *Cinchona*—b. Crown, *Cinchona lancifolia* cortex—b. Cusco, see *Cinchona cordifolia* cortex—b. Doom, Sassy-bark—b. Elk, *Magnolia glauca*—b. Essential salt of, see *Cinchona*—b. Florida, *Pinckneya pubens*—b. Fusagasuga, see *Cinchona*—b. Georgia, *Pinckneya pubens*—b. Gray, see *Cinchona*—b. Huamiles, see *Cinchona*—b. Huanuco, see *Cinchona*—b. Indian, *Magnolia glauca*—b. Iron, see Kino—b. Jaen, see *Cinchona*—b. Jesuit's, *Cinchona*—b. Lima, see *Cinchona*—b. Loxa, *Cinchona lancifolia* cortex—b. Maracaybo, see *Cinchona*—b. Neem, *Melia azedarach*—b. Oak, white, *Quercus alba*—b. Ordeal, Sassy bark—b. Pale, *Cinchona lancifolia* cortex—b. Peruvian, *Cinchona*—b. Pitaya, *Cinchona Caribæa* cortex, see *Cinchona*—b. Red, *Cinchona oblongifolia* cortex—b. Royal, *Cinchona cordifolia* cortex—b. of St. Ann, see *Cinchona cordifolia* cortex—b. Saint Lucia, *Cinchona Caribæa* cortex—b. Santa Martha, see *Cinchona*—b. Sassy, Sassy bark—b. Seven, *Hydrangea arborescens*—b. Silver, see *Cinchona*—b. Yellow, *Cinchona cordifolia* cortex.

BARLERIA BUXIFOLIA, (after Rev. James

Barrelier, M. D.), *Cara schulli*.

BARKING DISEASE, *Mal de Laira*.

BARLEY, *Hordeum*.

BARLEY-BREE, *Cerevisia*—b. Corn, *Cerevisia*.

BARLEY, PEARL, see *Hordeum*—b. Scotch, *Hordeum*.

BARLEY WATER, *Decoctum hordei*.

BARM, ([Sax.] beoþm.) Yest.

BARN, ([Prov.], [Sax.] beapn.) Infans

BARNET, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Barnet is not far from London. The water is of a purging quality, like that of Epsom, and about half the strength.

BAROMACROM'ETER, *Pædobaromacrom'eter*, *Pædom'eter*, (*Bapog*, 'weight,' *µακρος*, 'long,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.') An instrument invented by Stein to indicate the length and weight of a newborn infant.

BAROM'ETER, *Baroscop'ium*, *Ba'roscope*, (*Bapog*, 'weight,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.') (F.) *Baromètre*. An instrument which measures the weight of the air. A certain degree of density in this medium is necessary for health. When we ascend high mountains, great inconvenience is experienced, owing to the diminished density. Changes of this character are indicated by the barometer or weather-glass.

BA'ROS, (*Bapog*, 'weight.') Employed by the Greek physicians to designate the feeling of lassitude and heaviness observable in many diseases.

BAROSCOPE, (*Bapog*, 'weight,' and *σκοπεω*, 'I view.') Barometer.

BAROSMA BETULINA, *B. Crenata* seu *Crenulata* and *B. Serratifolia*, (*Bapog*, 'heavy,' and *οσπη*, 'odour,') *Diosma crenata*.

BAROTE, *Baryta*.

BAROTES SALITUS, *Baryta*, muriate of.

BARRAS, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

BARRE, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Barre is a small town, six leagues from Strasburg. The waters are thermal, and contain much iron, calcareous salt, &c. They are diuretic and tonic.

BARRE, (F.) 'a bar.' *Barrure*, *Va'ra*. A projection or prolongation of the symphysis pubis;—a deformity rendering delivery difficult.

BARRÉE, (F.) 'barred.' A term applied, in France, to a female whose pelvis has the deformity described under *Barre*.

BARRÉS (*DENTS*), *Barr'ed Teeth*. The molar teeth, when the roots are spread or tortuous, so that they cannot be extracted without being broken; or without a portion of the alveolar arch being removed.

BARREL OF THE EAR, Tympanum.

BARREN, Sterile.

BARRENNESS, Sterilitas.

BARROS, Terra Portugallica.

BARRURE, *Barre*.

BARTON'S FRACTURE, see Fracture of the Radius, Barton's.

BARTON'S OPERATION FOR ANKYL'OSIS. This consists in cutting out a V-shaped portion of bone. It was first devised, and carried into execution, by Dr. John Rhea Barton, of Philadelphia, in 1826.

BARY, (from βαρυς, 'heavy.') *Gravis*; in composition, heavy, oppressive.

BARYCOCCALON, (*bary*, and κοκαλος, 'a nut.') *Datura stramonium*.

BARYCOTIA, *Bradyecoi'a*, *Paracot'sia obtusa*, *Dysecoi'a*, *Audi'tus difficilis*, *A. gra'vis*, *A. imminutus*, *Obaudi'tus*, *Obaudi'tus*, *Hypocoph'o'sis*, (F.) *Durété d'Oreille*, *Dysécée*, (*bary*, and ακωη, 'hearing.') Hardness of hearing, incomplete deafness. See Cophosis, and Deafness.

BARYGLOSSIA, (*bary*, and γλωσση, 'tongue.') Balbuties, Baryphonia.

BARY HYDRAS IODATI, Baryta, hydriodate of.

BARYLALIA, (*bary*, and λαλειν, 'to speak.') Baryphonia.

BARYODYNE, (*bary*, and οδυνη, 'pain.') A dull, heavy pain.

BARYPHONIA, *Baryglos'sia*, *Baryla'lia*. *Loque'la impedi'ta*, (*bary*, and φωνη, 'voice.') Difficulty of voice or speech.

BARYPICRON, (*bary*, and πικρος, 'bitter.') *Artemisia abrotanum*.

BARYSOMATIA, (*bary*, and σωμα, 'body.') *Polysarcia adiposa*.

BARYSOMATICA, *Polysarcia adiposa*.

BARYTA, (*βαρυς*, 'weight.') *Ter'ra ponderosa*, *Bary'tes*, *Protoxide of Barium*, *Heavy Earth*, *Pon'derous Earth*, (F.) *Baryte*, *Barote*, *Terre pesante*. This earth and its soluble salts are all highly corrosive poisons. It is never employed in medicine in the pure state. When externally applied, it is caustic, like potassa and soda.

BARYTA, CARBONATE OF, *Bary'te Carbo'nas*, (F.) *Carbonate de Baryte*, *Craie barotique*, is only used officially to obtain the muriate.

BARYTA, HYDRIODATE OF, *Bary'te Hydri'odas*, *Bary'ta Hydriod'ica*, *Hy'dras Ba'ryi Ioda'ti*:—(in the dry state, *Iodide of Barium*, *Ba'rii Iod'idum*, *Ba'rium Ioda'tum*,) has been given in serofulous and similar morbid conditions. It may be administered internally in the dose of one-eighth of a grain three or four times a day, and be applied externally to serofulous swellings, in the form of ointment, (gr. iv to ʒj of lard.)

BARYTA HYDRIDICA, Baryta, hydriodate of.

BARYTA, MURIATE OF **HYDROCHLORATE OF**, *Bary'te mu'rias*, *Chlo'ride of Barium*, *Ba'rii Chlo'ridum* (Ph. U. S.), *Ba'rium Chlo'ratum*, *Chlo'ruret of Barium*, *Ter'ra ponderosa sali'ta seu muria'ta*, *Sal muriat'icum barot'icum*, *Baro'tes sali'tus*, (F.) *Chlorure de barium*, is the combination of baryta chiefly used. It is made by the action of muriatic acid on carbonate of baryta.

It is given in the form of the *Solutio Muria'tis Bary'te*, *Li'quor Ba'rii Chlo'ridi* (Ph. U. S.), *Aqua bary'te muria'tis*, (F.) *Solutio de Muriate de Baryte*, (*Barii chlorid.* ʒj: Aq. destillat. ʒiij;)

and is employed in serofulous cases, worms, and cutaneous diseases. Externally, to fungous ulcers and to specks on the cornea. Dose, gtt. v, two or three times a day.

BARYTA, SULPHATE OF, *Bary'te sulph'as*, (F.) *Sulfate de Baryte*, is used in pharmacy, like the carbonate, to obtain the chloride of barium.

BARYTÆ CARBONAS, Baryta, carbonate of—b. Hydriodas, Baryta, hydriodate of—b. Murias, Baryta, muriate of—b. Sulphas, Baryta, sulphate of.

BARYTE, Baryta—b. *Carbonate de*, Baryta, carbonate of—b. *Sulfate de*, Baryta, sulphate of.

BARYTHYMIA, (*βαρεθυμία*, from *bary*, and θυμος, 'mind,') Melancholy.

BARYTIUM, Barium.

BARYUM, Barium.

BAS-FOND, (*bas*, 'low,' and *fond*, 'bottom,') see Urinary Bladder.

BAS-LASSÉ, Stocking, laced.

BAS-VENTRE, ('lower belly,') Abdomen.

BASAAL. The name of an Indian tree, the decoction of whose leaves, in water, with ginger, is used as a gargle in diseases of the fauces. The kernels of the fruit are vermifuge.

BASANASTRA'GALA, (*βασανος*, 'torture,' and αστραγαλος, 'the astragalus,') Pain in the ankle joint; gout in the foot.

BASANISMUS, (*βασανισμος*, from βασανιζειν, 'to explore,' 'A touch-stone,') Investigation or examination.

BASE, *Ba'sis*, (*βασis*, from βαινω, 'I proceed,' 'I rest,' 'I support myself,') That which serves as a foundation or support. That which enters, as a principal matter, into a mixture or combination. In anatomy, it is employed in the former sense, as *Base of the Cranium*, *Base of the Brain*—*Ba'sis seu Pavimentum cere'bri*; *Base of a pro'cess*, &c., *Base of the heart*—*Ba'sis vel coro'na cor'dis*. In dentistry, it means a metallic, ivory, hippopotamus or other plate, which is used as a support for artificial teeth. In the language of prescribing, *Basis* is the chief substance which enters into a compound formula.

BASE-BORN, Illegitimate.

BASEMENT MEMBRANE, see Membrane, basement.

BASIATIO, (*basiare*, *basiatum*, 'to kiss,') Coition.

BASIATOR, (same etymon,) Orbicularis oris.

BASIL BUSH, ([F.] *Basilic*, from βασικος, 'royal,') *Ocimum caryophyllatum*—b. Citron, *Ocimum basilicum*—b. Common, *Ocimum basilicum*—b. Small, *Ocimum caryophyllatum*—b. Wild, *Chenopodium vulgare*, *Cunila mariana*, and *Pycnanthemum incanum*.

BASILAD, see Basilar Aspect.

BASILAR, *Basila'ris*, *Bas'ilary*, (F.) *Basilaire*. That which belongs to the base. This name has been given to several parts, which seem to serve as bases to others. The sacrum and sphenoid have been so called.

BASILAR ARTERY, *A. basila'ris seu cervica'lis*, (F.) *Artère ou Tronc basilaire*, *A. mésocephalique* (Ch.) The union of the two vertebral arteries. It ascends along the middle groove on the inferior surface of the tuber, and is supported, beneath, by the *Fossa basilaris*. It terminates in the posterior cerebral arteries.

BASILAR ASPECT. An aspect towards the base of the head.—Barclay. *Basilad* is used adverbially by the same writer to signify 'towards the basilar aspect.'

BASILAR FOS'SA, (F.) *Gouttière ou Fosse basilaire*, is the upper surface of the basilar process, —so called because it is channeled like a *Fossa* or *Gutter*. The *Fossæ annulares* rests upon it.

BASILAR PROC'ESS, *Processus basila'ris os'sis occip'itis seu cuneifor'mis os'sis occip'itis*, (F.) *Apophyse Basilaire*, *Prolongement sous-occipital*,

Cuneiform Process, is the bony projection, formed by the inferior angle of the os occipitis, which is articulated with the sphenoid.

BASILAR SINUS, *Sinus transversus*.

BASILAR SURFACE, (F.) *Surface basilaire*, is the inferior surface of the process. It is covered by the mucous membrane of the pharynx.

BASILAR VERTEBRA. The last vertebra of the loins.

BASILIC, *Basilicus*, (F.) *Basilique*, (*βασιλικός*, 'royal.') This name was given, by the ancients, to parts which they conceived to play an important part in the animal economy.

BASILIO VEIN, *Veina basilica seu cubiti interior*, (F.) *Veine Basilique*, *Veine cubitale entale* of Chaussier. This vein is one of those on which the operation of bloodletting is performed. It is situate at the internal part of the fold of the elbow, in front of the humeral artery, and is formed by the anterior and posterior cubital veins, and by the median basilic. It terminates, in the arm-pit, in the axillary vein. The ancients thought, that the basilic of the right arm had some connexion with the liver, and hence they called it *hepatic*. The vein of the left arm, for a similar reason, they called *splenic*. The *Median Basilic Vein*, (F.) *Veine médiane basilique*, is one of the branches of the preceding vein. It joins the median cephalic at an acute angle, or rather by a transverse branch, and receives some branches of the deep radial and cubital veins, and a considerable subcutaneous vein—the common median.

BASILIC COMMUN, *Ocymum basilicum*—*b. Savage*, *grand*, *Chenopodium vulgare*.

BASILICON, *Basilicum*, (*βασιλικόν*, 'royal, or of great virtue,') An ointment, composed of yellow wax, black pitch, and resin, of each one part, olive oil, four parts. Hence it was called *Unguentum Tetraphar'macum*, (*τετραφαρμακον*, 'four drugs.')

BASILICON, *Basilicum*, of the Parisian Codex, is the *Onguent de Poix et de Cire*. In most Pharmacopœias, it is represented by the *Unguentum* or *Cera-tum Resinæ*. It is used as a stimulating ointment. See *Cera-tum Resinæ*, and *Unguentum Resinæ Nigræ*.

BASILICUM, *Basilicon*, *Ocymum Basilicum*—*b. Citratum*, *Ocymum basilicum*—*b. Majus*, *Ocymum basilicum*.

BASILIQUE, *Basilic*.

BASILISCUS, *Syphilis*.

BASIO, (from *basis*, 'base,') in composition, *base*.

BASIOCERATOCHONDROGLOSSUS, (*χονδρος*, 'cartilage,') *Hyoglossus*.

BASIOCERATOGLOSSUS, (*basio*, and *κερος*, 'cornu,' and *γλωσσα*, 'tongue,') A name given to a part of the hyoglossus, which is inserted into the cornu of the os hyoides and base of the tongue.

BASIOCES'TRUM, (*basio*, and *κετρα*, 'a dart,') An instrument for opening the head of the fœtus in utero, invented by Mesler, a German.

BASIOGLOSSUS, *Hypoglossus*, (*basio*, and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,') A name formerly given to the portion of the hyoglossus which is inserted into the base of the os hyoides. See *Lingual Muscles*.

BASIOPHARYNGÆUS, (*basio*, and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx,') A name given to some fibres of the constrictor pharyngis medius.

BASIS, *Base*, see *Prescription*—*b. Cerebri*, *Base of the Brain*—*b. Cordis*, *Radix cordis*—*b. Corporis*, *Sole*—*b. of the Peduncle*, see *Peduncles of the Brain*.

BASSICOLICA. Name of an ancient medicine composed of aromatics and honey, and proposed by Julius Bassus.

BASSIA BUTYRACEA, (after F. Bassi, botanist of Bologna,) see *Spirit*, (*Arrack*.)

BASSIN, *Pelvis*—*b. Oculaire*, *Scaphium oculare*.

BASSINER, *Fove're*, to foment.

BASSINET, *Pelvis* of the kidney, *Ranunculus bulbosus*.

BAS'SORA, GUM. A gum, obtained from a plant unknown, which came originally from the neighbourhood of Bassora on the Gulf of Persia, whence its name. It is in irregularly shaped pieces, white or yellow, and intermediate in its transparency between gum Arabic and gum tragacanth. Only a small portion is soluble in water. The insoluble portion is a peculiar principle, called *Bas'sorin*. It is not used in medicine; but *bassorin* enters into the composition of several substances.

BASSORIN, see *Bassora gum*.

BASSWOOD, *Tilia Americana*.

BASTARD, (*Celt. bas* or *boas*, 'fornication,' and *tardd*, 'source,') *Illegitimate*.

BATA, *Musa Paradisiaca*.

BATA'TA DE PUR'GA. The Brazilian and commercial name of the purgative, feculent, and gum-resinous roots of two plants of the family *Convolvulaceæ*, the one called *Jeticuen*, *Mechoacan*, *Convolvulus mechoacan'na*, the *Piptostegia Pisonis* of Von Martius; the other *Convolvulus operculatus*, the *Ipomœa seu Piptostegia operculata* of Von Martius.

BATA'TAS. The inhabitants of Peru gave this appellation to several tuberous roots, especially to *Convolvulus Batatas* or *Sweet Potato*. Our word *Potato* comes from this. See *Solanum tuberosum*.

BATATAS EDULIS, *Convolvulus batatas*.

BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS, see *Pectoral Drops*, *Bateman's*.

BATES'S ALUM WATER, *Liquor aluminis compositus*—*b. Anodyne Balsam*, *Linimentum saponis et opii*—*b. Camphorated Water*, *Lotion*, camphorated, of Bates—*b. Collyrium*, see *Lotion*, camphorated, of Bates.

BATH, (*Sax. bað*,) *Bal'neum*, *Balane'um*, *Lou'trôn*, (*Old Eng. Baine*, (F.) *Bain*. Immersion, or stay, for a longer or shorter duration, of the whole or a part of the body, in some medium, as water. Act of plunging into a liquid, sand, or other substance, in which it is the custom to bathe, *Plunge Bath*. Also, the vessel in which the water is put for bathing. Also, a public or private establishment for bathing. The common water-bath, used for hygienic as well as for therapeutical purposes, is the *Bain simple* ou *hygiénique* of the French.

In *Pharmacy*, a vessel, placed over a fire, and filled with any substance, into which another vessel is placed, containing matters for digestion, evaporation, or distillation.

BATH, AC'ID, *Bal'neum ac'idum* (*Acid. muriat.* ℞ij; *Aquæ* cong. ℞vi. One half, one third, or one fourth the quantity of acid is more frequently employed.)

BATH, ACID, SCOTT'S, see *Scott's Acid Bath*—*b. Air*, hot, see *Bath*, hot—*b. Air*, warm, see *Bath*, hot.

BATH, AL'KALINE, *Bal'neum alkali'num*. This may be made of half a pound or a pound of *pearl-ash* or *carbonate of soda*, to sixty-six gallons of water.

BATH, AN'IMAL, *Bal'neum anima'le*, consists in wrapping an animal recently killed, or its skin, around the body, or some part of it.

BATH, ANTIPSON'IC, *Bal'neum antipso'ricum*. Recommended in cases of itch and other cutaneous diseases. (*Potass. Sulphuret.* ℞iv, *Aquæ* cong. ℞.)

BATH, ANTISYPHILIT'IC, *Bal'neum antisiphilit'icum*, *Mercur'ial bath*. Made by dissolving from

two drachms to an ounce of the corrosive chloride of mercury in sixty gallons of water.

BATH, ARM, *Brachitvium*. A bath for the arm.

BATH, COLD, see Bath, hot—b. Cool, see Bath, hot.

BATH, DRY, is one made of ashes, salt, sand, &c. The ancients used these frequently for therapeutic purposes.

BATH, EARTH, Arenatio—b. Eastern, see Stove.

BATH, ELECTRIC, (*F.*) *Bain électrique*, consists in placing the person upon an insulated stool, communicating, by a metallic wire, with the principal conductor of the electrical machine in action. The Electric Bath produces general excitement of all the functions, and especially of the circulation and secretions.

BATH, FOOT, *Pediluvium*, (*F.*) *Bain de Pied*, a bath for the feet.

BATH, GELATINOUS, *Bal'neum gelatinosum*. Made by dissolving two pounds of gelatin or glue in a gallon of water. A gelatino-sulphurous bath may be made by adding a pound of glue, previously dissolved in water, to the sulphur bath.

BATH, GENERAL, (*F.*) *Bain Entier*, is one in which the whole body is plunged, except the head; in contradistinction to the *partial bath*, *Merobalaneum*, *Merobal'neum*.

BATH, HALF, *Semicvium*, *Escathisma*, *Innes'sio*, *Innes'sus*, is one adapted for half the body. One, for receiving only the hips or extremities, is also so called.

The *Sitz-bath*, (*G.*) *Sitzbad*, of the hydropathists, is a tub of cold water, in which the patient sits for a variable period.

BATH, HAND, *Manulu'vium*, (*F.*) *Bain de Main* ou *Manulure*, is a bath for the hands.

BATH, HEAD, *Capitulvium*, (*F.*) *Bain de Tête* ou *Capitulu'e*, a bath for the head.

BATH, HIP, *Coxulu'vium*, (*F.*) *Bain de Fau-teuil*, *Bain de Siège*, is one in which the lower part of the trunk and upper part of the thighs are immersed.

BATH, HOT, *Bal'neum Cal'idum*, *Zestolu'sia*, *Thermolu'sia*, (*F.*) *Bain chaud*, is a bath, the temperature of which is 98° and upwards; the **WARM BATH** from 92° to 98°; the **TEPID BATH**, (*F.*) *Bain Tiède*, *Bal'neum tep'idum*, from 85° to 92°; the **TEMPERATE BATH**, (*F.*) *Bain tempéré*, from 75° to 85°; the **COOL BATH**, (*F.*) *Bain frais*, from 60° to 75°; the **COLD BATH**, *Bal'neum frig'idum*, *Frigida'rium*, (*F.*) *Bain froid*, *Bain très froid*, (of some), from 30° to 60°; and the **VAPOUR BATH**, *Bal'neum vapo'ris*, (*F.*) *Bain de Vapeur*, *Étwe Humide*, from 100° to 130°, and upwards. See Vaporarium. A **WARM-AIR BATH**, or **HOT-AIR BATH**, consists of air the temperature of which is raised. See Stove.

BATH, MEDICATED, *Bal'neum medicatum*, (*F.*) *Bain médicinal*, is a bath, formed of decoctions or infusions of vegetable substances, or of any ingredient introduced into the water for therapeutic purposes.

BATH, MERCURIAL, Bath, antisyphilitic—b. Mud, see *Boue des Eaux*—b. Nitro-muriatic acid, Scott's acid bath—b. Plunge, see Bath—b. Roman, see Stove—b. Russian, see Vaporarium.

BATH, SAND, *Bal'neum Are'ne*, (*F.*) *Bain de Sable*, consists of a vessel filled with sand, and placed over the fire. Into this vessel, the one is put which contains the substance to be evaporated. See Psammismus.

BATH, SEA, *Bal'neum mari'num* seu *Ma'ris*, *Thalassol'trum*, (*F.*) *Bain de Mer*. A sea-water bath.

BATH, SNOW-ER, *Impluvium*, *Hydroco'nium*, is one in which the water is made to fall like a shower on the body. See Douche.

BATH, SITZ, see Bath, half.

BATH, SPONGE. The thorough application of water to the surface by means of a sponge.

BATH, STEAM, may be formed by introducing steam into a properly closed vessel in place of water, as in the water bath.

BATH, SUCCESSION, *Transit'ion bath*. A term applied to the rapid succession or transition from a cold to a warm or hot bath, or conversely.

BATH, SULPHUR, *Bal'neum Sulph'uris*, *Sulphurett'ed bath*. A bath much used in psora, and other chronic cutaneous affections. It may be composed of two ounces of diluted sulphuric acid, and eight ounces of sulphuret of potassium added to each bath; or simply of the sulphuret of potassium.

BATH, SULPHUR VAPOUR, see Sulphurous Acid—b. SWEATING, *Achicolum*.

BATH, TAN. An astringent bath, prepared, at times, by boiling two or three handfuls of ground oak-bark,—such as is used by tanners—in two or three quarts of water, for half an hour, and then adding the decoction to the water of the bath.

BATH, TEMPERATE, see Bath, hot—b. TEPID, see Bath, hot—b. Transition, Bath, succession—b. Turkish, see Stove—b. Vapour, see Bath, hot, and Vaporarium—b. Warm, see Bath, hot.

BATH, WATER, *Bal'neum Ma'rie* seu *Ma'ris*, (*F.*) *Bain Marie*, in chemistry, consists of a vessel filled with boiling water, or salt water, in which the vessel is placed, that contains the substance to be evaporated.

Bathing is much employed in the treatment of disease. The cold bath, especially the cold sea bath, is a sedative and indirect tonic; the warm bath a relaxant; and the hot bath a stimulant.

The regular use of the bath is extremely conducive to health; but if too much indulged in, it is apt to produce injurious effects.

BATH ALUM SPRINGS, see Virginia, Mineral Waters of.

BATH, MINERAL WATERS OF, *A'qua Batho'nia* vel *Bad'izze*, *A'que So'lis*, *A'que Bad'igae*. Celebrated thermal springs at Bath, in England. They contain but little impregnation, and are chiefly indebted to their temperature, from 112° to 117° Fahrenheit, for their utility. The main ingredients are sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium, sulphate of soda, carbonate of lime, protoxide of iron, free carbonic acid and azote.

These waters are employed in the most heterogeneous cases; and are serviceable where the simple thermal springs are indicated, as in rheumatism, paralysis, &c.

BATH SPRINGS, in Berkley County, Virginia, is a mild carbonated water: temperature 73° Fah. It is a useful bath in cutaneous affections, and is said to contain some of the salts of lime and magnesia.

BATHER, *Balnea'rius*, *Balnea'tor*, (*F.*) *Baigneur*. One who bathes. Anciently, the name was given to those that administered baths to the diseased,—the *Étuvistes* of the French. At the present day, in remote districts in Germany, the country people call their medical practitioners *Bäder* or 'bathmen,' and *Feldscheeren* or 'army barbers.'

BATHING, see Bath.

BATH'MIS, *Bath'mis*, (*βαθμις*, 'base, support.') The cavity of a bone, which receives the eminence of another; and especially the two *Fossettes* at the inferior extremity of the humerus into which the processes of the ulna are received, during the flexion and extension of the fore-arm.

BA'THRON, (*βάθρον*, 'a bench,') *Ba'thrum Hippoc'ratis*, *Scam'num Hippoc'ratis*, (*F.*) *Banc d'Hippocrate*. An instrument, used for the extension of a limb, in cases of fracture or luxation.

The description of it is found in Galen, Oribasius, and Scultetus, with a figure.

BATHRUM HIPPOCRATIS, Bathron.

BATIA, Retort.

BATISSE, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Batisse is three leagues from Clermont, in France. The water is tepid, and contains subcarbonate and sulphate of soda, sulphates of lime and iron, muriate of magnesia, and carbonate of lime.

BÂTONS DE CASSE, see Cassia fistula.

BATOS, (βατος,) Rubus Idæus.

BATRACHUS, (βατραχος; 'a frog.') Ranula.

BATTALISM'US, Battaris'mus, (βατταρισμ'us, 'to stammer.') Balbuties. Stammering with incapacity to pronounce the R.

BATTALUS, (βαταλος,) Bat'tarus. A stammerer, a stutterer.

BATTARISMUS, (βατταρισμος,) Battalismus.

BATTARUS, (βατταρος,) Battalus.

BATTATA VIRGINIANA, (see Batatas,) Solanum tuberosum.

BATTEMENS DOUBLES, (battre, 'to beat.') See *Bruit du Cœur fatal*.

BATTEMENT, Pulsation.

BAUDRICOURT, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Baudricourt is a town of France, two leagues and a half from Mirecourt. The waters are sulphureous.

BAUDRUCHE, ('goldbeaters' skin,' from old (F.) *baudroyer*, 'to dress leather.') Condom.

BAUHIN, VALVE OF, *Valve* of TULPIUS, V. of FALLOPIUS, V. of VAROLIVS, *Ileo-cæcal Valve*, *Neocolic Valve*, *Valvula Il'ei*, *Valvula Coli* seu *Cæci* seu *Tulpii*, *Operculum Il'ei*, *Sphincter Il'ei*. This name is given to the valve situate transversely at the place where the ileum opens into the cæcum, and which Bauhin says he discovered at Paris, in 1759. It had, however, been previously described by several anatomists; as by Vidus Vidius, Postius, &c.

BAUME, Balsam—b. d'Acier, Balsam, chalybeate—b. d'Aiguilles, Balsam, chalybeate—b. d'Amérique, see Toluifera balsamum—b. Apoplectique, Balsam, apoplectic—b. d'Arcæus, Balsam of Arcæus, and Unguentum elemi compositum—b. Aromatique, Balsam, aromatic—b. Benjoin, Benjamin—b. Blanc, see Amyris opobalsamum—b. du Brésil, Copaiba—b. de Canada, see Pinus balsamea—b. de Cannelle, Laurus cinnamomum—b. de Carpathie, Balsam of Carpathia—b. de Carthagène, see Toluifera balsamum—b. de Constantinople blanc, see Amyris opobalsamum—b. de Copahu, Copaiba—b. Cordiale de Sennerte, Balsam, cordial, of Sennerte—b. d'Eau à feuilles ridées, Mentha crispa—b. de Feuillet, Balsam, green, of Metz—b. de Fioraventi spiritueuse, Balsam, spirituous, of Fioraventi—b. de Fourcroy ou de Laborde, Balsam of Fourcroy or Laborde—b. des Funérailles, Asphaltum—b. de Galaad, see Amyris opobalsamum—b. de Geneviève, Balsam of Geneviève—b. Grand, Tanacetum balsamita—b. du Grand Caire, see Amyris opobalsamum—b. Hydriodaté, Balsam, ioduretted—b. Hypnotique, Balsam, Hypnotic—b. Hystérique, Balsam, hysteric—b. des Indes, see Myroxylon Peruiferum—b. Ioduré, Balsam, ioduretted—b. des Jardins, Mentha viridis—b. de Lausanne, Balsam, ioduretted—b. de Lucatel, Balsam, Lucatelli's—b. Marie, see Fagara octandra—b. de Momie, Asphaltum—b. Nervein, Balsam, nervous—b. de Perou, see Myroxylon Peruiferum—b. de Saint-Thomas, see Toluifera balsamum—b. du Samaritanis, Balsam of the Samaritan—b. Saxon, Balsam, Saxon—b. de Soufre, Balsam of sulphur—b. de Sympathie, Balsam of sympathy—b. de Tolu, see Toluifera balsamum—b. de Vanille, Vanilla—b. Tranquille, Balsam, tranquil—b. Vert, see Fagara octandra—b. Vert de Metz, Balsam, green, of Metz—b. de Vie d'Hoffman, Balsam of Life, of Hoffman

—b. de Vie de Lelièvre, Tinctura aloes composita—b. Vrai, see Amyris opobalsamum—b. Vulnéraire de Minderer, Balsam, vulnerary, of Mindererus.

BAUMIER, Balsamier.

BAUNSCHEIDTISM'US. A kind of acupuncture, proposed by an ignorant, unprofessional person, of the name of Baunscheidt, a German, which consists in impelling on the skin, by means of a spring, a brush of wires, but not so as to draw blood, and then rubbing a secret stimulating fluid into the part. It was suggested to the proposer by the relief which the bites of gnats appeared to afford him in an arthritic affection.

BAURAC, (Arab.) Nitre, or salt in general. From this word comes Borax.

BAURIN, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Baurin is a village, four leagues from Roye, department of Somme. The waters are strongly chalybeate.

BAVE (F.), *Saliva ex ore flu'ens*, *Sputa*, *Hæmor Salivæ*. Frothy, thick, viscid saliva, issuing from the mouth. This driv'elling or slav'ering, we see in children, old people, &c. The term is, also, applied to the frothy liquid, which flows from the mouth of rabid animals. Sauvages uses it synonymously with salivation.

BAVEUX, *Baveuse*, an epithet, occasionally applied by the French to the spongy flesh of a wound, which suppurates, and exhibits but little tendency to heal.

BAY, CASTOR, Magnolia glauca—b. Rose, Rhododendron chrysanthemum—b. Rose, American, Rhododendron maximum.

BAY RUM, Spiritus myrciæ.

BAY, SWEET, Laurus—b. White, Magnolia glauca and M. macrophylla.

BAYBERRY BARK, see Wax, myrtle—b. Tallow, see Wax, myrtle—b. Tree, see Spiritus myrciæ.

BDALSIS, (βδάλσις,) Sucking.

BDELLA, (βδέλλα,) Hirudo.

BDELLIUM, (βδέλλον,) *Myrrha imperfecta*, *Bol'chon*, *Mulleon*, *Bal'chus*. A gum-resin, brought from the Levant and India, and supposed to be obtained from a species of *Amyris*, little known. It is solid, brittle, of a deep brown colour, of an acrid and bitter taste, and sweet odour. It was much vaunted by the ancients, but is now little employed. It is considered, by some, to be the *Onycha* of the Scriptures, which was burnt as incense.

Two different gum-resins have been in the shops, distinguished by the names *Indian* and *African bdellium*. Dr. Royle was informed that the former was obtained from *Amyris Commiph'ora*, growing in India and Madagascar. The latter is said to be from *Heudelotia Africa'na*, which grows in Senegal.

BDELLOM'ETER, (βδέλλα, 'a leech,' or βέλλω, 'I suck,' and μέτρον, 'measure.') An instrument, proposed as a substitute for the leech; inasmuch as we can tell the quantity of blood obtained by it, whilst we cannot by the leech. It consists of a cupping-glass, to which a scarificator and exhausting syringe are attached.

BDELLUS, (βδέλλος,) Fart.

BDELYGMIA, (βδελγμια,) Fart.

BDELYGMUS, (βδελγμος,) Fart.

BDESMA, (βδέσμα,) Flatulence.

BDOLUS, (βδολος,) Fart.

BEAD TREE, Melia Azedarach.

BEAL, (like Boil,) Phlegmon, to Suppurate.

BEALING, Pregnant, Suppuration.

BEAN, (Sax. bean,) Faba—b. Bush, Phaseolus—b. Calabar, Ordeal nut—b. Carthagena, Habilla de Carthagena—b. Egyptian, Nymphaea nelumbo—b. French, Phaseolus vulgaris—b. Garden, common, Vicia faba—b. Indian, Catalpa—b. Kidney, Phaseolus vulgaris—b. Malacca, Avicennia

tomentosa—b. Pontic, *Nymphaea nelumbo*—b. Red, *Abrus precatorius*—b. Sacred, *Nelumbium luteum*—b. Snap, *Phaseolus*—b. St. Ignatius's, *Ignatia amara*—b. String, *Phaseolus*—b. Tonka, *Dipterix odorata*—b. Wild, *Apios tuberosa*.

BEAN TREE, *Catalpa*—b. Tree, white, *Cratægus aria*.

BEAN TREFOIL TREE, see *Cytisine*.

BEARBERRY, *Arbutus uva ursi*.

BEARD, (Sax. *beard*.) *Barba*, *Polygon*, *Genev-on*, *Genys*, *Barbitium*, (F.) *Barbe*. The hair which covers a part of the cheek, the lips, and chin of the male sex, at the age of puberty.

BEARDLESS, *Imberbis*.

BEAR'S BREECH, *Acanthus mollis*—b. Foot, *Helleborus foetidus*—b. Fright, *Heptallon graveolens*—b. Grass, *Yucca filamentosa*—b. Whortleberry, *Arbutus uva ursi*.

BEARWEED, *Veratrum viride*.

BEASTINGS, (Sax. *bystinz*.) *Colostrum*.

BEASTLINGS, *Colostrum*.

BEATING OF THE HEART, see *Heart*.

BEAUGENCY, MINERAL WATERS OF.

Beaugency is a quarter of a league from Orleans. The waters contain subcarbonate of soda, iron, magnesia, and lime. They are tonic and aperient.

BEAUMONT ROOT, *Gillenla trifoliata*.

BEAUVAIS, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are chalybeate. Beauvais is in Picardie, France.

BEAVER, *Castor fiber*—b. Tree, *Magnolia glauca*, *M. macrophylla*—b. Wood, *Celtis occidentalis*, *Magnolia glauca*.

BEBEERIA, see *Bebeeru*.

BEBEERINE, see *Bebeeru*.

BEBEERU, *Sipoe'ri*. A tree of British Guiana, the bark of which yields two alkalies—*Bebeerine*, *Bebeerina*, *Bebeeria*, *Beberia*, or *Biberine*, and *Sipoe'rine*; and in its properties resembles the *Cinchonas*. It has been referred to *Nectandra Rodiei* seu *Rodiei*. Ord. Laurineæ. The timber of the tree is known to shipbuilders by the name *bibiru* or *green-heart*. The Sulphate of *Bebeeria*, *Beberia sulphas* (Ph. B. 1864), is employed in the same cases as sulphate of quinia. *Warburg's Fever Drops*, *Tinctura antifebrilis Warburgi*, an empirical antiperiodic preparation, have, by some, been considered to be a tincture of the seeds of the *Bebeeru*, but this is questionable.

BEBERIA, see *Bebeeru*.

BEC (F.), *Ros'trum*, *Beak*. This name has been applied to various parts.

BEC CORACODIEN (F.), *Cor'acoid beak*, is the end of the coracoid process.

BEC DE CULLIER, *Ham'ulus*. An instrument used for the extraction of balls. It consists of an iron rod, 7 or 8 inches long, having at one extremity a small cavity, into which the ball is received to be drawn outwards. See *Cochleariformis*.

BEC DE GRUE MUSQUÉ, *Geranium Moschatum*—b. *de Grue Robertin*, *Geranium Robertianum*—b. *de Lèvre*, *Hælip*.

BEC DE LA PLUME À ÉCRIRE, (F.) *Beak of the Calamus Scriptorius*, is a small cavity at the superior part of the medulla oblongata, which forms part of the 4th ventricle.

BEC, (L.) MINERAL WATERS OF. Bec is six leagues from Rouen, in Normandy. The water is strongly chalybeate.

BECCABUNGA, *Veronica Beccabunga*.

BECHÆSTHESIS, (βῆξ, gen. βήξ, 'cough,' and αἰσθησις, 'sensation.') The excitement or desire to cough.

BÊCHE DE MER, *Biche de mer*.

BECHIA, (βήχια,) *Tussis*.

BECHIAS, (βήχια,) *Tussis*.

BE'CHICS, *Be'chica*, (βήχια,) *Becha*, *Bee'chica*, *Be'chita*, (F.) *Béchiques*. Medicines adapted for allaying cough.

BECHITA, *Beechie*.

BECHIUM, (βήχιον,) *Tussilago*.

BECHORTHOPNŒA, βῆξ, gen. βήξ, 'cough,' αὐθις, 'upright,' and πνέω, 'I breathe.' Pertussis.

BEUCIBA, *Ibuciba*.

BED, HYDROSTATIC, Water bed—b. Water, Arnott's, see *Water bed*.

BED'EGAR, *Bed'eguar*, *Bed'eguard*, *Spon'gia Cynos'batii*, *Fun'gus Rosa'rum*, *F. Cynos'batii*, (F.) *Pomme mousseuse*, *Éponge d'églantier*. An excrescence, which makes its appearance on different species of wild roses, and which is produced by the puncture of a small insect.—*Cy'nips Ro'sæ*. It was formerly employed as a lithontriptic and vermifuge, but is not now used. It was slightly astringent.

BEDFORD, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bedford is a village, situate on the great Western Turnpike road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, a few miles east of the chief elevation of the Alleghany mountains. The "Springs" are about a mile and a half from the village. They are saline and sulphureous. The most celebrated—the "Mineral Spring" or "Anderson's Spring"—contains carbonic acid, sulphate of magnesia, chlorides of sodium and calcium, and carbonate of iron, but none of these articles in great quantity; hence, the main action of the water is diuretic. At some distance from the Springs, there is a chalybeate water; and about 10 miles S. W. of Bedford, at Milliken's Cove, a strong sulphureous spring. The climate of Bedford Springs is agreeable. During the heat of summer, the nights are generally cool. In the morning of July 14, 1853, the author marked the thermometer, at five o'clock, A. M., at 45°. Three days before, however, it was 70° at the same hour.

BEDLAM, (from Bethlehem, a religious house in London, converted into a lunatic hospital,) *Morotrophium*.

BEDLAMITE, *Insane*.

BEDRIDDEN, *Clinic*.

BEDSTRAW, *Galium verum*—b. Ladies, greater, *Galium mollugo*, *Galium verum*—b. Ladies, rough, *Galium asprellum*.

BEE, (Sax. *beo*.) *A'pis*, *A. Mellif'ica* seu *domest'ica*, *Melissa*, *Melitta*, (F.) *Abeille*. This insect was formerly exhibited, when dried and powdered, as a diuretic.

BER IN THE BONNET, see *Insanity*.

BEEBREAD, *Propolis*.

BEECH, *Fagus sylvatica*—b. Albany, *Pteropora Andromedea*—b. Drop, *Orobanche Virginiana*—b. Drops, false, *Hypopitys lanuginosa*.

BEECH MAST, see *Fagus sylvatica*—b. Nut, see *Fagus sylvatica*.

BEDDY'S EYES, *Viola tricolor*.

BEEF ESSENCE, see *Beef tea*.

BEEF TEA, *Jus bovinum*. An infusion of beef, much used in debilitating maladies, and in convalescence. It may be made as follows: Take two pounds and a half of lean beef: cut it, in small pieces, into three parts of water in an earthen pipkin: let this simmer, but never boil, until the liquor is consumed to a pint and a half: then strain carefully. It ought to be entirely free from fat or grease.

Ess'ence of Beef—as it has been called—may be made by putting a pound of good beef, freed from fat, and cut into small pieces, into a porter-bottle, corking lightly. The bottle must be put into boiling water, and kept there until the water has been boiling at least half an hour. As the boiling goes on, the cork may be inserted a little more tightly, to retain the contents of the bottle. The juices

of the beef are thus separated, and constitute the 'essence,' which may be seasoned to the taste. It contains much nutriment.

BEEN, *Centaurea behen*.

BEER, ([W.] *bir*.) *Cerevisia*—b. Black, see Fall-tranok—b. Chowder, see Chowder—b. Jews', see *Pinus sylvestris*—b. Pipsissewa, see *Pyrola umbellata*.

BEER SPRINGS, see Water, Mineral (gaseous.)

BEEH, SPRUCE, *Cerevisia Abietis*, may be prepared as follows. Take of *Essence of Spruce*, half a pint; *Pimento*, bruised; *Ginger*, bruised; *Hops*, of each, four ounces; *water*, three gallons. Boil for five or ten minutes; strain, and add of *warm water* eleven gallons; *yeast*, a pint; *molasses*, six pints. Mix and allow to ferment for twenty hours. Used as an agreeable drink in summer.

BEEH, TAR, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

BEEST, *Colostrum*.

BEESTINGS, (Sax. *býrtinǵ*.) *Colostrum*.

BEE, *Beta*.

BEEBLEWEED, *Galax aphylla*.

BÉGALEMENT, *Balbuties*.

BEG'MA, gen. *Beg'matis*, (*βήγμα*.)—according to some, *Breg'ma*, (*βρεγμιν* or *βρεγμιν*, 'to expectorate after coughing.') Coughing; also, the sputum or expectorated matter.

BEGO'NIA, (after Michel Begon, a French botanist, in St. Domingo.) The *Begonia grandiflora* and *B. tomentosa* have astringent roots, which are used in Peru in cases of hemorrhage, scurvy, low fevers, &c.

BÈGUE, *Balbus*.

BEHEN ABIAD, *Centaurea behen*—b. Album, *Centaurea behen*—b. Officinatum, *Cucubalus behen*—b. *Rouge*, *Statice limonium*—b. *Vulgaris*, *Cucubalus behen*.

BEIAHALALEN, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

BEIDELAR, *Asclepias procera*.

BEIST (Sc.), ([Sax.] *býrt*.) *Colostrum*.

BEISTINGS (Sc.), ([Sax.] *býrtinǵ*.) *Colostrum*.

BEISTYN, *Colostrum*.

BEJUO, *Habilla de Carthagena*.

BELA, *Covolam*.

BELA-AYE or BE-LAHE. A tonic and astringent bark of a Madagascar tree. Du-petit-Thouars and Sonnerat think it may be substituted for the Simarouba.

BELADAMBOC. A species of *convolvulus* of the Malabar coast, which contains an acrid milky juice. From this a liniment is formed with oil and ginger, which is used against the bites of rabid animals.

BE-LAHE, *Bela-aye*.

BELA-MODAGAM. A kind of *Scævola* of the Malabar coast, the leaves of which are considered diuretic and emmenagogue.

BELANDRE, (F.) ([D.] *bijlander*, from *bij*, 'near,' and *land*, 'land;') 'a vessel which coasts along the shore.' A litter surrounded with curtains, in which patients are sometimes carried to hospitals.

BELCHING, *Eruetation*.

BELD, *Athrix*.

BELEMNOID, *Belenoid*.

BELEMNOIDES PROCESSUS, *Styloid processes*.

BEL'ENOID, BEL'ONOID, BEL'EMNOID or BEL'OID, *Belenoides* or *Belemnoides Processus*, (*βέλος*, 'an arrow,' and *αἶδος*, 'shape.') This name has been given to styloid processes in general—*Processus belenoides*.

BÉLESME, see *Bellesme*.

BELESON, *Balsam, Mussenda frondosa*.

BELILLA, *Mussenda frondosa*.

BELINUM, *Apium Graveolens*.

BELI OCULUS, *Belloculus*.

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BELL, CANTERBURY, *Campanula trachelium*.

BELLADONE, *Atropa belladonna*.

BELLADON'NA, (in (L) 'beautiful lady,') in the Pharmacopœia of the United States, is the official name of the leaves of *Atropa Belladonna*.

BELLADONNA BACCIFERA, *Atropa belladonna*—b. *Trichotoma*, *Atropa belladonna*.

BELLADONNIN, *Atropine*.

BELLARIA, (*bellus*, 'sweet,') Dessert.

BELLE-BLOME, ('beautiful bloom,') *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*.

BELLE DAME, ('beautiful lady,') *Atropa belladonna*.

BELLEGU, *Myrobalanus*.

BELLEREGI, *Myrobalanus*.

BELLÈSME, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. *Bellème* is about three leagues from Montagne, in France. The waters are chalybeate.

BELLEY, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. The waters at Belley, department of Ain, in France, are saline aperients.

BELLFLOWER, *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*.

BELLIDOIDES, (*bellis*, and *αἶδος*, 'resemblance,') *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

BELLINI, TUBES OF, see *Uriniferous tubes*.

BEL'LISS, *Bel'ius* ('pretty'), *Bel'lis perennis* seu *mi'nor* seu *horten'sis*, *Symphytum minus*, *Bruise'wort*, *Com'mon Da'isy*, *Day's eye*, (Sc.) *Eve-govan*, (Prov.) *Bairncorts*, (F.) *Paquerette vivace*, *petite Marguerite*. Ord. Composite. The leaves and flowers are rather acrid. They were, at one time, considered to cure different species of wounds. See *Osmitopsis asteriscoides*.

BELLIS HORTENSIS, *Bellis*—b. Major, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*—b. Minor, *Bellis*—b. *Perennis*, *Bellis*—b. *Pratensis*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

BELLIT, *Athrix*.

BELL MET'AL, *Cal'ecos*, (?), (F.) *Airain*, *Métal des cloches*. An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and a small quantity of antimony, used for making bells. The mortars of the apothecary are often formed of this material. They require to be kept clean, to avoid the formation of verdigris.

BELLOC'ULUS, *Beli Oculus*. A kind of gem, which the Assyrians considered efficacious in the cure of many diseases. They imagined that the figure of an eye could be seen in it, and hence its name, *Bel's Eye*, from the god Bel.

BELLON, *Colic*, *metallie*.

BELLONED, (Prov.) *Asthmatic*.

BELLOTA, see *Ilex major*.

BELLOWS' SOUND, *Bruit de soufflet*—b. s. Encephalic, see *Bruit de soufflet*.

BEL'LOWS' SOUND, *Fu'nic*, *Funic souffle*, (F.) *Souffle funique*, a single murmur of the bellows kind, synchronous with the first sound of the heart; heard by some observers, and referred by them to diminished calibre of the umbilical arteries, either by pressure or stretching of the funis, or both.

BELLOWS' SOUND, PLACENTAL, *Bruit placentaire*.

BELLWORT, SMALLER, *Uvularia perfoliata*.

BEL'LY, *Ven'ter*, (from *Ir. bog*, 'the belly, a bag or pouch' [?]). At the present day, the abdomen, (Sc. and Prov.) *Wayne*, *Wame*, *Wem*. Formerly, all the splanchnic cavities were called *bellies*;—the lower belly, *venter in'finus*, being the abdomen; the middle belly, *venter me'dius*, the thorax; and the upper belly, *venter su-pre'mus*, the head. Also, the womb. See *Abdomen*, *Uterus*, *Venter*.

BELLY-ACHE, *Colica*.

BELLY-ACHE, DRY, *Colica metallica*.

BELLY-ACHE ROOT, *Angelica lucida*.

BELLY-BAND, Belt, Russian.

BELLY-BOUND, *Constipated*.

BELLY-GOD, Glutton.
 BELLY-HARM, Colic.
 BELLY, POT, Physconia.
 BELLY-THRA, Colic.
 BELLY-TIMBER, Aliment.
 BELLY-WARK, Colic.
 BELMUSCHUS, Hibiscus abelmoschus.
 BELNILEG, Myrobalanus.
 BELOID, (βελος, 'an arrow,' and εἶδος, 'shape.') Belenoid.
 BELOIDES PROCESSUS, Styloid processes.
 BELONE, (βελονη,) Needle.
 BELONODES, Styloid, see Belenoid.
 BELONOID, (βελονη, 'a needle,' and εἶδος, 'shape.') Belenoid.
 BEL'S EYE, Belloculus.
 BELT, RUSSIAN, (Sax. belt,) *Ventra'le*,—vulgarly, *Bellyband*, *Abdominal support'er*, (F.) *Supporteur abdominal*. A broad bandage applied to the abdomen, so as to support and make methodical pressure upon it. Different forms have been termed *obstetric binders*, *utero-abdominal supporters*, &c.
 BELUL'CUM, (βελος, 'a dart,' and ἔλκω, 'I draw out.') An instrument used for extracting darts or arrows. Many instruments of this kind have been employed by surgeons.
 BELZOE, Benjamin.
 BELZOIM, Benjamin.
 BELZOINUM, Benjamin.
 BEN, Guilandina moringa—b. of Judæa, Benjamin—b. Nut, Guilandina moringa.
 BENATH, Pustule.
 BENEDICTA SYLVESTRIS, Geum rivale.
 BENEDICTUM LAXATIVUM, ('a blessed laxative,') *Confectio sennæ*.
 BÉNÉFICE DE LA NATURE, ('benefit of nature,') *Beneficium naturæ*—b. de *Ventre*, see *Beneficium naturæ*.
 BENEFIC'IUM NATU'RÆ, ('a benefit of nature,') (F.) *Bénéfice de la nature*. This term is used by the French pathologists for cases in which diseases have got well without medical treatment. With them, *Bénéfice de nature*, or *B. de ventre*, is synonymous also with *Al'ei proflu'vium*;—a spontaneous diarrhoea, often acting favourably either in the prevention or cure of disease.
 BENEL, Croton racemosus.
 BENE'OLENS, (bene, 'well,' and olere, 'to smell,') *Euo'des*, *Suave'olens*. A sweet-scented medicine, as gums, &c.
 BENG, Bangue.
 BENGAL ROOT, Cassumuniar.
 BENGAL INDORUM, Cassumuniar.
 BENGI, Hyoscyamus.
 BENIGN', *Benig'nus*, *Eueth'es*, (F.) *Bénin*, *Bénigne*, (from bonus, 'good,') Diseases of a mild character are so called, as a *Benign Fever*, *Febris benigna impu'tris*, &c.: as well as medicines whose action is not violent.
 BÉNIN, Benign.
 BEN'JAMIN, corr. from *Ben'zoïn*, *Benzo'ium*, (Ph. U. S.), *B. ve'rūm*, *A'sa* or *As'sa odorat'a* seu *dul'cis*, *Ben'jui*, *Ben'juin*, *Ben'jooy*, *Benjo'ium*, *Bel'zoe*, *Bel'zoim*, *Ben'zoe*, *Styracis Benzo'ini Bal'neum*, *Liquor Cyreni'acus*, *Cro'ton Ben'zoe*, *Ben of Judæa*, *A'cor Benzo'ius*, *Sal Ac'idum seu essentia'le seu volat'ile Ben'zoes*, *Resi'na benzoës*, (F.) *Benjoin*, *Baume Benjoin*, *Asa doux*. A resinous, dry, brittle substance, the concrete juice of *Styrax Ben'zoïn*, *Ar'bor Benici*, *Lau'rus Ben'zoïn*, of Sumatra. The odour is extremely fragrant, and taste slightly aromatic. It is principally used for the preparation of the acid which it contains. It is also employed in some vulnerary tinctures, and as an expectorant. Benzoic Acid, *Ac'idum Benzo'icum*, is obtained from it by sublimation. The purest Benjamin is in amygdaloid masses; hence called (F.) *Benjoin amygdaloïde*.

BENJAMIN BUSH, *Laurus benzoin*.
 BENJAMIN, FLOW'ERS OF, *Ben'zoie Ac'id*, *Ac'idum Benzo'icum* seu *Benzoj'licum*, *Flo'res Ben'zoes* seu *Benzo'ini*, *Ac'idum Benzo'icum per sublimatio'nem*, (F.) *Acide Benzoïque*, *Fleurs de Benjoin*. This acid exists in all the balsams, but chiefly in Benzoin, from which it is obtained by sublimation. It is in vanilla, canella, the urine of infants, and of herbivorous animals. Its odour is aromatic and fragrant; taste hot, slightly acidulous, and agreeable. The crystals consist of white, satiny flakes, slightly ductile. It is probably stimulant; and has been used, as such, in chronic catarrh; but it has little efficacy.
 BENJAOY, Benjamin.
 BENJOIN, Benjamin.
 BENJOINUM, Benjamin.
 BENJUI, Benjamin.
 BEN MOENJA. A Malabar tree. An alexipharmic decoction is made of its roots, in the country, which is much praised in cases of malignant fever. Its bark, boiled with *Calamus aromaticus* and salt, forms a decoction used in bites of poisonous serpents.
 BENNE, *Sesamum orientale*.
 BENNET, HERB, (from *benedictus*, 'blessed,') *Geum urbanum*, and *G. Virginianum*.
 BENOÎTE, *Geum urbanum*—b. *Aquatique*, *Geum rivale*—b. *des Ruisseaux*, *Geum rivale*—b. *de Virginie*, *Geum Virginianum*.
 BENZENE, Benzole.
 BENZIN, Benzole, see *Anæsthetic*.
 BENZOATE OF AMMONIA, *Ammonie benzoas*.
 BENZOE, Benjamin.
 BENZOENIL, Vanilla.
 BENZOIN, Benjamin—b. *Odoriferum*, *Laurus Benzoin*.
 BEN'ZOLE, *Ben'zin*, *Benzene*, *Phene*, *Hy'dru-ret of Phen'yle*. A constituent of coal-gas tar, obtained by distilling coal naphtha. It is a colourless, oleaginous liquid of agreeable odour. Sp. gr. 0.85. The vapour, when inhaled, acts as an anæsthetic. Mixed with four parts of lard it has been used, with advantage, in itch; and it is said to be very effective against parasites of the skin. It has, also, been employed in rheumatic and neuralgic cases,—a piece of cloth or paper saturated with it being applied to the part.
 BERBERINE, see *Oxyacantha Galeni*.
 BERBERIS, (from the Arab.) *Oxyacantha Galeni*—b. *Canadensis*, see *Oxyacantha Galeni*.
 BERBINE, *Verbena officinalis*.
 BERCE, *Heracleum spondylium*.
 BERENDAROS, *Ocimum basilicum*.
 BERENICE, *Succinum*.
 BERENICIUM, *Potasse nitras*.
 BERENISECUM, *Artemisia vulgaris*.
 BERGAMOT', *Bergamote*, *Bergamol'ta*, (F.) *Bergamotte*. A small orange, of a very agreeable taste, and peculiar odour. From its rind an oil, *O'leum Berga'mi* (Ph. U. S.), is obtained, which is much employed as a perfume, and sometimes in medicine. See *Citrus mella rosa*.
 BERGAMOTTIER, see *Citrus mella rosa*.
 BER'IBERI, *Beriberia*, *Syn'clonus Beribe'ria*, *Indosyn'clonus*, *Paral'ysis Ber'iberi*, (from *beri* in the Singhalese language, which signifies 'weakness,' therefore, *beriberi*, 'great weakness.' This word is also said to be Hindustanee, and to mean a *sheep*.) *Beriberi* is an Indian disease, little known in Europe. It consists in debility and tremors of the limbs,—sometimes, indeed, of the whole body; with painful numbness of the affected parts, &c.:—the patient walking doubled, and imitating the movements of sheep (?) Some authors have esteemed it rheumatic; others, paralytic; others, to be a kind of chorea. It is a form of cachexia, in which there is great muscular de-

bility and feebleness of the reparatory powers. It is, almost always, incurable; is rarely fatal; and is treated by exercise, stimulant friction, sudorifics, &c. It is sometimes called *Bar'biera*, but this would seem to be a different disease.

The *Aden* or *Ye'men Ul'cer* is said to occur in conditions of the system like that in Beriberi. It affects the leg, assuming a disagreeable appearance, and frequently sloughing.

BERICOCCE, (*Bericoce*.) *Prunus armeniaca*.

BERKLEY SPRINGS, see Bath Springs.

BERLE NODIFLORE, *Sium*.

BERLUE, *Metamorphopsia*.

BERMUDAS, CLIMATE OF. Pulmonary invalids are occasionally sent to Bermuda, but the principal objection to a winter residence there, is the prevalence of strong winds; especially of the dry, sharp, and cold north-west winds, during the winter and spring. Still, it affords a good winter retreat for the phthisical, from any part of the United States, provided due care be selected in choosing a suitable locality. The neighbourhood of Hamilton has been strongly recommended with this view.

BERNARD THE HERMIT, Cancelluz.

BERRIES, INDIAN, see *Menispermum cocculus*—b. Turkey, yellow, see *Piper cubeba*.

BERS. A sort of electuary, composed of pepper, seed of the white hyoscyamus, opium, euphorbium, saffron, &c. The Egyptians used it as an excitant.

BERTIN, COLUMNS OF, *Columnæ Bertini*.

BERU, MINERAL WATERS OF. Beru is in Champagne, France. The waters are slightly chalybeate.

BERULA, *Sium nodiflorum*—b. *Angustifolia*, *Sium nodiflorum*.

BESASA, *Ruta*.

BESICLES, (*bis*, 'twice, and *cyclos*, 'a circle,' [?] or from *bis*, and *oculus*, 'an eye' [?]), *Speotacles*.

BESSON, (*soin*, 'care,' [?]) Want—b. *de Respirer*, see Want—b. *de la Vie*, Necessary of life.

BESSANEM. A word used by Avicenna, for redness of the skin, limbs, and face, produced by the action of cold.

BESSON, } (from *bis*, 'twice,' and *homo*,
BESSONNE, } 'man,' [?]). See *Gemellus*.

BETA, (from *Colt. bett*, 'red.') The *Beet*, *Sicula*, (F.) *Bette*, *Betterave*. Family, *Chenopodææ*. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. A genus of plants, of which the following are the chief varieties:

BETA HYBRIDA, *Root of Scarcity*. Root red, outside; white, within. Very nutritive; yields sugar.

BETA VULGARIS ALBA, *White Beet*. The root yields sugar, and the leaves are eaten as a substitute for spinach.

BETA VULGARIS RUBRA, *Red Beet*. Root red and nutritive; yields a small quantity of sugar.

BETAYNE, *Betonica officinalis*.

BETEL, *Piper Betel*, *Chavica betle*. A species of pepper, cultivated in several parts of India. The East Indians are in the habit of chewing the leaves with lime and areca; and they give the name *Betel* to this preparation. It is used in all the equatorial countries of Asia. *Betel* is said to be tonic and astringent. It is also called *Bette*, *Bêre*, *Bette*. See *Areca*.

BETHROOT, *Trillium latifolium*—b. Broad-leaf, *Trillium latifolium*.

BÊTISE, (*bête*, originally from (L.) *bestia*, 'silly,') *Dementia*.

BÊTOINE, *Betonica officinalis*—b. *des Montagnes*, *Arnica montana*—b. *des Savoyards*, *Arnica montana*.

BÊTON, *Colostrum*.

BETONICA AQUATICA, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

BETONICA OFFICINALIS, *B. purpurea*, *Vet-*

tonica, *Cestron*, *Psychotrophum*, *Veronica purpurea*, *Betony*, *Wood Betony*, (Old Eng.) *Betayne*, (F.) *Bêtoine*. Order, *Labiatae*. *Sex. Syst.* *Didynamia Gymnospermia*. *Betony* was in much esteem amongst the ancients, who employed the flowers and leaves, in decoction, in gout, sciatica, cephalalgia, &c. (It was so called, according to Pliny, from being in great repute among the Vettones or Bettones, an ancient people of Spain.) Antonius Musa is said to have written a volume in praise of it; recommending it in no less than 47 different diseases. It has, however, little or no virtue. The leaves are said to be aperient, and the root emetic.

BETONICA PAULI, *Veronica*.

BETONY, *Betonica officinalis*—b. Paul's, *Lycopus sinuatus*, *Lycopus Virginicus*, *Veronica*—b. Water, *Scrophularia aquatica*—b. Wood, *Betonica officinalis*.

BÊTRE, *Betel*.

BETTE, *Beta*.

BETTERAVE, (*beta* and *rapa*.) *Beta*.

BETULA ALBA, *Semu'da*, *Birch*, (Sc.) *Birk*, (F.) *Bouleau commun*. Order, *Betulaceæ*. The young leaves are slightly odorous, astringent, and bitter. They are applied to wounds and ulcers. They have been regarded as antiscorbutic and anthelmintic. The tree furnishes a saccharine juice, which is considered antiscorbutic and diuretic.

BETULA EMARGINATA, *Alnus glutinosa*—b. *Glutinosa*, *Alnus glutinosa*.

BETULA LENTA, *Sweet Birch*, *Black Birch*, *Cherry Birch*, *Mountain Mahogany*, is an American species, the bark and leaves of which have the smell and taste of *Gaultheria procumbens*. An infusion is sometimes made of them, and used as an excitant and diaphoretic. The volatile oil is nearly, if not wholly, identical with that of *Gaultheria*.

BÊURRE, (contracted from *Bourpur*, (L.) *butyrum*.) Butter—b. *de Bambouc*, Butter of bambouc—b. *de Cacao*, Butter of cacao—b. *de Coco*, Butter of cocoa—b. *Végétale*, *Persea gratissima*.

BEUVRIGNY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Beuvrigny is in the vicinity of Bayeux, in Normandy. The water is chalybeate.

BEVERAGE, (from [F.] *breuvage*.) Drink.

BÊVUE, (*be*, *bis*, 'twice,' and *vue*, 'sight,') *Diplopia*.

BEX, (*βηξ*, gen. *βηχος*.) Tussis—b. *Convulsiva*, *Pertussis*—b. *Humida*, *Expectoration*—b. *The-riodes*, *Pertussis*.

BEXIS, (from *bex*.) Tussis.

BEXUGO. Under this name, a purgative root was formerly introduced into Europe from Peru. It is supposed to have been the root of a *Hippocratea*.

BEZOAR, *Bez'ar*, *Bez'ehard*, *Pa'zahar*, (Persian *pa*, 'against,' and *zahar*, 'poison,') *La'pis Bezoar'dicus*, *Calculus Bezoar*, *Enterolithus Bezoar'dus*, *Bez'oard*. A calculeous concretion, found in the stomach, intestines, and bladder of animals. Wonderful virtues were formerly attributed to these Bezoars. There were two great varieties: the *Bez'oar orientalis*, *Animal Bezoar'ticum orientalis*, formed in the fourth stomach of the gazelle of India (*Gazelle India*), or rather *Antilope cervicapra*; and the *Bez'oar occidentalis*, *Animal Bezoar'ticum occidentalis*, found in the fourth stomach of the wild goat or chamois of Peru. These substances were esteemed to be powerful alexipharmics; but the former was the more valued. It was believed that no poison, and no eruptive, pestilential, or putrid disease, could resist its influence. As so many virtues were ascribed to it, other animal concretions were substituted for it; and factitious Bezoars were made of crab's eyes and claws, bruised and mixed with musk, ambergris, &c.

BEZOAR BOVINUM, (F.) *Bézoard de Bœuf*, *Bezoard of the beef*. A concretion formed in the fourth stomach of beeves; also, a biliary calculus found in the gall-bladder.

BEZOAR EQUINUM, Bezoard of the horse—b. Hystrieis, Bezoard of the Indian porcupine.

BÉZOARD D'ALLEMAGNE, *Ægagropila*.

BEZOARD OF CAYMAN. This was once much prized. It is now unknown.

BEZOARD OF THE CHAMOIS, and B. OF THE HORSE, *Bezoar equinum*, *Hippolithus*, &c., exhibit their origin in the name.

BEZOARD OF THE DEER, B. of the *Lachrymal Fossa of the Deer*, *Deer's Tears*. A moist, highly odorous, fatty matter, found below the anterior canthus of the orbit of the red deer—*Cervus elaphus*. It has been used, like castor, as an antispasmodic, in the dose of from 5 to 15 grains, two or three times a day.

BEZOARD OF THE INDIAN PORCUPINE, *Bezoar Hystrieis*, *La'pis Porcinus* seu *Malucensis*, *Petro del Porco*, (F.) *Bézoard de Porc-Épic*, was formerly the dearest of all the Bezoards, and was sold at an enormous price in Spain and Portugal.

BEZOARD, MINERAL, Antimonium diaphoreticum—b. Vegetable, see Calappite.

BEZOARDIC, *Bezoar'dicus*, (F.) *Bézoardique*; concerning the bezoard. Bezoardic medicines are those supposed to possess the same properties with the bezoard; as antidotes, alexiteria, alexipharmics, cordials.

BEZOARDICA RADIX, *Dorstenia contrayerva*.

BEZOARDICUM HUMANUM. Urinary calculi were formerly employed under this name as powerful alexipharmics.

BEZOARDICUM JOVIALĒ. A sort of greenish powder, used as a diaphoretic, and formed of antimony, tin, mercury, and nitric acid.

BEZOARDICUM LUNARĒ. A medicine formerly regarded as a specific in epilepsy, convulsions, megrim, &c. It was prepared of nitrate of silver, and butter of antimony.

BEZOARDICUM MARTIALĒ. A tonic medicine, used by the ancients in diarrhoea. It was prepared from the tritoxide of iron and butter of antimony.

BEZOARDICUM MERCURIALĒ. A medicine, formerly vaunted as an antisyphilitic, and prepared from the mild chloride of mercury, butter of antimony, and nitric acid.

BEZOARDICUM MINERALĒ; the deutoxide of antimony; so called because its properties were supposed to resemble those of animal bezoard.

BEZOARDICUM SATURNĒ. A pharmaceutical preparation, regarded by the ancients as antihysteria. It was formed of protoxide of lead, butter of antimony, and nitric acid.

BEZOARDICUM SOLARĒ. A diaphoretic medicine, prepared of gold filings, nitric acid, and butter of antimony.

BEZOARDICUM VENĒRIS. A pharmaceutical preparation, formerly employed in lepra, diseases of the brain, &c.; which was made from filings of copper, butter of antimony, and nitric acid.

BHANG, *Bangue*.

BI, *Bin*, (from *bis*, 'twice,') as a prefix to words, has the same signification as *Di*, twice, double.

BIBERINE, see *Bebeeru*.

BIBIRU, *Bebeeru*.

BIBITORIUS, (*bibere*, 'to drink,') because it draws the eye towards the nose so that the drinker can see into the cup, (?) *Rectus internus oculi*.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, MEDICAL, (*βιβλίον*, 'a book,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe,') A description or history, or skill in the knowledge, of medical books. The most distinguished medical bibliographers have been: J. A. VAN DER LINDEN, *Amst.* 1662, octavo, (L.) M. LIPENIUS, *Franc.* ad *Mæn.* 1679, fol. (L.) G. A. MERCK-

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BIBRON'S ANTIDOTE, see *Antidote*, *Bibron's*.

BICAUDALIS, (*bi*, and *cauda*, 'a tail;' 'double-tailed,') *Retrahens auris*.

BICAUDATUS, (same etymon.) A monster having two tails.

BICEPHALUM, *Dicephalum*, (*bi*, and *κεφαλή*, 'head,') *Sauvages* applies this epithet to a very large sacroma on the head, which seems to form a double head.

BICEPHALUS, *Dicephalus*.

BI'CEPS, gen. *Bicipitis*, (*bi*, and *caput*, 'head,') That which has two heads. This name has been particularly given to two muscles; one belonging to the arm, the other to the thigh.

BICEPS EXTER'NUS MUSCULUS. The long portion of the *Triceps Brachialis*.

BICEPS FLEX'OR CRU'RIS, *B. Cru'ris*, *Biceps*, *Biceps Fem'oris*, (F.) *Biceps Crural*, *Ischio-fem'oro-péronier*—(Ch.) A muscle on the posterior part of the thigh; one head arising from the tuberosity of the ischium, and the other from a great part of the linea aspera. It is inserted into the top of the fibula. It serves to bend the leg on the thigh.

BICEPS FLEX'OR CU'BITI, *Biceps*, *B. Brachii* seu *ma'nus* seu *inter'nus* seu *inter'nus hu'meri*, *Cor'acoradialis*, (F.) *Scapulo-radialis*, (Ch.)—*Biceps Brachialis*. A muscle situate at the anterior and internal part of the arm; extending from the edge of the glenoid cavity and from the top of the coracoid process to the tuberosity of the radius. It bends the fore-arm upon the arm.

BICHE DE MER, *Bêche de mer*, *Trepang*, *Sea Slug*. A molluscous animal, belonging to the genus *Holothuria*, which is caught amongst the islands of the Fiji group, New Guinea, &c., and when prepared finds a ready sale in China, where it is used as an ingredient in rich soups.

BICHET, *Terra Orleans*.

BICHICH'ILĒ, (probably corrupted from *βήχ*, gen. *βήχης*, 'cough,') Pectoral medicines, composed of liquorice juice, sugar, blanchéd almonds, &c.

BICHIOS, *Dracunculus*.

BICHO, *Dracunculus*—b. *di Culo*, *Proctocace*.

BICHOS. A Portuguese name for the worms that penetrate the toes of people in the Indies; and which are destroyed by the oil of the cashew nut.

BICIPITAL, *Bicipitalis*, (*biceps* (*bi* and *caput*), 'two headed,') Relating to the biceps.

BICIPITAL GROOVE, (F.) *Couliasse* ou *Gouttière bicipitale*, *Couliasse humérale*, (Ch.,) is a longitudinal groove, situate between the tuberosities of the os humeri, which lodges the long head of the biceps.

BICIPITAL TUBERCLE, *Bicipital tuberosity*, (F.) *Tubérosité bicipitale*; a prominence near the upper extremity of the radius, to which the tendon of the biceps is attached.

BICORNE RUDE, (*bi*, and *cornu*, 'a horn.') Ditrachyceros.

BICUSPID, *Bicuspidatus*, (*bi* and *cuspid*, gen. *cuspidis*, 'a spear.') That which has two cusps or points.

BICUSPID TEETH, *Dentes Bicuspidati*, (F.) *Dentes bicuspidati*. The small molars. See Molar.

BIDDY, *Pediculus*.

BIDENS ACNELLA, (*bi*, and *dens*, 'a tooth,' in allusion to the seed.) *Spilanthus acnella*—b. *Fervida*, *Spilanthus oleracea*.

BIDET, (F.) *Bidet*; (pronounced *beeday*.) A small horse formerly allowed to each trooper for carrying his baggage. Hence, perhaps, applied to a chamber bathing apparatus, which has to be bestridden. It is a useful arrangement, in case of hemorrhoids, prolapsus ani, affections of the sexual organs, &c.

BIECHO, *Bische*.

BIER-RIGHT, TRIAL BY, see Trial by bier-right.

BIÈRE, (Beer,) *Cerevisia*—b. *Medicinale*, see *Cerevisia*.

BIESTINGS, ([Sax.] *býsting*.) Colostrum.

BIFÉMORO-CALCANIEN, *Gastrocnemii*.

BIFURCATION, *Bifurcatio*, (*bi*, and *furca*, 'a fork.') Division of a trunk into two branches; as the bifurcation of the trachea, aorta, &c.

BIGARADE, see *Citrus aurantium*.

BIGASTER, (*bi*, and *gaster*, 'belly.') *Digastrius*.

BIGBELLIED, *Abdominous*.

BIG BLOOM, *Magnolia macrophylla*.

BIGBONE, see Kentucky, Mineral Waters of.

BIGEMINÆ EMINENTIÆ, (*bi*, and *gemin*, 'twins.') *Quadrigenina tubercula*.

BIGEMINAL BODIES, *Quadrigenina tubercula*.

BIGGAR. A disease of Bengal, remarkable for the intensity and danger of the cerebral symptoms.

BIGLEAF, *Magnolia macrophylla*.

BIGLES, (*bia*, and *oculus*, 'an eye.' [?]) See *Strabismus*.

BIGNONIA CAPREOLATA, (after the Abbé Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV.,) *B. crucigera*; indigenous. The root and plant are employed, like sarsaparilla, in infusion and decoction, in syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and in cachexia in general.

BIGNONIA CATALPA, *Catalpa*—b. *Crucigera*, *B. capreolata*.

BIGNONIA INDICA. The leaves are employed in India, as emollients, to ulcers.

BIGNONIA LEUCOXYLON, *Trum'pet tree*. A South American tree, the sap of which is said to be the surest antidote against the manchineel.

BIGNONIA OPHTHALMICA, *Eye root*, *Eye vine*. Indigenous in Guiana. The pulp or juice of the root, dropped into the eye, has been used in ophthalmia.

BIGNONIA RADICANS, *Tecoma radicans*—b. *Sempervirens*, *Gelseminum nitidum*.

BIGPAUNCHED, *Abdominous*.

BIJOU, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

BIKH, *Aconitum ferox*.

BILATE OF SODA, (from *bilis*), *Pieromel*.

BILATERAL SYMMETRY, (*bi*, and *latus*, gen. *latus*, 'a side.') See *Symmetry*.

BILAZAY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bilazay is a town in France, two leagues from Thonay, department of Deux Sèvres, near which is a thermal sulphureous spring. Temperature about 77° Fahrenheit.

BILBERRY, ([?] blueberry) *Vaccinium myrtillus*—b. *Red*, *Vaccinium vitis idæa*.

BILE, *Bi'lis*, *Fel*, *Cho'lus*, *Cho'le*, *Cho'la*, *Choler*, (F.) *Bile*, *Fiel*. A yellow, greenish, viscid, bitter, mucous fluid, secreted by the liver. It is dis-

tinguished into *hepatic* and *cystic*; according as it flows immediately into the duodenum from the liver or from the gall-bladder. It contains, according to Muratori, water; a peculiar fatty matter; colouring matter (*Cholepyrrhin* or *Bilipha'in*, (F.) *Matière Jaune de la Bile*; cholesterolin combined with soda; pieromel or *bilin*; extract of flesh, mucus; soda, phosphate of soda; phosphate of lime, and chloride of sodium.

One use of the bile is to remove from the body superfluous hydro-carbon; and it is probably inservient to useful purposes in digestion.

BILE, *Furunculus*.

BILE OF THE BEAR, *Gall of the Bear*, *Fel Ur'si*, was thought to be anti-epileptic; and that of the *Eel*, *Fel anguillæ*, to facilitate labour.

BILE, *Black*, *Atrabilis*—b. *de Bœuf*, see *Bile*.

BILE OF THE OX, *Gall of the Ox*, *Ox Gall*, *Fel Tauri* seu *Bo'vis* seu *Bovinum*, (F.) *Bile ou Fiel ou Amer de Bœuf*, was once reputed cosmetic and detergent, anti-otalgic and emmenagogue; as well as to possess the power of facilitating labour. It has also been given as a bitter stomachic and anthelmintic; and as a tonic and laxative, in cases of deficiency of the biliary secretion. *Fel Bovinum purificatum*, *Purified Ox Bile* (Ph. B. 1864) is made by mixing one pint of fresh *ox bile*, with two pints of rectified spirit in a bottle, setting aside for twelve hours until the sediment subsides; then decanting the clear solution and evaporating in a water bath until it has the consistence of a vegetable extract. Dose, gr. ij and more.

BILE REPANDUE, *Icterus*.

BILE OF THE SWINE, *Bi'lis porci'na*, inspissated, has been used in the same cases as the bile of the ox.

BILIARY, *Bilia'ris*, *Bilia'rius*, *Fel'leus*, (F.) *Billaire*. That which relates to bile.

BILIARY APPARATUS, *B. organs*, *B. passages*. The collection of parts that concur in the secretion and excretion of bile—viz., the liver, *pori bilarii* or *tubuli biliferi*; hepatic, cystic, and cholechoic ducts, and gall-bladder.

BILIARY CONCRETIONS are concretions found in some parts of the biliary apparatus.

BILIARY DUCTS, *Pori bilarii*.

BILIA'TION, *Bilia'tio*, (from *bilis*.) The excretion of bile; as *urination* means the excretion of urine.

BILIEUX, *Bilious*.

BILIFULVINE, (*bilis*, and *fuleus*, 'reddish yellow.') The colouring matter of the bile of the ox.

BILIMBI, *Averrhoa bilimbi*.

BILIMBING TERES, *Averrhoa bilimbi*.

BILIN, (from *bilis*), *Pieromel*.

BILIOUS, *Bilia'us*, *Chol'icus*, *Cho'lius*, *Cholo'des*, *Fellin'eus*, *Epich'olos*, *Pieroch'olos*, *Fel'leus*, (F.) *Biliaeus*. That which relates to bile, contains bile, or is produced by bile. An epithet given to certain constitutions and diseases, which are believed to be the effect of superabundance of the biliary secretion; as *Bilious temperament*, *B. symptoms*, *B. fever*, but often used, without any definite ideas, as regards the bile, being attached to it.

BILIPHÆIN, (*bilis*, and *phæos*, 'of a dusky colour.') See *Bile*.

BILIS, *Bile*—b. *Fluxio*, *Cholera morbus*.

BILITICUS, (from *bilis*), *Cholagogue*.

BILIVERD'IN, (*bilis*, and *viridis*, 'green.') On adding an acid to a solution of the yellow colouring matter of bile, a precipitate of green flocculi takes place, which possesses all the properties of chlorophyll or the green colouring matter of leaves. This is the *biliverdin* of Berzelius.

BILNA, MINERAL WATERS OF, see *Püllna*.

BILOCULAR, (*bi*, and *loculus*, 'a small place.') See *Unilocular*.

a fluidounce of distilled water with the nitric acid, and dissolve the bismuth in the mixture. When the solution is complete, pour the clear liquor into three pints of distilled water, and set the mixture by, that the powder may subside. Lastly, having poured off the supernatant fluid, wash the subnitrate of bismuth with distilled water, wrap it in bibulous paper, and dry with a gentle heat. A modification of this process is contained in the Ph. U. S. for 1863; and, also, a formula for *Bismuthi subcarbonas*, *Subcarbonate of Bismuth*. Both these preparations are considered to be tonic and antispasmodic, and have been chiefly used in gastrodynia.

BISMUTH, TRISNITRATE OF, Bismuth, subnitrate of.

BISMUTH, VALE'RIANATE OF, *Bismuthi valerianas*, *Bismuthum valerianicum*. Prepared by mixing a neutral solution of oxide of bismuth in nitric acid with valerianate of soda; washing, and drying the precipitate. Used in gastrodynia, chronic gastralgia, neuralgia, and chronic palpitation, as a nervine. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain to 2 grains, three or four times a day, in pill.

BISMUTH, WHITE, Bismuth, subnitrate of.

BISMUTHI NITRAS, Bismuth, subnitrate of—b. Subcarbonas, see Bismuth, subnitrate of—b. Subnitrates, see Bismuth, subnitrate of—b. Valerianas, Bismuth, valerianate of.

BISMUTHUM, Bismuth—b. Album, Bismuthi subnitrates—b. Nitricum, Bismuth, subnitrate of—b. Oxydulatum album, Bismuth, subnitrate of—b. Subnitricum, Bismuth, subnitrate of—b. Valerianicum, Bismuth, valerianate of.

BISPIRUS, (*bi*, and *spiro*, 'to breathe.') Dipnous.

BISSUM, *Hydrangea arborescens*.

BISTORT, OFFICINAL, (*bis*, and *torquere*, *tortum*, 'to twist,') *Polygonum bistorta*—b. Virginian, *Polygonum virginianum*.

BISTORTA, *Polygonum bistorta*.

BISTORTE, *Polygonum bistorta*.

BISTORTIER, (F.) A name given by the *Pharmacien* to a long wooden pestle used for reducing soft substances to powder, and in the preparation of electuaries.

BISTOURI, (F.) *Pistorien'sis gladius*, *Scalpelus*, *Scal'pium*, *Bistoury*. A small cutting-knife, used in surgery, (so called from the town of Pistorium, modern Pistoja, in Tuscany, which was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of those instruments. [?]) A bistoury has the form of a small knife, and is composed of a blade and a handle. The blade, which is most commonly movable in the handle, may be fixed by a button, spring, &c. When fixed in the handle, the bistouri is called by the French, *B. à lame fixe ou dormante*.

The chief bistouries are:—1. The **STRAIGHT B.**, (F.) *B. droit*, in which the blade and cutting edge are straight, the point being fine, round, or square. 2. The **CONVEX B.**, (F.) *B. convexe*; the blade of which is convex at the cutting edge, concave at the back. 3. The **CONCAVE B.**, (F.) *B. concave*; the blade of which is concave at its edge, and convex at the back. 4. **BLUNT-POINTED B.**, (F.) *B. boutonné*; the blade of which has a button at its extremity. 5. The **BLUNT OR PROBE-POINTED BISTOURY OF POTT**; concave at its cutting edge, and its point blunt; so that it can be carried on the palmar surface of the index finger, to divide the stricture, in strangulated hernia. Sir Astley Cooper has recommended a useful modification of this, to avoid wounding the intestine, should it come in contact with the edge of the knife. His Bistoury has an edge of not more than eight lines in length, situate about five lines from the point. 6. **BISTOURI À LA LIGNE** (F.) is a straight bistoury; the blade fixed in the handle, the extremity with a button, and the edge made

with a file. It is chiefly used for dilating parts. 7. **BISTOURI ROYAL** (F.) A Bistoury used in operating upon Louis XIV., for fistula in ano. 8. **BISTOURI GASTRIQUE**, (F.) A complicated instrument, invented by Morand, for dilating wounds of the abdomen. 9. **BISTOURI CACHE**, *B. herniaire*, ou *Attrape-lourdant de Biennaise*, *For'ceps deceptoria*. A curved bistouri, the blade of which is placed in a canula, whence it issues on pressing a spring.

The word *Bistouri* is used by the French, at times, where we would employ knife.

BISTOURY, Bistouri.

BITCH-DAUGHTER, Incubus.

BITNOBEN, *Salt of Bitumen*, *Padnoon*, *Sou-cherloon*, *Khala mimuc*. A white, saline substance, which is a Hindoo preparation of great antiquity, and has been supposed to be the *Sal asphaltites* and *Sal Sodome'nis* of the ancients. It is used by the Hindoo in the prevention or cure of almost all diseases.

BITHNIMAL'CA, *Gasteranax*. Two unmeaning words, used by Doléus, to designate an active principle supposed to have its seat in the stomach, and to preside over chymification, &c.

BITIOS DE KIS, *Proctocace*.

BITTER, (Sax. *biter*,) *Amarus*—b. Ash, see *Bittera febrifuga*—b. Bark, *Pinckneya pubens*—b. Bloom, *Chironia angularis*—b. Holy, *Hierapiera*—b. Redberry, *Cornus Florida*—b. Root, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*, *Gentiana Catesbaei*, *Menyanthes verna*—b. Sweet Nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*—b. Sweet Vine, *Solanum Dulcamara*—b. Welter's, Acid, carbazotic.

BITTERA FEBRIFUGA, Quassia.

BITTERIN, see Quassia.

BITTERNES, *Amaritudo*, *Amarit'ies*, *Amaror*, *Pic'ria*, (F.) *Amertume*. A particular taste, which belongs to many substances. In some diseases there is a sense of bitterness felt in the mouth.

BITTERS, COLUMBO, *Tinctura Calumbæ*—b. Spirit, *Tinctura gentianæ composita*—b. Wine, *Vinum gentianæ compositum*.

BITTERSWEET, *Solanum dulcamara*.

BITTERWEED, *Ambrosia trifida*.

BITTERWOOD TREE, Quassia.

BITTOS. A disease, in which the chief symptom is an acute pain in the anus: see Bitios.

BITUME DE JUDEE, Asphaltum.

BITUMEN, GLUTINOUS, (*terra*, 'pitch,') *Pissasphaltum*—b. of Judæa, Asphaltum—b. Judæicum, Asphaltum—b. Malta, *Pissasphaltum*—b. Petroleum, Petroleum—b. Salt of, Bitnoben—b. Solidum, Asphaltum.

BIVENTER, (from *bi*, and *venter*, 'belly,') *Digastricus*—b. Cervicis, *Complexus musculus*—b. Maxillæ, *Digastricus*.

BIVENTRAL LOBE OF THE CEREBELLUM, see Lobe, biventral.

BIXA AMERICANA, see Terra Orleana—b. Orellana, see Terra Orleana—b. Orleana, see Terra Orleana.

BLABE, (*βλαβη*,) Wound.

BLACCIE, *Rubeola*.

BLACIA, (*βλακία*,) Debility.

BLACKBERRY, AMERICAN, see *Rubus fruticosus*—b. High or Standing, see *Rubus fruticosus*—b. Low, *Rubus trivialis*.

BLACK BOTTLE, see *Infusum Sennæ*—b. Damp, see *Hydrogen*, carburetted—b. Dose, see *Infusum Sennæ*—b. Draught, see *Infusum Sennæ*—b. Drop, *Guttæ nigre*.

BLACK LION. A term given to a sloughing syphilitic ulcer, under which the British soldiers suffered greatly in Portugal.

BLACK ROOT, *Aletris farinosa*, *Pterocaulon pycnostachyum*, *Leptandria purpurea*—b. Sugar, *Extractum glycyrrhizæ*—b. Vomit, Fever, yellow.

BLACKWATER, Pyrosis.

BLACTIÆ, Rubecula.

BLADDA, Buttermilk.

BLADDER, (Sax. blæpp,) Urinary Bladder, Vesica.

BLAD'DER, FASCICULATED. A condition of the bladder, in which the mucous coat protrudes through the muscular, so as to produce a hernia, which may go on increasing, so as to form a *vesical sacculus* or *appendix vesicalis*.

BLADDER, GALL, see Gall Bladder—b. Irritable, Cysterethismus.

BLADDER, SAC'ULATED. A condition of the bladder, in which the mucous coat protrudes through the muscular, so as to produce a hernia, which may go on increasing, so as to form a *vesical sacculus* or *appendix vesicalis*.

BLADDER, SWIM, Air bladder—b. Urinary, see Urinary Bladder.

BLADEBONE, Scapula.

BLADOCH, Buttermilk.

BLA'DON SPRINGS. Mineral springs in Alabama, about 85 miles from Mobile, which are said to be similar in composition to those of Seltzer, Spa, and Aix-la-Chapelle, of Europe.

BLADUM (low Li), *Blé*.

BLAEBERRY, *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

BLÆ'SITAS, *Blæ'sa lin'gua*, (*βλασος*, 'lame, stammering.') Some authors have used this word as synonymous with stammering. See Balbuties. Sauvages understands by it a defect in pronunciation, which consists in substituting soft consonants for those that are hard; as the *z* for *s*, the *p* for *t*, the *s* for *g* and *j*, &c. Also, *Lisp*, *Trautliemus*, *Trautlotes*, (F.) *Blésité*, *Blé* (*parler*).

BLÆSOPODES, (*βλασος*, 'lame,' and *πους*, gen. *ποδος*, 'a foot,') see Kyllosis.

BLÆSOPUS, see Kyllosis.

BLÆSUS, (*βλασος*, 'lame.') A distortion; especially the outward distortion of the legs. Also, a stammerer.

BLAFARD (F.), ([G.] *bleich*, 'pale,' and *Farbe*, 'color,') *Pallidus*, *Pallidulus*. This epithet is sometimes given to the skin, when pale and dull; but, more frequently, to the flesh of a wound, when it has lost its colour, and become white. The word is, also, sometimes used synonymously with Albino.

BLAIN, (Sax. *blegene*,) *Blaine*. A pustule; a blotch; a blister. In Scotland, a mark left by a wound; the discolouring of the skin after a sore.

BLAK OF THE EIE, Pupil.

BLANC D'ARGENT, ('silver white,') *Plumbi subcarbonas*—*b. de Baleine*, *Cetaceum*—*b. de Céruisse*, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—*b. de Crema*, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—*b. d'Espagne*, *Bismuth*, subnitrate of—*b. de Fard*, *Bismuth*, subnitrate of—*b. de Kremnitz*, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—*b. de Krems*, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—*b. de l'Œil*, see *Sclerotic*—*b. d'Œuf*, *Albumen ovi*—*b. de Perle*, *Bismuth*, subnitrate of—*b. de Plomb*, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—*b. de Zinc*, *Zinci oxydum*.

BLANCMANGER (F.), (*blanc*, 'white,' and *manger*, 'eating,') *Cibus albus*, *Leucophagium*, *Leucophagum*, *Argyrotrophe'ma*. An animal jelly, so called on account of its colour, combined with an emulsion of sweet almonds, to which sugar has been added, and some aromatic. It is at times prescribed as a nutriment in convalescence and chronic diseases.

BLANC-RAISIN, *Blanc Rhazis*.

BLANC RHAZIS, *Blanc-raisin*. An ointment composed of cerussa, white wax, and olive oil.

BLANCA, *Plumbi subcarbonas*.

BLANCH, ([F.] *blanchir*, 'to whiten, to bleach,') To whiten by depriving of the outer rind; as 'to *blanch* almonds;' i. e. to peel them.

BLANCHET (F.), 'a blanket.' A term given by the French Pharmaciens to the woollen strainer

through which they filter syrup and other thick fluids. See, also, *Aphtha*.

BLANCHING, (from (F.) *blanchir*, 'to whiten,') Etiolation—b. of the Hair, Canities.

BLANCON ORIBASIL, *Polypodium filix mas*.

BLAS. An unmeaning term, invented by Van Helmont to designate a kind of movement in the body; at times, local,—at others, under extraneous influence. Thus, he speaks of the *Blas meteoron* of the heavenly bodies, and the *Blas humanum*, that which operates in man.

BLAS ALTERATIVUM, Plastic forec.

BLASÉ (F.), 'cloyed.' An epithet given to one whom the abuse of enjoyment has prevented from any longer deriving satisfaction or pleasure from it.

BLAST, (Sax. *blaft*, G. *blasen*, 'to blow,') *Contagio*. The infection of any thing pestilential. The stroke of some sudden plague.

BLASTE'MA, gen. *Blaste'matis*, *Blaste'sis*, (F.) *Blastème*, (*βλαστημα*, from *βλασσω*, 'I bud,') A gerta. The sense of this word, which is often used by Hippocrates, is obscure. Castelli thinks it means the eruption of some morbid principle at the surface of the body. Also, the matrix or general formative element of tissues.

BLASTEMA PILL, see Hair.

BLAST'EMAL, or BLASTE'MAL, *Blastema'tis*. Relating or appertaining to a blastema,—as 'blastemal formations,' those that are formed from a blastema.

BLASTESIS, (*βλαστησις*,) *Blastema*.

BLASTOCARDIA, (*βλαστος*, 'germ,' and *καρδία*, 'heart,') see Molecule.

BLASTOCELI, (*βλαστος*, 'germ,' and *κελίς*, 'a spot,') see Molecule.

BLASTOCYSTINX, (*βλαστος*, 'germ,' and *κυστις*, dim. of *κυστις*, 'a bladder,') see Molecule.

BLASTODERMA, (*βλαστος*, 'germ,' and *δέρμα*, 'skin,') see Molecule.

BLASTODERMIC, *Blastoderm'icus*, (F.) *Blastodermique*. Relating or appertaining to the Blastoderma.

BLASTOSTROMA, (*βλαστος*, 'germ,' and *στρωμα*, 'a bed,') *Tache embryonnaire*.

BLATTA BYZANTIA, *Unguis odoratus*, (F.) *Blatte de Byzance*. This name seems, formerly, to have been given to a marine production from some of the Conchylia. It had an agreeable smell, a reddish tint, and the shape of a nail. It was prescribed in epilepsy, hysteria, and hepatic obstructions. Rondelet affirms, that it was the production of the shell-fish *murex* or *purpura*; and that the name *Blatta* is derived from the Greek *βλαστος*, 'purple.'

BLA'VELLE, *Centaurea cyanus*.

BLA'VEOLE, *Centaurea cyanus*.

BLA'VEROLLE, *Centaurea cyanus*.

BLAWING, Swelling.

BLAWORT, *Centaurea cyanus*.

BLAZING STAR, *Chamælorium luteum*, *Liatris*.

BLÉ, *Bladum*. This word answers, in France, to the word *Corn* in England; i. e. any kind of grain employed for making bread. Wheat being most commonly used for this purpose, *Blé* is sometimes restricted to it. *Blé mêlé* is a mixture of wheat and rye.

BLÉ CORNU, ('horned corn,') *Ergot*—*b. d'Espagne*, *Zea mays*—*b. d'Italie*, *Zea mays*—*b. Mêlé*, see *Blé*—*b. Noir*, *Polygonum fagopyrum*—*b. de Turquie*, *Zea mays*.

BLÉ (PARLER), *Blæsitas*.

BLEABERRY, ([?] 'blueberry,') *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

BLEACHING, ([G.] *bleichen*, 'to whiten,') Dealbation—b. Liquid, *Eau de javelle*.

BLEAREDNESS, (*blear*, like *Blain*, [?]) *Lippitudo*.

BLEAR-EYE, *Lippitudo*.

BLEAR-EYED, Lippus.
 BLEAR-EYEDNESS, Lippitudo.
 BLEB, Bulla.
 BLECHNON, (βλαχων,) Polypodium filix mas.
 BLECHNUM LIGNIFOLIUM, Asplenium
 Scolopendrium—b. Squamosum, Asplenium cete-
 rach.
 BLECHROPYRA, (blechros and πυρ, 'fever.')
 BLECHROPYRUS, Typhus mitior.
 BLE'CHROS, (βλαχρος, 'weak, feeble, slow.')
 An epithet applied to different affections, and par-
 ticularly to fevers. Hence, *Blechrop'gra*, and *Ble-
 chroph'gia*.
 BLECHROSPHYGMIA, (βλαχρος, and σφυγμος,
 'pulse,') a slow pulse. see Blechros.
 BLED, (from *bladam*.) Corn—b. *Acorté*, Ergot
 —b. *Farouche*, Ergot.
 BLEDOCH, Buttermilk.
 BLEEDER, Phlebotomist.
 BLEEDING, Bloodletting, Hæmorrhagia.
 BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE, Epistaxis.
 BLEEDING BOIST, Cupping-glass — b.
 Heart, *Cypripedium luteum*.
 BLEIB (Sc.), Bulla.
 BLEINE, Blain.
 BLÈME, (F.) (from (G.) bleich, 'pale.' [7])
 This word has nearly the same signification as
Blafard. Generally, however, it includes, also,
 emaciation of the countenance.
 BLENCYSTORRHÉE, (blenna, and cystir-
 rhœa.) Cystirrhœa.
 BLENNA, (βλenna.) Mucus—b. *Narium*, Nasal
 mucus.
 BLENNADENITIS, (blenna, αδην, 'a gland,'
 and *itis*.) Inflammation of mucous follicles.
 BLENNELYTRIA, (blenna, and ελυτρον, 'a
 vagina or sheath,') A discharge of mucus from
 the vagina. Leucorrhœa.
 BLENNEMESIS, *Blennœm'esia*, *Vom'itus*
p'ituito'vus, (blenna, and εμεσις, 'vomiting,') Vom-
 iting of mucus.
 BLENNENTERIA, (blenna, and εντερων, 'intes-
 tine,') Dysentery.
 BLENNISTH'MIA, (blenna, and ισθμος, 'the
 gullet,') Increased flow of mucus from the phar-
 ynx and larynx.
 BLENNOCHEZIA, (blenna, and χεζειν, 'to go to
 stool,') Diarrhœa, mucous.
 BLENNOCYSTIDES, (blenna, and κυστις, 'a
 cyst or bladder,') Bursæ mucosæ.
 BLENNOCYSTITE, (blenna, κυστις, 'bladder,'
 and *itis*.) Cystirrhœa.
 BLENNODES, (βλennaωδης, from blenna and
 odes.) Mucous.
 BLENNŒMESIS, Blennemesis.
 BLENNŒ'NOUS, *Blennog'enus*, *Mucif'ic*,
Mucif'icus, (blenna, and γανωω, 'I form,') Form-
 ing or generating mucus. Breschet and Roussel
 de Vauzème describe an apparatus of this kind
 for the secretion of the mucous matter that consti-
 tutes the cuticle, composed of a glandular paren-
 chyma or organ of secretion situate in the sub-
 stance of the true skin, and of excretory ducts,
 which issue from the organ, and deposite the
 mucous matter between the papillæ.
 BLENNŒIDES, (blenna, and ειδος, 'resem-
 blance,') Muciform.
 BLENNŒIDEUS, Muciform.
 BLENNOMETRITIS, (blenna, μετρα, 'uterus,'
 and *itis*.) See Leucorrhœa.
 BLENNOMETRORRHŒA, see Leucorrhœa.
 BLENNOPHLOGOSIS, (blenna, and phlogosis,)
 Mucitis.
 BLENNOPHTHALMIA, see Ophthalmia, (pu-
 rulent.)
 BLENNOP'TYSIS, (blenna, and πτωω, 'I spit,')
 Expectoration of mucus, Catarrh.
 BLENNOPYRA, *Blennopyr'ia*, (blenna, and

πυρ, 'fire,') Alibert has classed, under this head,
 various fevers with mucous complications; as
Mesenteric fever, *Adeno-meningeal fever*, &c.
 BLENNORRHAGIA, (blenna, and ρηγνυμι,
 'to break forth,') Gonorrhœa—b. Genitalium,
 Leucorrhœa—b. Notha, Gonorrhœa spuria—b.
 Spuria, Gonorrhœa spuria.
 BLENNORRHAG'IC, *Blennorrhag'icus*, (F.)
Blennorrhagique. Relating or appertaining to
 blennorrhagia or gonorrhœa.
 BLENNORRHAGIC EPIDIDYMITIS, Hernia humo-
 ralis.
 BLENNORRHAGIE FAUSSE, Gonorrhœa
 spuria—b. du Gland, Gonorrhœa spuria.
 BLENNORRHÉE, Blennorrhœa.
 BLENNORRHINIA, (blenna, and ριν, 'nose,')
 Coryza.
 BLENNORRHŒ'A, *Blennor'rhoë*, *Blennor-
 rhag'ia*, *Phlegmorrhœ'a*, *Phlegmorrhag'ia*, (F.)
Blennorrhée, (blenna, and ρωω, 'I flow,') Inordi-
 nate secretion and discharge of mucus. Also,
 Gonorrhœa.
 BLENNORRHŒA CHRONICA, (gleet,) see Gonor-
 rhœa—b. Genitalium, Leucorrhœa—b. Luodes,
 Gonorrhœa impura—b. Nasalis, Coryza—b. Oculi,
 see Ophthalmia—b. Oculi gonorrhœica, see Oph-
 thalmia—b. Oculi neonatorum, see Ophthalmia—
 b. Oculi purulenta, see Ophthalmia—b. Urethralis,
 Gonorrhœa, Cystirrhœa—b. Ventruculi, Gastror-
 rhœa—b. Vesicæ, Cystirrhœa.
 BLENNŒSES, (from blenna.) Affections of
 the mucous membranes.
 BLENNŒSTASIS, (blenna, and στασις, 'rest,')
 Suppression of a mucous discharge.
 BLENNOTHORAX, gen. *Blennothora'cis*, (blen-
 na, and θωραξ, 'chest,') Catarrh, Peripneumonia
 notha—b. Chronicus, Asthma humidum.
 BLENNOTORRHŒA, (blenna, ορυ, gen. ωρος,
 'ear, and ρωω, 'to flow,') Otitis.
 BLENNURETHRIA, (blenna, and ουρηδρα,
 'the urethra,') Gonorrhœa.
 BLENNURIA, (blenna, and ουρον, 'urine,') Cys-
 tisthœa.
 BLENNYMEN, (blenna, and ἐμην, 'a mem-
 brane,') Membrane (mucous).
 BLENNYMENTIS, Mucitis.
 BLEPHARADENITIS, (blepharo, αδην, 'a
 gland,' and *itis*.) Ophthalmia Tarsi.
 BLEPHARANTHRACOSIS, *Blephar'itis*
gangrenœ'na, *Carbuncula'tia* *Oc'uli*, (blepharo, and
 anthracosis.) Gangrenous inflammation of the
 eyelids.
 BLEPHARELOPIS, (blepharo, and ελωω, 'I
 roll,') Entropion.
 BLEPHARIDES, (βλεφαρις, pl. βλεφαριδες,) Cilii.
 BLEPHARIDOPLASTICE, (blepharo, and
 πλασσω, 'I form,') Blepharoplastice.
 BLÉPHARIQUE, (from blepharon,) Palpebral.
 BLEPHARISMUS, Nictation.
 BLEPHARITIS, (blepharo, and *itis*.) Ophthal-
 mia tarsi—b. Gangrenosa, Blepharanthracosis.
 BLEPHARO, (from βλεφαρον, 'an eyelid,') in
 composition, eyelid.
 BLEPHAROBLENNORRHŒA, (blepharo, and
 blennorrhœa,) Ophthalmia, purulent—b. Neona-
 torum, see Ophthalmia (purulenta infantum.)
 BLEPHAROCLEISIS, (blepharo, and κλεισις,
 'a closure,') Occlusion or adhesion of the eye-
 lids.
 BLEPH'AROCONJUNCTIVI'TIS, *Blepharo-
 syndesmi'tis*, (blepharo, conjunctiva, and *itis*.)
 Ophthalmia affecting the conjunctiva and eye-
 lids.
 BLEPHARODYSCHRŒ'A, (blepharo, ορυ,
 'with difficulty, and χροα, 'colour,') Discolora-
 tion of the eyelid. Nævus of the eyelid.
 BLEPHARŒDEMA AQUOSUM, gen. *Blepha-
 rœde'matis*, (blepharo, and οίδημα, 'a swelling,')
 Hydroblepharon.

BLEPHARON, (βλεφάρων,) Palpebra—b. Atoniaton, Blepharoptosis.

BLEPHARONCO'SIS, *Blepharon'cus*, *Blepharophy'ma*, *Palpebra'rum Tu'mor*, (blepharo, and ογκος, 'tumour.') A tumour of the eyelid.

BLEPHARONCUS, *Blepharoncosis*,

BLEPHAROPHIMO'SIS, (blepharo, and φειμα, 'I constrict.') Congenital diminution of the space between the eyelids. See *Blepharostenosis*.

BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA, *Ophthalmia tarsi*—b. Neonatorum, see *Ophthalmia*—b. Purulenta, *Blepharopyorrhœa*—b. *Ulcerosa*, see *Ophthalmia tarsi*.

BLEPHAROPHTHALMITIS GLANDULOSA, *Ophthalmia*, purulent, of infants.

BLEPHAROPHYMA, (blepharo, and φυμα, 'a swelling.') *Blepharoncosis*.

BLEPHAROPLAS'TICE, *Blepharidoplas'ticē*, *Instit'io Cilio'rum*, *Bleph'aroplasty*, (blepharo, and πλαστικός, 'forming,' 'formative.') The formation of a new eyelid.

BLEPHAROPLEGIA, (blepharo, and πληγη, 'a stroke,') *Blepharoptosis*.

BLEPHAROPTO'SIS, *Blepharople'gia*, *Ca'us pal'pebræ superio'ris Delap'sus* seu *Prolap'sus* seu *Propt'o'sis* seu *Pto'sis pal'pebræ*, *Atoniaton bleph'aron*, (blepharo, and πτωσις, 'fall.') A falling down of the upper eyelid over the eye, caused by a paralysis of the *Lecator palpebræ superioris* muscle. This paralysis is an unfavorable symptom, as it is generally connected with a state of the brain favouring apoplexy or palsy.

BLEPHAROPTOSIS ECTROPIUM, *Ectropium*—b. *Entropion*, *Entropion*.

BLEPHAROPYORRHŒA *Blepharophthal'mia purulen'ta*, *Pyorrhœ'a pal'pebræ*, (blepharo, πύω, 'pus,' and ῥέω, 'I flow.') Secretion of pus from the eyelids.

BLEPHAROPYORRHŒA NEONATORUM, see *Ophthalmia* (purulenta infantum.)

BLEPHARORRHŒA, (blepharo, and ῥέω, 'I flow.') A discharge of mucus from the eyelids.

BLEPHAROSPASMUS, (blepharo, and σπασμος, 'spasm.') A spasmodic action or tic of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

BLEPHAROSTENO'SIS, (blepharo, and στενωσις, 'contraction.') Accidental diminution of the space between the eyelids. See *Blepharophimosis*.

BLEPHAROSYNDESMITIS, (blepharo, συνδεσμος, 'a bond,' and itis,) *Blepharconjunctivitis*.

BLEPHAROTIS, *Ophthalmia tarsi*—b. *Glandularis contagiosa*, see *Ophthalmia*.

BLEPHAROTITIS, *Ophthalmia tarsi*.

BLEPHAROTOSIS, *Ectropium*.

BLEPHAROXYS'TUM, *Blepharoxys'trum*, (blepharo, and ξυσ, 'I scrape.') An instrument used, by the ancients, for removing callosities, which made their appearance in the affection, called by the Greeks τραχώμα.

BLEPHIL'IA HIRSU'TA, *Oh'lo Horse'mint*, *Hair'y Horse'mint*, (βλεφαρίς, 'an eyelash,' in reference to its hairy fringed bracts.) An indigenous plant of the Mint family, Labiatae, which has the aromatic properties of the Mints.

BLESITÉ, *Blessitas*.

BLESSED HERB, *Geum urbanum*.

BLESSURE, (from πλησσαι, 'to strike,') *Abortion*, *Wound*.

BLESTRIS'MUS, (βληστριμος,) *Restlessness of the sick*.

BLETA. A word, used by Paracelsus for white or milky urine, arising from diseased kidneys. *Blota alba* has the same meaning.

BLEU DE BERLIN, ('Berlin blue,') *Prussian blue*—b. *de Prusse*, *Prussian blue*.

BLEUET DES MOISSONS, ('blue bottle of the harvest,') *Cyanus segetum*.

BLÉVILLE, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Blé-

ville is a village about two miles from Havre. The waters are acidulous chalybeate.

BLIGHT IN THE EYE, *Ophthalmia*, *catarrhal*. Palsy of the orbicularis palpebrarum and muscles of the eyebrow is also vulgarly called *blight*.

BLIGHTS, see *Lichen urticatus*.

BLINDNESS, (from Sax. blind,) *Cæcitas*—b. *Colour*, *Achromatopsia*—b. *Day*, *Nyctalopia*—b. *Nervous*, *Ammaurosis*—b. *Night*, *Hemeralopia*—b. *Snow*, see *Snow blindness*.

BLIS'TER, (D. *bluyster*; Sax. *blæytran*, 'to puff,')

Vesicato'rium, *Emplas'trum Vesicato'rium* seu *Lyt'te*, *Epispas'ticum*, *Ves'icant*, *Blis'ter plas'ter*, (F.) *Vésicatoire*, *Vésicant*. Any substance which,

when applied to the skin, irritates it, and occasions a serous secretion, raising the epidermis, and inducing a vesicle. Various articles produce this effect, as *cantharides*, *mustard*, *garon*, *euphorbium*, *garlic*, *ammonia*, &c. Blisters are used as counter-irritants. By exciting a disease artificially on the surface, we can often remove another which may be at the time existing internally. A blister applied for a few hours to produce this effect is termed by the French *Vésicatoire volant*, 'a flying blister.' A *perpetual blister* is one that is kept open for a longer or a shorter time by means of appropriate dressings.

BLISTER, (Prov.) *Ercle*, also means the *vesicle* or *vesication*, produced by vesicatories or other causes.

BLISTER BEETLE, *Cantharis*.

BLISTER, FEVER, see *Fever blister*—b. *Fly*, *Cantharis*.

BLISTER PLASTER, *Blister*.

BLISTER, MAG'ISTRAL, (F.) *Vésicatoire magistral*. A prompt means of producing vesication recommended by M. Vallex.

It is prepared as follows—Take powdered *cantharides* and *wheat-flour*, of each equal parts; *vinegar*, a sufficient quantity to form a soft paste.

BLISTERS, WHITE, *Rupia escharotica*.

BLISTERWEED, *Ranunculus acris*.

BLISTERING FLY, *Cantharis*—b. *Paper*, see *Sparadrapum vesicatorium*—b. *Tissue*, *Sparadrapum vesicatorium*.

BLITUM AMERICANUM, *Phytolacca decandra*.

BLOCK TEETH, see *Teeth*, *block*.

BLOOD, (Sax. blōd, from blēan, 'to bleed,')

Sanguis, *Cru'or*, *La'pis animat'is*, *Hæ'ma*, (Old Eng.) *Blede*, (F.) *Sang*. An animal fluid formed chiefly from the chyle; acquiring important properties during respiration; entering every organ through the circulation; distributing the nutritive principles to every texture, and the source of every secretion. The blood is white in the molluscous and inferior animals, which have been, hence, called *white-blooded*, to distinguish them from the *red-blooded*, which class includes the mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes. Human blood is composed of water, albumen, fibrin, an animal colouring substance, a little fatty matter—*hæmatelæum*—and different salts; as chlorides of potassium and sodium, phosphate of lime, subcarbonate of soda, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, and lactate of soda, united with an animal matter. *Arterial blood* is of a florid red colour, strong smell; s. g. 1.049. *Venous blood* is of a brownish red; s. g. 1.051. The difference in colour has given occasion to the first being called *red blood*; the latter, *black*. The former, which is distributed from the heart, is nearly the same through its whole extent: the latter is the remains of the arterial blood after the different elements have been taken from it in nutrition, with the addition of the products of absorption. Blood, taken from a vessel and left to itself, becomes solid, and separates into two distinct parts,—the *serum* or watery supernatant

fluid; and the *cruur*, *coagulum*, *crassamentum*, *hepar seu placenta sanguinis*, *placenta cruoris*, *insula*, *thrombus*, or clot. The serum is chiefly water holding albumen in solution and the salts of the blood. The clot contains the fibrin, colouring matter—*hematosin*, a little serum, and a small quantity of salts. M. Le Canu found the blood to be composed—in 1000 parts—of water, 785.590; albumen, 69.415; fibrin, 3.565; colouring matter, 119.626; crystallisable fatty matter, 4.300; oily matter, 2.270; extractive matter soluble in alcohol and water, 1.920; albumen combined with soda, 2.010; chlorides of sodium and potassium; alkaline phosphates, sulphates, and subcarbonates, 7.304; subcarbonate of lime and magnesia, phosphate of lime, magnesia and iron, peroxide of iron, 1.414; loss, 2.586. The four principal components of the blood are fibrin, albumen, corpuscles, and saline matter. In the circulating blood they are thus combined—

Fibrin, }
Albumen, } In solution forming *Liquor Sanguinis*.
Salts, }

Red and white Corpuscles, suspended in the *Liquor Sanguinis*.

In coagulated blood they are thus combined :

Fibrin, } Forming the *crassa-*
Red and white Corpuscles, } *mentum* or clot.
Albumen, } Remaining in solution, forming
Salts, } *serum*.

The following table exhibits the computations of different physiologists regarding the weight of the circulating fluid—arterial and venous.

Harvey,		
Lister,		lbs.
Moulin,		8
Abildgaard,		
Hemenbach,		
Lobb,		10
Lower, and Lewes,		10 to 15
Sorngel,		15 to 20
Günther and Bock,		16½ to 18¾
Blake,		17½ to 19
Weber and Lehmann,		20 to 25
Müller, Burdach, and P. Bérard,		27
Wagner,		28
Quensel,		28 to 30
F. Hoffmann,		40
Haller,		80
Young,		100
Hamberger,		
Keill,		

The estimates of Günther, Bock, and Blake are probably approximations to the truth.

The proportion of arterial blood to venous is about 4 to 9.

Much attention has been paid to the varying condition of the blood in disease. The average proportion of each of the organic elements in 1000 parts of healthy blood is as follows, according to Le Canu, and MM. Andral and Gavarret :—fibrin, 3; red corpuscles, 127; solid matter of the serum, 80; water, 790.

Dried human blood was, at one time, considered to be anti-epileptic; that of the goat, dried, *Sanguis hirci siccat'us*, sudorific and antipleuritic. The dried blood of the ox—*Extractum Sanguinis Bovini*—and the dried red corpuscles have been given as analeptics, especially where there was a deficiency of red corpuscles.

BLOOD, ARTERIAL, see Blood—b. Black, see Blood—b. Black, vascular system of, see Vascular.

BLOOD CASEIN, Globulin—b. Corpuscles, Globules of the blood—b. Crystals, Hematoidin—b. Disease, Hematogenous—b. Disks, Globules of the blood.

BLOOD, DRIED, see Blood.

BLOOD FUNKERS, see Hematophobia—b. Glands, see Ganglion.

BLOOD, INFLAMMATORY, see Hemitis—b. Loss of, Hemorrhagia—b. Menstrual, see Menses—b. Red, see Blood—b. Red, system of, see Vascular—b. Spitting of, Hemoptysis—b. Venous, see Blood—b. Vomiting of, Hematemesis—b. White, Lymph.

BLOODING, Blood-letting.

BLOODLESSNESS, Anamia.

BLOODLETTING, *Mis'sio seu Detrac'tio Sanguinis*, *Hæmæsis*, *Cutascas'mus*, *Blood'ing*, *Blood'ing*, *Let'ting blood*, (F.) *Saignée*, *Émission sanguine*. A discharge of a certain quantity of blood produced by art: an operation which consists in making an opening into a vessel to draw or let blood from it. When practiced on an artery, it is called *Arteriot'omy*; on a vein, *Phlebot'omy*, *Venæsec'tio*, *Venesection*, *Breath'ing a vein*, and on the capillary vessels, *local or capillary*, in contradistinction to the former, which is termed *general*. Bloodletting is used both during the existence of a disease, as in inflammation, and in the way of prophylaxis. It is employed to fulfil various indications. 1. To diminish the actual mass of blood;—when it is termed, by the French pathologists, *Saignée évacuative*. In such case, fluids ought not to be allowed too freely afterwards. 2. To diminish the turgescence in any particular organ—(F.) *Saignée révulsive*, *Revulsive bloodletting or bleeding*, *Venæsec'tio revulsoria*, when performed far from the part affected; and *Saignée dérivative*, when near. 3. To diminish the corpuscles of the blood, (F.) *Saignée spoliative*, *Spoliative Phlebot'omy*. The immediate effects of blood-letting are: diminution of the mass of blood and of heat; retardation of the pulse, and sometimes syncope. Bloodletting from the veins—*phlebotomy*—is practised on the subcutaneous veins of the neck, the face, the fore-arm, and the leg; sometimes on those of the hand or foot. The necessary apparatus consists of a bandage or riband, a compress of rag, and a lancet or fleam.

The veins selected for the operation, are, 1. *In the fold of the arm*, five;—the cephalic, basilic, the two median, and the anterior cubital. 2. *In the hand*, the cephalic and salivata. 3. *In the foot*, the great and little saphena. 4. *In the neck*, the external jugular. 5. *In the forehead*, the frontal. 6. *In the mouth*, the ranine. The operation of phlebotomy in the limbs is performed by tying a circular bandage round the limb, in order that the subcutaneous veins may become turgid by the course of the blood being obstructed: the bandage not being so tight, however, as to compress the arteries of the limb. A puncture is made into the vein, and the desired quantity allowed to flow. The ligature is now removed, and a compress and retaining bandage applied. *Capillary or local bloodletting*, *arterio-phlebot'omy*, is practised on the skin or mucous membranes, by means of leeches, the lancet, or cupping.

BLOODLETTING, CAPILLARY, see Bloodletting—b. Derivative, see Bloodletting—b. Evacuative, see Bloodletting—b. General, see Bloodletting—b. Local, see Bloodletting—b. Revulsive, see Bloodletting—b. Spoliative, see Bloodletting.

BLOODLIKE, Sanguine.

BLOOD LIQUOR, *Liquor Sanguinis*.

BLOODROOT, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

BLOODSHOT, Hyperæmie.

BLOODSTONE, Hematites.

BLOODSTROKE, *Coup-de-sang*.

BLOODVESICLE, Globule of the blood.

BLOODVESSEL, (F.) *Vaisseau sanguin*.

vessel destined to contain and convey blood.

BLOODVESSEL BREAKING, BURSTING, RUPTURING OF A Hemorrhagia.

BLOODWEED, *Asclepias curassavica*.

BLOODWORT, *Hieracium venosum*, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

BLOOD'Y, *Hæmac'tus*, *Hæmat'icus*, *Sanguin'eus*, *Cruen'tus*, *Sanguin'eus*, (F.) *Sanguin*. Having the character of blood. Relating to blood. See *Sanguine*.

BLOODY FLUX, Dysentery.

BLOOM, **HONEY**, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*.

BLOSS'BURG MIN'ERAL SPRINGS. The town of Blossburg is in Tioga County, 133 miles north of Harrisburg. The waters contain free sulphuric acid, and sulphates of iron, alumina and magnesia, and are astrigent and tonic.

BLOSSOM, see *Grog-blossom*.

BLOTA ALBA, Bleta.

BLOTCH, (from *blot* [?]) (Prov.) *Splar'in*, *Sprote*. A pustule; more commonly, an eruption of a large kind.

BLOW, *Le'tus*, *Pla'gê*, (F.) *Coup*. Effect produced by one body striking another. The impression made by any body which strikes us, or against which we strike;—a common cause of wounds, contusions, fractures, &c.

BLOWING SOUND, *Bruit de Souffle*—b. s. Diffused, see *Murmur*, respiratory.

BLUEBELLS, *Gentiana Catesbæi*.

BLUEBERRY, *Canthophyllum thalioides*, *Lantana*—b. Low, *Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum*.

BLUEBONNETS, *Centaurea cyanus*.

BLUEBOTTLE, *Centaurea cyanus*, *Cyanus segetum*.

BLUE LICKS, see *Kentucky*, *Mineral Waters* of.

BLUE MASS, *Pilulæ Hydrargyri*—b. Stone, *Cupri sulphas*.

BLUET, ('blue bottle,') *Centaurea cyanus*.

BLUET DES MOISSONS, ('blue bottle of the harvests,') *Cyanus segetum*.

BLUITER (Sc.), *Borborygmus*.

BLUSH, (D. *blus*,) see *Flush*—b. Cutaneous, see *Efflorescence*—b. Inflammatory, *Erythema*.

BLUTTER (Sc.), *Borborygmus*.

BO'A, *Bo'a*. An eruption of red, ichorous pimples. See, also, *Hidra* and *Sudamina*.

BOA UPAS, *Upas*.

BOE, *Syphilis*.

BOALA, see *Scherlievo*.

BOBERRI, *Curcuma longa*.

BOCCHOE, *Diosma crenata*.

BOCHE (Prov.), Swelling.

BOCHET, *Bochetum*.

BOCHETUM, (F.) *Bochet*. A term formerly applied to the second decoction of the sudorific woods. The French word has been lately revived.

BOCIUM, *Bronchocele*.

BOCHO, *Diosma crenata*.

BOCIUM, *Bronchocele*.

BOCK (Sc.), *Vomiturition*.

BOCKING (Sc.), *Eruetation*, *Vomiting*.

BOCKLET, **MIN'ERAL WATERS OF**. The springs of Bocklet, in Bavaria, are acidulous chalybeates.

BOD'Y, *Cor'pus*, *So'ma*, (F.) *Corps*; (Sax. *bovis*, Teutonic *boden*, the 'fundus or bottom.' [?]) The human body. (F.) *Corps humain*, (Old E.) *Liche*, *Corpse*, is the collection of organs which compose the frame. At times, however, body is used synonymously with *trunk*. We say, also, *body of the femur*, *of the sphenoid*, &c., to designate the shaft or middle portion of those bones; *body of the uterus*, &c. Likewise, any distinct portion of matter perceived by the senses. Also, the rectum.

BODY, **COMING DOWN OF THE**, *Proctocele*—b. of *Rosenmüller*, *Parovarium*.

BODYSEARCH'ER, *Search'er*. One who formerly examined the bodies of the dead to report as to the cause of death. In the time of the plague this was done by "the surgeons," who were allowed "twelve pence," to be paid out of the

goods of the party searched, if able; otherwise by the parish. Until of late, this office was executed in England by two old women—called 'searchers'; and hence the imperfections of the Bills of Mortality. In plague times, the office was an important one; and, it is stated, that a noted searcher, named Snacks, finding his business increase so much, that he could not transact it alone, offered to any one who would join him in its hazards, half the profits; and they who joined him were said to "go with Snacks." Hence, the saying "to go Snacks," or to divide the spoils.

BODYSNATCHER, *Resurrectionist*.

BOE, (Bon.) Cry.

BOELLI, *Intestines*.

BOETHEMA, (Bon'Snyas, from *Bon'Sew*, 'to aid.') Medicament.

BOG-BEAN, *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

BOHON UPAS, *Upas*.

BOIA, *Boa*.

BOIL, (Sax. *byl*.) *Furunculus*—b. Blind, see *Furunculus*—b. Delhi, see *Delhi*—b. Gum, *Parulis*—b. Malignant, see *Furunculus*—b. Wasp's nest, see *Furunculus*.

BOIS AMER, ('bitterwood,') *Quassia*—b. de *Campêche*, *Hæmatoxylum Campechianum*—b. de *Cerf*, *Cornu cervi*—b. de *Chypre*, *Rhodium lignum*—b. de *Couleuvre*, see *Strychnos*—b. Doux, *Glycyrrhiza*—b. de *Maraie*, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*—b. de *Plomb*, *Direa palustris*—b. Puant, *Prunus padus*—b. de *Rose*, *Rhodium lignum*—b. de *Sappan*, *Cæsalpinia sappan*—b. *Sudorifique*, *Wood*, *sudorific*.

BOISSE, **MIN'ERAL WATERS OF**. These waters are situate about half a league from Fontenay-le-Compte, in France. They are purgative, and seem to contain carbonate and sulphate of lime and chloride of sodium.

BOISSON, (from *boire*, 'to drink,') Drink.

BOIST, (Prov.), Swelling.

BOÎTE, (F.) A box or case, *Cup'sa*, *Pgx'is*. An apparatus for the reception of any matters which it may be desirable to preserve. In *Surgery* and *Anatomy*, *Boîtes à dissection*, *B. à amputation*, *B. à trépan*, *B. à cataracte*, &c., mean the cases containing appropriate instruments. *Boîte du Crane* is the bony case which receives the brain. *Boîte* is, also, the portion of the stem of the trephine which receives the pyramid or centrepin. *Boîte de Petit* is a machine, invented by M. Petit, to retain the fractured portions of bone in apposition, when the leg has been fractured in a complicated manner. *Boîte* is, also, a kind of case put before an artificial anus to receive the feces, which are continually being discharged. The vulgar, in France, give the name *Boîte*, to various articulations,—*B. de genou*, *B. de la hanche*; "knee-joint, hip-joint."

BOITEMENT, *Claudication*.

BOITERIE, *Claudication*.

BOÎTIER, (F.) *Appareil*, *Cup'sula unguenta'*, *Cap'sa'rium*, *Dress'ing-case*. A box containing salves and different apparatus, used more particularly by the dressers in hospitals.

BOK (Sc.), *Vomiturition*.

BOKKING (Sc.), *Eruetation*, *Vomiting*.

BOL, *Bolus*—b. d'Arménie, *Bolus*, *Armenian*—b. Blanc, *Bolus alba*—b. Oriental, *Bolus*, *Armenian*—b. Rouge, *Bolus*, *Armenian*.

BOLA, *Myrrha*.

BOLCHON, *Bdellium*.

BOLE, *Bolus*, (Bolas, 'a clod of earth.') *Bol*, *Terre bolaire*, meant, with the older writers, argillaceous earth, used as an absorbent and alexipharmic. The various boles had different forms given to them, and were stamped, or sealed, hence called *Ter're sigilla'te* (F.) *Ter're sigillées*, as in the following:

BOLE ARME'NIAN, *Bol. Arme'niac*, *B. Ar'me-nic*, *Argil'la ferrugin'ea ru'bra*, *A. Bol'us ru'bra*, *Aren'men*, *Bol'us Orienta'lis* seu *Armen'aca* seu *Arme'nia* seu *Arme'na* seu *ru'bra*, (F.) *Bol d'Ar-ménie* ou *oriental* ou *rouge*. A red, clayey earth, found not only in Armenia, but in several coun-tries of Europe,—in Tuscany, Silesia, France, &c. It was once esteemed a tonic and astringent, and was applied as a styptic. It is now, scarcely, or never, used. It consists of argil, mixed with lime and iron.

BOLESI, Coral.

BOLESON, Balsam.

BOLET ODORANT, *Dædalea suaveolens*.

BOLETUS AGARICUS, (*βωλος*, 'a lump or mass,' referring to its shape.) *B. Larici*—*b. Albus*, *Boletus larici*—*b. Cervinus*, *Elaphomyces granu-latus*—*b. Discoidens*, *Dædalea suaveolens*.

BOLETUS ESCULENTUS, (F.) *Morelle*. *Ord.* Fungi. An eatable mushroom, found in the woods in Europe, and much admired by *Gastro-nomæ*. It was formerly esteemed to be aphro-disiac.

BOLETUS FULVUS, *B. igniarius*—*b. Hippocrepis*, *B. igniarius*.

BOLETUS IGNIARIUS. The systematic name for the *Agaric*, *Agar'icus*, *Agar'icum* of the Phar-macopæias, *Agar'icus Chirurgo'rum* seu *Quer'cus* seu *igniari'us*, *Polyp'orus igniari'us*, *le'ca*, *Bolet'us unguis'bus* seu *ful'vus* seu *hippocrep'is* seu *ob-tu'sus*, *Fun'gus igniari'us*, *Fun'gus Querci'nus*, *Sponk*, *Am'adou*, *Punk*, (Prov.) *Funk*, *Agar'ic of the Oak*, *Touch'wood*, *Touch'wood Boletus*, *Fe'male Agar'ic*, *Tin'der*, (F.) *Agar'ic de chêne*, *Amadou-rier*. It was formerly much used by surgeons as a styptic.

BOLETUS LARICIS, *B. Larici'nus* seu *pur'gans* seu *al'bus* seu *agar'icus* seu *officina'lis*, *Fun'gus Lar'icis*, *Polyp'orus officina'lis*, *Agar'icus al'bus* seu *Lar'icis*, *A. Al'bus optimus*, *White Agar'ic*, (F.) *Agar'ic blanc*, *A. Amadouvier*, *Polypore du Mûleze*. On the continent of Europe it has been given as a cathartic and emetic, as well as to moderate the sweats in phthisis. Externally, styptic.

A tincture of the *Boletus Larici Canadensis* has been highly recommended by Dr. Grant, of Ot-towa, in acute rheumatism.

BOLETUS ORTUSUS, *B. igniarius*—*b. Officinalis*, *B. larici*—*b. Purgans*, *Boletus larici*—*b. Salicis*, *Dædalea suaveolens*—*b. Suaveolens*, *Dædalea suaveolens*—*b. Touchwood*, *Boletus igniarius*.

BOLI MARTIS, *Ferrum tartarizatum*.

BOLISMOS, (*βωλος*, 'a mass,') *Boulimia*.

BOLITES, (*βωλιτης*, from *βωλος*, 'a lump or mass,') The mushroom; perhaps the *Agar'icus Auranti'acus*. It was so called in consequence of its shape.

BOLLYNGE, Swelling.

BOLNING, Swelling.

BOLT. Used, at times, for to swallow without chewing—as to "bolt one's food."

BO'LUS, (*βωλος*, 'a lump or mass,') A bole, (F.) *Bol*. A pharmaceutical preparation, having a pilular shape, but larger; capable, however, of being swallowed as a pill. Also, bole.

BOLUS AL'BA, *Argil'la pallid'ior*:—commonly made into small cakes or flat masses, and stamped or sealed with certain impressions, and called *Terra sigillata*. (F.) *Bol blanc*, *Argile ochreuse pâle*. It was used like *Bolæ Armenian*, and was brought from Etruria. See Bole.

BOLUS, ALIMEN'TARY, *Bolus Alimenta'rius*. The bole formed by the food, after it has undergone mastication and insalivation in the mouth; and been collected upon the tongue prior to deglutition.

BOLUS ARMENIA, Bole, Armenian.

BOLUS ORIENTA'lis. A kind of bolar earth,

only distinguished from Bole Armenian in being brought from Constantinople. See Bole Arme-nian.

BOLUS RUBRA, Bole Armenian.

BOMA'REA SALSIL'LA, (after the naturalist, J. C. Valmont de Bomare.) The inhabitants of Chili use this plant as a sudorific. It is given in infusion in cutaneous diseases.

BOMBAX, (*βομβυξ*, 'raw silk,') *Gossypium*.

BOMBEMENT, *Bombus*.

BOMBITATIO, *Tinnitus aurium*.

BOM'BUS, (*βομβος*, 'the humming of bees,')

Aurium fluctua'tio, *A. Sil'ilus*, *A. Son'itus*, *A.*

Susur'rus, (F.) *Bombement*. A kind of ringing

or buzzing in the ears;—characterized, according

to *SAUVAGES*, by the perception of blows or beat-

ing repeated at certain intervals. Also, *Borho-*

rygmus. See *Fart*, *Flatulence*, and *Tinnitus*

Aurium.

BOMBYX MORI, (*βομβυξ*,) see *Sericum*.

BON, *Coffea Arabica*.

BONA, *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

BONA FEVER, see *Fever*, *Bona*.

BONANNIA OFFICINALIS, *Sinapis alba*.

BONDUE, *Gymnocladus Canadensis*.

BONE, ([Sax.] *ban*,) *Os*, *Os'teon*, *Os'teum*, (F.)

Os. The bones are the solid and hard parts,

which form the basis of the bodies of animals of

the superior classes; and the union of which con-

stitutes the skeleton. The human body has, at

the adult age, 240 bones, including the 32 teeth,

the ossa Wormiana, and excluding sesamoid

bones. Anatomists divide them, from their shape,

into 1. *Long bones*, which form part of the

limbs, and represent columns for supporting the

weight of the body, or levers of different kinds

for the muscles to act upon. 2. *Flat bones*, which

form the parietes of splanchnic cavities; and, 3.

Short bones, met with in parts of the body where

solidity and some mobility are necessary. Bones

are formed of two different textures; *spong'y*,

Substan'tia spongio'sa; and *compact'*, *Substan'tia*

compac'ta. They afford, on analysis, much phos-

phate and carbonate of lime, a little phosphate

of magnesia, phosphate of ammonia, oxide of

iron and manganese, some traces of alumina and

silica, gelatin, fat, and water. The uses of the

bones are mentioned under each bone. They

give shape to the body, contain and defend the

viscera, and act as levers to the muscles.

The bones of the ox, *Bos Tau'rus*, are employed

in pharmacy.

TABLE OF THE BONES.

BONES OF THE HEAD.	Bones of the Cranium or Skull.	Frontal.....	1
		Parietal.....	2
		Occipital.....	1
		Temporal.....	2
		Ethmoid.....	1
	Bones of the Face.	Sphenoid.....	1
		Superior Maxillary.....	2
		Jugal or Cheek.....	2
		Nasal.....	2
		Lachrymal.....	2
BONES OF THE TRUNK.	Dentes, or Teeth.	Palatine.....	2
		Vomer.....	1
		Inferior Spongy.....	2
		Inferior Maxillary.....	1
		Incisores.....	8
	Bone of the Tongue.	Cuspidati.....	4
		Molares.....	20
		Hoyoid.....	1
		Malleus.....	2
		Incus.....	2
BONES OF THE TRUNK.	Bones of the Ear.	Orbicular.....	2
		Stapes.....	2
		Cervical.....	7
		Dorsal.....	12
		Lumbar.....	5
	Vertebra.	Sacrum.....	1
		Os Coccygis.....	1
		The Thorax.....	1
		Ribs.....	24

TABLE OF THE BONES.—Continued.

TABLE OF THE BONES.—Continued.				
BONES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITY.	The Hand.	The Pelvis.....	Innomination..... 2	
		The Shoulder.....	Clavicle..... 2	
			Scapula..... 2	
		The Arm.....	Humerus..... 2	
		Fore Arm.....	Ulna..... 2	
			Radius..... 2	
			Navicular..... 2	
			Lunare..... 2	
			Cuneiforme..... 2	
			Orbicular..... 2	
BONES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY.	The Foot.	Carpus, or Wrist.....	Trapezium..... 2	
			Trapezoides..... 2	
			Magnum..... 2	
			Unciforme..... 2	
			Metacarpus..... 10	
			Phalanges..... 28	
		The Thigh.....	Femur..... 2	
			Patella..... 2	
		The Leg.....	Tibia..... 2	
			Fibula..... 2	
BONES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY.	The Foot.		Calcis Os..... 2	
			Astragalus..... 2	
		Tarsus, or Instep.....	Cuboides..... 2	
			Navicular..... 2	
			Cuneiforme..... 6	
			Metatarsus..... 10	
			Phalanges..... 28	

BONEACHE, Osteocopus—b. Ague, Osteocopus.
BONE ASH. The product of bones, usually of the ox and sheep, burnt white, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime and a little of the carbonate. Used in pharmacy.

BONE, BACK, Vertebral column—b. Bar, Pubis, os.
BONE BLACK, see Carbo animalis—b. Canals, see Canals, nutritive, and Diplois.

BONE, BLADE, Scapula—b. Boat-like, Os scapuloide—b. Breast, Sternum—b. Crupper, Coccyx.

BONE EARTH, see Cornu ustum—b. Fever, see Inflammation.

BONE, HAUNCH, Ilium—b. Interparietal, Interparietal bone.

BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, see Cornu ustum.

BONE, RUMP, Coccyx—b. Share, Pubis—b. Splinter, Fibula.

BONEBINDER, Osteocolla.

BONEDOCTOR, Renoueur.

BONENIPPERS, *Osteocollum*, *Tenacula*, (F.) *Tenaille incisive*. An instrument used for cutting off splinters and cartilages. It is a kind of forceps, the handles of which are strong, and the edges, which touch each other, cutting.

BONESET, Eupatorium perfoliatum—b. Rough, Eupatorium tenerifolium—b. Upland, Eupatorium sessilifolium.

BONESETTER, Renoueur.

BONESHAVE, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea.

BONES, BRITTLINESS OF THE, *Fragilitas ossium*—b. Friability of the, *Fragilitas ossium*—b. Salt of, *Ammonia carbonas*—b. Softening of the, *Mollities ossium*.

BONHOMME ([F.] 'good man,') *Verbascum thapsus*.

BONICLATTER, Bonnyclabber.

BONIFACIA, *Ruseus hypoglossum*.

BONITHLOBBER, Bonnyclabber.

BONNE DAME ([F.] 'good lady,') *Atriplex hortensis*.

BONNES or AIGUES BONNES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bonnes is a village six leagues from Pau, in the department *Basses Pyrénées*, France. Here are several thermal springs. They were celebrated as early as the time of Francis I., under the name *Eaux d'Arquebusade*. They contain chlorides of sodium and magnesium, sulphates of magnesia and lime, sulphur, and silica. The temperature is from 78° to 98° Fahrenheit. The season is from the first of May to the middle of September.

The *factitious* Eau de Bonnes is made of *Hydro-sulphuretted water*, f 3iv; pure water, Oj. and f 3ss; chloride of sodium, gr. xxx; sulphate of magnesia, gr. i.

BONNET, Reticulum.

BONNET À DEUX GLOBES, Bonnet d'Hippocrate.

BONNET D'HIPPOCRATE, Cap of Hippocrates, *Mitra Hippocrat'ica*, *Fascia capit'lis*, *Pileus Hippocrat'icus*. A kind of bandage, the invention of which is ascribed to Hippocrates. It consists of a double-headed roller, passed over the head, so as to envelop it like a cap. The French also name it *Bonnet à deux globes*, *Cape-line de la tête*.

BONNYCLABBER, *Clabber*, (Irish, *boine*, 'milk,' and *clabar*, 'mire,') In Ireland, sour buttermilk. In this country, the thick part of sour milk. *Boniclatter* and *Bonithlobber*, also, mean cream or "good milk gone thick."

BONPLANDIA ANGUSTURA, (after the French naturalist Bonpland,) *Cusparia febrifuga*—b. Trifoliata, *Cusparia febrifuga*.

BONTIA GERMINANS, (after Jacob Bontius, a Dutch physician of Batavia,) *Avicennia tomentosa*.

BONUS GENIUS, *Peucedanum*—b. *Henricus*, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

BONY, (from bone,) Osseous.

BOOCHO, *Diogma crenata*.

BOON UPAS, Upas.

BOONA, *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

BOOTIA VULGARIS, Saponaria.

BOOT'IKIN, (dim. of boot.) A glove with a partition for the thumb, but no separate ones for the fingers—like an infant's glove—made of oiled silk. Horace Walpole speaks in raptures of the benefit he derived from bootkins in gout.

BORAC'IC ACID, *Ac'idum Borac'icum*, *Sal sedat'ivus HOMBER'GI*, *Bo'ric Acid*, (F.) *Acide boracique*. An acid obtained from borax, which was once looked upon as sedative. It was also called *Acor Borac'icum*, *Sal vitri'oli narcot'icum*, *Sal volat'ile Borac'is*, and *Flores Borac'is*.

BORAGE, Borago officinalis.

BORAGO OFFICINALIS, *Buglossa verum seu latifolium*, *Borra'go*, *Corra'go*, *Borago hortens'is*, *Bor'age*, *Bur'age*, (F.) *Bourrache*, *Ord. Boraginæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The leaves and flowers have been considered aperient.

BORAS SUPERSODICUS, Borax.

BO'RATED, *Boratus*, (F.) *Borâté*. Containing borax, as 'a borated solution,' (F.) *Solution boratée*.

BORATHRON, *Juniperus Sabina*.

BO'RAX, gen. *Borac'is*, *Bo'ras So'dæ seu supersat'urus so'dæ seu alcal'escent seu alcali'num seu superso'dicus*, *So'dæ Bibo'ras*, *Subbo'ras So'dæ seu na'tricum*, *So'da Borac'ia*, *Natrum biborac'icum seu subborac'icum*, *Chrysocol'la*, *Capis'trum au'ri*, *Bo'rax Ven'etus*, *Borax'trium*, *Nitrum factil'ium*, &c., *Subbo'rate* or *Bibo'rate* of Soda, *Subbo'rate* of protox'ide of So'dium, *Subprotobo'rate* of So'dium, *Bo'rate* of So'da, (F.) *Borate* ou *Sous-borate* de Soude, *Borate saturé* de soude. It is found in an impure state in Thibet and Persia. It is inodorous; taste cool, and somewhat alkaline; soluble in 12 parts of water. Borax is seldom used except as a lotion in aphthæ.

Borate of Mercury has been recommended as an antisyphilitic.

BORAXTRION, Borax.

BORBON'IA RUSCIFO'LIA, (after Gaston de Bourbon, son of Henry IV., of France, who was fond of botany.) A small South African shrub, used in asthma and hydrothorax. In decoction, it is given as a diuretic.

BORBORUS, (*Βορβορος*.) Fimus.

BORBORYGMUS, (*Βορβορυγμός*, 'I make a dull noise,') *Mur'mur* seu *Bombus* seu *Motus intestino'rum*, *Anile'ma*, *Anile'sis*, *Culioproph'ia*, *Intestina'tio intestina'lis*, *Mur'mur ven'tris* seu *intestina'lis*, *Borborygm*, (Sc.) *Bluter*, *Blutter*, (Prov.) *Croiling*, *Croiling*, (F.) *Gargouillement*, *Grouillement d'Entrailles*. The noise made by flatus in

the intestines. This happens often in health, especially in nervous individuals.

BORD (F.), *Mar'go, Edge, Marg'in.* Anatomists have so named the boundaries of an organ. Thus, the bones, muscles, &c. have *bords* as well as bodies. The 'free edge,' *bord libre*, is one not connected with any part; the 'adhering edge,' *bord adhérent*, one that is connected; and the *bord articulaire*, or 'articular margin or edge,' of a bone, that which joins it to another bone.

BORD CILIAIRE, Ciliary margin.

BORDEAUX, MINERAL WATERS OF. Near this great city, in the south-west of France, is a saline, chalybeate spring. It contains oxide of iron, carbonate and sulphate of lime, chlorides of sodium and calcium, subcarbonate of soda, and sulphate of magnesia.

BORE, Boron.

BORE-TREE, (from being easily bored by removing the pith,) *Sambucus*.

BORNE (F.), *Coc'les, Unoc'ulus, Lus'cus, Lusci'cus*. One who has only one eye, or sees only with one. The word has been used, figuratively, for *blind*, in surgery and anatomy. See *Cæcus*.

BORIUM, Boron.

BORKHAUSENIA CAVA, (after Moritz Borkhausen, a German botanist,) *Fumaria bulbosa*.

BORN, (past participle of *bear*;) (F.) *né*. Brought forth from the womb.

BORN ALIVE. It has been decided by English judges, that 'to be born alive,' means, that acts of life must have been manifested after the whole body has been extruded; and that respiration *in transitu* is not evidence that a child was born alive. It must be 'wholly born alive;' hence respiration may be a sign of *life*, but not of *live birth*.

BORON, *Bo'rium, Bo'rum*, (F.) *Bore*. A simple substance, the basis of boracic acid; obtained, by heating potassium with boracic acid, as a dark, olive-coloured powder, devoid of taste and smell. Heated in the air or in oxygen, it is converted into boracic acid.

BOROSAIL, *Zael*. Ethiopian names for a disease, very common there, which attacks the organs of generation, and appears to have considerable analogy with syphilis.

BORRAGO, *Borago officinalis*.

BORRI, *Curcuma longa*.

BORRIBERRI, *Curcuma longa*.

BORSE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Borse is a village in Béarn. The waters are chalybeate.

BORUM, Boron.

BO'SA. An Egyptian name for a mass, made of the meal of darnel, hemp-seed, and water. It is inebriating. At the present day, it is applied to a kind of acidulated and, sometimes, fermented scherbet. In its commonest form, it is made by fermenting an infusion of millet-seed. A more agreeable Bosa is prepared by the Egyptians from tamarinds and honey; and by the Greeks from the fruit of *Solanum Lycopersicum*. This last is called, by them, *Δροσιστικόν, Drosid'ticon*.

BOSCHESJESMANSTHEE, *Methystophyllum glaucum*.

BOSOM, (Sax. *bofme*;) see *Mamma*.

BOSS, *Bosse*.

BOSSA, Plague token.

BOSSE, ([L.] *bozza*, 'a bunch,) Hump, Protuberance—b. *Nasale*, Nasal protuberance.

BOSSU, see *Hump*.

BOSWELLIA FLORIBUNDA, (after Dr. John Boswell, of Edinburgh,) see *Juniperus lycia*—b. *Papyrifera*, see *Juniperus lycia*—b. *Serrata*, see *Juniperus lycia*—b. *Thurifera*, see *Juniperus lycia*.

BOTAL FORAMEN, *Fora'men Botal'e seu Botal'i*, *Fora'men Ova'l'e*, (F.) *of Galen or of*

Botal, (F.) *Trou de Botal ou de Galien ou ovale*. A large opening which exists in the foetus in the partition between the two auricles of the heart; and by means of which the blood passes from one to the other. Its discovery is generally attributed to Leonard Botallus, Botal, or Botalli, who wrote in 1562. It was spoken of, however, by Vesalius, and even by Galen.

BOTANE, (*Boravv*;) Herb.

BOTANICAL DOCTOR, Herb-doctor.

BOTANIQUE MÉDICALE, Botany, medical.

BOT'ANY, MED'ICAL, *Botan'ica Med'ica, Medic'na Botan'ica, Phytolog'ia Med'ica*, (from *botane*;) (F.) *Botanique Médicale*. The knowledge of the properties, characters, &c. of those vegetables which are used in medicine.

BOTAR'GO, (F.) *Botargue*. A preparation made in Italy and the south of France, with the eggs and blood of the *Mugilcephalus* or *Mullet*, strongly salted, after it has become putrescent. It is used as a condiment.

BOTARGUE, Botargo.

BOTCH, ([L.] *Bozza*, (F.) *Bosse*;) Of old, a swelling of the skin. A phlegmon. A large ulcerous affection.

BOTHOR. An Arabic term for abscess in the nares. It means, also, a tumour in general; especially those which are without solution of continuity.

BOTHRIOCEPH'ALUS, *B. la'tus, Bothrioceph'alum*, (*Βοθρίων*, 'a small pit,' and *κεφαλή*, 'head.') *Bothrioceph'alus, Diboth'rimum la'tum, Ta'nia lata seu vulgo'ria seu os'culis lateral'ibus gen'ina seu gri'ea seu membrana'cea seu tenel'ia seu denta'ta seu huma'na iner'mis seu pri'ma seu os'culis lateral'ibus solita'ria seu aceph'ala seu os'culis superficial'ibus, Lumbri'cus la'tus, Plate'a, Platyl'emin, Haly'sis membrana'cea seu la'ta*, (F.) *Ténia à anneaux courts ou non armé, Ver solitaire, Broad Tape-worm*. Common in Switzerland, Russia, and some parts of France. It inhabits the intestines of man, and extends to an enormous length. A broken specimen has been obtained 60 yards long.

BOTHR'ION, *Both'rion*, (*Βοθρίον*, 'a small pit, cavity,' &c.) An *oleolus*, or small fossa. A small deep ulcer on the cornea. See *Fousette*.

BOTHR'ION, *Bothrion, Fousette*.

BOTHRUS, (*Βοθρος*;) Fovea.

BOTIN, *Terebinthina*.

BOTIUM, *Bronchocèle*.

BOTOTHINUM. An obscure term, used by Paracelsus to denote the most striking symptom of a disease:—the *Flos mar'bi*.

BOTOU, *Para'ira brava*.

BOTRIOCEPHALUS, *Bothriocephalus*.

BOTROPHIS SERPENTARIA, *Actæa racemosa*.

BOTRYS, (*Βοτρυς*, 'a grape, a cluster of grapes,' owing to the resemblance of the fructification.) *Chenopodium botrys*, see *Vitis vinifera*—b. *Ambrosioides*, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*—b. *Americana*, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*—b. *Anthelmintica*, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*—b. *Mexicana*, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.

BOTTINE, ([F.] dim. of *botte*, 'a boot.') A thin boot or bus'kin, *O'crea le'vier*. An instrument which resembles a small boot, furnished with springs, straps, buckles, &c., and used to obviate distortions of the lower extremities in children.

BOTTLE, FEED'ING. A bottle, provided with a projection to which an artificial nipple can be attached. Used for feeding infants with milk.

BOTTLENOSE, *Gutta rosea*.

BOTTLESTOOP. In Pharmacy, an arrangement for giving the proper inclination to a bottle containing a powder, so as to admit of the contents being readily removed by the knife, in dis-

pensing medicines. It consists of a block of wood with a groove in the upper surface, to receive the bottle in an oblique position.

BOTTOM, (Sax. *botm*.) Nates.

BOTTRYTREE, *Sambucus*.

BOU, in composition, see Bu.

BOUBON, (*Βουβων*, 'the groin.') *Bubo*.

BOUCAGE ANIS, *Pimpinella anisum*—*b. Majeur*, *Pimpinella magna*—*b. Mineur*, *Pimpinella saxifraga*—*b. Petit*, *Pimpinella saxifraga*.

BOUCHE, (*bucca*, 'the puffed out cheek.') Mouth—*b. Pâteuse*, Clammy mouth.

BOUCLEMENT, ([F.] *boucle*, 'a buckle.') Insulation.

BOUE, ([F.] 'mire, mud.') See Corruption.

BOUE SPLÉNIQUE. The altered blood extravasated into the splenic cells has been so called.

BOUES DES EAUX, (F.) *Boues Minérales*. The mud or swamp, formed near mineral springs, impregnated with the substances contained in such springs, and consequently possessing similar properties. The *Boues*, Mud baths, *Bal'nea Canosa*, are applied generally, and topically, in France, at the springs of St. Amand, Bagnères de Luchon, Bagnols, and Barèges; in the United States, at the White Sulphur, in Virginia, &c.

BOUES MINÉRALES, *Boues des eaux*.

BOUFFE, (F.) The small eminence, formed by the junction of the two lips.

BOUFFE, Erection.

BOUFFÉE DE CHALEUR, Flush.

BOUFFISSURE, (from *bouffer*, 'to puff up.') Puffiness.

BOUGIE, ([F.] 'a wax candle.') *Candel'ula*, *Cande'la*, *C. cerea seu medica'ta*, *Ce'reum medicatum*, *Cere'olus Chirurg'um*, *Da'dion*, *Specil'lum ce'reum*, *Vir'ga cere'a*, *Cere'olus*. A flexible cylinder, variable in size, to be introduced into the urethra, œsophagus, rectum, &c., for the purpose of dilating these canals, when contracted. A *Simple Bougie* is composed of solid and insoluble substances; as plaster, elastic gum, gutta percha, catgut (*Bougie de Corde à boyau*), &c. It acts of course only mechanically.

BOUGIE, MED'ICATED, (F.) *B. Médicamenteuse*, has the addition of some escharotic or other substance to destroy the obstacle; as in the *Caustic Bougie*, (F.) *B. cautérisante*, *B. armée*, *B. emplas'tique*, which has a small portion of *Lunar Canstia* or *Common Caustic* inserted in its extremity. Ducamp has recommended a Bougie, which swells out near its extremity, for the better dilating of the urethra. This he calls *B. à ventre*. The *metallic Bougie*, invented by Smyth, is a composition of metal, allowing of great flexibility; and a *hollow Bougie* is one with a channel running through it, to be used in the same manner as the catheter, or otherwise.

BOUGIE, UTERINE, Sound, uterine.

BOUGRERIE, Buggery.

BOULLIE, (F.) *Pulvic'ula*, *Pap*, (from (L.) *bullire*, (F.) *bouillir*, 'to boil.') Flour, beaten and boiled with milk. It is a common food for infants.

BOUILLON, ([F.] *bouillir*, 'to boil.') *Jus*, *Sorbi't'io*. A liquid food, made by boiling the flesh of animals in water. The osmazome, gelatin, and soluble salts dissolve; the fat melts, and the albumen coagulates. Bouillon is nourishing, owing to the gelatin and osmazome. The *Jus de Viande* is a very concentrated Bouillon, prepared of beef, mutton, veal, &c. See Broth.

BOUILLON, in common language, in France, means a round fleshy excrescence, sometimes seen in the centre of a venereal ulcer.

BOUILLON BLANC, *Verbascum nigrum*.

BOUILLONS MÉDICINAUX ou PHARMACEUTIQUES, *Medic'inal* or *Pharmaceut'ic* Bouillons, contain infusions or decoctions of me-

dicinal herbs. The *bouillon aux herbes* is generally composed of *sorrel* or *beet*.

BOUILLON D'OS, (F.) *Bouillon from bones*, is obtained by treating bones with muriatic acid, in order to dissolve the earthy parts. The gelatin, which remains, is then boiled with a little meat and vegetables.—D'Arcet. Bouillon, however, can be easily obtained from the bones of roast meat by simple coction.

BOUILLONNEMENT, Ebullition.

BOUIS, *Buxus*.

BOULE D'ACIER, ('a ball of steel.') *Ferrum tartarizatum*—*b. de Mars*, see *Ferrum tartarizatum*—*b. de Nancy*, see *Ferrum tartarizatum*.

BOULEAU COMMUN, *Betula alba*.

BOULESIS, (*Βουλοσις*, 'to will.') Voluntas.

BOULIM'IA, *Bulim'ia*, *Bulim'ius*, *Bul'imus*, *Boul'imos*, *Bulim'iasis*, *Bolis'mos*, *Eclim'ia*, *Ful'mes can'i'na* seu *bovi'na* seu *lupi'na*, *Appet'itus can'i'nus*, *Appeten'tia can'i'na*, *Adēpha'gia*, *Cynorex'ia*, *Orex'ia cyno'des*, *Bupi'na*, *Bupe'i'na*, *Phage'i'na*, *Phagedi'na*, (*Βουλινα*, from *βου*, 'an ox,' and *λιος*, 'hunger;' or from *βου*, augmentative particle, and *λιος*, 'hunger;') (F.) *Boulimie*, *Faim canine*, *F. dévorante*, *Polyphagie*. An almost insatiable hunger. A canine appetite. It is sometimes seen in hysteria and pregnancy; rarely under other circumstances.

BOULIMIE, *Boulimia*.

BOULOGNE, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Boulogne is in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France. The waters are chalybeate.

BOUNCING BET, *Saponaria*.

BOUND, Costive.

BOUQUET ANATOMIQUE DE RIOLAN, ([F.] *bouquet*, a collection of flowers or other substances tied together.) A name given, by some anatomists, to the collection of ligaments and muscles, (F.) *Muscles styliens*, inserted into the styloid process of the temporal bone.

BOUQUET FEVER, Dengue.

BOURBILLON, (from *bourbe*, 'mud, dirt.') See Furunculus (core).

BOURBON-LANCY, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Bourbon-Lancy is a small village in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France; where there are thermal saline springs, containing carbonic acid, chloride of sodium, and sulphate of soda, chloride of calcium, carbonate of lime, iron, and silica. Their heat is from 106° to 135° Fahrenheit. Season, from the 15th of May to the 1st of October.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAUT, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. This town is in the department of Allier, six leagues west from Moulins, and has been long celebrated for its thermal chalybeate waters. They contain sulphohydric acid, sulphate of soda, magnesia, and lime, carbonate of iron, and silica. Their temperature varies between 136° and 145° Fahrenheit. Season, from the 15th of May to the 1st of October.

BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. These springs are seven leagues from Langres, department of Haute-Marne, France. They are thermal and saline, and have been long celebrated. Temperature from 106° to 133° Fahrenheit. The *Factitious water*, (F.) *Eau de Bourbonne-les-Bains*, *Aqua Borvonen'sis*, is composed of water, containing twice its bulk of carbonic acid, $f\frac{5}{8}$ xxss; chloride of sodium, $\mathfrak{z}$ i, chloride of calcium, gr. x.

BOURBOULE, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. A village near Mont d'Or, where there are two thermal saline springs. Season, from the 1st of June to the 15th of October.

BOURDAINE, *Rhamnus frangula*.

BOURDONNEMENT, (*bourdon*, 'a male bee,') Tinnitus aurium.

BOURDONNET, *Pulei'llus*, *P. e linamen'tis*

confectus seu rotundus, Dos'ail. A term in French surgery for charpie rolled into a small mass of an olive shape, which is used for plugging wounds, absorbing the discharge, and preventing the union of their edges. In cases of deep and penetrating wounds, as of the abdomen or chest, a thread is attached to them by which they may be readily withdrawn, and be prevented from passing altogether into those cavities.

BOURGÈNE, *Rhamnus frangula*.

BOURGEON, ('a bud.') Granulation, Papula—*b. Charnu*, Granulation.

BOURGEONNEMENT, see Generation.

BOURGEONS, (pl. of *bourgeon*.) *Gutta rosea*.

BOURGUÉPINE, *Rhamnus*.

BOURRACHE, *Borago officinalis*.

BOURRELET (F.), *A Pad, a Bor'der*. A fibro-cartilaginous border, which surrounds certain articular cavities, such as the glenoid cavity of the scapula and the acetabulum; by which the depth of those cavities is augmented. See *Corpus Callosum*.

BOURRELET ROULÉ, *Cornu ammonis*.

BOURSE à BERGER, ('shepherd's purse,') *Thalassip bursa—b. à Pasteur, Thalassip bursa—b. Prétotulienne*, see *Knee, housemaid's*.

BOURSES (LES), *Scrotum—b. Mucilagineuses, Bursæ mucosæ—b. Muqueuses, Bursæ mucosæ*.

BOURSOULFURE, Puffiness.

BOURTREE, ('boretree,') *Sambucus*.

BOUSSOLE, *Glossanthrax*.

BOUT DE SEIN (F.), ('end of the breast, nipple,') An instrument of caoutchouc or ivory to place over the nipple when the infant sucks, soon after delivery, or where the nipple is in a morbid condition.

BOUTON (F.), ('a bud,') *Papula*. Used, however, vaguely for *papula, vesicula*, and *pustula*.

BOUTON D'ALEP. A cutaneous affection in the Levant, to which children are liable. It is characterized by one or more tubercles on the face or limbs, which soften, and become covered with a scab. The ulcerations formed are long in healing, and, generally, leave a scar. It is usually left to itself; but is said to be benefited by crucial incisions into the tubercle prior to the period of softening. The disease appears to be anthracoid in its character.

The *Bouton de Biskara* ou *des Zibans, Chancre de Sahara, Frina* or *Habb* of the Arabs, appears to have numerous analogies with the *Bouton d'Alep*.

BOUTON DE BISKARA, see *Bouton d'Alep*.

BOUTON MALIN, see *Anthrax—b. d'Or, Ranuncululus acris—b. des Zibans*, see *Bouton d'Alep*.

BOUTONNIÈRE (F.), ('a button hole,') *Fistula, Incisio*. A long incision made into the urethra to extract a calculus from the canal, when it is too large to be discharged.

Also, a small incision or puncture, made in the peritoneum, or above the pubis, to penetrate the bladder in certain cases of retention of urine.

BOVACHEVO, *Datura sanguinea*.

BOVILLE, *Rubeola*.

BOVISTA, *Lycoperdon*.

BOWEL, *Intestine*.

BOWELS, CONSTIPATED, see *Constipation—b. Looseness of*, see *Diarrhoea*.

BOWELS, OPEN, or REGULAR. The state of the intestinal canal when the evacuations are normal in number.

BOWELS, RELAXED, see *Diarrhoea*.

BOWLEGGED, see *Cnemosecoliosis*.

BOWMAN'S CAPSULE, see *Kidney*.

BOWMAN'S ROOT, *Euphorbia corollata, Gilenia trifoliata, Leptandria purpurea*.

BOXBERRY, *Gaultheria*.

BOX, MOUNTAIN, *Arbutus uva ursi*.

BOX TREE, *Buxus, Cornus Florida*.

BOXWOOD, *Cornus Florida*.

BOY, Puer, Pais, (sais, gen. *païdos*.) *Puerus*; (F.) *Garçon*; of uncertain derivation. A male child under the age of puberty.

BOYAU, *Intestine—b. Pollinique*, see *Pollen*.

BRABYLON, *Prunum Damascenum*.

BRACHERIOLUM, *Truss*.

BRACHERIUM, *Truss*.

BRACHIA COPULATIVA, see *Peduncles of the Cerebellum—b. Pontis*, see *Peduncles of the Cerebellum*.

BRACHIÆUS, *Brachial—b. Interaus, Brachialis anterior*.

BRA'CHIAL, *Brachia'lis, Brachio'us*, (from *brachium*.) What belongs to the arm.

BRACHIAL APONEURO'SIS. An *aponeurosis*, formed particularly by expansions of the tendons of the *latissimus dorsi, pectoralis major*, and *deltoides* muscles, and which completely envelops the muscles of the arm.

BRACHIAL ARTERY, *Arteria brachia'lis, Humeral Artery*, (F.) *Artère ou Tronc brachial*. The artery, which extends from the axilla to the bend of the elbow; where it divides into *A. cubitalis* and *A. radialis*. It passes along the internal edge of the biceps, behind the median nerve and between the accompanying veins. Under the name *Brachial Artery*, *Chaussier* includes the subclavian, axillary, and humeral, the last being the *brachial proper*.

BRACHIAL MUSCLE ANTERIOR, *Musculus Brachia'lis Anterior, Brachia'lis internus seu anti-cus, Brachio'us, B. internus*, (F.) *Muscle brachial interne, Huméro-cubital—(Ch.)* This muscle is situate at the anterior and inferior part of the arm, and before the elbow-joint. It arises, fleshy, from the middle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the coronoid process of the ulna. *Use*, To bend the fore-arm.

BRACHIAL PLEX'US, *Plex'us Brachia'lis*, is a nervous plexus, formed by the interlacing of the anterior branches of the last four cervical pairs and the first dorsal. It is deeply seated in the hollow of the axilla, and extends as far as the inferior and lateral part of the neck. It gives off the *thoracic nerves, supra and infra scapular*, and the *brachial* (which are six in number), the *axillary, cutaneous, musculo-cutaneous, radial, cubital*, and *median*.

BRACHIAL VEINS are two in number, and accompany the artery, frequently anastomosing with each other: they terminate in the axillary. Under the term *Brachial Veins*, *Chaussier* includes the humeral, axillary, and subclavian.

BRACHIALE, ('a bracelet,') from (L.) *brachium*.) *Carpus*.

BRACHIAL'GIA, *Neural'gia Brachia'lis*, (*brachio*, and *algos*, 'pain,') Pain in the arm, neuralgia of the arm.

BRACHIALIS, *Brachial—b. Anticus, Brachial muscle—b. Externus*, see *Triceps extensor cubiti—b. Internus, Brachial muscle*.

BRACHIERIUM, *Truss*.

BRACHILE, *Truss*.

BRACHILUVIUM, (*brachio* and *luere*, 'to wash,') Bath, arm.

BRACHIO, (*βραχίον*, 'arm,') in composition, *brachium* or arm.

BRACHIOCEPHALIC ARTERY, *Innominata arteria—b. Veins, Innominatæ venæ*.

BRA'CHIOCU'BITAL, *Brachio'cubita'lis*. That which belongs both to the arm and cubitus. This name has been given to the internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint; because it is attached to the os brachii or os humeri, and to the cubitus or ulna.

BRACHIOCYLLO'SIS, (*brachio*, and *κυλλωσις*, 'the act of making crooked,') Curvature of the

arm inwards. Paralysis or loss of power from curvature of the arm.

BRACHION, (*βραχιον*.) Brachium.

BRACHION'CUS, (*brachio*, and *ογκος*, 'a swelling.') A tumour of the arm.

BRA'CHIORA'DIAL, *Brachioradia'lis*. That which belongs to the brachium and radius. This name has been applied to the external lateral ligament of the elbow-joint, because it is attached to the humerus and to the radius. See *Supinator radii longus*.

BRACHIORRHEU'MA, gen. *Brachiorrheu'matis*, *Rheumatism'us brachii*, (*brachio*, and *ρευμα*, 'defluxion, rheumatism.') Rheumatism of the arm.

BRACHIOT'OMY, *Brachiotom'ia*, (*brachio*, and *τομή*, 'incision.') Amputation of the arm.

BRACHIOLOLUM, Truss.

BRA'CHIUM, (*βραχιον*, 'the arm,') *Bra'chion*, *Lacc'e'tus*, (F.) *Bras*. The arm from the shoulder to the wrist, or the part between the shoulder and elbow. See *Humeri Os*.

BRACHIUM ANTE'RIOUS. A rounded process, which passes from the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina (*nates*) obliquely outwards into the thalamus opticus.

BRACHIUM MOVENS QUARTUS, *Latissimus dorsi*.

BRACHIUM POSTE'RIOUS. A rounded process, which passes from the posterior pair of the quadrigemina (*testes*) obliquely outwards into the optic thalamus.

BRACHUNA, Nymphomania, Satyriasis.

BRACHY, (from *βραχυς*, 'short,') in composition, short.

BRACHYAU'CHEN, (*brachy*, and *αυχνη*, 'neck.') One who has a short neck.

BRACHYCEPH'ALÆ (*Gentes*), 'short heads,' (*brachy*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head.') In the classification of Retzius, those nations of men whose cerebral lobes do not completely cover the cerebellum—as the Selavonians, Fins, Persians, Turks, Tartars, &c.

BRACHYCEPHAL'IC, *Brachycephal'icus*. Having a short head.

BRACHYCHRON'IUS, (*brachy*, and *χρονος*, 'time.') That which continues but a short time. A term applied to diseases which are of short duration.

BRACHYGNA'THUS or *Brachyg'nathus*, (*brachy*, and *γναθος*, 'the under jaw.') A monster with too short an under jaw.

BRACHYNSIS, (*βραχυς*, 'to shorten,') Abbreviation.

BRACHYPNŒA, (*brachy*, and *πνέω*, 'to breathe,') *Dyspnœa*.

BRACHYP'OTI, (*brachy*, and *ποτης*, 'drinker.') They who drink little, or who drink rarely.

BRACHYRHYN'CHUS, (*brachy*, and *ρυγχος*, 'snout.') A monster with too short a nose.

BRACHYSMUS, (from *βραχυς*, 'short,') Abbreviation.

BRACING, Corroborant.

BRACKEN, (Sax. *brecan*, 'to break,' on account of the broken character of the leaves.) *Pteris aquilina*—b. Rock, Polypodium, P. ineanum.

BRACKEN ROOT, Polypodium vulgare.

BRADY, (from *βραδης*, 'difficult,' 'tardy,') in composition, the same.

BRADYÆSTHES'IA, (*brady*, and *αισθησις*, 'sensation.') Impaired sensation.

BRADYBOLISMUS, (*brady*, and *βαλλω*, 'to throw,') *Bradyspermatus*.

BRADYECOLIA, (*brady*, and *ακη*, 'hearing,') Deafness.

BRADYFIBRIN, see *Corium phlogisticum*.

BRADYCROTE, *Brady'rotus*; (from *brady*, and *κροεω*, 'to strike.') An agent, that diminishes the number of pulsations of the heart,—as *veratrum viride*.

BRADYLOG'IA, *Dysla'lia*; (*brady*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') Difficulty of speech.

BRADYMASE'SIS, *Bradymas'e'sis*, improperly *Bradymas'te'sis*, *Manduca'tio diffic'ilis*, (*brady*, and *μασσεις*, 'mastication.') Difficult mastication. See *Dysmasesis*.

BRADYMASTESIS, *Bradymas'esis*.

BRADYPEP'SIA, (*βραδυσπεια*, from *brady*, and *πεπω*, 'I digest,') *Tarda cibo'rum concoct'io*. Slow digestion. See *Dyspepsia*.

BRADYSPERMATIS'MUS, *Bradybolis'mus*, *Ejacula'tio sem'inis impedi'ta*, *Dyspermatis'mus*, (*brady*, and *σπέρμα*, 'sperm.') A slow emission of sperm.

BRADYSU'RIA, *Tenes'mus vesi'cæ*, (F.) *Ténésie vésical*, (*brady*, and *ουρην*, 'to pass the urine.') Painful evacuation of the urine, with perpetual desire to void it. *Dysuria*.

BRADYTOCIA, (*brady*, and *τοκος*, 'birth,') *Dystocia*.

BRA'GET, *Brag'gart*, *Brag'wort*. A name formerly applied to a tisan of honey and water, see *Hydromeli*.

BRAI LIQUIDE, see *Pinus sylvestris*—b. *Sec*, *Colophonia*.

BRADISM, see *Magnetism, animal*.

BRAIN, (Sax. *brecen*,) *Cerebrum*—b. *Fag*, see *Nervous diathesis*.

BRAIN, LITTLE, *Cerebellum*.

BRAIN PAN, *Cranium*—b. *Sand*, see *Pineal gland*.

BRAINE, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Braine is a small village, three leagues from Soissons, France, which has purgative waters similar to those of Passy.

BRAIRÈTE, *Primula veris*.

BRAKE, COMMON, (same etymon as *Bracken*,) *Pteris Aquilina*—b. *Rock*, *Polypodium ineanum*, *Polypodium vulgare*.

BRAKE ROOT, *Polypodium vulgare*.

BRAKING, Vomiting, *Vomitition*.

BRAMBLE, AMERICAN HAIRY, see *Rubus fruticosus*—b. *Common*, *Rubus fruticosus*.

BRAMBLE BERRIES, see *Rubus fruticosus*.

BRAN, (F.) *Bran*,) *Furfur*.

BRANCURSINE BATARDE, *Heraclium spondylium*.

BRANCA GERMANICA, ([L.] *branca*, 'a paw,') *Heraclium spondylium*—b. *Ursina*, *Acanthus mollis*—b. *Vera*, *Acanthus mollis*.

BRANCH, ([F.] *Branche*, originally, probably, from *βραχιον*, 'an arm,') [?] because branches of trees, &c., go off like arms.) A term applied, generally, to the principal division of an artery or nerve. The word is commonly used synonymously with *Ramus*; but often, with the French, *Branche* signifies the great division;—*Rameau*, Lat. *Ramus*, the division of the branches; and *Ramuscules*, (L.) *Ramusculi*, the divisions of these last.

The French, also, speak of the *branches* of the pubis for the *Rami* of that bone, *branches* of the ischium for the *rami* of the ischium, &c.

BRANCHES DE LA MOËLLE ALLONGÉE (*PETITES*), *Corpora testiformia*.

BRAN'CHI, *Bran'chiæ*. Swellings of the tonsils, or parotid, according to some;—of the thyroid gland, according to others.

BRAN'CHIA, (Gr.) *βραγchia*. The gills or respiratory organs of fishes, corresponding to the lungs of terrestrial animals.

BRAN'CHUS, (*βραγχος*, *Rauce'do*. A catarrhal affection of the mucous membrane of the fauces, trachea, &c. Hoarseness.

BRANCI, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

BRANCIA, *Vitrum*.

BRANDWINE, *Brandy*.

BRAN'DY, ([G.] *Brantwein*, Dutch, *Brandwijn*, 'burnt wine,' (Old Eng.) *Brandwine*. *Vinum adustum seu crema'tum*, *A'qua Vi'tæ*, (F.) *Spi'ritus vini Gall'ici* (Ph. U. S.), *Spi'ritus Gall'icus*, *Eau de vie*, (S.) *Aguardiente*. The first liquid product obtained by distilling wine. It is composed of

water, alcohol, and an aromatic oily matter, which gives it its flavour, and ought to contain from 48 to 56 per cent. of absolute alcohol. Brandy is a powerful and diffusible stimulant, and as such is used in medicine. It has been also called *Liquor Aquilegicus*. See Spirit.

BRANDY, APPLE, see *Pyrus malus*—b. Egg, see Ovum.

BRANDY BOTTLES, see *Nymphaea lutea*—b. Face, *Gutta rosea*.

BRANDYWINE, MINERAL WATERS OF. These are in Delaware, a few miles from Wilmington, and have been much frequented. They are chalybeate.

BRANKS, (from *branchi* [?]) *Cynanche parotidæ*.

BRANKURSINE, *Acanthus mollis*.

BRANNTWEIN, ([G.] 'burnt wine,') Brandy.

BRAS. See *Oryza*.

BRAS, ([F.] 'arm,') *Brachium*—b. *du Cervelet*, *Corpora testiformia*.

BRAS'DOR'S OPERATION FOR ANEURISM. An operation by ligature, proposed by Brasdor, which consists in the application of the ligature on the distal side of the tumour.

BRASÉUR, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Braséur* is a place in the diocese of Rhodéz, where there are cathartic waters.

BRASENIA, *B. Hydropeltis*.

BRASE'NIA HYDROPELTIS, *Brasénia*, *B. Peltata*, *Hydropeltis purpurea*, *Gelatinia aquatica*, *Frog-leaf*, *Little Water Lily*, *Water Jelly*, *Water shield*, *Water target*, *Deer-food*. An indigenous plant, *Nat. Ord.* Ranunculaceæ, *Sex Syst.* Polyandria Polygynia, flourishing from Kentucky to Carolina and Florida; and covering the surface of ponds, marshes, &c. The fresh leaves are mucilaginous, and have been used in pulmonary complaints, dysentery, &c., like *Cetraria*.

BRASENIA PELTATA, *B. Hydropeltis*.

BRASH, (Sc.), (like (E.) *brash*.) A transient attack of sickness. In Scotland, a bodily indisposition. A rash or eruption, (Prov. West of England.

BRASH, WATER, *Pyrosis*.

BRASH, WEAN'ING, (Sc.) *Spa'ning brash*, *Atroph'ia Ablactatorum*. A severe form of diarrhœa, which supervenes at times on weaning. The *Maladie de Cruevilhier* appears to be a similar affection.

BRASILETTO, see *Cæsalpinia*.

BRASIUM, Malt.

BRASMOS, (*βρασμος*, 'to agitate,') Fermentation.

BRASS, (Sax. *brar*, *Welsh*, *prés*.) *Aurichalcum*, *Orichalcum*, *Chrysochalcus*, *Chalcus*, *Esecaenum*, (F.) *Aircain*, *Chiere jaune*. A yellow metal, formed by mixing copper with calamine. The same general remarks apply to it as to copper.

BRASSFOUNDERS' AGUE, see *Ague*.

BRASSICA, *Cram'bè*, *B. oleracea* seu *capitata* seu *cuma'na* of the old Romans. The *Cabbage*, (F.) *Chou potager*. *Order*, *Cruciferae*. *Sex Syst.* *Tetradynamia Siliquosa*. Cato wrote a book on its virtues. It is a vegetable by no means easy of digestion when boiled; when raw, it appears to be more digestible. When forming a solid globular mass, like a head, it is the *B. Capitata*, (F.) *Chou-Cabus*, *Chou Pommé*.

BRASSICA CANINA, *Mercurialis perennis*—b. *Capitata*, *Brassica*—b. *Cumana*, *Brassica*.

BRASSICA ERU'CA, *B. hispida*, *Eru'ca*, *E. fastida* seu *sati'ca*, *Sinapis eru'ca*, *Sisymbrium erucas'trum*, *Garden Rock'et*, *Roman Rock'et*, *Shin'lock*, &c., (F.) *Chou Roquette*, *Roquette*. This was considered by the Romans an aphrodisiac. The seeds were ordinarily used.

BRASSICA FLOR'IDA,—*Brassica Pompeiana* of the ancients—the *Cauliflower*, *Cav'lis Flor'ida*, (F.) *Chou-fleur*, is a more tender and digestible variety.

The *Broccoli*, *B. Sabellica* of the Romans, *B. Italica*, belongs to this variety.

BRASSICA HISPIDA, *B. eruca*—b. *Italica*, *B. Florida*—b. *Marina*, *Convolvulus soldanella*.

BRASSICA NA'PUS, *Na'pus Sylvestris*, *Bu'nus*, *Rape*, (F.) *Navette*. The seed yield, on expression, a quantity of oil, which, at times, forms part of liniments.

BRASSICA NIGRA, *Sinapis nigra*—b. *Oblonga*, *B. rapa*—b. *Oleracea*, *Brassica*—b. *Pompeiana*, *B. Florida*.

BRASSICA RA'PA, *Ra'pa rotunda* seu *oblonga* seu *na'pus*, *Ra'pum majus*, *Sinapis tuberosa*, *Tur'nip*, (F.) *Chou navet*, *Navet*, *Rave*. The turnip is liable to the same objection (but to a less extent) as the cabbage.

BRASSICA SABELLICA, *B. Florida*.

BRATHU, (*βραθυ*,) *Juniperus sabina*.

BRAWLINS, *Arbutus uva ursi*, *Vaccinium vitis idæa*.

BRAWN, Muscle.

BRAYER, Truss.

BRAYERA ANTHELMINTICA, (after Brayer, a German physician,) *Hagenia Abyssinica*.

BRAZIL WOOD, *Cæsalpinia echinata*.

BREAD, ([Sax.] *bræob*,) see *Triticum*.

BREAD, GLU'TEN. Bread made of wheat dough deprived of the chief portion of its starch by washing. Bread made of gluten only cannot be eaten, on account of its hardness and toughness; hence one-fifth of the normal quantity of starch is allowed to remain, and in this form the bread is said to be tolerably light, eatable, and moderately agreeable.

BREAD, HOUSEHOLD, *Syncomistes*—b. *Indian*, *Lycoperdon tuber*—b. *St. John's*, *Ceratonia siliqua*.

BREADBERRY, *Pap*.

BREADFRUIT TREE, *Artocarpus*.

BREADROOT, *Camassia esculenta*, *Psoralea esculenta*.

BREAKEBONE FEVER, *Dengue*.

BREAST, ([Sax.] *bræoft*,) *Thorax*, *Mamma*

—b. Abscess of the, *Mastodynia apostematosa*.

BREAST, BROKEN, see *Mastodynia apostematosa*.

BREASTBONE, *Sternum*.

BREASTGLASS, *Milk-glass*. A glass applied to the nipple to receive the milk when secreted copiously by the mamma.

BREAST, IRRITABLE, *Neuralgia mamma*.

BREASTPANG, SUFFOCATIVE, *Angina pectoris*.

BREAST, PIGEON, see *Lordosis*.

BREASTPUMP, *Antlia Lactea*.

BREASTWEED, *Saururus cernuus*.

BREATH, (Sax. *bræce*,) *Hal'itus*, *Anhel'itus*, *An'imus*, *Spir'itus*, *At'mos*, *Pne'a*, *Pne'e*, *Pneus*, (Old Eng.) *Aande*, and *Ande*, *Wind*, (F.) *Haleine*. The air expelled from the chest at each expiration. It requires to be studied in the diagnosis of thoracic diseases especially. See *Respiration*.

BREATH, OFFENSIVE, *Fæ'tor O'ris*, *Catostomatophræ'sia*, *Hal'itus o'ris fæ'tidus*, *O'zæ*, *Ozostomia*. An offensive condition, which is usually dependent upon carious teeth, or some faulty state of the secretions of the air passages. The internal use of the chlorides may be advantageous.

BREATH, PULSE. An audible pulsation given to the breath, as it issues from the mouth, by each beat of the heart, occasionally heard, according to Dr. Radclyffe Hall, in dry tuberculous cavities with dense walls not separated from the heart by permeable lung tissue.

BREATH, SATURNINE, see *Saturnine*—b. *Short*, *Dyspnœa*.

BREATHING AIR, see *Respiration*.

BREATHING, DIFFICULTY OF, *Dyspnœa*.

BREATHING A VEIN, see *Bloodletting*.

BRECHET, (F.) *Brisket*, ([?] 'breast-cut.')

This name is given in some parts of France to the *cartilago ensiformis*, and sometimes to the sternum itself.

BRECHMA, (*βρεχμα*), gen. *Brech'matis*, Bregma.

BRECHMUS, (*βρεχμος*), Bregma.

BRÉDISSURE (F.), *Triismus Capistratus*. Incapacity of opening the mouth, in consequence of preternatural adhesion between the internal part of the cheek and gums; often occasioned by the abuse of mercury.

BREDOUILLEMENT (F.), *Titubantia*. A precipitate and indistinct mode of utterance, in which a part of the words is pronounced, and several of the syllables are viciously changed. This defect is analogous to stuttering, but differs from it in being dependent on too great rapidity of speech; while stuttering is characterized by continual hesitation, and frequent repetition of the same syllables.

BREE (Sc.), (*broec*), Supercilium.

BREED, (from (Sax.) *briecan*, 'to nourish.') Race.

BREEDING, Generation, Pregnant.

BREED'ING, CROSS. The act of raising or breeding from different stocks or families.

BREEDING-IN-AND-IN. The act of raising or breeding from the same stock or family.

BREELLS, Spectacles.

BREG'MA, gen. *Breg'matis*, *Brech'ma*, *Brech'mus*, (*βρεχμ*, 'to moisten;') *Fontanel'la*, *Sin'ci-pit*. The top of the head was thus called, because it was believed to be humid in infants; and, according to some, because it was conceived to correspond to the most humid part of the brain.

BREGMATODYMIA, (*bregma*, and *δυ*, 'I enter into,') see Cephalodymia.

BRENNING, (Teut. *brennen*, 'to burn.') Burning.

BREPHOCTONON, (*βρεφοκτονον*, from *βρεφος*, 'a babe,' and *κτενω*, 'to kill,') *Conyza squarrosa*.

BREPHOTROPHE'UM, (*βρεφοτροφειον*, from *βρεφος*, 'a new-born child,' and *τροφειν*, 'to nourish,') *Æthetobrephotrophe'um*, *Æthetotrophe'um*. A foundling hospital.

BRECHET'S BONECANALS, see Diplois—y's Veins, see Diplois.

BRÉSILLET, *Cæsalpina sappan*.

BRE'VIA VA'SA, 'Short Vessels.' (F.) *Vaisseaux courts*. This name has been given to several branches of the splenic arteries and veins, which are distributed to the great *cul-de-sac* of the stomach.

BREVIS CUBITI, ('short (muscle) of the elbow,') see *Anconeus*.

BRICK, (F.) *Brigue*. Hot bricks are sometimes used to apply heat to a part, as to the abdomen in colic, or after the operation for popliteal aneurism; or, reduced to very fine powder, and mixed with fat, as an application to herpetic and psoric affections.

BRICKS, *Fornacæ Testæ* or Tiles were formerly bruised in vinegar, and the liquid was used as a specific in cutaneous affections. They entered, also, into a cerate used for herpetic and other eruptions, &c. To the *Terra Fornacæum*, or *Brick earth*, the same virtues were assigned.

BRICKLIKE SEDIMENT, see Lateritious.

BRICUMUM, *Artemisia*.

BRIDE (F.), 'a bridle.' *Frenulum*, *Retinaculum*. This term is given, in the plural, to membranous filaments, which are found within abscesses or deep-seated wounds, and which prevent the exit of pus. The term is, also, applied to preternatural adhesions, which occur in cicatrices of the skin, in the urethra, or in inflamed serous or synovial membranes.

BRIEF, (a corruption of) Rife.

BRIER, WILD, ([Sax.] *briep*), *Rosa Canina*.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEY, see Kidney, Bright's disease of the.

BRIGHT'ON, CLIMATE OF. The air of this fashionable watering-place, on the south coast of England, is dry, elastic, and bracing. Its climate appears to the greatest advantage in the autumn and early part of the winter; when it is somewhat milder and more steady than that of Hastings. Accordingly, it is adapted for all cases in which a dry and mild air at this season of the year proves beneficial. In the spring months, owing to the prevalence of, and its exposure to, north-east winds, the climate is cold, harsh, and exciting to the delicate. It is well adapted for convalescents, and for all who require a dry and bracing sea air.

BRIMSTONE, (*brin* or *bren* stone, that is, 'fiery or burning stone' [?],) Sulphur.

BRINE, ([Sax.] *brýne*), Muria.

BRINTON ROOT, *Leptandria purpurea*.

BRINVILLIERS, *Spigelia anthelmia*.

BRION, Corallina.

BRIQUE, Brick.

BRIQUEBEC, MINERAL WATERS OF. This town is three leagues from Cherbourg, in France. The water contains chloride of iron.

BRIQUETÉ, (from *brigue*), Lateritious.

BRISCOQUE (F.), (*briser*, 'to break to pieces,' and *coque*, 'a shell,') An instrument designed by Heurteloup for breaking to pieces the shell of a vesical calculus, after it has been hollowed by his *mandrin à virgule*.

BRISÉPIERRE ARTICULÉ (F.), *briser*, 'to break to pieces,' and *pierre*, 'a stone,') An instrument invented by Jacobson for crushing the stone in the bladder.

BRISTOL HOT-WELL, *Bristolien'sis A'qua*. Bristol is about thirteen miles from Bath, in England. The water is an almost pure thermal; slightly acidulated. It contains chlorides of magnesium and sodium, sulphate of soda, sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, carbonic acid, oxygen and azote. Temperature, 74° Fah. The *Hot Well* has been long celebrated. Its action is like that of thermal waters in general. The climate of Bristol is mild, and hence the water has been celebrated for the cure of incipient pulmonary consumption. See Clifton.

BRIZOCERAS, Ergot.

BROAD, (Sax. *bræd*), *Latus*, (F.) *Large*. Any body is so termed whose transverse extent is considerable compared with its length. The *Broad Bones*, as the frontal, parietal, occipital, and iliac, aid in forming the parietes of splanchnic cavities. *Broad Muscles* generally occupy the parietes of cavities, and especially those of the chest and abdomen. The epithet has also been applied to other parts—as to the *broad ligaments* of the womb, &c.

BROCCOLI, *Brassica sabellica*.

BRO'CHOS, (*βροχος*), *La'queus*. A bandage.

BROCHT, Vomiting.

ROCH'THUS, (*βροχθος*), *Gu'la*. The throat, also a kind of small drinking vessel.

BRO'CHUS, (*βροχος*.) This name has been given to one who has a very prominent upper lip. According to others, it means one whose teeth project in front of the mouth.

BRO'DIUM. A synonym of *Jus* or *Jusculum*. Broth, or the liquor in which any thing is boiled. *Bro'dium salis*—a decoction of salt.

BROIEMENT, (from *broyer*, 'to grind, to pound,') see Cataract, Laceration—*b. Linéaire*, see *Écraseur*—*b. de la Pierre*, Lithotomy.

BROKELEAK, *Rumex hydrolapathum*.

BROKEN BREAST, see Mastodynia apostematosa—*b. Doses*, see *Doses*, broken—*b. Winded* Asthmatic—*b. Windedness*, Asthma.

BROMA, (*βρωμα*, 'food,') Aliment; (*βρωμος*, 'a stench,') Bromine.

BROMATOËCCRISIS, (*βρωμα*, gen. *βρωματος*, 'food,' and *εκκρισις*, 'excretion,') Lientery.

BROMATOGRAPHY, *Bromatograph'ia*, *Bromography*, *Bromograph'ia*, (*βρωμα*, gen. *βρωματος*, 'food,' and *γραφη*, 'a description,') A description of aliments.

BROMATOL'OGY, *Bromatolog'ia*, *Sitiol'ogy*, (*βρωμα*, gen. *βρωματος*, 'food,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') A treatise on food.

BROME, Bromine.

BROMEGRASS, *Bromus ciliatus*—b. Soft, *Bromus ciliatus*.

BROMELIA ANA'NAS, (after Olaus Bromel, a botanist of Sweden,) *Car'duus Brazilia'nus*, *Ana'nas ova'ta* seu *aculea'ta*, *Ana'sea*, *Ca'pa-lia'ka*, *Ana'nas* or *Pine Ap'ple*, *Sour'sop*. Order, Bromeliaceæ. A West India tree, which produces the most delicious of fruits.

BROMELIA PIN'GUIN, *Ana'nas America'na*, *Pin'guin*, *Broad-leaved wild Ana'nas*, &c. The West India plant, which affords the *Pinguin* fruit. The fruit is refrigerant, and the juice, when ripe, very austere. It is used to acidulate punch. A wine is made from the *Pinguin*, which is very intoxicating, and has a good flavour.

BROMIC, *Bromicus*; same etymon as Bromine. Containing bromine.

BROMIDE OF IRON, see Bromine—b. of Mercury, see Bromine—b. of Potassium, see Bromine.

BROMIDRO'SIS, (*βρωμος*, 'stench,' and *ἰδρως*, 'sweat,') Fetid sweat.

BROMINE, *Bro'minum* (Ph. U. S., 1842), now *Bromin'ium*, *Bro'mo*, *Bromin'eum*, *Bro'mium*, *Bro'mina*, *Bro'mum*, *Mu'rina*, *Mu'ride*, *Brome*. A simple body, of a very volatile nature, and highly offensive and suffocating odour, whence its name, (*βρωμος*, 'a stench,') It is met with chiefly in sea-water, and in many animal and vegetable bodies that live therein. It has likewise been found in many mineral waters of this and other countries. In its chemical relations, it may be placed between chlorine and iodine. With oxygen it forms an acid—the *Bro'mic*, and with hydrogen another—the *Hydrobro'mic*. Bromine may be dissolved in forty parts of distilled water, and six drops be commenced with as a dose.

BROMIDE OF IRON, *Ferri Bro'midum*, *Fer'rum bromat'um*, (F.) *Bromure de Fer*; in solution; *Hydrobro'mate of Iron*, *Fer'ri hydrobromas*, *Fer'rum hydrobro'micum oxyda'tum*, (dose, gr. i. or ij); and **BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM**, *Potas'sii bro'midum*, (F.) *Bromure de potassium*, have been used medicinally, and chiefly in scrofulosis—in-ternally, as well as applied externally. Bromide of iron has also been given in painful erections, and in spermatorrhœa. **BROMIDES OF MERCURY** (*Hydrar'gyri Bro'mida*, (F.) *Bromures de Mer-cure*), have been given in syphilis. The proto-bromide and the bibromide are analogous in composition and medicinal properties to the corresponding iodides of mercury. **CHLORIDE OF BROMINE**, *Bromin'ii chlo'ridum*—made by passing chlorine through bromine, and condens-ing the resulting vapours by cold, has been pre-scribed internally, as well as externally, in cancer; but chiefly in the latter mode, in the form of a caustic paste, either alone or with other chlorides—as those of zinc, antimony, and gold.

BROMIUM, Bromine.

BROMOGRAPHY, Bromatography.

BROMOSUS, (*βρωμος*, 'to stink,') Fetid.

BROMUM, Bromine.

BROMURE DE FER, see Bromine—b. de Mer-cure, see Bromine—b. de Potassium, see Bromine.

BROMUS, (*βρωμος*,) One of the cerealia, sup-posed, by some, to be oats. See *Avena*.

BROMUS CILIA'TUS, (*βρωμος*,) *B. pur'gans*, *Brome'grass*; indigenous: Order, Gramineæ; is said to be emetic, and anthelmintic, cathartic and diuretic. It purges cattle.

BROMUS GLABER, *Triticum repens*.

BROMUS MOL'LIS, *Soft Brome'grass*. The seeds are said to cause giddiness in man, and to be fatal to poultry.

BROMUS PURGANS, *B. ciliatus*—b. *Temulentus*, *Lolium temulentum*.

BRONCHADENES, (*bronchia*, and *αδην*, 'a gland,') Bronchial glands.

BRONCHARCTIA, (*bronchia*, and *arctare*, 'to contract,') Bronchiostenosis.

BRONCHECTASIS, (*bronchia*, and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation,') Bronchia, dilatation of the.

BRONCHES, *Bronchia*—b. *Ganglions lymphat-iques des*, Bronchial glands.

BRONCHI, *Bronchia*.

BRON'CHIA, pl. of *bronchion*, (*βρογχια*,) *Bron'-chix*, *Bron'chi*. The Latins used the term *Bron-chus* for the whole of the trachea; whilst they called its ramifications *Bronchia*. *Bronchia*, *Bronchia*, and *Bronchi*, (F.) *Bronches*, now mean the two tubes, with their ramifications, which arise from the bifurcation of the trachea, and carry air into the lungs—*Can'nula pulmo'num*, *Syrin'ges* seu *Can'a'les aërif'eri*.

BRONCHIA, DILATA'TION OF THE, *Dilata'ted Bron'-chia*, *Bronche'ctasis*, *Bronchie'ctasis*, *Dilata'tio bronchio'rum*. The physical signs of this condi-tion are the following: *Percussion* usually clear, but not unfrequently less so than natural, although very seldom quite dull. *Auscultation* detects coarse mucous or gurgling rhonchi, increased by the cough, combined with, or replaced by, bronchial or cavernous respiration, which is often effected as if by a sudden puff or whiff. The resonance of the voice is increased, but it seldom amounts to perfect pectoriloquy. The most common situa-tions for dilated bronchia are the scapular, mam-mary, and lateral regions. They are almost always confined to one side.

BRONCHIA, OBLITERA'TION OR COMPRES'SION OF THE. The inspiratory murmur on auscultation is weaker or wholly suppressed over a limited por-tion of the chest; the expiration is generally more distinct and prolonged: all the other conditions are natural.

BRONCHILÆ, see Bronchia.

BRON'CHIAL, *Bron'chie*, *Bronchia'lis*, *Bron'-chicus*, (F.) *Bronchial*, *Bronchique*. That which relates to the Bronchia.

BRONCHIAL ARTERIES, (F.) *Art'eres Bron-chiques*. These are generally two in number, one going to each lung. They arise from the thoracic aorta, and accompany the bronchia in all their ramifications.

BRONCHIAL CELLS, see Cellules, bronchic, and Pulmo.

BRONCHIAL COUGH, (F.) *Toux bronchique*, *T. tubaire*. This generally accompanies bronchial respiration. Both indicate obstruction to the entrance of air into the air-cells.

BRONCHIAL GLANDS, *Broncha'lenes*, *Glan'dule Vesalia'ne*, *Glands of Vesa'lius*, (F.) *Glandes bronchiques*, *Ganglions lymphatiques des bronches*, are numerous glands of an ovoid shape; of a red-dish hue in the infant, and subsequently brown and black, seated in the course of the bronchia. Their functions are unknown. The bronchial glands may be presumed to be affected by scro-fulosis, when, in addition to the existence of tumours in the neck, percussion gives a dull sound under the upper and central part of the sternum, whilst there is no appreciable lesion of the lungs.

BRONCHIAL NERVES, (F.) *Nerfs bronchiques*, are furnished by the two pulmonary plexuses.

BRONCHIAL PHTHISIS, see Phtthisis, bronchial—
b. Respiration, see Murmur, respiratory.

BRONCHIAL VEINS arise from the last divisions of the arteries of the same name, and pass, on the right side, into the vena azygos; on the left, into the superior intercostal.

BRONCHIC, Bronchial.

BRONCHIECTASIS, (bronchia, and *ectasis*, 'dilatation.') Bronchia, dilatation of the.

BRONCHIITIS, Bronchitis.

BRONCHIO, *Broncho*, (βρογχος, 'the throat, the windpipe,') in composition, bronchia or bronchus.

BRONCHIOLE, *Bronchiolum*, *Bronchiolus*; (dim. of *Bronchium* or *Bronchus*.) A minute bronchial tube.

BRONCHIOPNEUMONIA, *Bronchopneumonia*.

BRONCHIOSTENOSIS, *Bronchiarc'tia*, (bronchio, and στενωσις, 'contraction.') Contraction or narrowness of the bronchi.

BRONCHIQUE, Bronchial.

BRONCHISMUS, Spasmodic contraction of the bronchia.

BRONCHITE CONVULSIVE, Pertussis—b. *Pseudomembranæus*, Polypus bronchialis.

BRONCHITIS, *Bronchitis*, (bronchia and *itis*.) *Inflammati'o bronchio'rum*, *Catar'rus Pulmonum seu bronchio'rum*, *Pleurit'is humida seu bronchia'lis*, *Broncho'stasis*, *Angi'na bronchia'lis*, *Pul'monary catarrh'*, (F.) *Inflammation des bronches*. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes. This is always more or less present in cases of pulmonary catarrh; and is accompanied by cough, mucous expectoration, dyspnoea, and more or less uneasiness in breathing. The acute form is accompanied with all the signs of internal inflammation, and requires the employment of antiphlogistics followed by revulsives. The chronic form, *Tus'sis seni'lis*, *Catar'rus seni'lis*, *Rheu'ma catarrha'le*, *Peripneumo'nia no'tha*, *Bronchorrha'a acu'ta*, *Win'ter Cough*, *Chronic Catarrh'*, may be confounded with phtthisis; from which it must be distinguished mainly by the absence of hectic fever and of the physical signs that are characteristic of the latter, as well as by the nature of the expectoration, which is generally mucous, although at times muco-purulent. When the expectoration is little or none, the bronchitis is said to be *dry*; *dry catarrh*, (F.) *Catarrhe Sec*; when fetid, the disease is termed *fetid bronchitis*.

When bronchitis affects the smaller tubes, it is termed *capillary bronchitis*, *bronchitis capilla'ris*, *bronchocac'e infantilis* [?], and is often fatal to children. *Vesicular bronchitis* is used by MM. Killiet and Barthez for the *vesicular pneumonia* of children.

BRONCHITIS, *Catarrh*—b. *Asthenica*, *Peripneumonia notha*—b. *Capillary*, see *Bronchitis*—b. *Chronic*, see *Bronchitis*—b. *Convulsiva*, *Pertussis*—b. *Crouposa*, *Polypus bronchialis*—b. *Exsudativa*, *Polypus bronchialis*—b. *Fetid*, see *Bronchitis*.

BRONCHITIS, *MECHANICAL*. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the air-tubes, induced by the inhalation of irritating particles.

BRONCHITIS *MEMBRANACEA*, *Polypus bronchialis*—b. *Plastic*, *Polypus bronchialis*—b. *Pseudomembranous*, *Polypus bronchialis*—b. *Summer*, *Fever*, hay—b. *Vesicular*, see *Bronchitis*.

BRONCHIUS, *Sterno-thyroidæus*.

BRONCHLEMMITIS, (broncho, λεπτα, 'a sheath,' and *itis*.) *Cynanche trachealis*, *Polypus bronchialis*.

BRONCHO, in composition, see *Bronchio*.

BRONCHOCACE, (broncho, and κακός, 'faulty.') *Peripneumonia notha*—b. *Infantilis*, see *Bronchitis*.

BRONCHOCATARRHUS, *Catarrh*.

BRONCHOCE'LE, (βρογχόκηλη, from *broncho*, and κηλη, 'tumour,') *Bronchocèle*. An inaccurate name for the affection which is called, also, *Bo'chium*, *Bo'tium*, *Bo'cium*, *Her'nia gut'turis seu gut'turalis seu bronchia'lis*, *Gut'tur tu'midum seu g'labo'sum*, *Trachelophy'ma*, *Thyroce'le*, *Thyroce'le*, *Tracheoce'le*, *Tracheloce'le*, *Thyremphrax'is*, *Thyreophrax'ia*, *Thyrophrax'ia*, *Thyreon'cus*, *Thyron'cus*, *Deiron'cus*, *Deron'cus*, *Gos'um*, *Go'tium*. *Excechebron'chus*, *Gongro'na*, *Stru'ma*, *Glands*, *Tu'ber gutturo'sum*, *Gut'teria*, &c., the *Der'byshire neck*, *Swell'ed neck*, *Wen*, *Goitre*, &c., (F.) *Goître*, *Goître*, *Gouître*, *Hypertrophie du Corps Thyroïde*, *Grosse Gorge*, *Gros Cou*, (S.) *Goto*. This is no rupture, but consists of an enlargement of the thyroid gland. It is common at the base of lofty mountains in every part of the world; and has been supposed to be owing to the drinking of snow-water, but it occurs where there is no snow. The tumour is sometimes very extensive. Iodine has great power over it, and will generally occasion its absorption, when the case has not been of such duration as to have ended in a cartilaginous condition. Shakspeare describes the tumors as 'wallets of flesh.'—Gonzalo, in *Tempest*, Act III. Scene 3.

BRONCHOCEPHALITIS, (broncho, κεφαλη, 'head,' and *itis*.) *Pertussis*.

BRONCHOPARALYSIS, *Asthma*.

BRONCHOPHONY, (broncho, and φωνη, 'voice,') *Resonance*—b. *Pectoriloquous*, *Pectoriloquy*—b. *Strong*, *Pectoriloquy*.

BRONCHOPLAS'TIC, *Bronchoplas'ticus*, (broncho, and πλασσω, 'I form.') An epithet given to the operation for closing fistula in the trachea; *Bronchoplasty*.

BRONCHIOPNEUMONIA, *Bronchiopneumonia*, (broncho, and pneumonia.) Inflammation of the bronchia and lungs.

BRONCHORRHÆMIA, (broncho, and ῥαια, 'blood,') *Bronchorrhagia*.

BRONCHORRHAG'IA, *Bronchorrhæ'mia*, (broncho, and ῥήγνυμι, 'I break forth,') *Hemorrhage* from the bronchial tubes.

BRONCHORRHÆA, (F.) *Bronchorrhæe*, *Catarrhe pituiteux*, *Phlegmorrhagie pulmonaire*, *Flux bronchique*, (broncho, and ῥέω, 'I flow,') An increased secretion of mucus from the air passages, accompanied or not by inflammation,—a gleet, as it were, of the pulmonary mucous membrane, *Pneumorrhæ'a*. When excessive, it may constitute *Phtthisis pituitosa seu muco'sa*, *Mycophthi'sis*.

BRONCHORRHOEA ACUTA, *Bronchitis (chronic)*.

BRONCHOSTASIS, (broncho, and στασις, 'station,') *Bronchitis*.

BRONCHOSTEN'IA, *Bronchostenosis*, (broncho, and στενωσις, 'narrow,') *Contraction* or narrowness of the bronchial tubes.

BRONCHOTOME, *Bronchotomus*, (broncho, and τέμνω, 'to cut,') A kind of lancet, with a blunt and rounded point, mounted on a handle, and fitted to a canula, which passes in along with it, and is allowed to remain in the opening made in the trachea.

BRONCHOTOMY, *Bronchotomia*, (F.) *Bronchotomie*. (Same etymology.) A surgical operation, which consists in making an opening either into the trachea, (*Tracheotomy*;) into the larynx, (*Laryngotomy*;) or into both, (*Tracheolaryngotomy*;) to extract foreign bodies or to permit the passage of air to the lungs. These different parts are divided transversely or vertically, according to circumstances.

BRONCHOVESICULAR RESPIRATION, see *Respiration*.

BRONCHUS, (βρογχος,) see *Bronchia*, *Pharynx*, *Trachea*.

BRONZED SKIN, see *Capsule, renal*.

BROOKLIME, *Veronica beccabunga*.

BROOM, (Sax. broom,) *Sophora tinctoria*, *Spartium scoparium*—b. *Butcher's*, *Ruscus*—b. *Clover*,

Sophora tinctoria—b. Indigo, *Sophora tinctoria*.—b. Rape of Virginia, *Orobanche Virginiana*—b. Spanish, *Spartium junceum*—b. Yellow, *Sophora tinctoria*.

BROSSARDIÈRE, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Brossardièrre is a chateau in Bas-Poitou, France. The waters contain carbonates of iron and lime, chlorides of sodium, and sulphate of lime. They are aperient.

BRONSE, Brush.

BROTH, (Sax. *broz*, from *brēpan*, 'to boil.') *Bro'dium*, *Jus'culum*, (F.) *Bouillon*. A weak decoction of meat, to which various vegetables and condiments may be added. A stronger decoction, with various modifications, constitutes *Soup*, *Zomos*, *Jus*, (F.) *Potage*.

BROTH, BLACK, OF THE LACEDÆMONIANS. *Jusculum nigrum Lacedæmoniorum*.

BROTH, CHICKEN, see Chicken broth.

BROTH, VEG'ETABLE. Take two potatoes, a carrot, and an onion, all cut fine; boil in a quart of water for an hour, adding more water from time to time, so as to keep the original quantity; flavour with salt, and a small quantity of *poterbs*; strain. A little mushroom catchup improves the flavour.

BROTHER, UTERINE, see Uterine.

BROU DE NOIX, ('the green envelope of the walnut,') see *Juglans regia*.

BROUILLARD, ('a mist,') Caligo.

BROUS'SAÏST. One who is a believer in, and professor of, the physiological and pathological opinions of Broussais. The system itself was called *Broussaisism* or *The Physiological Doctrine*.

BROW, (Sax. *bræf*,) Front—b. Ague, Neuralgia frontalis.

BROWN RED, Colcothar.

BROWN'IAN, *Browno'nian*, *Bruno'nian*. Relating to the system or opinions of Dr. John Brown.

BROWN'ISM, *Bru'nonism*, *Bruno'nianism*. The doctrines of Brown.

BROWN'IST, *Browno'nian*, *Bruno'nian*. A follower of the system of Brown.

BRU'CIA ANTI-DYSENTERICA, (after Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller.) *B. ferrugin'ea*, *Angustura spu'ria*, (F.) *Fausse Angustura*, *A. Ferrugineuse*. The systematic name of the plant whence was obtained—it was supposed—*false Angustura* or *false Cusparia Bark*. It is really the bark of *Strychnos nux vomica*.

BRUCIA, *Bruceine*.

BRU'CINE, *Bru'cia*, *Bruce'na*, *Bruce'num*, *Bru'cium*, *Pseudangusturinum*, *Caniram'num*, *Canira'mium*, *Vom'icine*, *Angusturine*. An organic, salifiable base, discovered in the *false angustura*—*Brucea antidysenterica*—and obtained from *Strychnos nux vomica*. It is of a pearly white; crystallizes in oblique prisms with a parallelogrammatic base; is very bitter, slightly acid and styptic, and soluble in water, but more so in alcohol. *Bruceia* is a less active poison than *strychnia*. It resembles it, however, and may be used as a substitute for it and for the extract of *nux vomica*. Dose, half a grain.

BRUCKENAU, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. These springs are in Bavaria, and contain carbonic acid and iron.

BRUCOURT, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Brucourt is three leagues and a half from Caen, in Normandy. The waters contain carbonic acid, chloride of sodium, and sulphate of soda, much sulphate of lime, &c.

BRUICK (Sc.), *Farnuculus*.

BRUISE, (from (Sax.) *brēfan*,) Contusion.

BRUISEROOT, *Stylophorum diphyllum*.

BRUISEWORT, *Bellis saponaria*.

BRUISSEMENT (F.), *Frem'itus*. This word

has much the same signification as *Bourdonnement*, as well as *Bruit*.

BRUIT (F.), 'noise,' *Strep'itus*. A sound heard on percussion or auscultation.

BRUIT DE CLAQUEMENT, ('clacking sound,') *Claquement*.

BRUIT DU CŒUR FŒTAL, (sound of the foetal heart,') *Battemens doubles*, *Double bruit du cœur du Fœtus*. The pulsations of the foetal heart heard in auscultation in the latter half of uterogestation.

BRUIT DE CŒUR NEUF, ('sound of new leather,') *Bruit de craquement*.

BRUIT DE CRAQUEMENT, *B. de Tiraillement*, *Bruit de cuir neuf*, *Cri de cuir*, ('sound of crackling, or bursting, or of new leather,') A sound produced by the friction of the pericardium, when dried and roughened by inflammation.

BRUIT DE DIABLE, *Rouflement du Diable*, *Bruit de soufflé à double courant*, ('sound of the diable or humming-top,') *Venous hum*. A high degree of *Bruit de soufflet*, heard on auscultating the arteries or veins—probably the latter—of the neck, in chlorosis. It denotes an impoverished state of the blood.

BRUIT DOUBLE DU CŒUR DU FŒTUS, ('double sound of the heart of the foetus,') *Bruit du Cœur fœtal*—b. *d'Expansion pulmonaire*, see *Murmur*, respiratory—b. *de Froissement pulmonaire*, see *Froissement pulmonaire*—b. *de Frôlement*, see *Frôlement*—b. *de Frôlement péricardique*, see *Frôlement péricardique*.

BRUIT DE FROTTEMENT ASCENDANT ET DESCENDANT, ('sound of friction of ascent and descent,') Sounds produced by the rubbing of the lung against the parietes of the chest, as it rises and falls during inspiration and expiration. They are distinctly heard in pleuritis, when the pleura has become roughened by the disease. *Friction sounds*, *Rub'ing sounds*, *To-and-fro sounds* are also heard in pericarditis and peritonitis.

BRUIT HUMORIQUE, ('humoric sound,') *B. Hydropneumatique*. The sound afforded on percussion when organs are filled with liquid and air.

BRUIT HYDRO-PNEUMATIQUE, *Bruit humorique*—b. *de Jappement*, see *Sifflement modulé*—b. *de Lime à bois*, see *Bruit de Scie*.

BRUIT DE BOUCHE (F.), ('fly sound,') A sound analogous to the *Bruit de diable*—so called from its likeness to the buzzing of a fly—heard on auscultating the neck in chlorotic cases.

BRUIT MUSCULAIRE, ('muscular sound,') The sound accompanying the first sound of the heart, referred by some to muscular contraction. Called, also, *Bruit rotatoire*, in consequence of its having been thought to resemble the rumbling of distant wheels.

BRUIT MUSICAL, *Sifflement modulé*.

BRUIT DE PARCHEMIN, ('parchment sound,') A sound as if produced by two sheets of parchment applied to each other. It is said to be produced by thickening and rigidity of the valves of the heart.

BRUIT DE PIAULEMENT, ('whining sound,') see *Sifflement modulé*.

BRUIT PLACENTAIRE, *B. de soufflé placentaire ou utérin*, *Souffle utérin ou placentaire*, *Placent'al bellows' sound*, *Utero-placent'al mur'mur*, *Uterine murmur* or *rush*. The bellows' sound heard on auscultating over the site of the placenta in a pregnant female. It does not appear to be owing to the placental vessels, but to the uterine tumor pressing upon the large vessels of the mother.

BRUIT DE POT FÉLÉ, ('sound of a cracked vessel,') *Cracked pot sound*. A sound heard on percussion, when a cavern in the lungs is filled

with air, and has a narrow outlet. It is not diagnostic, however.

BRUIT DE RACLEMENT, ('sound of scraping.') A sound produced by the scraping of hard, solid membranes, as the pericardium, against each other, very analogous to *Bruit de craquement*.

BRUIT DE RÂPE, ('sound of a rasp.') A sound heard during the contraction of either the auricles or ventricles. It is constant; and the contraction of the cavity is more prolonged than natural, and emits a hard, rough, and—as it were—stifled sound.

It indicates contraction of the valvular orifices by cartilaginous deposits, or ossification, and is better heard near the apex of the heart, if the auriculo-ventricular valves are concerned,—near the base, if the semilunar valves are the seat of the disease.

BRUIT RESPIRATOIRE, Murmur, respiratory.

BRUIT ROTATOIRE, *Bruit musculaire*—*b. de Rouet*, ('sound of the spinning-wheel,') see *Sifflement modulé*.

BRUIT DE SCIE, ('saw sound,') and **BRUIT DE LIME À BOIS**, ('file sound,') resemble the *Bruit de Râpe*.

BRUIT DE SOUFFLE, *Bruit de soufflet*—*b. de Souffle céphalique*, see *Bruit de souffle*—*b. de Souffle à Double courant*, *Bruit de Diable*—*b. de Souffle placentaire*, *Bruit placentaire*—*b. de Souffle utérin*, *Bruit placentaire*.

BRUIT DE SOUFFLET, *Bruit de Souffle*, ('bellows' sound, 'blowing sound,') *Physèche ma*. A sound like that of a bellows, heard occasionally by the ear applied to the chest during the contraction of the ventricles, auricles, or large arteries. It coexists with affections of the heart, but is heard, also, without any disease of that organ,—whenever, indeed, an artery is compressed. An *Encephalic bellows' sound*, (F.) *Bruit de souffle céphalique*, has been described by Drs. Fisher and Whitney. It is heard on applying the ear to the occiput or to the top of the head; and is considered to indicate turgescence of vessels, or inflammation. When such turgescence exists, the vessels are compressed, and the compression gives rise to the sound in question.

BRUIT DE SOUPAPE, ('valvular or flapping sound,') A sound heard in respiration, when a foreign body is in the air passages. It somewhat resembles the flapping of a valve; hence its French name.

BRUIT DE TAFFETAS, ('sound of taffeta, sarcenet sound,') A respiratory sound, so named, by M. Grisolle, from its resembling the sound caused by the tearing of a piece of taffeta; and which he considers to indicate hepatization of the lung, limited to the surface, in pneumonia.

BRUIT DE TIRAILLEMENT, *Bruit de craquement*.

BRUIT TYMPANIQUE, ('tympanic sound,') The clear sound afforded by percussing the stomach and intestines when containing air.

BRUIT UTÉRIN, *B. placentaire*—*b. Vésiculaire*, Murmur, respiratory.

BRUITS DU CŒUR, ('sounds of the heart,') see Heart.

BRUK (Sc.), *Furunculus*.

BRULURE, Burn.

BRUNELLE, *Prunella*.

BRUNNER'S GLANDS, *Brunneri Glándulae*, *G. Brunneriana* seu *solitaria*, *Solitary glands* or *follicles*, *Second pancreas*. Compound muciparous follicles, seated between the mucous and muscular coats of the stomach, along the two curvatures of that organ, and in the duodenum; so called from their discovery having been generally attributed to Brunner or Brunner. The solitary intestinal follicles are often known, at the present

day, as the glands of Brunner, although Brunner restricted the latter term to the glands of the duodenum.

BRUNONIAN, Brownian.

BRUNONIANISM, Brownism.

BRUNUS, *Erysipelas*.

BRUSCUS, *Ruscus*.

BRUSH, (F.) *Brosse*, *Scopula*. A well-known instrument, used in medicine chiefly for the following purposes:—1. To clean the teeth. 2. To remove the saw-dust which adheres to the teeth of the trephine, during the operation of trephining. 3. To rub the surface of the body, for the purpose of exciting the skin, and favouring transpiration. Westring, a Swedish physician, has recommended metallic brushes for the purpose of conveying galvanism to a part. These brushes consist of a plate of ebony fitted to another of gold, in which threads of the same metal are fixed;—the brush being connected with one of the poles of the galvanic pile.

BRUSH, *Stomach*, *Excusia ventriculi*.

BRUTA, *Juniperus sabina*.

BRUTIA. A sort of thick pitch, obtained from Brutia, in Italy. From *Pice Brutia* was obtained the *O'leum Pici'num*.

BRUTIA, *Instinct*.

BRUTINO, *Terebinthina*.

BRUTOLÉ, (from *bryton*,) see *Cerevisia*.

BRUXANELLE. A Malabar tree, the bark and leaves of which have a strong smell, and are astringent. On the coast of Malabar, its juice, mixed with butter, is applied to boils. Its bark is esteemed to be diuretic, and its roots anti-arthritis.

BRUYÈRE VULGAIRE, *Erica vulgaris*.

BRUYÈRES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bruyères is a small village, $7\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from Lunville. The waters are acidulous and chalybeate.

BYCETUS, ($\beta\rho\upsilon\chi\epsilon\tau\upsilon$, 'to grind the teeth,') see *Algidus*.

BYCHETHMUS, ($\beta\rho\upsilon\chi\eta\delta\mu\sigma$,) *Rugitus*.

BYCHETUS, ($\beta\rho\upsilon\chi\epsilon\tau\upsilon\sigma$,) see *Algidus*.

BRYGMA, gen. *Bryg'matis*, *Bryg'mus*, ($\beta\rho\upsilon\gamma\mu\sigma$, $\beta\rho\upsilon\gamma\mu\sigma$,) *Pris'is*, *Pris'mus*, *Odonto pris'is*, *Stri'dor Dent'ium*, (F.) *Grincement des Dents*. Grinding of the teeth. A common symptom, in children, of gastric or other derangement, but often present when there is no reason to suspect any.

BRYONE, *Bryonia alba*—*b. d'Amérique*, *Convolvulus Mechoacan*.

BRYONIA, ($\beta\rho\upsilon\omega\nu$, from $\beta\rho\upsilon\omega$, 'I bud forth,') *Bryonia alba*.

BRYONIA AFRICA'NA, *African Bry'ony*. A South African plant, common amongst the Hottentots, which, in the form of decoction, acts simultaneously as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic. It is used by the natives in cutaneous diseases, dropsy, and syphilis. The tincture is a powerful emetic and cathartic.

BRYONIA AL'BA, *Bryo'nia*, *Bryo'nè*, *Vit'is ol'ba sylves'tris*, *Agros'tis*, *Agriam'pelos*, *Ampelolen'ce*, *Am'pelos a'grica*, *Echetro'sis*, *Bryo'nia os'pera* seu *Dioic'a*, *Cedros'tis*, *Chelido'nium*, *Labrus'ca*, *Melothrum*, *Ophio'staph'ylon*, *Psilo'thrum*, *Bry'ony*, *White bryony*. Ord. Cucurbitaceæ. Sec. Syst. Monœcia Monadelphica. (F.) *Bryone*, *Coulenwèrte*, *Vigne vierge*, *V. blanche*, *Nœct du diable* ou *galant*. The root is large and succulent, and has an acrid, bitter, and disagreeable taste. It is a drastic cathartic. Externally, it has been applied, in form of cataplasm, in gout. When repeatedly washed, a good starch is obtained from it. The active bitter principle has been separated from it, and called *Bry'onin*.

BRYONIA MECHOACANNA NIGRICANS, *Convolvulus jalapa*—*b. Nigra*, *Tamus communis*—*b. Peruviana*, *Convolvulus jalapa*.

BRYONINE, see *bryonia alba*.

BRYONY, *Bryonia alba*—b. Black, *Tamus communis*—b. White, *Bryonia alba*—b. Wild, *Sycios angulatus*.

BRYTIA, (*βρυτία*,) Marc of grapes.

BRYTOLATURE, (from *Bryton*,) see *Cerevisia*.

BRYTOLÉ, see *Cerevisia*.

BRYTON, (*βρυτων*,) *Cerevisia*.

BU, (*βου*, abbreviation of *βους*, 'an ox,') in composition, expresses 'excess, greatness.' Hence *Bulimus*, *Buphthalmia*, &c.

BUBASTECORDIUM, *Artemisia vulgaris*.

BUBE, Pustule.

BU'BO, (*βουβων*,) *Pano'chia*, *Panus inguinalis*, *Adenophyma inguinalis*, *Bubonop'anus*, *Bubonoc'us*, *Cambu'ca*, *Boubon*, *Codoce'lē*, *Codoscel'la*, (F.) *Bubon*, *Poulain*. In the works of Hippocrates and Galen, *βουβων*, sometimes signifies the groin—*Inguen*; at others, the inguinal glands; and at others, again, swelling or inflammation of these parts, *Bubonadenitis*. The moderns apply the term to an inflammatory tumour seated in the groin or axilla, and they generally distinguish—

1. *Simple or Sympathetic Bubo*, which is independent of any virus in the economy. 2. *Veneral Bubo*,—of old, *Button of Naples*, (F.) *Bubon vénérien*, which is occasioned by the venereal virus. 3. *Psittential Bubo*, or *B. symptomatic of the Plague*. The last two have by some been called malignant *Bubo*, (F.) *Bubon malin*.

BUBO, PRIMITIVE, *Bubon d'emblée*.

BUBON, *Bubo*, *Inguen*—b. *Gummiferum*, see *Ammoniac gum*.

BUBON, (*βουβων*,) In composition, the groin.

BUBON D'EMBLÉE (F.), *Prim'itive* or *prim'ary bubo*, (F.) *Bubon primitif*. An enlargement and suppuration of one or more of the inguinal glands, not preceded by any other of the more common forms of venereal disease, nor by any other syphilitic symptom.

BU'RON GAL'BANUM. The systematic name of a plant which has been supposed to afford galbanum; *Metop'ion*, *Mato'rinn*. The plant is also called *Fer'ula Africa'na*, *Oreoseli'num Africa'num*, *Ani'sum frutic'osum galbanif'erum* seu *Africa'num frutes'cens*, *Seli'num Galbanum*, *Agasyll'is gal'banum*, The long-leaved or sage-leaved *Gal'banum*. Ord. Umbelliferae. The plant which affords the galbanum can scarcely, however, be considered to be determined. By the Dublin College, it was referred to *Opo'dia Galbanif'era*, Ord. Umbelliferae. Galbanum, *Chal'bané*, is a gummiferous juice. Its odour is fetid, and taste bitter and acrid: the agglutinated tears are of a white colour, on a ground of reddish-brown. It forms an emulsion when triturated with water, and is soluble in proof spirits of wine, and vinegar: sp. gr. 1.212. It has been given as an anti-spasmodic and expectorant, in pill or emulsion. Dose, from gr. 10 to 60. Externally, it is applied as a cataplasm.

Bubon galbanum is a South African plant; and is reputed to be an excellent diuretic, under the name of *Wild Cel'ery*. A decoction of the leaves is given in dropsy and gravel. According to Pappé, the resinous matter, which exudes from the stem, differs in appearance, smell, and in every respect, from *Gummi Galbanum*.

BUBON MACEDON'ICUM, *Athaman'ta Macedon'ica*, *Petroseli'num Macedon'icum*, *A'pium petr'e'um*, *Petra'pium*, (F.) *Persil de Macédoine*, *Macedon'ian Pars'ley*. Its properties are similar to those of common parsley, but weaker and less grateful. The seeds are an ingredient in the celebrated compounds, *Mithridate* and *Theriac*.

BUBON PRIMITIF, *Bubon d'Emblée*.

BUBONA, Nipple.

BUBONADENITIS, (*bubon*, *aden*, and *itis*,) see *Bubo*.

BUBONAL'GIA, (*bubon*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Pain in the groin.

BUBO'NIUM, *Aster At'ticus*, *Gold'en Star'wort*. A plant anciently supposed to be efficacious in diseases of the groin.

BUBONOCE'LE, *Bu'bonocèle*, (*bubon*, and *κηλη*, 'tumour,' 'rupture,') *Her'nia inguinalis*, *Inguinal Her'nia*, *Rup'ture of the Groin*. (F.) *Hernie inguinale*. Some surgeons have confined this term to hernia when limited to the groin, and have called the same affection, when it has descended to the scrotum, *Oscocoe'lē*, *Scrotal Her'nia*. The rupture passes through the abdominal ring: and, in consequence of the greater size of the opening in the male, it is more frequent in the male sex.

BUBONONCUS, (*bubon*, and *οἶσος*, 'a swelling,') *Bubo*.

BUBONOPANUS, *Bubo*.

BUBONORRHEX'IS, *Bubonorex'is*, (*bubon*, and *ῥήξις*, 'a rupture,') A name given to bubonocèle when accompanied with a division of the peritoneum, or when, in other words, it is devoid of a sac.

BUBON'ULUS, *Bubon'culus*, (dim. of *Bubo*.) A painful swelling of the lymphatics of the penis, extending along the dorsum of that organ to the groin. It is an occasional accompaniment of gonorrhœa.

BUBUKLE. A word used by Shakspeare for a red pimple on the nose.

BUBUNCULUS, (dim. of *bubo*,) *Bubonulus*.

BUCAROS, *Terra Portugalica*.

BUC'CA. The mouth. The cheek and hollow of the cheek. Also, the vulva.

BUCAC'RATON, *Gua'thos*, (*bucca*, 'a mouthful,' 'a morsel,' and *σπασ*, 'I mix,') A morsel of bread sopped in wine, which served, of old, for a breakfast.

BUC'CAL, *Bucca'lis*, (from *bucca*.) That which concerns the mouth, and especially the cheek.

BUC'CAL AR'TERY, *Artère Sus-maxillaire*, (Ch.) arises from the internal maxillary or from some of its branches, as the *Temporalis profunda anti'ca*, or the *Alveolar*. It distributes its branches to the buccinator muscle, and to the buccal membrane.

BUC'CAL GLANDS, *Mo'lar Glands*. Mucous follicles, seated in the buccal membrane, opposite the molar teeth. They secrete a viscid humour, which mixes with the saliva, and lubricates the mouth.

BUC'CAL MEM'BRANE, (F.) *Membrane Buccale*. The mucous membrane, which lines the interior of the mouth.

BUC'CAL NERVE, *Buccina'tor Nerve*, *Buccolabial*—(Ch.), is given off by the inferior maxillary. It sends its branches to the cheek, and especially to the buccinator muscle.

BUC'CAL VEIN follows the artery.

BUC'CEA, *Buccel'la*. The fleshy excrescence of nasal polypus, so called because it was believed to proceed from the mouth. Also, a mouthful.

BUCCEL'ATON, *Buccel'atus*. A loaf-shaped cathartic medicine; made chiefly of scammony.

BUCCELLA, (dim. of *bucca*, 'a morsel,') *Bolus*, *Buccæa*.

BUCCELLA'TIO. A mode of arresting hemorrhage, by applying a pledget of lint to the bleeding vessel.

BUC'CINA, (*βουκων*, 'a trumpet,') Turbinate bones.

BUC'CINA'TOR, (*buccinare*, 'to sound the trumpet,') The *Buccina'tor Muscle*, *Retrac'tor An'guli O'ris*, *Manso'rius*, (F.) *Buccinateur*, *Bucco-Alveolo-maxillaire*, *Alveolo-labial*—(Ch.), is situated in the substance of the cheeks. It extends between the posterior portions of the alveolar arches of the two jaws and the commissure of the lips, which it draws backward. It assists in mastication, by pushing the food back towards the teeth; and, if the cheeks be distended by air, its contraction forces it out.

BUC'CO. One who is blub-cheeked, or wide-mouthed. In composition, the mouth or cheek. Also, *Diosma crenata*.

BUCCO-ALVEOLO-MAXILLARE, Buccinator.

BUCCOLABIAL NERVE, Buccal nerve.

BUCCOPHARYNGE'AL, *Buccopharynge'us*, (F.) *Bucco-Pharyngien*. Belonging to the mouth and pharynx. The *Buccopharynge'al Aponeurosis* or *Intermaxillary Ligament*, extends from the internal ala of the pterygoid process to the posterior part of the lower alveolar arch, and affords attachment, anteriorly, to the buccinator, and, posteriorly, to the constrictor pharyngis superior.

BUC'CU'LA, (dim. of *bucca*.) A small mouth. The fleshy part beneath the chin.

BUCERAS, (*Βουκερας*.) *Trigonella fœnum*—b. *Fœnum Græcum*, *Trigonella fœnum Græcum*.

BUCHU, *Diosma crenata*—b. Leaves, *Diosma crenata*.

BUCKBEAN, *Menyanthes trifoliata*—b. American, *Menyanthes verna*.

BUCKBERRY, *Vaccinium stamineum*.

BUCKET FEVER, Dengue.

BUCKEYE, *Æsculus hippocastanum*.

BUCKHO, *Diosma crenata*.

BUCKTHORN, *Purgina*, *Rhamnus*.

BUCKU, *Diosma crenata*.

BUCKWHEAT, (said to be a corruption of *beech wheat*; from a resemblance to the beech nut,) *Polygonum fagopyrum*—b. Plant, eastern, *Polygonum divaricatum*.

BUCNEMIA, (*bu*, and *κνημη*, 'leg.') see Elephantiasis—b. Tropica, see Elephantiasis.

BUCTION, Hymen.

BUFF INFLAMMATORY, (*buff*, 'the colour of buffalo leather, a light yellow,') *Corium phlogisticum*.

BUFFY COAT, *Corium phlogisticum*.

BUG, (*BED*), Cimex.

BUGANTIA, Chilblain.

BUG'GERY, *Sod'omy*, *Sodom'ia*, *Co'itus Sodomiticus*, (L.) *Bugarone*, (F.) *Bougerie*. Said to have been introduced by the Bulgarians, *Bulgari*, *Bugari*, *Bugeri*, hence the name. A carnal copulation against nature, as of a man or woman with any animal; or of a man with a man, or a man unnaturally with a woman. The unnatural crime.

BUGLE, (*bugula*.) *Prunella*—b. Common, *Ajuga reptans*—b. *Pyramidalis*, *Ajuga*—b. *Rampante*, *Ajuga reptans*—b. Water, *Lycopus Virginicus*—b. Weed, *Lycopus*.

BUGLOSE, *Anchusa officinalis*.

BUGLOSS, *DYER'S*, *Anchusa tinctoria*—b. Garden, *Anchusa officinalis*—b. Upright, *Ajuga*.

BUGLOSSA, (*βουξ*, 'an ox,' and *γλωσσα*, 'tongue,' from the resemblance of its leaves,) *Anchusa officinalis*.

BUGLOSSUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM MAJUS, (*βουγλωσσον*, 'ox tongue,') *Anchusa officinalis*—b. *Latifolium*, *Borago officinalis*—b. *Sativum*, *Anchusa officinalis*—b. *Sylvestris*, *Anchusa officinalis*—b. *Tinctorum*, *Anchusa tinctoria*—b. *Verum*, *Borago acid*—b. *Vulgare majus*, *Anchusa officinalis*.

BUGRANDE ÉPINEUSE, *Ononis spinosa*.

BUGRANE, *Ononis spinosa*—b. *des Champs*, *Ononis arvensis*.

BUGULA, (dim. of *buglossa* [?]), *Ajuga*—b. *Chamæpitys*, *Teucrium chamæpitys*—b. *Pyramidalis*, *Ajuga*—b. *Reptans*, *Ajuga reptans*.

BUIS, *Buxus*.

BUISARD, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Buisard is two leagues from Chateau-Thierry, in France. The water contains chloride of calcium and carbonate of lime.

BULB, *Bul'bus*, (*βολβος*.) (F.) *Bulbe*. A name, given by anatomists to different parts which resemble, in shape, certain bulbous roots. The

Bulb of the Aorta is the great sinus of the Aorta. *Bulb of a Tooth* is the vascular and nervous papilla contained in the cavity of a tooth. The *Bulb* or *Root of the Hair* is the part whence the hair originates;—see Hair. The *Bulb of the Urethra* is the dilated portion formed by the commencement of the *Corpus spongiosum* towards the root of the penis. We say, also, *Bulb*, for *Globe*, of the eye.

BULB OF THE EYE, see Eye—b. of the Female, *Bulbus vestibuli*.

BULB, RACHIDIAN, see *Medulla oblongata*.

BULB OF THE THROAT, Tonsil.

BULBE, *Bulb*—b. *Rachidian*, see *Medulla oblongata*—b. *du Vagin*, *Bulbus vestibuli*—b. *de la Voûte à trois Piliers*, Mamillary tubercles.

BULBI FORNICIS, (pl. of *bulbus*.) Mamillary tubercles—b. *Priorum Crurum Fornicis*, Mamillary tubercles.

BULBOCASTANEUM, (*βολβος*, 'a bulb,' and *καστανον*, 'a chestnut,') *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

BULBO-CAVERNEUX, Accelerator urinae.

BULBOCAVERNOSUS, Accelerator urinae—b. *Syndesmo-cavernæ*, Accelerator urinae—b. *Urethral*, Accelerator urinae.

BULBOCODIUM, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*.

BULBONACH, *Lunaria rediviva*.

BULBUS, (*βολβος*.) *Bulb*.

BULBUS ESCULENTUS. The *Esculent Bulb*: a particular kind, so denominated by the ancients. It is supposed to have been the *Cepa Ascalonica*.

BULBUS GLANDULOSUS, Proventriculus—b. *Medullæ spinalis*, *Medulla oblongata*—b. *Oculi*, see Eye—b. *Olfactorius*, see *Olfactory Nerves*—b. *Pili*, see Hair—b. *Rachideus*, see *Medulla oblongata*—b. *Vaginae*, *B. vestibuli*.

BULBUS VESTIBULI, *B. Vaginalis*, *Plexus urethralis seu reticularis seu cavernosus*, *Crura clitoridis interna*, *Bulb* or *Semibulb of the Female* or of the *vagina*, (F.) *Bulbe du Vagin*. A close-packed plexus of intricately anastomosing veins, inclosed in a fibrous investment,—being an immediate continuation and extension of the *pars intermedia*, and occupying the space between the beginning or vestibule of the vagina and the rami of the pubic arch on each side. It is regarded by Lauth, Taylor, Morgagni and Kobelt as the analogue of the male bulb.

BULBUS VOMITIVUS. A plant, said by Dioscorides to be emetic and diuretic. It is the *Musk-grape flower*, according to Ray, the *Hyanthis Muscaria*.

BULESIS, (*βουλησις*, from *βουλομαι*, 'to will,') *Voluntas*.

BULGA, *Vulva*.

BULIMIA, *Boulimia*.

BUL'LITHOS, (*βουξ*, 'an ox,' and *λίθος*, 'a stone,') A bezoar or stone, found in the kidneys, gall-bladder, or urinary bladder of an ox or cow.

BUL'LA, (F.) *Bulle*, *Bleb*, (Sc.) *Bleib*. A portion of the cuticle, detached from the skin by the interposition of a transparent, watery fluid. It forms the 4th order in Willan's and Bateman's arrangement of cutaneous diseases, and includes erysipelas, pemphigus, and pompholyx. By some, *Bulla* has been used synonymously with *Pemphigus*. See, also, *Hydatid*.

BULLE ROTUNDÆ CERVICIS UTERI, Nabothi glandule.

BULLACE PLUM, *Prunus insitia*.

BULLDOG, *Tabanus*.

BULLFISTS, *Lycopodon*.

BUL'LOUS, *Bullo'sus*, (F.) *Bulleux*. Having relation to a bulla or bleb, as a 'bullous eruption.' Pemphigus has been designated *Maladie bulleuse*, and *Fievre bulleuse*, when accompanied by fever.

BULLSEGG, ('bullsedg,') *Typha latifolia*.

BULL'ULA, diminutive of *bullā*. A small vesicle or bleb.

BUMBLEKITES, see *Rubus fruticosus*.

BUMELIA, (*βυμελία*.) *Fraxinus excelsior*.

BUMGUT, Rectum.

BUNA, *Coffea Arabica*.

BUNCH, Hunch.

BUNCHBACKED, see Hunch.

BUNCOMBE, WARM AND HOT SPRINGS OF. See North Carolina, Mineral Waters of.

BUNDURH, *Corylus avellana*.

BUNEWAND, *Heracleum spondylium*.

BUNIAS, (*βουνίας*.) *Brassica napus*.

BUNIOID, (*βουνιον*.) 'a kind of turnip,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance,') *Napiform*.

BUNION, Bunyon.

BUN'TES VINUM, (*βουνιτης*.) A wine, made by infusing the *Bunium* in must. It is stomachic, but scarcely ever used.

BUN'UM CARVI, (*βουνιον*, so called, it has been supposed, from growing on hills, from *βουνος*, 'a hill,' or from the tuberosity of its root.) *Carum*.

BUNUM BULBOCAS'TANUM, *B. mi'nus*, *Balanocastanum*, *Si'um bulbocast'anum*, *Scan'dex bulbocast'anum*, *Ca'rum bulbocast'anum*. Order, Umbelliferae. The systematic name of a plant, whose root is called *Agriocast'anum*, *Nu'cula terres'tris*, *Bulbocast'anum ma'jus et mi'nus*. Pig-nut, Earth-nut, Hawk-nut, Kipper-nut, (Sc.) *Arnut*, (F.) *Terrenoix*. The root is tuberos, and is eaten raw or roasted. It has been supposed to be of use in stranguary. It is not employed in medicine.

BUNNIAN, Bunyon.

BUNWEED, *Senecio Jacobaea*.

BUN'YON, *Bun'ion*, *Bun'nian*, (*βουνος*, 'an eminence,' [?]) An enlargement and inflammation of the bursa mucosa at the inside of the hall of the great toe.

BUOPHTHALMIA, Buphthalmia.

BUPHINA, (*bu*, and *πεινα*, 'hunger,') *Boulimia*.

BUPHTHALMI HERBA, *Anthemis tinctoria*.

BUPHTHALMIA, *Buphthal'mia*, *Buphthal'mus*, *Elephantom'ma*, (*bu*, and *οφθαλμος*, 'an eye,') *Ox-eye*. Under this name, the generality of authors have designated the first stage of hydrophthalmia. Others, with Sabatier, mean by it turgescence of the vitreous humour, which, by pushing the iris forwards, forms around the crystalline a sort of border.

BUPHTHALMUM CRETICUM, *Anthemis Pyrethrum*—*b. Majus*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

BUPHTHALMUS, Buphthalmia, Hydrophthalmia, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

BUPINA, (*bu*, and *πεινα*, 'hunger,') *Boulimia*.

BUPLEUROIDES, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*.

BUPLEURUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM, *Bupleu'ron*, *Bupleuroi'des*, (*bu*, and *πλευρος*, 'a rib, the leaves having large ribs,') (F.) *Buplèvre*, *Percefeuille*, *Round-leaved Hare's Ear*, *Thoroughwax*. Order, Umbelliferae. The herb and seeds are slightly aromatic. It was formerly celebrated for curing ruptures, being made into a cataplasm with wine and oatmeal.

BUPLEVRE, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*.

BURAC (Arab.), *Borax*. Also, any kind of salt.

BURBOT, see *Oleum Jecoris Aselli*.

BURDOCK, *Aretium lappa*—*b. Lesser*, *Xanthium*—*b. Prairie*, *Silphium terebinthaceum*.

BURGOO, see *Avena*.

BURGOUT, see *Avena*.

BURIAL ALIVE, *Zoothapsis*.

BURIS, *Hernia*, accompanied by scirrhus tumefaction; or, perhaps, a scirrhus tumour only.

BURN. (Sax. *beppnan* or *bēppnan*, 'to burn or burn,') *Us'tio*, *Ambus'tio*, *Adus'tio*, *Tre'sis Cau'sis*, *Erythēma Ambus'tio*, *Cau'sis*, *Encau'sis*, *Pyri-*

caus'tum, *Combusta'ra*, *Catacau'ma*, *Combust'io*, (F.) *Brûlure*. An injury produced by the action of too great heat on the body. Burns are of greater or less extent, from the simple irritation of the integument to the complete destruction of the part. The consequences are more or less severe, according to the extent of injury, and the part affected. Burns of the abdomen, when apparently doing well, are sometimes followed by fatal results. Their treatment varies,—at times, the antiphlogistic being required; at others, one more stimulating.

BURNET, see *Pinus Sylvestris*.

BURNET, CANADA, *Sanguisorba Canadensis*.

BUR'NETT'S DISINFECT'ING LIQUID or **FLU'ID**. A solution of chloride of zinc, first used by Sir William Burnett for preserving timber, canvas, &c., from dry rot, mildew, &c., and afterwards as an antiseptic and antiseptic, especially in the case of dead bodies. The Dublin Pharmacopœia had a *Zinci Chloridi Liquor*, *Solution of Chloride of Zinc*, which is not near so strong as Sir William's preparation.

BURN'ING, *Bren'ning*. A disease mentioned by old historians, from which authors have unsuccessfully endeavoured to demonstrate the antiquity of gonorrhœa virulenta and syphilis.

BURNING OF THE FEET, see Feet, burning of the.

BURNT HOLES. A variety of rupia, popularly known in Ireland under this name; and not unfrequent there amongst the ill-fed children of the poor. See *Rupia escharotica*.

BURR, (by *onomatopœia*.) *Rotacismus*.

BURRAGE, *Borago officinalis*.

BUR-REED, *GREAT*, *Sparganium ramosum*.

BURRH, (like Burr.) *Rotacismus*.

BUR'RHI SPIRITUS MATRICA' LIS. The Spirit of *Burrhus* for diseases of the Womb. It is prepared by digesting, in alcohol, equal parts of myrrh, oilbalm, and mastic. Boerhaave frequently prescribed it.

BURSA, (*βουσα*, 'a sac, 'a leathern bottle,') *Serotum*—*b. Cordis*, *Pericardium*—*b. Omentalis*, see *Epiploon*, *gastro-hepatic*—*b. Pastoris*, *Thlaspi bursa*—*b. Testium*, *Serotum*—*b. Virilis*, *Serotum*.

BURSÆ MUCILAGINOSÆ, *B. mucosæ*.

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ, *B. mucosæ vesicula' res*, *Bursæ seu Cap'sulæ synovia' les*, *Blennoeyctides*, *Sac'ci mucos'i*, *Vesicæ unguino'æ ten'dinum*, *Vaginæ Synovia' les seu mucilaginosa'æ*, *Synovia' l Crypts or Fol'licles*, (F.) *Bourses Synoviales* ou *mucqueuses* ou *mucilagineuses*. Small membranous sacs, situate about the joints, particularly about the large ones of the upper and lower extremities, and, for the most part, lying under the tendons. They are naturally filled with an oily kind of fluid, the use of which is to lubricate surfaces over which the tendons play. In consequence of bruises or sprains, this fluid sometimes collects to a great extent. The bursæ are, generally, either of a roundish or oval form, and they have been arranged under two classes, the *spherical* and the *vag'inal*.

BURSÆ SYNOVIALES, *Bursæ mucosæ*.

BUR'SAL, *Bursa'lis*. Relating or appertaining to bursa,—as a 'bursal tumour.'

BURSALIS, *Bursal*, *Obturator internus*.

BURSALOGY, *Bursalog'ia*, (from *bursa*.) A treatise on, or description of, the bursæ mucosæ.

BURSERA ACUMINATA, (after Joachim Bursar, a Neapolitan botanist.) *B. gumifera*.

BURSE'RA GUMMIF'ERA, *B. acumina'ta*, *Terebin'thus gummi'fera*, *Jama'ica Bark Tree*. Order, *Terebinthaceæ*. A resin exudes from this tree, which, as met with in the shops, is solid externally; softish internally; of a vitreous fracture; transparent; of a pale yellow colour; tur-

perish and sweet, perfumed taste. It has been used like balsam and turpentine in general, and is called by the French, *Cachibou*, *Chibou*, and *Ébène de Guinée*.

BUR-ITIS, (*bursa*, and *itis*.) see Synovitis.

BUR-IT, ('ruptured') Hernia. Hernial.

BUR-TEN, see Hernial.

BURSULA. dim. of *bursa*. Scrotum.

BURTHILL. Xanthium.

BURTREE. Sambucus.

BURUNHEM. Monarda.

BURWEED. Xanthium.

BURWORT. *Ranunculus acris*.

BUSH, JEW. *Pedicularis tithymaloides*.

BUSSENG. MINERAL WATERS OF. Bussey is a village in the department of Vosges, France. The waters are acidulous chalybeate.

BUSSEROLLE. *Arbutus uva ursi*.

BUSSEI SPIRITUS BEZOARTICUS. *Bezoar's Spirit of Bussey*. A preparation, regarded as sudorific, diuretic, and antispasmodic; obtained by distilling subcarbonate and muriate of ammonia, amber, oil of cedar or juniper, &c.

BUTE, ISLAND OF, CLIMATE OF. This island is in the Frith of Clyde, about 18 miles below Greenock. The climate is mild and equable, but rather moist; and, as a winter residence, it holds out advantages for those only that appear to demand such a condition of the atmosphere. The climate resembles, in character, that of the S. W. of England and France, and the Channel islands; although its temperature is lower.

BUTEA FRONDO'SA, (after John, Earl of Bute, a promoter of botany), *Erythrina monosperma*, *Rudolphia frondosa*. A tree, common in Bengal, and in the mountainous parts of India; *Nat. Ord.* Leguminosæ; from which gum butea flows. Dr. Pereira found this gum to be identical with a specimen marked *gummi rubrum adstringens*—the *gomme astringente de Gambie* of M. Guibourt. By some, this gum has been confounded with kino. See Kino.

BUTIGA. *Gutta rosea*.

BUTOMON, (*Butyrum*.) *Iris pseudacorus*.

BUTTER, (*Butyrum*.) itself from *Buty*, 'ox,' and *rupes*, 'anything coagulated.' *Butyrum*, *Pice'ion*, (F.) *Beurre*. A sort of concrete oil, obtained from the cream that forms on the surface of the milk furnished by the females of the mammalia, especially by the cow and the goat. Fresh butter is digestible, whilst the rancid is irritating. The ancient chemists gave the name *Butter* to many of the metallic chlorides. It has also been applied to vegetable substances, which resemble, in some respects, the butter obtained from milk. The essential fatty matter in it is *butyric* or *butyrate of glycerin*.

BUTTER OF ANTIMONY, *Antimonium muriatum*.

BUTTER OF BAMBOU or BAMBOC, (F.) *Beurre de Bambou* ou *Bambuk*. A vegetable oil obtained from a species of almond, and used in Senegal in neuralgia and rheumatismal pains.

BUTTER OF CA'CAO, *Oil of Ca'cao*, *O'leum Ca'cao spissatum*, *O. Theobroma*, *O. Theobroma Ca'cao expressum*, *Oil of Theobroma*, (F.) *Beurre de Cacao*, *Huile de Cacao*. The concrete oil, of a sweet and agreeable taste, obtained from the kernels of the fruit of *Theobroma cacao* or chocolate nut. Owing to its firmness and fusibility, it is well adapted to serve as the constituent of suppositories.

BUTTER OF CO'COA, (F.) *Beurre de Coco*. A fatty, concrete substance, which separates from the milk of the cocoa nut. It is sweet and agreeable.

BUTTER AND EGGS, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*—b. *Kokum*, see *Garcinia purpurea*—b. of *Nutmegs*, see *Myristica*.

BUTTERBUR. *Tussilago petasites*.

BUTTERCUPS, *Ranunculus acris*, and *R. bulbosus*.

BUTTERFLY-WEED, *Asclepias tuberosa*.

BUTTERMILK, (Prov.) *Churnmilk*, *Kernmilk*, *Whig*, 'Sc., *Bladock*, *Blodock*, *Bladda*, *Kirn-milk*, *Sourmilk*, (F.) *Babeurre*, *Lait de Beurre*. The thin, sour milk, separated from the cream by churning. It contains caecum and a little butter. It is a refreshing drink when newly made.

BUTTERNUT, *Juglans cinerea*.

BUTTERTEETH, Incisive teeth.

BUTTERWEED, *Erigeron Canadense*.

BUTTERWORT, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

BUTTOCKHUMP, *Steatopyga*.

BUTTON OF THE HAIR, see Hair—b. of Naples, *Bubo*.

BUTTONBUSH, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

BUTTON SCUR'VY, *Mo'cula*. An epidemic cachectic affection, which has appeared in the Southern counties of Ireland, and is characterised by indolent buttonlike growths of the corpus papillare of the skin. It appears to be allied to *Frambesia*.

BUTTONWOOD SHRUB, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

BUTTA, *Paraiba brava*.

BUTYRATE OF GLYCERIN, see *Batter*.

BUTYRIN, see *Butter*.

BUTYRUM, (*Butyrum*.) *Butter*—b. *Amygdalarum dulcium*, Confection (almond)—b. *Saturat*, *Unguentum plumbi superacetatis*—b. *Zinci*, *Zinci chloridum*.

BUVEUR, ('a drinker,') see *Bibitorius*, *Rectus internus oculi*.

BUXTON, MINERAL WATERS OF, *Buxtonien'see A'que*. Buxton is a village in Derbyshire. The springs are thermal, and about 82° Fahrenheit. They contain sulphate of soda, chloride of calcium, chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesium, carbonate of lime, carbonic acid, and azote. They are used in cases in which thermal springs, in general, are recommended. They contain little or no mineral impregnation.

BUXUS, *Buxus sempervirens*. The *Box-tree*, (F.) *Buis* ou *Bouie*. The leaves are bitter and aromatic, and, as such, have been used in medicine, in cases of worms, dyspepsia, &c., in the form of decoction. They are sometimes, also, added to beer. The seed was anciently called *Carthe'gon*.

BYNE, (*Bynn*.) Malt.

BYRETHRUM. A sort of cap or *Couvrechef* filled with cephalic substances.

BY'RON AC'ID or SOUR SPRINGS. These Springs are in the town of Byron, Genesee county, New York. The water is a nearly pure dilute sulphuric acid. They are powerfully astringent and tonic.

BYR'SA, (*Byssa*, 'a hide,') A leather skin to spread plasters upon.

BYRSEDEP'SICON, (*Byssa*, 'a hide,' and *de'leus*, 'I tan,') A tan stuff, with which CÆLIUS AURELIANUS sprinkled wool, which he applied in certain cases to the umbilical region.

BYRSEDEPSICUM PRINCIPIUM, Tannin.

BYSAU'CHEN, (*Byss*, 'I stop up,' and *ayss*, 'the neck,') A morbid stiffness of the neck. One with a short neck,—*Sinotrache'lua*.

BYS'SUS, (*Byssus*.) *Byssum*. The ancients gave this name to several vegetable substances, which were used for the fabrication of stuffs prized for their fineness, colour, and rarity of material. It is now chiefly applied to the filaments, by the aid of which the accephalous mollusca attach their shells to the rocks. *Byssus* meant formerly also the vulva.

BY'THUS, (*Bythos*, 'depth,') An epithet used by Hippocrates for the fundus of the stomach.

C.

C. This letter in the chemical alphabet signifies nitre. It is also sometimes used in prescriptions for calx.

CAA-AP'IA, *Dorstenia Brazilian'sis* seu *cordifolia* seu *placenta'des* seu *vitell'a*. Order, Urticæ. The root, according to Piso, is employed as emetic and antidiarrhœic.

CAA-ATAY'A. A plant of Brazil, supposed to be a species of *gratiola*. It is very bitter, and considered to be one of the best indigenous cathartics.

CAACICA, *Euphorbia capitata*.

CAA-GHIYU'YO, *Fru'tex bac'oifer Brazilian'sis*. A shrub of Brazil, whose leaves, in powder, are considered detersive.

CAAOPIA, *Hypericum bacciferum*.

CAAPEBA, *Pareira brava*, *Pothomorpha pelata* and *P. umbellata*.

CAAPONGA, *Crithmum maritimum*.

CAAROBA. A Brazilian tree whose leaves, in decoction, promote perspiration. See *Ceratonia*.

CABAL', *Cab'ala*, *Cabal'ia*, *Cal'bala*, *Coba'lia*, *Kab'ala*, *Gaballa*. This word is from the Hebrew, and signifies knowledge transmitted by tradition. Paracelsus and several authors of the 16th and 17th centuries have spoken much of this species of magic, which they distinguished into *Juda'ic* or *theolog'ian*, and *Hermes'ic* or *medic'inal*; the latter, being, according to them, the art of knowing the most occult properties of bodies by an immediate communication with spirits,—the knowledge being thus acquired by inspiration, and incapable of inducing error. It was also called *Ars cabalistica* seu *signa'ta*, 'cabalistic art.'

CABAL'HAU. A plant of Mexico, according to Dalechamps, which passes for an antidote to white hellebore, and yet is used for poisoning arrows. It is unknown to botanists.

CAB'ALIST, *Cabalist'ia*. One instructed in the Cabal.

CABALLATION, *Cynoglossum*.

CABARET, *Asarum*.

CABBAGE, (*caput*, (I.) *capuccio*, 'a head.') Brassica—c. Cow, *Nymphæa odorata*—c. Irish, *Dracontium foetidum*—c. Skunk, *Dracontium foetidum*—c. Swamp, *Dracontium foetidum*—c. Tree, *Geoffræa inermis*—c. Water, *Nymphæa odorata*.

CABBAGE BARK TREE, *Geoffræa inermis*.

CABBAGIUM, *Geoffræa inermis*.

CABOTZ, *Hagenia Abyssinica*.

CABUREIBA, see *Myroxylon Pernaiferum*.

CABUREICIBA, see *Myroxylon Pernaiferum*.

CACÆ'MIA, *Cachæ'mia*, (*caco*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood.') A faulty or morbid condition of the blood.

CACÆSTHESIS, *Cacæsthes'is*, *Cacæsthes'is*, (*caco*, and *αἰσθησις*, 'feeling.') Morbid sensation. Morbid general feeling. Indisposition.

CACAFERRI, *Ferri subcarbonas*.

CAC'AGOGUE, *Cacago'gus*, *Cac'agogue*, *Cacago'gus*, (from *cacæ*, and *αγω*, 'to expel.') An ointment, composed of alum and honey; which, when applied to the anus, produced an evacuation.

CACALEXITERIA, (*caco*, and *αλεξω*, 'I ward off,') *Alexiteria*.

CACA'LIA ANTEUPHORB'BIUM, (*κακαλία*,) *Anteuphor'bium*. Ord. Compositæ. A plant, which Dodoens and others considered to be capable of tempering the caustic properties of euphorbium. It is also called *Klein'ia*.

Many varieties of the *Cacalia* are used, in different countries, chiefly as condiments.

CACANTHRAX, (*caco*, and *anthrax*,) see *Anthrax*.

CA'CAO, *Ca'cao*, *Caca'vi*, *Quahoil*, *Cacava'ta*. The cocoa or chocolate nut; fruit of *Theobroma Ca'cao*, *Co'cao* *Cacavifera*, *Ca'cao mi'nor* seu *sati'ea*, *Cacao theobro'ma*, (F.) *Cacaoyer* ou *Cacaotier ordinaire*. Family, Malvacæ. Sex. Syst. Polydelphia Pentandria.

CACAOTIER ORDINAIRE, see *Cacao*.

CACAOYER ORDINAIRE, see *Cacao*.

CACAPHTHA, (*caco*, and *aphtha*,) see *Aphthæ*.

CACATION, (*cacare*, 'to go to stool,') Defecation.

CACATORIA, *Diarrhœa*.

CAC'ATORY, *Cacato'rius*. *Febris cacato'ria*; a kind of intermittent fever, accompanied by copious alvine evacuations.

CACAVATA, *Cacao*.

CACAVI, *Cacao*, *Jatropha manihot*.

CACCAGOGUE, *Cacagogue*.

CACCE, (*κακκω*,) Excrement.

CACCION'DE. A sort of pill, chiefly formed of catechu, recommended by Baglivi in dysentery.

CACEPHEBOTE'SIA, (*caco*, and *ἐπιβότης*, 'puberty,') Morbid puberty. Disease occurring at the period of puberty.

CACHALOT, see *Cetaceum*.

CACHANG-PARANG. A sort of bean of Sumatra, mentioned by Marsden, whose seeds are given in pleurisy. Jussieu considered it to be the *Mimosa scandens*.

CACHECTIC, *Cachec'tes*, *Cachec'ticus*, (F.) *Cachectique*, (same etymon as *Cachexia*.) One attacked with cachexia. Belonging to cachexia. *Cachec'tica remedia* are remedies against cachexia.

CACHECTIC DISEASES, *Cachec'tici mor'bi*, are constitutional diseases—gout, scrofula, tuberculosis, for example.

CACHELCOMA, (*caco*, and *ἔλκος*, 'ulcer,') *Helicocæce*.

CACHEN-LAGUEN, *Chironia Chilensis*.

CACHET, (F.) ('a seal,') A stamp or medic'ine stamp or seal, used by the ancient Romans for marking their drugs, especially those prescribed in diseases of the eyes; and hence called, by some, *oculist stamps*. Some of those more lately discovered amongst Roman antiquities, have been described by MM. Sichel and Duchalais, and by Prof. Simpson, of Edinburgh.

CACHEX'IA, (*καχξία*, from *caco*, and *ἔξις*, 'habit,') *Sta'tus cachec'ticus*, *Cachex'y*, *Dys'thesis*, (F.) *Cachexia*. A condition in which the system of nutrition is evidently depraved. A bad habit of body, chiefly the result of scorbutic, cancerous, tuberculous or venereal diseases when in their advanced stage. Hence we hear of a *Scorbutic Cachex'ia*, *Cancerous Cachexia*, &c. Sauvages and Cullen have included under this head a number of diseases—consumptions, dropsies, &c. Cachexia has been sometimes confounded with diathesis. *Cachexia Icter'ica* is jaundice or icterus itself, or a disposition thereto. Fluor albus is sometimes called *Cachexia Uteri'na*.

CACHEXIA AFRICANA, *Chthonophagia*—c. *Calculosa*, *Lithia*—c. *Cancerous*, see *Cancer*—c. *Chlorotic*, *Chlorosis*—c. *Dysthetica*, *Dyscrasia*—c. *Exophthalmica*, see *Exophthalmia*.

CACHEXIA, GAOL. The deteriorated organic actions induced by confinement in prisons, which is so often the precursor of scrofula.

CACHEXIA ICTERICA, *Icterus*.

CACHEXIA LONDINENSIS. The paleness and

other evidences of impaired health or nutrition presented by the inhabitants of London. A similar cachexia is seen in those of other crowded cities.

CACHEXIA LYMPHATICA FARCINOSA, see Equinia.

CACHEXIA, MARSH, (F.) *Cachexie paludenne, ou palustre*. The state of cachexy observed in malarious districts.

CACHEXIA SATURNINA, Saturnismus—c. Scorbatic, see Purpura—c. Scrophulosa, see Scrophula.

CACHEXIA SPLE'NICA. The state of scorbutic cachexia, which often accompanies diseases, especially enlargement, of the spleen, *Splena'gia Bengalen'sis*, in India.

CACHEXIA VENEREA, Syphilis—c. Venous, Venosity—c. Virginum, Chlorosis.

CACHEXIE, Cachexia—c. *Iodée*, see Iodine—c. *Paludenne*, Cachexia, marsh—c. *Palustre*, Cachexia, marsh.

CACHEXY, Cachexia.

CACHIBOU, see *Bursera gummiifera*.

CACHINLAGUA, *Chironia chilensis*.

CACHINNA'TIO, (*cachinno*, 'I laugh aloud.')

A tendency to immoderate laughter, as in some hysterical and maniacal affections.

CACHIRI. A fermented liquor made, in Cayenne, from a decoction of the rasped root of the manioc. It resembles perry.

CACHLEX, (*καχληξ*). A small stone or pebble, found on the sea shore. One of these, when heated in the fire, and cooled in whey, communicates an astringency to the liquid, so that it was anciently esteemed to be useful in dysentery.

CACHOS. An oriental fruit, apparently of a Solanum, which is esteemed lithontriptic.

CACHOU, Catechu.

CACHRYS LIBANO'TIS, (*καυρ*, 'to burn'(?).) An umbelliferous plant which grows in Africa and the south of Europe. It is aromatic and astringent. Its seeds are extremely acrid.

CACHRYS MARITIMA, *Crithmum maritimum*.

CACHUN'DE. An Indian troch or pastile composed of amber, mastic, musk, cinnamon, aloes, rhubarb, galanga, pearls, rubies, emeralds, garnets, &c. It is regarded by the people of India as an antidote, stomachic and antispasmodic.

CACO, (*κακo*, properly only an abbreviation of *κακος*, 'bad, defective.')

In composition it means something defective; as in the following words:

CACOE'STHESIS, *Cacæsthesi*.

CACOALEXITERIA, (*caco*, and *αλεξτω*, 'I ward off.')

Alexipharmic.

CACOCOL'IA, (*caco*, and *χολη*, 'bile.')

Diseases induced by a depraved condition of the bile.

CAC'OCHROI, *Cac'ochri*, (*καωχραι*, from *caco*, and *χρος*, 'colour.')

Diseases in which the complexion is morbidly changed in colour.

CACOCHYL'IA, (*caco*, and *χυλος*, 'chyle.')

Depraved chylification.

CACOCHYM'IA (*καωχυμια*), *Kakochym'ia*, *Corruptio Humo'rum*, (*caco*, and *χυμος*, 'juice, 'humour.')

Cacoch'ymy. Deprivation of the humours.

CACOCHYMIA PLUMBEA, Lead poisoning—c. Scorbatica, see Purpura—c. Scrophulosa, Scrophula—c. Venerea, Syphilis.

CACOCY'MUS, (*καωχυμος*), *Cacochym'icus*.

One attacked with cacochymia. Belonging to cacochymia.

CACOCNE'MUS, *Cacocene'micus*, *Malis Suris prædi'tus*; (*caco*, and *κνημη*, 'the leg.')

One who has bad legs.

CACOCORE'MA, gen. *Cacocore'matis*, (*caco*, and *κορεω*, 'I purge, or cleanse.')

A medicine which purges off the vitiated humours.

CACOCYNANCHE, *Cynanche maligna*.

CACODÆ'MON, (*κακoδαιμων*, from *caco*, and

δαιμων, 'a spirit.')

An evil spirit, to which many disorders were ascribed. The nightmare.

CACOD'ES, (*κακoδης*, from *caco*, and *δαιμων*, 'to smell'—*malè olens*.)

Having a bad smell; *Cacod'ia*, *Cacos'mia*.

CACODIA, (*κακoδια*), see *Cacodes*.

CACOE'THES, (*κακoθης*, from *caco*, and *ιθος*, 'disposition, habit.')

Cacoe'thicus, (F.) *Cacod'ithe*.

Of a bad or vitiated character, as *ulcus cacoe'thes*, an ulcer of a malignant character.

CACOETHICUS, *Cacoethes*.

CACOGALAC'TIA, *Cacoga'lia*, (*caco*, and *γαλα*, gen. *γαλακτος*, 'milk.')

A bad condition of the milk.

CACOGALAC'TICA. One who suffers from a bad condition of the milk.

CACOGALIA, *Cacogalactia*.

CACOGEN'ESIS, (F.) *Cacogénēse*, (*caco*, and *γενεσις*, 'generation.')

A morbid or a monstrous formation.

CACOMETRA, (*caco*, and *μητρα*, 'uterus.')

Metrorace.

CACOMORPHIA, (*caco*, and *μορφη*, 'shape.')

Deformation.

CACOMORPHOSIS, Deformation.

CACONYCH'IA, (*caco*, and *ονυξ*, gen. *ονυχος*, 'a nail.')

A morbid condition of a nail.

CACOPARONYCHIA, see *Paronychia*.

CACOPATH'IA, *Pas'sio Mala*, (*κακoπαθεια*, from *caco*, and *παθος*, 'affection.')

A distressed state of mind.

CACOPHO'NIA, (*κακοφωνια*, from *caco*, and *φωνη*, 'voice, 'viti'ata vox.')

A dissonant condition of voice.

CACOPLAS'TIC, *Cacoplas'ticus*, *Dysplasmatic*;

(*caco*, and *πλαστω*, 'I form.')

Susceptible of only a low degree of organization, as the indurations resulting from low or chronic inflammation, fibrocartilage, cirrhosis, &c.

CACOPRA'GIA, *Cacopraz'ia*, (*caco*, and *πραττω*, 'I perform.')

Depraved condition of the organic functions.

CACOPRAXIS, *Cacopragia*.

CACORRHACHIT'IS, (*caco*, and *ραχις*, 'the spine.')

Cacor'rachis, *Cacor'hachis*, *Cacor'hachit'is*, *Spondylal'gia*.

Deformity of the spine. Disease of the spine. Spontaneous luxation of the vertebrae and ribs dependent upon internal causes.

CACORRHYTH'MUS, *Arrhythm'us*, (*caco*, and *ρυθμος*, 'rhythm, 'order.')

Irregular.

CACOS'IS, *Mala disposit'io*, (F.) *Vice*.

A bad condition of body. A diseased condition in general.

CACOSIT'IA, (*caco*, and *σιτιον*, 'aliment.')

Disgust or aversion for food—*Fastid'ium cibo'rum*.

CACOSMIA, (*κακoσμια*), see *Cacodes*.

CACOSOM'UM, (*caco*, and *σωμα*, 'the body.')

An hospital for leprosy, and incurable affections in general.

CACOSPERMA'SIA, *Cacosperma'tia*, *Cacosper'mia*, (*caco*, and *σπερμα*, 'sperm.')

A bad condition of the sperm.

CACOSPHYX'IA, (*caco*, and *σφυξις*, 'pulse.')

Viti'atus pul'sus. Bad state of pulse.

CACOSPLANCH'NIA, (*caco*, and *σπλαγχνον*, 'a viscus.')

Indigestion. The emaciation dependent upon imperfect digestion.

CACOSTOM'ACHUS, (*caco*, and *στομαχος*, 'the stomach.')

What disagrees with the stomach. Indigestible.

CACOSTOMATOSPHERSIA, (*caco*, *στομα*, 'mouth, 'and *σφραειν*, 'to smell.')

Breath, offensive.

CACOS'TOMUS, (*caco* and *στομα*, 'a mouth.')

Having a bad mouth, or a bad breath.

CACOTHANASIA, (*caco*, and *θανατος*, 'death.')

See *Euthanasia*.

CACOTHYM'IA, *Viti'um An'imi*, (*caco*, and *θυμος*, 'mind, 'disposition.')

A vicious state of mind.

CACOTRIBULUS, *Centaurea calcitrapa*.

CACOTRICH'IA, (*caco*, and *τριχος*, gen. *τριχος*, 'hair.') Disease of the hair.

CACOTROPH'IA, (*cacotrophia*, from *caco*, and *τροφή*, 'nutrition.' *Vitio'sa nutritio*;)—disordered nutrition.

CACOU, *Cagot*, *Catechu*.

CACOU'CIA COCCIN'EA, *Coucin'ea Obcecin'ea*, *Schousba'a coccin'ea*, *Tikim'ma*. A perennial twining shrub of South America, the plant of which, as well as the fruit, is possessed of emetocathartic properties.

CACTIEK, *Cactus opuntia*.

CACTUS, (*cactus*, ?), *Cynara*.

CACTUS OPUN'TIA, *Opun'tia*, *O. vulgaris*. *In'dian Fig*, (F.) *Cactier*, *Raquette*, *Figuier d'Inde*. Ord. *Cactaceæ*. This plant grows in South America, Spain, Italy, &c. Its fruit, which has the shape of the fig, is of a sweetish taste, and colours the urine red when eaten. Its leaves are considered refrigerant.

The fruits of different species of cactus are called *Tunas*.

CADA'BA, *Stroñ'mia*. A genus of the family *Capparidæ*, natives of India and Arabia. The young shoots of the *Cada'ba farino'sa* are considered to be an antidote against venomous bites.

CADA'VER, *Pto'ma*, *Nec'ros*. A dead body, *corse*, *corps*, (Sc.) *corp*; a subject; a car'cass, (F.) *Cadavre*. (The word has been supposed to come from *cado*, 'I fall;' and by some to be a contraction from *caro data vermis*, 'flesh given to the worms.')

CADAVERIC, *Cadaverous*.

CADAVERISA'TION, *Cadaverisa'tio*. A condition of a part in which, from its paleness, coldness, and loss of vital manifestations, it resembles the dead body.

CADAV'EROUS, *Cadav'eric*, *Cadavero'sus*, *Necro'des*, (F.) *Cadav'reux*, *Cadavérique*. Belonging to the dead body; as *cadaverous smell*. The *Cadav'erosus* or *Hippocrat'ic face* (see *Face*), is an unfavourable sign in disease, and generally denotes a fatal termination.

CADAV'EROUS or CADAV'ERIC HYPERÆ'MIA. The hypostatic hyperæmia observed in depending parts of the dead body.

CADDY INSECT, see *Ectozoa*.

CADE, *Juniperus oxycedrus*.

CADEJI-INDI, *Malabathrum*.

CADEL-AVANACU, *Croton tiglium*.

CA'DIA. An Egyptian leguminous plant. The Arabs attribute to its fresh leaves the power of relieving colic.

CADIVA INSANIA, *Epilepsy*.

CADMI'A, (*cadmia* and *cadmia*), *Calamina*, *Tutia*.

CADMI'I SUL'PHAS, *Cadmii S.* (Ph. U. S.,) *Cadmi'um sulphu'ricum*, *Sulphas Cadmi'cus*, *Meli'ni Sulphas*, *Klapro'thii Sulphas*, *Klapro'thium Sulphu'ricum*, *Meli'num Sulphu'ricum*, *Sulphate of Cad'mium*. A formula for its preparation has been introduced into the Ph. U. S. for 1863. It consists in dissolving *cadmium* in *nitric acid*, precipitating by *carbonate of soda*, dissolving in *sulphuric acid*, and crystallizing.

Used in spots on the cornea, and in chronic torpid inflammation of the conjunctiva, in the quantity of half a grain to a grain to the ounce of water. It does not differ materially in its properties from sulphate of zinc. The *nitrate*, in the dose of one-eighth of a grain, induces vomiting and purging.

The *Iodide* has been strongly recommended as possessing all the advantages of the preparations of iodine; and in the form of ointment, in the proportion of one part to eight parts of lard, has been used in scrofulous and other tumefactions.

CADMIUM, IODIDE OF, see *Cadmii Sulphas*—c. *Sulphuricum*, *Cadmii Sulphas*.

CADRE DU TYMPAN, ('frame of the tympanum,') *Tympanal*. The portion of the temporal bone which supports the membrana tympani.

CADTCHU, *Catechu*.

CADUCA HUNTERI, (from *cadere*, 'to fall,') *Decidua*—c. *Passio*, *Epilepsy*.

CADU'CITY, *Imbecil'itas*, *Debil'itas*, *Cadu'citas*, (*cadere*, 'to fall,') The French use the word *Caducité* for the portion of human life which is comprised generally between 70 and 80 years. The age which precedes decrepitude. It is so termed in consequence of the limbs not usually possessing sufficient strength to support the body. The precise age must of course vary in individuals.

CADUQUE, *Decidua membrana*—c. *Réflexie*, see *Decidua membrana*—c. *Secondaire*, see *Decidua*—c. *Sérotine*, see *Decidua*—c. *Utérine*, *Decidua*—c. *Vraie*, *Decidua membrana*.

CADURCUS, *Vulva*.

CA'DUS, (*καδος*), A Greek measure equal to ten gallons English. *Amphora*.

CÆ'CA FORAM'INA (ANTE'RIUS ET POSTE'RIUS) are situate at the fore and back parts of the tuber annulare of the brain, and at the extremities of the depression made by the vertebral artery. The former is placed between the nerves of the third, and the latter between those of the sixth pair. See *Cæcus*.

CÆ'CE HÆMORRHOÏDES, *Blind Piles*, (F.) *Hémorrhoides aveugles*, are those unaccompanied by any discharge.

CÆ'CAL, (from *Cæcum*,) *Cæca'lis*. Belonging to the *Cæcum*. The *Cæcal arteries and veins* are the branches of the *Arterix et vena colicæ dextræ inferiores*, distributed to the *Cæcum*. The *Cæcal* or *blind* extremity of a duct is its closed termination. See *Cæcum*.

CÆCATRIX, *Cicatrix*.

CÆ'CITAS, (*cæcus*, 'blind,') *Ablep'sia*, *Obcæcat'io*, *Ocæcat'io*, *Anop'sia*, *Typhlot'es*, *Typhlo'sis*, *Ce'city*, *Blind'ness*, (F.) *Accu'glement*, *Cécité*, *Perte de la vue*. *Cæcitas* may be dependent upon many different diseases—as upon amaurosis, specks, hypopyon, cataract, glaucoma, ophthalmia, atrophy of the eye, &c.

CÆCITAS CREPUSCULARIS, *Hemeralopia*—c. *Diurna*, *Nyctalopia*—c. *Nocturna*, *Hemeralopia*.

CÆCITE, *Typhlo-enteritis*.

CÆCITUDO, gen. *Cæcitu'dinis*, *Cæcitas*.

CÆ'CUM, (*cæcus*, 'blind,') *Cæ'cum*, *Intesti'nium cæ'cum*, *Monon'achon*, *Monon'acum*, *Monoco'lon*, *Monocu'lum*, *Typhlot'erum*, *Typhloën'terum*, *Init'i-um intesti'ni cras'si*, *Sac'cus Intestini cras'si seu Co'li seu Cæ'cus Co'li*, *Cæ'cum Ca'put co'li*, *Ca'put co'li*, *Pri'ma cella coli*, *Init'i-um exte'berans coli*. The *Blind Gut*, so called from its being open at one end only. That portion of the intestinal canal which is seated between the termination of the ileum and commencement of the colon; and which fills, almost wholly, the right iliac fossa; where the peritoneum retains it immovably. Its length is about three or four fingers' breadth. The *Ileo-cæcal valve* or *Valve of Bauhin* shuts off all communication between it and the ileum; and the *Appendix vermiformis cæci* is attached to it.

CÆCUM FORA'MEN of the frontal bone is a small cavity at the inferior extremity of the internal coronal crest or crista.—*Fronto-ethmoidal foramen*, (F.) *Trou aveugle ou borgne*. Morgagni has given the same name to the small cavity in the middle of the upper surface of the tongue, near its base; the sides of which are furnished with mucous follicles.—*Lacunes de la langue*—(Ch.)

CÆCUM, PHLEGMONOUS TUMOUR OF THE, *Typhlo-enteritis*.

CÆ'CUS, ('blind,') One deprived of sight.

Typhlops, (F.) *Aveugle*, *Borgne*. In anatomy, it is used to designate certain holes or cavities, which end in a *cul-de-sac*; or have only one opening. See *Cæcal*.

Blind ducts of the Ure'thra, (F.) *Conduits aveugles de l'urèthre*, are the *Mucous Lacu'næ* of the *Ure'thra*.

CÆLA-DOLO, *Torenia Asiatica*.

CÆMENTUM, ('rubble stone,') *Lute*, see *Tooth*.

CÆPA, *Allium cepa*.

CÆRULEUM BEROLINENSE, (*cæruleus*, [from *cælum*, 'heaven,'] 'blue,') Prussian blue—*c. Borussiae*, Prussian blue.

CÆRULOSIS NEONATORUM, *Cyanopathy*.

CÆSALPINIA, (after *Andreas Cæsalpinus*.) *C. Sap'pan*, *Sap'pan* or *Samp'fen* wood, (F.) *Bré-sillet*, *Bois de Sappan*. *Ord. Leguminosæ*. A small Siamese tree, the wood of which is used in decoction, in cases of contusion.

Brazil'wood, *Pernambu'co* or *Fernambu'co* wood, formerly used as an astringent; is the wood of *CÆSALPINIA ECHINATA*. This is the proper Brazil wood; but another variety in commerce is the *Brasilletto* from *Cæsalp'nia Brasilien'sis* and *C. cris'ta*, which grow in the West Indies.

The *Nicara'gua* or *Peach-wood* is analogous to this, and is said to be derived from a species of *Cæsalpinia*.

The kernel of *CÆSALPINIA BONDUCELLA*, the seed of which is called in India *Kutkuleja* and *Kutoo Kurunja*, is given as a febrifuge tonic. Dose, ten grains.

CÆSAREAN SECTION, *Cæsa'rean opera'tion*, *Tomotoc'ia*, *Cæsa'rea sec'tio*, *Par'tus cæsa'reus*, *Opera'tio cæsa'rea*, *Metrotom'ia*, (F.) *Opéra-tion Cæsarienne*, (*cædere*, *cæsum*, 'to cut' [?].) An incision made through the parietes of the abdomen and uterus to extract the fœtus. In this manner, *Julius Cæsar* is said to have been extracted. It is also called *Hysterotom'ia*, *Hysterotocotom'ia*, *Hysterotokotom'ia*, *Gastro-metrotom'ia*, *Gastrohysterotom'ia*, *Gastro-metro'omy*, *Gastrohysterotom'omy*. An incision has been made into the uterus through the vagina, constituting the *Vagi-nal Cæsa'rean Sec'tion*, *Gastroelytrotom'ia*, *Gastroelytrotom'ia*, *Gastrocolpotom'ia*, *Laparocolpotom'ia*, *Laparolytrotom'ia*, (F.) *Opération cæsarienne vaginale*. The Cæsarean section may be required when the mother dies before delivery; when there is some invincible obstacle to delivery from the faulty conformation of the pelvis; or when the child has passed into the abdominal cavity in consequence of rupture of the uterus.

CÆSARIES, ('a head of hair,') *Capillus*, *Scalp*.

CÆSIUS, ('bluish gray,') *Glaucoma*.

CÆ'SONES, *Cæ'sares*. Children brought into the world by the Cæsarean operation.

CÆSU'LIE, (*cæsius*, 'bluish gray,') They who have gray eyes.

CÆSURA, (*cædere*, *cæsum*, 'to cut,') *Cut*.

CÆTCHU, *Catechu*.

CAF, *Camphor*.

CAFAL, *Agrimony*.

CAFAR, *Camphor*.

CAFÉ, *Coffea*.

CAFÉ CITRIN. The aqueous infusion of un-roasted coffee, so called on account of its yellowish tint.

CAFÉ A LA SULTANE. This name has been given to an infusion or decoction of the ground *coques* or pericarps which surround the coffee.

CAFÉIER and *CAFÉYER*, *Coffea Arabica*.

CAFEIN, see *Coffea Arabica*.

CAFFA, *Camphor*.

CAFFEA, see *Coffea Arabica*.

CAFFEIN, see *Coffea Arabica*.

CAFIER, *Coffea Arabica*.

CAFUR, *Camphor*.

CAGAS'TRUM. According to *Paracelsus*, the principal or germ of diseases which are communicable.

CAGNEUX, *Cagot*. See *Kyllosis*.

CAGOSANGA, *Ipecacuanha*.

CAGOTS (F.), (supposed to be an abbreviation of *Canis Gothus*, 'Dog of a Goth.' [?]) A name given to deformed and miserable beings, met with in the *Pyrénées*, *Bern*, and *Upper Gascony*, in France, where they are also called *Capots*. In other districts, they are called *Gézits*, *Gézitains*, *Crétins*, *Gahets*, *Capons*, *Coliberts*, *Cacous*, *Cagneux*, &c. See *Crétin*.

CAGUESANGUE, *Caguesangué*.

CAHINCÆ RADIX, *Caincæ radix*.

CAI'EPUT OIL, *Ca'eput oil*, *Kyaput'ry*, *O'leum Cajuputi*. The volatile oil of the leaves of *Melaleuca Cajuputi*, *Ord. Myrtaceæ*, a native of the *Moluccas*. The oil has a strong, fragrant smell, like *camphor*; taste pungent and aromatic. It is stimulant, and useful where the essential oils in general are employed. It has also been called *Oil of Witneben*, from the person who first distilled it. The *British Pharmacopœia* (1864) has a *Spir'itus Cajuputi*, *Spir'it of Ca'juput*, which consists of *Oil of Cajuput*, f 3j dissolved in rectified spirit, f 3ix.

CAIK, *Pleurodynia*.

CAIL-CEDRA, *Swietenia Senegalensis*.

CAILLE, *Tetrao coturnix*.

CAILLÉ, (from *coagulare*, 'to curdle,') See *Curd*.

CAILLEAU, *Lantana*.

CAILLEBOTTE, see *Curd*.

CAILLELAIT, (*cailler*, 'to curdle, and lait, 'milk,') *Rennet*—*c. Blanc*, *Galium mollugo*—*c. Vraie*, *Galium verum*.

CAILLETTE, (from *cailler*, 'to curdle,') *Abomasus*.

CAILLOT, (from *cailler*, 'to curdle,') *Coagulum*.

CAINANÆ RADIX, *Caincæ radix*.

CAIN'CÆ RADIX, *Ra'dix Chiococ'ca*, *R. Caina'næ* seu *Canina'næ* seu *Cahin'ca* seu *Kahin'ca* seu *Serpenta'riae Brazilien'sis*, *Cain'ca Root*. The bark of the roots of *Chiococ'ca anguifuga* seu *densifolia*, and, perhaps, *Ch. racemosa*, a plant of the *Order Rubiaceæ*. *Sec. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia*, of *Linnaeus*. It is bitter, tonic, and diuretic, but has not been long introduced. Dose of the powder, from ʒj to ʒss.

Dr. John H. Griscom, of *New York*, considers there is a remarkable analogy between the *Cainca* and the *Apocynum cannabinum*.

CAINITO, *Chrysophyllum Cainito*.

CAIPA SCHORA. A cucurbitaceous *Malabar* plant, the fruit of which has a pyriform shape. The juice is drunk in that country for the purpose of arresting hiccough. The fruit, when unripe, is emetic.

CAISSE, (from *capsa*,) *Case*—*c. du Tambour*, *Tympanum*—*c. du Tympan*, see *Tympanum*.

CAITCHU, *Catechu*.

CAJAN, *Phaseolus creticus*.

CAJUPUTI, *Caleput*.

CAKES, *WORM*, *STORY'S*. These were composed of *calomel* and *jalap*, made into cakes, and coloured with *cinnabar*.

CALABASH-TREE, *NARROW-LEAVED*, ([S.] *calabaza*, 'a gourd,') *Crescentia Cujete*.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM, *Arum esculentum*.

CALA'DIUM SEGUI'NUM, *Nat. Ord. Araceæ*. A plant of *India*, whose acrid juice has been given there in gout and rheumatism, and as an aphrodisiac to women. The tincture has been prescribed in pruritus vulvæ.

CALAF, *Salix Egyptiaca*. A large-leaved Egyptian willow, called, also, *Ban*. The distilled water of the flowers, called *Macahalef*, passes, in that country, for an excellent antaphrodisiac. It is also used as an antiloinic, antiseptic, and cordial.

CALAGERI, *Vernonia anthelmintica*.

CALAGIRAH, *Vernonia anthelmintica*.

CALAGUALA, see *Calagualæ radix*.

CALAGUALÆ RADIX, *Calagualæ Radix*. The root of *Polypodium Calagualæ* seu *adiantifolium* seu *coriaceum* seu *ammifolium* seu *argenteum* seu *politum*, *Aspidium coriaceum* seu *ferrugineum* seu *discolor*, *Tectaria calahuata* seu *ferruginea*, *Calagualæ*, *Calahuata*. Order, Filices. It has been exhibited in Italy in dropsy, pleurisy, contusions, abscesses, &c. Its properties are not, however, clear.

CALAHUALA, see *Calagualæ radix*.

CALAMANDRINA, *Teucrium chamædrys*.

CALAMBAC, *Agallochum*.

CALAMBOUK, *Agallochum*.

CALAME'DON, (*καλαμος*, 'a reed.') This word has had various significations. Some have used it for an oblique fracture of a bone; the fractured portions having the shape of the nib of a pen. Others have used it for a longitudinal fracture; and others, again, for one that is comminuted.

CALAMENT, *Melissa calamintha*.

CALAMINA, *Calamine*, (*calamus*, 'a reed,' so called from its reed-like appearance.) *Cadmia*, *C. lapidea*, *arsenica* seu *foetida*, *La'pis arsenicus*, *La'pis Calaminaris*, *Calaminaris*, *Carbo'nas Zinci impurus*, *Cath'mir*, (F.) *Pierre calaminaire*. Native impure carbonate of zinc. Calamine is chiefly used for pharmaceutical purposes in the form of the *CALAMINA PRÆPARATA* (Ph. U. S.), *La'pis Calaminaris præparatus*, *Carbo'nas zinci impurus præparatus*, *Zinci carbo'nas præparatus*, *Præpar'ed Calamine*:—Calamine reduced to an impalpable powder by roasting and levigation. In this state it is sprinkled or dusted on excoriated parts, or to prevent excoriation, &c.

CALAMINARIS, *Calamina*.

CALAMINT, *Melissa Calamintha*—c. Field, *Melissa nepeta*—c. Mountain, *Melissa grandiflora*—c. Spotted, *Melissa nepeta*.

CALAMINTA HUMILIOR, *Glechoma hederacea*.

CALAMINTHA, (*καλαμίνθη*, from *καλός*, 'beautiful,' and *μινθή*, 'mint,') *Melissa C.*—c. Anglica, *Melissa nepeta*—c. Erecta Virginiana, *Cunila Mariana*—c. Hederacea, *Glechoma hederacea*—c. Magna flore, *Melissa grandiflora*—c. Montana, *Melissa grandiflora*—c. Nepeta, *Melissa nepeta*—c. Parviflora, *Melissa nepeta*—c. Pulegii odore, *Melissa nepeta*—c. Trichotoma, *Melissa nepeta*.

CALAMUS, (*καλαμος*, 'the reed.') In the Pharmacopœia of the U. S., the rhizoma of *acorus calamus*.

CALAMUS ALEXANDRI'NUS. Celsus has thus called a medicine, which was long confounded with *Calamus Aromaticus*. It is not a root, however, but the stalk of a plant of India and Egypt, probably the *Andropogon Nar'dus*. It entered into the theriaca, and has been been regarded as antihysteria and emmenagogue:—*Calamus aromaticus verus*.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS, *Acorus calamus*—c. Aromaticus verus, *Calamus Alexandrinus*—c. Draco, *C. rotang*—c. Indicus, see *Saccharum*—c. Odoratus, *Acorus calamus*, *Juncus odoratus*.

CALAMUS ROTANG, *C. Dra'co*. Order, Palmæ. The systematic name of a plant, whence *Drag'on's Blood*, *San'guis Draconis*, *Cinnab'aris Græcorum*, *Dracont'herma*, (F.) *Sang-Dragon*, is procured. It is the red, resinous juice, obtained, in India, from wounding the bark of the *Calamus Rotang*. It has been used as an astringent in hemorrhages, &c.; but is now rarely employed.

CALAMUS SCRIPTORIUS, *Anaglyphæ*, 'a writing-pen,' (F.) *Fossette angulaire du quatrième ventricule*. A small, angular cavity, situate at the superior extremity of the medulla, in the fourth ventricle of the brain, which has been, by some, supposed to resemble a pen:—see *Centrum ovale*.

CALAMUS VULGARIS, *Acorus calamus*.

CALAPPITE. Rumphius has given this name to calculeous concretions, found in the interior of certain cocoa-nuts. The cocoa-tree itself the Malays called *Calappa*. These stones are, likewise, termed *Veg'etable Bez'oards*. The Malays attribute potent virtues to them, and wear them as amulets.

CALASAYA, *Cinchona cordifolia* cortex.

CALBALA, Cabal.

CALBIA'NUM. The name of a plaster in Myrepsus, the composition of which we know not.

CALCADINUM, *Ferri sulphas*.

CALCAIRE, (*calx*, 'lime,') *Calcareous*.

CALCA'NEAL, *Calca'neus*, (*calx*, 'the heel,') Having relation to the calcaneum, as '*calcaneal arteries*.'

CALCANÉO-PHALANGIEN DU PETIT ORTEIL, *Abductor minimi digiti pedis*—c. *Phalangien commun*, *Extensor brevis digitorum pedis*—c. *Sous-phalangien commun*, *Flexor brevis digitorum pedis*—c. *Sous-phalangien du petit orteil*, see *Abductor minimi digiti pedis*—c. *Sous-phalangien commun*, *Flexor brevis digitorum pedis*—c. *Sus-phalangien commun*, *Extensor brevis digitorum pedis*.

CALCA'NEUM, (*calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'the heel,') *Calca'neus*, *Cal'car*, *Cal'cia*, *Ich'nus*, *Os Cal'cis*, *Pter'na*, *Pter'nium*. The largest of the tarsal bones: that which forms the heel. It is situate at the posterior and inferior part of the foot; is articulated above and a little anteriorly with the astragalus; anteriorly, also, with the os cuboides. Its posterior surface—called *Heel*, *Pa'lus*, *Calx*, (F.) *Talon*—gives attachment to the tendo-achillis: the lower has, posteriorly, two tuberosities, to which the superficial muscles of the sole of the foot are attached. The *small Apoph'ysis* or *lat'ral Apoph'ysis* of the *Calca'neum*, (F.) *Petit Apophyse* ou *Apophyse lat'rale du Calcanéum*, is a projection at the upper surface of this bone, on which is formed the posterior portion of the cavity that receives the astragalus. The *great Apoph'ysis*, *an'terior Apoph'ysis* of the *Calca'neum*, is the projection which corresponds, on one side, with the cuboides; and on the other forms the anterior part of the facette which receives the astragalus.

CALCAR, gen. *Cal'caris*, *Calcaneum*; (also, 'a spur,') *Ergot*—c. *Avis*, *Hippocampus minor*.

CALCA'REOUS, *Calca'reus*, *Calca'rius*, (*calx*, 'lime,') (F.) *Calcaire*. Containing lime:—as *calcareous concretions*, *C. depositions*, &c.

CALCAREUS CARBONAS, *Creta*.

CALCARIA CARBONICA, see *Creta*—c. *Chlorata*, *Calcis Chloridum*—c. *Chlorica*, *Calcis chloridum*—c. *Chlorinica*, *Calcis chloridum*—c. *Hypochlorosa*, *Calcis chloridum*—c. *Hypophosphorica*, *Calcis hypophosphis*—c. *Phosphorica*, see *Cornu cervi*—c. *Pura*, *Calx*—c. *Pura liquida*, *Liquor calcis*.

CALCARIÆ CHLORUM, *Calcis chloridum*—c. *Hypophosphis*, *Calcis hypophosphia*.

CALCATAR, *Ferri sulphas*.

CALCATREPPOLA, *Centaurea calcitrapa*.

CALCE'NA, **CALCE'NON**, **CALCENO'NIA**, **CALCINO'NIA**. Words employed by Paracelsus to designate the concretions of tartrate of lime which form in the human body.

CALCENOS, *Calcetus*.

CALCEOLARIA, (*calceolus*, 'a small slipper,') *Slipperwort*.

CALCEOLARIA PRIMATA is used in Peru as a laxative.

CALCEOLARIA TRIFIDA is esteemed to be febrifuge.

CALCE'TUS, *Calceolarius*, *Cal'cenos*. That which abounds in tartrate of lime. An adjective used by Paracelsus in speaking of the blood; *Sanguis calce'tus*. Hence came the expression, *Cal'cined blood*, *Sang calciné*.

CALCEUM EQUINUM, ('horseshoe,') Tussilago.

CALCIA, Calcareum.

CALCIFEROUS CANALS, (*calx*, gen. *calcis*, and *fero*, 'to carry,') Canaliculi calciferi.

CALCIFICATION, (*calx*, gen. *calcis*, and *fio*, 'to become,') see Cretefaction.

CALCIFRAGA, (*calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'stone,' and *frangere*, 'to break,' from its supposed power of breaking stone in the bladder.) The *Scolopendrium*, (asplenium,) according to Scribonius Largus. The plant of Pliny is supposed to be *Globularia alypum*. Used at times for *Saxifraga*.

CALCIGEROUS CELL, (*calx*, gen. *calcis*, and *gero*, 'to bear,') see Tooth.

CALCIGRADUS, *Pternobates*, (*calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'the heel,' and *gradus*, 'a step,') One who walks on his heels.

CALCII CHLORIDUM, Calcis murias—c. Chloruretum, Calcis murias—c. Oxychloruretum, Calcis chloridum—c. Oxydum, Calx viva—c. Protochloruretum, Calcis chloridum—c. Sulphuretum, Calcis sulphuretum.

CALCINATION, *Calcinatio*, *Calci'non*, *Concrematio*, (*calx*, gen. *calcis*, 'lime,') The act of submitting to a strong heat any infusible mineral substance, which we are desirous of depriving either of its water, or of any other volatilizable substance that enters into its composition; or which we wish to combine with oxygen. *Alum* is calcined to get rid of its water of crystallization;—*chalk*, to reduce it to the state of pure lime, by driving off the carbonic acid; and certain metals are subjected to this operation to oxidize them.

CALCINATUM MAJUS POTERII, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum.

CALCINONIA, Calceua.

CALCIS (gen. of *calx*) **BICHLORURETUM**, Calcis chloridum—c. Carbonas, Creta—c. Carbonas duras, Creta, Marmor—c. Carbonas friabilis, Creta.

CALCIS CARBO'NAS PRÆCIPITA'TUS seu **PRÆCIPITA'TA**, *Præcipitated Carbonate of Lime*, *Præcipitated Chalk*. Prepared by mixing hot solutions, in distilled water, of carbonate of soda and chloride of calcium; separating the precipitate; washing it with boiling distilled water until the washings cease to be affected by a solution of nitrate of silver, and drying the precipitate. It has the same properties as creta præparata, and is preferred to it in certain cases,—for example, as an ingredient in tooth powders, owing to its freedom from gritty particles.

CALCIS CHLO'RIDUM, *Chlo'ride* or *Chlo'ruret* or *Hypochlo'rite* or *Chlo'rite* or *Oxymuriate of Lime*, *Calc chlorinata* (Ph. U. S.) seu *Chlora'ta* (Ph. B. 1864) seu *Oxymuriat'ica*, *Protosichlor'uret of Calcium*, *Calca'ria chlora'ta* seu *Chlo'rica* seu *Oxymuriat'ica* seu *Hypochlorosa* seu *Chlorin'ica*, *Subchlo'ris cal'cicus*, *Chlo'rum* seu *Chlor'e'tum* *Calca'ria*, *Oxychlorure'tum* seu *Protochlorure'tum* *Cal'cii*, *Chlorure'tum* *Ox'idi* *Cal'cii*, *Bichlorure'tum* seu *Oxymurias* *Cal'cis*, *Cal'cis Hypochlo'ris*, *Bleach'ing* or *Ten'nant's Pow'der*, (F.) *Protoxichlorure de Calcium*, *Chlorure d'Oxide de Calcium*, *Chlorure ou Oxichlorure ou Bichlorure ou Oxymuriate ou Muriate suroxygéné ou oxygéné de Chaux*, *Poudre de Blanchement*, *P. de Tennant*. A compound resulting from the action of chlorine on hydrate of lime. Chloride of lime is a most valuable disinfecting agent, (see Disinfection,) when dissolved in the proportion of one pound to six gallons of water. It has likewise been employed both inter-

nally and externally in various diseases, as in scrofula, factor oris, foul ulcers, &c. &c.

CALCIS HEPAR, Calcis sulphuretum—c. Hydras, see Calx—c. Hypochloris, Calcis chloridum.

CALCIS HYPOPHOS'PHIS, *Calca'ria hypophosphor'ica*, *Hypophos'phas Calca'ria*, *Hypophosphite of Lime*; obtained by the union of phosphorus with milk of lime, and long boiling, during which phosphuretted hydrogen gas is given off; purifying and evaporating. Highly recommended as a "specific" by Dr. J. F. Churchill; but without foundation. Dose, one to five grains in syrup. The *Hypophosphites of soda*, *potassa*, and *ammonia*, and of iron, quinia, and manganese, have likewise been used.

CALCIS MU'RIAS, *Mu'riate of Lime*, *Calx sal'ita*, *Cal'cii Chlorure'tum* seu *Chlo'ridum*, *Chlo'ride of calcium*, (F.) *Chlorure de calcium*, *Muriate ou Hydrochlorate of Chaux*. This salt has been given, in solution, as a tonic, stimulant, &c., in scrofulous tumours, glandular obstructions, general debility, &c. A *Solutio Muriat'is Cal'cis*, *Liquor Cal'cis Muriat'is*, *Solutio of Mu'riate of Lime*, *Liquid Shell*, may be formed of *Muriate of Lime*, ʒij; dissolved in distilled water, fʒijj. The *Liquor Cal'cii Chlo'ridi* or *Solutio of Chloride of Calcium*, of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, is prepared as follows;—*Marble*, in fragments, ʒvj; *Muriatic acid*, ʒxij; *Distilled water*, a sufficient quantity. Mix the acid with a half pint of the water, and gradually add the marble. Towards the close of the effervescence apply a gentle heat, and, when the action has ceased, pour off the clear liquor and evaporate to dryness. Dissolve the residuum in its weight and a half of distilled water, and filter. Dose, from grt. xxx to fʒi, in a cupful of water.

CALCIS OXYMURIAS, Calcis chloridum—c. Phosphas, see Cornu cervi—c. Phosphas præcipitata, see Cornu cervi.

CALCIS SULPHURE'TUM, *Cal'cii sulphure'tum*, *Hepar Cal'cis* seu *Sulphuris calca'reum*, *Sulphuret of Lime*, *S. of Calcium*, *Hydrosulphate of Lime*, (F.) *Proto-hydro-sulfate de Calcium*, *Hydro-sulfate de chaux*, *Foie de soufre calcaire*. Principally used in solution, as a bath, in itch and other cutaneous affections.

CALCITEA, Ferri Sulphas.

CALCITEOSA, Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.

CALCITHOS, Cupri subacetat.

CALCITRAPA, Centaurea Calcitrapa, Delphinium consolida—c. Hippophastrum, Centaurea calcitrapa—c. Stellata, Centaurea calcitrapa.

CALCITRAPPE, Centaurea calcitrapa.

CALCIUM, **CHLORIDE OF**, Calcis murias—c. *Chlorure de*, Calcis murias—c. *Chlorure d'oxide de*, Calcis chloridum—c. *Oxydatum*, Calx viva—c. *Oxydatum hydratum*, see Calx—c. *Protohydro-sulfate de*, Calcis sulphuretum—c. *Protoxichlorure de*, Calcis chloridum—c. *Protoxichloruret of*, Calcis chloridum—c. *Protoxide of*, Calx—c. *Sulphuret of*, Calcis sulphuretum.

CALCOSUBPHALANGIUS MINIMI DIGITI, Abductor minimi digiti pedis—c. Subphalangis pollicis, Abductor pollicis pedis.

CALCOCOS, Bell-metal.

CALCOTAR, Ferri sulphas.

CALCUL, Calculus—c. *Chatonné*, see Calcul.

CALCULEUX, Calculous.

CALCULI, pl. of Calculus, (dim. of *calx*, 'a stone,') *Lithi*, *Lap'ides*, (F.) *Calculus*, *Pierres*. Calculi are concretions which may form in every part of the animal body, but are most frequently found in the organs that act as reservoirs, and in the excretory canals. They are met with in the tonsils, joints, biliary ducts, digestive passages, lachrymal ducts, mammae, pancreas, pineal gland, prostate, lungs, mammary, spermatic and urinary passages, and in the uterus. The causes which give rise to them are obscure.

Those that occur in reservoirs or ducts are supposed to be owing to the deposition of the substances, which compose them, from the fluid as it passes along the duct; and those which occur in the substance of an organ are regarded as the product of some nutritive irritation. Their general effect is to irritate, as extraneous bodies, the parts with which they are in contact; and to produce retention of the fluid, whence they have been formed. The symptoms differ, according to the sensibility of the organ and the importance of the particular secretion whose discharge they impede. Their solution is generally impracticable: spontaneous expulsion or extraction is the only way of getting rid of them.

CALCULI ALTERNATING, see Calculi, urinary—c. Articular, see Calculi, arthritic, and Concretions, articular.

CALCULI ARTHRITIC, *To'phi, Tubercula arthritica, Calculi arthritici seu podagrici, Chalk-stones, Gout-stones, Nodes*, (F.) *Pierres crayeuses, Calculi arthritiques, Nœuds*. Concretions, which form in the ligaments, and within the capsules of the joints, in persons affected with gout. They are composed of uric acid, soda, and a little animal matter; very rarely, urate of lime and chloride of sodium are met with. Similar calculi are found in other parts besides the joints.

CALCULI BILIARY, *Calculi biliosi seu fellii seu biliarum, Chololithus, Cholelithus, Biliary Concretions, Gall-stones*, (F.) *Calculi biliaries, Pierres au fiel, Angichololithes of Piorry*. Some of these contain all the materials of the bile, and seem to be nothing more than that secretion thickened. The greater part are composed of from 88 to 94 parts of *Cholesterolin*, and of from 6 to 12 of the yellow matter of the bile. Biliary calculi are most frequently found in the gall-bladder: at other times, in the substance of the liver, in the branches of the *Ductus hepaticus*, or in the *Ductus Communis Choledochus*. The first are called *Cystic*; the second *Hepatic*: and the last, sometimes, *Hepatocystic*. The causes which give rise to them are very obscure. When quiescent they often occasion no uneasiness. At times, they are rejected by the mouth, or by the bowels, along with a considerable quantity of bile, which had accumulated behind them; at other times they occasion violent abdominal inflammation, abscesses, and biliary fistulæ, rupture of the gall-bladder, and fatal effusion into the peritoneum. The passage of a gall-stone is extremely painful; yet the pulse is not at first affected. Antiphlogistics, when there is inflammatory action, and anæsthetics, and strong doses of opium, to allay the pain and spasm, with the warm bath, are the chief remedies. Solvents are not to be depended upon. They cannot reach the calculi.

CALCULI, BONE EARTH, see Calculi, urinary—c. Compound, see Calculi, urinary—c. Cystic, see Calculi, urinary.

CALCULI OF THE EARS, (F.) *Calculi de l'Oreille*. Hard, light, and inflammable concretions, which occur in the *meatus auditorius externus*, and are merely indurated cerumen. They are a frequent cause of deafness. They can be easily seen, and may be extracted by appropriate forceps, after having been softened by injections of soap and water.

CALCULI FELLEI, Calculi, biliary—c. Fusible, see Calculi, urinary.

CALCULI, LACHRYMAL, (F.) *Calculi lacrymanx*. Concretions sometimes, but rarely, form in the lachrymal passages, where they occasion abscess and fistulæ, which do not heal until they are extracted.

CALCULI, LITHIC, see Calculi, urinary.

CALCULI OF THE MAMMÆ, (F.) *Calculi des Mamelles*. Haller gives a case of a concretion, of a yellowish white colour, which had the shape

of one of the excretory ducts of the mammary gland, having been extracted from an abscess seated in that organ.

CALCULI, MULBERRY, see Calculi, urinary.

CALCULI OF THE PANCREAS, (F.) *Calculi du Pancreas*. These are but little known. Analogy has induced a belief that they resemble the salivary. Some have supposed that certain transparent calculi, rejected by vomiting, or passed in the evacuations, have proceeded from the pancreas, but there seems to be no sufficient reason for this belief.

CALCULI OF THE PINÆAL GLAND, (F.) *Calculi de la Glande Pinéale*. Sabulous concretion are usual in the gland. No phenomena announce their presence during life. They are composed of phosphate of lime.

CALCULI PODAGRICI, Calculi, arthritic.

CALCULI OF THE PROSTATE, *Prostatic calculi*. These are not very rare. They have generally the same composition as the preceding. They usually present the symptoms common to every tumefaction of the prostate, and sometimes those of calculi in the bladder.

CALCULI PULMONARY, (F.) *Calculi pulmonaires*. These concretions are very frequently met with in the dead body, without seeming to have produced unpleasant symptoms during life. At other times, they are accompanied with all the symptoms of phthisis, *Lithophthiësis, Phthiësis calculeuse*, of Bayle. See *Lithiasis pulmonum*. At times they are expectorated without the supervention of any unpleasant symptom. They are usually formed mainly of carbonate of lime and animal matter.

CALCULI, SALIVARY, *Calculi Salivales, Sialolithi*, (F.) *Calculi salivares*. Concretions, usually formed of phosphate and carbonate of lime and animal matter, which are developed in the substance of the salivary glands or in their excretory ducts. In the first case, they may be mistaken for a simple swelling of the gland; in the second, they may generally be detected by the touch. They may be extracted by incision in the interior of the mouth. The calculus developed in the sublingual ducts has been called *Calculus sublingualis* and *Ranula lapidea*.

CALCULI, SPERMATIC, (F.) *Calculi spermaticus*. These have been sometimes found in the vesiculæ seminales after death. They cannot be detected during life.

CALCULI OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES, *Enterolithus, E. Calculus, Coprolithus, Concretiones alvinae*, (F.) *Calculi de Estomac, C. intestinaux ou stercoraux, Pierres stercorales, Concretions intestinales*. Calculi of the stomach are rare, and have almost always been carried thither by the antiperistaltic action of the intestines. The symptoms occasioned by them are those of chronic gastritis. It has been imagined that the continued use of absorbent powders, as magnesia, will give occasion to them.

Intestinal concretions, (F.) *Calculi intestinaux*, are not uncommon in animals (see BEZOARD): but they are rare in man. The causes which give rise to them are little known: sometimes a biliary calculus affords them a nucleus. Their composition varies. They are light, hard, very fetid, and are formed, ordinarily, between the valvule of the small intestines, or in the cells of the large, and sometimes in old herniæ. Whilst they do not obstruct the passage of the alimentary mass, they produce no unpleasant symptoms. At times, the movable tumour which they form may be felt through the parietes of the abdomen. They are generally evacuated *per anum*.

CALCULI OF THE TONSILS, *Calculeus* concretions, which sometimes form in the tonsils. (F.) *Calculi des Amygdales*. They are easily recognised by the sight and touch: sometimes they

are discharged by spitting, either alone or with the pus of an abscess occasioned by their presence.

CALCULI, TRIPLE, see Calculi, urinary—c. Uric, see Calculi, urinary.

CALCULI, URINARY, *Urolithi*, (F.) *Calculus urinarius*, *Pierres urinaires*. Concretions which form from the crystallizable substances in the urine, and are met with not only in the whole course of the urinary passages, but in fistulous openings wherever the urine stagnates naturally or accidentally. Their causes are but little known. They are more common at the two extremities of life than at the middle, and more so in some countries and districts than in others.

At times, a clot of blood, a portion of mucus, &c., form the nucleus. The symptoms and treatment vary according to the seat of the calculus. There is no such thing, probably, as a medical solvent. See Urinary Calculi.

Chymists have demonstrated the existence of several components of urinary calculi, viz., *Lithic Acid* and *lithates*, *Phosphate of Lime*, *Ammoniac-Magnesian Phosphate*, *Oxalate of Lime*, *Cystic Oxide*, and *Xanthic Oxide*, with an animal cementing ingredient. The varieties of calculi, produced by the combination or intermixture of these ingredients, were thus represented by Dr. Paris.

A TABULAR VIEW OF DIFFERENT SPECIES OF URINARY CALCULI.

SPECIES OF CALCULI.	EXTERNAL CHARACTERS.	CHYMICAL COMPOSITION.	REMARKS.
1. LITHIC OR URIC.	Form, a flattened oval. S. G. generally exceeds 1.500. Colour, brownish or fawn-like. Surface, smooth. Texture, laminated.	It consists principally of <i>Lithic Acid</i> . When treated with nitric acid, a beautiful pink substance results. This calculus is slightly soluble in water, abundantly so in the pure alkalies.	It is the prevailing species; but the surface sometimes occurs finely tuberculated. It frequently constitutes the nuclei of the other species.
2. MULBERRY, (F.) <i>Calculus murax.</i>	Colour, dark brown. Texture, harder than that of the other species. S. G. from 1.428 to 1.976. Surface, studded with tubercles.	It is <i>oxalate of lime</i> , and is decomposed in the flame of a spirit lamp swelling out into a white efflorescence, which is <i>quicklime</i> .	This species includes some varieties, which are remarkably smooth and pale-coloured, resembling <i>hempseed</i> .
3. BONE EARTH.	Colour, pale brown or gray; surface, smooth and polished; structure, regularly laminated; the laminae easily separating into concrete crusts.	Principally <i>phosphate of lime</i> . It is soluble in muriatic acid.	
4. TRIPLE.	Colour, generally brilliant white. Surface, uneven, studded with shining crystals, less compact than the preceding species. Between its laminae small cells occur, filled with sparkling particles.	It is an <i>ammoniac-magnesian phosphate</i> , generally mixed with phosphate of lime. Pure alkalies decompose it, extracting its ammonia.	This species attains a larger size than any of the others.
5. FUSIBLE.	Colour, grayish white.	A compound of the two foregoing species.	It is very fusible, melting into a vitreous globule.
6. CYSTIC.	Very like the triple calculus, but it is unstratified and more compact and homogeneous.	It consists of <i>cystic oxide</i> . Under the blowpipe it yields a peculiarly fetid odour. It is soluble in acids, and in alkalies, even if they are fully saturated with carbonic acid.	It is a rare species.
7. ALTERNATING.	Its section exhibits different concentric laminae.	Compounded of several species, alternating with each other.	
8. COMPOUND.	No characteristic form.	The ingredients are separable only by chymical analysis.	

1. *Renal Calculi*, (F.) *Calculus rénax*. These have almost always a very irregular shape: at times, there is no indication of their presence: at others, they occasion attacks of pain in the kidneys, sometimes accompanied by bloody or turbid urine. Often, they cause inflammation of the kidneys, with all its unpleasant results. They are generally formed of uric acid, or oxalate of lime, and at times, phosphates with animal matter. The treatment will have to vary, according to the presumed constituents and to the absence or presence of inflammatory signs,—relieving the irritation by opiates. A surgical operation can rarely be applicable.

2. *Calculi of the Ureters*, (F.) *Calculus des Urètres*. These come from the kidneys, and do not produce unpleasant effects, unless they are so large as to obstruct the course of the urine, and to occasion distension of the whole of the ureters above them; or unless their surface is so rough as to irritate the mucous membrane, and occasion pain, hemorrhage, abscesses, &c. The pain, during the passage, is very violent, extend-

ing, at times, to the testicles of the same side in the male; and occasioning a numbness of the thigh in both sexes. The treatment consists in general or local blood-letting, warm bath, and opiates.

3. *Vesical Calculi*; *Stone in the Bladder*, *Lith'ia vesical'is*, *Lith'iasis cystica* seu *vesical'is*, *Cystolith'iasis*, *Dysu'ria calculosa* seu *irritata*, *Calculus vesicæ*, (F.) *Calculus vésicaux*. These are the most common. Sometimes, they proceed from the kidneys: most commonly, they are formed in the bladder itself. Sense of weight in the perinaeum, and sometimes of a body rolling when the patient changes his position; pain or itching at the extremity of the glans in men; frequent desire to pass the urine; sudden stoppage to its flow; and bloody urine—are the chief phenomena, that induce a suspicion of their existence. We cannot, however, be certain of this without sounding the patient. Sometimes, when of a small size, they are expelled: most commonly, they remain in the bladder, the disorganization of which they occasion, unless removed by a surgical operation.

4. *Urethral Calculi*. These almost always proceed from the bladder. The obstruction, which they cause to the passage of the urine, the hard tumour, and the noise occasioned when struck by a sound, indicate their presence. They are removed by incision. They form, at times, in the prostate gland, *Prostatolithi*.

5. *Calculi of Fistulous Passages*. These arise when there is some fistulous opening into the urethra. They can be readily recognised, and may generally be extracted with facility. (F.) *Calculs placés hors des voies urinaires*. See Urinary Calculi.

CALCULI OF THE UTERUS, (F.) *Calculs de l'Utérus*. These are very rare. The signs, which indicate them during life, are those of chronic engorgement of the uterus. Their existence, consequently, cannot be proved till after death.

CALCULIFRAGUS, (*calculus* and *frangere*, 'to break,') Lithontriptic.

CAL'CULOUS (F.), *Calculeux, Gravelleux*. That which relates to calculi, especially to those of the bladder.

CALCULOUS OXYD, *Oxyd*, cystic.

CALCULS (pl. of *Calcul*.) *Calculi*. *Calculs biliaires*, *Calculi*, biliary—*c. de l'Estomac*, *Calculi* of the stomach—*c. de la Glande Pinéale*, *Calculi* of the pineal gland—*c. Intestinaux*, *Calculi* of the stomach and intestines—*c. Lacrymaux*, *Calculi*, lacrymal—*c. des Mamelles*, *Calculi* of the mamme—*c. Mûraux*, see *Calculi*, urinary—*c. de l'Oreille*, *Calculi* in the ears—*c. du Pancréas*, *Calculi* of the Pancreas—*c. Placés hors des voies urinaires*, *Calculi* of fistulous passages—*c. Pulmonaires*, *Calculi*, pulmonary—*c. Réniaux*, *Calculi*, renal—*c. Salivaires*, *Calculi*, salivary—*c. Spermatiques*, *Calculi*, spermatic—*c. Stercoraux*, see *Calculi* of the stomach and intestines—*c. des Urètres*, *Calculi* of the ureters—*c. Urinaires*, *Calculi*, urinary—*c. de l'Utérus*, *Calculi* of the uterus—*c. Vésicaux*, *Calculi*, vesical.

CALCULUS, see *Calculi*—*c. Bezoar*, *Bezoard*—*c. Dentalis*, *Odontolithus*—*c. Encysted*, *Calcul chatonné*—*c. Sublingualis*, see *Calculi*, salivary—*c. Vesice*, see *Calculi*, vesical (urinary).

CALDARIUM, (from *calidus*, 'hot,') See *Stove*.

CALDAS, WATERS OF. *Caldas* is a small town, ten leagues from Lisbon, where are mineral springs, containing carbonic and hydrosulphuric acid gases, carbonates and muriates of lime and magnesia, sulphates of soda and lime, sulphuret of iron, silica, and alumina. They are much used in atonic gout. They are thermal. Temperature 93° Fahrenheit.

CALDERIÆ ITALICÆ. Warm baths in the neighbourhood of Ferrara, in Italy, much employed in dysuria.

CALEBASSES, *Cucurbita lagenaria*.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS. These are in Pennsylvania, fifteen miles from Chambersburg. The waters are pure; temperature 52° Fah.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS, see Canada, Mineral Waters of.

CALEFA'CIENTS, *Calefacien'tia*, *Therman'tica*, (*calidus*, 'warm,' and *facio*, 'I make,') (F.) *Echauffants*. Substances which excite a degree of warmth in the part to which they are applied, as mustard, pepper, &c. They belong to the class of stimulants.

CALEFACTIO, *Echauffement*.

CALENDULA ALPINA, (called from flowering every *calend*.) *Arnica montana*.

CALENDULA ARVEN'SIS, *Cal'tha Arven'sis* seu *officina'lis*, *Wild Mar'igold*, (F.) *Souci des Champs*. Order, Compositæ. This is, sometimes, preferred to the next. Its juice has been given, in the dose of from fʒj to fʒiv, in jaundice and cachexia.

CALENDULA OFFICINA' LIS, *C. Sati'va*, *Chryson'themum*, *Spon'sa sol'is*, *Cal'tha vulgari's*; *Ver-ruca'ria*, *Sin'gle* or *Garden Mar'igold*, (Prov.) *Gold'ing*, (F.) *Souci*, *S. ordinaire*, *Fleur de tous les mois*. Family, *Synanthereæ*, *Syngenesia necessaria*, Linn. The flowers and leaves have been exhibited as aperients, diaphoretics, &c., and have been highly extolled in cancer.

CALENDULÆ MARTIALES, *Ferrum ammoniatum*.

CALENTU'RA, *Cal'enture*, (*calere*, 'to be warm,') The word, in Spanish, signifies fever. A species of furious delirium to which sailors are subject in the torrid zone:—a kind of phrenitis, the attack of which comes on suddenly after a broiling day, and seems to be characterized by a desire in the patient to throw himself into the sea. It is only a variety of phrenitis.

CALENTURA CONTINUA, *Synocha*.

CALENTU'RAS; *Palo de Calenturas*. Pomet and Léméry say, that these words are sometimes applied to cinchona. Camelli says, they mean, also, a tree of the Philippine Isles, the wood of which is bitter and febrifuge.

CALF KILL, *Kalmia latifolia*—*c. Knee*, *Entogonyancon*—*c. of the Leg*, *Sura*.

CALICE, *Calix*.

CALICES RÉNALES, see *Calix*.

CALICO BUSH, *Kalmia latifolia*.

CALIDARIUM, *Stove*.

CALIDUM ANIMALE, (*calidus*, 'warm,') Animal heat—*c. Innatum*, Animal heat.

CALIFORNIA, MINERAL WATERS OF. Several mineral springs exist in California, near 40° N. Lat. and 40½° longitude west of Washington, directly upon the California trail, leading from the sink of Humboldt river to Pyramid lake. Their temperature varies from cold to almost boiling. They ebb and flow at irregular intervals; have not been analyzed; but some have the taste of a strong solution of sulphate of magnesia. They have had the singular effect of inducing blennorrhœal symptoms, both in man and animals.

CALIGATIO, (from *caligo*,) Dazzling.

CAL'IGO, gen. *Calig'inia*, ('a mist,') *Ach'lye*, (F.) *Brouillard*. An obscurity of vision, dependent upon a speck on the cornea: also, the speck itself; *Cal'igo cor'næ* seu à *Nephel'io* seu à *Lenco'matè*, *Mac'ula cor'næ* seu *semipellu'eida*, *Phthar'ma cal'igo*, *Hebetu'do vi'su*, *Neb'ula*, *Opake' cor'nea*, *Web-eye* (?), *Web* (?), *Pin-and-Web* (?), (F.) *Nuage de la cornée*, *Taie* ou *Taye*, *Obscurcissement de la vue*, *Akératodiaphanie*.

CALIGO LENTIS, *Cataract*—*c. Papillæ*, *Syne-sis*—*c. Synesis*, *Syne-sis*—*c. Tenebrarum*, *Hemeralopia*.

CALIHACHA CANELLA, *Laurus cassia*.

CALISAYA BARK, (*etymon* not clear,) *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ* cortex.

CALISTHEN'ICS, *Callisthen'ica*, *Calisthen'ia*, *Callisthen'ia*, (F.) *Callisthénie*, (*kalos*, 'beautiful,' and *sthenos*, 'strength,') The art of promoting, by appropriate exercises, strength of body, and grace of movements.

CAL'IX, gen. *Cal'icis*, *Cal'yx*, *Infundib'ulum*, (*καλὴ*, 'a cup,' 'a flower cup,') (F.) *Calice*, *Enton-noir*. Anatomists have given this name to small cuplike membranous canals, which surround the papillæ of the kidney, and open into its pelvis, whither they convey the urine:—*Cal'ices ren'ales*, *Cylind'ri membrana'cei re'num*, *Fie'tula ure'terum re'num*, *Canales membra'nei re'num*, *Tu'buli pelvis re'num*. Their number varies from 6 to 12 in each kidney.

CALIX VOMITORIUS, *Globet*, *emetico*.

CAL'LA PALUS'TRIS, *Walter A'rums*; indige-nous. Ord. *Araceæ*: has similar virtues to those of the *Arums*.

CALLA VIRGINICA, *Peltandra Virginica*.

CALLEUX, Callous.

CALLIBLEPH'ARUM, (καλλος, 'beauty,' and βλεφάρων, 'eyelid.') A remedy for beautifying the eyelids.

CALLICANTHUS, Calycanthus.

CALLICAR'PA AMERICA'NA, (καλλος, 'beauty,' and καρπός, 'fruit.') *French Mulberry*; indigenous. Order, Verbenaceæ. Used as a eutrophic in cutaneous diseases. Said to be useful in dropsy.

CALLICOCCA IPECACUANHA, (καλλος, 'beauty,' and κωσός, 'berry.') *Ipecacuanha*.

CALLICREAS, (καλλος, 'beauty,' and κρεας, 'flesh.') Pancreas.

CALLIOMARCHUS, Tussilago.

CALLIPÆDIA, (καλλιπαῖδια, from καλλος, 'beauty,' and παῖς, gen. παιδός, 'a child.') The art of begetting beautiful children. This was the title of a poem by Claude Quillet, in 1655; "*Callipædia sive de pulchræ proli habendæ ratione*." The author absurdly supposes, that the beauty of children is affected by the sensations which the mother experiences during her pregnancy.

CALLIPERS OF BAUDELOCQUE, see Pelvimeter.

CALLIPHYLLUM, (καλλος, 'beauty,' and φύλλον, 'a leaf.') *Asplenium trichomanoides*.

CALLIPYGOS, (καλλος, 'beauty,' and πυγή, 'buttocks.') A cognomen of Venus, owing to her beautiful nates.

CALLISTHENICS, Calisthenics.

CALLITRICHE AQUATICA, (καλλος, 'beauty,' and τριχίς, gen. τριχός, 'hair,' from the capillary and tufted stems.) C. Verna—c. *Heterophylla*, C. Verna—c. *Intermedia*, C. Verna.

CALLITRICHE VER'NA, C. *aquatica* seu *intermedia* seu *heterophylla*, *Water chickweed*, *Water starwort*: indigenous; Order, Callitrichaceæ; is diuretic, and used in dropsy, in the form of tincture or of decoction.

CALLITRIS ECKLO'NI, (from καλλος, 'beauty.') A South African tree, Ord, Coniferae, from the branches and cones of which a gum exudes, that resembles Gum Sandarac. This is successfully used in the form of fumigations in gout, rheumatism, œdematous swellings, &c.

CALLITRIS CUPRESSOIDES, a common shrub in the neighbourhood of Cape Town, exudes a similar substance.

CALLOSITAS, Induration—c. Palpebrarum, Scleriosis—c. Vesicæ, Cystauxe.

CALLOSITY, (from *callous*, *Callositas*, *Scy'ros*, *Ty'le*, *Ty'lus*, *Tylo'ma*, *Tylo'sis*, *Dermatosclerosis*, *Dermatotylo'ma*, *Dermatotylo'sis*, *Dermatoty'gylus*, *Poros*, *Po'rus*, *Eceph'yma Cal'lus*. Hardness, induration, and thickness of the skin, which assumes a horny consistence in places where it is exposed to constant pressure. (F.) *Durillon*. Also the induration, which is observed in old wounds, old ulcers, fistulous passages, &c.

CAL'LOUS, *Callo'sus*, *Ochtho'des*, (*callus*, 'a hard skin.') (F.) *Callex*. That which is hard or indurated. A *Cal'loous Ul'cer* is one whose edges are thick and indurated.

CALLUNA ERICA, (καλλυνω, 'to adorn.') *Erica vulgaris*—c. *Vulgaris*, *Erica vulgaris*.

CAL'LUS, *Ca'lus*, *Ca'l'lum*, (F.) *Cal*. The osseous matter, thrown out between the fractured extremities of a bone, which acts as a cement, and as a new bony formation; *Osteo'l'y'lus*. The words are, likewise, used occasionally in the same sense as *Callosity*.

CALLUS, PROVISION'AL. When the shaft of a long bone has been broken through, and the extremities have been brought in exact juxtaposition, the new matter, first ossified, is that which occupies the central portion of the deposit, and thus connects the medullary cavities of the broken ends, forming a kind of plug, which enters each.

This was termed by M. Dupuytren the provisional Callus.

CALMANTS, Sedatives.

CALME, (F.) The interval that separates the paroxysms of an acute or chronic disease. When the type is intermittent, the word *intermission* is used.

CALOMBA, Calumba.

CAL'OMEL, *Calom'elas*, (καλος, 'beautiful,' and μελας, 'black.') A term, formerly applied to *Æthiops mineral*. By some, the mild chloride of mercury is said to have been so called by Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayerne, in consequence of its having been prepared by a favourite black servant, or, according to others, because it was a good remedy for *black bile*. It is now applied to the mild chloride of mercury only. See *Hydrargyri submuriæ*.

CALOMEL STOOLS. A term applied to the green, spinach-like, evacuations occasioned by the internal use of the mild chloride of mercury.

CALOMEL'ANOS TURQUETI, (properly *Calomelas*,) *Hydrargyri submuriæ*. A name, also, given by Riverius to purgative pills, prepared with calomel, sulphur, and resin of jalap.

CALOMELAS, gen. *Calomel'anos*. *Hydrargyri submuriæ*.

CALON'IA, (καλωνία.) An epithet formerly given to myrrh. See *Myrrha*.

CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM, (καλος, 'beautiful,' and φύλλον, 'a leaf.') See *Fagara octandra*.

CALOR, Heat—c. *Animalis*, *Animal heat*—c. *Mordax*, see *Heat*, internal—c. *Nativus*, *Animal heat*.

CALORIC, see *Heat*.

CALORIC'ITY, *Caloric'itas*, (F.) *Caloricité*, (from *calor*.) The faculty possessed by living bodies of generating a sufficient quantity of caloric to enable them to resist atmospheric cold, and to preserve, at all times and in every part, a temperature nearly equal. See *Animal Heat*.

CALORIFA'CIENT, *Calorif'iant*, *Calorifa'ciens*, *Calorif'ians*: (*calor*, and *facere*, 'to make,') Having the power of producing heat. Relating to the power of producing heat.

CALORIFICA'TION, *Calorifica'tio*, (same etymon.) The function of producing heat in organized bodies.

CALORINESES, (from *calor*.) The name under which M. Baumes proposes to arrange all diseases characterized by a sensible change in the quantity of animal heat. The *Calorinèses* form the first class of his Nosology.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA, (καλος, 'beautiful,' and τροπις, 'a keel,' alluding to the keel of the flower.) *Mudar*—c. *Mudari*, *Mudar*.

CALOTTE (F.), *Pile'olum*. Anatomists sometimes give the name, *Calotte aponeurotique*, to the aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis muscle, which covers it externally; and that of *Calotte du crane* to the *scull-cap*.

Calotte is also applied to an adhesive plaster, with which the head of a person labouring under tinea capitis is sometimes covered, after the hair has been shaved off. This plaster is pulled suddenly and violently off, in order to remove the bulbs of the hair. It means, also, a sort of coif made of boiled leather, worn by those who have undergone the operation of trepanning, &c.

CALOTTE D'ASSURANCE, *Condom*.

CALTHA ALPINA, (from καλαθος, 'a basket,' in allusion to the form of the flower[?]). *Arnica montana*—c. *Arvensis*, *Calendula arvensis*—c. *Marsh*, C. *Palustris*—c. *Officinalis*, *Calendula arvensis*.

CAL'THA PALUS'TRIS, *Marsh Mar'igold*, *Marsh Cal'tha*, *Cow'slips*. Order, Ranunculaceæ: indigenous. A syrup prepared from it is a popular cough remedy.

CALTHA VULGARIS, *Calendula officinalis*.

CALTRÖPS, (from *calcitrapa*,) see *Trapa natans*.

CALUM'BA, (Ph. U. S., 1863, and Ph. B., 1864.) *Colomb'ba*, *Calum'ba*, *Colom'ba*, *Colum'bo*, *Calum'bo*, *Ra'dix Colum'be*, (F.) *Calumbe* ou *Columbe*. The root of *Menispermum polnatum* *Cocculus palmatus*. Order, *Menispermaceæ*: indigenous in Mozambique. Its odour is slightly aromatic; taste unpleasantly bitter. It is tonic and antiseptic. Dose, gr. 10 to 3j in powder.

CALUMBA, AMER'ICAN, *Fraseria Walteri* seu *Carolinensis* seu *officina'lis* seu *verticill'ata*, *Sier'nia difform'is* seu *Fraseria*, Amer'ican or *Mariet'ia* *Colum'bo*, In'dian *Lat'tuce*, *Yel'low Gen'tian*, *Gold'en Seal*, *Mead'ow pride*, *Py'r'ami*s. The root—*Fraser'ra* (Ph. U. S.)—is used in the same cases as the true *Calumba*.

CALUS, Callus.

CAL'VA, *Calva'ria*, (*calvus*, 'bald'.) The cranium; the upper part especially; the skull-cap; —the Vault of the Cranium, *Cam'era* seu *Fornix cranii*.

CALVARIA, Cranium.

CALVA'TA FERRAMEN'TA. Surgical instruments, which have a smooth head or button.

CALVIT'IES, *Calcit'ium*, (*calvus*, 'bald'.) *Phal'acra*, *Phalacro'sis*, *Glabrit'ies*, *Ophi'sis*, *Depilatio Cap'itis*, *Phalacro'ma*, *Madaro'sis*, *Lipotrich'ia*, *Bald'ness*, (Old Eng.) *Ball'edness*, *Cal'vity*, &c., (F.) *Calvitie*, *Chawet*. Absence of hair, particularly at the top of, and behind, the head.

CALVITIES PALPERRA'NUM is loss of the eyelashes.

CALVUS, ('bald'.) Athrix.

CALX, gen. *Calcis*, *Cal'rium Ter're*, *Protox'id*e of *Cal'cium*, *Calca'ria pu'ra*, *Lime*, (F.) *Chaux*. The lime employed in pharmacy, should be recently prepared by calcination. When water is sprinkled over caustic lime, we have *slacked lime*, *hydrate of lime*, —the *Calcis Hydras* of the London pharmacopœia, *Calx extinc'ta*, *Cal'cium oxyda'tum hydra'tum*, (F.) *Chaux éteinte*.

CALX, see *Calcanemum* — c. *Bismuthi*, *Bismuth*, subnitrate of — c. *Chlorinata*, *Calcis chloridum* — c. *Extincta*, see *Calx* — c. cum *Kali puro*, *Potassa cum calce* — c. *Oxymuriatica*, *Calcis chloridum* — c. *Recens*, *Calx viva* — c. *Salita*, *Calcis murina*.

CALX E TESTIS; lime prepared from shells. It has no real medicinal advantages over that prepared from marble.

CALX USTA, *Calx viva*.

CALX VI'VA, *C. recens* seu *usta* seu *pu'ra* seu *caustica*, *Calx et Calx vi'va*, *Ox'idum Cal'cii*, *Ox'idum cal'cium*, *Cal'cium oxyda'tum*, *Fu'mans Nix*, *Lime* or *Quick'lime*, (F.) *Chaux vive*. The external operation of calx viva is escharotic, but it is rarely used. Lime is a good disinfecting agent. It is employed internally in the form of *Liquor Calcis*.

CALYCAN'THUS, *C. Flor'idus*, *Callican'thus* [?], *Caroli'na All'espice*, *Sweet-scented shrub*, *Sweet shrub*, (*καλός*, 'a flower-cup,' and *ανθος*, 'a flower'.) An indigenous plant; Order, *Calycanthaceæ*; with purplish flowers, of strong, agreeable odour, which appear from March to June. The root is possessed of emetic properties.

CALYPTRANTHES CARYOPHYLLATA, (*καλυπτρα*, 'a veil,' and *ανθος*, 'a flower,' from the appearance of the flowers.) *Myrtus caryophyllata*.

CALYSTEGIA SEPIUM, (*καλός*, 'calyx,' and *στεγη*, 'a roof or covering,') *Convolvulus sepium* — c. *Soldanella*, *Convolvulus soldanella*.

CALYX, (*καλός*,) *Calix*.

CAMARA, ('a vaulted room,') *Calva*.

CAMARÈZ, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. *Camarèz* is a small canton near *Sylvanès*, in the department of *Aveyron*, France, where there are acidulous chalybeates. Season from the 15th of June to the 15th of October.

CAMARO'SIS, *Camaro'sia*, (*καμαρα*, 'a vaulted room,' and *osis*,) *Camera'tio*, *Testudina'tio Cra'nii*.

A species of fracture of the skull — *cam'crated fracture* — in which the fragments are placed so as to form a vault, with its base resting on the dura mater.

CAMAS'SIA ESCULEN'TA, *Camass'*, *Kamass'* or *Quamash'* root, *Bread root*; *Nat. Order*, *Coronariæ*; *Pomme de Prairie* and *Pomme blanche* of the Canadians; *Prairie turnip* of the hunters and trappers of the West, is said to be very extensively used as food by the Digger Indians.

CAMBIE-LEAF, *Nymphaea alba et lutea*.

CAMB'ING. A tree of the Molucca Islands, from the bark of which a kind of gum-resin exudes, which has been highly extolled in dysentery. It appears to have some resemblance to the *simarouba*.

CAM'BIUM, ('exchange,') A name formerly given to a fancied nutritive juice, which was supposed to originate in the blood, to repair the losses of every organ, and produce their increase.

CAM'BO, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. A village in the department of *Basses Pyrénées*, France, where there are two mineral springs; the one an acidulous chalybeate, the other sulphureous. Temperature, 62° to 69° Fahrenheit. The season is from the 15th of May to the 15th of October.

CAMBODIA, Cambodia.

CAMBO'GIA, from Cambodia, in the East Indies, where it is obtained. Hence, likewise, its names *Cambo'dia*, *Cambo'gium*, *Gambo'gia*, *Gambo'gium*, *Gambu'gium*, *Gamboid'ia*. It is called, also, *Gut'ta*, *Gut'ta gam'ba* seu *Gaman'dra*, *Gum'mi Gut'ta*, *Catagan'na*, *Cattagan'na*, *Chry'sopus*, *Larati'eus Indicus*, *Gum'mi Bo'gia* seu *gaman'dra* seu *de Go'a* seu *de Je'mu* seu *ad Pod'agram*, *Chitta jemoco*, *Camboge'* or *Gamboge'*, (F.) *Gomme Gutte*. *Ord. Guttiferæ*. A yellow juice obtained from *Hebradendron Cambogiodes*, and other plants of the natural family *Guttiferæ*, but it is not known from which of them the official camboge is obtained. The British Pharmacopœia (1864) refers it to an undetermined species of *Garcinia*. It is inodorous, of an orange yellow colour; opaque and brittle; fracture, glassy; is a drastic cathartic, emetic and antelmintic; and is used in visceral obstructions and dropsy, and wherever powerful hydragogue cathartics are required. Dose from gr. ij to vi, in powder, united with calomel, squill, &c.

CAMBOGIA GUTTA, *Garcinia cambogia*.

CAMBU'CA, *Cambuc'ca membra'ta*. Buboes and venereal ulcers, seated in the groin or near the genital organs. See *Bubo*.

CAMÉLÉE, *Cneorum tricocum*.

CAMERA, (*καμαρα*,) Chamber, *Fornix*, Vault — c. *Cordis*, *Pericardium* — c. *Cranii*, *Calva* — c. *Oculi*, Chamber of the eye.

CAMERATIO, (from *camera*,) *Camarosis*.

CAMFOROSMA, *Camphorosma*.

CAMINGA, *Canella alba*.

CAMISIA PÆTUS, ('chemise or shirt of the foetus,') *Chorion*.

CAMISOLE, Waistcoat, strait.

CAMMARUS, (*καμματος*,) *Crab*.

CAMOMILLE FÉTIDE, *Anthemis cotula* — c.

Puante, *Anthemis cotula* — c. *Romaine*, *Anthemis nobilis* — c. *des Teinturiers*, *Anthemis tinctoria* — c.

Vulgaire, *Matricaria chamomilla*.

CAMOSIERS, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF.

Camosiers is a canton, two leagues from *Marseilles*, where are two springs containing carbonate of lime, sulphur, chloride of sodium, &c. They are purgative, and used in skin complaints.

CAMOTES, *Convolvulus batatas*.

CAMPAGNE', MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. *Campagne* is in the department of *Aude*, France. The waters contain sulphate and chlorhydrate of magnesia. Temperature, 80° Fahrenheit.

CAMPAN'ULA, (dim. of *campana*, 'a bell,' from the shape of the corolla.) The bellflower.

CAMPANULA TRACHE'LIUM, *Can'terbury Bell* or *Throat'wort*, was formerly used, in decoction, in relaxation of the fauces. It is, also, called *Cervica'ria*.

CAMPE, (καμπη,) Flexion.

CAMPHENE'. The radical of camphor, which, according to Dumas, consists of camphene and one equivalent of oxygen. Camphene or *camphine* is represented by pure oil of turpentine. That which is used for burning in lamps, and is occasionally employed therapeutically, is oil of turpentine purified by distillation from a solution of caustic potassa.

CAMPHIRE, Camphor.

CAMP'HOR, (from Arab. *Ca'phur* or *Kam'phur*,) *Cam'phora*; according to Kraus, more correctly *Campho'ra*, from its East Indian origin, *Caph'ura*, *Caff'a*, *Caf*, *Caj'ur*, *Caph'ora*, *Al'tafor*, *Cam'phire*, (F.) *Camphre*. A concrete substance, prepared, by distillation, from *Laurus, Cam'phora*, *Per'sea Cam'fora*, *Camphora officina'rum*, an indigenous tree of the East Indies. Order, Laurineæ. Two kinds of crude camphor occur in commerce—the one called *tub camphor*, from being imported in tubs. It comes from Batavia, but is, chiefly, the produce of Japan. It is, also, called *Dutch Camphor*, and *Japan Camphor*;—the other, *common crude camphor*, *China camphor*, *Formo'sa camphor*, from India, in square chests. It is refined by sublimation. Camphor is, also, obtained in Borneo and Sumatra—*Bor'neo* or *Suma'tra camphor*, from *Dryobalanops camphora*. It is very dear, and not used in this country or in Europe. The odour of camphor is strong and fragrant: it is volatile, not easily pulverizable; texture crystalline. Soluble in alcohol, ether, oils, vinegar, and slightly so in water. Its properties are narcotic, diaphoretic, and sedative. Dose, gr. v to ℥j. Dissolved in oil or alcohol, it is applied externally in rheumatic pains, bruises, sprains, &c.

Camphor Oil or *Liquid camphor*, of India, is obtained by piercing the young camphor tree, *Dryobalanops camphora*. The *O'leum camphora*, oil of camphor, of the United States Pharmacopœia, is the volatile oil obtained from *Camphora officina'rum*.

CAMP'HORA, Camphor—c. *Officinatum*, see Camphor—c. *Water*, *Mistura Camphoræ*.

CAMP'HORA'CEOUS, *Camphora'ceus*. Relating to or containing camphor; as a 'camphoraceous smell or remedy.'

CAMP'HORATA HIRSUTA, and **C. MONSPELIENSIS**, *Camphorosma Monspelica*.

CAMP'HORATED, *Camphora'tus*, (F.) *Camphré*. Relating to camphor; containing camphor; as a *camphorated smell*, a *camphorated draught*.

CAMP'HOROS'MA MONSPELI'ACA, *C. Perennis*, (camphor, and *œgus*, 'odour.') *Sela'go*, *Camphora'ta hirsu'ta* seu *Monspelien'sium*, *Hair'y Camphoros'ma*, (F.) *Camphrée de Montpellier*. Order, Chenopodiaceæ. Sec. Syst. Tetrandria Monogynia. This plant, as its name imports, has an odour of camphor. It is regarded as diuretic, diaphoretic, cephalic, antispasmodic, &c. It is also called *Chamæpuc'cè* and *Stinking Ground Pine*.

CAMP'HOROS'MA PERENNIS, *C. Monspelica*.

CAMP'HRE, Camphor.

CAMP'HRE, Camphorated.

CAMP'HRE DE MONTELLIER, *Camphorosma Monspelica*.

CAMPION, ROSE, *Lychnis githago*.

CAMPOMANE'SIA LINEATIFOLIA, (after Campomanes, a Spanish naturalist.) A tree, twenty to thirty feet high, which grows in Peru, and whose fruit—*palillo*—of a bright yellow colour, and as large as a moderate-sized apple, has an exceedingly agreeable scent, and is one of

the ingredients in making the perfumed water called *mistura*.

CAMP'SIS, (καψίς,) *Flex'io*, *Curva'tio*, *Inflex'io*. Bone or cartilage, forcibly bent from its proper shape, without breaking.

CAMP'SIS DEPRESSIO, Depression.

CAMPYLOR'RACHIS, (καμπυλος, 'crooked,' and *ραχis*, 'spine.') A monster whose spine is crooked.

CAMPYLORRHI'NUS, (καμπυλος, 'crooked,' and *ῥιν*, 'nose.') A monster whose nose is crooked.

CAMPYLOTIS, (καμπυλος, 'bent,') *Cataclasis*.

CAMPYLUM, (same etymon,) *Cataclasis*.

CAMUS (F.), *S'i'mus*, *Res'i'mus*, *S'i'mo*, *S'i'lo*, *S'i'lus*. One who has a short, stumpy nose. The French speak of *Naz camus*, 'short nose.'

CANADA BURNET, *Sanguisorba canadensis*.

CAN'ADA, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. *St. Cath'erine's*, at the head of Lake Ontario, at the entrance of the Welland Canal, 12 miles from Niagara Falls, and on the Great Western Railroad, has a mineral spring, much frequented, which Dr. Chilton, of New York, analyzed and found to contain chlorides of calcium, magnesium, sodium, and iron, sulphate of lime, carbonates of lime and magnesia, bromide and iodide of magnesium, silica and alumina.

Tuscarora Ac'id Spring is in the township of Tuscarora, about 20 miles north of Pass Dover. It contains a large amount of free sulphuric acid; beside sulphates of the alkalies, lime, magnesia, alumina and iron.

Char'lotteville Sulphur Spring is a few miles from Dover, on Lake Erie. It contains an unusual quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen.

The *Caledonia Springs*—a well known watering place—are a few miles south of the Ottawa river, and 40 miles from Montreal. There are various sources: one—the *Gas Spring*—discharging carburetted hydrogen; a *Satine* and a *Sulphur Spring*; besides an *Intermitting Spring*, which discharges large quantities of carburetted hydrogen; and in which iodine and bromine have been detected.

CANAL', *Canal'is*, *Duct'us*, *Meat'us*, *Sol'en*, *Po'tros*, *Och'etus*, (F.) *Canal*, *Conduit*. A channel for affording passage to liquids, or solids, or to certain organs.

CANAL, ALIMEN'TARY, *C. Diges'tive*, *Canal'is* seu *Duct'us cibi'rius* seu *diges'tivus* seu *alimenta'rius*, *Tu'bus alimenta'rius* seu *intestina'rum*, *Diges'tive Tube*, *Alimenta'ry Duct* or *Tube*. The canal extending from the mouth to the anus.

CANAL, ARACH'NOID, *Canal'is Bicha'tii*, *Canal' of Bichat*. A canal, formed by the extension of the arachnoid over the transverse and longitudinal fissures of the brain, which surrounds the vena magna Galeni. The orifice of the canal has been termed the Foramen of Bichat.

CANAL ARTERIEL, Arterial duct—c. *de Bartholin*, *Ductus Bartholinus*—c. of Bichat, *Canal*, arachnoid—c. Bullular, of Petit, *Godronné canal*—c. *Carotidian*, *Carotid canal*—c. *Cholédoque*, *Choledoch duct*—c. Ciliary, *Ciliary canal*—c. of Cotunnus, *Aquæductus vestibuli*—c. *Déferent*, *Deferens vas*—c. of Fontana, *Ciliary canal*—c. *Godronné*, *Godronné canal*—c. *Hépatique*, *Hepatic duct*.

CANAL OF HU'GUIER. A small canal at the inner side of the fissure of Glaser, through which the chorda tympani nerve leaves the cavity of the tympanum.

CANAL, HY'ALOID. A cylindrical passage, described by J. Cloquet as formed by the reflection of the hyaloid membrane into the interior of the vitreous body around the nutritious artery of the lens. M. Cruveilhier has never been able to see it.

CANAL, INCI'SIVE, see *Palatine canals*—c. *In-*

flece de l'os temporal, Carotid canal—c. *Infra-orbital*, Suborbital canal—c. *Intermediare des ventricules*, Aquæductus Sylvii.

CANAL, INTES'TINAL, *Canalis seu Ductus intestinalis*. The portion of the digestive canal formed by the intestines.

CANAL OF JACOBSON, Canal, tympanic.

CANAL, MED'ULLARY. The cylindrical cavity in the body or shaft of a long bone, which contains the marrow.

CANAL, NASAL, Lachrymal canal.

CANAL OF NUCK. A cylindrical sheath formed around the round ligaments of the uterus by a prolongation of the peritoneum into the inguinal canal. It gives rise to hydrocele cysts in the labium externum, which might be mistaken for hernia of the labium.

CANAL DE PETIT, *Godronné canal*—c. *de la Pudeur*, Vagina—c. *Pulmo-aortique*, Arterial duct—c. *Rachidian*, Vertebral canal.

CANAL OF SCHLEMM. A minute circular canal, discovered by Professor Schlemm, of Berlin. It is situate at the point of union of the cornea and scleroticæ.

CANAL SPERMATIQUE, Deferens vas—c. *Spinal*, Vertebral canal—c. *Spiroïde de l'os temporal*, Aquæductus Fallopii—c. *de Stenon*, Ductus salivaris superior—c. *Thoracique*, Thoracic duct—c. *Veineux*, Canal, venous—c. *Vulvo-uterine*, Vagina—c. *de Warthon*, Ductus salivaris inferior.

CANAL, TYMPANIC, *Canalis tympanicus*, Canal of Jacobson. A canal which opens on the lower surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the carotid canal and the groove for the internal jugular vein. It contains Jacobson's nerve.

CANAL, VECTOR, Tube, Fallopiian.

CANAL, VE'NOUS, *Canalis seu Ductus venosus seu Aran'tii seu D. V. Aran'tii*, (F.) *Canal veineux*. A canal which exists only in the fœtus. It extends from the bifurcation of the umbilical vein to the vena cava inferior, into which it opens below the diaphragm. At times, it ends in one of the infra-hepatic veins. It pours into the cava a part of the blood, which passes from the placenta by the umbilical vein. After birth, it becomes a fibro-cellular cord.

CANAL OF WIRSUNG, see Pancreas.

CANALES AÉRIFERI, pl. of *Canalis*, see Bronchia.

CANALES BRESCHET'I. Canals in the diploë for the passage of veins; called after M. Breschet.

CANALES CIRCULARES, Semicircular canals—c. *Cochleæ*, Scala of the cochlea—c. *Lacrymales*, Lachrymal ducts—c. *Membranei renum*, see Calix—c. *Tubæformes*, Semicircular canals.*

CANALIC'ULAR, *Canalicula'ris*, (F.) *Canaliculaire*, (from *Canaliculus*.) Having small canals.

CANALICULAR ABSCESS OF THE BREAST, An abscess that communicates with the galactophorous ducts.

CANALICULAR TISSUE, any tissue containing small canals, as that of bone.

CANALICULATED, Grooved, see Canaliculus.

CANALICULATUS, *Cannelé*, Grooved.

CANALICULÉ, Grooved.

CANALICULES CALCIFÈRES, Canaliculi calciferi.

CANALICULI, pl. of Canaliculus—c. *Bili-feri*, Pori biliarii—c. of Bone, see Lacunæ of Bone.

CANALIC'ULI CALCIF'ERI, *Calcif'erosus canal*, (F.) *Canalicules Calcifères*. Minute canaliculi, observed with the microscope, in the cartilages of bones, which are full of calcareous salts.

CANALICULI HAVERSIANI, Canals, nutritive—c. *Lacrymales*, Lachrymal ducts—c. *Limacum*, Lachrymal ducts—c. *Semicirculares*,

Semicircular canals—c. *Seminales*, see Testicle—c. *Seminiferi*, see Testicle—c. *Vasculosi*, Canals, nutritive.

CANALIC'ULUS, (dim. of *canalis*, 'a channel.') A small channel. See Canaliculi.

CANALIS, Canal, Meatus—c. *Alimentarius*, Canal, alimentary—c. *Arteriosus*, Arterial duct—c. *Bichatii*, Canal, arachnoid—c. *Canaliculatus*, Gorget—c. *Caroticus*, Carotid canal—c. *Cervicis*, see Uterus—c. *Deferens*, Deferens vas—c. *Eminentie quadrigeminae*, Aquæductus Sylvii—c. *Fallopii*, Aquæductus Fallopii—c. *Intestinorum*, Intestinal tube—c. *Lacrymalis*, Lachrymal or nasal duct—c. *Medius*, Aquæductus Sylvii—c. *Medulla Spinalis*, see Vertebral column—c. *Nervous fistulosus renum*, Ureter—c. *Orbitæ nasalis*, Lachrymal or nasal duct—c. *Scalarum communis*, Infundibulum of the cochlea—c. *Semicircularis horizontalis*, see Semicircular Canals—c. *Semicircularis verticalis posterior*, see Semicircular Canals—c. *Semicircularis verticalis superior*, see Semicircular canals—c. *Tympanicus*, Canal, tympanic—c. *Urinarius*, Urethra—c. *Vidianus*, Pterygoid canal.

CANALISATION, *Canalisa'tio*. The conversion of a vessel into a rigid tube.

CANALES, BONE, of Breschet, see Diploë—c. of Havers, Canals, nutritive—c. *Haversian*, Canals, nutritive.

CANALES, NU'TRITIVE, *Canals for the nutrit'ion of bones*, *Ductus nutrit'ii*, *Canalic'uli vasculosi seu Haversiani*, *Haver'sian Canals*, *Canals of Havers*, (F.) *Canaux nourriciers ou du Nutrition des Os*, *Conduits nourriciers ou nutritiers*. The canals through which the vessels pass to the bones. They are lined by a very fine lamina of compact texture, or are formed in the texture itself. There is, generally, one large nutritious canal in a large bone, situate towards its middle.

CANAPACIA, Artemisia vulgaris.

CANARIES, CLIMATE OF. The climate of the Canaries greatly resembles that of Madeira. That of the latter, however, is more equable, and the accommodation for invalids much superior.

CANARIUM COMMUNE, (from the Canaries,) see Amyris elemifera.

CANARYSEED, Phalaris Canariensis.

CANAUX (pl. of Canal) AQUEUX, see Aqueous—c. *Demicirculaires*, Semicircular Canals—c. *Éjaculateurs*, Ejaculatory ducts—c. *Nourriciers*, Canals, nutritive—c. *de Nutrition des Os*, Canals, nutritive.

CANAUX DE TRANSMISSION. According to Bichat, the bony canals intended to give passage to vessels and nerves going to parts more or less distant—as the *Canalis Carot'icus*.

CANAUX VEINEUX, Ve'vous Canals. The canals situate in the diploë, which convey venous blood.

CAN'CAMUM, (καύκαρον.) A mixture of several gums and resins exported from Africa, where it is used to deterge wounds. Dioscorides so calls the tears from an Arabian tree, which are similar to myrrh, and of a disagreeable taste. He advises it in numerous diseases. This name is given, also, to Anime.

CANCAMY, Anime.

CAN'CELLATED, *Cancellatus*, (F.) *Cancellé*; (*cancelli*, 'lattice-work.') Formed of cancelli,—as the 'cancellated structure of bone.'

CANCEL'LI, (pl. of *Cellulus*, dim. of *cancer*, 'a bar,') 'Lattice-work.' The Cellular or Spongy Texture of Bones, (F.) *Tissu celluleux*; consisting of numerous cells, communicating with each other. They contain a fatty matter, analogous to marrow. This texture is met with, principally, at the extremities of long bones; and some of the short bones consist almost wholly of it. It allows of the expansion of the extremities of bones,

without adding to their weight, and deadens concussions.

CANCEL'LUS, (dim. of *cancer*, 'a crab.') A species of crayfish, called the *Wrong Heir*, and *Ber'nard the Her'mit*: which is said to cure rheumatism, if rubbed on the part.

CAN'CER, gen. *Canceri*, 'a crab.' *Car'cinus*, *Lu'pus Cancro'sus*. A disease, so called either on account of the hideous appearance which the ulcerated cancer presents, or on account of the great veins which surround it, and which the ancients compared to the claws of the crab: called also *Carcino'ma*. It generally consists of a scirrhus, livid tumour, intersected by firm,

whitish, divergent bands; and occurs chiefly in the secretory glands. The pains are acute and lancinating, and often extend to other parts. The tumour, ultimately, terminates in a fetid and ichorous ulcer, — *Ulcus cancro'sum*. It is distinguished, according to its stages, into *occul't*, *Can'cer occul'tus*, and *o'pen*, *C. aper'tus*; the former being the scirrhus, the latter the ulcerated condition. At times, there is a simple destruction or erosion of the organ, at others, an *enceph'aloid* or *cer'ebriform*, and at others, again, a *colloid* degeneration.

For its production, it requires a peculiar diathesis, or cachexia. The following table, from

ENCEPHALOID.	SCIRRHUS.	COLLOID.
Resembles lobulated cerebral matter. Is commonly opaque from its earliest formation. Is of a dead white colour. Contains a multitude of minute vessels. Is less hard and dense than scirrhus. Is frequently found in the veins issuing from the diseased mass. The predominant microscopical elements are globular, not always distinctly cellular, and caudate corpuscula. Occasionally attains an enormous bulk. Has been observed in almost every tissue of the body. Very commonly co-exists in several parts or organs of the same subject. Is remarkable for its occasional vast rapidity of growth. Is frequently the seat of interstitial hemorrhage and deposition of black or bistre-coloured matter. When softened into a pulp, appears as a dead white or pink opaque matter of creamy consistence. Subcutaneous tumours are slow to contract adhesion with the skin. Ulcerated encephaloid is frequently the seat of hemorrhage, followed by rapid fungous development. The progress of the disease after ulceration is commonly very rapid. It is the most common form under which secondary cancer exhibits itself. Is the species of cancer most frequently observed in young subjects.	Resembles rind of bacon traversed by cellulo-fibrous septa. Has a semi-transparent glossiness. Has a clear whitish or bluish yellow tint. Is comparatively ill-supplied with vessels. Is exceedingly firm and dense. Has not been distinctly detected in this situation. The main microscopical constituents are juxtaposed nuclear cells; caudate corpuscula do not exist in it. Rarely acquires larger dimensions than an orange. Its seat, as ascertained by observation, is somewhat more limited. Is not unusually solitary. Ordinarily grows slowly. Is comparatively rarely the seat of these changes. Resembles, when softened, a yellowish brown semitransparent gelatinous matter. Scirrhus thus situate usually becomes adherent. Scirrhus ulcers much less frequently give rise to hemorrhage; and fungous growths (provided they retain the scirrhus character) are now more slowly and less abundantly developed. There is no such a remarkable change in the rate of progress of the disease after ulceration has set in. Is much less common before puberty.	Has the appearance of particles of jelly inlaid in a regular alveolar bed. The contained matter is strikingly transparent. Greenish yellow is its predominant hue. Its vessels have not been sufficiently examined as yet. The jelly-like matter is exceedingly soft; a colloid mass is, however, firm and resisting. The pulsatious variety has been detected in the veins. Is composed of shells in a state of <i>emboîtement</i> . Observes a mean in this respect. Has so far been seen in a limited number of parts only. Has rarely been met with in more than one organ. Grows with a medium degree of rapidity. Undergoes no visible change of the kind. Has so far been observed in adults only.

Dr. Walshe, exhibits the characters of the three great species of cancer.

The use of irritants in cancerous affections is strongly to be deprecated. When the disease is so situate that excision can be practised, and the constitution does not exhibit great contamination, the sooner it is removed the better. See Carcinoma, and *Thn'doblaste*.

CANCER ALVÉOLAIRE, Colloid—c. Alveolaris, Colloid—c. Apertus, see Cancer.

CANCER AQUATICUS, *Gan'grenous stomat'itis*, *Can'cerum O'ris*, *Gan'granop'is*, *Can'ker of the mouth*, *Gan'grenous sore mouth*, *Gan'grenous erosion of the cheek*, *Slough'ing Phagedæ'na of the mouth*, *Wa'ter Can'ker*: called, also, *Aph'thæ serpen'tes*, *Gan'græ'na O'ris*, *No'mo*, *No'mè*, *No'mus*, *Pseudocarcino'ma la'bii*, *Stomac'acè gangrenosæ*, *Cheiloe'acè*, *Uloe'acè*, *Uli'tis sep'tica*, *Cheiloma-la'cia*, *Scorbutus O'ris*, *Stomatomala'cia pu'trida*, *Stomatosep'sis*, *Stomatonecro'sis*, *Carbun'culus*

labio'rum et gena'rum, (F.) *Cancer aquatique*, *Stomatite gangréneuse*, *S. Charbonneuse*, *Gan'grène ou Sphacèle de la Bouche*, *Fégurite*, *Aph'the gangréneuse*. Certain sloughing or gangrenous ulcers of the mouth—so called, perhaps, because they are often accompanied with an afflux of saliva. The disease is not uncommon in children's asylums, and demands the same treatment as hospital gangrene,—the employment of caustics, and internal and external antiseptics.

CANCER AQUATIQUE, Cancer aquaticus, Stomacæ—c. Alveolaire, Colloid—c. Asiaticus, see Cancerorum chelæ—c. Black, Cancer melanotic—c. of the Breast, Mastocarcinoma—c. Caminariorum, Cancer, chimney-sweeper's.

CANCER CELL. The cell which, according to some, characterizes cancer. This as well as the nucleus, (F.) *Cellule et noyau cancéreux*, although most diversified in its appearance—polygonal, coudate, fusiform, concentric, compound—is consi-

dered pathognomonic by some, but not to be relied upon by others.

CANCER, CELLULAR, Encephaloid — *c. Cérébri-forme*, see Encephaloid.

CANCER, CHIMNEY-SWEEPER'S, *Soot's ear*, *Can'cer munditorum*, seu *purgatoris infumiculi* seu *caminiariorum*, *Can'cer seu carcino'ma scro'ti*, *Oschocarcino'ma*, *Oschocarcino'ma*, (F.) *Cancer des Ramoneurs*. This affection begins with a superficial, painful, irregular ulcer, with hard and elevated edges, occupying the lower part of the scrotum. Extirpation of the diseased part is the only means of effecting a cure.

CANCER COLLOÏDE, Colloid.

CANCER, DAVIDSON'S REMEDY FOR, see *Conium maculatum*—*c. Dur*, Scirrhus.

CANCER ÉBURNÉ, ('eburneous cancer,') A kind of waxy degeneration of the breast, so called by M. Alibert, but which appears to be in no way allied to cancer.

CANCER ENCÉPHALOÏDE, Scirrhus — *c. Epithelial*, see Epithelial — *c. Fibreux*, Scirrhus — *c. Fibrous*, Scirrhus — *c. du Foie*, *Hépatosarcome*.

CANCER GALENI, (F.) *Cancer de Galien*. A bandage for the head, to which Galen gave the name *cancer*, from its eight heads resembling, rudely, the claws of the crab. It is now supplied by the bandage with six *chefs* or heads, which is called the *Bandage of Galen* or *B. of the Poor*.

CANCER DE GALIEN, *Cancer Galeni* — *c. Gelatiniform*, Colloid — *c. Gelatinous*, Colloid — *c. Gommeux*, Colloid — *c. Hard*, Scirrhus — *c. Intestinorum*, *Enteropathia cancerosa* — *c. des Intestins*, *Enteropathia cancerosa* — *c. of the Lung*, *Phthisis cancerosa* — *c. Lupus*, *Lupus* — *c. Mastoid*, see *Mastoid cancer* — *c. Medullaris*, *Encephaloid* — *c. Melæneus*, *Cancer melanotic* — *c. Mélane*, *Cancer melanotic* — *c. Melanodes*, *Cancer melanotic*.

CANCER, MELANOTIC, *Can'cer melano'des*, *Carcino'ma melano'des* seu *melano'icum* seu *melæneus*, *Fungus melano'des*, *Me'lanocarcino'ma*, *Black* or *Me'lanoid Cancer*, (F.) *Cancer Mélane*. A combination of cancer and melanosis.

CANCER, MILKLIKE, see Milklike.

CANCER MOLLIS, see Encephaloid — *c. Mou*, *Encephaloid* — *c. Munditorum*, *Cancer chimney-sweepers* — *c. Nephroid*, see *Nephroid* — *c. Oculatus*, see *Cancer* — *c. Oculi*, *Scirrhopthalmus* — *c. Oris*, *Stomacae* — *c. Ossis*, *Spina ventosa* — *c. Pharyngis* et *œsophagi*, *Læmoscirrhus* — *c. Pul-tacé*, Colloid — *c. Purgatoris infumiculi*, *Cancer chimney-sweepers*.

CANCER ROOT, *Orobanche Virginiana*, *Phytolacca decandra*.

CANCER DES RAMONEURS, *Cancer chimney-sweepers* — *c. Scirrhus*, *Scirrhus* — *c. Scro'ti*, *Cancer chimney-sweepers* — *c. Soft*, *Hæmatodes fungus* — *c. Solanoid*, see *Solanoid* — *c. Squirrheux*, *Scirrhus* — *c. of the Stomach*, *Gastrostenosis cardiaca* et *pylorica* — *c. Uteri*, *Metrocarcinoma*.

CANCER WEED, *Goodyera pubescens*, *Salvia lyrata*.

CANCÉREUX, Cancerous.

CANCERISM, see Diathesis.

CANCEROMA, gen. *Cancero'matis*, (*cancer* and *oma*.) *Carcinoma*.

CANCÉROUS, *Cancero'sus*, *Carcino'sus*, (F.) *Cancéreux*, *Thnéblastique*. Relating to cancer; as *Cancerous ulcer* (*Carcinelo'sis*), *Cancerous diathesis*.

CANCHALAGUA, *Chironia Chilensis*.

CANCRENA, Gangrene.

CANCRODES, (*cancer* and *odes*.) *Cancroid*.

CANCROID, *Kankroid*, *Cancroï'des*, *Kancroï'des*, *Cancroï'des*, *Carcino'des*, *Carcinoï'des*, (*cancer* and *oidos*, 'form.') That which assumes a cancerous appearance. *Cancroid* is a name given to certain cutaneous cancers by Alibert: called

also *Che'loid*, or *Ke'loid*, *Chel'oïa*, *Can'croïa*, *Ke-loï'des*; *Ke'lia*, from their presenting a flattish raised patch of integument, resembling the shell of a tortoise. Velpeau terms such a growth, when it forms cicatrices, *Che'loïde cicatricielle*.

CANCROID OF THE SKIN, see Epithelial.

CANCROIS, see *Cancroid*.

CANCROMA, gen. *Cancero'matis*, *Carcinoma*.

CANCRO'RUM CHELÆ, (χελῆ, 'a claw,') 'crabs claws,' like *Oc'uli* seu *Lap'ides* seu *Lapil'li* *Cancero'rum*, *Concremen'ta As'taci fluvial'is*, *Crab's stones* or *eyes*, (F.) *Yeux d'écrevisse*, *Pierres d'écrevisse* — Concretions found, particularly, in the *Cancer As'tacus* or *Cray-fish* — consist of carbonate and phosphate of lime, and possess antacid virtues, but not more than chalk.

CANCROSUS, Cancerous, *Chancereus*.

CANCERUM ORIS, *Cancer Aquaticus*, *Stomacae*.

CANDELA, (*candere*, 'to glow,') *Bougie* — *c. Fumalis*, *Pastil* — *c. Medicata*, *Bougie* — *c. Regia*, *Verbascum nigrum*.

CANDELARIA, (*candela*, 'a candle,' from its stalk,) *Verbascum nigrum*.

CAN'DI, *Can'dum*, *Can'thum*, *Can'tion*, *Can'dy*, (from *candidus* — 'white, bleached, purified,') Purified and crystallized sugar. See *Saccharum*.

CANDIDUM OVI, ('white of egg,') *Albumen ovi*.

CANDLE (Prov.), *Pupil*.

CAN'DLE, MERCURIAL. A candle made of wax and vermilion for mercurial fumigation.

CANDLENUT TREE, *Aleurites triloba*.

CANDLE TREE, *Parmentiera cerifera*.

CANDY, *Candi*.

CANDYTUFT, BITTER, *Iberis amara*.

CANE, SUGAR, see *Saccharum* — *c. Sweet*, *Acorus calamus*.

CANÉFICIER, *Cassia fistula*.

CANELA, *Nectandra cinnamomoides*.

CANELÉ, (from *canal*.) Grooved.

CANELLA, see *Canella alba*.

CANEL'LA AL'BA, (dim. of *canna*, 'a reed,') A West India tree. *Fam. Magnoliaceæ*: *Sex. Syst. Dodecandria Monogynia*. It is so called because its bark is rolled up like a reed. *Cor'tex Winter'anus spu'rine*, *Canell'a Cuba'na* seu *Winter'ana*, *Cinnamo'mum al'bum*, *Cor'tex Antiscorbuticus* seu *Aromaticus*, *Cos'tus cortico'sus*, *Camin'ga*, *Canell'a* (Ph. U. S.), *Canell'a Bark*, (F.) *Canelle* ou *Canelle blanche*, *Fausse Écorce de Winter*, *Écorce Cariocostine*; *Ord. Guttifera*, is a pungent aromatic. Its virtues are partly extracted by water; entirely by alcohol. It is a stimulant, and is added to bitters and cathartics.

CANELLA CARYOPHYLLATA, *Myrtus caryophyllata* — *c. Cubana*, *C. alba*, *Laurus cassia* — *c. Malabarica* et *Javensis*, *Laurus cassia* — *c. Winterana*, *c. Alba*.

CANELLIFERA MALABARICA, *Laurus cassia*.

CANEPIN, (F.) A fine lamb's skin or goat's skin, used for trying the quality of lancets.

CANICACEOUS, (from *canica*.) *Furfuraceous*.

CAN'ICÆ. Meal, in which there is much bran. Also, coarse bread; or bread in which there is much bran — *Pa'nis canica'eus*.

CANICIDA, (*canis*, and *cadere*, 'to kill,') *Aconitum*.

CANIC'ULA: the *Dog's ear*, (dim. of *canis*, 'a dog,') *Ξυπιος*, *Sirius*, (F.) *Canicula*. This star, which gives its name to the *Dogdays*, *Dies canicula'ris*, because they commence when the sun rises with it, was formerly believed to exert a powerful influence on the animal economy. The *Dogdays* occur at a period of the year when there is generally great and oppressive heat, and therefore — it has been conceived — a greater liability to disease. *CANIF*, (from the Eng. [?]) *Knife*.

CANIN, *Canine*.

CANINANÆ RADIX, Caneine radix.

CANINE', *Caninus*, *Cynicus*, (*canis*, 'a dog.') (F.) *Canis*. That which has a resemblance to the structure, &c., of a dog.

CANINE FOS'SA, *Fos'sa Canina*, *In'fra-or'bitar* or *Sub'orbital fos'sa*, (F.) *Fosse Canine*. A small depression on the superior maxillary bone, above the *dens caninus*, which gives attachment to the *caninus* or *levator an'guli oris* muscle.

CANINE LAUGH, *Sardon'ic laugh*, *R'ius Caninus* seu *Sardon'icus* seu *Sardo'nus* seu *Sarda'nus* seu *Sardo'nia* seu *involunta'rius* seu *spas'ticus*, *Tortu'ra* seu *Distor'sio O'ris*, *Gelas'mus*, *Sardi'asis*, *Sardon'asis*, *Tris'mus Sardon'icus* seu *cyn'icus*, *Spas'mus musculo'rum fa'ciei* seu *cyn'icus*, *Prosopospas'mus*, (F.) *Ris canin*, *R. Sardonique*, *R. Sardonien*, *R. moqueur*. A sort of laugh, the facial expression of which is produced particularly by the spasmodic contraction of the *Caninus* muscle. Probably, this expression, as well as *Cyn'ic Spasm*, *Spas'mus caninus* seu *cyn'icus*, *Convul'sio canina*, *Tris'mus cyn'icus*, may have originated in the resemblance of the affection to certain movements in the upper lip of the dog. The *Risus Sardon'icus* is said to have been so called from similar symptoms having been induced by a kind of *Ranunculus*—*R. sceleratus*—that grows in Sardinia.

CANINE TEETH, *Dentes canini* seu *Lania'rii* seu *angula'res* seu *cuspidati* seu *columella'res* seu *ocula'res* seu *mordentes*, *Cynodon'tes*, *Eye Teeth*, *Lyceodon'tes*, *Pug Teeth*, (F.) *Dents canines* ou *laniaires* ou *angulaires* ou *oculaires* ou *willères* ou *conoides*. The teeth between the lateral incisors and small molars of each jaw;—so named because they resemble the teeth of the dog.

CANINUS, *Levator anguli oris*—c. *Sentis*, *Rosa canina*—c. *Spasmus*, see *Canine Laugh*.

CANIRAM, *Strychnos nux vomica*.

CANIRAMINUM, *Brucine*.

CANIRUBUS, *Rosa canina*.

CANIS INTERFECTOR, ('dog killer,') *Vera'trum sabadilla*—c. *Ponticus*, *Castor fiber*.

CANIT'IES, (*canus*, 'white,') *Blanch'ing*, *White'ness* or *Gray'ness* of the *Hair*, and especially of that of the head—*Trichono'sis polio'sis*. (F.) *Canitie*. When occurring in consequence of old age, it is not a disease. Sometimes it happens suddenly, and apparently in consequence of severe mental emotion. The causes, however, are not clear. See *Poliosis*.

CANKER, (*cancer*), *Stomacac*—c. of the *Mouth*, *Cancer aquaticus*.

CANKER-RASH, see *Cynanche maligna*.

CANKER, WATER, *Cancer aquaticus*.

CANNA, (*kava*, 'a reed,') see *Tous-les-Mois*, *Cassia fistula*, *Trachea*—c. *Brachii*, *Ulna*—c. *Domestica cruris*, *Tibia*—c. *Edulis*, *Tous-les-Mois*—c. *Fistula*, *Cassia Fistula*—c. *Indica*, *Sagittarium alexipharmacum*—c. *Major*, *Tibia*—c. *Minor*, *Fibula*, *Radius*—c. *Solutiva*, *Cassia fistula*—c. *Starch*, *Tous-les-Mois*.

CANNABIN, *Bangue*.

CANNAB'INA, (*kavvasis*, 'hemp,') Remedies composed of *Cannabis Indica*.

CANNABINA AQUATICA, *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

CANNABIS INDICA, (*kavvasis*, 'hemp,') *Bangue*. See, also, *Churrus*.

CAN'NABIS SATI'VA (F.), *Chanvre*, *Chambrie*. The seed of this—*Hemp'seed*, *Sem'ina Can'nabis*, (F.) *Chênevis*—is oily and mucilaginous. The decoction is sometimes used in gonorrhœa.

CANNACORUS RADICE CROCEA, *Curcuma longa*.

CANNAMELLE, (*mel*, 'honey,') see *Saccharum*.

CANNE AROMATIQUE, *Acorus calamus*—c. *Congo*, *Costus*—c. *de Rivière*, *Costus*—c. *à Sucre*, see *Saccharum*.

CANNEBERGE, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*—c. *Punctuée*, *Vaccinium vitis idæa*.

CANNEL, *Laurus cinnamomum*.

CANNEL BONE, *Clavicle*.

CANNEL WATER, *Aqua cinnamomi*.

CANNELÉ ou CANELÉ (F.), ([L.] *canalis*, 'a canal,') *Sulca'tus*, *Stria'tus*, *Canalicula'tus*. Having a canal or groove—as *Muscle cannelé* (*Lieutaud*), the *Gemini*; *Corps cannelés* ou *striés*, the *Corpora striata*; *Sonde cannelée*, a grooved sound, &c. See *Grooved*.

CANNELL BAYNE, *Clavicle*.

CANNELLE (dim. of *canna*, 'a reed,') *Laurus cinnamomum*—c. *Blanche*, *Canella alba*—c. *de la Chine*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *de Coromandel*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Fausse*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Giroflée*, *Myrtus caryophyllata*—c. *des Indes*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *de Java*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *de Malabar*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Matte*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Officinale*, *Laurus cinnamomum*—c. *Poirée*, see *Wintera aromatica*.

CANNULA, *Canula*.

CANNULÉ PULMONUM, (pl. of *Cannula*), *Bronchia*.

CANOPUM, see *Sambucus*.

CANORSTETHOSCOPICUS, (*canor*, 'a tune,') *Tintement métallique*.

CANQUOIN'S CAUSTIC PASTE, *Pasta zinci chloridi*.

CANTABRICA, (from *Cantabri*, a people of Spain,) *Convolvulus Cantabrica*.

CANTABRUM, *Furfur*.

CANTARELLUS, *Meloe proscarabæus*.

CANTATIO, (*cantare*, 'to sing,') *Charm*.

CANTEL, *Vertex*.

CANTERBURY, MINERAL WATERS OF, *Aque Cantuarien'ses*. The waters of *Canterbury*, in *Kent*, *England*, are impregnated with *iron*, *sulphur*, and *carbonic acid*.

CANTERIUM, *Cantherius*.

CANTHARIDE TACHETÉE, *Lytta vittata*.

CANTHARIDINE, see *Cantharis*.

CANTHARIS, gen. *Canthar'idis*; (*kandap'is*, gen. *kandap'is*,) *C. vesicato'ria*, *Mus'ca Hispan'ica*, *Mel'oë vesicato'rius*, *Lyt'ta vesicato'ria*, *Teg'e'nera medica'na'tis*, *Blis'tering Fly*, *Blis'terfly*, *Blis'terbeetle*, *Span'ish Fly*, *Fly*, (F.) *Cantharides*, *Mouches*, *M. d'Espagne*. This fly—Order, *Coleoptera*—originally, perhaps, a native of *Italy* and *Spain*, is now found in *France*, *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Russia*, *Siberia* and *England*. It is, however, rare in the last-named country. It is found on species of *Oleaceæ*—as the *ash*, *privet*, and *hila*; and of *Caprifoliaceæ*—as the *elder* and *lonicera*. It is much employed in *medicine*, and is the most common vesicatory. Given internally, and even when absorbed from the skin, it affects the urinary organs, exciting stranguy. This may be prevented, in cases of blisters, by interposing between the blistering plaster and skin a piece of tissue paper. Diluents relieve the stranguy. Dose, half a grain to one grain. If kept dry, the flies will retain their activity for many years. Their active principle—*Can'tharidin*, *Cantharidin'na*—has been separated from them.

Can'tharis vesicato'ria is the ordinary blistering insect used in Europe.

Can'tharis seu *Lyt'ta vittata*, (which see,) and *C. atra'ta*, *C. margina'ta*, and *C. cine'rea*, of *America*; *C. otoma'ria*, of *Brazil*; *C. ru'ficeps*, of *Sumatra* and *Java*; *C. gi'gas*, *Lyt'ta cæru'lea*, of *Guinea* and the *East Indies*; *C. viola'tea*, *Lyt'ta gi'gas mas*, of the *East Indies*; *C. Syri'aca*, *Lyt'ta seg'etum*, of *Arabia*; *Myla'bris*, *M. puncta'ta*, *M. pustula'ta*, and *M. cicho'rii*, of *China* and the *East Indies*; *Mel'oë proscarabæus*, and *M. maja'tis* or *True May'worm*—possess similar properties. Dr. *Leidy* found, that the vesicatory principle of *Lyt'ta vittata* appears to belong to the blood, the peculiar fatty substance of certain accessory glands of the generative apparatus and to the eggs.

CANTHERIUS, (κάντηρος,) *Cante'rium*. The cross-piece of wood in the apparatus used by Hippocrates for reducing luxations of the humerus.

CANTHITIS, (canthus and itis.) Inflammation of the canthus of the eye.

CANTHIUM CORONATUM, *Randia dume-torum*.

CANTHOPLASTICĒ, *Can'thoplasty*, (F.) *Canthoplastic*, (κάνθος, 'the angle of the eye,' and πλαστικός, 'formative.') The formation, by plastic operation, of the angle of the eye. An operation proposed by Ammon, when the eyelids are not sufficiently cleft.

CANTHUM, Candi.

CANTHORRHAPHY, *Canthorrrha'phia*, (canthus, and ράφη, 'suture.') Suture of the angle of the eye.

CANTHUS, (κάνθος,) *An'gulus ocula'ris*, *Fons lacryma'rum*. The corner or angle of the eye. The greater canthus is the in'ner an'gle, *Hir'eus*, *Hir'gus*, *Rhan'ter*; the les'ser canthus, the out'er an'gle, *Parop'ia*, *Pe'ga*.

CANTIANUS PULVIS, 'Kent Pow'der.' A cordial powder, known under the name 'Countess of Kent's Powder,' composed of coral, amber, crabs' eyes, prepared pearls, &c. It was given in cancer.

CANTION, Candi.

CANULA, *Can'nula*, *An'licus*, *An'lus*, (dim. of *canua*, 'a reed;') *Tu'bulus*, (F.) *Canule* ou *Can-nule*. A small tube of gold, silver, platinum, iron, lead, wood, elastic gum, or gutta percha, used for various purposes in surgery.

CAOUTCHOUC. The East India name for *Indian Rubber*, *Elas'tic Gum*, *Gum Elas'tic*, *Gum'mi elasticsum*, *Cauchuc*, *Resi'na elasticsa* seu *Cayenne'nsis*, *Cayenne' Re'sin*, *Cauchuc*, (F.) *Gomme élastique Résine élastique* ou *de Cayenne*. A substance formed from the milky juice of *He'vea* seu *He'vea Guianen'sis*, *Jat'ropha elasticsa*, *Sipho'nia Ca'huchu*, *S. elasticsa*, *Seringue Tree*, and of *F'icus Indica*, and *Artocarpus integrifo'lia*:—South American trees. It is insoluble in water and alcohol; but boiling water softens and swells it. It is soluble in the essential oils and in ether, when it may be blown into bladders. It is used in the fabrication of catheters, bougies, pessaries, &c.

CAP, **PITCH**, see *Depilatory*.

CAPACITY, **LUNG**, see *Vital Capacity*—c. *Pulmonic*, see *Vital Capacity*.

CAPA-ISIAKKA, *Bromelia ananas*.

CAPBERN, **MINERAL WATERS OF**. Capbern is in the department Hautes-Pyrénées, France. The waters contain sulphates and carbonates of lime and magnesia, and chloride of magnesium. Temperature, 75° Fahrenheit. They are purgative.

CAPELET, *Myrtus carophyllata*.

CAPELL'NA, *Capelli'na*, (F.) *Capeline*; *A Woman's Hat*, in French; *Capistrum*, (*caput*, 'head.') A sort of bandage, which, in shape, resembles a riding-hood. There are several kinds of *Capelines*:—1. That of the head, *C. de la tête*. *Fas'cia capita'lis*; see *Bonnet d'Hippocrate*. *C. of the clac'icle*, employed in fractures of the acromion, clavicle, and spine of the scapula. *C. of an amputated limb*—the bandage applied round the stump.

CAPELLINA, *Capelina*.

CAPER BUSH, *Capparis spinosa*.

CAPER PLANT, *Euphorbia lathyris*.

CAPERS, see *Capparis spinosa*.

CAPHORA, *Camphor*.

CAPHURA, *Camphor*.

CAPILLAIRE, (from *capillus*.) *Capillary*, see *Adiantum capillus veneris*—c. *du Canada*, *Adiantum pedatum*—c. *de Montpellier*, *Adiantum capillus veneris*.

CAPILLAMEN'TUM, (from *capillus*.) *Capil-lé'ium*, *Tricho'ma*, *Trichoma'tion*. Any villous or hairy covering. Also, a small fibre or fibril.

CAPILLARY, *Capilla'ris*, *Capilla'ceus*, (from *capillus*.) (F.) *Capillaire*. Hair-like; small.

CAPILLARY VESSELS, *Va'sa capilla'ria*, *Micrang'i'a*, *Trichangi'a*, (F.) *Vaisseaux capillaires*, *Capillicules*, are the extreme radicles of the arteries and veins, which together constitute the cap'illary, interne'diate, or periph'eral vas'cular sys'tem—the metha'mata or metha'matous blood-channels of Dr. Marshall Hall. They possess an action distinct from that of the heart, but not one of rhythmic contraction and dilatation. Formerly, it was conceived that white vessels—*Vasa sero'sa*—or vessels so minute as not to admit red corpuscles, were distributed to the tissues which do not receive red blood.

CAPILLATIO, *Trichismus*.

CAPILLATUS, *Impuber*.

CAPILLICULES, *Capillary vessels*.

CAPILLITIUM, *Capillamentum*, *Entropion*, *Scalp*.

CAPILLORUM DEFLUVIUM, *Alopecia*.

CAPIL'LUS, (quasi *capitis pilus*.) *Co'ma*, *Cha'te*, *Cr'i'nis*, *Pi'lus*, *Thrix*, *Cesa'ries*, (F.) *Cheveu*. This term is generally applied to the hair of the head, *Pi'li* seu *Ho'nor cap'itis*, the characters of which vary according to races, individuals, &c., see *Hair*.

CAPILLUS VENERIS, *Adiantum capillus veneris*—c. *V. Canadensis*, *Adiantum pedatum*.

CAPIPLE'NIUM, *Capitip'lenium*, (*caput*, gen. *capitis*, and *plenum*, 'full.') A word employed with different significations. A variety of catarrh. A heaviness or disorder in the head common at Rome, like the *καρβασία*, *Careba'ria* of the Greeks.

CAPISTRATIO, (*capistrum*, 'a halter, a muzzle.') *Phimosia*.

CAPISTRUM, *Capeline*, *Chevestre*, *Trismus*—c. *Auri*, *Borax*.

CAPIS'TRUM, *Phi'mon*, *Ce'mus*. This name has been given to several bandages for the head. See *Capeline*, *Chevestre*.

CAPITALIA REMEDIA, (from *caput*.) *Cephalic remedies*.

CAPITEL'IUM. In some of the older writers, soapy water; in others, a lixivium.

CAPITELLUM, (dim. of *caput*.) *Alembic*, see *Caput*.

CAPITEUX, *Heady*.

CAPITULU'VIUM, (*caput*, and *luere*, 'to wash.') A bath for the head.

CAPITIPLENIUM, *Capiplenium*.

CAPITIPURGIA, *Caput purgia*.

CAPITIT'RAHA, (*caput*, and *trahere*, 'to draw.') Instruments which, like the forceps, draw down the head of the foetus when impacted in the pelvis.

CAPITO'NES, (from *caput*, 'the head.') *Macroceph'ali*, *Proceph'ali*. Foetuses whose heads are so large as to render labour difficult. The condition is called *Macroceph'alia*.

CAPITULUM, (dim. of *caput*, 'head.') *Alembic*, *Condyle*, see *Caput*—c. *Costæ*, see *Costa*—c. *Laryngis*, *Corniculum laryngis*—c. *Martis*, *Eryngium campestre*—c. *Santorini*, *Corniculum laryngis*.

CAPITULUVIUM, (*caput*, and *luere*, 'to wash.') Bath (head).

CAPNISMA, (καπνισμα, from *kamos*, 'smoke.') *Fumigation*.

CAPNITIS, *Tutia*.

CAPNOIDES CAVA, *Fumaria bulbosa*.

CAPNORCHIS, (*capnus*, and *orchis*, 'a testicle,' owing to its bulbous roots.) *Fumaria bulbosa*.

CAPNUS, (καπνος, 'smoke,') *Fumaria*.

CAPON, *Cagot*.

CAPON SPRINGS. A pleasant summer retreat, situated in a gorge of the North Mountain, in Hampshire co., Va., 23 miles W. of Winchester.

The waters in the vicinity are sulphurous and chalybeate;—those at the springs alkaline and diuretic.

CAPOT, Cogot.

CAP'PARIS, (καππαρίς,) *Cap'paris*, *C. spinosa*, *Cap'par*, *Ca'pria*, *Pric'ly Ca'per Bush*, (F.) *Capprier*. Ord. *Capparidæ*. *Sez. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. The bark of the root and the buds have been esteemed astringent and diuretic. The buds are a well-known pickle—*Copers*, (F.) *Câpres*.

CAPPARIS BADUC'CA, *Baduk'ka*. A species of caper, cultivated in India on account of the beauty of its flowers. The Orientals make a liniment with its juice, with which they rub pained parts. The flowers are purgative.

CAPPO'NE, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. At Cappone, in the isle of Ischia, are waters containing carbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, and carbonate of lime. Temp. 100° Fah.

CAPREOLA'RIS, (*capreolus*, 'a tendril.') *Cis-ai'des*, *Elicoi'des*, (F.) *Caprêolaire*. Twisted.

CAPREOLA'RIA VA'SA. Some have called thus the spermatic arteries and veins, on account of their numerous contortions.

CAPREOLUS, ('a tendril,') *Helix*.

CÂPRES, see *Capparis spinosa*.

CAPRIA, *Capparis spinosa*.

CAPRICORNUS, *Plumbum*.

CÂPRIER, *Capparis spinosa*.

CAPRIFOLIA, (*caper*, 'a goat,' and *folium*, 'a leaf,') *Lonicera periclymenum*.

CAPRIFOLIUM DISTINCTUM, *Lonicera periclymenum*—*c. Periclymenum*, *Lonicera periclymenum*—*c. Sempervivens*, *Lonicera sempervivens*,—*c. Sylvaticum*, *Lonicera periclymenum*.

CAPRILOQUIUM, (*caper*, 'a goat,' and *loqui*, 'to speak,') *Egophony*.

CAPRIZANS PULSUS, (from *caprizare*, 'to leap,' like *caper*, 'a goat,') see *Pulse*, *caprizant*.

CAPSA, (καψα, 'a chest,') *Boîte*, *Capsule*, *Case*—*c. Cordis*, *Pericardium*.

CAPSARIUM, *Boitier*.

CAPSELLA BURSA PASTORIS, (dim. of *capsa*,) *Thlaspi bursa*.

CAPSICUM, see *Capsicum annum*.

CAP'SICUM AN'NUUM, *C. Hispanicum*, (καρσ, 'I bite,') The systematic name of the plant, Order, *Solanææ*, whence, in part, *Cayenne' Pep'per*, *Cap'sicum*, (Ph. U. S.) is obtained,—*Pi'per Indicum* seu *Hispanicum* seu *Brazilianum* seu *Guineen'se* seu *Calcuttanicum* seu *Turcicum* seu *Lusitanicum*, *Solanum v'rens*, *Siliquastrum Plin'ii*, *Cayenne'*, *Guin'ea*, *Chil'li* or *Chil'ly Pep'per*, *Gar'den Gin'ger*, (F.) *Piment*, *Poivre d'Inde*, *de Guinée* ou *d'Espagne*, *Corail des Jardins*. The British Pharmacopœia (1864) assigns it to *Capsicum fastigiatum*. The pungent aromatic properties of *Bacca Capsici*, *Capsicum Ber'ries*, known in commerce as *Guin'ea pep'per*, *Pod pep'per*, *Chil'lies*, are yielded to ether, alcohol, and water. They are highly stimulant and rubefacient, and are used as a condiment. Their active principle is called *Cap'sicin*.

CAPSICUM HISPANICUM, *Capsicum annum*.

CAPSIQUE, *Capsicum annum*.

CAPTIS, (*capsa*, and *itis*,) see *Phacitis*.

CAPSULA, (dim. of *capsa*,) *Boitier*, *Capsule*—*c. Articularis*, *Capsular ligament*—*c. Cordis*, *Pericardium*—*c. Dentis*, *Dental follicle*—*c. Hæmatics*, *Capsule hæmatic*—*c. Humoris aquei*, see *Aqueous humour of the eye*—*c. Lentis*, see *Crystalline*—*c. Nervorum*, *Neurilemma*—*c. Sequestralis*, see *Sequestrum*.

CAPSULÆ SEMINALES, *Vesiculæ S.*—*c. Synoviales*, *Bursæ mucosæ*.

CAPSULAIRE, *Capsular*.

CAP'SULAR, *Capsula'ris*, (F.) *Capsulaire*. Relating to a capsula or capsule.

CAPSULAR AR'TERIES, *Suprarenal Ar'teries and Veins*. Vessels belonging to the suprarenal capsules. They are divided into superior, middle, and inferior. The first proceed from the inferior phrenic, the second from the aorta, and the third from the renal artery. The corresponding veins enter the phrenic, vena cava, and renal.

CAPSULAR CATARACT, see *Cataract*.

CAPSULAR LIG'AMENT, *Ligamentum capsula'ris*, *Capsula articula'ris*, *Articular or Fibrous capsule*, (F.) *Ligament capsulaire*, *Capsule articulaire*, *Capsule fibreux*, &c. Membranous, nodous, and elastic bags or capsules, of a whitish consistence, thick, and resisting, which surround joints.

CAPSULE, *Cap'sula*, *Cap'sa* ([L.] 'a box, or case,') (F.) *Capsule*. This name has been given, by anatomists, to parts bearing no analogy to each other.

CAPSULE ATRABILIAIRE, *Capsule*, renal—*c. Bowman's*, see *Kidney*—*c. Cellular*, of the Eye, see *Eye*—*c. Fibrous*, *Capsular ligament*.

CAPSULE GELATINOUS, *Cap'sula gelati'næ*, *Catlocyst'is*, (F.) *Capsule gélatineuse*, *Capsule de gelatin*. A modern invention by which copaiba, disagreeable pills, &c., can be enveloped in gelatin so as to conceal their taste.

CAPSULE OF GLIS'SON, *Cap'sula GLIS'SONII* seu *communis GLIS'SONII*, *Vagi'na Por'tæ*, *V. GLIS-SONII*. A sort of membrane, described by Glisson, which is nothing more than dense areolar membrane surrounding the vena porta and its ramifications in the liver.

CAPSULE HÆMATIC, *Cap'sula hæmatica*, (F.) *Capsule hémattique*. A gelatinous capsule, containing an extract made from the blood of the calf, sheep, or ox; and proposed to be given where there seems to be a deficiency of blood corpuscles—as in chlorosis.

CAPSULE OF THE HEART, *Pericardium*—*c. Ocular*, see *Eye*.

CAPSULE RENAL, *Suprarenal or Atrabiliary C.*, *Renal Gland*, *Glandula suprarenalis*, *Cap'sula renal'is* seu *suprarenalis* seu *atrabiliar'is*, *Ren succenturiatus*, *Nephrid'ium*, *Paraneph'rus*, (F.) *Capsule surrénale ou atrabillaire*, (pl.) *Reins succenturiés ou succenturiæux*. A flat triangular body, which covers the upper part of the kidney, as with a helmet. A hollow cavity in the interior contains a brown, reddish or yellowish fluid. The renal capsules were long supposed to be the secretory organs of the fancied atrabillis. They are much larger in the foetus than in the adult. They are probably concerned in lymphosis.

A singular condition of cachexia, the leading characteristics of which are anæmia, general languor and debility; remarkable feebleness of the heart's action; irritability of the stomach, and a peculiar bronzed skin, was first described by Dr. Thos. Addison, of London, as connected with a diseased condition of the supra-renal capsules. It has been proposed to call it the *Disease of Addison*, *Melasma suprarenale*, (F.) *Maladie d'Addison ou bronzée*.

CAP'SULE SEM'INAL, *Cap'sula Semina'lis*. BATHOLINE thus designates the extremity of the vas deferens, which is sensibly dilated in the vicinity of the vesiculæ seminales. Some anatomists apply this name to the vesiculæ themselves.

CAPSULE SURRENALE, *Capsule*, renal.

CAPSULE SYNO'VIAL, *Cap'sula Synovia'lis*. A membranous bag, surrounding the movable articulations and canals, which gives passage to tendons. Synovial capsules exhale, from their articular surface, a fluid, whose function is to favour the motions of parts upon each other. See *Bursæ mucosæ*, and *Synovia*.

CAPSULITIS, (*capsula*, and *itis*,) see *Phacitis*.

CAPUCHON, ('a hood,') *Trapezius*.

CAPUCINE, *Tropeolum majus*.

CAPULI, *Prunus capulin*.

CAPULUM. A contortion of the eyelids or other parts.

CAPULUS. ('the handle of anything.') Penis. **CAPUT.** gen. *Cap'itis*, ('the head.') Also, the top of a bone or other part, (F.) *Tête*. The head of small bones is sometimes termed *capitulum*, *cephalid'ium*, *ceph'al'is*, *ceph'al'ium*. Also, the glans penis.

CAPUT ASPERÆ ARTERIÆ. Larynx—c. Coli, Cæcum—c. Gallinaceum, see Gallinaginis caput—c. Gallinaginis, see Gallinaginis caput—c. Genitale, Glans—c. Lubricum, Penis—c. Major, see Epididymis—c. Minor, see Epididymis—c. Monachi, Leontodon Taraxacum—c. Obstipum, Torticollis—c. Penis, Glans.

CAPUT PUR'GIA. *Capitipur'gia*. Remedies, which the ancients regarded as proper for purging the head:—*errhines*, *sternutatories*, *apophlegmatizantia*, &c. Prosper Alpinus makes the *caput pur'gia* to be the same as *errhines*; and the *apophlegmatismi* the same as the *masticatories* of the moderns.

CAPUT SCAPULÆ. Acromion.

CAPUT SUCCEDA'NEUM. ('a succedaneous head.') A term sometimes used for the tumefied scalp, which first presents in certain cases of labour.

CAPUT TESTIS. Epididymis.

CAQUE SANGUE. *Cague-Sangue*, (*cacare*, 'to go to stool,' and *sanguis*, 'blood.') Old French words which signify *Bloody evacuations*, (F.) *Déjections sanguinolentes*. Under this term was comprehended every affection in which blood is discharged from the bowels.

CARA. (*capa*.) Head.

CARA SCHUL'LI. *Fru'itez In'dicus spinosus*, *Barle'ria buxifo'lia*. A Malabar plant, which, when applied externally, is maturative and resolvent. The decoction of its root is used, in the country, in ischuria.

CARABAC'CIUM. An aromatic wood of India, of a yellowish colour, and a smell like that of the clove. Its decoction and infusion are given as stomachics and antiscorbutics.

CARABE. Asphaltum.

CARABUS. (*καρᾶς*.) A genus of coleopterous insects. Two species, the *chrysoceph'alus* and *ferrugineus* have been recommended for the toothache. They must be pressed between the fingers, and then rubbed on the gum and tooth affected.

CARACTÈRE. Character, Symbol.

CARAGNA. Caranna.

CARAMA'TA. *Arima'ri*. A tree in the inland parts of Pomeroy. It furnishes a febrifuge bark, which Dr. Hancock says may be used in typhoid and remittent fevers where cinchona is either useless or pernicious.

CARAMBOLO. *Averrhoa carambola*.

CAR'AMEL. *Car'amel*, *Sac'charum percoctum* seu *ros'tum*. Sugar subjected to the action of heat, until it is partly decomposed, deliquescent, of a brown colour, and a strong, agreeable and empyreumatic odour.

CARAN'NA. *Caragna*, *Tucamaha'ca Caragna*, *Caran'ne Gum'mi*, *G. Brel'ieis*, *Gum Caran'na*, (F.) *Caragne*, *Gomme Caragne* ou *Carane*. A gum-resinous substance, which flows from a large tree in New Spain, and is obtained from South America in impure masses. It preserves its softness for a long time, has an aromatic smell, and a slightly acid and bitter taste. It was formerly used as a vulnerary and in plasters.

CARA'PA GULANEN'SIS. *Persoon'ia guareo'ides*, *Xylocar'pus cara'pa*, *Ord.* Meliaceæ. The bark of this South American tree is bitter and astringent; and has been used as an antiperiodic, the virtues depending upon a peculiar bitter principle, *Car'opin*. The oil of the nuts, *O'leum Cara'pæ*, is bitter and anthelmintic; and is poisonous to insects.

CARAPA TOULOUOUNA has a bark possessed of like properties, from which a bitter resinoid substance has been obtained, *Toulouounin*.

CARAPAT. *Ricinus communis* (oil of).

CARAWAY. Carum.

CARAWAY SEEDS. see Carum.

CARBASA. Lintum.

CARBASUS. (*καρμᾶς*.) Lintum.

CARBO. gen. *Carbo'nis*, Carbon, (F.) *Carbone*. An elementary body, extensively distributed in nature, and one of the principal elements of organized bodies. It occurs in different conditions; and the two following forms are official in the Pharmacopœia of the United States. Also, a live coal; charcoal; and anthrax.

CARBO ANIMA'LIS. *C. carnis*, *An'imal char'coal*, (F.) *Charbon animal*, is usually prepared by subjecting bones to a red heat in close vessels. The result is *Bone black*, commonly called *P'erry black*. (F.) *Noir animal ou d'Os*. It is given in the same cases as *Carbo Ligni*, and has been extolled in cancer. Dose, gr. ss to gr. iij.

The Ph. U. S. contains a formula for the preparation of *CARBO ANIMA'LIS PURIFICA'TUS*, *Purified an'imal char'coal* (*Carbon. animal. lbj*; *Acid muriat.*, *Aquæ aa* f 3xij). The muriatic acid, previously mixed with the water, is digested with a gentle heat for two days. The undissolved portion is allowed to subside, the supernatant liquor is poured off, and the charcoal, frequently washed with water until it is entirely free from acid, is dried.

CARBO FOS'SILIS. *Lithan'thrax*, Stone coal.

CARBO HUMA'NUM. The human excrement.—*Paracelsus*.

CARBO LIG'NI. *Charcoal*, (F.) *Charbon*. Fresh charcoal is antiseptic. It is used to improve the digestive organs in cases of worms, dyspepsia, &c.; as a cataplasm to gangrenous and fetid ulcers, tinea, &c., and forms a good tooth-powder. Dose, gr. x to ʒi.

CARBO LIGNI. Carbo—c. Mineralis, Graphites—c. Palpebrarum, Anthracosis—c. Spongise, *Spongia usta*—c. Trichloratus, Carbonis trichloridum.

CARBON. Carbo—c. Bisulphuret of, Carbonis sulphuretum—c. Sesquichloride of, Carbonis trichloridum—c. Sesqui-iodide of, Carbonis sesquiodidum—c. Sulphide of, Carbonis sulphuretum—c. Sulphuret of, Carbonis sulphuretum—c. Trichloride of, Carbonis trichloridum, see Chloroform.

CARBO'NAS. *Car'bonate*, (F.) *Carbonate*. A generic name for a salt, formed by the combination of carbonic acid with a salifiable base.

CARBONAS NATRICUM. *Sodæ carbonas*—c. Plumbeus, Plumbi subcarbonas.

CARBONATE D'AMMONIAQUE. *Ammonia carbonas*.

CARBONATED. *Carbonatus*, *Aërat'us*, (F.) *Carboné*, *Aéré*. That which is impregnated with carbonic acid.

CARBONE. Carbon—c. *Trichlorure de*, Carbonis trichloridum.

CARBONÉ. Carbonated.

CARBONEUM CHLORATUM. Chloroform—c. Trichloratum, Carbonis trichloridum.

CARBON'IC ACID. *Ac'idum Carbo'nicum*, *Sol'id Air of Hales*, *Factit'ious* or *Fix'ed Air*, *Carbonaceous* or *Calca'reous* or *Aë'rial* or *Mephit'ic Ac'id*, *Mephit'ic Air*, *Spir'itus lethalis*, (F.) *Acide Carbonique*. This gas, which neither supports respiration nor combustion, is not often used in medicine. It is the main agent in effervescent draughts, fermenting poultices, &c. It is often found occupying the lower parts of mines—when it is called the *choke damp*—caverns, tombs, wells, brewers' vats, &c., and not unfrequently has been the cause of death. Lime thrown into such places soon absorbs the acid.

CARBONIC OXIDE, *Carbo'neum Oxyda'tum*, (F.) *Oxyde de Carbone*. The gas resulting from passing carbonic acid over red hot charcoal or metallic iron. It is positively deleterious, and is often the cause of injurious phenomena, which have been ascribed to the inhalation of carbonic acid. When directed on a denuded surface, it produces anæsthetic effects, similar to those of chloroform, but it is not used.

CARBONIS SESQUICHLORIDUM, *Carbonis trichloridum*.

CARBONIS SESQUI-IODIDUM, *C. Sesqui-Iodure'tum*, *Sesqui-iodide* or *Sesqui-ioduret* of Carbon. This is made by mixing concentrated alcoholic solutions of iodine and potassa, until the former loses its colour; a solution is obtained from which water throws down a yellow precipitate—the sesqui-iodide of carbon. It has been used in enlarged glands and in some cutaneous affections, applied externally, (3ss to ʒvj of cerate). See Iodoform.

CARBONIS SULPHURETUM, *Sulph'uris Carbu're'tum*, *Sulphure'tum* seu *Sul'fidum Carbo'ni*, *Carbo'nium Sulphura'tum*, *Al'cohol Sul'phuris*, *Bisulphure'tum Carbo'ni*, *Sulphuret*, *Sulphide* or *Bisulphuret* of Carbon, *Carburet* of Sulphur, (F.) *Sulfure de Carbone*, *Carbure de Soufre*, *Soufre Carburé*, *Alcool de Soufre*, *Liquor de Lampadius*. This transparent, colourless fluid, which has a very penetrating, disagreeable odour, and a taste which is cooling at first, but afterwards acrid and somewhat aromatic; is a diffusible excitant. It is diaphoretic, diuretic, and is said to have proved emmenagogue. It is also used in nervous diseases as an antispasmodic. Dose, one drop to four, repeated frequently.

It is used externally, where a cooling influence has to be rapidly exerted, and has been inhaled as an anæsthetic.

CARBONIS TRICHLORIDUM, *C. Sesquichlo'ridum*, *Carbo'neum trichlora'tum*, *Carbo trichlora'tus*, *Trichloride* or *Sesquichloride* of Carbon, (F.) *Trichlorure* ou *Sesquichlorure* de Carbone, is formed by the action of Chlorine on Chlorohydric ether, under the influence of sun-light. It has been given in cholera, and applied to correct the fetor of foul ulcers. Dose, four grains or more.

CARBONIUM SULPHURATUM, *Carbonis sulphuretum*.

CARBUNCLE, (dim. of *carbo*, 'a live coal.') *Anthrax*—c. Berry, *Terminthus*—c. Fungous, *Terminthus*.

CARBUNCLE OF THE TONGUE, *Glossanthrax*.

CARBUNCLED FACE, *Gutta rosea*.

CARBUNCULAR EXANTHEM, *Anthraxia*.

CARBUNCULATIO OCULI, *Blepharanthra'sis*.

CARBUNCULUS, (dim. of *carbo*, 'a live coal.') *Anthrax*—c. Anginosus, *Cynanche maligna*—c. Contagiosus, see *Anthrax*—c. Gallicus, see *Anthrax*—c. Hungaricus, see *Anthrax*—c. Labiorum et genarum, *Cancer aquaticus*—c. Polonicus, see *Anthrax*—c. Pulmonum, *Neuropneumonia*.

CARBUNCULUS RUBINUS. A red, shining, and transparent stone, from the Isle of Ceylon; formerly employed in medicine as a preservative against several poisons, the plague, &c.

CARBUNCULUS SEPTENTRIONALIS, see *Anthrax*—c. *Ulcusculosus*, *Cynanche maligna*.

CARBURE DE SOUFRE, *Carbonis sulphuretum*.

CARBURETTED HYDROGEN, see *Hydrogen*, carburetted.

CAR'CAROS, (*καρκαρος*, from *καρκαρος*, 'I resound,' 'I tremble.') A fever, in which the patient has a general tremor, accompanied with an unceasing noise in the ears.

CARCINELCO'SIS, (*carcinus*, and *λεωσις*, 'ulceration.') *Cancerous ulcer*.

CARCINODES, (*καρκινώδης*, from *carcinus*, and *odes*,) *Canceroid*, *Chancerense*.

CARCINOIDES, (*carcinus*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.') *Canceroid*.

CARCINO'MA, gen. *Carcino'motis*, (*καρκινώμα*,) *Karkino'ma*, *Cancero'ma*, *Cancro'ma*, (F.) *Carcinoma*, (*καρκινός*, *cancer*, and *oma*,) Some authors have called thus indolent tumours different from cancer; others, incipient cancer; and others, again, the species of cancer in which the affected structure assumes the appearance of cerebral substance; but the majority of authors use *Carcinoma* in the same sense as *Cancer*.

CARCINOMA ALVEOLARE, *Colloid*—c. *Epithelioides*, *Epithelial Cancer*—c. *Fibrosus*, *Scirrhus*—c. *Hæmatodes*, *Hæmatodes fungus*—c. *Intestinorum*, *Enteropathia cancerosa*—c. *Lingue*, *Glossocarcinoma*—c. of the Liver, *Hepatoscirrhus*—c. *Medullare*, *Encephaloid*—c. *Melanodes*, *Cancer melanotic*—c. *Melanoticum*, *Cancer melanotic*—c. *Scroti*, *Cancer chimney-sweepers*—c. *Simplex*, *Scirrhus*—c. *Spongiosus*, *Encephaloid*, *Hæmatodes fungus*—c. *Uteri*, *Metrocarcinoma*, *Metroscirrhus*—c. *Ventriculi*, *Gastroscirrhus*; see *Gastrostenosis cardiaca* et *pylorica*.

CARCINOM'ATOUS, *Carcinomato'sus*, (F.) *Carcinomato'us*. Relating to *Carcinoma*.

CARCINOME, *Carcinoma*—c. *Mou et Spongieux*, *Encephaloid*—c. *Sanguant*, *Encephaloid*, *Hæmatodes fungus*.

CARCINO'SES, (G.) *Karcinosen*, (from *carcinus* and *osis*.) A family of diseases, according to the classification of Fuchs; which embraces the different forms of *Cancer*.

CARCINOSUS, *Cancerous*.

CARCINUS, (*καρκινός*,) *Cancer*—c. *Spongiosus*, *Encephaloid*.

CARDAMANTICA, *Cardamine pratensis*, *Lepidium Iberis*.

CARDAMINE FONTANA, (*καρδαμυν*,) *Sisymbrium nasturtium*—c. *Nasturtium*, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.

CARDAMIN'Æ PRATEN'SIS, *Cardamin'æ*, *Cardaman'tica*, *Nasturtium Aquaticum*, *Cardamon*, *Cardamum*, *Qu'ti flos*, *Iberis soph'ia*, *Nasturtium pratens'is*, *Ladies-smock*, *Cuckoo-flower*, *Common Bitter Cress*, *Meadow Cress*, (F.) *Cresson elegant* ou *des prés*, *Passerage sauvage*. Ord. *Cruciferae*. The flowers have been considered useful as antispasmodics, in the dose of ʒj to ʒij. They are probably inert.

CARDAMINUM MINUS, *Tropæolum majus*.

CARDAMOM, (*καρδαμύων*,) *Cardamomum* (F.) *Cardamome*. The name of the fruit of various species of *Amomum* and *Elettaria*, respecting the botanical history of which there has been much confusion. In the Pharmacopœia of the United States, it is the fruit of *Elettaria Cardamomum*.

CARDAMOM, BENGAL, *Amomum maximum*—c. *Cluster*, *Amomum cardamomum*—c. *Greater*, *Amomum Grana Paradisi*—c. *Java*, *Amomum maximum*—c. *Lesser*, *Amomum cardamomum*—c. *Nepal*, *Amomum maximum*—c. *Round*, *Amomum cardamomum*.

CARDAMOME, *Amomum cardamomum*—c. *de la Côte de Malabar*, *Amomum cardamomum*.

CARDAMOMUM MAJUS, *Amomum grana paradisi*—c. *Minus*, *Amomum cardamomum*—c. *Piperatum*, *Amomum grana paradisi*—c. *Rotundum*, *Amomum cardamomum*—c. *Wild*, *Fagarastrum Capense*.

CARDAMON, (*καρδαμύων*,) *Cardamine pratensis*.

CARDAMUM, *Cardamine pratensis*.

CARDÈRE, (*carder*, 'to card,') *Dipsacus sylvestris*—c. *Cultivé*, *Dipsacus fullonum*.

CAR'DIA, (*καρδία*, 'the heart.') *Stom'achus*, *Orific'ium sinist'rum* seu *Ingressus superior* seu *Os'tium œsophage'um ventriculi*. The superior or

oesophageal orifice of the stomach. Also, the Heart.

CARDIAC, (*καρδιακός*, from *cardia*.) (F.) *Cardiaque*. Relating to the heart, *Cardi'ic*, *Car'dial*, (F.) *Cardiaire*, *Carditique*,—or to the upper orifice of the stomach. Also, a cordial.

CARDIAC ARTERIES, *Cor'onary arteries*, (F.) *Artères cardiaques ou coronaires*, are two in number. They arise from the aorta, a little above the free edge of the sigmoid valves, and are distributed on both surfaces of the heart.

CARDIAC GAN'GLION, *Gan'glion cardi'acum*, situated beneath the arch of the aorta, to the right side of the ligament of the ductus arteriosus. It receives the superior cardiac nerves of opposite sides of the neck, and a branch from the pneumogastric, and gives off numerous branches to the cardiac plexuses.

CARDIAC NERVES, (F.) *Nerfs cardiaques*. These are commonly three on each side; a *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*, which are furnished by corresponding cervical ganglia. Commonly, there are but two on the left side; the upper and middle, which draw their origin from the last two cervical ganglia. Scarpa calls the *superior*—*Cardi'acus superficialis*; the *middle*—*C. profundus seu moy'nus*; and the *inferior*—*C. par'vus seu mi'nor*. There are, besides, *Cardiac fil'aments*, (F.) *Filets cardiaques*, furnished by the par vagum or pneumogastric nerve, which become confounded with the above.

CARDIAC PLEX'US, *Plex'us cardi'acus*. There are three cardiac plexuses. 1. The *great cardiac plexus* is situated upon the bifurcation of the trachea. It is formed by the convergence of the middle and inferior cardiac nerves; and by branches from the pneumogastric, descendens noni, and first thoracic ganglion. 2. The *anterior cardiac plexus* is situated in front of the ascending aorta near its origin. It is formed by filaments from the superior cardiac nerves; from the cardiac ganglion; and from the great cardiac plexus. Filaments from this plexus accompany the left coronary artery, and form the *anterior coronary plexus*. 3. The *posterior cardiac plexus* is seated upon the posterior part of the ascending aorta near its origin. It is formed by numerous branches from the great cardiac plexus. It divides into two sets of branches, which together constitute the *posterior coronary plexus*.

CARDIAC VEINS, *Cor'onary veins*, (F.) *Veines Cardiaques*, are commonly four in number; two anterior and two posterior. Among the former—*veins innomina'tæ* of Vieussens—there is one running along the right border of the heart, which has been called the *vein of Galen*. The cardiac veins open into the right auricle by one orifice, which is furnished with a valve, and is called, by Portal, *Sinus coronaire du Cœur*.

CARDIACA CRISPA, *Leonurus cardiaca*—c. *Passio*, *Cardialgia*—c. *Trilobata*, *Leonurus cardiaca*—c. *Vulgaris*, *Leonurus cardiaca*.

CARDI'ACI (*Mor'bi*.) in the classification of Dr. Wm. Farr, means heart diseases.

CARDIACUS, Cordial, Stomachal.

CARDI'AGRA, *Affectio arthrit'ica cor'dis*; (*cardia*, and *αγρᾱ*, 'seizure.') Gout or pain of the heart.

CARDIAGRAPHY, *Cardiagra'phia*, (*cardia*, and *γραφῆ*, 'a description.') An anatomical description of the heart.

CARDIAIRE, see *Cardiac*.

CARDIAL, see *Cardiac*.

CARDIAL'GIA, (*καρδιαγία*.) *Cardi'aca Pas'sio*, *Col'ica Ventric'uli*, *Spas'mus Ventric'uli*, *Pero-dyn'ia*, *Cardo'lum*, *Cardila'a*, *Dyspepody'n'ia*, *Dyspeptody'n'ia*, *Dyspeptody'n'ia*, *Peratody'n'ia*, *Cardiod'ynē*, *Gastrodyn'ia*, *Gastrol'gia*, *Gasteral'gia*, *Gastrocol'ica*, *Gastrod'ynē*, *Pas'sio Cardi'aca*, *Stomachal'gia*, *Cardi'acus Mor'bus*, *Cardiog'mus*,

Cardial'gy; (*cardia*, and *αλγος*, 'pain.') *Pain of the stomach*, (F.) *Douleur de l'Estomac*, *D. névral-gique de l'Estomac*. Also, *Heartburn*, (F.) *Cardi-algie*, *Ardeur d'Estomac*, *A. du Cœur*. Impaired appetite, with gnawing or burning pain in the stomach or epigastrium,—*Mor'vus seu ar'dor ventric'uli*, *Morsus stom'achi*, *So'da*, *Limo'sis cardial'gia mor'dens*, *Ro'sio Stom'achi seu Ventric'uli*:—a symptom of dyspepsia.

CARDIALGIA INFLAMMATORIA, Gastritis—c. *Sputatoria*, *Pyrosis*.

CARDIALOG'IA, (*cardia*, and *λογος*, 'a dis-course.') A treatise on the heart.

CARDIANASTROPHE, (*cardia*, and *αναστροφή*, 'a turning round.') *Ectopia cordis*.

CARDIANEURYSMA, *Aneurism of the heart*.

CARDIARCTIE, Heart, concentric hypertrophy of the. Contraction of the cavities of the heart, (*cardia*, and *αρετο*, 'I constrict.')

CARDIA'RIOUS, (from *cardia*.) A name given to a worm, said to have been found in the heart or pericardium.

CARDIASTHMA, *Asthma cardiac*.

CARDIATELIA, *Atelocardia*.

CARDIATOM'IA, (*cardia*, and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.') Dissection of the heart.

CARDIATROPHIA, Heart, atrophy of the.

CARDIAUXE, (*cardia*, and *αύξη*, 'increase.') Heart, hypertrophy of the.

CARDIECHEMATA, (*cardia*, and *ἤχημα*, 'a sound.') See *Heart (sounds)*.

CARDIECTASIS, (*cardia*, and *εκτασις*, 'extension.') Dilatation of the heart, see *Aneurism of the heart*—c. *Partialis*, *Aneurism of the heart*.

CARDIELCOSIS, (*cardia*, and *ἔλκος*, 'an ulcer.') Ulceration of the heart.

CARDIETHMOLIPOSIS, (*cardia*, *ἡδμος*, 'a sieve,' and *λίπος*, 'fat.') *Steatosis cordis*.

CARDIEURYSMA, (*cardia*, and *ευρύσμα*, 'dilatation.') *Aneurism of the heart*.

CARDILÆA, *Cardialgia*.

CARDIM'ELECH, from (*cardia*, and *מלך*, *Melek*, (Hebr.,) 'a governor.') A supposititious active principle seated in the heart, and governing the vital functions.

CARDINAL FLOWER, *Lobelia cardinalis*—c. f. *Blue*, *Lobelia syphilitica*.

CARDINAL PLANT, *Lobelia cardinalis*.

CARDINAMENTUM, (*cardo*, gen. *cardinis*, 'a hinge.') Ginglymus, Gomphosis.

CARDIOBOTANUM, *Centauria benedicta*.

CARDIOCE'LE or *Car'diocele*, (*cardia*, and *κηλη*, 'rupture.') Hernia of the heart, especially into the abdominal cavity.

CARDIOCLASTE, (*cardia*, and *κλαω*, 'to break.') *Cardiorhexis*.

CARDIOD'YNĒ, *Cardiodyn'ia*; (*cardia*, and *ὄδυνᾱ*, 'pain.') Pain in the heart. Also, *Cardialgia*.

CARDIODYNE SPASMODICA INTERMITTENS, *Angina pectoris*.

CARDIOG'MUS, (*καρδιωγμος*.) Hippocrates employed this synonymously with *cardialgia*. In the time of Galen it was used, by some writers, for certain pulsations of the heart, analogous to palpitations. Sauvages understood by *Cardiog'mus* an aneurism of the heart or great vessels, when still obscure. Also, *Angina pectoris*.

CARDIOGMUS CORDIS SINISTRI, *Angina pectoris*.

CARDIOMALA'CIA, *Malaco'sis seu Mala'cia seu Malax'is seu Mollit'ies Cor'dis*, (F.) *Ramol-lissement du Cœur*, (*cardia*, and *μαλακία*, 'softness.') Softening of the heart caused by inflammation of the organ, or a consequence of some lesion of the function of nutrition.

CARDIOMETER, see *Hæmodynamometer*.

CARDIOM'ETRY, *Cardiomet'ria*, (*cardia*, and

μετρον, 'measure.') Measurement of the heart, as by percussion and auscultation.

CARDIOMYOLIPOSIS, (*cardia*, *μυς*, 'a muscle,' and *λιπος*, 'fat.') Steatosis cordis.

CARDIONCHI, (*cardia*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.') See Aneurism.

CARDIONEURALGIA, Angina pectoris.

CARDIONOSUS, *Cardiopathia*. *Morbus cordis*, (*cardia*, and *νοσος*, 'disease.') Disease of the heart. Heart disease.

CARDIOPALMUS, (*cardia*, and *παλμος*, 'palpitation.') Cardiotromus.

CARDIOPATHIA, (*cardia*, and *παθος*, 'affection.') Cardionosus.

CARDIOPERICARDITIS, see Pericarditis.

CARDIORRHEUMMA, gen. *Cardiorrheumatis*, *Rheumatismus cordis*; (*cardia*, and *ρευμα*, 'de-fluxion, rheumatism.') Rheumatism of the heart.

CARDIORRHEX'IS, (*cardia*, and *ρηξις*, 'laceration,') *Ruptura cordis*, (F.) *Rupture du Cœur*, *Cardioclasis*. Laceration of the heart.

CARDIOSCLÉROSE, (*cardia*, and *σκληρος*, 'hard,') (F.) *Endurcissement du Cœur*. Induration of the heart.

CARDIOSTENOSIS, *Stenocardia*, (*cardia*, and *στενωσις*, 'contraction,') Contraction of the openings of the heart.

CARDIOTRAUMA, gen. *Cardiotraumatia*, (*cardia*, and *τραυμα*, 'a wound,') A wound of the heart.

CARDIOTROMUS, *Palpitatio Cordis trepidans*, *Cardiopalmus*, *Trepidatio Cordis*, (*cardia*, and *τρομος*, 'tremor,') Rapid and feeble palpitation or fluttering of the heart.

CARDIOTROTUS, (*cardia*, and *τροτωσσω*, 'I wound,') One affected with a wound of the heart.

CARDIPERICARDITIS, see Pericarditis.

CARDITE, Carditis.

CARDITIC, (F.) *Carditique*, Cardiac. Also, relating or belonging to carditis.

CARDITIS, (*cardia*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the fleshy substance of the heart. *Empyema Carditis*, *Inflammatio Cordis*, I. *Carditis*, *Cantinu Carditis*, *Myocarditis*, *Carditis Muscularis*, (F.) *Inflammation du Cœur*, *Cardite*. The symptoms of this affection are by no means clear. They are often confounded with those of pericarditis, or inflammation of the membrane investing the heart. Carditis, indeed, with many, includes both the inflammation of the external investing membrane and that of the interior of the heart. See Pericarditis, and Endocarditis.

CARDITIS EXTERNA, Pericarditis—c. Interna, Endocarditis—c. Membranosa, Pericarditis—c. Muscularis, Carditis—c. Polyposa, Polypi of the heart—c. Serosa, Pericarditis.

CARDO, gen. *Cardinis*, Ginglymus.

CARDOLEUM, see Anacardium occidentale.

CARDOPATIUM, *Carlina acaulis*.

CARDOPERICARDITIS, see Pericarditis.

CARDUUS ALTILIS, (C. 'a thistle,') *Cynara scolymus*—c. *Benedictus*, *Centaurea benedicta*—c. *Brazilianus*, *Bromelia ananas*—c. *Domesticus* capite majori, *Cynara scolymus*—c. *Hæmorrhoidalis*, *Cirsium arvense*.

CARDUUS MARIA'NUS, *C. Maria' seu lacteus*, *Silybium*, *S. Maria'num* seu *maculatum*, *Carthamus maculatus*, *Cirsium maculatum*, *Spiræa alba*, *Common Milk Thistle*, *La'dies' Thistle*, (F.) *Chardon-Marie*. Ord. Compositæ. The herb is a bitter tonic. The seeds are oleaginous. It is not used.

CARDUUS PINEUS, *Atractylis gummifera*—c. *Sativus*, *Carthamus tinctorius*—c. *Sativus non-spinosus*, *Cynara scolymus*—c. *Solstitialis*, *Centaurea calcitrapa*—c. *Stellatus*, *Centaurea calcitrapa*—c. *Tomentosus*, *Onopordium acanthium*—c. *Veneris*, *Dipsacus fullonum*.

CARE (*καρη*), Head.

CAREBARE'SIS, Carebaria.

CAREBA'RIA (*καρηβαρια*), *Carebare'sis*, (*καρη*, 'the head,' and *βαρος*, 'weight,') *Scordine'ma*, *Scordine'mus*, *Cordine'ma*. Heaviness of the head.

CARE'NA, *Kare'na*. Formerly, the twenty-fourth part of a drop.

CARE-TAKER, Nurse.

CAREUM, Carum.

CAREX ARENARIA, (*carex*, 'sedge,') *Sarsaparilla Germanica*.

CARIACOU, A beverage, used in Cayenne, and formed of a mixture of cassava, potato, and sugar, fermented.

CAR'ICA, (from *Caria*, where the fig was erroneously supposed to be native.) See *Ficus carica*.

CARICA PAPA'YA, *Papaw' tree*, *Pawpaw*, (F.) *Papayer*. Ord. Cucurbitaceæ. A native of America, India, and Africa. The fruit has somewhat of the flavour of the pumpkin, and is eaten like it. The milky juice of the plant and the seed and root have been regarded as anthelmintic.

The papaw of North America belongs to the order Anonaceæ, (*Ano'na* seu *Asi'mina* seu *Porcel'ia* seu *Uca'ria triloba*, *Ficus Indica*, *Orchidocar'pum arietinum*.) Custard Apple Family.

CAR'ICUM (*καρικον*). A detergent application to ulcers; composed of black hellebore, sandarach, copper, lead, sulphur, orpiment, cantharides, and oil of cedar.

CARIE, Caries—c. *des Dents*, Dental gangrene—c. *Écorgante*, see Decortication.

CARIE', Carious.

CA'RRIES, ('decay,') *Carious'ity*, *Nigrit'ies* *Os'sium*, Ulceration of bone, *Osteohelco'sis*, *Osthe'l'cus*,—*Necrosis* being death of a bone. It resembles the gangrene of soft parts. Hence it has been termed *Car'ies gangrenosa*, *Gangre'na Car'ies* seu *Os'sium*, *Tere'do*, *Arro'sio*, *Eu'rus*, (F.) *Carie*. It is recognized by the swelling of the bone which precedes and accompanies it; by the abscesses it occasions; the fistula which form; the sanious character, peculiar odour and quantity of the suppuration, and by the evidence afforded by probing. The most common causes of caries are blows, the action of some virus, and morbid diathesis. When dependent on any virus in the system, this must be combated by appropriate remedies. When entirely local, it must be converted, where practicable, into a state of necrosis or death of the affected part. For this end, stimulants, the actual cautery, &c., are applied.

CARIES DENTUM, Dental gangrene—c. *Pudendum*, see Chancre—c. of the Vertebrae, Vertebral disease—c. *Vertebrarum*, Vertebral disease.

CARIEUX, Carious.

CARIM CURINI, *Justitia ecbolium*.

CAR'INA, 'a keel.' The vertebral column, especially of the fetus. Also, the breastbone bent inwards. Hence, *Pectus carina'tum*:—the chest affected with such deformity.

CARIO'SITY, Caries.

CAR'IOUS, *Cario'eus*, *Euro'des*, (F.) *Carie'*, *Carieux*. Affected with caries.

CARIUM TERRÆ, Calx.

CARIVE, *Myrtus pimenta*.

CARIVILLANDI, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

CARLINA, (after Charlemagne,) 'Carline Thistle.'

CARL'NA ACAUL'IS, *C. chama'leon*, *Chama'leon al'bum*, *Cardop'atium*, (F.) *Carlina sans tige*. Ord. Composite, which grows in the Pyrenees, and on the mountains of Switzerland, Italy, &c., has been recommended as a tonic, emmenagogue, and sudorific.

CARLINA CHAMELEON, *C. acaulis*.

CARLINE SANS TIGE, *Carlina acaulis*.

CARLISLE' SPRINGS. These are about five

miles from the town of Carlisle, in Pennsylvania. The water is mildly sulphureous.

CARLO SANCTO RADIX. 'St. Charles's Root' found in Mechoacan, in America. The bark is aromatic, bitter, and acrid. It is considered to be sudorific, and to strengthen the gums and stomach.

CARLSBAD, MINERAL WATERS OF. Carlsbad is a town in Bohemia, 24 miles from Egra, celebrated for its hot baths. The water contains about 47 parts in the 100 of purging salts. It is a thermal saline; temperature 121° to 167° Fahrenheit. The constituents are—carbonic acid, sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, and chloride of sodium. Season from the first of June to the 15th of October.

Artificial Carlsbad water may be made of *Soda sulph.*, 3 gram.; *Soda carb.*, 35 centigram.; *Calcii chlorid.*, 4 decigram.; *Sodii chlorid.*, 4 decigram.; *Ferri sulph.*, 1 centigram.; *Aque carbonat.* 625 gram.

CARMANTINE, *Justitia pectoralis*—c. *Pectorale*, *Justitia pectoralis*.

CARMEN, gen *Car'minis*, 'a verse.' An amulet. A charm, which, of old, often consisted of a verse. See *Charm*.

CARMINANTIA, (from *carmen*,) Carminatives. **CARMINATIVA**, Carminatives.

CARMINATIVES, *Carminantia* seu *Carminativa*, *Antiphytica*, *Physagoga*, *Antiphysetica*, (F.) *Carminativa*. Remedies which allay pain, 'like a charm,' by causing the expulsion of flatus from the alimentary canal. They are generally of the class of aromatics.

The FOUR GREATER CARMINATIVE HOT SEEDS, *Quatuor semina calida majora carminativa*, were, of old, anise, carui, cummin, and fennel.

The FOUR LESSER CARMINATIVE HOT SEEDS, *Quatuor semina calida minora*, were bishop's weed, stone parsley, smallage, and wild carrot.

CARMOT. A name given, by the alchemists, to the matter which they believed to constitute the Philosopher's stone.

CARNABADIA, *Carum*, (seed.)

CARNABADIUM, *Cuminum cyminum*.

CARNATIO, (*caro*, gen. *carnis*, 'flesh,') *Sy sarcosis*.

CARNATION, *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

CARNELIAN, *Cornelian*.

CARNEOLUS, *Cornelian*.

CARNEOUS, *Carno'sus*, *Sarco'sdes*, *Incar'natus*, (from *caro*,) (F.) *Charnu*. Consisting of flesh, or resembling flesh.

CARNEOUS COLUMNS, see *Columnæ carnæ*.

CARNEOUS FIBRES, *Flesh'y Fibres*, *Muscular Fibres*, (F.) *Fibræ charnæ* ou *musculaires*, are fibres belonging to a muscle.

CARNEUM MARSUPIUM, ('fleshy pouch,') *Ischiotrochanterianus*.

CARNICULA, (dim. of *caro*, 'flesh,') The gum.

CARNIFICATIO, Carnification—c. *Pulmonum*, Hepatisation of the lungs.

CARNIFICATION, *Carnifica'tio*, (*caro*, and *feri*, 'to become,') *Transformatio into flesh*. A morbid state of certain organs, in which the tissue acquires a consistence like that of fleshy or muscular parts. It is sometimes observed in hard parts, the texture becoming softened, as in *Osteosarcoma*. When it occurs in the lungs, they present a texture like that of liver. Such is the condition of the fetal lung.

CARNIFOR'MIS ABSCESS'US, (*caro*, and *forma*, 'form,') An abscess, which ordinarily occurs in the neighborhood of the articulations, and whose orifice is hard, the sides thick and callous.

CARNIV'OROUS, *Carniv'orus*, *Sarcoph'agus*, *Creatoph'agus*, *Crocoph'agus*, *Zoöph'agus*, *Creatoph'agus*, *Crocoph'agus*, *Kreatoph'agus*, (F.)

Carnivore; (*caro*, and *voro*, 'I eat,') That which eats flesh. Any substance which destroys excrescences in wounds, ulcers, &c.

CARNOSA CUTIS, ('fleshy skin,') *Panniculus carnosus*.

CARNOS'ITY, *Carno'sitas*, (F.) *Carnosité*, (from *caro*,) A fleshy excrescence.

CARNOSITIES OF THE URE'THRA, *Caruncles in the Ure'thra*, (F.) *Carnosités* ou *Caroncules de l'urètre*. Small fleshy excrescences or fungous growths, which were, at one time, presumed to exist in the male urethra, whenever retention of urine followed gonorrhœa.

M. Cullérius uses the term *Carnosité vénérienne* for a cutaneous, cellular, and membranous tumour, dependent upon the syphilitic virus. See, also, *Polysarcia*.

CARNOSUS, *Carneous*.

CARO, gen. *Carnis*, *Flesh*—c. *Accessoria*, see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*, (*accessorius*)—c. *Anserina*, *Horrida cutis*—c. *Contusa*, *Sarcothlasis*—c. *Excrescens*, *Excrescence*—c. *Fungosa*, *Fungosity*—c. *Gallinacea*, *Horrida cutis*—c. *Glandulosa*, *Epiglottic gland*—c. *Luxurians*, *Fungosity*—c. *Orbicularis*, *Placenta*—c. *Parenchymatica*, *Parenchyma*—c. *Quadrata*, *Palmaris brevis*—c. *Quadratus Sylvii*, see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*, (*accessorius*)—c. *Viscerum*, *Parenchyma*.

CAROB TREE, *Ceratonium siliqua*.

CAROB ALNABATI, *Ceratonium siliqua*.

CARODES, (*carus*, and *odes*,) *Carotic*.

CAROLI, see *Chancre*.

CAROLI'NA, NORTH, MINERAL WATERS OF. In the counties of Warren, Montgomery, Rockingham, Lincoln, Buncomb, and Rowan, there are mineral springs. They belong generally to the sulphureous or acidulous saline.

CAROLI'NA, SOUTH, MINERAL WATERS OF. They are numerous. Pacolet Springs, on the west bank of Pacolet River, contain sulphur and iron. Many, with similar properties, but not held in estimation, are scattered about the State.

CARONCULE, *Caruncle*—c. *Lachrymale*, *Caruncle*.

CARONCULES MYRTIFORMES, *Caruncule myrtiformes*—c. *de l'Urètre*, *Carnosities* of the urethra.

CARONCULEUX, *Carunculous*.

CAROPI, *Amomum cardamomum*.

CAROSIS, (*καρσις*,) *Carus*.

CAROTA, ('a carrot,') See *Daucus carota*.

CAROTIC, *Carot'icus*, *Carot'id*, *Carot'idus*, *Carotida'eus*, *Caro'des*, *Cum'atose*, (*καρσις*, 'stupor,') (F.) *Carotique*. Relating to stupor or *carus*—as a carotic state;—or to the carotids, (F.) *Carotidian*.

CAROTIC ARTERIES, *Carotids*—c. *Ganglion*, see *Carotid Nerve*—c. *Nerve*, *Carotid Nerve*—c. *Plexus*, see *Carotid Nerve*.

CAROTICA, (*καρσις*,) *Narcotics*.

CAROTICUS, *Carotic*.

CAROTID, *Carotic*.

CAROTIDÆUS, *Carotic*.

CAROTIDIEN, *Carotic*.

CAROTIDS, *Carot'ides*, *Carot'ica*, *Carotidea*, (*καρσις*, 'stupor,' produced by pressing on them,?) *Capita'les*, *Jugula'res*, *Sopora'les*, *Sopora'ria*, *Soporif'era*, *Somnif'era*, *Apople'tica*, *Lethargica* (*Ar'teria*), *Carot'id Ar'teries*, *Cephal'ic Ar'teries*, (F.) *Ar'tères Carotides*. The great arteries of the neck, which carry blood to the head. They are divided into, 1. *Prim'itive* or *common*; the left of which arises from the aorta, and the right from a trunk, common to it and the subclavian. 2. *Ex'ternal* or *pericephal'ic*, a branch of the primitive, which extends from the last to the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw; and, 3. *Inter'nal*, *Ar'teria cerebra'lis* seu *encephal'ica*, another branch of the primitive, which, arising at the same place as the external, enters the cranium,

and terminates on a level with the fissures of Sylvius, dividing into several branches.

CAROTID or CAROTIC CANAL, *Canalis Caroticus*, *Canal inflexe de l'os temporal*—(Ch.), *Canal carotidien*, is a canal in the temporal bone, through which the carotid artery and several nervous filaments pass.

CAROTID of CAROTIC FORAMINA, *Foramina Carotica*, (F.) *Trous carotidiens*, are distinguished into *internal* and *external*. They are the foramina at each extremity of the *Canalis Caroticus*.

CAROTID GANGLION, see Carotid nerve.

CAROTID NERVE, *Carot'ic nerve*, *Nervus carot'icus*. A branch from the superior cervical ganglion of the great sympathetic, which ascends by the side of the internal carotid. It divides into two portions, which enter the carotid canal, and, by their communication with each other and the petrosal branch of the vidian, form the *carotid plexus*. They also frequently form a small gangliform swelling on the under part of the artery—the *carotic* or *carotid* or *cavernous ganglion*, *ganglion of Lammonier*.

CAROTID PLEXUS, see Carotid nerve.

CAROTIQUE, Carotic.

CAROTTE, Daucus carota.

CAROUA, Carum (seed).

CARUBIER, Ceratonium siliqua.

CAROUGE, see Ceratonium siliqua.

CAR'PAL, *Carpa'lis*, (from *καρπος*, 'the wrist.') Belonging or relating to the carpus or wrist.

CARPASA, Carbasa.

CARPASIUM, *Car'pasum*, *Car'pasum*, and *Car'pesium*. Dioscorides, Pliny, Galen, &c., have given these names, and that of *καρπας* to a plant, which cannot now be determined, and whose juice, called *Opocar'pasum*, *σπακαρπασον*, passed for a violent, narcotic poison, and was confounded with myrrh.

CARPATICUM, see Pinus cembra.

CARPE, Carpus.

CARPENTARIA, Achillea millefolium.

CARPENTER'S LEAF, Galax aphylla.

CARPESIUM, Carpasium.

CARPHODES, *Carphod'es*, (*καρπος*, 'flocculus,' and *odes*.) Flocculent, stringy;—as *mucus carphodes*, flocculent or stringy mucus.

CARPHOLOG'IA, *Til'mus*, *Carpolog'ia*, *Crocidis'mus*, *Crocodydis'mus*, *Floccorum venatio*, *Floccid'gium*, *Tricholog'ia*, *Crocidix'is*, *Floccid'ation*, *Floccit'ation*, (*καρπος*, 'flocculus,' and *λεγω*, 'I collect,' or 'pluck,') (F.) *Carphologie*. Action of gathering flocculi. A delirious picking of the bed-clothes, as if to seek some substance, or to pull the flocculi from them. It denotes great cerebral irritability and debility, and is an unfavorable sign in fevers, &c.

CARPHOS, (*καρπος*, 'a light dried substance,') *Trigonella foenum*.

CARPIA, (*carpere*, 'to pluck,') *Linteum*.

CARPIEUS, *Palmaris brevis*.

CARPIAL, *Car'pian*, *Carpia'mus*, *Carpia'lis*, (F.) *Carpian*. Belonging to the Carpus.

CARPIAL LIG'AMENTS, (F.) *Ligaments Carpiens*, are, 1, The fibrous fasciæ, which unite the bones of the carpus; and, 2, The annular ligaments, anterior and posterior.

CARPIAN, Carpal.

CARPIEN, Carpal.

CARPISMUS, Carpus.

CARPOBALSAMUM, see Amyris opobalsamum.

CARPOLOGIA, *Carphologia*—c. *Spasmodica*, *Subsultus tendinum*.

CARPOMETACARPEUS MINIMI DIGITI, *Adductor metacarpi minimi digiti*—c. *Métacarpien du petit doigt*, *Opponens pollicis*—c. *Métacarpien du ponce*, *Opponens pollicis*—c. *Phalangeus minimi digiti*, *Abductor minimi digiti*—c. *Phalangien du petit doigt*, *Abductor minimi digiti*,

Flexor parvus minimi digiti—c. *Phalangien du ponce*, *Flexor brevis pollicis manus*—c. *Suphalangien du ponce*, *Abductor pollicis brevis*.

CARPOPE'DAL, from *carpus*, and *pes*, gen. *pedis*, 'the foot.' Relating to the wrist and foot.

CARPOPEDAL SPASM, *Cerebral spasmodic croup*. A spasmodic affection of the chest and larynx in young children, accompanied by general or partial convulsions. The disease commonly occurs between the third and ninth month, and is characterized by excessive dyspnoea, accompanied by a loud croupy noise on inspiration; the thumbs being locked, and the hands and feet rigidly bent for a longer or shorter period. The seat of the disease is evidently in the cerebro-spinal axis, primarily or secondarily: generally, perhaps, it is owing to erethism seated elsewhere, but communicated to the cerebro-spinal centre, and reflected to the respiratory and other muscles concerned. It seems to be connected with dental irritation; and consequently, in the treatment, where such is the case, the gums should be freely divided; after which, cathartics and revulsives, with the use of narcotics and appropriate diet, will generally remove the affection; for although extremely alarming, it is often not attended with great danger. See *Asthma thymicum*.

CARPOPHALANGIUS MINIMI DIGITI, *Abductor minimi digiti*.

CARPOS, (*καρπος*,) Fruit.

CARPOTICA, (*καρπος*, 'fruit,') Diseases affecting impregnation. Irregularity, difficulty or danger produced by parturition:—the 3d order, class *Genetica*, of Good.

CARPUS, (*καρπος*,) *Carpis'mus*, *Brachia'ls*, *Rasce'ta*, *Raste'ta*, *Ras'cha*, *Ras'e'ta*, *Ras'e'ta*, *Wrist*, (Prov.) *Hand-urist*, *Shack'le*, (F.) *Carpe*, *Poignet*. The part between the fore-arm and hand. Eight bones compose it (in two rows). In the superior row there are, from without to within—the *Scaphoïdes* or *navicula'ræ*, *Luna'ræ* or *semi-luna'ræ*, *Cuneifor'mæ*, and *Orbicula'ræ* or *pisifor'mæ*. In the lower row—*Trapezium*, *Trapezoides*, *Magnum* and *Uncifor'mæ*.

CARRAGEEN MOSS, (from Carrageheen, in Ireland,) *Fucus crispus*.

CARRAWAY, Carum.

CARRÉ, ('square,') *Quadratus*—c. *de la Cuisse*, *Quadratus femoris*—c. *des Lombes*, *Quadratus lumborum*—c. *du Menton*, *Depressor labii inferioris*—c. *du Pied*, *Extensor brevis digitorum pedis*.

CARREAU, *Tabes mesenterica*.

CARRÉE, see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans* (accessorius).

CARRELET, (F.) *Acus triangularis*. A straight needle two or three inches long, the point of which is triangular; and which was formerly used in different operations. Also, a wooden, triangular frame for fixing a cloth through which different pharmaceutical preparations are passed.

CARRON OIL, *Linimentum aque calcis*.

CARROT, *Daucus carota*—c. *Candy*, *Athamanta cretensis*—c. *Deadly*, *Thapsia*.

CARROVAL, see *Curare*.

CARTHAGENA BARKS, see *Cinchona*.

CARTHAMUS MACULATUS, *Carduus marianus*.

CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS, *Am'ylon*, *On'cus*, *Cro'cus Germanicus* seu *Saracenicus*, *Car'thamus officinarum*, *Car'duus sativus*, *Saff'ranum*, *Saff'ron-flower*, *Saff'flower*, *Saff'flow*, *Bas'tard Saff'ron*, *Dyer's Saff'ron*, (F.) *Carthame*, *Safran bâlard*, *Carthame des Teinturiers*. *Ord. Compositæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis. The seeds are aromatic, cathartic, and diuretic; yet to the parrot they are an article of food; hence their name, *Graines de Parroquet*. The flowers, *Car'thamus* (Ph. U. S.), are employed as a cosmetic, and are reputed to be diaphoretic. [?]

CARTHEGON, see *Buxus*.

CARTILAGE, *Chondros*, *Cartilago*, *Grisle*, (Sc.) *Grisle*, (F.) *Cartilage*. A solid part of the animal body, of a medium consistence between bone and ligament, which in the foetus is a substitute for bone, but in the adult exists only in the joints, at the extremities of the ribs, &c. Cartilages are of a whitish colour, flexible, compressible, and very elastic, and some of them apparently inorganic. They are composed, according to Dr. J. Davy, of .44 albumen, .55 water, and .01 phosphate of lime.

CARTILAGE, *Cartilage*—c. *Anonyme*, Cricoid, (cartilage)—c. *Epiglottic*, *Epiglottis*—c. *Mucroné*, Xiphoid Cartilage—c. *Supra-arytenoid*, *Corniculum laryngis*—c. *Tarsal*, see *Tarsus*.

CARTILAGES, ARTICULAR, *Obducent Cartilages*, invest bony surfaces, which are in contact; hence they are called *investing* or *incrusting cartilages*, (F.) *Cartilages de revêtement ou d'encroûtement*.

CARTILAGES, CUNEIFORM, OF THE LARYNX, see *Cuneiform*—c. *Eburnés*, see *Eburnification*.

CARTILAGES, INTERARTICULAR, *Menisci*, are such as are situate within the joints, as in the knee joint.

CARTILAGES, INTERVERTEBRAL, see *Intervertebral*.

CARTILAGES OF OSSIFICATION are such as, in the progress of ossification, have to form an integral part of bones; as those of the long bones in the new-born infant. They are termed *temporary*; the others being *permanent*. All the cartilages, with the exception of the articular, are surrounded by a membrane analogous to the periosteum, called *Perichondrium*.

CARTILAGES OF THE RIBS are, in some respects, only prolongations of the ribs. Those of the nose, of the meatus auditorius, and Eustachian tube, present a similar arrangement. Other cartilages resemble a union of fibrous and cartilaginous textures; hence their name *Fibrocartilages*.

CARTILAGES OF SANTORINI, see *Corniculum Laryngis*—c. *Semilunar*, see *Semilunar*—c. *Sigmoid*, *Semilunar cartilages*—c. of *Wrisberg*, *Cuneiform Cartilages of the Larynx*.

CARTILAGINES GUTTURALES, (pl. of *cartilago*.) *Arytenoid cartilages*—c. *Semilunares*. *Semilunar cartilages*—c. *Sigmoides*, *Semilunar cartilages*.

CARTILAGINIS ARYTENOIDEÆ CAPITULUM, *Corniculum laryngis*.

CARTILAGINOUS, *Cartilagin'eus*, *Cartilagineus*, *Chondroides*, *Chondroides*, (F.) *Cartilagineux*. Belonging to, or resembling, cartilage.

CARTILAGINOUS TISSUE, see *Tissue*.

CARTILAGO, gen. *Cartilag'inis*, *Cartilage*—c. *Clypealis*, *Thyroid cartilage*—c. *Ensiformis*, *Xiphoid cartilage*—c. *Gutturalis*, *Arytenoid cartilage*—c. *Innominata*, *Cricoid*—c. *Mucronata*, *Xiphoid cartilage*—c. *Peltalis*, *Thyroid cartilage*, *Xiphoid cartilage*—c. *Peltatus*, *Thyroid cartilage*—c. *Scutiformis*, *Thyroid cartilage*—c. *Triticea*, see *Thyreohyoid membrane*—c. *Uvifer*, *Uvula*—c. *Xiphoides*, *Xiphoid cartilage*.

CARUM, (from *Caria*, in Asia.) *A'pium seu Bu'nium seu Ligusticum seu Ses'eli car'vi seu ca'rum*, *Sium car'vi*, *Ca'reum*, *Ca'rum car'vi*, *Car'vi*, *Cuminum pratense*, *Ca'rus*, *Ca'ruon*, the *Car'away*, *Car'away*, (F.) *Carvi*, *Cumin des prés*. Order, *Umbelliferae*. Sex. *Syst.* *Pentandria Digynia*. The fruit or seeds, *Car'away seeds*, (Prov.) *Car'ey seeds*, *Carnabadi'a*, *Ca'roua*, *Ca'rum*, *Car'away* (Ph. U. S.), *Car'ui* (Ph. B.), are carminative. Dose, gr. x to ʒij, swallowed whole or bruised. The oil, *O'leum Ca'ru'i*, (F.) *Huile de carvi*, has the properties of the seeds. Dose, gtt. ij to vj. A'QUA CA'RU'I, *Car'away Water*, was official in the Pharmacopœias of London and Dublin.

CARUM BULBOCASTANUM, *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

CAR'UNCLE, *Caruncula*, (dim. of *caro*, 'flesh.') A small portion of flesh. *Sar'cium*, *Sarcid'ium*. A fleshy excrescence, — *Ephy'ma carun'cula*, (F.) *Caruncule*.

CARUNCLES IN THE URETHRA, see *Carnosities*.

CARUNCULA, *Caruncle*.

CARUN'CULA LACRYMA' LIS, (F.) *Caruncule lacrymale*. A small, reddish, follicular body, situate at the inner angle of the eye. It secretes a gummy substance.

CARUNCULA SEMINALIS, *Gallinaginis caput*.

CARUNCULÆ CUTICULARES, (pl. of *Caruncula*,) *Nymphæ*.

CARUNCULÆ MAMMILLA' RES. The extremities of the lactiferous tubes in the nipples. The olfactory nerves have been so called by some.

CARUNCULÆ MYRTIFOR' MES, *C. Vagina'les*, *Glan'dula myrtifor'mes*, (F.) *Caruncules myrtiformes*. Small, reddish tubercles, more or less firm, of variable form, and uncertain number, situate near the orifice of the vagina, and formed by the mucous membrane. They are regarded as the remains of the hymen.

CARUNCULÆ PAPILLARES, *Papillæ of the kidney*.

CARUN'CULOUS, *Carun'cular*, (F.) *Carunculeux*. Relating to caruncles or carnosities.

CARUON, *Carum*.

CAR'US, (*καρὸς*.) *So'por caro'ticus*, *Caro'is*, *Profound sleep*. The last degree of coma, with complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove, even for a few instants. *So'por*, *Co'ma*, *Lethar'gia*, and *Ca'rus*, are four degrees of the same condition.

CARUS APOPLEXIA, *Apoplexy*—c. *Asphyxia*, *Asphyxia*—c. *Catalepsia*, *Catalepsy*—c. *Ectasis*, *Ectasis*—c. *Hydrocephalus*, *Hydrocephalus internus*—c. ab *Insolatione*, *Comp de soleil*—c. *Lethargus*, *Lethargy*—c. *Lethargus cataphora*, *Somnolency*—c. *Lethargus vigil*, *Coma vigil*—c. *Paralysis*, *Paralysis*—c. *Paralysis paraplegia*, *Paraplegia*—c. *Veternus*, *Lethargy*.

CARVI, *Carum*.

CARVY SEEDS, see *Carum*.

CARYA, (*καρυα*.) *Hickory*, *Juglans regia*—c. *Basilica*, *Juglans regia*.

CARYDION, (*καρυδίων*.) *Corylus avellana*.

CARYEDON CATAGMA, (*καρυέδων*, 'resembling a nut' [broken].) see *Fracture*.

CARYOCOST'INUS, *Caryocostium*. An electroly prepared of the costus and other aromatic substances, &c. It was cathartic. See *Confectio scammonia*.

CARYON, (*καρυον*.) see *Juglans regia*—c. *Ponticon*, *Corylus avellana* (nut.)

CARYOPHYLLA, (*καρυον*, 'a nut,' and *φυλλον*, 'a leaf,' from the appearance of the flower-buds.) *Geum urbanum*.

CARYOPHYLLATA AQUATICA, *Geum rivale*—c. *Nutans*, *Geum rivale*—c. *Urbana*, *Geum urbanum*—c. *Vulgaris*, *Geum urbanum*.

CARYOPHYLLUM, *Eugenia caryophyllata*—c. *Rubrum*, *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

CARYOPHYLLUS, see *Eugenia caryophyllata*—c. *Americanus*, see *Myrtus pimenta*—c. *Aromaticus*, *Eugenia caryophyllata*—c. *Hortensis*, *Dianthus caryophyllus*—c. *Pimenta*, *Myrtus pimenta*—c. *Vulgaris*, *Geum urbanum*.

CARYO'TI, (from *καρυωτης*, 'a date tree.') The best kind of dates.

CAS RARES (F.), 'Rare cases.' This term is used, by the French, for pathological facts, which vary from what is usual. See a celebrated article under this head in the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, Vol. IV.

CASAMUM, *Cyclamen*.

CASAMUNAR, *Cassumuniar*.

CASCADING, *Vomiting*.

CAS'CARA, CASCARIL'LA. Spanish words, which signify *bark* and *little bark*, under which appellations the bark (Cinchona) is known in Peru. They are now applied to the bark of *Croton cascarilla*. The bark-gatherers are called *Cascarilleros*.

CASCARILLA, *Cascarilla, Croton cascarilla*—c. Carabaya, see *Cinchona cordifolia* cortex—c. Colorado, *Cinchona oblongifolia* cortex—c. Roxa, *Cinchona oblongifolia* cortex.

CASCARILLEROS, see *Cascara*.

CASCARILLIN, see *Croton cascarilla*.

CASCHEU, *Catechu*.

CASE, Cap'sa, The'ca, (F.) Caisse. This name is given to boxes for the preservation of instruments, or of medicines necessary in hospital or other service. We say, e. g.—*A case of amputating, or of trepanning instruments.* A pocket case, *Armamentarium portabile*, (F.) *Trousse*, contains the smaller instruments in constant use with the surgeon.

CASE, Ca'sus, (from cadere, casum, 'to fall.') The condition of a patient;—as a case of fever, &c. (F. *Observation*). Also, the history of a disease. *To be in good case or condition* means to be stout or in a proper state of being. At times, *to be in case or condition* is used with a similar acceptance.

CASEARIUS, (cascus, 'cheese,') Cheesy.

CA'SEIN, Cascine, Ca'seum, Galac'tine, Ty'rine, Lactalbumen, Ca'seous matter, (F.) Cascine, Matière caséuse, (from cascus, 'cheese,') The great nitrogenized constituent of milk. It is identical in composition with the chief constituents of blood,—fibrin and albumen, all being compounds of protein. A similar principle exists in the vegetable, *Vegetable Casein* or *Legu'min, Veg'etable Gluten*. It is chiefly found in leguminous seeds—peas, beans, lentils. Like vegetable albumen, Casein is soluble in water; and the solution is not coagulable by heat.

CASEIN, BLOOD Globulin—c. of the Saliva, see *Saliva*—c. of the Small intestine, Albuminose.

CASEOSUS, Cheesy.

CASEOUS MATTER, Casein.

CASEUM, Casein.

CASEUS, Cheese—c. Equinus, Hippace.

CASEUX, (from cascus,) Cheesy.

CASHEW, ((F.) Acajou,) *Anacardium occidentale*—c. Gum, see *Anacardium occidentale*.

CASHOO. An aromatic drug of Hindostan, said to possess pectoral virtues.

CASHOW, *Catechu*.

CASIA, *Laurus cassia*.

CASSINA, *Cassumunar*.

CASSONAR, *Cassumunar*.

CASSA, *Thorax*.

CASSADA ROOT, *Jatropha manihot*.

CASSAVA, BITTER, Jatropha manihot—c. Root, *Jatropha manihot*.

CASSE AROMATIQUE, *Laurus cassia*—c. en Bâtons, *Cassia fistula*—c. en Bois, *Laurus cassia*—c. des Boutiques, *Cassia fistula*—c. Séné, *Cassia senna*.

CASSE-LUNETTE, (casser, 'to break,' and lunettes, 'spectacles,') *Centaurea cyanus, Cyanus segetum, Euphrasia officinalis*.

CASSEENA, *Ilex vomitoria*.

CASSENOLES, see *Quercus infectoria*.

CASSIA, (caesia,) *Laurus cassia*—c. Absus, Absus—c. Acutifolia, *C. senna*—c. Egyptian, *C. senna*—c. Alexandrina, *C. fistula*—c. Bonplandiana, *C. fistula*—c. Canella, *Laurus cassia*—c. Caryophyllata, *Myrtus caryophyllata*.

CASSIA CHAMECHRIS'TA, Pra'irie sen'na, Par'tridge Pea, Wild Sen'na, an indigenous plant, Order, Leguminosae, which flowers in August. It resembles *Cassia Marilandica* in properties.

CASSIA CINNAMOMEA, *Laurus cassia*—c. Egyptian, *Cassia senna*—c. Excelsa, *C. fistula*.

CASSIA FIS'TULA, C. ni'gra seu fistula'ris seu

Alexandri'na seu excel'sa seu Bonplandia'na, Can'na, C. soluti'va seu fistula, Cathartocar'pus, Bactyrilobium fistula, Purg'ing Cas'sia, (F.) Casse Canéficier, Canéficier, Casse en Bâtons ou des Boutiques. The pulp of *Cas'sia Fis'tula* or *Cathartocar'pus Fis'tula, Pud'ding pipe tree; Fam. Leguminosae; Sex. Syst. Decandria Monogynia, Pul'pa Cas'sia, Cas'sia Artamentum, Cassia Fis'tula Pul'pa, (Ph. U. S.),* which is obtained in long pods, is black, bright, and shining; sweet, slightly acid, and inodorous. It is laxative in the dose of ʒiv to ʒj.

CASSIA LANCEOLATA, C. Senna—c. Lignee, *Laurus cassia*—c. Lignee Malabarica, *Laurus cassia*.

CASSIA MARILAN'DICA, Sen'na Americana, American or Wild Sen'na, Lo'cust Plant, (F.) Séné d'Amérique. The leaves of this plant are similar, in virtue, to those of *cassia senna*. They are, however, much inferior in strength.

CASSIA NIGRA, C. fistula—c. Officinalis, *C. senna*—c. Orientalis, *C. senna*—c. Purg'ing, *Cassia fistula*.

CASSIA SEN'NA, C. lanceola'ta, seu acutifo'lia, seu orienta'lis seu officina'lis. The name of the plant which affords *senna*. It is yielded, however, by several species of the genus *cassia*. The leaves of *Sen'na, Sen'na Folia, Sen'na Alexandri'na seu Ital'ica, Se'na, Sen'na* or *Egyptian Cas'sia, (F.) Séné, Casse Séné,* have a faint smell, and bitterish taste. The active part, by some called *Cathart'in*, is extracted by alcohol and water. Their activity is injured by boiling water. They are a hydragogue cathartic, and apt to gripe. Dose of the powder, ʒj to ʒj. Infusion is the best form.

The varieties of *senna*, in commerce, are *Tinivelly Senna, Bombay* or *Com'mon In'dia Sen'na, Alexan'drian Sen'na, Trip'oli Sen'na, and Alep'po Sen'na*.

CASSIÆ ARTAMENTUM, see *Cassia fistula*—c. *Fistulae pulpa*, see *Cassia fistula*—c. Flores, see *Laurus cinnamomum*.

CASSIALA, *Hyssopus*.

CASSIDA GALERICULATA, Scutellaria galericulata.

CASSIDE BLEUE, Scutellaria galericulata.

CASSINA, Ilex vomitoria.

CASSINE CAROLINIANA, (an Indian name,)

Ilex paraguensis—c. Evergreen, *Ilex vomitoria*—c. Peragua, *Ilex paraguensis*.

CASSIS, Ribes nigrum.

CASSITERUS, (κασσιτερος,) Tin.

CASSUMU'NIAR, Cassamu'nar, Cassonar, Zerrumbet, Cassina, Ri'sagon, Ben'gale In'dorum, Bengal' Root, (F.) Racine de Bengale. A root, obtained from the East Indies, in irregular slices of various forms; some cut transversely, others longitudinally. It is an aromatic bitter, and is consequently tonic and stimulant. It was once considered a panacea, and has been referred to *Zin'giber Cassumuniar seu purpu'reum, Amo'mum montanum, and to Zin'giber Zerum'bet seu epu'rium, Amo'mum Zerum'bet seu sylves'tre*.

CASSUVIUM POMIFERUM, Anacardium occidentale.

CAS'SYTA FILIFORM'IS. A South African plant, *Nat. Ord. Laurineae*, which is employed by the Cape colonists as a wash in scald head, and as an antiparasitic.

CAST, Contortion, Caste—c. in the Eye, see *Strabismus*.

CASTALIA SPECIOSA, (from the Castalian spring,) *Nymphaea alba*.

CASTANEA, (καστανος,) *Fagus castanea*: see, also, *Fagus castanea pumila*—c. Equina, *Aesculus Hippocastanum*—c. Pumila, *Fagus castanea pumila*.

CASTE, Cast, (P.) Casta, 'race or lineage.' A name given, by the Portuguese in India, 'to classes of society, divided according to occupa-

itus Cell'si, *Hystē'ria catalep'tica*, *Congela'tio*, *De'ten'tio*, *Encatalep'sis*, *Apho'nia* (Hippocr.), *Anau'dia* (Antigenes), *Apprehen'sio*, *Contem'platio*, *Stupor vig'ilans*, *Prehen'sio*, *Ca'rus Catalep'sia*, *Oppres'sio*, *Comprehen'sio* (Cael. Aurelian), *Compre'n'sio*, *Apoplex'ia Catalep'sia*, *Trance*. [?] (F.) *Catalepsie*. A disease in which there is sudden suspension of the action of the senses and of volition; the limbs and trunk preserving the different positions given to them. It is a rare affection, but is seen, at times, as a form of hysteria. Some of the Greek writers have used the word in its true acceptation of a seizure, surprise, &c.

CATALEP'TIC, *Catalep'ticus*, (F.) *Cataleptique*. Relating to catalepsy. Affected with catalepsy.

CATALEPTIC METH'OD, *Meth'odus Catalep'tica*. The administration of external agents when internal agents are inapplicable.

CATALOT'IC, *Catalot'icus*, (*cata*, and *λοωω*, 'I grind.') A remedy which removes unseemly cicatrices.

CATAL'PA, (name in India), *C. Arbo'rea* seu *Cordifo'lia* seu *Arbores'cens* seu *Bignonioides* seu *Syringefo'lia*, *Bigno'nia Catal'pa*, *Cataw'ba tree*, *Bean tree*, *Indian Bean*. A decoction of the pods of the Catalpa, an American tree, of the Order Bignoniaceæ, *Didynamia Angiospermia*, has been recommended in chronic nervous asthma.

CATALPA ARBORÆA, *Catalpa*—*c. Bignonioides*, *Catalpa*—*c. Cordifolia*, *Catalpa*—*c. Syringefolia*, *Catalpa*.

CATALYSIS, *Paralysis*, (*καταλυσis*, from *cata*, and *λυω*, 'I dissolve or decompose.') Also, the action of presence in producing decomposition; as when a body which possesses what has been termed *catalytic force*—(F.) *Force catalytique*—resolves other bodies into new compounds by mere contact or presence, without itself experiencing any modification.

CATALYT'IC, *Catalyt'icus*. A medicine, which is presumed by Dr. Headland to act by the destruction or counteraction of morbid agencies in the blood. See *Catalysis*.

CATALYTIC FORCE, see *Catalysis*.

CATAMENIA, (*καταμηνια*, from *cata*, and *μην*, 'a month.') Menses—*c. Alba*, *Leucorrhœa*.

CATAMENIAL, *Catamenia'lis*, *Men'strual*, *Men'strual*, *Men'struous*, (F.) *Menstruel*. Appertaining or relating to the catamenia.

CATAMENIUM FLUXUS IMMODICUS, ('immoderate flow of the menses.') *Menorrhagia*.

CATANANCE, (*καταναχη*,) *Cichorium intybus*.

CATANGELUS, *Ruscus*.

CATANTLE'MA, gen. *Catantle'matis*, *Catantle'sis*, (*καταντήμα*, *καταντήσις*, from *cata*, and *αντλω*, 'I pour.') *Catcone'sis* and *Catcone'sis*. Ablution with warm water. A fomentation.

CATAPAS'MA, gen. *Catapasm'atis*, (*καταπασμα*, from *cata*, and *πασσω*, 'I sprinkle.') *Catapasm'tum*, *Conspers'io*, *Pas'ma*, *Sympas'ma*, *Empas'ma*, *Diapas'ma*, *Xer'ion*, *Asper'sio*, *Epipas'mum*, *Pulvis asperso'rius*. A compound medicine, in the form of powder, employed by the ancients to sprinkle on ulcers, absorb perspiration, &c.

CATAPAUTIS, (*cata*, and *παυσις*, 'sedation.') Sedation.

CATAPH'ORA, (*καταφορα*, 'a fall,' from *καταφερω*, 'I throw down.') A state resembling sleep, with privation of feeling and voice. Somnolency. According to others, *Cataphora* is simply a profound sleep, which it is difficult to rouse from—in this sense being synonymous with *Sopor*.

CATAPHORA COMA, see *Apoplexy*—*c. Hydrocephalica*, see *Apoplexy*—*c. Magnetica*, *Somnambulism*, *magnetic*.

CATAPHRAC'TA, *Cataphrac'tes*, a *Cuirass*, (*καταφρακτα*, from *καταφρασσω*, 'I furnish with armor.') A name given by Galen to a bandage applied round the thorax and shoulders. It was also called *Quadri'ga*.

CATAPIESIS, (*καταπιεσις*, from *cata*, and *πιεζειν*, 'to press.') Depression.

CATAPINOSIS, (*cata*, and *πινειν*, 'to drink.') Absorption.

CATAP'LASIS, (*καταπλασις*, from *καταπλασσω*, 'I besmear.') The act of besmearing or overlaying with plaster.

CAT'APLASM, (*καταπασμα*,) *Cataplas'ma*, *Epiplas'ma*, *Poult'ice*, *Pul'tice*, (Prov.) *Pul'sey*, (same etymon.) (F.) *Cataplasme*. A medicine applied externally, under the form of a thick pap. Cataplasms are formed of various ingredients, and for different objects. They may be *anodyne*, *emollient*, *tonic*, *antiseptic*, *irritating*, &c. A simple poultice acts only by virtue of its warmth and moisture. Mealy, fatty substances, leaves of plants, certain fruits, crumb of bread, &c., are the most common bases. The chief poultices which have been official are the following: *Anodyne*—*c. Cientiæ*, *c. Digitalis*. *Antiseptic*—*c. Carbonis*, *c. Danci*, *c. Fermenti*, *c. Acetosæ*, *c. Cymini*. *Emollient*—*c. Lini*, *c. Panis*, *c. Mali maturi*. *Irritating*—*c. Sinapis*, *c. Sodii chloridi*, *c. Quercus Marinæ*. *Tonic* and *Astringent*—*c. Alum*, *c. Goulard*, *c. of Roses*.

The Parisian Codex has some other official cataplasms:—1. *Cataplas'ma anodynum*, made of poppy and hyoseyamus. 2. *Cataplas'ma emolliens*, made of meal and pulps. 3. *Cataplas'ma ad expuratio'nem promoven'dam*, of pulps and basilicon. 4. *Cataplas'ma rubefaciens vel antipleurit'icum*, formed of pepper and vinegar.

The only cataplasms, the preparation of which it is important to describe, are some of the following:—

CATAPLASM ALUM, *Coagulum Aluminosum*—*c. of Beer grounds*, see *Cataplasma Fermenti*—*c. Bread* and *milk*, see *Cataplasma lini*—*c. Carrot*, *Cataplasma Danci*—*c. Charcoal*, *Cataplasma carbonis ligni*—*c. of Chlorinated Soda*, *Cataplasma Sodæ chlorinatæ*—*c. Flaxseed*, *Cataplasma lini*—*c. Hemlock*, *Cataplasma Conii*—*c. Ice*, see *Ice*—*c. Ley*, see *Lixivium*—*c. Linseed*, *Cataplasma lini*—*c. Oilcake*, see *Cataplasma lini*—*c. Mush*, see *Cataplasma lini*—*c. Slippery Elm*, *Cataplasma Ulmi*—*c. Yeast*, *Cataplasma Fermenti*.

CATAPLASMA, gen. *Cataplas'matis*, *Cataplas'm*—*c. Bynes*, see *C. Fermenti*.

CATAPLAS'MA CARBO'NIS, *Char'coal Cat'aplasm* or *poult'ice*, (F.) *Cataplasme au charbon*. Made by adding powdered charcoal to a common cataplasma. Used as an antiseptic to foul ulcers, &c.

CATAPLASMA CONT'L, *Hem'lock Cat'aplasm*, made by spreading soft *Extract of Hemlock* on a *flaxseed poultice*. Used in malignant ulcers.

CATAPLASMA CYMINI, *Theriac Londinensis*.

CATAPLASMA DAUCI, *Car'rot Cat'aplasm* or *poultice*. Made by boiling the root of the Carrot until it is soft enough to form a poultice. Used in fetid ulcers.

CATAPLASMA FÆCULÆ CEREVISIÆ, see *C. Fermenti*.

CATAPLASMA FERMENT'L, *C. efferve'cens*, *Yeast Cat'aplasm* or *poult'ice*, (F.) *Cataplasme de Levure*. (Take of *wheaten flour*, ℞j; *yeast* and *water*, ℞ā, ℞v. Expose to a gentle heat.) It is antiseptic, and a good application to bruises. A *Cataplasma of Beer Grounds*, *Cataplasma Fæculæ Cerevisiæ*, *C. Bynes*, is used in the same cases.

CATAPLASMA LINI, *Lin'seed* or *Flax'seed Cat'aplasm*, (F.) *Cataplasme de farine de Lin*, *Cataplasme commun*, made by mixing *boiling water* with *linseed meal*, is an excellent emollient.

The *Bread* and *Milk cataplasma*, the ground *oilcake cataplasma*, and the *mush cataplasma* or *C. of Indian corn*, are used in similar cases.

CATAPLASMA SINAP'IS, *C. Sinap'is*, *Sin'apium*, *Mustard cat'aplasm*, *poult'ice* or *plaster*, (F.) *Cataplasme de Mustard ou Sinapisme*. (*Mustard* and *linseed meal* or *meal*, ℞ā, equal parts; *warm vinegar* or *water*, q. s.) A rubefacient and stimu-

lant applied to the soles of the feet in coma, low typhus, &c., as well as to the pained part in rheumatism, &c.

CATAPLASMA SODÆ CHLORINATÆ seu **CHLORINATÆ**, *Cataplasm of Chlorinated Soda*. Made by adding solution of chlorinated soda to a common flaxseed cataplasm. Applied to foul, offensive ulcers.

CATAPLASMA ULMI, *Shippery Elm poultice*, is made by adding boiling water to the powdered bark of *Ulmus fulva*, stirring constantly. It is a light, agreeable cataplasm.

CATAPLASME, Cataplasm—*c. au Charbon*, Cataplasm carbonis ligni—*c. de Farine de Lin*, Cataplasm lini.

CATAPLEX'IS, *Stupor*, (καταληξίς, from *cata*, and πλῆσσω, 'I strike.') The act of striking with amazement. Appearance of astonishment, as exhibited by the eyes in particular. See *Hæmodia*.

CATAPOSIS, (καταποσις, from *cata*, and πειν, 'to swallow.') Deglutition.

CATAPOTION, (same etymon,) *Pilula*.

CATAPSYX'IS, (καταψύξις, from καταψύχω, 'I refrigerate.') *Peripsyx'is*. Considerable coldness of the body, without rigor and horripilation. *Perfrictio*. Coldness in the extreme parts of the limbs.

CATAPTO'SIS, (*cata*, and πτεω, 'to fall.') *Decidentia*, 'a fall.' This word, at times, expresses the fall of a patient, attacked with epilepsy or apoplexy; at others, the sudden resolution of a paralytic limb.

CATAPULTA VIRILIS, ('male catapult,' καταπύλη, from *cata*, and πύλλω, 'to throw.') *Penis*.

CATAPUTIA MAJOR, *Ricinus communis*—*c. Minor*, *Euphorbia lathyris*.

CATARACT, *Cataracta*, *Catarrhacta*, *Suffusio Oculi*, *S. Lentis crystallina*, *Phthor'ma cataracta*, *Culi'go lentis*, *Gut'ta opac'a*, *Hypoch'yma*, *Hypoch'yma*, *Hypoph'yma*, *Phacoscoloma*, *Parop'sis cataracta*, *Glaucoma Woulhou'si*, (F.) *Cataracte*, (καταρκτης, from καταρσσειν, *kata* and *rassein*, 'to tumble down.') A deprivation of sight, which comes on as if a veil fell before the eyes. Cataract consists in opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, which prevents the passage of the rays of light, and precludes vision. The causes are obscure. *Diagnosis*.—The patient is blind, the pupil seems closed by an opaque body, of variable colour, but commonly whitish;—the pupil contracting and dilating. Cataracts have been divided, by some, into *spurious* and *genuine*. The former, *Pseudocataracta*, where the obstacle to vision is between the capsule of the lens and the uvea: the latter, where it is in the lens or capsule.

A *lenticular cataract* is where the affection is seated in the lens;—a *capsular* or *membranous*, in the capsule. The capsule is divided again, by Beer, into the *anterior*, *posterior*, and *complete capsular cataract*. When the capsule is rendered opaque, in consequence of an injury, which cuts or ruptures any part of it, it thickens, becomes leathery, and has been called *Cataracta arida siliquosa*. *Cataracta Morgagniana lactea* seu *puriformis* is the milky variety, in which the crystalline is transformed into a liquid similar to milk, (F.) *Cataracte lacteuse*; or, as generally defined, in which there is opacity of the fluid situated between the lens and its capsule. The *capsulolenticular* affects both lens and capsule, (*Achrystallodiaphanie*, *Adiaphanie përichrystatique* of Piorry,) and Beer conceives the liquor Morgagni, in an altered state, may contribute to it. Cataracts are also called *hard* (*Sclerocataracta*), *soft* (*Phacomata'cia*), *stony* (F. *pierreuse*), *milky* or *cheesy* (*lacteuse* ou *caseuse*), *Galactocataracta*, *Cataracta lacteicolor*, according to their density:—white, pearly, yellow, brown, gray,

green, black, (F.) *blanche*, *perlée*, *jaune*, *brune*, *grise*, *verte*, *noire*, according to their colour:—*fixed* or *vacillating*—*cataracta capsulolenticularis fixa* vel *tremula*, (F.) *fixe* ou *branlante*, according as they are fixed or movable behind the pupil. They are likewise called *Cataracta marmoracea*, *fenestrate*, *stellate*, *punctate*, *dimidiata*, &c., according to the appearances they present.

They may be *simple* or *complicated* with adhesion, amaurosis, specks, &c.; and *primary* or *secondary*, when the opacity is the result of the operation.

Cataract is commonly a disease of elderly individuals, although, not unfrequently, *congenital*. It forms slowly; objects are at first seen as through a mist; light bodies appear to fly before the eyes, and it may not be until after months or years that the sight is wholly lost. No means will obviate the evil except an operation, which consists in removing the obstacle to the passage of the light to the retina. Four chief methods are employed for this purpose. 1. *Couch'ing* or *Depression*, *Hyalonix'is*, *Hyalonyx'is*, *Crystallocatapsis*, *Crystallocatath'esis*, (F.) *Abaissement ou Déplacement de la Cataracte*. This consists in passing a cataract needle through the sclerotica and subjacent membranes, a little above the transverse diameter of the eye; and at about two lines' distance from the circumference of the transparent cornea, until the point arrives in the posterior chamber of the eye. With this the crystalline is depressed to the outer and lower part of the globe of the eye, where it is left. 2. *By absorption*,—by the French termed *broiement* or *bruising*. This is performed in the same manner as the former; except that, instead of turning the crystalline from the axis of the visual rays, it is divided by the cutting edge of the needle, and its fragments are scattered in the humours of the eye, where they are absorbed. 3. *By extraction*, which consists in opening, with a particular kind of knife, the transparent cornea and the anterior portion of the capsule of the crystalline; and causing the lens to issue through the aperture. Each of the processes has its advantages and disadvantages, and all are used by surgeons. 4. Some, again, pass a cataract needle through the transparent cornea and pupil to the crystalline, and depress or cause its absorption. This is called *Ceratonyxis*. See, also, *Reclination*.

CATARACT, **BLACK**, **AMAUROSIS**—*c. Capsular*, see *Cataract*—*c. Capsulolenticular*, see *Cataract*—*c. Central*, *Centradiaphanes*—*c. Cheesy*, see *Cataract*—*c. Complicated*, see *Cataract*—*c. Congenital*, see *Cataract*—*c. Fixed*, see *Cataract*—*c. Genuine*, see *Cataract*—*c. Hard*, see *Cataract*—*c. Lenticular*, see *Cataract*—*c. Membranous*, see *Cataract*—*c. Milky*, see *Cataract*—*c. Opaque*, see *Cataract*—*c. Primary*, see *Cataract*—*c. Primitive*, see *Cataract*—*c. Secondary*, see *Cataract*—*c. Simple*, see *Cataract*—*c. Soft*, see *Cataract*—*c. Spurious*, see *Cataract*—*c. Stony*, see *Cataract*—*c. Vacillating*, see *Cataract*.

CATARACTA, *Cataract*—*c. Arida siliquosa*, see *Cataract*—*c. Capsulo-lenticularis*, see *Cataract*—*c. Centralis*, *Centradiaphanes*—*c. Dimidiata*, see *Cataract*—*c. Fenestrata*, see *Cataract*—*c. Glauca*, *Glaucoma*—*c. Lacticolor*, see *Cataract*—*c. Liquida*, *Hydrocataracta*—*c. Marmoracea*, see *Cataract*—*c. Morgagniana*, see *Cataract*—*c. Nigra*, *Amaurosis*—*c. Punctata*, see *Cataract*—*c. Stellata*, see *Cataract*.

CATARACTE, *Cataract*—*c. Abaissement de la*, see *Cataract*—*c. Blanche*, see *Cataract*—*c. Branlante*, see *Cataract*—*c. Brune*, see *Cataract*—*c. Caseuse*, see *Cataract*—*c. Déplacement de la*, see *Cataract*—*c. Fixe*, see *Cataract*—*c. Grise*, see *Cataract*—*c. Jaune*, see *Cataract*—*c. Lacteur*,

see Cataract—c. Noire, Amaurosis, see Cataract—c. *Perle*, see Cataract—c. *Pierreuse*, see Cataract—c. *Verte*, see Cataract.

CATARACTÉ, Cataractous.

CATARACTOUS, *Cataracté*, (F.) *Cataractus*, *Cataracta vitia'tus*. One affected with cataract. The French use this term, both for the eye affected with cataract and the patient himself.

CATARIA, (from *catus*, 'a cat'; because cats are fond of it.) See *Nepeta*—c. *Vulgaris*, *Nepeta*.

CATARRH', *Catar'rhus*, *Catar'rhous*, *Catar'rhema*, *Rheu'ma*, *Deflux'io*, *Catarrag'mus*, *Phlegmatorrhag'ia*, *Phlegmatorrhœ'a*, (*καταρρῶς*, from *cata*, and *ρῶς*, 'I flow,') (F.) *Catarrhe*. A discharge of fluid from a mucous membrane. The ancients considered catarrh as a simple flux, and not as an inflammation. Generally it partakes of this character, however. *Catarrh* is, with us, usually restricted to inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air-passages: the French extend it to that of all mucous membranes; (F.) *Flux muqueux*, *Fluxion catarrhale*.

Catarrh, in the English sense, *Bronchocatar'rhus*, *Pul'monary Catarrh'*, *Lung fever* (vulgarly), *Rheu'ma Pec'toris*, *Destilla'tio Pec'toris*, *Catar'rhus Pec'toris*, *C. Pulmo'num*, *C. Pulmona'lis*, *C. Bronchia'lis*, *Blennop'tysis*, *Tus'sis catarrh'a'lis sim'plex*, *Grav'edo* (of many), *Fe'bris Catarrh'a'lis*, *Blennotho'rax*, *Bronchi'tis*, *Catar'rhus à Fri'gore*, a Cold, (F.) *Catarrhe pulmonaire*, *Fièvre Catarrhale*, *Rhume de Poi'trine*, is a superficial inflammation of the mucous follicles of the trachea and bronchi. It is commonly an affection of but little consequence, but apt to relapse and become chronic. It is characterized by cough, thirst, lassitude, fever, watery eyes, with increased secretion of mucus from the air-passages. The antiphlogistic regimen and time usually remove it. Sometimes, the inflammation of the bronchial tubes is so great as to prove fatal.

CATARRH, ACUTE, OF THE UTERUS, see *Metritis*—c. Chronic, *Bronchitis*, (chronic)—c. Dry, see *Bronchitis*.

CATARRH, EPIDEMIC, *Catar'rhus epidem'icus*, *C. à conta'gio*, *Rheu'ma epidem'icum*. Catarrh prevailing owing to some particular *Constitutio aëris* [?], and affecting a whole country,—*Influenza*.

CATARRH, PULMONARY, *Bronchitis*, *Catarrh*—z. Rose, Fever, hay—c. Suffocating nervous, *Asthma Thymicum*—c. Summer, Fever, hay.

CATARRHACTA, Cataract.

CATARRHAL, *Catarrh'a'lis*, *Catarrho'icus*, *Catarrhoi't'icus*, *Catarrhoë't'icus*. Relating to catarrh,—as *Catarrhal Fever*.

CATARRHE, *Catarrh*—c. *Aiguë de l'Utérus*, see *Metritis*—c. *Buccal*, *Aphthæ*—c. *Convulsive*, *Bronchitis*—c. *Gastrique*, *Gastritis*—c. *Guttural*, *Cynanche tonsillaris*—c. *Intestinal*, *Diarrhœa*—c. *Laryngien*, *Laryngitis*—c. *Nasal*, *Coryza*—c. *Oculaire*, *Ophthalmia*—c. *de l'Oreille*, *Otitis*—c. *Pharyngien*, *Cynanche parotidea*—c. *Pituiteux*, *Bronchorrhœa*—c. *Pulmonaire*, *Catarrh*—c. See; see *Bronchitis*—c. *Stomacal*, *Gastrorrhœa*—c. *Uté-rin*, *Leucorrhœa*—c. *Ve'sical*, *Cystirrhœa*.

CATARRHECTICA, (*καταρρηκτικά*, from *καταρρῶμι*, 'I break down,') Remedies considered proper for evacuating;—as diuretics, cathartics, &c.

CATARRHEUMA, gen. *Catarrheum'atis*, (*cata*, and *ρῶμα*, 'defluxion,') Catarrh.

CATARRHEUX, (F.) *Catarrhus*. One subject to catarrh; affected with catarrh.

CATARRHEX'IA, *Catarrhes'is*; (same etymon as *Catarrhæctica*.) The action of *Catarrhæctica*. Also, effusion; evacuation of the bowels.

CATARRHEXIS, (*καταρρηξις*), *Catarrhexia*, *Ex-crement*—c. *Vera*, *Hæmatochezia*.

CATARRHŒA, (*cata*, and *ρῶς*, 'I flow,') *Rheumatism*.

CATARRHOÏT'ICUS, (*καταρροῖτικός*.) An epithet for disease produced by a discharge of phlegm; catarrhal.

CATARRHOPHY'MATA, (*καταρροφῆς*, *καταρρῶς*, 'sloping downwards,') Tubercles tending downwards, or with their apices downwards.

CATARRHOPHE, (*cata*, and *ρῶμαι*, 'I sip up,') Absorption.

CATARRHOPHESIS, Absorption.

CATARRHO'PIA, *Catar'rhœia*, (*καταρρῶσια*, from *cata*, and *ρῶσις*, 'inclination,') Afflux of fluids towards the inferior parts, and especially towards the viscera of the abdomen. The Greek word *απαρρῶσια* expresses an opposite phenomenon, or a tendency towards the upper parts.

CATARRHOS'CHESIS, (*καταρρῶς*, 'catarrh,' and *σχέσις*, 'suppression,') The suppression of a mucous discharge.

CATARRHOUS, Catarrh.

CATARRHUS, Catarrh, *Defluxion*, *Tussis*—c. *Æstivus*, Fever, hay—c. *Bellinsulanus*, *Cynanche parotidea*—c. *Bronchialis*, *Catarrh*—c. *Bronchiorum*, *Bronchitis*—c. à *Contagio*, *Influenza*—c. *Epidemicus*, *Influenza*, *Catarrh*, *epidemic*—c. à *Frigore*, see *Catarrh*—c. *Genitalium*, *Leucorrhœa*—c. *Gonorrhœa*, *Gonorrhœa*—c. *Intestinalis*, *Diarrhœa*—c. *Laryngeus*, *Laryngo-catar'rhus*—c. *ad Nares*, *Coryza*—c. *Nasalis*, *Coryza*—c. *Pectoris*, see *Catarrh*—c. *Pulmonalis*, *Catarrh*—c. *Pulmonum*, *Bronchitis*, *Catarrh*—c. *Senilis*, *Bronchitis*, (chronic)—c. *Suffocativus Barbadosensis*, *C. trachealis*—c. *Trachealis*, *Laryngo-catar'rhus*—c. *Urethrae*, *Gonorrhœa pura*—c. *Urethralis*, *Gonorrhœa*—c. *Vesicae*, *Cystirrhœa*.

CATARRHYSIS, (*cata*, and *ρῶς*, 'I flow,') *Catarrhopia*, *Defluxion*.

CATARTISIS, (*καταρρῶσις*), *Catartismus*.

CATARTIS'MUS, *Catar'tis'is*, (*καταρρῶσις*, from *καταρρῶμι*, 'to repair, replace,') The coaptation of a luxated or fractured bone, or hernia.

CATASARCA, (*cata*, and *σαρξ*, gen. *σαρκος*, 'flesh,') *Anasarcæ*.

CATASCEUE, (*κατασκευή*, from *cata*, and *εσκευή*, 'equipment,') Structure.

CATASCHASMUS, (*κατασχασμός*, from *cata*, and *σχαζειν*, 'to scarify,') Bloodletting, *Scarification*.

CATASTAGMUS, (*κατασταγμός*, from *cata*, and *σταζειν*, 'to drop,') Catarrh, *Coryza*.

CATASTALAGMUS, (*cata*, and *σταλαζειν*, 'to drop,') *Coryza*, *Distillation*.

CATASTALTICA, (*κατασταλτικά*, from *cata*, and *στέλλειν*, 'to repress,') *Hæmostatica*, *Sedatives*, *Styptics*.

CATAS'TASIS, (*καταστασις*, from *καθίστημι*, 'I establish,') The constitution, state, condition, &c., of any thing. Also, the reduction of a bone. See *Constitution*, and *Habit of Body*.

CATAT'ASIS, (*κατατασις*, from *κατατείνω*, 'I extend,') Extension. The extension and reduction of a fractured limb.

CATATHLIPSIS, (*cata*, and *θλιβω*, 'I press,') Oppression.

CATAWBA TREE, *Catalpa*.

CATAXIS, (*καταξις*), *Fracture*.

CATCH FLY, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*, *Silene Virginica*.

CATCHING, see *Contagious*.

CATCHUP, *Ketchup*.

CATECHU. The extract of the wood of *Acu'cia* seu *Mimo'sa Cat'echu*, *Cass'chia*, and of the leaves of *Nau'clea* seu *Unca'ria gam'bir*, oriental trees. The drug is also called *Extractum Cat'echu*, *Ter'ra Japon'ica*, *Japan Earth*, *Cas'-cheu*, *Cad'tchu*, *Cash'ow*, *Cail'chu*, *Cast'jo*, *Cacou*, *Cate*, *Kaath*, *Cuti*, *Catchou*, *Coira*, *Suc'cus Japon'icus*, *Gamb'bir*, (F.) *Catchou*. It is a powerful astringent, and is used in diarrhoea, intestinal hemorrhage, &c. Dose, gr. xv to ʒss, in powder.

The British Pharmacopœia (1864) has *Cat'echu nigrum*, black catechu; an extract of the heart-wood of *Aca'cia Cat'echu*; and *Cat'echu pallidum*, pale *Cat'echu*; an extract of the leaves and young shoots of *Unca'ria Gam'bir*.

CATECHU, SQUARE, see *Nauclea gaubur*.

CATEAD'ION, (*cata*, and *ia*, 'a blade of grass.') A long instrument, formerly thrust into the nostrils to excite hemorrhage in headache.

CATENÆ MUSCULUS, Tibialis anticus.

CATEONESIS, (*κατανοσις*, from *cata*, and *noo*, 'I moisten.') Catantlema.

CATERPILLAR, VEGETABLE, *Sphæria Si-nensis*.

CATGUT, *Galega Virginiana*.

CATH, in composition, see *Cata*.

CATHÆRESIS, (*καθαιρις*, 'subtraction, diminution.') Extenuation or exhaustion, owing to forced exercise. The action of cathartics.

CATHÆRETICUS, (*καθαρητικός*) Catharetic.

CATHARETICUS, Cathartic.

CATHARISMUS, (*καθαρισμός*, from *καθαίρειν*, 'to purge.') Depuration.

CATHAR'MA, gen. *Cathar'motis*, *Purgament'um*. The matter evacuated by a purgative, or by spontaneous purging; also, a cathartic.

CATHAR'MUS. A purgation. Also, the cure of a disease by magic, &c.

CATHAR'SIS, (*καθαρσις*, from *καθαίρειν*, 'to purge.') *Purgatio*, *Apocathar'sis*, *Coprophor'ia*, *Coprophore'sis*. A natural or artificial purgation of any passage;—mouth, anus, vagina, &c.

CATHAR'TIC, (*καθαρτικός*) *Cathar'ticus*, *Cathar'e'ticus*, *Cathar'ma*, *Coprocril'icum*, *Coprago'gum*, *Lustra'mentum*, *Purgans medicament'um*, *Dejecto'rium Remed'ium*, *Eccathar'ticus*, *Hypac'ticus*, *Hypocho're'ticus*, *Al'veum evac'ians*, *Hypel'atus*, *Lapac'ticus*, *Apocathar'ticus*, (F.) *Cathartique*. A medicine which, when taken internally, increases the number of alvine evacuations. Some substances act upon the upper part of the intestinal canal, as *calomel* and *colocynth*; others, on the lower part, as *aloes*; and some on the whole extent, as *saline purgatives*. Hence a choice may be necessary. Cathartics are divided into purgatives and laxatives.

CATHARTIN, see *Cassia Senna*, and *Convolvulus jalapa*.

CATHARTIQUE, Cathartic.

CATHARTOCARPUS, (*καθαίρειν*, 'to purge,' and *καρπος*, 'fruit.') *Cassia fistula*.

CATHEDRA, (*καθῆδρα*, 'a seat.') Anus.

CATHEMERINUS, (*καθημερινος*, from *cath*, and *hēma*, 'day.') Quotidian.

CATHEMERIUS, (*καθημεριος*) Quotidian.

CATHERETIC, (*καθαρητικός*, from *καθαίρειν*, 'I eat, destroy.') *Cathare'ticus*, *Ectylot'icus*, *Sarcoph'agus*. Substances applied to warts, exuberant granulations, &c., to eat them down. *Mild caustics*.

CATH'ETER, (*καθετήρ*, from *καθίημι*, (*καθ'*, and *ia*, 'to send,') 'to explore.') *Æne'a*, *Al'galie*, *Algælie*, *Cathet'erie*, *Demis'sor*, *Immis'sor*. A hollow tube, introduced by surgeons into the urinary bladder, for the purpose of drawing off the urine. Catheters are made of silver or elastic gum. See *Bongie*. The French generally use the word *catheter* for the solid sound or staff; and *algælie* or *sonde* for the hollow instrument.

CATHETER, NA'SAL. An instrument, invented by M. Gensoul, of Lyons, for catheterizing the ductus ad nasum. It is hook-shaped; the extremity, bent at a right angle, is about an inch in length, suited to the distance of the lower orifice of the duct from the nostril, and likewise to the length and form of the duct, with a slight spiral turn.

CATHETERIS. Catheter.

CATHETERISIS, (*καθετηρισις*) Catheterismus.

CATHETERISMUS, (*καθετηρισμός*) *Cathete'ri-*

sis, *Catheterisa'tio*, *Cath'eterism*, *Catheteriza'tion*, *Immis'sio Cathete'rie*. The introduction of a catheter, hollow sound, or tube, into a natural passage, as through the urethra into the bladder into the Eustachian tube, larynx, &c. In the latter cases, it is, at times, called *Tubage*. Also, probing a wound. Melosis.

CATHETERIZATION, Catheterismus.

CATH'ETERIZE. To perform the operation of catheterism,—in other words, to introduce the catheter: to probe or sound a cavity.

CATHID'YSIS, (*καθιδύσις*, from *καθίημι*, 'I place together.') Reduction of a part to its natural situation.

CATHMIA, *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*.

CATHMIR, *Calamina*.

CATHOD'IC, *Cathod'icus*; (*καθός*, 'a descent,' from *cath*, and *dos*, 'a way.') An epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to a downward course of nervous action.

CATH'OLIC HU'MOURS, (*καθολικος*, 'universal,' from *cath*, and *olos*, 'the whole,') (F.) *Humeurs Catholiques*, are the fluids spread over the whole body.

CATHOLICON, (*καθολικον*) Panacea.

CATHOL'ICON DU'PLEX. An ancient purging electuary, chiefly composed of cassia, tamarinds, rhubarb, senna, &c.

CATIL'LIA. A weight of nine ounces.

CATILLUS, (dim. of *catinus*, 'a bowl.') Cup.

CATINUS FUSORIUS, Crucible.

CATLING, Knife, double-edged.

CATNEP or CATNIP, *Nepeta Cataria*.

CATO, (*κατω*, 'below, beneath.') This word, in the writings of Hippocrates, is often used for the abdomen, especially the intestines. When he advises a remedy *κατω*, he means a purgative; when *ανω*, 'above or upwards,' an emetic. As a prefix, *Cato* means 'beneath,' as in

CATOCATHAR'TIC, *Catocathar'ticus*, (*cato*, and *καθαίρειν*, 'I purge.') A medicine which purges downwards. One that produces alvine evacuations. The antithesis to *Anacathartic*.

CAT'OCHE, (*κατοχή*, from *κατίζω*, 'I take possession of,') *Cat'ochetis*, *Cat'ochus*. This word has, by some, been used synonymously with *Catalepsy*; by others, with *Coma vigil*; by others, with *Tetanus*.

CATOCHE GALENI, *Catalepsy*.

CATOCHELLON, (*cato*, and *χελος*, 'lip,') Lip (lower).

CATOCBUS, (*καταχος*) *Catoche*, *Ecstasis*—c. *Cervinus*, *Tetanus*—c. *Holotonicus*, *Tetanus*—c. *Infantum*, Induration of the cellular tissue.

CATOMIS'MUS, (*κατωμισμός*, from *cato*, and *ωμος*, 'shoulder;') *Subhumera'tio*. A mode with the ancients of reducing luxation of the humerus by raising the body by the arm.

CATOPTER, (*cato*, and *οπτω*, 'I see,') *Speculum*.

CATOP'TRIC, (*κατοπτρικος*) *Catop'tricus*, (F.) *Catoptrique*. Relating or appertaining to *Catop'trics* or the reflection of light.

CATOPTRIC EXAMINA'TION OF THE EYE. When a lighted candle is held before the eye, the pupil of which has been dilated by belladonna, three images of it are seen—two erect, and one inverted:—the former owing to reflection from the cornea and anterior surface of the crystalline; the latter, owing to reflection from the posterior layer of the crystalline, inverted, and between the other two. This mode of examining the eye has been proposed as a means of diagnosis between cataract and amaurosis. In the latter, all the images are seen.

CATOP'TROMANCY, (*κατοπτρον*, 'a mirror,' and *μαντεια*, 'divination.') A kind of divination by means of a mirror.

CATOPTRON, (κατοπτρον, from *cata*, and *πτω*, 'I see,') Speculum.

CATORCHI'TES, (κατορχίτης.) A kind of sour wine, prepared with the orchis and black grape, or dried figs. It was formerly employed as a diuretic and emmenagogue. Called, also, *Syci'tes*.

CATORETICUS, Purgative.

CATOTERICUS, (κατωτερικός, from *κατω*, 'below, beneath,') Purgative.

CATO'TICA, (from *κατω*, 'beneath,') Diseases infecting internal surfaces. Pravity of the fluids or emunctories, that open on the internal surfaces of organs. The second order in the class *Ecce'rtica* of Good.

CATOX'YS, (κατοξυς, from *κατα*, 'intensive,' and *εξυς*, 'acute,') *Peracu'tus*. Highly acute; as *Morbus Catorys*, *M. Peracu'tus*, a very acute disease.

CATS' EYE. A name, under which several morbid conditions of the eye would appear to have been confounded—all agreeing, however, in presenting an opalescent appearance of the pupil or of the bottom of the eye; those parts reflecting the light in various colours, or, at least, with various degrees of intensity, according to the direction in which the eye is turned. This appearance was compared by Beer to the reflection from the tapetum of the eye of the cat. See Amaurotic cat's eye.

CAT'S FOOT, *Antennaria dioica*—c. Purr, *Frémissement Cataire*.

CATSKILL, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. See New York, mineral waters of.

CATSUP, Ketchup.

CATTAGAUMA, Cambogia.

CATITERUS, (κατιτερος,) Tin.

CATULOTICA, (καταλωτικά,) *Cicatrissantia*.

CATU'RUS SPICIFLO'RUS, (καττα, 'a cat,' and *ουρα*, 'tail,') *Cau'da fe'tis*, from the shape of its flowers. *Acalypha his'pida*. An East Indian shrub, *Order*, Euphorbiaceæ; used, in its native country, in decoction, in diarrhoea and dysentery.

CATU-TRIPALI, *Piper longum*.

CAUCALIS CAROTA, (καυκαλίσ,) *Daucus carota*—c. *Sanicula*, *Sanicula*.

CAUCALOIDES, (καυκαλός, 'the *caucalis*,') and *ειδός*, 'resemblance,') *Patella*.

CAUCASIAN, see *Homo*.

CAUCHEMAR, Incubus.

CAUCHEVIEILLE, Incubus.

CAUCHUC, Caoutchouc.

CAUDA, ('a tail,') see Clitorism, Coceyx, Penis.

CAUDA EQU'NA. The spinal marrow, at its termination, about the second lumbar vertebra, gives off a considerable number of nerves, which, when unravelled, resemble a horse's tail; hence the name; (F.) *Queue de Cheval*, *Q. de la Moëlle Épinère*. See *Medulla Spinalis*.

CAUDA FELIS, *Caturus*—c. *Agrestis*, *Acalypha betulina*—c. *Musculi*, see *Muscle*—c. *Pudendi*, *Cercosis*—c. *Salax*, *Penis*.

CAU'DAL, *Cau'date*, *Cauda'lis*, *Cauda'tus*, (from *cauda*, 'a tail,') Relating or appertaining to a tail. Having a tail or tail-like appendage:—as 'caudal or caudate cells or corpuscles, having a tail-like appendage, as in cancerous growths.

CAUDATE, Caudal.

CAUDATIO, (from *cauda*, 'a tail,') Clitorism.

CAUDATUS, Caudal.

CAUDEX CEREBRI, (*caudex*, 'a stem,') *Peduncles* of the brain.

CAUDIEZ, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. *Caudiez* is a small town, nine leagues from Perpignan, in France, where there is a thermal spring, containing a little sulphate of soda and iron.

CAUDISONA DURISSA, (from *cauda*, 'the tail,' and *sono*, 'to sound,') *Crotalus horridus*.

CAU'DLE, *Cow'del*, (F.) *Chaudéau*, (*chaud*, 'warm or hot,') A nourishing gruel given to women during the childbed state. The following

is a form for it: Into a pint of fine gruel, not thick, put, whilst it is boiling hot, the yolk of an egg beaten with sugar, and mixed with a large spoonful of cold water, a glass of wine, and nutmeg. Mix the whole well together. Brandy is sometimes substituted for the wine, and lemon peel or capillaire added. It is also at times made of gruel and beer, with sugar and nutmeg.

CAUL, (*caula*, 'a sheep-fold,') *Pileus*, *Pileolus*, *Gal'ea*, *Vit'ta*, *Lucky hood*, (F.) *Coiffe*, *Coiffe*—(*Être né coiffé*—'to be born with a caul,') When a child is born with the membranes over the face, it is said to be 'born with a caul.' In the catalogue of superstitions, this is one of the favourable omens. The caul itself is supposed to confer privileges upon the possessor; hence the membranes are dried, and sometimes sold for a high price, and even bequeathed. See *Epiploon*.

CAULE'DON, (*καυληδών*, from *καυλός*, 'a stalk,') *Cycy'don*. A transverse fracture.

CAUL'FLOWER, (*caulia*, (G.) *Kohl*, 'cabbage,' and *flower* [?],) *Brassica Florida*.

CAULIFLOWER EXCRESCENCE, (F.) *Choufleur*. An excrescence, which appears about the origin of the mucous membranes, chiefly about the anus and vulva, and which resembles, in appearance, the head of the cauliflower. It is often syphilitic in its character.

CAULIFLOWER EXCRESCENCE OF THE U'TERUS, *Metrobo'trytes*. A morbid growth from a part, or the whole, of the circumference of the os uteri; and, at times, from the surface of the cavity of the uterus. It is doubtful whether its progress can be arrested except by excision.

CAULIS, (*καυλός*, 'a stalk,') *Penis*—c. *Florida*, *Brassica Florida*—c. *Uteri*, *Collum uteri*.

CAULOPHY'LUM THALICTROÏ'DES, (*καυλός*, 'a stalk or stem,' and *φάλλος*, 'a leaf,' because the leaf-stalks appear like a continuation of the stem.) *Leon'tice thalictroï'des*, *Blueberry Cohosh*, *Cohosh*, *Cohush*, *Blue Cohosh*, *Blueberry*, *Popoosé Root*, *Squaw Root*, *Blue Gin'seng*, *Yel'low Gin'seng*, a plant of the Family *Berberideæ*; *Scz. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia, which grows all over the United States, flowering in May and June. The infusion of the root is much used by the Indians in various diseases. To it are ascribed emmenagogue and diaphoretic virtues.

CAULOPL'EGIA, (*caulus*, and *πληγή*, 'a wound,' or 'stroke,') An injury or paralysis of the male organ.

CAULORRHAGIA, (*caulus*, and *ῥήγναι*, 'to break forth,') Stomatosis—c. *Ejaculatoria*, *Spermatoecystidorrhagia*—c. *Stillatitia*, *Urethrorrhagia*.

CAULORRHŒA BENIGNA, (*caulus*, and *ῥέω*, 'I flow,') *Gonorrhœa pura*.

CAULUS, (*καυλός*,) *Penis*.

CAU'MA, gen. *caumi'atis*, (*καυμα*, 'a burnt part,' from *καω*, 'I burn,') Great heat of the body or atmosphere. *Synocha*, *Empresma*.

CAUMA BRONCHITIS, *Cynanche trachealis*—c. *Carditis*, *Carditis*—c. *Enteritis*, *Enteritis*—c. *Gastritis*, *Gastritis*—c. *Hæmorrhagium*, *Hæmorrhagia activa*—c. *Hepatitis*, *Hepatitis*—c. *Ophthalmia*, *Ophthalmia*—c. *Peritonitis*, *Peritonitis*—c. *Phrenitis*, *Phrenitis*—c. *Pleuritis*, *Pleuritis*—c. *Podagricum*, *Gout*—c. *Rheumatismus*, *Rheumatism*, acute.

CAUMATO'DES, (*καυματοδής*, *Caumate'rus*, *καυματος*, (from *cauma*, and *odes*,) Burning hot. *Febria caumato'des*, *F. causo'des*. Inflammatory fever. *Synocha*.

CAUNGA, *Areca*.

CAUSA, Cause—c. *Conjuncta*, *Cause*, proximate—c. *Continens*, *Cause*, proximate.

CAUSÆ (pl. of *causa*) *ABDITÆ*, *Causes*, pre-disponent or remote—c. *Actuales*, *Causes*, occa-

sional—c. *Præcipientes*, Causes, procataretic—c. *Proëgumenæ*, Causes, predisponent.

CAUSE, *Cau'sa*, *Act'ia*, *Act'ion*. An act which precedes another, and seems to be a necessary condition for the concurrence of the latter. The causes of disease are generally extremely obscure; although they, sometimes, are evident enough. The *predisponent* and *occasional* causes are the only two on which any stress can be laid; but as authors have divided them differently, a short explanation of each is necessary.

CAUSE, *Ac'cessory*, (F.) *Cause Accessoire*. One which has only a secondary influence in the production of disease.

CAUSES, *ACCIDENTAL*, *Com'mon Causes*, (F.) *Causes Accidentelles*, are those which act only in certain given conditions; and which do not always produce the same disease. Cold, e. g., may be the accidental cause of pneumonia, rheumatism, &c.

CAUSES *CACHÉES*, C. occult—c. Common, C. *Accidental*—c. *Déterminantes*, C. *Specific*—c. *Éloignées*, C. *Predisponent*—c. *Exciting*, C. *Occasional*—c. *Essential*, C. *Specific*.

CAUSES, *EXTERNAL*, (F.) *Causes externes*, are such as act externally to the individual; as air, cold, &c.

CAUSES *FORMELLES* (F.) are such as determine the form or kind of disease. They differ from the *Causes Matérielles*, which are common to a set of diseases; as, to the neuroses, phlegmasiæ, &c.

CAUSES, *HIDDEN*, C. *Occult*—c. *Immediate*, C. *Essential*.

CAUSES, *INTERNAL*, (F.) *Causes Internes*, are those which arise within the body; as mental emotions, &c.

CAUSES, *MECHANICAL*, (F.) *Causes mécaniques*, are those which act mechanically, as pressure upon the windpipe in inducing suffocation.

CAUSES, *NEGATIVE*, (F.) *Causes négatives*, comprise all those things, the privation of which may derange the functions;—as abstinence too long continued. They are opposed to *positive causes*, which, of themselves, directly induce disease;—as the use of indigestible food, spirituous drinks, &c.

CAUSES, *OBSCURE*, C. *Occult*.

CAUSES, *OC'CASIONAL*, *Exciting Causes*, *Cau'sæ actua'les*, (F.) *Causes occasionelles*, are those which immediately produce disease.

CAUSES, *OC'CU'LT*, *Hidden causes*, *Obscure causes*, (F.) *Causes occultes ou cachées ou obscures*. Any causes with which we are unacquainted; also, certain inappreciable characters of the atmosphere, which give rise to epidemics.

CAUSES, *PHYSICAL*, (F.) *Causes physiques*,—those which act by virtue of their physical properties; as form, hardness, &c. All vulnerating bodies belong to this class.

CAUSES, *PHYSIOLOGICAL*, (F.) *Causes physiologiques*, those which act only on living matter;—narcotics, for example.

CAUSES, *PREDISPO'NENT*, C. *predispo'sing*, *Remote causes*, *Cau'sæ præcipientes*, *Cause ab'dita*, *Cause remo'tæ*; (F.) *Causes prédisposantes*, *Causes éloignées*,—those which render the body liable to disease. They may be *general*, affecting a number of people, or *particular*, affecting only one person.

CAUSES, *PRIN'ICIPAL*, (F.) *Causes principales*,—those which exert the chief influence in the production of disease, as distinguished from the *accessory causes*.

CAUSES, *PROCATARETIC*, *Cau'sæ procatareticæ*, *Cau'sæ præcipientes*, (*προκαταρτικαί*, from *προ*, 'before,' and *καταρτιν*, 'I begin,' 'the origin or beginning of a thing,') These words have been used with different significations. Some have employed them synonymously with *predisponent* or

remote causes; others with *occasional* or *exciting causes*.

CAUSE *PROCHaine*, C. *proximate*.

CAUSE, *PROXIMATE*, *Cau'sa prox'ima seu continens seu conjunc'ta*, (F.) *Cause continent ou prochaine*, may be the disease itself. Superabundance of blood, e. g., is the proximate cause of plethora.

CAUSES, *Remote*, C. *predisponent*.

CAUSES, *SPECIFIC*, *Essential* or *Immediate causes*, &c., (F.) *Causes spécifiques*, C. *essentielles*, C. *déterminantes*;—those which produce a determinate disease.

CAUSIS, (*καυσίς*, from *καω*, 'I burn,') Burn, Ebullition, Fermentation, Incendium, Ustion.

CAUSODES, (*causis*, and *odes*,) Inflammatory.

CAUSOMA, (*καύσιμα*, from *causis* and *oma*,) Inflammation.

CAUSTIC, *Caus'ticus*, *Cautereticus*, *Diaret'icus*, *Ero'dens*, *Adu'rens*, *U'rens*, *Pyrol'icus*, (*καυστικός*, 'that which burns,' from *καω*, 'to burn,') (F.) *Caustique*. Bodies which have the property of burning or disorganizing animal substances. The word is also used substantively. The most active are called *Escharot'ics*. Caustics are also termed 'corrosives.'

CAUSTIC BEARER, *Porte-pierre*.

CAUSTIC, COMMON, *Causticum commune*—c. *Lunar*, *Argenti nitræs*.

CAUSTIC PASTE, *Canquoin's*, *Pasta Zinci chloridi*.

CAUSTICA ADUSTIO, ('caustic burning,') *Cauterization*.

CAUSTICITY, *Caustic'itas*. The impression which caustic bodies make on the organ of taste; or more commonly, the property which distinguishes those bodies.

CAUSTICOPHORUM, (*causticum*, and *φορ*, 'I carry,') *Porte-pierre*.

CAUSTICUM, *Caustic*.

CAUSTICUM *ÆTHIOP'ICUM*, *Caustic*, *Unguentum melan'icum causticum*. A sort of paste, made by rubbing powdered saffron with concentrated sulphuric acid, recommended by Velpéau as a caustic in cases of gangrenous and carcinomatous ulcers. The acid is the caustic: the saffron, the constituent merely.

CAUSTICUM ALKALINUM, *Potassa fusa*—c. *Americanum*, *Veratrum sabadilla*—c. *Antimoniale*, *Antimonium muriatum*.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE, *Potent'ial Caut'ery*, *Common Caustic*, *Cauterium potentia'le*, *La'pis septicus*, *Causticum commune mit'ius*. This consists of quicklime and black soap, of each equal parts. Also, *Potassa fusa*.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE ACERRIMUM, *Potassa fusa*—c. *Commune fortius*, *Potassa cum calce*—c. *Lunare*, *Argenti nitræs*—c. *Potentiale*, *Potassa fusa*—c. *Salinum*, *Potassa fusa*—c. *Viennense fusum* *Filhos*, see *Powder*, *Vienna*.

CAUSTIQUE, *Caustic*—c. *Ammoniacale*, *Pom-made de Gondret*—c. *Filhos*, see *Powder*, *Vienna*—c. *de Vienne*, *Powder*, *Vienna*.

CAUSUS, (*καυσός*, 'heat,') A highly ardent fever; *Deu'rens*. Pinel regards it as a complication of bilious and inflammatory fever; Broussais, as an intense gastritis, accompanied with bilious symptoms. See *Synocha*.

CAUSUS, *ENDERMIAL*, OF THE WEST INDIES, *Fever*, *Yellow*—c. *Tropicus endemicus*, *Fever*, *Yellow*.

CAUTER, (*καυρπ*, 'a burner,') *Cauterium*.

CAUTÈRE, *Cauterium*, *Fonticulus*—c. *Inhérent*, *Inherent cautery*.

CAUTERETICUS, (from *cauter*,) *Caustic*.

CAUTERETS, *MIN'ERAL WATERS OF*. Cauterets is a *bourg* seven leagues from *Barèges* (*Hautes-Pyrénées*), France. The waters are hydro-sulphurous and thermal—temperature 123° Fah. They are used in the same cases as the *Barèges* water, and are visited from June to October.

CAUTERIASMUS, Cauterization.

CAUTE'RIUM, *C. actualis*, *Cauter*, *Inusto-rium*, *Ruptorium*, *Ignis actualis*, *Cautery*, (*καυτήριον*, from *καίω*, 'I burn.') (F.) *Cautère Feu actuel*. A substance, used for 'firing,' burning, or disorganizing the parts to which it is applied. Cauteries were divided by the ancients into *actual* and *potential*. The word is now restricted to the red-hot iron; or to positive burning. It was, formerly, much used for preventing hemorrhage from divided arteries; and also with the same views as a blister. The term *Potential Cautery*, *Cauterium potentiale*, *Ignis potentialis*, (F.) *Feu potentiel*, was generally applied to the *causticum commune*, but it is now used synonymously with caustic in general. *Cautère* also means an issue.

CAUTERIUM ACTUALE, Cauterium—c. *Potentiale*, Cauterium.

CAUTERIZATION, *Cauterisatio*, *Cauteriasmus*, (from *καυτήριον*, 'I cauterize,') *Exustio*, *Inustio*, *Caustica Adustio*. Firing. The effect of a cautery or caustic. The French, amongst whom cauterization is much used, distinguish five kinds: 1. *Cauterisation Inhérente*, which consists in applying the actual cautery freely, and with a certain degree of force, so as to disorganize deeply. 2. *Cauterisation transcurrente*, which consists in passing the edge of the *Cautère cutellaire*, or the point of the *Cautère conique*, lightly, so as not to disorganize deeply. 3. *Cauterisation par pointes*, which consists in applying on the skin, here and there, the hot point of the conical cautery, with sufficient force to cauterize the whole thickness of the skin. 4. *Cauterisation lente*, *slow cauterization*, by means of the *moxa*. 5. *Cauterisation objective*, which consists in holding the cautery at some distance from the part to be acted upon by it.

CAUTERIZE; *Caustico adurere*; (F.) *Cautériser*. To apply a cautery or caustic. To burn with a cautery or caustic.

CAUTERY, Cauterium—c. *Actual*, Cauterium—c. *Galvanic*, see *Moxa*—c. *Potential*, *Causticum commune*, Cauterium.

CAVA, ('hollow,') *Vulva*.

CA'VA VE'NA. The hollow or deep-seated vein. (F.) *Veine cave*. A name given to the two great veins of the body, which meet at the right auricle of the heart. The *vena cava superior*, *thoracica seu descendens*, is formed by the union of the subclavians; and receives successively, before its termination at the upper part of the right auricle, the *inferior thyroid*, *right internal mammary*, *superior diaphragmatic*, *azygos*, &c. The *vena cava inferior*, *abdominalis seu ascendens*, arises from the union of the two *primary iliaes*, opposite the fourth or fifth lumbar vertebra, receives the *middle sacral*, *lumbar*, *right spermatic*, *hepatic*, and *inferior diaphragmatics*, and opens at the posterior and inferior part of the right auricle.

CA'VAL, *Cavalis*. Appertaining or relating to the *vena cava*.

CAVATIO, (*cavus*, 'hollow,') *Cavity*.

CAVEA, *Cavity*—c. *Narium*, *Nares*.

CAVER'NA, *Antrum*, ('a cavern,' from *cavus*, 'hollow,') This term has been used for the female organs of generation. See *Cavity*, and *Vulva*.

CAVERNA NARIUM, *Nares*.

CAVERNÆ (pl. of *caverna*) *DENTIUM*, *Alveoli dentium*—c. *Frontis*, *Frontal Sinuses*.

CAVERNEUX, *Cavernous*.

CAVERNOUS, *Cavernosus*, (F.) *Caverneux*. Filled with small cavities or caverns,—as a sponge.

CAVERNOUS BOD'IES, *Corpora Cavernosa* of the penis, *Corpora Nervosa seu Nervospongiosa Penis*, (F.) *Corps Caverneux*. The *corpus cavernosum* is a kind of cylindrical sac, composed of cells; separated, through its whole extent, by a

vertical, incomplete septum, *Septum pectiniforme*, *Trabeculae corporum cavernosorum*, and forming nearly two-thirds of the penis. The *corpus cavernosum*, on each side, arises from the ascending portion of the ischium, and terminates obtusely behind the glans. The arteries of the corpora cavernosa come from the internal pudic. See *Helicine Arteries*. Nerves are found on the surface of the outer membrane, but they do not appear to penetrate the substance; and the smooth muscular fibre has been traced into the fibrous parietes of the cells, as in the case of all erectile tissues.

J. Müller's researches have led him to infer, that both in man and the horse, the nerves of the corpora cavernosa are made up of branches proceeding from the organic as well as the animal system, whilst the nerves of animal life alone provide the nerves of sensation of the penis.

CAVERNOUS BODIES (*Corpora Cavernosa*) of the *Clitoris*, are two hollow crura, forming the clitoris.

CAVERNOUS BOD'Y OF THE VAGI'NA, *Corpus Cavernosum Vaginae*, *Plexus retiformis*, *Sinus of Santorini*, is a substance composed of blood-vessels and cells, similar to those of the penis and clitoris, which covers the outer extremity of the vagina, on each side. It serves to contract the entrance to the vagina during coition. See *Bulbus vestibuli*.

CAVERNOUS GANGLION, see *Carotid* or *Carotic Nerve*.

CAVERNOUS RESPIRATION. When a cavity exists in the lungs, and one or more ramifications of the bronchia terminate in it, a loud tubal noise is emitted, provided the cavity be not filled with fluid, which is called *cavernous respiration*. In this condition, the cough likewise is *cavernous*, (F.) *Toux Caverneuse*. When the capacity of the cavern is very great, the sound of the respiration is like that produced by blowing into a decanter, with the mouth at a little distance from the neck. This kind of cavernous respiration has been called *amphoric*, from *amphora*, 'a flask;' (F.) *Respiration amphorique*, *Souffle amphorique*, *S. métallique*.

The *Veiled Puff*, (F.) *Souffle voilé*, is a modification of the cavernous respiration, in which, according to Laënnec, "a sort of movable veil interposed between the excavation and the ear" seems to be agitated to and fro. It is a sign which is not much attended to.

CAVERNOUS RHONCHUS, see *Cavernous Respiration*, and *Gurgling*.

CAVERNOUS SI'NUS, *Si'nus Cavernosus* seu *polymorphus* seu *sphenoidalis*, *Receptaculum sellæ equinae lateribus oppositum*, (F.) *Sinus cavernosus*. The *Cavernous Si'nuses* are venous cavities of the dura matter, filled with a multitude of reddish, soft filaments, intersecting each other; and, as it were, reticulated. They commence behind the inner part of the sphenoid fissure, pass backwards on the sides of the fossa pituitaria, and terminate by opening into a cavity, common to the superior and inferior petrosal sinuses. They receive some meningeal veins, the ophthalmic veins, &c. The anterior extremity of each cavernous sinus has been named the *ophthalmic sinus*.

CAVERNOUS TEX'TURE OF TIS'SUE, *Tela cavernosa*, (F.) *Tissu Caverneux*. The spongy substance which forms the greater part of the penis and clitoris. It seems to consist of a very complicated lace-work of arteries and veins; and, probably, of nervous filaments, with small fibrous plates, which form by their decussation numerous cells communicating with each other. This spongy texture produces erection, by dilating and swelling on the influx of blood; and probably, also, by virtue of some property inherent in it.

CAVERNOUS WHISPER. A blowing sound, heard over cavities when words are whispered.

CAVERNULOUS (dim. of *cavernous*) RHONCHUS, see Gurgling.

CAVIALE, Caviare.

CAVIARE', *Caviar'*, *Caviale'*, *Kaviar'*. A culinary preparation, much prized by certain peoples, and made, on the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas, chiefly from the roe of the sturgeon, mixed with salt and other condiments.

CAVIC'ULA, *Caveilla*, (from *cavus*, 'hollow.') The ankle or space between the malleoli. Some have given this name to the os cuneiforme. See *Astragalus*.

CAVICULÆ PEDIS NODUS, Tarsus.

CAVILLA, *Astragalus*, *Cavicula*.

CAVITAS, Cavity, (*cavus*, 'hollow,') — c. *Antrota Auris*, *Tympanum* — c. *Buccinata*, *Cochlea* — c. *Cochleata*, *Cochlea* — c. *Digitata*, *ventriculi lateralis*, *Cornu posterius ventriculi lateralis*.

CAVITAS ELLIP'TICA, *Ampulla*, *Sinus ampullaceus*. A dilatation at one end of the semicircular canals of the ear.

CAVITAS HUMERI GLENOIDES, see *Glenoid* — c. *Narium*, *Nares* — c. *Oculi*, *Orbit* — c. *Oris*, *Mouth* — c. *Pulpæ*, see *Tooth*.

CAVITATES (pl. of *cavitas*) CEREBRI, Ventricles of the brain — c. *Dura matris*, *Sinuses of the dura mater* — c. *Innominate*, *Auricles of the heart* — c. *Interscapulares*, see *Interscapularis*.

CAVITÉ, Cavity — c. *Dentaire*, *Dental cavity* — c. *des Épiploons*, see *Peritonæum* — c. *du Tympan*, *Tympanum*.

CAV'ITY, *Cav'itas*, *Ca'vum*, *Ca'vities*, *Ca'vion*, *Ca'vion*, *Ca'vion*, *Ca'vion*, (F.) *Cavité*. The hollow of anything, as of the cranium, mouth, nasal fossæ, &c.

CAVITIES, SPANCH'NIC, (F.) *Cavités splanchniques*, are those which contain the viscera. They are three in number:—the cranium, chest, and abdomen. The cavities of bones, connected with joints or otherwise, are described under their particular denominations.

CAVUM, Cavity — c. *Abdominis*, see *Abdomen*.

CA'VUM CRA'NI, *Ven'ter Supre'mus*. The cavity formed by the proper bones of the cranium.

CAVUM DENTIS, see *Tooth* — c. *Mediastini*, see *Mediastinum* — c. *Narium*, *Nares*, *Nasal fossæ* — c. *Oris*, *Mouth* — c. *Pericardii*, see *Pericardium* — c. *Thoracis*, see *Thorax* — c. *Tympani*, *Tympanum*.

CAZAN, *Phaseolus Creticus*.

CAZABI, *Jatropha manihot*.

CEANOTHUS, (*κωνόδος*,) *Cirsium arvense* — c. *Americanus*, *Celastrus* — c. *Trinervis*, *Celastrus*.

CEAR, (*καρ*,) *Heart*.

CEASMA, gen. *Ceas'matis*, (*καεσμα*,) *Fissure*.

CEBI GALLINÆ. The liver of the fowl, bruised.

CEBIPI'RA. A large Brazilian tree, whose bitter and astringent bark is used in making antirheumatic baths and fomentations.

CEBOCÉPHALE, *Cebocephalus*, (*κεβος*, 'an ape,' and *κεφαλη*, 'a head,') A genus of monsters, in which the nose does not project, and the interocular region is narrow and plane, so as to give the physiognomy a striking resemblance to that of the American ape.

CECIS, gen. *Ce'cidis*, (*κεκίς*, gen. *κεκίως*,) see *Quercus infectoria*.

CECITÉ, *Cæcitas* — c. *Nocturne*, *Hemeralopia*.

CECITY, *Cæcitas*.

CEDAR, RED, *Juniperus Virginiana* — c. *White*, *Cupressus thyoides*.

CEDEIA, (*κεδέτα*, from *κεδέω*, 'to attend to a dead body,') *Embalming*.

CEDMA, gen. *Ced'matis*, (*κείμα*,) *Aneurism*, *Varix*.

CED'MATA, (*κε'ματα*, from *κεδέω*, 'to disperse,') *Rheumatic pains of the joints*, espe-

cially of the hips, groin, or genital organs. A form of gout or rheumatism.

CEDRAT, *Citrus medica*.

CEDRATIER, see *Citrus Medica*.

CEDRELA FEBRIFUGA, (from *κεδρος*, 'the cedar,') see *Swietenia febrifuga*.

CEDRELE'UM, (*κεδρελαιον*, from *κεδρος*, 'the cedar,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil,') The oil of cedar.

CEDRIA, (*κεδρία*, from *κεδρος*, 'cedar,') *Cedrinum*, *Cedrinum*, *Cedri lacryma*, *Alkitræan*. The oil or resin which flows from the cedar of Lebanon. It was believed to possess great virtues. It has been supposed to be the same as the pyroligneous acid. See *Pinus Sylvestris*.

CEDRINUM VINUM, *Cedar Wine*. A wine prepared by steeping half a pound of bruised cedar berries in six French pints of sweet wine. It is diuretic and subastringent.

CEDRITES, (*κεδρίτης*, from *κεδρος*, 'cedar,') A wine prepared from the resin of cedar and sweet wine. It was formerly employed as a vermifuge, &c.

CEDRIUM, (*κεδρίον*,) *Cedria*.

CEDROMELA, see *Citrus medica*.

CEDRON, see *Simaba cedron*.

CEDRONELLA, *Melissa* — c. *Triphylla*, *Dra-cocephalum canariense*.

CEDROSTIS, *Bryonia alba*.

CEDRUS BACCIFERA, (*κεδρος*,) *Juniperus Lycia* — c. *Juniperus sabina* — c. *Mahogani*, *Swietenia mahogani*.

CEINTURE, (from *cingere*, *cinctum*, 'to gird,') *Cingulum*, *Herpes zoster* — c. *Blanche de la choroïde*, *Ciliary ligament* — c. *Dartreus*, *Herpes zoster* — c. *de Hildane*, *Cingulum Hildani* — c. *de Saint-Jean*, *Artemisia vulgaris* — c. *de Vif Argent*, *Cingulum mercuriale*.

CELANDINE, *Impatiens* — c. *Common*, *Chelidonium majus* — c. *Lesser*, *Ranunculus ficaria* — c. *Poppy*, *Stylophorum diphyllum*.

CELASTRUS, *Celastrus*, *Ceanothus America' nus seu trinervis*, *New Jersey Tea*, *Red Root*, (F.) *Thé de Jersey*. Used by the American Indians, in the same manner as lobelia, for the cure of syphilis. It is slightly bitter and somewhat astringent. A strong infusion of the dried leaves and seeds has been recommended in aphthæ, and as a gargle in scarlatina.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS, *Climbing Staff-tree*. A climbing American shrub, the bark of which is said to possess emetic, diaphoretic, and narcotic properties.

CÉLATION, (F.) *Concealment*, (*celare*, *celatum*, 'to conceal,') A word used by French medical writers for cases where there has been concealment of pregnancy or delivery.

CE'LE, (*κηλη*, 'a tumour, protrusion, or rupture,') a very common suffix, as in *hydrocele*, *bubonocoele*, &c. See *Hernia*.

CEL'ERY, (F.) *Celeri*. The English name for a variety of *Apium graveolens*.

CELERY, WILD, *Bubon galbanum*.

CELETES, (*κηλητες*,) see *Hernial*.

CELIA, *Cerevisia*.

CÉLIAQUE, *Cæliac*.

CÉLINE, *Melissa*.

CE'LIS, (*κηλίς*, 'a spot, a stain,') A *mac'ula* or spot on the skin. See *Kelis*.

CELL, *Cella*. A small cavity. The same signification as *cellule*. Also, a vesicle composed of a membranous cell-wall, *Scenome'ninx*, with, usually, liquid contents. The whole organized body may be regarded as a congeries of cells having different endowments, each set being concerned in special acts, connected with absorption, nutrition, and secretion, wherever an action of selection or elaboration has to be effected. These cells are generally termed *primary*, *elementary*, or *primordial*. When they give rise to other cells, they are

at times, termed *parent* or *mother cells*; the resulting cells being termed *daughter cells*. See *Cytoblast*.

CELL, APOPLECTIC, see *Apoplectic cell*—c. Bone, Lacuna of bone—c. Bronchio, Cellule, bronchio—c. Calcigerous, see *Tooth*—c. Cancer, see *Cancer cell*—c. Daughter, see *Cell*.

CELL DOCTRINE, *Cell the'ory*, *Scenotheo'ria*. The doctrine or theory of the formation of cells and of tissues from cells.

CELL, ELEMENTARY, see *Cell*.

CELL, EPIDERMIC or EPITHELIAL. The cells or corpuscles that cover the free membranous surfaces of the body, and which form the epidermis and epithelium, are termed '*epidermic* or *epithelial cells*.' They are developed from germs furnished by the subjacent membrane.

CELL, EPITHELIAL, Cell, epidermic—c. Fat, see *Fatty vesicles*.

CELL FORCE. The plastic or formative force seated in a cell, by the agency of which the different tissues are developed. See *Cell Life*.

CELL FORMATION, Cytogeny—c. Genesis, Cytogeny—c. Germ, Cytoblast, see *Molecule*.

CELL, GERMINAL, see *Cytoblast*.

CELL LIFE. The life which is possessed by the separate cells that form the tissues, and by which the nutrition of the tissues is presumed to be effected.

CELL, MOTHER, see *Cell*—c. Nucleated, see *Cytoblast*—c. Osseous, Lacuna of bone—c. Parent, see *Cell*.

CELL, PIGMENT, (F.) *Cellule pigmentaire*. Pigment cells are mingled with the epidermic cells, and are most manifest in the coloured races. They are best seen on the inner surface of the choroid of the eye, where they form the *pigmentum nigrum*.

CELL, PRIMARY, see *Cell*—c. Primordial, see *Cell*—c. Sperm, see *Sperm*.

CELL TERRITORY. According to Virchow, the district of intercellular substance, which is ruled over by the cell, that lies in the middle of it, and exercises influence on the neighbouring parts.

CELL THE'ORY, *Cell doctrine*.

CELL WALL, see *Cell*, and *Cytoblast*.

CELLA, Cell—c. Media, see *Ventricles of the Brain*—c. Turcica, *Sella Turcica*.

CEL'LOID, *Celloï'des*, (badly compounded from *cella*, and *oides*, 'resemblance'.) Resembling a cell or cellule.

CELLULA, (dim. of *cella*.) *Cellule*.

CELLULE AEREE, Cellules, bronchie—c. Bronchie, Cellules, bronchie—c. Coli, see *Colon*—Cellule Malpighianæ, Cellules, bronchie—c. Mastoides, Mastoid cells—c. Medullares, see *Medullary membrane*—c. Pulmonales, Cellules, bronchie, see *Pulmo*—c. Sanguinis, Globules of the blood.

CELL'ULAR, *Cellula'ris*, *Cellulo'sus*, *Cell'ulous*, (from *cella* or *cellula*.) (F.) *Cellulaire*, *Celluleux*. Relating or appertaining to or composed of cells or cellules.

CELLULAR MEMBRANE, *Membra'na cellulo'sa* seu *Cellula'ris*,—*M. adipo'sa* seu *pinguedino'sa*, of some, *Pannicu'lus adipo'sus*,—Membrane formed of cellular or areolar tissue, (F.) *Membrane cellulaire*. Generally used for the tissue itself.

CELLULAR SYS'TEM. The whole of the cellular or areolar tissue of the human body.

CELLULAR TIS'SUE, *Te'la cellula'ris* seu *cellulo'sa* seu *muc'o'sa* seu *Hippo'cratis cribro'sa*, *Eth'myphè*, *Contex'tus cellulo'sus*, *Retic'ulated*, *filamentous*, *lam'inated*, *crib'riform*, *po'rous*, *are'olar*, *connec'tive*, and *mu'cous Tis'sue*, *Retic'ular* or *cellular sub'stance*, (F.) *Tissu cellulaire*, *réticulé*, *lamineux*, *cribleux*, *poroux*, *aréolaire*, *muqueux*, *conjonctif*, *unitif*, *Ethmose* of Piorry, &c., is the most common of all the organic tissues. It contains irregular *areolæ*—not *cells*, and, therefore,

more properly called *are'olar tissue*—between the fibres, as well as serum, fat, and the adipous tissue. Of the fibres, some are of the *yellow* elastic kind; but the greater part are of the *white* fibrous tissue, and they frequently present the form of broad flat bands, in which no distinct fibrous arrangement is perceptible. See *Fibrous*.

The cellular tissue or texture unites every part of the body, determines its shape, and by its elasticity and contractility, and by the fluid which it contains in its areolæ, facilitates the motion of parts on each other.

Cellular tissue has been divided by anatomists into the external, general or common cellular tissue—*textus cellula'ris interme'dius* seu *loz'us*, which does not penetrate the organs,—the cellular texture which forms the envelopes of organs—*textus cellula'ris stric'tus*, and that which penetrates into the organs, accompanying and enveloping all their parts—the *textus cellula'ris stipi'tus*, constituting the basis of all the organs. It has likewise been termed *Textus organ'icus* seu *parenchyma'tis*.

CELLULAR TISSUE OF BONES, see *Cancelli*.

CEL'LULE, *Cell'ula*, (dim. of *cella*.) A small cavity. (F.) *Cellule*. *Cellules* are the small cavities between the laminae of the cellular tissue, corpora cavernosa, &c.

CELLULE À NOYAU, see *Cytoblast*.

CELLULES or CELLS, BRONCHIC, *Vesiculae* seu *Cellulae Bronchicæ* seu *Pulmonales* seu *Aë'reæ* seu *Malpighianæ*, *Po'ri pulmo'num*, (F.) *Cellules bronchiques*. The air-cells of the lungs. See *Pulmo*.

CELLULES BRONCHIQUEs, Cellules, bronchie—c. *Cancéreux*, see *Cancer cell*—c. *des Os*, Lacunæ of Bone—c. *Ossicules*, Lacunæ of Bone—c. *Pigmentaires*, Cells, pigment—c. *Rouges du sang*, see *Globules*, red, of the blood.

CELLULEUX, Cellular.

CELLULIN, Cellulose.

CELLULITIS, (*cellule*, and *itis*.) *Ethmyphitis*—c. *Venenata*, see *Wound*.

CELLULOFIBROUS TUMOUR, Tumour, fibro-cellular.

CEL'ULOSE, *Cell'ulin*, (same etymon as *Cellule*.) The substance which is left after the action upon any kind of vegetable tissue of such solvents as are fitted to dissolve out the matter deposited in its cavities and interstices. The tunicated or ascidian mollusca have, in their integuments, a considerable quantity of it, and it exists in the Corpora amylacea of the brain and other parts. It is identical with starch, in the proportion of its constituents, and forms the principal part of the thickness of the walls of the cells, vessels, &c., of which the vegetable organism is composed.

CELLULOSUS, Cellular.

CELLULOUS, Cellular.

CE'LO, (from *κηλη*, 'a rupture,') in composition, rupture.

CELOLOG'IA, (from *celo*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') The doctrine of hernia. A treatise on hernia.

CELOSO'MUS, (F.) *Célosome*, (*celo*, and *σωμα*, 'body,') A monster in which the trunk is malformed, and evagination or displacement of the viscera exists.

CELOTOM'IA, (*κηλοτομία*, from *celo*, and *τομή*, 'to cut,') *Kelotom'ia*, *Celot'omy*. An operation, formerly employed for the radical cure of inguinal hernia; which consisted, principally, in passing a ligature round the hernial sac and spermatic vessels. It necessarily occasioned atrophy and loss of the testicle; and did not secure the patient against the return of the disease. The intestines were, of course, not included in the ligature.

Also, the operation for hernia is general,—*Herniotomy*.

CELOTOMUS, *Herniotomus*. A knife used in the operation for hernia. Adjectively, it means relating to celotomy, like *Celotomicus*.

CELSA. A term, used by Paracelsus for a cutaneous disease, dependent, according to him, on a false or heterogeneous spirit or vapour, concealed under the integuments, and endeavouring to escape. Perhaps the disease was *Urticaria*.

CELSUS, METHOD OF, see *Lithotomy*.

CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS, *Sugarberry*, *Hackberry*, *Nettle-tree*, *Beaverwood*. Order, *Ulmaceæ*; indigenous, flowering in May. The bark is said to be anodyne and cooling; the berries are sweet and astringent. It has been used in dysentery.

CEMBRO NUTS, see *Pinus cembra*.

CEMENT, *Cementum*, see *Lute*, and *Tooth*. Also, a glutinous substance introduced into a carious tooth to prevent the access of air or other extraneous matters. The following is an example: *R. Sandarac. ʒij; Mastich. ʒi; Succin. gr. x. Ether. ʒj*; Dissolve with the aid of heat. *Ostermaier's Cement for the teeth* is prepared of finely powdered caustic lime, thirteen parts; anhydrous phosphoric acid, twelve parts. When introduced into a carious tooth, it becomes solid in about two minutes.

CEMENTERIUM, *Crucible*.

CEMENTUM, see *Tooth*.

CEMOS, (*κμος*, 'a muzzle,') *Capistrum*.

CENANGIA, *Ceneangia*.

CENCHRON, (*κυχρον*,) *Panicum miliaceum*.

CENDRE DU LEVANT, *Soda*.

CENDRÉ, (*cinis*, gen. *cineris*, 'ashes,') *Cineritis*.

CENDRES GRAVELÉES, see *Potash*—*c. de Sormet*, see *Potash*.

CENEANGIA, *Ceneangia*, (*κενος*, 'empty,' and *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,') *Inanition*. Empty state of vessels.

CENEBATE'SIS, (*κενος*, 'empty,' and *εμβαλω*, 'I enter,') *Paracentesis*. Also, the act of probing a wound or cavity, *Melo'sis*.

CENEONES, (*κενω*, 'an empty space,') *Flanks*.

CENESTHÉSIE, *Cenæsthesia*.

CENIGDAM, *Ceniplam*.

CENIGOTAM, *Ceniplam*.

CENIPLAM, *Cenigdam*, *Cenigotam*, *Cenipolam*. The name of an instrument anciently used for opening the head in epilepsy.

CENIPOLAM, *Ceniplam*.

CENO'SIS, (*κενωσις*, from *κενω*, 'to empty,') *In'sis*, *Inethm'sis*. Evacuation. It is sometimes employed synonymously with inanition, and opposed to repletion,—*Ezinunnit'io*.

CENOSPUDIA, (*κενοσπυδια*, from *κενος*, 'empty,' and *σπυδη*, 'application,') *Aphelexia otiosa*.

CENOTIC, (*κενωτικος*, from *κενω*, 'to empty,') *Drastic*.

CENO'TICA. Diseases affecting the fluids. Morbid discharges or excess, deficiency or irregularity of such as are natural. The first, order, class *Genetica*, of Good. Also, *Drastics*.

CENTAUREA BE'HEN, (*κνταυρεια*, after the *Centaure*, *Chiron*,) *Serrat'ula be'hen*, *Be'hen a'biad*, *Be'hen al'bum*, *Be'cn*, *White Be'hen*. Ord. *Gentianeæ*. Astringent.

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA, *Carduus benedictus*, *Carduus sylvestris seu benedictus*, *Cardiobot'anum*, *Bless'd Ho'ly Thistle*, *Virgin-Mary Thistle*, (F.) *Chardon béni*. Fam. *Cynarocephaleæ*. Sec. Syst. *Syngenesia Polygamia frustranea*. A strong decoction of the herb is emetic:—a strong infusion, diaphoretic; a light infusion, tonic and stomachic. Dose, gr. xv to ʒj of the powder.

CENTAUREA CALCITRAPA, *Calcitrapa*, *Calceatrap'pola*, *Carduus solstitialis seu stella'tus*, *Ja'cea*

ramosis'sima, *Cacotrib'ulus*, *Calcitrap'pa stella'tus seu hippophas'tum*, *Stella'ta rupi'na*, *Centaurea stella'ta*, *Com'mon Star-Thistle*, *Star-Knapweed*, (F.) *Centauree étoilée*, *Chardon étoilé*, *Chausse-trappe*, *Pigneroles*. It is possessed of tonic properties, and has been given in intermittents, dyspepsia, &c. It is not much used.

CENTAUREA CENTAURIUM, *Rhapon'ticum vulgare*, *Centaureum magnum seu majus seu officinale*, *Greater Centaury*, (F.) *Centauree grande*. It is a bitter; and was formerly used as a tonic, especially the root.

CENTAUREA CYANUS, *Cyanus*, *Blue bottle*, *Cornflower*, *Blue bonnets*, (Sc.) *Blawort*, (F.) *Blavette*, *Blavéole*, *Blavérolle*, *Bluet*, *Barbeau*, *Aubifoin*, *Casse-lunette*. The flowers were once much used as a cordial, tonic, &c., and in ophthalmia. They are now forgotten.

CENTAUREA STELLATA, *Centaurea calcitrapa*.

CENTAURÉE ÉTOILÉE, *Centaurea calcitrapa*—*c. Grande*, *Centaurea centaurium*—*c. Petite*, *Chironia centaurium*.

CENTAUREUM, *Chironia centaurium*.

CENTAURIS, gen. *Centaure'idis*, *Chironia centaurium*.

CENTAURIUM MAGNUM, (*κνταυριον*, and *κνταυριον*), *Centaurea centaurium*—*c. Minus vulgare*, *Chironia centaurium*—*c. Officinale*, *Centaurea centaurium*—*c. Parvum*, *Chironia centaurium*.

CENTAURY, AMERICAN, *Chironia angularis*—*c. European*, *Chironia centaurium*—*c. Greater*, *Centaurea centaurium*—*c. Lesser*, *Chironia centaurium*.

CENTESIS, (*κεντησις*, from *κεντω*, 'I perforate,') *Paracentesis*, *Puncture*.

CENTI, (from *centum*, 'a hundred,') in composition, 'a hundred.'

CENTIGRAMME (F.), (*centi*, and *γραμμα*, 'gramme,') *Centigram'ma*. The hundredth part of a gramme. A centigramme is equal to about the fifth part of a French grain, gr. .1543 Troy.

CENTILITRE, *Centilit'ra*, (*centi*, and *λιτρα*, 'litre,') An ancient Greek measure for liquids:—the hundredth part of a litre—equal to nearly 2.7053 fluidrachms.

CENTIMÈTRE, *Centim'eter*; (*centi*, and *μέτρο*,) the hundredth part of a metre—equal to about four lines, .3937 English inch.

CENTIMORBIA, (*centi*, and *morbus*, 'a disease,') *Lysimachia nummularia*.

CENTINERVIA, (*centi*, and *nervus*, 'a nerve,') *Plantago*.

CENTINODE, *Polygonum aviculare*.

CENTINODIA, (*centi*, and *nodus*, 'a knot,') *Polygonum aviculare*.

CENTO VIRGINALIS, ('virginal tent covering,') *Hymen*.

CENTRAD, see *Central aspect*.

CENTRADIAPHANES, *Cataracta centra'lis*, (*κεντρον*, 'centre,' a, privative, and *διαφανης*, 'transparent,') *Cataract* owing to obscurity of the central portion of the crystalline.

CENTRAL, (from *centre*,) Relating or appertaining to the centre.

CENTRAL ARTERY OF THE RETINA, *Arteria Centra'lis Ret'inæ*, *Central Ar'tery of Zinn*. This artery is given off from the *arteria ophthalmica*, and penetrates the optic nerve a little behind the ball of the eye; running in the axis of the nerve, and spreading out into many small branches upon the inside of the retina. When the nerve is cut across near the eye, the orifice of the divided artery is observable. This was formerly called *Polaris Opticus*.

CENTRAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the centre of an organ.—Barclay. *Centrad* is used by the same writer adverbially, to signify 'towards the central aspect.'

CENTRE, *Centrum*, (κεντρον,) (F.) Centre. The middle point of a figure or body.

CENTRE OF ACTION. The viscous in which the whole or a great part of any function is executed, and to which several other organs contribute. Thus, the vital activity seems to be wholly centred in the stomach, during chymification; in the duodenum, during chylification. In like manner, the uterus becomes a centre of action during gestation.

CENTRE, EPIGASTRIC. The ganglions and nervous plexuses, formed by the great sympathetic and pneumogastric nerves, in the epigastrium, around the coeliac artery; where the impressions received from various parts of the body seem to be centred.

CENTRE OF FLUXION. The part towards which fluids are particularly attracted. An irritated organ is said to be a centre of fluxion.

CENTRES, NERVOUS, (F.) *Centres nerveux*. The organs whence the nerves originate; as the brain and spinal marrow.

CENTRE, OPTIC, see *Optic centre*.

CENTRE, OVAL, *Centrum Ovale*, *C. O. Vieussennii*, *Tegumentum ventriculorum cerebri*. When the two hemispheres of the brain are sliced away, till on a level with the corpus callosum, the medullary part in each is of an oval shape: hence called *centrum ovale minus*, (F.) *Centre médullaire hémisphérique*. The two centres of the opposite sides, together with the corpus callosum, form the *centrum ovale of Vieussens*. Vieussens supposed all the medullary fibres to issue from that point, and that it was the great dispensatory of the animal spirits.

CENTRE, PHRENIC, *Tendinous Centre of the Diaphragm*, *Centrum Phrenicum seu Nervium seu Tendineum seu Tendineum*, (F.) *Centre phrénique ou tendineux du Diaphragme*. The central aponeurosis or cordiform tendon of the diaphragm.

CENTRE OF SYMPATHETIC IRRADIATIONS, (F.) *Centre d'irradiations sympathiques*. Any organ which excites, sympathetically, the action of other organs, more or less distant from it; and with which it seems to have no immediate communication.

CENTRE, TENDINOUS, OF THE DIAPHRAGM, *Centre, phrenic*.

CENTRIUM, (κεντριον, from *κεντρον*, 'to prick.') A plaster for a stitch in the side, mentioned by Galen.

CENTROMYRINE, *Ruscus*.

CENTROSTAL'TIC, *Centrostalticus*, (κεντρον, and *σταλσω*, 'I send.') An epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to the action of the *vis nervosa* in the spinal centre.

CENTRUM, (κεντρον,) Centre, see *Vertebrae*—*c. Commune*. Solar plexus—*c. Nerveum*, Centre, phrenic—*c. Opticum*, Optic centre—*c. Ovale*, Centre, oval—*c. Ovale minus*, see *Centre, oval*—*c. Ovale of Vieussens*, Centre, oval—*c. Semicirculare geminum*, *Tænia semicircularis*—*c. Tendinosum*, Centre, phrenic.

CENTRUM VITA'LĒ, ('vital centre,') *Nodus seu Fons vitalis*, (F.) *Nodus vital*. A term applied, at times, to the medulla oblongata; at others, to the medulla oblongata and the medulla spinalis as far as the second cervical nerve of the spinal marrow, in any part of which a wound appeared to be instantly fatal. It seems to be essentially the nervous centre of respiration and deglutition. M. Flourens, at one time, placed the *vital point* at the apex of the V of gray matter at the nib of the calamus scriptorius; but he afterwards extended it.

CENTRY, *Chironia angularis*.

CENTUM CAPITA, ('a hundred heads,') *Eryngium campestre*.

CENTUMNODIA, (*centum*, 'a hundred,' and *nodus*, 'a knot,') *Polygonum aviculare*.

CEPA, ('an onion,') *Allium cepa*—*c. Ascalonica*, *Bulbus esculentus*, *Echalotte*—*c. Marina*, *Scilla*—*c. Victorialis*, *Allium victorale*—*c. Vulgaris*, *Allium cepa*.

CEPÆA, (κεπος, 'a garden,') *Veronica beccabunga*.

CEPHAËLINUM, *Emetine*.

CEPHAËLIS IPECACUANHA, *Ipecacuanha*. **CEPHALÆ'A**, (κεφαλαία, from *κεφαλη*, 'head,') *Head'ache*, (F.) *Céphalée*. Some use the term synonymously with *cephalalgia*; others, for a periodical headache; others, again, for a more violent headache than *cephalalgia* implies; and others for a chronic headache. The last was its ancient signification.

Cephalea spasmodica, *Cephalalgia spasmodica*, *C. Nauseosa*, *Sickhead'ache*, is characterized by partial, spasmodic pain; often shifting from one part of the head to another: chiefly commencing in the morning, with sickness and faintness. It is extremely apt to recur, notwithstanding every care.

CEPHALÆA ARTHRITICA, *Cephalagra*—*c. Hemisrania*, *Hemicrania*—*c. Nauseosa*, *C. Spasmodica*—*c. Pulsatilis*, *Crotaphe*.

CEPHALÆMATO'MA, gen. *Cephalæmatomatis*, (F.) *Céphalématome*, (*cephale*, *hema*, 'blood,' and *oma*;) *Cephalæmato'ma neonatorum*, *Echymoma capitis*, *E. capitis recens neonatorum*, *Thrombus neonatorum*, *Abcessus capitis sanguineus neonatorum*, *Tumor capitis sanguineus neonatorum*, *Cephalophyma*, *Craniohematomatus*. A sanguineous tumour, sometimes developed between the pericranium and the bones of the head of new-born children. Similar tumours are met with occasionally above other bones, and at all periods of existence.

CEPHALÆMATOMA NEONATORUM, *Cephalæmatoma*.

CEPHALÆ'MIA, (*cephale*, and *hema*, 'blood,') *Cephalohæmia*, *Hyperhæmia cerebri seu Capitis*, *Encephalohæmia*, *Hyperæmia* or congestion of the brain, (F.) *Hyperémie* ou *Congestion du cerveau*, *Encephalohémie*, *H. cérébrale*, *Congestion cérébrale*. Accumulation of blood in the vessels of the brain.

CEPHALAGO'GUS, *Cephaloductor*, *Capitiductor*, (*cephale*, and *agwgos*, 'a leader, a driver,') An instrument used for drawing down the fetal head.

CEPH'ALAGRA, (*cephale*, and *agra*, 'seizure,') *Cephalæa arthritica*, *Meningitis arthritica*. Gout in the head.

CEPHALAGRA'PHIA, (*cephale*, and *γραφω*, 'a description,') An anatomical description of the head.

CEPHALAL'GIA, *Cephaloponia*, *Cephalodyn'ia*, *Encephalodyn'ia*, *Homonopalgia*, (*cephale*, and *algos*, 'pain,') *Encephalalgia*, *Dolor capitis seu cephalicus*, *So'da*, *Pain in the head*; *Headache*, (Sc.) *Hedeverk*, (Prov.) *Hedewark*, (F.) *Céphalalgie*, *Mal à tête*. Every kind of headache, whether symptomatic or idiopathic, is a *cephalalgia*. It is ordinarily symptomatic, and has to be treated accordingly.

CEPHALALGIA CONTAGIOSA, *Influenza*—*c. Inflammatória*, *Phrenitis*.

CEPHALALGIA PERIODICA, *Febris intermit'tens cephalica larvata*, *Intermit'tent head'ache*. Headache which returns periodically; properly, perhaps, a form of neuralgia.

CEPHALALGIA PULSATILIS, *Crotaphe*—*c. Spasmodica*, see *Cephalæa*.

CEPHALALOG'IA, (*cephale*, and *logos*, 'a discourse,') An anatomical dissertation on the head.

CÉPHALANTHE D'AMÉRIQUE, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS, (*cephale*, and *ανθος*, 'a flower.') *Buttouscoud shrub*, *Buttombush*, *White Ball*, *Little Snow-ball*, *Sicampwood*, *Pond Dogwood*, *Globe-flower*, (F.) *Céphanthe d'Amérique*, *Bois de Marais*. An ornamental shrub, *Ord. Rubiaceæ*; *Sec. Syst. Tetrandria Monogynia*, which grows all over the United States, near streams and ponds, and flowers in July and August. The bark of the root has been used as an antiperiodic tonic.

CEPHALARTICA, (*cephale*, and *αριζεν*, 'to make complete.') Cephalic remedies.

CEPHALATOM'IA, *Cephalotom'ia*, (*cephale*, and *τεμνω*, 'to cut.') Anatomy, or dissection, or opening of the head.

CEPHALE, (*κεφαλη*,) Head.

CEPHALÉMATOME, *Cephalématoma*.

CEPHAL'IC, (*κεφαλικος*,) *Cephal'icus*, *Capita'lis*, (from *cephale*.) (F.) *Céphalique*. Relating to the head.

CEPHAL'IC REM'EDIES, *Cephal'ica* seu *Capita'lia remedia*, are remedies capable of relieving affections of the head, especially headache:—*Cephalartica*.

CEPHAL'IC VEIN, *Ve'na Cephal'ica* seu *Cap'itis*, (F.) *Veine céphalique*, *Veine radiale cutanée* of *Chaussier*. The great superficial vein at the outer part of the arm and fore-arm. It begins on the back of the hand, by a number of radicles, which unite into a single trunk, called the *Cephal'ic of the Thumb*, *Cephal'ica Pol'licis*, (F.) *Veine céphalique du ponce*. It ascends along the anterior and outer part of the fore-arm, where it forms the *superficial radial*. At the fold of the elbow it receives the *median cephalic*, ascends along the outer edge of the biceps, and opens into the axillary vein. The name *Cephalic* was given to it by the ancients, because they thought it had some connection with the head, and that blood-letting ought to be performed on it in head affections.

Chaussier calls the internal jugular, *Veine céphalique*, and the primary or common carotid artery, *Artère céphalique*.

CEPHALIC VERSION, see *Turning*.

CEPHAL'ICI, (MORBI,) in the classification of Dr. Wm. Farr, brain diseases.

CEPHALIDIUM, (dim. of *cephale*.) See *Caput*.

CEPHALINE, (*κεφαλη*, from *cephale*.) The base or root of the tongue.

CÉPHALIQUE, Cephalic.

CEPHALITIS, (*cephale*, and *itis*,) Phrenitis.

CEPHALUM, (from *cephale*,) see *Caput*.

CEPHALOCENTE'SIS, (*cephale*, and *κέντησις*, 'puncturing.') The puncturing of the head,—as for hydrocephalus.

CEPHALODUCTOR, (*cephale*, and *ductor*, 'a leader.') Cephalagogus.

CEPHALODYM'IA, *Encephalodym'ia*; (*cephale*, and *δω*, 'I enter into.') A class of double monstrosities, in which the heads are united. It is divided into two genera, *Frontodym'ia* and *Bregmatodym'ia*: in the former the union being between the ossa frontis; in the latter between the bregmata.

CEPHALODYNIA, (*cephale*, and *δύνη*, 'pain.') Cephalalgia.

CEPHALŒDEMA, (*cephale*, and *οἰδημα*, 'a swelling.') Hydrocephalus.

CEPHALOG'RAPHY, *Cephalograph'ia*; (*cephale*, and *γραφη*, 'a description.') An anatomical description of the head.

CEPHALOHÆMIA, Cephalæmia.

CEPHALOID, (*cephale*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.') Encephaloid.

CEPHALOL'OGY, *Cephalolog'ia*; (*cephale*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') A treatise on the head.

CEPHALOMA, gen. *Cephalo'matia*, (from *cephale* and *ομα*,) Encephaloid.

CEPHALOM'ELUS, (F.) *Céphalomèle*; (*cephale*, and *μελος*, 'a limb.') A monster having one or two accessory limbs on the head.

CEPHALOMENINGITIS, (*cephale*, *μηνιγξ*, 'a membrane,' and *itis*, 'inflammation.') Meningocephalitis.

CEPHALOM'ETER, (F.) *Céphalomètre*, (*cephale*, and *μετρον*, 'measure.') An instrument for measuring the different dimensions of the fetal head, during the process of accouchement. A kind of forceps.

CEPHALOM'OSUS, (*cephale*, and *ωσος*, 'disease.') This term has been applied to the *Febris Hungar'ica*, in which the head is much affected. See *Fever*, *Hungaric*. Others have so called any cerebral disease or fever.

CEPHALOPAGES, (*cephale*, and *πηγνυμι*, 'to join together.') Symphycephalus.

CEPH'ALOPHARYNGÆ'US, (*cephale*, and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx:') belonging to the head and pharynx.) Winslow has given this name to the portion of the *constrictor pharyngis superior*, which is attached, above, to the inferior surface of the basilar process of the os occipitis. The *Ceph'alo-pharynge'al Aponewro'sis* is a thin, fibrous membrane, which is attached to the basilar process, and gives insertion to the fibres of the *constrictor superior pharyngis*.

CEPHALOPHYMA, gen. *Cephalophy'matia*, (*cephale*, and *φωμα*, 'a tumour.') Cephalématoma.

CEPHALOPONIA, (*cephale*, and *πονος*, 'pain.') Cephalalgia.

CEPHALORACHIDIAN, Cephalospinal.

CEPHALOSOMATODYM'IA, *Encephalosomatodym'ia*; (*cephale*, *σωμα*, 'body,' and *δω*, 'I enter into.') A double monstrosity, in which the union is between the heads and the trunks. Of this there are varieties:—for example, *Infra-maxillosternodym'ia*, where the union is with the inferior maxillary bones and sterna; and *Prosoposternodym'ia*, between the faces and sterna.

CEPH'ALOSPINAL, *Cephalospina'lis*, *Ceph'alorachid'ian*, *Enceph'alorachid'ian*, *Cer'ebrospi'nal*, *Cer'ebro-rachid'ian*, *Cra'niospi'nal*. A hybrid term, (*cephale*, and *spina*.) Belonging to the head and spine.

CEPH'ALOSPINAL FLU'ID, *Ceph'alorachid'ian flu'id*, *Cer'ebrospi'nal flu'id*, *Flu'idum cer'ebro-spina'le*, *Liquor cer'ebro-spina'lis*, *Subarachnoid'ean flu'id*, (F.) *Liquide céphalorachidien*, is an exhaled fluid, which is found beneath the arachnoid, wherever the pia mater exists in connexion with the brain and spinal cord. It seems to have a protecting office, and to keep up a certain degree of pressure on the organ—at least in the spinal canal.

CEPH'ALOTHORACOSTERU'MENUS, (*cephale*, *θωραξ*, 'the chest,' and *στερεω*, 'to rob.') A monster without head or chest.

CEPHALOTOMIA, Cephalotomia.

CÉPHALOTRIBE, (F.) An instrument invented by Baudeloque, the nephew, for crushing the head of the foetus in utero; (*cephale*, and *τριβω*, 'I bruise.') It consists of a strong forceps, the blades of which are solid: 16 lines broad, and 3 thick. The handles are perforated at their extremity to receive a screw with three threads, the direction of which is very oblique, so as to allow great rapidity of rotation, and the screw is moved by a winch 6 inches long, to increase the force of the pressure. The bones of the head are easily crushed by it.

CEPHALOTRIP'SY, *Cephalotrip'sis*; (same etymon.) The operation of crushing the head of the foetus in utero.

CEPHALOTRYPE'SIS, (*cephale*, and *τρύπησις*, 'perforation.') Trepanning.

CEPHALOLOXIA, (*cephale*, and *λοξος*, 'oblique.') Torticollis.

CEPULLA, (dim. of *cepa*.) Allium cepa.

CER, (*κρη*.) Heart.

CERA FLA'VA, (*κρηος*.) *Ce'rus*, Yellow Wax, (F.) *Cire Jaune*. A peculiar concrete animal substance prepared by the bee, and by some plants, as the *Cerox'ylon* and *Myri'ca cerif'era*. Its colour is yellow, and smell like that of honey, but both are lost by bleaching. The wax is then called *Cera alba*, White wax, (F.) *Cire Jaune*. It is demulcent and emollient; is sometimes given in the form of emulsion, in diarrhoea and dysentery, but is chiefly used in cerates and ointments.

CERÆ'Æ, (*κρηος*, 'a horn.') The Cornua of the uterus.

CERAM'ICE, *Cerami'tis*, (*κρημος*, 'potter's earth.') A sort of earth used as a cataplasin in peripneumony.

CERAM'UM, (*κρημυον*.) Amphora—c. Helminthochortus, Corallina Corsicana.

CERAMURIA, (*κρημος*, 'earth,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.') See Urine.

CERANTHEMUS, (*κρηος*, 'wax,' and *ανθος*, 'a flower.') Propolis.

CERAS, (*κρηας*, gen. *κρηατος*, 'horn.') Cornu; also, the Cornea.

CERASION, (*κρηασιον*.) see *Prunus cerasus*.

CERAS'MA, gen. *Cerasm'atis*, (*κρηασμα*, from *κρηασνυμι*, 'to mix: something mixed.') A mixture of hot and cold water. *Metaceras'ma*.

CERASUM, (*κρηασιον*.) see *Prunus cerasus*.

CERASUS ACIDA, (*κρηασος*.) *Prunus cerasus*—c. Avium, *Prunus avium*, P. nigra—c. Dulcis, *Prunus nigra*—c. Hortensis, *Prunus cerasus*—c. Laurocerasus, *Prunus laurocerasus*—c. Padus, *Prunus padus*—c. Racemosus sylvestris, *Prunus padus*—c. Rubra, *Prunus cerasus*—c. Serotina, *Prunus Virginiana*—c. Virginiana, *Prunus Virginiana*—c. Vulgaris, *Prunus cerasus*.

CÉRAT BLANC ou DE GALIEN, Ceratum Galeni—c. de Blanc de Baleine, Ceratum cetacei—c. de Goulard, Ceratum plumbi—c. pour les Lèvres, Cerate for the lips—c. de Plomb composé, Ceratum plumbi compositum—c. de Savon, Ceratum Saponis—c. de Suracétate de plomb, Ceratum plumbi superacétatis.

CER'ATE, (*κρηατος*, from *κρηος*, cera, 'wax.') *Cero'te*, *Cerel'aum*, *Cero'ma*, *Cero'nium*, *Cero'tum*, *Cero'leum*, *Oleo'cera'tum*, *Cero'tomalag'ma*, (F.) *Cérat*, *Oléo-cérolé*, *Élaocérolé*, *Cérôlé*, *Liparôidé*. A composition of wax, oil, or lard, without other ingredients.

CERATE, Simple cerate, *Cera'tum*, *Cera'tum simplex*, C. ad'ipis (Ph. U. S. 1863.) (F.) *Cérat Simple*. (White wax, $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, Lard, $\mathfrak{z}$ viii.) It is applied as an emollient to excoriations, &c. See Ceratum Cetacei.

CERATE, BELLEVILLE'S, see Unguentum Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi. Cerate, blistering, see Emplastrum Lyttæ.

CERATE OF CALAMINE, *Cera'tum Calami'næ* seu *Calami'næ præpara'ta* seu *Carbona'tis zin'ci impu'ri* seu *Zin'ci Carbona'tis* seu *Lap'idis Calami'næ* seu *Epulot'icum*, *Ce'rate of Carbonate of Zinc*, *Turner's Ce'rate*, *Heal'ing Salve*, (F.) *Cérat de Pierre Calaminaire*, C. de Calamine, 'Calamin', *Cera flavæ*, $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, *adipis* lbj. Melt the wax and lard together, and, on cooling, add the carbonate of zinc and stir till cool.—Ph. U. S.)

CERATE OF CANTHARIDES, *Cera'tum Canthar'idis* seu *Lyttæ*, *Blis'ter Ointment*, *Ointment of Span'ish Flies*, *Unguen'tum ad vesicato'ria* seu *Pul'veris Mell'o'is vesicato'rii* seu *epispas'ticum fortius*, (F.) *Cérat de Cantharides*, in powder, $\mathfrak{z}$ j. The cerate being softened by heat, stir in the flies.) This cerate of the European Pharmacopœias is used to keep blisters, issues, &c., open. See Un-

guentum Lyttæ. For the Cerate of Cantharides of the Ph. U. S., see Emplastrum Lyttæ.

CERATE OF EXTRACT OF CANTHARIDES, see Emplastrum Lyttæ.

CERATE, GOULARD'S, Ceratum plumbi compositum.

CERATE, KIRK'LAND'S NEU'TRAL. (*Diachyl*, $\mathfrak{z}$ vii), *Olive oil*, $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, *Prepared chalk*, $\mathfrak{z}$ iv: when nearly cool, add *Acet. dest.* $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, *plumb superacet.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.) A cooling emollient.

CERATE, LEAD, COMPOUND, Ceratum plumbi compositum.

CERATE OR POMA'TUM FOR THE LIPS, *Cera'tum labia'le ru'brum Pomma'tum ad la'bia demulcen'da*. (F.) *Cérat ou Pommade pour les Lèvres*, (Wax 9 parts; Oil, 16 parts;—coloured with alkanet.—Ph. P.)

CERATE, MAR'SHALL'S. (*Palm oil* $\mathfrak{z}$ vi, *Calomel* $\mathfrak{z}$ j, *Sugar of lead* $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, *Ointment of nitrate of mercury* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.)

CERATE, RESIN, COMPOUND, Ceratum Resinæ compositum—c. Savine, Ceratum sabinæ—c. Soap, Ceratum saponis—c. Spermaceti, Ceratum cetacei—c. of Superacetate or sugar of lead, Ceratum plumbi superacétatis—c. Turner's, Cerate of calamine—c. of Carbonate of zinc, Cerate of calamine.

CERATECTOM'IA, *Cerectom'ia*, *Kerectomy*, *Ceratectomy*, (*cerato*, and *κρηος*, 'cut out.') An incision through the cornea. See Ceratotomy.

CERATIA, (*κρηατια*.) Ceratonium siliqua.

CERAT'IASIS, *Kerati'asis*, (*κρηας*, gen. *κρηατος*, 'horn.') A morbid condition, characterized by corneous growths.

CERATION, (*κρηασιον*.) Siliqua.

CERATITIS, *Kerati'tis*, (*cerato*, and *itis*.) *Ceratodei'tis*, *Keratodei'tis*, *Ceratomeningi'tis*, *Cornei'tis*, *Inflamma'tio cor'næ*. Inflammation of the cornea.

CERATIUM, Ceratonium siliqua.

CER'ATO, (from *κρηας*, gen. *κρηατος*.) In composition, a cornu or horn, or the cornea. See Ceras.

CERATOCE'LE, *Cer'atocèle*, *Keratocèle*, *Agu'ula*, *Uva'tio*, *Prominen'tia Cor'næ*, *Her'nia Cor'næ*, *Cerato'deocèle*, (*cerato*, and *κρηη*, 'tumour.') A protrusion of the transparent cornea, or rather of the membrane of the aqueous humour, through an opening in the cornea.

CER'ATOCRI'COID, *Ker'atocri'coïd*, *Cer'ato* seu *Ker'ato-cricoïdeus mus'culus*, *Merkel's muscle*. A muscle of the larynx, first described (1857) by Merkel, of Leipsic. It is not always found, and when it is, it exists only on one side. It arises close to the origin of the outer fibres of the crico-arytenoideus posticus, passing obliquely upwards and outwards, and is attached to the posterior margin of the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage. Its action is to fix the lower cornu backwards and downwards.

CERATODEITIS, Ceratitis.

CERATODEOCELE, Ceratocèle.

CERATODEONYXIS, Ceratonyxis.

CERATODES MEMBRANA, (*cerato*, and *odes*.) Cornea.

CER'ATOGEN'ESIS, (*cerato*, and *γενεσις*, 'generation.') The formation of horn or of a ceratoma—*Ceratosis*.

CERATOGL'OS'SUS, *Keratoglos'sus*, (*cerato*, and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.') A muscle, extending from the great cornu of the os hyoides to the base of the tongue. It is a part of the hyoglossus.

CERATOIDES, (*cerato*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.') Cornea.

CERATOLEUCOMA, gen. *Ceratoleuco'matis*, Leucoma.

CERATO'MA, gen. *Cerato'matis*, (from *cerato*, and *oma*.) A horny growth or formation.

CERATOMALACIA, *Ker'atomala'cia*, (cerato, and μαλακία, 'softness.') Softening of the cornea, the result of inflammation or of starvation.

CERATOMALAGMA, gen. *Cer'atomalog'matis*, (cerato, and μαλακτείνω, 'to soften.') Cerate.

CERATOMENINGITIS, (cerato, μенингίτις, 'a membrane,' and itis.) Ceratitis.

CERATOMENINX, Cornea.

CERATONIA SILIQUA, (καρπός, gen. καρπός, 'a horn'—from its hornlike pod.) The *Algaroba* or *St. John's bread*, *Carob Tree*, *Cera'tium*, *Cerati'a*, *Sil'iqua dulcis*, *Carob'ba Alnabati*, *Socet'pod*, (F.) *Caroubier*, (Fruit, *Carouge*.) The fruit of the *Ceratonia siliqua* is mucilaginous, and employed in decoction where mucilages are indicated.

CERATONYX'IS, *Keratonyx'is*, *Cerato'deonyx'is*, (cerato, and ραγίζω, 'I puncture.') An operation by which the crystalline is depressed by means of a needle introduced into the eye through the cornea. Some divide the crystalline into fragments with the needle, and leave them to the action of the absorbents. The operation is as old as the 17th century.

CERATOPHARYNGE'US, *Ker'atopharynge'us*, (cerato, and φαρυγίς, 'the pharynx.') The great and small *Cer'atopharynge'i* are small fleshy bundles, forming part of the *Hyopharyngeus* of Winslow.

CERATOPLAS'TICĒ, *Cer'atoplasty*, *Ker'atoplasty*, (cerato, and πλαστικός, 'forming, formative.') The operation for the formation of an artificial cornea. It has not been practised on man.

CERATORRHEX'IS, *Ruptura cor'neæ*, (from cerato, and ρήξις, 'rupture.') Rupture of the cornea.

CERATOSIS, see *Ceratogenesis*.

CERATOSTAPHYLINUS, *Ker'atostaphylinus*, (cerato, and σταφυλή, 'the uvula.') Some fleshy fibres of the *Thyrostaphylinus* of Winslow.

CERATOTOM'IA, *Ceratotomy*, (cerato, and τομή, 'to cut.') Section of the transparent cornea. This incision is used in the operation for cataract, to give exit to pus effused in the eye, in case of hypopyon, &c.

CERATOTOMUS, *Keratotomy*, *Kerat'omus*. A name given by Wenzel to his knife for dividing the transparent cornea, in the operation for cataract. Many modifications of the instrument have been made since Wenzel's time. See *Knife*, *cataract*.

CERATUM, (κεράτον.) Cerate—c. *Adipis*, Cerate—c. *Album*, Ceratum cetacei, Ceratum Galeni—c. de *Althæa*, Unguentum de *Althæa*—c. *Calaminæ*, Cerate of *Calamine*—c. *Cantharidis*, Cerate of *Cantharides*, Emplastrum *Lyttæ*—c. *Extracti Cantharidis*, see *Emplastrum Lyttæ*—c. de *Cerussa*, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis.

CERATUM CETA'CEI, *C. Spermaceti* seu *al'bum* seu *ce'ti* seu *sim'plex*, *Unguentum Ceta'cei* seu *adipoc'e'tæ cet'rum*, *Linimentum album*, *Emplastrum Spermat'is Ce'ti*, *Spermacet'i Ce'rate*, (F.) *Cérat de blanc de baleine*, *Onguent blanc*. (*Spermaceti*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; *White wax*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; *Olive oil*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$. Ph. U. S.) A good emollient to ulcers, &c.

CERATUM CETI, Ceratum cetacei—c. *Cicutæ*, Ceratum conii—c. *Citrinum*, Ceratum resinae.

CERATUM CONI'L, *Cera'tum Cicutæ*. (*Ung. conii*, $\mathfrak{Mj}$; *Cetacei*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; *Cere albæ*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.) A formula in Bartholomew's Hospital; occasionally applied to cancerous and scrofulous sores, &c.

CERATUM EPULOTICUM, Cerate of *calamine*.

CERATUM GALE'NI, *C. al'bum* seu *refrig'icans Gale'ni*, *Unguentum cera'tum* seu *amygdali-num* seu *sim'plex*, *Emplastrum ad fontic'ulos*, *O'leocera'tum a'quâ subac'tum*, *Cold Cream*, (F.) *Cérat blanc ou de GALIEN*. (*White wax*, 4 parts; *Oil of sweet almonds*, 16 parts; add, when melted,

Water or Rose-water, 12 parts. Ph. P.) A mild application to chaps, &c.

CERATUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM, *Com-pound Ce'rate of Mer'cury*. (*Ung. Hydrarg.*, *Cera't. Sapon. Comp.*, $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$; *Camphor.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. Rub together. Ph. L.) A disiclient to indolent tumours.

CERATUM LABIALE RUBRUM, Cerate for the lips—c. *Lapidis calaminaris*, Cerate of *calamine*—c. *Lithargyri acetati compositum*, Ceratum plumbi compositum—c. *Lyttæ*, Cerate of *cantharides*—c. *Mercuriale*, Unguentum hydrargyri—c. *Picatum*, *Pissellæum*.

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM, *C. Lithargyri Aceta'ti Compositum* seu *Subaceta'ti plum'bi medi-ca'tum* seu *Plum'bi Subaceta'tis* (Ph. U. S.) seu *Satur'ni*, *Compound Lead Ce'rate*, *Goulard's Ce'rate*, *Goulard's Ointment*, (F.) *Cérat de Goulard*, *C. de Plomb composé*. (*Liq. plumb. subacet.*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$; *Cere flavæ*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$; *Ol. olive*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ix}$; *Camphore*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. Ph. U. S.) Its virtues are the same as those of the next.

CERATUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS, *C. Plumbi compositum*.

CERATUM PLUMBI SUPERACETA'TIS, *C. Plum'bi Aceta'tis*, *Unguentum Cere'sæ Aceta'tæ*, *Ce'rate of Superac'etate or Sugar of Lead*, *Unguentum Aceta'tis Plum'bi*, (F.) *Cérat de suracétate de Plomb*. (*Acetate of lead*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; *White wax*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; *Olive oil*, $\mathfrak{ss}$.) Cooling and astringent.

CERATUM REFRIGERANS GALENI, Ceratum *Galenii*.

CERATUM RESI'NÆ, *C. Resi'næ fla'væ* seu *cit'ri-num*, *Unguentum basil'icon fla'vum* seu *Resi'næ fla'væ* seu *Resino'sum*, *Res'in Ce'rate* or *Ointment*, *Yell'ow Basil'icon*, *Basil'icon Ointment*. (*Resin. flav.*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$; *Cere flavæ*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$; *Adipis*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$. Ph. U. S.) A stimulating application to old ulcers, &c. Digestive.

DR. SMELLONE'S Ointment for the Eyes consists of finely powdered *verdigris*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, rubbed with oil, and then mixed with an ounce of ceratum resinae.

CERATUM RESI'NÆ COMPOSITUM, *Compound Res'in Ce'rate*, *Deahler's Salve*, (*Resin.*, *Savi*, *Cere flavæ*, $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{Mj}$; *Terebinth.*, $\mathfrak{ss}$; *Ol. Lini*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{vij}$. Melt together, strain through linen, and stir till cool. Ph. U. S.)

CERATUM SABI'NÆ, *Unguentum Sabi'næ*, *Sav'ine Ce'rate*, *Savine Ointment*, (F.) *Cérat de Sabine*. (*Savine*, in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; *Resin Cerate*, $\mathfrak{Mj}$. Moisten the savine with ether; and, in a percolator, pour on ether until the filtered liquid passes nearly colourless; evaporate to the consistence of syrup, and mix with the melted resin cerate. Ph. U. S.) Irritative, 'drawing.' Used in the same cases as the cerate of cantharides.

CERATUM SAPO'NIS, *C. Sapo'nis Compositum*, *Soap Ce'rate*, (F.) *Cérat de Savon*. (*Emp. Sapon.*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; *Cere alb.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$; *Ol. Olive*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. Melt together the plaster and wax, add the oil, and mix. Ph. U. S., 1863.) It is applied in cases of sprains or fractures.

CERATUM SATURNI, Ceratum plumbi compositum—c. *Simplex*, Cerate, Ceratum cetacei—c. *Spermaceti*, Ceratum cetacei—c. *Subaceta'ti plumbi medicatum*, Ceratum plumbi compositum—c. *Tetrastapharmacum*, *Pissellæum*—c. *Viride*, Unguentum subaceta'tis eupri.

CERATUM ZIN'CI CARBONA'TIS, *Ce'rate of Car'bonate of Zinc*. (*Zinci carbonat. preparat.*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; *Ung. simpl.*, $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$. Ph. U. S.) Used in the same cases as the Ceratum calaminæ.

CERAUN'ION, (from κεραυνός, 'thunder, thunderbolt.') *Lapis fulmin'ens*. A kind of stone, which was believed to be formed during thunder; and to be possessed of the power of inducing sleep, and of numerous prophylactic virtues. It was rubbed on the knee, breast, &c., in swellings of those parts.

CERBERA AHOVAI, (from the fabulous *Kerberos*, *Cerberus*.) See *Strychnine*.

CERBERA TAN'GHIN, *Tanghin'ia*, *T. venenifera*. A tree of Madagascar, *Order*, *Apocynaceae*; the kernel of whose fruit is a deadly paralyzing poison; and although not larger than an almond is sufficient to destroy twenty people.

CERBERA THEVETIA, see *Strychnine*.

CERBERUS TRICEPS, *Pulvis cornachini*.

CERCA'RIA, (*κερκας*, 'a tail.') A genus of agastrie, caudate, infusory animalcules, one of the most curious of which inhabits the tartar of the teeth. The, so-called, spermatozoa have been presumed by some to belong to this genus.

CERCHNASMUS, (*κερχνασμος*.) *Cerchnus*.

CERCHNOMA, (*κερχνωμα*.) *Cerchnus*.

CERCH'NUS, *Cerchnus'nus*, *Cerch'num*, *Cerchno'ma*, (*κερχνος*, from *κερχνενος*, 'I render hoarse.') A rough voice produced by hoarseness. See *Rattle*.

CERCIFIS, *Tragopogon porrifolium*.

CER'CIS, (*κερκis*.) A sort of pestle for reducing substances to powder. Also, the radius or small bone of the arm. See *Pilum*, and *Radius*.

CERCLE, *Circulus*—*c. de la Choroïde*, *Ciliary ligament*—*c. Ciliare*, *Ciliary ligament*.

CERCO'SIS, (*κερκωσις*, from *κερκας*, 'a tail,' and *osis*.) *Mon'tula muli'ebri*, *Clit'oria*. Some authors have employed the word synonymously with nymphomania and elongation of the clitoris; and with *Polypus Uteri*, the *Sarco'ma Cerco'sis* of Sauvages, *Caud'a pudendi* of Paulus *Ægineta*.

CERCOSIS CLITORIDIS, *Clitorism*—*c. Externa*, *Clitorism*.

CEREA, (from *cera*.) *Cerumen*.

CEREA'LIA, (*κερεας*, 'goddes of corn.') (F.) *Céréales* (*Plantes*.) The cerealia are gramineous plants, the seed of which serve for the nourishment of man:—as wheat, barley, rye, &c. At times, the same term is applied to some of the leguminous plants.

CEREBEL'LA URINA. Urine of a whitish appearance, of the colour of the brain or cerebellum, from which Paracelsus thought he could distinguish diseases of those organs.

CEREBELLI'TIS, (*cerebellum* and *itis*.) *Paracephali'tis*, *Inflammat'io cerebel'li*. Inflammation of the cerebellum: a variety of phrenitis or encephalitis.

CEREBEL'LOUS, *Cerebello'sus*, (from *cerebellum*.) (F.) *Cérébelleux*. *Chaussier* has given this epithet to the vessels of the cerebellum. These are three in number; two of which are inferior: the larger, *inferior cerebel'li*, which arises from the posterior cerebral or vertebral; and the smaller, whose existence is not constant, from the meso-cephalic or basilar:—the third, called *superior cerebel'li*, (F.) *A. cérébelleuse supérieure*, is also a branch of the basilar.

CEREBEL'LOUS AP'OPLEXY, *Apoplex'ia cerebel'losa*: apoplexy of the cerebellum.

CEREBEL'LUM, (dim. of *Cerebrum*.) *Cerebrum parvum* seu *posterius*, *Appen'dix ad cer'ebrium*, *Encra'nion*, *Encra'nis*, *Epencra'nis*, *Paraceph'al'is*, *Paraceph'alus*, *Paraceph'alum*, *Enceph'alium*, *Enceph'alus opis'thinus*, *Micrenceph'alium*, *Micrenceph'alum*, *Cer'ebel*, *Little brain*. (F.) *Cervelet*. A portion of the medullary mass, contained in the cavity of the cranium. It fills the lower occipital fossæ below the tentorium, and embraces the tuber annulare and medulla. It is composed, like the brain, of vesicular and tubular substance, arranged in laminae, as it were; so that, when a section is made of it, it has an arborescent appearance, called *Ar'bor vi'tæ*. The cerebellum is divided into two lobes or hemispheres or lateral masses, *Lobus superior anterior* seu *quadrangula'ris*, and *Lobus superior posterior* seu *semiluna'ris*, and each lobe is again subdivided into *Monticuli* or *Lob'ules*. In the cerebellum are to be observed

the *crura cerebelli*, the *fourth ventricle*, the *valvula magna cerebri*, the *processus vermiculares*, superior and inferior, &c. Its precise functions are not determined. It has been regarded as, but not proved to be, the organ of the instinct of reproduction; and by others as the co-ordinator and regulator of the movements.

CEREBRAL, *Cerebra'lis*, (F.) *Cérébral*, (from *cerebrum*.) Belonging or relating to the brain; similar to brain.

CEREBRAL APOPHYSIS, *Pineal gland*.

CEREBRAL ARTERIES are three on each side—the *anterior* or *artery of the corpus callosum*, and the *middle*, *arteria Sylviana*, are furnished by the internal carotid:—the *posterior* or *posterior* and *inferior artery of the brain*, *A. profunda cerebri*, arises from the vertebral. *Chaussier* calls these arteries *lobaires*, because they correspond with the anterior, middle, and posterior lobes, whilst he calls the trunks, whence they originate, *cérébral*.

CEREBRAL NERVES are those which arise within the cranium, (F.) *Nervi craniens*, all of which, perhaps, not excepting the olfactory, originate from the medulla oblongata. See *Nerves*.

In *Pathology*, an affection is called *cerebral*, which specially occupies the brain. *Fèvre cérébrale*, *Cerebral fever*, is a variety in which the head is much affected.

CEREBRA'TION, *Cerebra'tio*, (from *cerebrum*.) The action of the brain during any mental or moral manifestation.

CÉRÉBRIE, *Insanity*.

CEREBRIFORM, (*cerebrum*, and *forma*, 'form,') *Encephaloid*.

CEREBRITIS, (*cerebrum*, and *itis*.) *Phrenitis*.

CEREBROMALACIA, (*cerebrum*, and *malacia*, 'softness,') *Mollities cerebri*.

CEREBROPATHY, (*cerebrum*, and *παθος*, 'affection,') see *Nervous diathesis*.

CEREBRO-RACHIDIAN, (*cerebrum*, and *ραχis*, gen. *ραχιδος*, 'spine,') *Cephalospinal*.

CEREBROSPINAL, *Cephalospinal*. A *cerebro-spinal* or *cerebro-spinal* is a neurotic, which exercises a special influence over one or more functions of the brain and spinal cord, and their respective nerves.

CEREBRO-SPINAL AXIS, see *Encephalon*.

CEREBRO-SPINANT, *Cerebro-spinal*.

CEREBRUM or **CERE'BRUM**, (*κεφα*, 'the head,') The brain. (F.) *Cerveau*, *Cervelle*. This term is sometimes applied to the whole of the contents of the cranium: at others, to the upper portion; the posterior and inferior being called cerebellum. The brain, properly so called, extends from the os frontis to the superior occipital fossæ. Anteriorly, it rests on the orbital vault: behind this, on the middle fossæ of the base of the cranium; and, posteriorly, on the *tentorium cerebello superextensum*. The upper surface is divided by a deep median cleft (*Scissura interlobaire*, —Ch.) into two halves, called *hemispheres*, which are united at the base by the *corpus callosum*. At its surface are numerous *convolutions*. The inferior surface exhibits, from before to behind, three lobes, distinguished into *anterior*, *middle*, and *posterior*. The middle is separated from the anterior by the *fissure of Sylvius*; and from the posterior, by a shallow furrow which corresponds to the upper portion of the *pars petrosa*. Internally, the brain has, on the median line, the *corpus callosum*, *septum lucidum*, *fornix*, *pineal gland*, and *third ventricle*:—and, laterally, the *lateral ventricles*, in which are the *corpora striata*, *optic thalami*, &c. It is contained in a triple envelope, (see *Meninges*.) Its texture is pulpy, and varies according to age. Two substances may be distinguished in it—the *white*, *medullary*, *tubular* or *fibrinous*—*medulla cerebri*, (F.) *Pulpe cérébral*,

Substance blanche, and the *cortical, cineritious, vesicular, or gray*, (F.) *Substance grise*. The former is white; and occupies all the interior and base of the brain. The latter is grayish and softer. It is situate particularly at the surface of the organ.

The brain receives several arterial vessels, furnished by the internal carotid and vertebral. Its veins end in the sinuses. It is the material organ of the mental and moral manifestations. According to Gall, each part is the special seat of one of those faculties, and the brain and cerebellum, inclusive, are called by him, '*the nervous system of the mental faculties*.' See Craniology.

The substance of the nervous system—*Neurine*—was analyzed by Vauquelin, and found to contain water, 80.00; white fatty matter, 4.53; red fatty matter, called *cerebrine*, 0.70; osmazome, 1.12; albumen, 7.00; phosphorus, 1.50; sulphur, acid phosphates of potassa, lime, and magnesia, 5.15.

CEREBRUM ABDOMINALE, Solar plexus—c. Elongatum, Medulla oblongata—c. Parvum, Cerebellum—c. Posterius, Cerebellum.

CERECTOMY, Ceratectomy.

CEREFOLIUM, (corruption of *Cherophyllum*.) Scandix cerefolium—c. Hispanicum, *Cherophyllum odoratum*—c. Sylvestre, *Cherophyllum sylvestre*.

CERELEUM, (κερος, 'wax,' and ελαιον, 'oil.') Cerate.

CÉRÉOLÉ, Cerate.

CEREOLUS, (cera, 'wax,') *Bougie*.

CERERISIA, Cerevisia.

CERERIUM, (from the planet *Ceres*.) Cerium.

CEREUM MEDICATUM, ('a medicated taper,') *Bougie*.

CEREUS, (cera, 'wax,') *Bougie*.

CEREVIS'IA, quasi *Cereria'sia*, *Cerevis'ia*, *Celia*, *Zythus*, *Zythum*, *Liquor Cereris*, Οινος κριθης, *Vinum hordeaceum*, *Bibra*, *Bry'ton*, *Bar'ley wine*, (from *Ceres*, the goddess of corn, 'corn;' whence it is made.) *Ale*, *Alla*, (Sc.) *Bar'leybree*, *Bar'ley-corn*, *Beer*, *Porter*, (F.) *Bière*, *Cervoise*. These fluids are drunk by the inhabitants of many countries habitually, and in Great Britain and Germany more than in others. They are nourishing, but not very easy of digestion. A German beer, under the name *Lager beer*, (G.) *Lager Bier*, ('stock beer,') is much used all over the United States.

The old dispensaries contain numerous medicated ales, which are no longer in use. Some, however, are still admitted. They are the *Brutolés* ou *Brytolés* of Chéreau, *Brytolatures* of Bérar;—*Bières Médicinales*.

CEREVISIA ABIETIS, Beer, spruce—c. Nigra, see Falltranch.

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM, Yest.

CERFEUIL, (corruption of *Cherophyllum*.) Scandix cerefolium—c. Musqué, *Cherophyllum odoratum*—c. Sauvage, *Cherophyllum sylvestre*.

CERION, (κερας, 'honeycomb,') see Favosus, Porrigo favosa.

CERISIER, Prunus cerasus—c. à Grappes, Prunus padus—c. de Virginie, Prunus Virginiana.

CERIUM, *Cere'rium*, (after the planet *Ceres*.) A metal which is never found isolated, being usually combined with lanthanum or lantanum and didymium. The salts of cerium are supposed to be sedative and tonic. They have been used in dyspepsia in its various forms; the vomiting of pregnancy, &c. Dose of the oxalate or nitrate, one or two grains.

CRENIN, SAINT, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. St. C. is a parish in the diocese of St. Flour, Upper Auvergne, France. The water is a chalybeate. It is called *Eau du Cambon*.

CEROËNĒ, *Cerou'nē*, or *Cirouë'nē*, *Ceroënum*,

(*cerus*, and οινος, 'wine,') A plaster composed of yellow wax, mutton suet, pitch, Burgundy pitch, bole Armeniac, thus and wine. It was used as a strengthening plaster. Sometimes it contained neither wax nor wine.

CEROLEUM, (cera, and oleum, 'oil,') Cerate.

CEROMA, gen. *Cero'matis*, (κερος, 'wax,') Cerate. See Lardaceous.

CEROMANTI'A, (cerus, and μαντι'a, 'divination,') The art of foretelling the future, from the figures which melted wax assumes, when suffered to drop on the surface of water.

CERONIUM, Cerate.

CEROPIS'SUS, (cerus, and πισσα, 'pitch,') A depilatory plaster, composed of pitch and wax.

CEROSTROSIS, (κερας, 'horn,' and στροσις, 'spreading,') Hystericiasis.

CEROTE, (κερωτη,) Cerate.

CEROTUM, (κερωτον,) Cerate.

CEROXYLON, (κερος, and ξυλον, 'wood,') see Cera flava et alba.

CERUA, *Ricinus communis*.

CERU'MEN, gen. *Ceru'minis*, (from *cera*, 'wax,') *C. Au'rium*, *Cerea*, *Au'rium Sor'des*, *Sordic'ulae au'rium*, *Marmora'ta Au'rium*, *Cyp'sellē*, *Ceru'minous Ha'mour*, *Ear-wax*, *Cyp'selis*, *Pu'gile*, (F.) *Cire des Oreilles*. A name given to the unctuous humour, similar to wax in its physical properties, which is met with in the *meatus auditorius externus*. It is secreted by glands, situate beneath the skin lining the meatus. It lubricates the meatus, preserves the suppleness of the lining membrane, prevents the introduction of bodies floating in the atmosphere, and by its bitterness and unctuousness prevents insects from penetrating.

CERUMINOUS, *Cerumino'sus*, (F.) *Cérumineux*. Relating to cerumen.

CERUMINOUS GLANDS, *Ceruminous Follicles*, *Glandulæ Cerumino'se*, (F.) *Glandes ou Follicules cérumineuses*. Glands or follicles which secrete the cerumen.

CERUS, (κερος,) Cera.

CERUSE, Plumbi subcarbonas.

CERUSSA, Plumbi subcarbonas—c. Acetata, Plumbi superacetas—c. Alba Hispanica, Plumbi subcarbonas—c. Alba Norica, Plumbi subcarbonas—c. Nigra, Graphites—c. Psymmithron, Plumbi subcarbonas—c. Serpentinæ, see Arum maculatum.

CERUSSE, Plumbi subcarbonas.

CERUS'SEA URINA. A term used by Paracelsus for the urine, when of a colour like ceruse.

CERVARIA ALBA, *Laserpitium latifolium*.

CERVEAU, Cerebrum—c. *Substance blanche* du, see Cerebrum—c. *Substance grise* du, see Cerebrum.

CERVELET, Cerebellum.

CERVELLE, Cerebrum.

CERVI BOLETUS, *Elaphomyces Granulatus*.

CERVI ELAPHI CORNU, Cornu cervi, see Cervus.

CERVICAL, *Cervica'lis*, *Trache'lian*, (F.) *Trachélien*, (*cervix*, gen. *cervicis*, 'neck,' 'the back of the neck,') Every thing which concerns the neck. *Cero'cal*, in antiquity, meant a pillow or bolster.

CERVICAL ARTERIES are three in number: 1. The *ascend'ing, super'ior*, or *superf'icial*, a branch of the inferior thyroid, distributed to the scaleni muscles and integuments. 2. The *trans'verse* (*Cervico-scapulaire*—Ch.), a branch of the axillary artery, or of the subclavian: distributed to the *levator scapulae trapezius*, &c. 3. The *post'e'rior* or *profund'*, *A. transversa'lis col'li*, *Trachélo-cervicale*—(Ch.) a branch of the subclavian, distributed to the deep-seated muscles on the anterior and posterior parts of the neck. See, also, *Principes Cervicis* (arteria).

CERVICAL GANGLIONS. The three ganglions of the great sympathetic. The cervical glands or lymphatic glands of the neck are, also, so called. See Trisplanchnic nerve.

CERVICAL LIGAMENTS. These are two in number. 1. The *anterior*, extending from the basilar process of the occipital bone to the anterior part of the first cervical vertebra. 2. The *posterior* or *supraspinous*, *Ligamentum Nuchæ*, which extends from the outer occipital protuberance to the spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra. In animals with large heads it is very strong. See Nucha.

CERVICAL NERVES are eight in number on each side, and form the *eight cervical pairs*, which are the first given off from the spinal marrow.

CERVICAL PLEXUS, *Plexus Trachælo-scutané* (Ch.) The nervous net-work formed by the anterior branches of the first three cervical nerves, above the posterior scalenus muscle, and at the outer side of the pneumogastric nerve, carotid artery, and jugular vein.

CERVICAL REGION, ANTERIOR DEEP, Prevertebral region. The region of the neck, occupied by three pairs of muscles placed immediately in front of the cervical and three superior dorsal vertebrae:—viz., the rectus capitis anticus major, the rectus capitis anticus minor, and longus colli;—hence termed *prevertebral muscles*.

CERVICAL TRIANGLES. The side of the neck is divided into two large triangles by the sternomastoid muscle—the *anterior triangle* or *triangular space*, and the *posterior triangle* or *triangular space*, which are interesting in their surgical relations. 1. The anterior triangular space is divided into three smaller triangles by the digastric muscle above, and by the anterior belly of the omo-hyoid below. These are named, from below upwards, the *inferior carotid triangle*, the *superior carotid*, and the *submaxillary*. 2. The posterior triangle or triangular space is crossed by the posterior belly of the omo-hyoid, which divides it into two triangles,—an *upper* or *occipital*, and a *lower* or *subclavian*.

CERVICAL VEINS have nearly the same distribution as the arteries.

CERVICAL VERTEBRÆ. The first seven vertebrae of the spine. See Vertebra.

CERVICALIS DESCENDENS, see Hypoglossus, and Sacro-lumbalis.

CERVICARIA. Campanula trachelium.

CERVICI-DORSO-COSTAL, Serratus posticus superior—c. *Dorso-mastoidien* et *dorso-trachælien*, Splenius—c. *Dorso-scapulaire*, Rhomboideus—c. *Mastoidien*, Splenius.

CERVICOFA'CIAL, *Cervi'cofacia'lis*. Belonging to the neck and face.

CERVICOFACIAL NERVE, *Nervus cervi'cofacia'lis*. A branch of the facial nerve, distributed to the neck and face.

CERVISIA, Cerevisia.

CERVISPINA, ('buckthorn,') Rhamnus.

CERVIX, gen. *Cervi'cis*, Collum. The neck, especially the back part. A neck.

CERVIX OBSTIPA, Torticollis—c. Uteri, Collum uteri.

CERVOISE, Cerevisia.

CERVUS, *Cer'va*, ('the stag,') The horn of *Cervus Elaphus*, called *Cor'nu*, *Cer'vi Elaphi* *Cor'na*, *Cor'nu Cervinum*, *Harts'horn*, (F.) *Corne de cerf*, contains 27 parts of gelatin in the 100. A jelly made from the shavings is emollient and nutritive.

The *Stag's Pis'cle*, *Pria'pus Cer'vi*, was once considered to be aphrodisiac. Dose, ʒj to ʒj, in powder.

CERVUS AL'CES. The *Elk*, (F.) *Élan*. The hoof of this animal was anciently used as an antiepileptic. The animal, it was asserted, was subject to attacks of epilepsy, and always cured them by

putting its hoof into the ear. The hoof was also worn as an amulet.

Cor'nu U'tum, *Burnt Harts'horn*, has been used as an antacid, but it consists of 57 parts of phosphate, and only one of carbonate of lime. It is, therefore, not of much use.

CÉSARIENNE (OPÉRATION), Cæsarean section.

CESSATIO MENSIIUM, Amenorrhœa.

CESTRITES, (κεστρον, 'betony,') A wine prepared from betony.

CESTRON, *Betonica officinalis*.

CETA'CEUM, (κετος, cetus, 'a whale,') *Album* seu *Se'vum Ceti*, *Adipoc'e'ra ceto'sa*, *Stear'num ceta'ceum*, *Spermacet'i*, *Parmacet'y*, *Sperm*, (F.) *Blanc de Baleine*, *Cétine*, *Adipocire de Baleine*. An inodorous, insipid, white, crystallized, friable, unctuous substance, obtained from *Phys'ter Macroceph'alus* or *Spermacet'i Whale*, (F.) *Cachalot*, and other varieties of whale. S. g. 9433: melts at 112°. It is demulcent and emollient, and has been given in coughs and dysentery, but is mostly used in ointments. Dose, ʒss to ʒiiss, rubbed up with sugar or egg.

CETERACH OFFICINARUM, *Asplenium ceterach*.

CÉTINE, *Cetaceum*.

CETRARIA ISLANDICA, *Lichen islandicus*.

CETRARIN, see *Lichen islandicus*.

CETRARIUM, see *Lichen islandicus*.

CEVADILLA, see *Veratrum sabadilla*—c. *Hispanorum*, *Veratrum sabadilla*.

CEVADILLE, *Veratrum sabadilla*.

CHAA, Thea.

CHACRILLE, *Croton cascarilla*.

CHADLOCK, *Sinapis arvensis*.

CHEREFOLIUM, *Scandix cerefolium*.

CHEROMANIA, (χαῖρω, 'to be pleased,') *Amenomania*.

CHEROPHYLLUM, (χαίριφυλλον, from χαῖρω, 'I rejoice,' and φύλλον, 'a leaf,' owing to its luxuriant foliage.) *Scandix cerefolium*.

CHEROPHYLLUM ANGULATUM, Ch. *sylvestre*—ch. *Cerefolium*, *Scandix cerefolium*—ch. *Monogynum*, Ch. *sylvestre*.

CHEROPHYLLUM ODORATUM, *Scandix seu Cicuta'ria Odorata*, *Myrr'his Odorata* seu *Ma'jor*, *Cerefolium Hispan'icum*, *Sweet Cic'ely*, (F.) *Cerfeuil musquée* ou *d'Espagne*; Order, *Umbelliferae*; has the smell of aniseed, and is cultivated on account of its aromatic properties.

CHEROPHYLLUM SATIVUM, *Scandix*.

CHEROPHYLLUM SYLVESTRE, *Cicuta'ria*, *Cherophyllum tem'ulum* seu *monogynum* seu *angulatum* seu *verticillatum*, *Anthr'is hu'milis* seu *proc'erus*, *Cerefolium Sylves'tre*, *Bas'tard Hem'lock*, *Wild Cher'vil* or *Cow-weed*, (F.) *Cerfeuil sauvage*, *Pere'il d'Ane*, is a slightly fetid aromatic, but is not used.

CHEROPHYLLUM TEMULUM, *Cherophyllum sylvestre*—c. *Verticillatum*, Ch. *sylvestre*.

CHÆTE, (χαῖρ,) *Capillus*.

CHAFFBONE, *Jawbone*.

CHA'FING, *Erythe'ma Intertri'go*, *Intertri'go*, *Paratri'm'ma*, *Paratri'pis*, *Diatrim'ma*, *Attri'ta*, *Attri'tio*, *Attri'tus*, (from (F.) *eschauffer*, *échauffer*, 'to heat,') *Fret*, *Gall of the skin*; (F.) *Échauffement*, *Écorchure*. The red excoariations which occur in consequence of the friction of parts, or between the folds of the skin, especially in fat or neglected children. Washing with cold water and dusting with hair-powder is the best preventive. When occurring between the nates and in the region of the perineum, from long walking.—*Intertri'go pod'icis*, *Proctal'gia intertrigino'sa*,—it is vulgarly designated by the French *Entrefesson*.

CHAIR, (from [L.] *caro*, 'Flesh'—c. *de Poule*, *Horrida cutis*.)

CHAIR, OBSTETRIC, *Labour chair*

CHAIR, WHIRLING. A kind of chair in which the insane are placed, and which is made to revolve with great rapidity, as a tamer in furious mania.

CHAIROMANIA, (*Chairomania*,) Amenomania.

CHAISE ('chair') *PERCEE*, Lasanum.

CHALASIS, (*χάλασις*, from *χάλαω*, 'I relax,') Relaxation.

CHALASMUS, (*χάλασμος*,) Relaxation.

CHALASODERMIA, Chalastodermia.

CHALASTICUS, (*χάλαστικος*,) A medicine proper for removing rigidity of the fibres. An emollient or relaxant.

CHALASTODERMIA, *Chalastodermia*, *Dermatolysis*, (*χάλασις*, 'relaxed,' and *δέρμα*, 'skin,') Abnormal extension and relaxation of the skin.

CHALAZA, *Chalazion*, *Chalazium*, *Chalaziosis*, (from *χάλαζα*, 'hail,') *Poro'sis*, *Gran'do*, *Tophus*, *Hail*, (F.) *Grêle*, *Gravelle*. A hard, round, transparent tumour, developed in different parts of the body, more especially in the substance of the eyelids.—Also, the Cicatricula of the egg. Generally, however, in the language of oviologists, the *chalazæ* or *poles* are, in the egg of the bird, the more dense internal layer of the albumen, which adheres to the yolk, and is continued, in the form of two spirally twisted bands, towards the extremities of the egg. The twisting is considered to be produced by the revolving motion of the egg in its descent through the oviduct.

CHALAZÆ, see Chalaza.

CHALAZION, Chalaza.

CHALAZONEPHRITIS, Kidney, Bright's disease of the.

CHALAZOSIS, Chalaza.

CHALBANE, (*χάλβανη*,) see Bubon galbanum.

CHALCANTHUM, (*χάλκανθον*,) Atramentum, Ferri sulphas—c. Album, Zinci sulphas.

CHALCEDONIUS, (from *Chalcedon*, in Asia,) Cornelian.

CHALCITAS, Bismuth.

CHALCITES, (*χάλκιτος*,) Coleothar.

CHALCOIDEUM (OS), Cuneiform bone.

CHALCUS, (*χάλκος*,) Æreolum, Brass, Cuprum.

CHALEUR, Heat—c. *Acrid*, see *Acrid*—c. *Animale*, Animal heat—c. *Erratique*, see Heat—c. *Extérieure*, see Heat—c. *Haltieuse*, see Heat—c. *Interne*, see Heat—c. *Mordicante*, see Heat—c. *Nerveuse*, see Heat—c. *Sec*, see Heat—c. *Septique*, see Heat.

CHALEURS DES ANIMAUX, see Heat.

CHALINI, (*χαλινί*,) see Lip.

CHALINOPLASTY, *Chalinoplastice*; (*χαλινος*, 'frænum,' 'a bridle,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form,') The operation for forming a new frænum.

CHALK, (*calc*, Sax. *cealc*,) *Creta*—c. *Red*, *Rubrica febrilis*—c. *Stones*, *Calculi*, *arthritis*.

CHALL, Maxillary bone.

CHALYBE, Chalybeate.

CHALYBEATE, *Chalybeatus*, *Ferruginus*, *Ferrugineus*, *Ferratus*, *Martialis*, *Ferruginous*, *Martialis*, *Ferrated*, (F.) *Ferrugineux*, *Chalybé*, *Ferrique*, (from *chalybs*, 'iron or steel,') Of, or belonging to iron; containing iron. Any medicine into which iron enters, as *chalybeate mixtures*, *pills*, *waters*, &c. See *Waters*, *Mineral*.

CHALYBIS RUBIGO, ('rust of steel,') *Ferri subcarbonas*.

CHALYBOKRENÆ, (*chalybs*, and *κρηνη*, 'a spring,') *Waters*, *mineral*, (*chalybeate*,)

CHALYBOPEGÆ, (*chalybs*, and *πηγη*, 'a spring,') *Waters*, *mineral*, (*chalybeate*,)

CHALYBS, gen. *chalybis*, (*χαλυσ*, from *Χαλυβες*, *Chalybes*, a people of Pontus, who dug iron out of the earth;) *Acies*, *Steel*. The *Proto-carburet of iron*, (F.) *Acier*. As a medicine, steel does not differ from iron.

CHALYBS TARTARIZATUS, *Ferrum tartarizatum*.

CHAMA, *Cheme*.

CHAMÆ, (*χαμαι*,) in composition, 'on the ground.'

CHAMÆACTE, (*χαμαιακτη*, from *chamæ*, and *ακτη*, 'the elder tree,') *Sambucus ebulus*.

CHAMÆBATOS, (*χαμαιβατος*, from *chamæ*, and *βατος*, 'a bramble,') *Fragaria*.

CHAMÆCEDRUS, (*chamæ*, and *κεδρος*, 'cedar,') *Artemisia santonica*.

CHAMÆCISSUS, (*χαμαικισσος*, from *chamæ*, and *κισσος*, 'ivy,') *Glechoma hederacea*.

CHAMÆCLEMA, (*chamæ*, and *κλημα*, 'a shoot,') *Glechoma hederacea*—c. *Hederacea*, *Glechoma hederacea*.

CHAMÆCYPARISSUS, (*chamæ*, and *κυπαρισσος*, 'cypress,') *Artemisia santonica*.

CHAMÆDROPS, *Teucrium chamædrys*.

CHAMÆDRYITES. A wine, in which the *Teucrium Chamædrys* has been infused.

CHAMÆDRYS, (*χαμαιδρυς*, from *chamæ*, and *δρυς*, 'the oak,') *Rubus chamaemorus*, *Teucrium Ch.*, *Veronica*—c. *Incana maritima*, *Teucrium marum*—c. *Marum*, *Teucrium marum*—c. *Minor repens*, *Teucrium Ch.*—c. *Palustris*, *Teucrium scordium*—c. *Scordium*, *Teucrium scordium*—c. *Vulgaris*, *Teucrium Ch.*

CHAMÆGEIRON, *Tussilago*.

CHAMÆLEAGNUS, *Myrica gale*.

CHAMÆLAITES. A wine impregnated with *Chamaelea*, (*Διφύλλη Αλπίνα*,)

CHAMÆLEA, (*χαμελαία*, from *chamæ*, and *ελαία*, 'the olive tree,') *Daphne alpina*.

CHAMÆLEON ALBUM, (*chamæ*, and *λεων*, 'lion,') *Carolina acaulis*.

CHAMÆLEUCE, (*χαμαιλευκη*, from *chamæ*, and *λευκος*, 'white,') *Tussilago*.

CHAMELINUM, (*chamæ*, and *λινον*, 'flax,') *Linum catharticum*.

CHAMELIRIUM LUTEUM, (*chamæ*, and *λειριον*, 'a lily,') (?) *Verastrum luteum*, *Helo'nias lutea* seu *Dio'tea*, *Dev'il's Bit*, *Blazing star*, *U'nicorn root*; indigenous; Order, *Melanthaceæ*; flowering in June; is acrid. An infusion of the root has been given as an anthelmintic; a tincture, as a tonic.

CHAMÆMELUM, (*χαμαιμηλον*, from *chamæ*, and *μηλον*, 'apple,') *Anthemis nobilis*—c. *Fœtidum*, *Anthemis cotula*—c. *Nobile*, *Anthemis nobilis*—c. *Odoratum*, *Anthemis nobilis*—c. *Vulgare*, *Matricaria chamomilla*.

CHAMÆMORUS, (*chamæ*, and *μορεα*, 'the mulberry tree,') *Teucrium chamæpitys*, *Rubus chamaemorus*—c. *Norwegica*, *Rubus chamaemorus*.

CHAMÆPEUCE, (*χαμαιπεικη*, from *chamæ*, and *πεικη*, 'pine,') *Camphorosma Monspelica*.

CHAMÆPITUINUM VINUM. A wine, in which the leaves of the *Chamæpitys*, *Teucrium Chamæpitys*, have been infused.

CHAMÆPITYS, (*χαμαιπειτης*, from *chamæ*, and *πειτης*, 'the pine,') *Teucrium chamæpitys*—c. *Anthyllus*, *Teucrium iva*—c. *Moschata*, *Teucrium iva*.

CHAMÆPLION, (*χαμαιπλιον*,) *Erysimum*.

CHAMÆRAPHANUS, (*χαμαραφανος*, from *chamæ*, and *ραφανος*, 'the radish,') The upper part of the root of the *Apium*.

CHAMÆROPS SERRATULA, *Succo Palmetto*, (*chamæ*, and *ρωψ*, 'a shrub,') A farina is prepared from the roots of this plant, which is used by the Indians, in Florida, as a diet.

CHAMBAR, *Magnesia*.

CHAMBER, (*χαμαρα*,) *Cam'era*, (F.) *Chambre*.

A term used in speaking of the eye, in which there are two chambers, *Cam'era oculi*:—an *anterior* and a *posterior*; (F.) *Chambre antérieure* et *Ch. postérieure*. The anterior is the space between the cornea and the anterior part of the iris:—the posterior, the space between the iris and anterior surface of the crystalline. They are filled with the aqueous humour, and communicate by the opening in the pupil.

CHAMBERLIE, *Urine*.

CHAMBERLAIN'S RESTORATIVE PILLS. This nostrum, recommended in scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, has been analyzed by Dr. Paris, and found to consist of cinnabar, sulphur, sulphate of lime, and a little vegetable matter. Each pill weighs 3 grains.

CHAMBRE, Chamber.

CHAMBRIE, Cannabis sativa.

CHAMOMILE, (same etymon as Chamæmelum,) Anthemis nobilis—c. Dog's, Anthemis cotula, Matricaria chamomilla—c. Dyers', Anthemis tinctoria—c. German, Matricaria chamomilla—c. Spanish, Anthemis pyrethrum—c. Stinking, Anthemis cotula—c. Wild, Anthemis cotula, Matricaria glabrata.

CHAMOMILLA FETIDA, Anthemis cotula—c. Nostras, Matricaria chamomilla—c. Romana, Anthemis nobilis—c. Spuria, Anthemis cotula.

CHAMPACA, Michelia champaca.

CHAMPIGNON, (from champ, [L.] campus, 'a field,') Fungus—c. de l'Appareil des Fractures, Clavaria—c. de Couche, see Agaric—c. du Ferment, Torula cerevisiae—c. de Malte, Cynomorion coccineum—c. du Muguet, Aphthaphyte—c. du Poumon, see Fungus.

CHAMPOOING, Shampooing.

CHANCEBONE, Ischion.

CHANCELAGUA, Canehalagua.

CHANCER, (from cancer,) Shank'er, Ulcus seu Ulcusculum cancrosum. A sore, which arises from the direct application of the venereal virus; hence it is almost always seated, in men, on the penis. The French use the word *Chancre*, in popular language, for cancerous ulcers, the malignant aphthae of children, &c. Formerly, the terms *Car'oli* and *Ca'ries pudendo'rum* were used for venereal pustules or sores on the parts of generation.

CHANCER LARVÉ. 'A concealed or masked chancre,'—one, in other words, situate in the urethra, or vagina, or os uteri—such as has been supposed by M. Ricord to give occasion to gonorrhoea virulenta.

CHANCER, PHAGEDENIC, see Phagedenic—*Ch. de Sahara*, see Bouton d'Alep.

CHANCREUX, Chancreuse (F.), *Cancro'sus*, *Carcino'des*. Having the nature of chancre, or of cancer.

Bouton Chancreux. A small tumour of a cancerous nature, which makes its appearance on the face—most frequently on the upper lip—*Noli me tangere* [?].

CHAN'CROID, (F.) *Chancreïde*: (*chancre*, and *eidōs*, 'resemblance,') Resembling infectious chancre.

CHANDOO. An aqueous extract of opium used by the Chinese for smoking.

CHANGE OF LIFE, see Menses.

CHANT ([L.] *cantus*, 'a song') **DES ARTÈRES**, ('song of the arteries,') *Sifflement modulé*.

CHANVRE, Cannabis sativa—c. *Bâtard*, *Galeopsis grandiflora*—c. *Indien*, *Bangue*.

CHAOMANTI'A. The alchemists meant, by this word, the art of predicting the future from observation of the air. The word *Chaos* was used by Paracelsus for the air; (*parvica*, 'divination,')

CHAOSDA, Plague.

CHAPELIÈRE, Tussilago petasites.

CHAPERON DE MOINE, ('monks hood,') *Aconitum napellus*.

CHAPETONNADE, *Chappetonnade*.

CHAPITEAU, (from *capitellum*, dim. of *caput*,) Alembic.

CHAPPEDONADE, *Chappetonnade*.

CHAPPEDONADE, *Chappedonade*, *Chapetonnade* (F.), *Vom'itus rabio'sus*. Vomiting, accompanied by furious delirium, attacking strangers in hot countries.

CHAPS, Rhagades.

CHAR'ACTER, (*χαρακτῆρ*, 'a mark or impression,') (F.) *Caractère*. In Pathology it is used synonymously with stamp or appearance. We say, 'A disease is of an unfavourable character.' 'The prevailing epidemic has a bilious character,' &c. In *Mental philosophy* it means—that which distinguishes one individual from another, as regards his understanding and passions. See Symbol.

CHARA'DRIUS, (*χαραδρίος*) Æthan thus calls a bird, which was reputed to cure jaundice. The word now means the plover.

CHARANTIA, *Momordica elaterium*.

CHARBON, (from *carbo*, 'coal,') Anthrax *carbo*, *Carbo ligni*—c. *Animal*, *Carbo animalis*—c. *Minéral*, *Graphites*—c. *Pulmonaire*, *Anthrax*—c.

CHARBONNEUX, Anthracoid.

CHARCOAL, *Carbo*—c. *Animal*, *Carbo animalis*.

CHARDON AUX ÂNES, (*carduus*, 'a thistle') *Onopordium acanthium*—c. *Bénit*, *Centaurea benedicta*—c. *à Bonnetier*, *Dipsacus fullonum*—c. *Étoilé*, *Centaurea calcitrapa*—c. *à Foulon*, *Dipsacus fullonum*—c. *Hémorrhoidal*, *Cirsium arvense*—c. *Marie*, *Carduus Marianus*—c. *Roland*, *Eryngium campestre*.

CHAR'LATAN, ([L.] *ciarlare*, 'to talk much,') *Circulator*, *Circumfor'aneus*, *Periodeu'tes*, *Pseudomed'icus*, *Agyr'ta*, *Anagye'leon*, a Quack, Quack-salver, *Empirical Pretend'er*, *Emp'ric*. Originally, one who went from place to place to sell a medicine, to which he attributed marvellous properties. By extension—any individual, who endeavours to deceive the public by passing himself off as more skilful than he really is. According to Ménage, the word comes from *circulatus*, a corruption of *circulator*.

CHAR'LATANRY, *Agyr'tia*, *Banaus'ia*, the conduct or action of a charlatan, *Quack'ery*, *Empir'icism*, (F.) *Charlatanerie*, *Charlatanisme*.

CHARLOCK, *Sinapis arvensis*.

CHARLOTTEVILLE SULPHUR SPRING, see Canada, Mineral Waters of.

CHARM, (*Car'men*, 'a verse,' because charms often consisted of verses, whence comes the Italian, *Ciarma*, (F.) *Charme*, with the same signification,) *Canta'tio*, *Incantamen'tum*. A trick, a spell, an enchantment. A sort of magic, or superstitious practice, consisting of words, characters, &c., by which, it was believed, individuals might be struck with sickness or death, or be restored to health.

The following are specimens of old charms—verse charms:

For stanching Blood, (Pepys.)

Sanguis mane in te
Sicut Christus fuit in se;
Sanguis mane in tuâ venâ
Sicut Christus in suâ pœnâ;
Sanguis mane fixus,
Sicut Christus quando fuit crucifixus.

For Cramp, (Pepys.)

Cramp be thou faintless,
As our lady was sinless,
When she bare Jesus.

For the Foot when asleep. (Coleridge.)

Foot! foot! foot! is fast asleep!
Thumb! thumb! thumb! in spittle we sleep;
Crosses three we make to ease us,
Two for the thieves, and one for Christ Jesus.

The same charm served for cramp in the leg, with this substitution:

The devil is tying a knot in my leg!
Mark, Luke, and John, unloose it, I beg!—
Crosses three, &c.

For a Burn, (Pepys.)

There came three angels out of the East;
The one brought fire, the other brought frost.
Out fire; in frost.
In the name of the Father and Son and Holy Ghost.
Amen.

CHARNIÈRE, (*cardo*, gen. *cardinis*, 'a hinge,') Ginglymus.

CHARNU, (from *chair*, (L.) *caro*, 'flesh,') Carneous.

CHARPENTE OSSEUSE, (carpenters' work, 'frame,' extended from low (L.) *carpentum*, 'a carriage,') Skeleton.

CHARPIE, (from (L.) *carpere*, 'to pluck, to tear,') Linteum—c. *Brute*, see Linteum—c. *Rapée*, see Linteum.

CHARTA ('paper') **ANTIARTHRITICA**, Gout paper—c. *Antirheumatica*, Gout paper—c. *Vesicatoria*, see *Sparadrapum Vesicatorium*—c. *Virginea*, Amnios.

CHARTRE, ('a prison,' from (L.) *carcer*, thence languor, wasting, [?]) *Tabes mesenterica*.

CHAS (F.), *A'cûs fora'men*. The eye of a needle. Sometimes this opening is near the point of the instrument, as in the ligature needle.

CHASCHISCH, see Bangue.

CHASME, (*χασμα*,) Yawning.

CHASSE (F.), (from *capsa*, 'a case,') [?] *Mamm'rium*. A kind of handle composed of two movable laminae of horn, shell, or ivory, united only at the extremity, which holds the blade of the instrument,—as in the common bleeding lancet. Also, a *liqueur* or alcoholic liquor, taken after a meal; hence *chasse-café*, *chasse-tout*, &c., from (F.) *chasser*, 'to drive,' because presumed to aid digestion.

CHASSIE (F.), *Le'ma*, *Lip'pa*, *Gla'ma*, *Gle'mē*, *Gra'mia*, *Lemo'itas*, *Se'bun palpebra'is*; *Gum of the eye*, (Prov.) *Gound* or *Gouende*, (from (F.) *chasser*, 'to drive out,' [?] or from (L.) *caseus*, 'cheese,' [?]) A sebaceous humour, secreted mainly by the follicles of Meibomius, which sometimes glues the eyelids together.

CHASSIEUX (F.), *Lippus*; covered with *Chassie*—as *Paupières chassieuses*.

CHASTE TREE, *Vitex*.

CHÂTAIGNE, see *Fagus castanea*—c. *d'Eau*, *Trapa natans*.

CHÂTAIGNIER COMMUN, (*castanea*,) *Fagus castanea*—c. *Nain*, *Fagus castanea pumila*.

CHATEAU-LANDON, MINERAL WATERS OF. A town three leagues from Nemours, in France. The waters contain alum and iron.

CHATEAU-SALINS, MINERAL WATERS OF. A town in the department of La-Meurthe, France. The waters contain carbonate of lime, sulphates of lime and magnesia, and chlorides of magnesium and sodium.

CHÂTELDON, MINERAL WATERS OF. Chateldon is in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France. The waters contain carbonic acid and iron. Season from the 1st of May to the 1st of October.

CHATEL-GUYON, MINERAL WATERS OF. A village in France, in the department Puy-de-Dôme, near which there are five thermal acidulous springs. Temperature, 86° Fahrenheit. Season from the 15th of May to the 15th of September.

CHATON (F.), ('a husk,' (G.) *Kasten*, 'a chest,') In pathology, it means a *funus* or cavity formed by the irregular or *hour-glass* contraction, of the uterus, in which the placenta is often retained or *enchatonné* after the birth of the child. It is detected by passing the fingers along the cord as far as the part which is contracted, when the placenta will not be felt.

The treatment consists in relaxing by a large dose of an opiate, then passing the fingers along

the cord, and gradually dilating the opening through which it passes, until it permits the hand to go through. The placenta must then be grasped and gently withdrawn.

CHATON, see Vaginal process.

CHATONNÉ, *Incarceratus*, (from *chaton*,) An epithet in French for anything shut up in a sac, or imprisoned in any manner—as

CALCUL CHATONNÉ (F.) *Calcul enkysté*, *Calculus incarcerationatus*, *Encysted Calculus*. A urinary calculus, adherent to the inner surface of the bladder, so that it is immovable, and cannot pass to the different parts of that organ. This happens when a calculus forms in some natural or accidental cavity of the bladder; or where ulceration gives rise to fungous growths, which surround the calculus; or when it is lodged in the orifice of the ureter or urethra.

CHATONNÉ, PLACENTA (F.). The placenta when retained as described under *Chaton*.

CHATONNEMENT (F.), *Enchatonnement*, *Incarceratio*, *Chatonnement du placenta*, *Enkystement*.—Hour-glass contraction of the uterus. See *Chaton*.

CHATOUILLEMENT (F.), (from (L.) *cotulare*, 'to desire the male,') This word sometimes means the action of tickling or titillation (*Titillatio*), and, at others, the sensation, *Pruritus*, *Itching*, which gives rise to the action.

CHÂTRÉ, *Castratus*.

CHÂTRURE, *Castration*.

CHAUDEAU, (*chaud*, 'warm or hot,') *Caudle*.

CHAUDEBOURG, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is three quarters of a league from Thionville, in France. The waters contain iron, sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, and carbonate of lime.

CHAUDEPISSE, (*chaud*, 'hot,' and *pisser*, 'to make water,') *Gonorrhœa impura*—c. *Cordée*, *Gonorrhœa cordata*—c. *Tombée dans les Bourses*, *Hernia humoralis*.

CHAUDÉS-AIGUËS, MINERAL WATERS OF. A small town in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a number of saline springs containing carbonic acid, carbonate of soda, and chloride of sodium. Temp. 190° Fahrenheit.

CHAUDIÈRE, (from *chaud*, 'hot,') see *Alembic*.

CHAUFFOIR (F.), (from *chauffer*, (L.) *calefacere*, 'to make warm,') *Linteum*, *Calefactorium*. According to the *Académie*, a warmed cloth, used either for the purpose of warming a patient, or to apply to a female recently delivered.

CHAULE, *Maxillary bone*.

CHAULMOO'GRA. The fruit of the *Chaulmoogra*, *Gynocarpia odorata*. Order, *Capparidæ*, of India. A bland fixed oil is obtained by expressing the dried seed, which is used by the natives in leprosy. The seed are given internally, in the dose of about ʒss in the day, and the eruption is rubbed with the oil.

CHAUSSE (F.), ('a stocking,' from (L.) *calx*, 'the foot,') *Chausse d'Hippocrate*, *Manche d'Hippocrate*, *Man'ica Hippoc'ratis*, *Man'ica Hippocrates' Sleeve*. A conical bag, made of flannel, for straining liquids.

CHAUSSE-TRAPPE, *Centaurea calcitrapa*.

CHAUVETÉ, *Calvities*.

CHAUX, *Calx*—c. *Bichlorure de*, *Calcis chloridum*—c. *Chlorure de*, *Calcis chloridum*—c. *Éteinte*, see *Calx*—c. *Hydrochlorate de*, *Calcis murias*—c. *Hydrosulphate de*, *Calcis sulphuretum*—c. *Muriate de*, *Calcis murias*—c. *Muriate oxygéné de*, *Calcis chloridum*—c. *Muriate euroxigéné de*, *Calcis chloridum*—c. *Oxichlorure de*, *Calcis chloridum*—c. *Oximuriate de*, *Calcis chloridum*—

c. *Phosphate de*, see *Cornu cervi*—c. *Vice*, *Calx viva*.

CHAVEL, Maxillary bone.

CHAVICA BETLE, Betel—c. Roxburghii, *Piper longum*.

CHAWBONE, Maxillary bone.

CHAWD PYS, (*Chaudpisse*), Gonorrhœa im-pura.

CHAWING, (from Sax. *ceopan*, (G.) *kauen*, 'to chew or chew,') Mastication.

CHECKER-BERRY, *Arbutus uva ursi*.

CHEEK, (Sax. *ceac*), *Gena*—c. Teeth, Molar teeth.

CHEESE, (Sax. *cefe*), *Ca'seus*, *Ty'ros*, *Pec'te*, (Sc.) *Furmage*, (F.) *Fromage*. An aliment, prepared from the caseous and oleaginous parts of milk. Fresh cheeses owe their chief medical properties to the immediate principle, essentially cheesy, to which the name *ca'seum* or *ca'sein* has been applied. Those, which have been recently salted, are digested with comparative facility. The flavour of cheese is owing to an ammoniacal cascade. On the whole, cheese itself is not easy of digestion, although it may stimulate the stomach to greater exertion, and thus aid in the digestion of other substances, in accordance with the old saying,

"Cheese is a surly elf.
Digesting all things but itself."

SMEARCASE, (D.) *Smeerkas*, (G.) *Schmierkäse*; (*schmieren*, 'to spread,' and *Käse*, 'cheese,') Cottage cheese, *Potcheese*, is a preparation of curds used as food.

CHEESE, COTTAGE, see Cheese—c. Pot, see Cheese—c. Rennet, *Galium verum*.

CHEESELOPE, (Prov.) (from Sax. *ceyrelub*, 'curdled milk,') Rennet.

CHEE'SY, *Casca'rius*, *Casco'sus*, *Tyro'des*, (F.) *Caséux* ou *Caséux*. Having the nature of cheese.

CHEF, Bandage (tail.)

CHEGOE, *Chique*.

CHEGRE, *Chique*.

CHEILALGIA, *Chilal'gia*, (*cheilo*, and *algos*, 'pain,') Pain in the lip.

CHEILITIS, *Chilit'is*, (*cheilo*, and *itis*, denoting inflammation.) Inflammation of the lip.

CHEILO, (from *cheilos*, 'a lip,') in composition, lip.

CHEILOAC'CE, (*cheilo*, and *kakos*, 'evil,') *Labrius'cium*. A disease, characterized, it is said, by swelling, induration, and slight redness of the lips without inflammation; reputed, but without any authority, to be common in England and Scotland, amongst children. Also, the thickness of the upper lip of scrofulous children. See Stomacace, and Cancer aquaticus.

CHEILOCARCINO'MA, gen. *Cheilocarcino'matis*, (*cheilo*, and *καρκινωμα*, 'a cancer,') Cancer of the lip.

CHEILOMALACIA, (*cheilo*, and *μαλακος*, 'soft,') Cancer aquaticus, Stomacace.

CHEILON, Chilon.

CHEILON'CUS, *Cheilophy'ma*, (*cheilo*, and *ογκος*, 'swelling,') A swelling of the lip.

CHEILOPHYMA, gen. *Cheilophy'matis*, (*cheilo*, and *φυμα*, 'a tumour,') Cheiloncus.

CHEILOPLASTIC'E, *Chiloplas'tic'ez*, *Cheil'loplasty*, (*cheilo*, and *πλαστικός*, 'forming,') The operation for an artificial lip.

CHEILOS, (*cheilos*), Lip.

CHEIMA, (*cheima*), Cold.

CHEIMETLON, (*χειμετων*, from *χειμα*, 'winter,' and *τλαιω*, 'to suffer,') Chilblain.

CHEIMIA, (*χειμη*, 'winter,') Rigor.

CHEIR, (*cheir*, 'hand,') Manus, see Chir.

CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI, (*cheir*, and *ανθος*, 'flower,') 'a flower for the hand,') The systematic name of the *Com'mon Yellow Wall' Flower*, *Viola lutea*, *Leuc'anthum luteum*, *Key'ri*, *Cheir'i*,

(F.) *Géroflee*, *Giroflee* ou *Violier jaune*. Ord. Cruciferae. The flowers have been esteemed nervine, narcotic, and deobstruent.

CHEIRAP'SIA. The action of rubbing or scratching, (*cheir*, and *απτω*, 'I touch,') A troublesome symptom in the itch.

CHEIRARTHROAC'CE, (*cheir*, *αρθρον*, 'a joint,' and *κακια*, 'evil,') Inflammation of the articular surfaces of the wrist.

CHEIRIATER, (*cheir*, and *ιατρος*, 'a physician,') Surgeon.

CHEIRIS'MA, gen. *Cheirism'atis*, *Cheiria'mus*, (*χειρμα*, *χειρισμος*.) The act of touching:—handling. Any manual operation.

CHEIRIXIS, (*χειριξις*), Surgery.

CHEIRONOM'IA, *Chironom'ia*, (*χειρονομια*, from *χειρονομω*, 'I exercise with the hands,') An exercise, referred to by Hippocrates, which consisted in using the hands, as in exercise with the dumb-bells.

CHEIROPLETHES, (*χειροπληθης*, from *cheir*, and *πληθω*, 'I fill,') Fasciculus.

CHEIROISIS, (*χειρωσις*, from *χειροειν*, 'to subdue,') Subactio.

CHE'LA, (*χηλη*), *Chele*. This word has several significations. *Che'la*, a forked probe used for extracting polypi from the nose. *Che'lae*—chaps, or cracks on the feet, organs of generation, &c. *Che'lae* likewise means claws, especially those of the crab. See *Cancrorum Chelae*.

CHELE PALPEBRARUM, see Tarsus.

CHELAPA, *Convolvulus jalapa*.

CHELE, (*χηλη*), *Chela*.

CHELIDOINE GRANDE, *Chelidonium majus*—c. *Petite*, *Ranunculus ficaria*.

CHELIDON, (*χελιδων*), the hollow at the bend of the arm; *Hirundo*.

CHELIDONIA ROTUNDIFOLIA MINOR, (*χελιδων*, 'a swallow,' because its flowering coincides with the appearance of the swallow.) *Ranunculus ficaria*.

CHELIDONIUM, (*χελιδονιον*), *Bryonia alba*—c. *Diphyllum*, *Stylophorum diphyllum*—c. *Hæmatodes*, *Ch. majus*.

CHELIDONIUM MA'JUS, *Ch. hæmato'des*, *Papa'ver Corniculatum* seu *lut'eum*, *Common Cel'andine*, *Tel'terwort*, (F.) *Chelidoine grande*, *L'Éclairé*, *Herbe à l'hirondelle*. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. The root and recent plant have been considered aperient and diuretic. Externally, the juice has been employed in some cutaneous diseases.

CHELIDONIUM MINUS, *Ranunculus ficaria*.

CHELIDONIUS LAPIS, (from *χελιδων*, 'a swallow,') A name given to stones, which it was pretended, existed in the stomach of young swallows. They were formerly believed capable of curing epilepsy.

CHELIS, (from *chele*), *Kelis*.

CHELOID, (*χελος*, 'a tortoise,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance,') Canceroid.

CHELOIDE CICATRICE'LE, see Canceroid.

CHELOIS, see Canceroid.

CHELO'NE, (*χελωνη*, 'a tortoise,') An instrument for extending a limb; so called, because in its slow motions it resembled a tortoise. See *Testudo*.

CHELO'NE GLA'BRA, *Com'mon Snake'head*, *Turtlehead*, *Turtlebloom*, *Shell'flower*, *Balmoney*. An indigenous plant, *Sex. Syst.* *Didynamia Angiospermia*; blossoming from July to November. The leaves are bitter and tonic; without any aromatic smell, and with very little astringency.

CHELO'NIA MY'DAS, *The Green Turtle*. This species of turtle abounds on the coast of Florida. It is the one so prized by the epicure.

CHELO'NION, *Chelo'nium*, (from *χελωνη*, 'a tortoise,') from its resembling in shape the shell

of the tortoise. The upper, gibbous part of the back. The scapula.

CHELONOPHAGI, (χελων, 'a tortoise,' and φαγω, 'I eat.') An ancient name for certain tribes, who dwell on the coast of the Red Sea, and who lived only on tortoises.

CHELSEA PEN'SIONER. An empirical remedy for rheumatism and gout, sold under this name. (Gum guaiac, ℥j; powdered rhubarb, ℥ij; cream of tartar, ℥j; flowers of sulphur, ℥j; one nutmeg, finely powdered; made into an electuary with a pound of clarified honey). Dose, two spoonfuls.

CHEL'TENHAM, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. C. is a town in Gloucestershire, England, nine miles from Gloucester, and 94 W. of London. Its water is one of the most celebrated natural purgatives in England. It is a saline, acidulous chalybeate, and is much frequented. Its main constituents are chloride of sodium, sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, carbonic acid and carbonate of iron.

CHEL'TENHAM SALTS. These are sometimes made from the waters; at others, factitiously. The following is a formula: Sodii chlorid., magnes. sulphat., sodæ sulph., 3℥ 1℔j; dissolve, filter, evaporate to dryness; then add Ferri sulph., 3ss.

CHEL'TENHAM WA'TER, ARTIFIC'IAL, may be made of Epsom salts, gr. xij; iron filings, gr. j; Glauber's salt, ℥iv; water, 4 gallons; impregnated with the gas from marble powder and sulphuric acid, 3℥ij.

CHEL'YS, (χελύς), Thorax.

CHEL'YS'CION, (χελύσιον, from χελύς, 'the thorax.') A short dry cough.

CHEMÉ, (χημη), Chama, Che'ramia. An ancient measure equivalent to about two teaspoonfuls.

CHEMEUTICE, (χημειτική), Chymistry.

CHEMIA, (χημεία), Chymistry.

CHEMIATER, Chymister.

CHEMIATRIA, Chymiatry.

CHEMICOHISTOLOGY, see Chymicohistology.

CHEMICUS, Chymical, Chymist.

CHEMISSETTE, (dim. of chemise), Condom.

CHEMISMUS, Chymism.

CHEMIST, Chymist.

CHEMISTRY, Chymistry.

CHEMO'SIS, Chymo'sis, (χημοσις, from χημη, 'an aperture,' or rather, perhaps from χυμος, 'a humour.') A name given to ophthalmia, when the conjunctiva, surrounding the cornea, forms a high ring, making the cornea seem, as it were, at the bottom of a well. By some, it is used synonymously with ophthalmia membranarum. See Ophthalmia.

CHEMOTICE, Chymistry.

CHEMOTICUS, Chymical.

CHENAY, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Chenay is a town in France, two leagues from Rheims. The waters are chalybeate.

CHÉNE, Quercus alba—c. Marin, Fucus vesiculosus—c. Petit, Teucrium chamaedrys—c. Vert, Ilex aquifolium.

CHÉNETTE, (dim. of chéne.) Teucrium chamaedrys.

CHÉNEVIS, see Cannabis sativa.

CHENOBOSCON, (χην, 'a goose,' and βοσκη, 'food.') Potentilla anserina.

CHENOC'OPRUS, (χην, 'a goose,' and κοπρος, 'dung.') The dung of the goose is so designated in some old Pharmacopœias. It was formerly employed as a febrifuge and diuretic.

CHÉNOPODE, Chenopodium.

CHENOPODIUM AMBROSIA'CIUM, (χην, 'a goose,' and ποδ, gen. ποδός, 'a foot.') Ch. Ambrosioides.

CHENOP'IDIUM AMBROSIO'IDES, Ch. suffruticosa-

sum seu ambrosi'acum seu Mexica'num, At'riplex Mexica'na, Ambri'na ambrosio'ides, Bo'trys, B. Mexica'na seu America'na, Ambrosio'ides Mexica'na, Artemis'ia Bo'trys, Mex'ico or Span'ish Tea, (F.) Anserine, Thé du Mexique, Ambrosie ou Ambrosie du Mexique. Ord. Chenopodiaceæ. The infusion was once drunk as tea. It has been given in paralytic cases; and in the United States is said to be used as an anthelmintic indiscriminately with Ch. anthelminticum.

CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM, Chenopodium, Bo'trys seu Ambri'na anthelmintica, Wormseed, Worm goose'foot, Wormseed goose'foot, Jerusalem Oak of America, Goose'foot, Stink'weed, (F.) Anserine anthelmintique, A. vermifuge. This plant grows plentifully in the United States. The fruit—Chenopodium, (Ph. U. S.)—is much used in cases of worms. Dose of the powder, from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful or more. The oil, O'leum Chenopodii, (Ph. U. S.), from 8 to 10 drops, is more frequently exhibited. It is as much used in America as the Semen Santon'ici is in England.

CHENOPODIUM BO'NUS HENRI'CUS, Chrysolach'anum, Mercuria'lis, Bo'nus Henri'cus, To'ta bo'na, Lap'athum unctuosum, Chenopodium, Ch. sagittatum, Pes anserinus, English Mer'cury, All'good, Angularleaved goose'foot, Mer'cury goose'foot, Good King Hen'ry, (F.) Anserine Bon Henri, Épinard sauvage. The leaves are emollient, and have been applied to ulcers, &c. It has also been considered refrigerant and ecceprotic.

CHENOPODIUM BO'TRYS, Ambri'na Bo'trys, Bo'trys, B. vulgaris, Ambrosia, Artemis'ia Chenopodium, At'riplex odorata seu suaveolens; Jerusalem Oak, (Eng.), (F.) Anserine Botrys, possesses anthelmintic properties, and was once given in diseases of the chest, palsy, &c. It is useless.

CHENOPODIUM FETIDUM, Chenopodium vulvaria—c. O'lidum, Ch. vulvaria.

CHENOPODIUM QUI'NOA, Qui'nua. A nutritious, wholesome, and agreeable article of food with the Peruvians. The leaves, before the plant attains maturity, are eaten as spinach; but the seeds are most generally used as food, boiled in milk or broth, and sometimes cooked with cheese and Spanish pepper.

CHENOPODIUM SAGITTATUM, Ch. Bonus Henricus—c. Suffruticosum, Ch. ambrosioides.

CHENOPODIUM VULVA'RIA seu fetidum seu o'lidum, At'riplex fetida seu ol'ida, Vulva'ria, Garos'mum, Ra'phex, Stink'ing Or'ache or Goose'foot, (F.) Vulvaire, Arroche puant, Anserine fétide. The fetid smell has occasioned it to be used as an antispasmodic and nerveine.

CHEOPINA, Chopine.

CHEOPLASTIC, Cheoplas'ticus; (χεω, 'to pour,' and πλαστικός, 'formative.') Applied to a process for mounting artificial teeth, which consists in pouring an alloy of metals into a properly prepared matrix.

CHEQUERBERRY, Gaultheria.

CHERAGRA, Chiragra.

CHERAMIS, (χηραμης), Cheme.

CHERBACHEM, Veratrum album.

CHERBAS, Lactuca.

CHERMES, Kermes—c. Mineral, Antimonit sulphuretum præcipitatum, and A. sulphuretum rubrum.

CHERNIBIUM, (χερνιβιον), Urinal.

CHERRY, see Prunus cerasus—c. Bird, Prunus padus—c. Choke, Prunus Virginiana—c. Ground, Physalis viscosa.

CHERRY TREE, BLACK, Prunus avium—c. Tree, red, Prunus cerasus—c. Tree, wild, Prunus Virginiana—c. Water, Kirschwasser.

CHERRY, WILD CLUSTER, Prunus padus—c. Winter, Physalis.

CHERSÆ, Fæces.

CHERVI, *Sium sisarum*.

CHERVIL, (from *cherophyllum*.) *Scandix cerefolium*—c. Wild, *Cherophyllum sylvestre*.

CHE'SIS, (χέσις, 'to go to stool.') A more frequent desire to evacuate the bowels.

CHEST, (σιρξ, Sax. cirt, or cirt,) *Thorax*—ch. *Explorator*, see *Explorator*, chest.

CHESTMEASURER, **SIBSON'S**. An instrument, described by Dr. Sibson, which is used for determining the mobility of the chest. It is a species of spring, which, when applied to the parietes of the chest, measures the modifications of its diameters, and indicates, by the motion of the index hand on a dial, any movement of respiration, to the hundredth of an inch.

CHEST, NARROW, see *Lordosis*.

CHESTNUT TREE, *Fagus castanea*.

CHEVAUCHEMENT (F.), *Os'sium superpositio* seu *equitatio*, *Parallax'is*, *Parallag'ma*. (*chevaucher*, (*cheval*, 'a horse'), 'to ride on horseback.') The riding of one bone over another after fracture, giving rise to shortening of the limb. See *Riding of Bones*.

CHEVELURE, (from *cheveu*.) *Scalp*.

CHEVESTRE, *Cheestre*, *Capis'trum*. A bandage, applied round the head in cases of fracture or luxation of the lower jaw. According to the mode in which it is made, it is called *simple*, *double*, *oblique*, &c.

CHEVEU, *Capillus*.

CHEVILLE DU PIED, *Malleolus*.

CHÈVREFEUILLE, ('*caprifolium*,') *Lonicera periclymenum*.

CHEVROTAIN PORTE-MUSC, (from *chèvre*, 'a goat.') See *Musk*.

CHEVROTANTE (VOIX), (from *chèvre*, 'a goat.') *Egophony*.

CHEWING, *Mastication*.

CHEYLETES SCABIEI, see *Psora*.

CHEZANAN'CE, (χέζανα, from χέζω, 'I go to stool,' and αναγκη, 'necessity.') An ointment composed of honey and alum, and rubbed on the anus to occasion evacuations.

CHIA, *Chi'a ter'ra*, (from *Chios*, an island where it was found.) A kind of white earth, formerly used for burns.

CHIACUM COLLYRIUM. A collyrium consisting of several drugs and Chian wine.

CHIADUS, *Furunculus*.

CHIASM, *Chias'mus*, *Chias'ma*, (χιασμος, χιασμα, from χιαζω, 'I mark like the letter χ.') The crucial union of parts,—as the *optic commissure* or *chiasm* of the optic nerves, *Chias'mus* seu *Chias'ma nervorum optico'rum*.

CHIASTER, (χιαζω, 'I mark like the letter χ.') *Kinster*.

CHIAS'TUS, (χιαστος.) A bandage, so called because it resembles the letter χ.

CHIROU, see *Bursera gumifera*.

CH'CHA. A drink made in Peru with Indian meal dried in the sun, and fermented with water. Its taste is that of bad cider. It is also made from rice, peas, barley, &c. In many places the grain is chewed—generally by old women—and the joint product is allowed to ferment to form the drink.

CHICK'S SPRINGS, see *South Carolina*, mineral waters of.

CHICKEN-BREADED, see *Lordosis*.

CHICK'EN-BROTH. When chicken-tea is boiled down one-half, with the addition of a little *parsley* or *celery*, and the yolk of an egg previously beaten up in two ounces of soft water, it forms a soup much relished by the convalescent.

CHICKEN-PEPPER, *Ranunculus abortivus*.

CHICKENPOX, *Varicella*.

CHICKEN-TEA, *Chicken-water*. This may be prepared as follows: Take a small chicken, freed

from the skin and fat between the muscles; and having divided it longitudinally, remove the lungs, liver, and every thing adhering to the back and side-bones: cut the whole—bones and muscles—into very thin slices; put into a pan with a sufficient quantity of boiling water; cover the pan; and simmer with a slow fire for two hours. Put the pan upon the stove for half an hour, and strain through a sieve.

Used where the lightest animal diet is indicated.

CHICORY, *Cichorium intybus*.

CHICKENWORT, *Alsine media*.

CHICKWEED, *Alsine media*, *Anagallis arvensis*—c. *Water*, *Callitriche verna*.

CHICORÉE DES JARDINS, *Cichorium endivia*—c. *Sauvage*, *Cichorium intybus*.

CHICORY, *Cichorium intybus*.

CHICOT, *Stump* (of a tooth).

CHICOTIN (F.) (com. from *Socotrine aloes* [?]). The bitter powder or juice of the colocynth, with which the nurse, at times, rubs her nipple when desirous of weaning an infant.

CHIENDENT, ('dogtooth,') *Triticum repens*—c. *Rouge*, *Sarsaparilla Germanica*.

CHIGGO, *Chique*.

CHIGGRE, *Chique*.

CHIGOE, *Chique*.

CHILALGIA, *Cheilalgia*.

CHILBLADDER, *Chilblain*.

CHILBLAIN, (Prov.) *Chilbladder*, *Per'nio*, *Bugan'tia*, *Eryth'ma Per'nio* seu à *Fri'gorē*, *Cheimet'lon*, *Chimet'lum*, *Chi'mon*, *Mal'et*, (*chill*, 'cold,' and *blain*, 'a pustule,') (F.) *Engelure*. An erythematous inflammation of the feet, hands, &c., occasioned by cold. It is very common in youth—not so in the adult or in advanced age. It is apt to degenerate into painful, indolent ulcerations, called *Kibes* (Sc.) see *Mules*. Chilblains are prevented by accustoming the parts to exposure; and are treated by stimulant, terebinthinate, and balsamic washes, ointments, and liniments.

CHILD, (Sax. *cild*.) *Infans*, *Puer*.

CHILDBEARING, *Parturition*.

CHILDBED, *Parturient*, *Parturition*.

CHILDBED FEVER, *Puerperal fever*.

CHILDBIRTH, *Parturition*.

CHILDCROWING, *Asthma thymicum*.

CHILDHOOD, *Infancy*.

CHILDLILL, *Parturition*.

CHILDING, see *Parturient*.

CHILDMURDER, *Infanticide*.

CHILDREN'S BANE, *Cicuta maculata*.

CHILI, *CLIMATE OF*, see *Lima*.

CHIL'I, *MIN'ERAL WATERS OF*. The most celebrated mineral springs of Chili, in South America, are those of *Peidehues* and *Canquenes*. The former are not far from *St. Jago*. They consist of two springs, one thermal, the other cold. The hot spring is clear, inodorous, and contains soda and carbonic acid. The cold spring contains iron and sulphate of soda. *Canquenes* is much resorted to by invalids during the summer. Mineral waters are very common in Chili. Those of *Apoquindo*, *Colina*, and *Canquenes*, have been analyzed by Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, M. D.

CHILIOGRAMMA, (χίλια, 'a thousand,' and *gramma*, 'a gramme,') *Kilogramme*.

CHILIOPHYLLON, (χίλια, 'a thousand,' and *φύλλον*, 'a leaf,') *Achillea millefolium*.

CHILITIS, *Cheilitis*.

CHILL, (Sax. *cele*.) *Rigor*—c. *Dumb*, *Fever*, masked.

CHILLI, *Capsicum*.

CHILLO, in composition, see *Cheilo*.

CHIL'ON, *Cheil'on*, *Cheili'tis*, (χίλος, 'a lip,') An inflammatory swelling of the lips. One who has a thick lip; *La'beo*, *La'bes*.

CHILOPLASTICE, *Cheilloplasticæ*.

CH'LOSTOM'ATOPLASTY, *Chilostomato-*

plas'ticē, Cheilostomatoplas'ticē, (χειλος, 'a lip,' στομα, 'mouth,' and πλασσειν, 'to form.') A surgical operation for restoring the buccal opening, after the removal of epithelioma of the lower lip.

CHIMAPHILA, (χαμα, 'winter,' and φιλω, 'I love.')

Pyrola umbellata—c. Umbellata, *Pyrola umbellata*.

CHIMETLUM, (χιμελον, from χαμα, 'winter,' and λαειν, 'to suffer.')

Chilblain.

CHIMIA, Chymistry.

CHIMIATER, (chimia, and ιατρος, 'a physician.')

Chymiat.

CHIMIATRIA, Chymiatry.

CHIMIE, Chymistry.

CHIMISME, Chymism.

CHIMISTE, Chymist.

CHIMON, (χαμων, from χαμα, 'winter.')

Chilblain, Cold.

CHIN, (Sax. cfn.) Mentum.

CHINA, Cinchona, (from quinquina.)

Smilax china, (from china.)—c. American or West India, *Smilax pseudo-china*—c. Calisaya, *Cinchona cordifolia* cortex—c. Occidentalis, *Smilax pseudo-china*—c. Orientalis, *Smilax china*—c. Ponderosa, *Smilax china*—c. Regia, *Cinchona cordifolia* cortex—c. Root, *Smilax china*—c. Spuria nodosa, *Smilax pseudo-china*—c. Vera, *Smilax china*.

CHINCAPIN, *Fagus castanea pumila*—c. Water, *Nelumbium luteum*.

CHINCHE, ([S.] a bed bug.) Cimex.

CHINCHINA, Cinchona.

CHINCHONA, Cinchona.

CHINCHUNCHULLI, *Iodidium marceae*.

CHINCOUGH, (by onomatopœia: from chin, Teut. *ciak*.) Pertussis.

CHINESE, MEDICINE OF THE, *Medici'na S'i'nea*. Medicine has been long, but most imperfectly, practised by the Chinese. From their therapeutics we have obtained the old operations of acupuncture and moxibustion.

CHING'S WORM LOZENGES, see Worm Lozenges, Ching's.

CHINIDIN, Quinidia.

CHININUM, Quinine. See Chinium.

CHINIOID'INE, *Chinoid'ine*, *Chinoidi'na*, *Chinoid'in*, *Quinoid'ine*, *Quinoid'in*, *Qui'nodin*: (from china, 'cinchona.')

A substance presumed to be an alkaloid by Sertürner, who separated it from cinchona. It has been supposed to be a mixture of quinia, cinchona, and a peculiar resinous matter, but according to Liebig it is simply the alkaloid quinia in an amorphous state—*amorphous qu'nia*.

CHINIUM, Quinine—c. Aceticum, Quinise acetat—c. Arsenicosum, Quinise arsenias—c. Citricum, Quinise citras—c. Ferrocyanogenatum, Quinise Ferrocyanas—c. Hydrochloricum, Quinise murias—c. Hydroiodicum, Quinise hydriodas—c. Lacticum, Quinise lactas—c. Muristicum, Quinise murias—c. Nitricum, Quinise nitras—c. Phosphoricum, Quinise phosphas—c. Salitum, Quinise murias—c. Sulphuricum, Quinise salphas—c. Tannicum, Quinise et Cinchonise tannas—g. Valerianicum, Quinise valerianas.

CHINNEYWEED, Lichen roccella.

CHINOLEINUM, (chinium, and λαειν, 'oil.')

Leukoleinum.

CHINQUAPIN, *Fagus castanea pumila*.

CHINWHELK, (from chin, and welk.) Syecosis.

CHIOCCOE RADIX, (χιω, 'snow,' and κωκος, 'berry.')

Cainese radix.

CHIOLI, Furunculus.

CHION, (χιω, 'snow.')

Snow.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGIN'ICA, *Fringetree*, *Snowdrop Tree*; indigenous; *Nat. Ord. Oleaceæ*; (χιω, 'snow,' and ανθος, 'a flower.')

An infusion of the root has been used as an antiperiodic and tonic.

CHIONYPHE CARTERI, (χιω, 'snow,' and βρη, 'texture.')

See Mycetoma.

CHIQUE (F.), *Puce pénétrante*, *Pa'lex Pen'etrans*, *Dermatoph'ilus*, *Sarcophyll'a pen'etrans*, *Tick*, *Chig'gre*, *Chig'oe*, *Chig'go*, *Cheg're*, *Cheg'oē*, *Jig'ger*, (from (S.) *chigo*, *chiquito*, 'small.')

A small insect in America and the Antilles, which gets under the epidermis, and excites great irritation.

CHIR, (χαρ, 'hand.')

See Chir.

CHIRÆTA, *Gentiana chirayta*.

CHIRAGRA, *Che'ragra*, (chir, and αρρα, 'a seizure.')

Gout in the hand.

CHIRAPOTHECA, (chir, and αποθηκη, 'a store, a closet.')

Arsement.

CHIRAPSA, (chir, and απαν, 'to handle.')

Friction.

CHIRARTHRTIS, (chir, αρθρον, 'joint,' and itis, 'inflammation.')

Inflammation of the joints of the hand.

CHIRAYITA, *Gentiana chirayta*.

CHIRAYTA, *Gentiana chirayta*.

CHIRETTA, *Gentiana chirayta*.

CHIRHEUMA, *Chirrhœuma*.

CHIRIATER, (chir, and ιατρος, 'a physician.')

Surgeon.

CHIRIATRIA, Surgery.

CHIRIMOYA, *Anona tripetala*.

CHIRISIS, (χειρσις, from chir.)

Surgery.

CHIRISMUS, (χειρσμος,) Surgery.

CHIRIXIS, (χειρις,) Surgery.

CHIRO, (χαρ, 'the hand.')

In composition, hand.

CHIROCYRTO'SIS, (chiro, and κυρσις, 'crookedness.')

Crookedness of the hand.

CHIROMANCY, *Chiromanti'a*, *Chirromanti'a*, (χειρομαντεια, from chiro, and παντεια, 'divination.')

Vaticin'ium chiroman'ticum, *Palm'etry*, (F.) *Chirromancie*. Art of divining by inspection of the hand.

CHIROMANIA, (chiro, and mania.)

Masturbation.

CHIRONAX, (χειρωνας, from chir.)

Surgeon.

CHIRO'NIA, (after Chiron, *Χειρον*, the Centaur, who is said to have discovered its use.)

A genus of plants. *Ord. Gentianacæ*. Also, *Tamus communis*.

CHIRONIA ANGULA'RIS, *Sabba'tia*, *S. Angula'ris*, *American Cent'aury*, *Rose'pink*, *Wild Su'cory*, *Bitterbloom*, *Cent'ry*. Every part of this plant is a pure and strong bitter, which property is communicated alike to alcohol and water. It is used as a tonic and stomachic.

CHIRONIA CENTAURI'UM, *Centauri'um mi'nus* seu *ulga'rē* seu *par'vum*, *Gentia'na centauri'na* seu *Gerar'di*, *Erythr'a Centauri'um*, *Hippocentaure'a centauri'um*, *Centaur'eum*, *Centaur'is*, *Smaller or Lesser Cent'aury*, *Europe'an Cent'aury*, (F.) *Centaurée petite*, *Herbe au centaure* ou *à la fièvre* ou *à Chiron*. The tops of the lesser Centaury, *Centaur'ii Cocu'mina*, are aromatic and tonic, and are sometimes employed as such.

CHIRONIA CHILEN'SIS, *Gentia'na Cachenta'huen*, *Erythr'a Chilensis*, *Gentia'na Peruvia'na*, *Cachenta'guen*, *Chachinla'gua*, *Chancela'gua*. A very bitter plant, indigenous in Chili. It possesses the virtues of the *Chironex*. Given in infusion—(3j, to water Oj.)

CHIRONI'UM, (χειρωνειον, from χειρων, 'bad, malignant.' [?])

An ulcer difficult of cure:—of a swollen, hard, and callous nature. Some have supposed the word to come from Chiron, the Centaur, who was unable to cure such ulcers.

CHIRONOMIA, Cheironomia.

CHIROPODALGIA, (chiro, πους, gen. ποδς, 'foot,' and αλγος, 'pain.')

Aerodynia.

CHIROPODIST, (F.) *Pédicure*, (chiro, and πους, gen. ποδς, 'the foot.')

One who treats diseases of the hands and feet, or rather whose profession it is to remove corns and bunions.

CHIRORRHEUMA, Chirrhœma.
 CHIROSIS, (*χειρωσις*, from *χειρῶν*, 'to subdue.')
 Subactio.

CHIROSTROPHO'SIS, (*chiro*, and *στρεφειν*, 'to turn.') Distortion of the hand.

CHIROTHER'CA, (*chiro*, and *θηκη*, 'a sheath.')
 A bandage for the hand. A kind of bandage in which the fingers and hand are enveloped in spiral turns. When the whole hand and fingers are covered, it is called the *double or complete Chirotheca*, *Ch. completa*, *Vinctura omnibus dig'itis*; and when only a finger is covered, the *half or incomplete*, *Ch. incompleta*, *Vinctura pro uno dig'ito*. See *Gantelet*.

CHIOTRIB'IA, (*chiro*, and *τριβω*, 'I rub.')
 Friction with the hand. According to others, dexterity in an art.

CHIRRHËU'MA, gen. *Chirrhœu'matis*, *Chirrhœu'ma*, *Rheumatis'mus ma'nûs*, (*chir*, and *ρευμα*, 'flux.') Rheumatism of the hand.

CHIRURGEON, Surgeon.

CHIRURGI PHYSICI, see Surgeon.

CHIRURGIA, (*χειρουργία*, from *chir*, and *εργον*, 'work.') Surgery—c. *Anaplastica*, *Morioplastice*—c. *Curtorum*, *Morioplastice*—c. *Infusoria*, *Infusion of Medicines*—c. *Militaris*, *Surgery, military*—c. *Transfusoria*, *Transfusion*.

CHIRURGICAL, Surgical.

CHIRURGICUS, Surgical.

CHIRURGIE, Surgery—c. *Conservatrice*, *Surgery, salvation*—c. *Militaire*, *Surgery, military*.

CHIRURGIEN, Surgeon—c. *Consultant*, *Consulting Surgeon*—c. *Hernieur*, see *Hernial*.

CHIRURGIENNE. A female surgeon.

CHIRURGIQUE, Surgical.

CHIRURGUS, Surgeon.

CHIST. An Arabic word which signifies the sixth part. The sixth part of the *Congius* or gallon.

CHITON, (*χιτών*,) Tunic.

CHITONISCUS, (*χιτωνισκος*, dim. of *Chiton*.)
 Indusium.

CHITTICK'S NOSTRUM, see Nostrum.

CHI'UM VI'NUM. From *χιος*, *Chios*, the island where it was produced; *Chi'an wine*; used by the physicians of antiquity in cases of defluxions and ophthalmia.

CHLI'AROS, (*χλιαρος*, 'tepid.') A name anciently given to slight fevers in which the heat is not great.

CHLIAS'MA, gen. *Chlias'matis*, (*χλιασμα*.) A tepid and moistmentation.

CHLOAS'MA, gen. *Chloas'matis*, *Pityri'asis versicolor*, *Mac'ula hepatic'a*, *Pan'nus hepatic'us*, *Hepatic'ion*, *Pha'se*, *Pha'cea*, *Pha'cus*, (F.) *Taches hépatiques*, *Chaleurs du foie*, *Éphélide scorbutique*, *Liverspot*, (*χλος*, 'a greenish-yellow colour, verdure.') A cutaneous affection, characterized by one or more broad, irregular-shaped patches, of a yellow or yellowish-brown colour, occurring most frequently on the front of the neck, breast, abdomen, and groins. The patches do not generally rise above the surface. There is usually some degree of itching. A cryptogamous growth has been found in it, to which M. Robin gives the name *Microsporion fur'fur*.

The causes are not very evident. Sulphur externally—in any and every form—generally removes it speedily. Should there be difficulty, the external use of the remedy in baths or fumigations may succeed.

CHLOASMA ALBUM, Achroma.

CHLORA, Chlorine.

CHLORAS KALICUS DEPURATUS, Potasse murias hyperoxygenatus.

CHLORASMA, (*χλωρος*, 'green.') Chlorosis.

CHLORE, Chlorine—c. *Liquide*, see Chlorine.

CHLORÉTHÉRIDE, Chloroform.

CHLORETUM CALCARE, Calcis chloridum.

CHLORIASIS, (*χλωρος*, 'green.') Chlorosis.

CHLORIC ETHER, CONCENTRATED, see Ether, chloric—c. Ether, strong, see Ether, chloric.

CHLORIDE OF BROMINE, see Bromine, chloride of.

CHLO'RINE, (*χλωρος*, 'green.') *Chlo'rinum*, *Chlorin'ium*, *Chlo'rum*, *Chlo'ra*, *Halogen'ium*, *Oxy-muriatic Ac'id Gas*, *Oxygenated Muriatic Ac'id Gas*, *Dephlogisticated Marine Ac'id*, *Hal'ogene*, *Mu'rigene*, (F.) *Chlore*. So far as we know, this is an elementary substance. It is a greenish, yellow gas, of a strong suffocating smell, and disagreeable taste; incapable of maintaining combustion and respiration, and very soluble in water. One of its characteristics is, that of destroying, almost immediately, all vegetable and animal colours. It is employed in fumigations as a powerful disinfecting agent. A dilute solution, *A'qua seu Li'quor Chlo'rini*, *Chlorin'ii Li'quor*, *Chlo'rini ei aqua*, *Aqua Chlorin'ii* (Ph. U. S., 1863), *Liquor Chlo'ri*, *Chlo'rine water*, *Solution of Chlo'rine*, (F.) *Chlore liquide*, has been administered internally, in certain cases of diarrhœa and chronic dysentery. A formula for its preparation, by disengaging chlorine from black oxide of manganese, by means of muriatic acid; and causing it to pass into water, has been admitted into the Pharmacopœia of the United States for 1863.

Immersion of the hands and arms in chlorine has often removed itch and other cutaneous affections. It has also been inhaled in a dilute state in the early stage of phthisis, but it is of doubtful efficacy, and is better adapted for chronic bronchitis.

CHLORINE, BISULPHURET OF, Sulphur, chloride of.

CHLOROÂNÆMIA, (*χλωρος*, 'green,' and *anæmia*.) Chlorosis.

CHLO'RODYNE. A secret preparation, proposed, in 1848, by a Dr. Browne of India; and said, by him, to consist of "perchloric acid with a new alkaloid." It has been given as an anodyne chiefly; but being a nostrum, is only worthy of mention for its notoriety.

CHLO'ROFORM, *Chloroform'um*, *Chloroform'ium*, (from *chlorine*, and *formyl*.) *Carbo'neum seu Formylum chlorat'um*, *Superchlor'idum formyl'icum*, *Perchloride and Terchloride of Formyl*, *Chloroform'yl*, called also, but not correctly, *Terchloride of Car'bon*, and *Chlo'ric ether*, *Æther chlo'ricus*;—(F.) *Chloroforme*, *Chloréthérde*, is a colourless, oleaginous liquid, of a sweetish ethereal odour, hot, aromatic, and peculiar taste. The specific gravity of that of the Ph. U. S., *Chloroform'um venale*, is 1.45 to 1.49. It may be obtained by distilling from a mixture of chlorinated lime and alcohol,—rectifying the product by redistillation, first from a great excess of chlorinated lime, and afterwards from strong sulphuric acid. It has been used with advantage in asthma, and in diseases in which a grateful soothing agent is required. Dose, grt. x to fʒss or more, diluted with water. It is largely prescribed, and with great success, as an anæsthetic agent in painful diseases; and to obtund sensibility in surgical operations and in parturition,—especially in the way of inhalation; but its use requires caution. The usual quantity with this view is from fʒss to fʒij. See Anæsthetic.

The Pharmacopœia of the United States (1863) has a *Chloroformum purifica'tum*, which is made by adding sulphuric acid to commercial chloroform; decanting the lighter liquid, and mixing it with stronger alcohol; adding carbonate of potassa, previously heated to redness, and rubbed, while warm, into powder. The mixture is, then, thoroughly agitated, and, by means of a water bath,

distilled to dryness. Its s. g. varies from 1.490 to 1.494.—s. g. (Ph. B., 1864) 1.496.

CHLOROFORM, TINCTURE OF, Ether, chloric.

CHLOROFORMIZATION, *Chloroformisatio*. The aggregate of anæsthetic phenomena occasioned by the inhalation of chloroform. To *chloroformize* a patient is to induce such phenomena.

CHLOROFORMUM, Chloroform—ch. Venale, see Chloroform.

CHLOROFORMYL, Chloroform.

CHLORO'MA, gen. *Chloro'matis*, (χλωρος, 'green,' and *oma*.) A peculiar form of tumour containing a yellow green substance, which takes the place, at times, of muscles and periosteum.

CHLOROPHYLL, (χλωρος, 'green,' and φύλλον, 'a leaf.') *Fecula*, green.

CHLORO'SIS, (χλωρος, 'green,' and *osis*.) *Pallidus Morbus*, *Fædus Virginum co'lor*, *Pallidus co'lor virgin'eus*, *Pallor virg'ginum*, *Icterit'ia al'ba*, *Icterus al'bus*, *Leucopathi'a*, *Morbus virg'gin'eus* seu *Parthen'i'us*, *Parthenon'ousus*, *Chloro-ânsm'ia*, *Fædi colo'res*, *Dyspep'sia chloro'sis*, *Fæbris anato'ria*, *Cachex'ia* seu *Fæbris virg'ginum*, *Fæbris al'ba*, *Anepith'ym'ia chloro'sis*, *Chloras'ma*, *Chloros'ma*, *Chlori'osis*, *Citto'sis*, *Green-sick'ness*, (F.) *Chlorose*, *Pâles-couleurs*, *Chloro-anémie*. A disease which affects young females, more particularly those who have not menstruated. It is characterized by a pale, lurid complexion, languor, listlessness, depraved appetite and digestion, palpitation, &c. The disease generally goes off on the occurrence of the menstrual flux; but sometimes it is long before this is established, and, at times, the catamenia are in much larger quantity than usual. To this last form M. Trousseau has given the name *chlorose hémorrhagique*.

The blood of chlorosis is generally thin, light-coloured and deficient in red corpuscles, and in iron,—*achalybhmie* of Piorry, and the clot is in less proportion to the serum than in health. On auscultation, a bellows' sound has been almost invariably detected over the heart, and a continuous blowing sound in the larger arteries, (especially the carotids and subclavians,) reinforced by each systole of the ventricle, and resembling the buzzing of a humming-top, the cooing of doves, the whistling of air through a key-hole, &c., (see *Bruit*.) Very similar sounds are heard in the arteries after copious hemorrhage: they seem, therefore, to coincide with enfeebled circulation.

Tonics—as iron—are usually required in the treatment,—the disease most commonly occurring in those in whom there is considerable torpor of the system.

CHLOROSIS ÆTHIOPUM, Chthonophagia—c. *Amatoria*, *Hectic fever*—c. *Gigantea*, see *Polysarcia*.

CHLOROSMA, gen. *Chloros'matis*, (from χλωρος, 'green.') *Chlorosis*.

CHLOROTIC, *Chlorot'icus*, (F.) *Chlorotique*. Affected with chlorosis, or pertaining to chlorosis;—as a *chlorotic female*, *chlorotic symptoms*, &c.

CHLORUM, Chlorine.

CHLORURE DE CARBON, Chloroform—c. *d'Or*, Gold, Muriate of.

CHLORURETUM AMMONICUM, Ammonie murias—c. *Oxidi Calcii*, *Calcis chloridum*.

CHOAK, (Sax. *aceocan*.) *Cynanche trachealis*—c. Wolf, *Lycanche*.

CHOANA, (χωαν, 'a funnel,') *Pelvis*—c. *Cerebri*, *Infundibulum of the brain*.

CHOANÆ, pl. of Choana. The posterior nares.

CHOANE, Infundibulum.

CHOANORRHAGIA, (*choanæ*, and ῥήγνυμι, 'to break forth,') See *Epistaxis*.

CHOAVA, *Coffea Arabica*.

CHOCOLAT, see Chocolate.

CHOCOLATA, Chocolate—c. cum *Osmazomâ*, see *Osmazome*—c. *Salutis*, see *Chocolate*—c. *Simplex*, see *Chocolate*.

CHOC'OLATE, *Jac'olatt*, *Chocola'tum*, *Chocola'ta*, *Succola'ta*, *Succocollo'ta*. (Dr. Alston says, that this word is compounded from two East Indian words:—*choco*, 'sound,' and *atte*, 'water,' because of the noise made in its preparation [?] Another derivation is from *Choco*, a province in Mexico, where the tree abounds, and whence it was imported into Europe about 1520.) An alimentary paste prepared from the kernels of *Theobroma cacao* or *Cacao*, with sugar, and often aromatics. (See *Cacao*.) The chocolate thus simply prepared—as it is met with, indeed, in commerce—is called in France, *Chocolat de santé*, *Chocola'ta sin'plex* seu *Salu'tis*. It is not very easy of digestion.

The *chocolat à la vanille* contains three ounces of vanilla and two of cinnamon to twenty pounds of common chocolate. The addition of the aromatic renders it somewhat more digestible. Chocolates may likewise be medicated.

CHOCOLATE, OSMAZOME, see *Osmazome*.

CHOCOLATE ROOT, *Geum rivale*, G. *Virginianum*.

CHÆNICIS, (χαινικας, 'the nave in which the axle turns,') *Trepan*.

CHÆRADO'DES, (χωρας, gen. *χωραι'ος*, 'a swine,' 'scrofula,' and *odes*.) Of the nature of scrofula. Affected with scrofula.

CHÆRAS, gen. *Chæ'radis*, (from *χωρος*, 'a swine,') *Scrofula*.

CHÆROCNE'S'MUS, (*chærus*, 'vulva,' and *κνησμος*, 'itching,') *Itching of the vulva*.

CHÆRUS, (χωρης,) *Vulva*.

CHOKE CHERRY, *Prunus Virginiana*—c. *Damp*, *Carbonic acid*. See *Hydrogen*, *carburated*.

CHOKES, Throat.

CHOLA, (χολη,) *Bile*.

CHOLÆMIA, *Cholhæ'mia*, *Cholihæ'mia*, (*chole*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') A morbid state, in which bile exists in the blood. *Jaundice*.

CHOLAGO, *Cholas*.

CHOL'AGOGUE, *Cholago'gus*, (χολαγωγος, from *chole*, and *αγω*, 'I expel,') *Fellid'ucus*, *Bilit'icus*. The ancients give this name to cathartics, which were reputed to cause the flow of bile.

CHOLANSIS, (χολανσις, from *χολος*, 'lame,') *Cholosis*.

CHOLAS, (χολας, plur. *χολαδεις*), *Chola'go*. The epigastric region. The intestines.

CHOLOSMA, gen. *Cholasm'atis*, *Cholosis*.

CHOLE, (χολη,) *Bile*.

CHOLEC'CHYSIS, *Cholen'chysis*; (*chole*, and *εγχεισις*, 'effusion,') *Effusion of bile*.

CHOLECYST, (*chole*, and *κυστις*, 'bladder,') *Gall-bladder*.

CHOLECYSTECTASIA, (*cholecystis*, and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation,') *Cholecysteurysma*.

CHOLECYSTIS, *Gall-bladder*.

CHOLECYSTEURYS'MA, gen. *Cholecysteurysm'atis*, *cholecystectæ'ia*, (*chole*, *κυστις*, 'bladder,' and *ευρυσις*, 'dilatation,') *Dilatation of the gall-bladder*.

CHOLECYSTI'TIS, *Inflamma'tio Vesicæ fell'æ*, *I. cyst'idis fell'æ*, *Cysti'tis fell'æ*, *Hepati'tis cyst'ica*, (*chole*, *κυστις*, 'bladder,' and *itis*.) (F.) *Inflammation de la Vésicule du Fiel*, *Cholécystite*. Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

CHOL'EDOCH, *Choled'ochus*, (χολέδοχος, from *chole*, and *δοχος*, 'containing or receiving,') (F.) *Cholédoque*. The *Ductus choled'ochus* seu *hep'ato-cys'ticus*, *Ductus commun'is choled'ochus*, (F.) *Conduit ou Canal Cholédoque*, is the duct formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts, which pours the hepatic and cystic bile into the duodenum.

CHOLEDOCHITIS, (*choledochus*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the choledoch duct.

CHOLEDOGRAPHY, *Choledogra'phia*, *Cholograph'ia*, *Colograph'ia*, (*chole*, and *γραφειν*, 'to describe.') A description of what relates to the bile and biliary organs.

CHOLEDOLOGY, *Choledolog'ia*, *Cholelog'ia*, *Chololog'ia*, (*chole*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') A treatise on the bile and biliary organs.

CHOLÉDOQUE, Choledoch.

CHOLEGRAPHIA, Choledography.

CHOLEHÆMIA, (*chole*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') Icterus.

CHOLEIA, (*χολος*, 'lame,') Claudication.

CHOLELITHIA, (*chole*, and *λίθος*, 'a stone,') Cysthepatolithiasis—c. Icterus, Icterus.

CHOLELITHIASIS, Cysthepatolithiasis.

CHOLELITHUS, see Calculi, biliary.

CHOLELOGIA, Choledology.

CHOLEMES'IA, *Cholem'esia*, (*χολεμια*, from *chole*, and *εμις*, 'vomiting,') Vomiting of bile.

CHOLENCHYSIS, Cholechysis.

CHOLEPYRA, (*chole*, and *πυρ*, 'fire, fever,') Fever, bilious.

CHOLEPYRETUS, Fever, bilious.

CHOLEPYRRHIN, (*chole*, and *πυρρος*, 'of a golden colour,') see Bile.

CHOL'ER, Bile. Anger was supposed to be produced by a superabundance of bile; hence the term *Choler* for anger.

CHOL'ERA, *Cholera morbus*, *Cholera nostras* seu *vulgaris*, *Sporadic Cholera*, *Cholerrhag'ia*, *Pas'sio choleric'a*, *Fellif'lua pas'sio*, *Morbus fellif'luis*, *Hol'era*, *B'ilis flux'io*, (F.) *Choléra*, *Choladrée lymphatique*, *Hydrocholadrée*, *Choléra-morbus sporadicus*, *Ch. Européen*, *Trousse-galant*, (*χολερα* (*nosos*), or from *chole*, and *ῥέω*, 'I flow,') or from *χολαίος*, 'intestinal,' or *χολερα*, 'the gutter of a house to carry off the rain,') The higher degrees have been called *Centrogangli'itis*, *Myelogaugli'itis*, and *Hologangli'itis*. A disease characterized by anxiety, gripings, spasms in the legs and arms, and by vomiting and purging (generally bilious:) vomiting and purging are, indeed, the essential symptoms. The disease is most common in hot climates,—and in temperate climates, during summer. *Spasmodic*, *Asiatic*, *Malignant*, *Indian*, *Epidemic*, *Pestilential*, *Convulsive Nervous*, *Eastern*, or *Oriental Cholera*, *Asphyx'ia pestilenta*, *Pestilential asphyx'ia*, *Choleric Pestilence*, *Cholera orientalis* seu *Indica* seu *Epidemic* seu *Asphyx'ia*, *Ty'phus Bengalen'sis*, *Cholero-ty'phus*, *Ganglion'itis peripher'ica et medulla'ris*, *Hymenogangli'itis*, *Pantogaugli'itis*, *Cholerrhœ'a lymphatica*, *Paroenter'ia*, *Achol'ia*, *Ty'phoid Fe'ver of India*, *Hyperanthrax'is*, *Enterop'gra Asiatica*, *Triplanchn'ia*, *Triplanchni'itis*, *Hæmatoporrhœ'is*, *Hæmorrhœ'is*, *Morbus ory'zeus*, *Rice disease*, (because supposed by Tytler to be caused by damaged rice,) (F.) *Mort de Chien*, is frightful in the rapidity of its progress, the patient sometimes dying in a few hours from the first onset. In temperate climates, common cholera is not usually a disease of much consequence. It requires that the stomach and bowels should be cleared, and afterwards the irritation be allayed by full doses of opium. In malignant cholera, large doses of calomel, with opiates, form the great reliance of many practitioners. In the worst forms, however, it runs its course, unmodified by treatment.

CHOLÉRA EUROPÉEN, see Cholera—c. Indian, see Cholera—c. Indica, see Cholera.

CHOLERA INFANTUM, *Choleric Fe'ver of Infants*; *Cholera of Infants*, (F.) *Choléra infantile*. A disease so termed by American physicians. It occurs, generally, in the middle states of the Union, in June or July, and continues during the hot weather, hence called the 'summer complaint.' The chief symptoms are vomiting, purging of green

or yellow matter, slime or blood, attended with pain or uneasiness, and swelling of the abdomen, with some pyrexia, generally. The heat of the weather seems to be the predisposing, if not the exciting, cause. It is a fatal disease in towns; differing little, if at all, from what is vulgarly called the *Watery Gripes* in England. Clearing, gently, the alimentary canal, so as to remove the offending matter, and then exhibiting chalk mixture and laudanum, with counter-irritants, as spice cataplasms to the abdomen, is the most satisfactory plan of treatment.

CHOLERA, MALIGNANT, see Cholera—c. Morbus, Cholera—c. *Morbus Sporadicus*, see Cholera—c. *Nostras*, Cholera morbus—c. Oriental, see Cholera—c. Pestilential, see Cholera—c. Poison, see Poison—c. Sec. Cholera sicca.

CHOLERA SICCA, (F.) *Choléra sec.* Pneumatosis of the digestive passages in which there is a copious discharge of gas upwards and downwards.

CHOLERA, SPASMODIC, see Cholera—c. Sporadic, see Cholera.

CHOLERA VULGARIS, Cholera morbus.

CHOLERAIC, Choleric.

CHOLERAMANIA, Choleromania.

CHOLERAPHOBIA, (*cholera*, and *φοβος*, 'dread,') Choleromania.

CHOLERAPHONIA, (*cholera*, and *φωνη*, 'voice,') Voice, choleriac.

CHOL'ERIC, (*χολερικός*), *Choler'icus*, (F.) *Cholérique*. Belonging to bile; also to cholera; *Cholera'ic*,—as the 'choleric or choleraic poison.' The French use the term *Fèvre cholérique* for the fever accompanying cholera.

CHOLERIC FEVER OF INFANTS, Cholera infantum.

CHOLERIC TEMPERAMENT. The bilious temperament.

CHOL'ERINE, (F.) *Cholérine*, (dim. of cholera.) The first stage of epidemic cholera; also, the precursory symptoms of cholera.

CHOL'ERIQUE, Choleric.

CHOL'EROID, *Choleroïdes*, (*cholera*, and *εἶδος*, 'resemblance,') Resembling cholera; as a 'choleroïd affection.'

CHOLEROMA'NIA, *Cholerama'nia*, *Cholera-pho'bia*, *Cholero-pho'bia*, (*cholera*, and *mania*.) A dread of cholera to such extent that the individual fancies himself affected or threatened by it.

CHOL'EROPHOBIA, (*cholera*, and *φοβος*, 'dread,') Choleromania.

CHOL'EROPHONIA, (*cholera*, and *φωνη*, 'voice,') Voice, choleriac.

CHOL'EROPROSO'PON, *Cholero'pros*, (*cholera*, and *προσωπον*, 'countenance,') The facial expression of cholera.

CHOL'EROPSIS, (*cholera*, and *ὄψις*, 'countenance,') Choleroprosopon.

CHOL'EROTYPHUS, Cholera, (spasmodic.)

CHOL'ERRHAGIA, (*chole*, and *ῥήγνυμι*, 'to break forth,') Cholera.

CHOL'ERRHŒA LYMPHATICA, (*chole*, and *ῥέω*, 'I flow,') Cholera.

CHOLESTEATINOMA, (*chole*, *στεαρ*, 'suet,' and *ωμα*,) Cholesteatoma.

CHOLESTEATINE, Cholesterin.

CHOLESTEATO'MA, gen. *Cholesteato'matis*, (*chole*, and *steatoma*.) An encysted tumour, which presents upon the interior of the cyst several superimposed layers of cholesterin, which glisten like pearl. Hence it was named by Cruveilhier the *laminated na'creous fat'y tu'mour*, and it is, sometimes, termed the *adipocir'iform*.

CHOL'ESTERIN, *Chol'esterine*, *Cholesteri'na*, *Cholosteri'na*, *Choleste'rine*, *Choleste'atine*, (*chole*, and *στεαρ*, 'suet,') *Adipocire*, *Chol'ine*. An inodorous, insipid substance, in white, shining scales; fusible and crystallizing, on cooling, in radiated fibres. Soluble in alcohol. It forms the crystalline part of certain biliary calculi, is con-

tained in neurine, and in various tumours, as well as in the seeds of many plants, olive oil, &c. See Adipocire.

CHOLESTERIN DISEASE, see Lardaceous.

CHOLEUMA, gen. *Choleum*'atis, (χολος, 'lame,') Cholosis.

CHOLHEMIA, (*chole*, and 'αιμα, 'blood,') Cholemia.

CHOLIA, Cholosis.

CHOLICE'LE, (from χολος, 'lame,' and ελη, 'tumour,') A swelling formed by the bile morbidly accumulated in the gall-bladder.

CHOLICUS, (χολικός,) Bilious.

CHOLICYSTIECTASIE, (*chole*, κυστις, 'bladder,' and εκτασις, 'dilatation,') Turgescencia vesicæ fellæ.

CHOLICYSTITE, Cholecystitis.

CHOLIHÆMIA, (*chole*, and 'αιμα, 'blood,') Cholemia.

CHOLINE, Cholesterin.

CHOLIUS, (χολη, 'bile,') Bilious.

CHOLOCATARRHOPHE, *Cholocatarrhophe*'sis, *Cholocatarrhophe*'ia, (*chole*, and καταρρῶφειν, 'to sup up,') The absorption of bile.

CHOLODES, (χολωδης,) Bilious.

CHOLODIARRHŒA, see Diarrhœa.

CHOLOGRAPHIA, (*chole*, and γραφειν, 'to describe,') Choleography.

CHOL'OID, *Choloides*, (χολοειδης; from *chole*, and οιδος, 'resemblance,') Having the appearance of bile.

CHOLOLITHUS, (*chole*, and λιθος, 'a stone,') see Calculi, biliary.

CHOL'OMA, gen. *Cholo'matis*, (χολος, 'lame, maimed,' and oma,) Distortion of a limb; incapacity of moving it. Also the act of limping, claudication.

CHOLOPLANIA, (*chole*, and πλανω, 'I lead astray,') Icterus.

CHOLOPOËT'IC, *Cholopoet'icus*, (χολοποιος, from *chole*, and ποιω, 'to make,') Relating or appertaining to the formation of bile.

CHOLORRHŒA, (*chole*, and ρεω, 'I flow,') An abnormal discharge of bile.

CHOL'OSSES, (from *chole*, or *cholus*,) Alibert includes, under this head, every morbid affection of the liver and spleen.

CHOL'OSIS, (χολος, 'lame,' and οσις,) *Cholosis*, *Cholas'ma*, *Cholan'sis*, *Cholcu'ma*, *Chol'ia*, *Claudica'tion*. Hippocrates employs this word particularly for a lameness of the hand, which renders a person one-handed, (F.) *manchot*. Also, icterus; bilious dyscrasy.

CHOLOSIS AMERICANA, Fever, yellow.

CHOLOSTERINA, Cholesterin.

CHOLOTES, (χολος, 'lame,') Cholosis.

CHOLAZEMIA FEBRILIS, (*chole*, and ζημα, 'detriment,') Fever, bilious.

CHOLUS, (χολος,) Bile.

CHONDRAL'GIA, (*chondrus*, and αλγος, 'a pain,') Pain in a cartilage.

CHONDRIFICA'TION, *Chondrifica'tio*, (*chondro*, and *facere*, 'to make,') Formation of, or conversion into cartilage.

CHON'DRIN, (χονδρος, 'cartilage,') (F.) *Gelatine des cartilages*. A variety of gelatin, obtained by boiling the cornea, the permanent cartilages, and the bones before they are ossified.

CHONDRI'TIS, *Inflamma'tio Cartilag'inis*, (F.) *Chondrite*, (*chondrus*, and *itis*,) Inflammation of cartilage.

CHONDROC'LASIS, (*chondrus*, and κλασις, 'fracture,') Fracture of a cartilage.

CHONDRODES, (*chondrus*, and οδες,) Cartilaginous, Chondroid.

CHONDROGENESIS'IA, *Chondrogen'esis*, (*chondrus*, and γενεσις, 'formation,') Formation of cartilage. A morbid conversion of parts into cartilage.

CHONDROGLOS'SUS, (*chondrus*, and γλωσσα,

'the tongue,') A fasciculus of fleshy fibres, passing from the lesser cornu of the os hyoides to the tongue. It forms part of the hyoglossus.

CHONDROG'RAPHY, *Chondrogra'phia*, (*chondrus*, and γραφη, 'a description,') A description of cartilages.

CHON'DROID, *Chondroi'des*, *Chondro'des*, (*chondrus*, and οιδος, 'resemblance,') Cartilagini-form. Resembling cartilage.

CHONDROL'OGY, *Chondrolog'ia*, (*chondrus*, and λογος, 'a discourse,') A treatise on cartilages.

CHONDRO'MA, gen. *Chondro'matis*, *Enchondro'ma*, *Osteochondrophyte*, (*chondrus*, and oma,) A cartilaginous growth proceeding from bones, including spina ventosa, osteosarcoma, &c., with many. The term, as well as *Enchondro'ma*, is also applied to growths, which, histologically, resemble cartilage. To a pouched cartilaginous growth the term *Cylindro'ma* has been given.

CHONDROPHARYNGE'US, (*chondrus*, and φάρυγξ, 'the pharynx,') Fibres of the muscular coat of the pharynx, which arise from the lesser cornua of the os hyoides, and form part of the Constrictor medius. See Constrictor pharyngis.

CHONDRO'SIS, (*chondrus*, and οσις,) A morbid formation or condition of cartilage.

CHONDROSTERN'A'L, *Chondroster'na'tis*, (*chondrus*, and στέρνον, 'the breast-bone,') Having relation to the cartilages of the ribs and breast-bone, — as the *chondroster'nal* ligament, articulations, &c.

CHONDROSYNDES'MUS, (*chondrus*, and συνδεσμος, 'a ligament,') Union of bones, by means of fibro-cartilage. Synchronosis.

CHONDROT'OMY, *Chondrotom'ia*, (*chondrus*, and τεμνω, 'to cut,') Dissection of cartilages.

CHONDROXI'PHOID, *Chondroxiphoides*, from χονδρος, 'a cartilage,' and xiphoid, the cartilage so called. Having relation to the xiphoid cartilage, as '*Chondroxiphoid lig'ament*.'

CHON'DRUS, (χονδρος,) Cartilage. The *Xiphoid cartilage*, in particular.

CHOND'US, (χονδρος,) *Alica*, *Fucus crispus*—c. *Crispus*, *Fucus crispus*—c. *Polymorphus*, *Fucus crispus*.

CHON'US, (χωνος,) Infundibulum.

CHOPINE, *Chopi'na*, *Cheopi'na*. A measure, which contains 16 ounces. A pint measure.

CHORA, (χωρα, 'region,') Any void space. Also, the orbit of the eye.

CHORD, TESTICULAR, Spermatie chord.

CHOR'DA, *Cor'da*, (χορδη, 'a gut,' and hence, a string made of gut.) A cord, (F.) *corde*. It has several meanings:—as a *tendon*, and the *intestines* (*Chordæ*). Paracelsus calls the genital organs *Chordæ*. *Chorda seu Funiculus Tym'pani*, a branch of the 7th pair of nerves, according to some; of the 5th pair, according to others, which passes through the tympanum, (F.) *Nerv Tympanique*—(Ch.) *Corde du Tambour ou du Tympan*. *Chordæ Willisii*, *Trabeculæ Willisii*, the small fibres which cross the sinuses of the dura mater; so called from their first describer, Willis. *Chordæ Tendin'æ*; the tendinous and cord-like substances which connect the *columnæ carnea* of the ventricles of the heart to the valves, &c.

CHORDA, Intestine.

CHORDA DORSAL'IS, *Dors'al cord*. The axis, around which, according to Von Baer, the first parts of the foetus are formed,—the rudiment of the future vertebral column.

CHORDA HIPPOCRATIS, *Achillis Tendo*—c. *Longitudinalis Corporis Callosi*, see *Raphe*—c. *Penis*, *Chordee*—c. *Tympani*, see *Chorda*—c. *Veneris*, *Chordee*.

CHORDÆ, *Chordee*—c. *Ferrenli*, *Cords*, vocal—c. *Longitudinales Lancisii*, see *Raphe*—c. *Tendineæ*, see *Chorda*—c. *Transversales Willisii*, see *Corpus callosum*—c. *Vocales*, *Cords*, vocal—c. *Willisii*, see *Chorda*.

CHORDAP'SUS, (*χορδῶν*, 'intestine,' and *ἀρτεῖν*, 'to tie,') *Intussusceptio*. Constriction or twisting of the intestines. Also, Colica Ileus. See Enteritis and Ileus.

CHORDEE', *Cordee'*, ((F.) *corder*, 'to bind with a cord,') *Chor'da Ven'ris* seu *Pe'nis*, *Phal-laucylo'sis*, *Phallocamp'sis*, *Chor'dæ*, *Chordureth-r'i'tis*. A painful affection of the penis, attending gonorrhœa, and happening chiefly at night. It occurs when the violence of the inflammation is such, that the urethra cannot expand as much as the corpora cavernosa during erection, and consequently the glans seems painfully drawn downwards, *Phal-laucylo'sis*. The application of cold water topically, and the administration of opium internally, palliate it.

CHORDURETHRITIS, (*chordee* and *urethri-tis*.) Gonorrhœa cordata.

CHORE'A, (*χορεία*, 'a dance,') *Ch. Sancti Vi'ti* seu *Sancti Modes'ti* seu *gesticulato'ria*, *Syn'clonus sal'tans*, *Tripudia'tio spas'tica*, sometimes called *Scototyrbê*, *S. Tarantismus*, *Vi'ti Sal'tus*, *Salta'tio SANC'TI Vi'TI*, *Balli'mus*, *Convul'sio habitua-lis*, *Siph'ita pra'ea*, *Syn'clonus Chore'a*, *Myotyrbê*, *Chorema'nia*, *Chorema'nia*, *Choreoma'nia*, *Orches-troma'nia*, *Epilep'sia Saltato'ria*, *Paral'ysis vac'illans*, (S. H. Dickson,) *Mor'bus Saltato'rius* seu *gesticulato'rius* seu *Lasci'vus*, *Hieran'osus*, *St. Vi'tus's Dance*, *Vi'per's Dance*, because its movements resemble dancing; (F.) *Chorée*, *Danse de SAINT WITT*, *Danse de St. GUY*. The characteristics are:—irregular and involuntary motions of one or more limbs, and of the face and trunk. It is a disease which usually occurs before puberty; and is generally connected with torpor of the system, and of the digestive organs in particular. Its duration is long, but it is usually devoid of danger; although frequently but little under the control of medicine. The spasms do not continue during sleep. The indications of treatment are: to strengthen the general system, and stimulate the intestinal canal. Purgatives, once or twice a week, and chalybeates, with appropriate regimen, will fulfil these.

CHOREA, **CHRONIC**, see *Tic*.

CHOREA, **ELEC'TRIC**, *Convul'sivo-cer'ebralt'yphus*, *Myeli'tis convul'siva*. An affection, seen in certain districts of Lombardy, which is so called in consequence of the similarity between the convulsive shock of the limbs and the shocks caused by the action of the induction coil. It is very fatal.

CHOREA FACIEI, *Tic*—c. *Gesticulato'ria*, *Chorea*—c. *Partial*, see *Tic*—c. *Sancti Modesti*, *Chorea*—c. *Sancti Valentini*, *Tarantismus*—c. *Sancti Viti*, *Chorea*.

CHORÉE, *Chorea*.

CHORE'GIA, (*χορηγία*, from *χορὸς*, 'a troop of dancers and singers,' and *αγω*, 'I lead,') Hippocrates uses this term for the whole of the apparatus necessary for a physician or surgeon.

CHORE'IC, *Chore'icus*, (F.) *Choréique*, (from *chorea*.) Relating or appertaining to, or having the characters of, chorea. One affected with chorea.

CHOREMANIA, (*χορεία*, 'a dance,' and *μανία*, 'mania,') *Chorea*.

CHORIOIDEI'TIS, *Chorioidei'tis*, *Chorioidi'tis*, *Choroidi'tis*, (F.) *Choroidite*, (from *choroïdes*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye.

CHORIOIDES, *Choroid*.

CHORIOIDEA, *Choroid*.

CHORIOIDES, *Choroid*.

CHO'RION, (*χοριον*, 'skin,' from *χρῆν*, 'to contain,' (include); [?]) *Camis'ia Fœ'tūs*. A thin, transparent membrane, formerly confounded with the decidua, which surrounds the fœtus in utero on every side, and appears to be developed

from nucleated cells formed in the Fallopian tube. Some histologists, however, consider, that it exists in the ovary. The general opinion is, that it is formed as above described; and perhaps, also, from the zona pellucida, which disappears in the tube. In the uterus, villous prolongations are formed on its surface, which have given it, with more recent writers, the name '*shaggy chorion*.' These villi are probably the agents of the absorption of nutritive matter furnished from the lining membrane of the uterus.

By many anatomists, the chorion is considered to be formed of two layers; the outer, called by Burdach *Exocho'riou*; the inner, *Endocho'riou*. By others, the distinction of laminæ is denied. It is exterior to the amnion.

CHORION also means the true skin. See *Cutis*. By some, the *Zona pellucida* is so called.

CHORION FUNGOSUM, *Decidua*—c. *Reticulatum*, *Decidua*—c. *Shaggy*, see *Chorion* and *Decidua*—c. *Spongiosum*, see *Decidua*—c. *Spongy*, see *Decidua*—c. *Tomentosum*, see *Decidua*.

CHORIONITIS, (*chorion*, and *itis*.) *Cytitis*.

CHO'ROID, *Choroï'deus*, *Choroï'des*, *Choroï'des*, *Choroï'des*, (*χοροϊδής*, from *χοριον*, 'the chorion,' 'the skin,' *corium*, and *αδός*, 'resemblance,') Several parts are so called, which resemble the corium, in the multitude of their vessels.

CHOROID MUSCLE, *Ciliary muscle*.

CHOROID PLEX'US, *Plex'us choroïdes* seu *choroï'deus* seu *reticula'ris*, *Ven'nes cer'ebr'i*. Two membranous and vascular duplicatures of the pia mater, situate in the lateral ventricles. They are fixed to the *Tela choroïdea* by one edge, and are loose and floating at the other.

CHOROÏDEA TE'LA, *Plex'us choroïdeus me'dius*, *Velum interpos'itum*, (F.) *Toile choroïdienne*. A kind of vasculo-membranous prolongation of the pia mater, which lines the lower surface of the for-nix united with the corpus callosum. It is stretched above the third ventricle, and covers the posterior commissure and corpora quadrigemina. Anteriorly, the tela choroïdea is continuous with the plexus choroïdes.

CHOROÏDEA SEU CHOROÏDEA TE'NICA, *Ch. Mem-brana*, or simply the *Cho'roid*, *Tu'nica vasculo-sa* seu *aciniform'is* seu *rhagoïdes Oculi*, (F.) *Mem-brane choroïde*, *Choroïde*. A thin membrane, of a very dark colour, which lines the sclerotica internally. The part behind the iris is called *U'vea*. It is situate between the sclerotica and retina, has an opening, posteriorly, for the passage of the optic nerve; and terminates, anteriorly, at the great circumference of the iris, where it is continuous with the ciliary processes. Its outer surface is pretty intimately attached to the sclerotica by bloodvessels and nerves, as well as by a delicate brown tissue, which has been called *Lam'in fus'ca*.

According to Ruysch, the choroid consists of two layers, to the innermost of which his son gave the name *Tu'nica* seu *Membrana Ruyschiana*, *M. choriocapilla'ris*, (F.) *Membrane Ruyschienne*. The internal surface of the membrane is covered with a dark pigment, consisting of several layers of pigment cells, called *Pigmen'tum nigrum*, *Stru'tum pigmen'ti*, *Ophthalmochroï'tes*, *Æ'thiops animat*, *Mélanine*, *Mélanine*, *Matière ou Principe de la Mélanose*, (F.) *Enqûit choroïdien*. Its use seems to be, to absorb the rays of light after they have traversed the retina.

CHOROÏDEÆ VE'NÆ, *Ve'næ Gale'ni*, (F.) *Veines choroïdiennes*. Two veins, that creep along the tela choroïdea; into which almost all those of the lateral ventricles, of the upper part of the cerebellum, of the pineal gland, and the corpora quadrigemina open. The *Venæ Galeni* open into the *sinus quartus* or *fourth sinus*.

CHOROÏDE, CEINTURE BLANCHE DE LA, Ciliary ligament—*c. Commissure de la*, Ciliary ligament.

CHOROÏDES, Choroid.

CHOROÏDEUS, Choroid.

CHOROÏDEITIS, Chorioiditis.

CHOROÏDORÉTINITIS, Inflammation of the choroid and retina.

CHOROMANIA, (*χορος*, 'a dance,' and *μανία*, 'mania.) Chorea.

CHORTASTHMA, (*χορτος*, 'hay.) Fever, hay.

CHOSÉS CONTRE NATURE, Res contra naturam—*c. Naturæ*, Res naturales—*c. non Naturæ*, Res non naturales.

CHOSIS, (*χωςις*, from *χωω*, 'I heap up.') Aromatic.

CHOU, (from *caulis*, 'a potherb,' especially Kale or Colewort,) Brassica—*c. Cabus*, Brassica capitata—*c. Croûte*, Sauer Kraut—*c. Fleur*, Brassica Florida, Cauliflower excrescence—*c. Marin*, Convolvulus soldanella—*c. Nœvet*, Brassica rapa—*c. Pommé*, Brassica capitata—*c. Potager*, Brassica—*c. Roquette*, Brassica eruca.

CHOW'DER, a favorite New England dish, made of fish, pork, onions, and biscuit, stewed together. In Devonshire, England, *chowder* is a fishseller. In the west of England *chowder beer* is a liquor made by boiling black spruce in water, and mixing it with molasses.

CHREMA, gen. *Chrem'atis*, (*χερμα*, from *χερμπτωμαι*, 'to spit up.') Sputum.

CHREMPISIS, (*χερμψις*.) Exspuition.

CHRISIS, (*χρσις*, from *χρωω*, 'I anoint.') The action of anointing. Inunction.

CHRISMA, gen. *Chrim'atis*, (*χρσμα*.) The act of anointing. The salve or liniment used, *Chrim*.

CHRIS'TI MA'NUS, ('hand of Christ.') Troches prepared from refined sugar boiled in rose-water with or without prepared pearls.

CHRISTOPHER, HERB, *Aetæa spicata*.

CHRISTOPHORIANA SPICATA, *Aetæa spicata*.

CHRIS'TUS, (*χρστus*, from *χρωω*, 'I anoint.') A liniment or ointment.

CHRO'A, (*χρσα*.) *Chro'a*, *Chro'ma*. Colour in general. The surface of the body. The skin.

CHROMA, gen. *Chro'matis*, (*χρωμα*.) Chroa, (colour.)

CHROMATISME, (from *chroma*.) Aberration of refrangibility.

CHROMATOG'ENOUS, (*chroma*, and *γεννωω*, 'I make.') Chromatogenic.

CHROMATOG'ENOUS APPARATUS. A supposititious glandular apparatus for producing the colouring matter of the skin, composed of a glandular or secreting parenchyma, situate a little below the papillæ, and presenting special excretory ducts, which pour out the colouring matter on the surface of the true skin.

CHROMATOPHO'BIA, (*chroma*, and *φοβος*, 'dread.') Morbid sensibility to certain colours.

CHROMATOPSEUDOPSIA, (*chroma*, *ψευδης*, 'false,' and *οψις*, 'vision.') Achromatopsia.

CHROMATOPSIA, Chromopsia.

CHROMATU'RIA, (*chroma*, and *ουρον*, 'urine.') Discharge of urine of an unnatural colour.

CHRO'MIC ACID, *Ac'idum Chro'micum*, (F.) *Acide Chromique*. Obtained by crystallization from a mixture of bichromate of potassa, and oil of vitriol. It has been used as an escharotic in external hemorrhoids.

CHROMIDROSIS, (*chroma*, and *ιδρως*, 'sweat.') Abnormal coloration of the perspiratory secretion.

CHROMOP'SIA, *Chromop'ia*, *Chromatop'sia*, *Chratop'sia*, *Chrup'sia*, *Vi'sua coloratus*, *Suffu'sia colorans*, *Chroôp'sy*, *Chromop'sy*. Irisescent vision, (*chroma*, and *οψις*, 'vision.') A state of vision in

which a coloured impression, as of the rainbow, is made on the retina. Said to be occasionally observed in jaundice.

CHRON'IC, (*χρονικος*, from *χρονος*, 'time.) *Chron'icus*, *Chro'ninus*, *Polychro'ninus*, *Inveteratus*, *Antiquus*, (F.) *Chronique*. Of long duration.

CHRONIC DISEASES, *Mor'bi chron'ici*, *Macronos'ia*, *Macro'sia*, *Chronon'osi*, *Chronopath'ia*, (F.) *Maladies Chroniques*, are those whose duration is long, or whose symptoms proceed slowly. The antithesis to *chronic* is *acute*.

CHRONIC'ITY, *Chronic'itas*, (F.) *Chronicité*. The state of a chronic malady.

CHRONIQUE, Chronic.

CHRONIUS, (*χρονιος*.) Chronic.

CHRONOGYNIA, (*χρονος*, 'a time,' and *γυνη*, 'a woman.') Menstruation.

CHRONOHÉPATITE, Hepatitis, chronic.

CHRONONÉPHRITE, Nephritis, chronic.

CHRONONOSI, (*χρονος*, and *νοσος*, 'disease.') Chronic diseases.

CHRONOPATHIÆ, (*χρονος*, 'time,' and *παθος*, 'affection.') Chronic diseases.

CHRONOTHERMAL, (*χρονος*, 'time,' and *θερμη*, 'heat.') Relating to time and temperature. An epithet given by Dr. Samuel Dickson, to a fanciful 'system' which maintains, that there can be no increase or diminution of temperature without motion; no motion without time; that motion consists in attraction and repulsion; that attraction and repulsion are peculiar to electric action; and hence, that medicines must change the motions of the system, and be electrical in their operation.

CHROO'PSY, (*χρσα*, 'colour,' and *οψις*, 'vision.') Chromopsia.

CHROTICI, (from *χρωω*, 'the skin,') Diseases of the skin.

CHROTOPSIA, (*χρωω*, gen. *χρωωτος*, 'colour,' and *οψις*, 'vision.') Chromopsia.

CHRU'PSIA, (*χρσα*, 'colour,' and *οψις*, 'vision.') Chromopsia.

CHRYSA FIBRAUREA, (*χρυσους*, 'of a golden colour,') Coptis.

CHRYSALEA, Nitro-muriatic acid.

CHRYSAN'THEMUM, (*chryso*, and *ανθερον*, 'a flower.') *Calendula officinalis*.

CHRYSAN'THEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM. The *Yellow eye da'isy*, *Da'isy*, *White'weed*, *Gold'ens*, *Maud'lin'wort*, *Bell'is ma'jor* seu *pratensis*, *Euph'al'mum ma'jus*, *Leucan'themum vulga're* seu *Bellid'iol'des*, *Matric'aria*, *Consol'ida me'dia*, *Oc'ulus Bo'vis*, (F.) *Chrysanthème*, *Chryzène*, *Grand Marguerite des prés*. Ord. Compositæ. The flowers and herb are slightly acid; and were once used in pulmonary diseases.

CHRYSAN'THEMUM PARTHENIUM, *Matricaria parthenium*.

CHRY'SE, (*χρσος*, 'golden.') The name of an ancient yellow plaster, composed of thus, alum, lead, colophony, resin, oil, and orpiment, boiled in vinegar.

CHRY'SÈNE, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

CHRY'SITIS, (*χρσειτης*, 'golden,') see *Plumbi oxidum semivitreum*.

CHRY'SO, (*χρσος*, 'gold,') in composition, gold.

CHRYSOBALANUS GALENI, (*χρυσοβαλανος*, from *chryso*, and *βαλανος*, 'a nut,') See *Myristica moschata*.

CHRYSOCHALCUS, (*chryso*, and *χαλκος*, 'copper,') Brass.

CHRYSO'COLLA, (*χρυσocol'la*, from *chryso*, and *κολλα*, 'a glue or cement,') *Botax*.

CHRYSOCOMA, (*χρυσωκη*, from *chryso*, and *κομη*, 'hair,') *Achillea Millefolium*.

CHRY'SOLACHANUM, (*χρσολαχανον*, from *chryso*, and *λαχανον*, 'a potherb,') *Chenopodium bonus Henrius*.

CHRYSOLITHUS, *Chrysolite*, (*chryso*, and λιθος, 'stone.') A precious stone, of a golden colour, regarded by the ancients as cardiac, cephalic, &c.

CHRYSOMELIA, (*chryso*, and μελον, 'an apple,') see *Citrus aurantium*.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM BURANHEM, Monesia.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM CAINITO, (*chryso*, and φυλλον, 'a leaf,') *Cainito*, *Sideroxylon*, *Broad-leaved Star-apple*. A tree of the Antilles, *Ord.* Sapotaceæ, which produces one of the best fruits of the country. There are several varieties of it.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM GLYCIPHLEUM, Monesia.

CHRYSOPUS, (from χρυσος, 'of a golden colour,') *Cambogia*.

CHRYSOS, (χρυσος,) Gold.

CHRYSOSPERMUM, (*chryso*, and σπερμα, 'seed,') *Sempervivum tectorum*.

CHTHONOPHAGIA, *Ch. Anamica*, *Cachexia Africa'na*, *Malacia* seu *Pi'ca Africana'*rum, *Leucophlegmatia* seu *Chlorosis Ethio'pum*, *Dirt-eating*, (F.) *Mal d'Estomac*, (χθων, 'earth,' and φάγω, 'I eat,') A disorder of the nutritive functions observed amongst the negroes of the South, and of the West Indies, in which there is an irresistible desire to eat dirt. It is accompanied by most of the signs of chlorosis.

The Ottomacs on the Orinoco, and the natives of portions of the Hudson's Bay territory, are *Chthonophagi* or 'earth eaters.' The earth is a form of scateite. See *Geophagism*.

CHUS, (χους, χους.) A liquid measure amongst the Greeks, answering to the *Congius* of the Romans, and containing six sextarii, or twelve Attic cotyle, or nine pints.

CHUMOSIS, *Chemosis*.

CHURNMILK, *Buttermilk*.

CHURRUS, see *Bangue*.

CHUTE, *Prolapsus*—*c. du Fondement*, *Proctocele*—*c. de la Matrice*, *Procidencia uteri*—*c. des Oeufs*, see *Parturition*—*c. du Rectum*, *Proctocele*.

CHYLAIRE, *Chylous*.

CHYLAR, *Chylous*.

CHYLARION, (χυλαριον,) see *Chyle*.

CHYLE, *Chylus*, *Succus nutritivus*, (χυλος, 'juice,' from χύω, 'I pour,') The word, in Hippocrates, means *Tisane* or *Decoction of Barley*, *Chylarion*. Galen first used it in its present sense:—i.e. for a nutritive fluid, extracted by intestinal absorption, from food which has been subjected to the action of the digestive organs. It is of a whitish appearance; and is formed from the chyme in the duodenum, and the rest of the small intestines, by the chyloferous vessels, which arise at the mucous surface of the intestine. Along these it passes through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct, and is finally poured into the left subclavian. It is composed, like the blood, of a fluid—*liquor chyli*—and of *chyle corpuscles* or *globules*, the average size of which is about 1-4600th of an inch. They, who regard the chyle to be nothing more than fatty matter of the food, apply the term to the emulsified oil in the intestinal canal even before it is taken up by the chyloferous vessels. See *Chyme*.

CHYLE CORPUSCLES, see *Chyle*.

CHYLEUX, *Chylous*.

CHYLIFEROUS, *Chylifer*, *Chyliferus*, *Chyliphorus*, (F.) *Chylifère*, (*chylus*, and *ferre*, 'to carry,') *Chyle-bearing*.

CHYLIFEROUS VESSELS, *Vasa Chylifera* seu *Chylifera*, *Vitæ chylifera*, *Vitæ lactea*, *Vitæ lactea*, *Lactea*, (F.) *Vaisseaux chylifères*, *V. Lactés*. Vessels which convey the chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct. They have also been called *galactophorous vessels*.

CHYLIFICATION, *Chylificatio*, *Chylosis*, *Chylopoiesis*, *Præparatio chyli*, (*chylus*, and *facere*, 'to make,') Formation of chyle during the digestive processes. It has, at times, been ap-

plied to the changes produced on the aliment in the small intestine; but is now restricted to the act of forming chyle at the radicles of the chyloferous vessels.

CHYLINE, *Cyclamen*.

CHYLISMA, gen. *Chylismatis*, (χυλισμα, from χυλίζω, 'to press out juice,') *Succus expressus*.

CHYLISMUS, (χυλισμος,) The act of expressing the juice of vegetables, &c.

CHYLOCYSTIS, (*chylus*, and *κυστις*, 'bladder,') *Receptaculum chyli*.

CHYLODES, (χυλωδης, from *chylus*, and *odes*,) *Chylous*.

CHYLODIABETES, *Chyluria*.

CHYLODIARRHŒA, *Cœliac flux*.

CHYLODOCHIUM, (*chylus*, and *έχωμαι*, 'to receive,') *Receptaculum chyli*.

CHYLOGRAPHY, (*chylus*, and *γραφω*, 'a description,') A description of the anatomy, &c., of the chyloferous vessels.

CHYLOPOËTIC, *Chylopoieticus*, *Chylopoetus*. Relating to or connected with the formation of chyle. Chiefly applied to the organs immediately concerned in it; as the stomach, intestines, omenta, and mesentery. *Assist'ant Chylopoietic*:—applied to viscera which aid in the formation of chyle, as the liver and pancreas.

CHYLOPOIESIS, (*chylus*, and *ποιω*, 'I make,') *Chylification*.

CHYLORRHŒA, (*chylus*, and *ρῶω*, 'I flow,') *Cœliac flux*—*c. Pectoris*, *Chylorhœax*—*c. Renalis*, *Chyluria*—*c. Uralis*, *Chyluria*.

CHYLOSIS, (χυλωσις,) *Chylification*.

CHYLOSTAGMA (gen. *Chylostagmatis*) **DIAPHORETICUM MINDERERI**, (from χυλος, 'juice,' and *στρωω*, 'I distil,') A compound prepared by distilling the *theriac* of *Andromachus*, the *mithridate* of *Damocrates* and other alexipharmics, &c. It is nearly the same preparation as the *Aqua Theriacalis Bezoardica*.

CHYLORHŒAX, gen. *Chylorhœaxis*, *Pleurorrhœa chylousa*, *Chylorrhœa Pectoris*, *Hydrothorax chylous*; (*chylus*, and *θωραξ*, 'the chest,') Effusion of chyle into the chest, owing to the rupture of a chyloferous vessel.

CHYLOUS, *Chylar*, *Chylosus* seu *Chylaris*, *Chyloides*, (F.) *Chyleux*, *Chylaire*. Relating to the chyle; or having some analogy to that fluid.

CHYLURIA, *Diabetes lacteus* seu *chylozeus*, *Chylodiabetes*, *Galacturia*, *Fluxus calidus per Renes*, *Pyuria lactea* seu *chylosa*, *Calicaria urinaria* seu *renalis*, *Chylorrhœa urinaria* seu *renalis*, (*chylus*, and *ουρον*, 'urine,') (F.) *Diabète chyleux*. A discharge of milky urine, without any apparent lesion of the kidneys or bladder.

CHYLUS, (χυλος,) *Chyle*, *Decoction*, *Succus*.

CHYME, *Chymus*, (*chymis*, 'juice,' from χύω, 'I pour,') The pulp, formed by the food, mixed with the supra-diaphragmatic and gastric secretions, after it has been for some time in the stomach. In this state it continues until it reaches the biliary and pancreatic ducts, which open into the duodenum, where the conversion into chyle occurs, which is absorbed by the chyloferous vessels,—the excrementitious portion of the food traversing the large intestine to be evacuated *per anum*. *Castelli* asserts, that *Chyme* and *Chyle* were used in an inverse sense by the ancients to that accepted at present.

CHYMI, (χυμαι,) *Humours*.

CHYMIA, *Chymistry*—*c. Organica*, *Chymistry*, *organica*—*c. Pharmaceutica*, see *Chymistry*.

CHYMIA'TER, *Chymia'ter*, *Chymia'ter*, (*chymia*, and *ιατρος*, 'a physician,') *Iatrochymicus*. A chemical physician.

CHYMIATRIA, *Chymia'tria*, *Chymia'tria*, *Iatrochymia*, *Medicina pagyrica*, *Art Chymia'trica*, (F.) *Chymia'trie*, *Chymisme* (of some,) (from *chymia*, and *ιατρεα*, 'cure,') The art of curing by chemical means.

CHYMICAL, *Chem'ical*, *Chem'icus*, *Chemo'ticus*. A medicine formed by the aid of chymistry, in contradistinction to *Galenical*.

CHYMICOHISTOLOG'Y, *Chym'icohistolog'ia*, *Chem'icohistolog'ia*. The doctrine of the organic chemistry and morphology of tissues.

CHYMICOPHANTA, (*chymia*, and *φαντα*, 'to manifest,') Chymist.

CHYMICUS, Chymical, Chymist.

CHYMIE, Chymistry.

CHYMIFICATION, *Chymifica'tio*, *Chymo'sis*, (*chymus*, and *facere*, 'to make,') Formation of chyme.

CHYMISM, *Chymism'us*, *Chemism'us*, (F.) *Chimisme*, (from *chymia*.) The abuse of chymistry in its application to the science of organized bodies. By some used synonymously with *Chymiat'ia*. Also, the aggregate of chemical actions appertaining to a function—as the *chemismus* of respiration.

CHYMIST, *Chem'ist*, *Chem'icus*, *Chymicophan'ta*, *Chym'icus*, (F.) *Chimiste* ou *Chymiste*. One acquainted with chymistry. In Great Britain it has, also, the signification of "one who sells chemicals."

CHYMISTE, Chymist.

CHYMISTRY, *Chem'istry*, *Chem'ia*, *Chym'ia*, *Chimi'a*, *Chemu'tice*, *Chemol'ice*, *Philosoph'ia per ignem*, *Spagy'ia*, *Pyrotech'nia*, *Pyrosoph'ia*, *Arche'met'ica seu mago'rum seu separato'ria seu spagy'ica*, *Archima'gia*, (*χυμος*, 'juice,' or from Arab. *chemia*, 'a secret,') (F.) *Chimie* ou *Chymie*. A branch of the natural sciences, whose object is to investigate the nature and properties of bodies, simple and compound, inorganic and organized; and to study the force or power, by virtue of which every combination is effected. It investigates the action between the integrant molecules or atoms of bodies.

Organ'ic Chemistry, *Chym'ia organ'ica*, *Organo-chem'ia*, is the chymistry of organized substances,—animal and vegetable. *Animal Chym'istry*, *Zoich'emy* or *Zoich'ymy*, *Zoichemi'a*, is the chymistry of substances afforded by the dead or living animal body. This branch of chymistry has been farther subdivided into *physiolog'ical*, when it considers the changes produced in organized bodies in health,—*patholog'ical*, when it regards those produced by organic or other diseases. *Anthropoch'ymy*, *Anthropochemi'a*, is the chymistry of the human body. Chymistry is called *Therapeut'ical* or *Pharmacu'tical*, *Pharmaco-chym'ia*, *Chym'ia pharmaceu'tica*, when it is engaged in the analysis of simple medicines; in improving the prescribing and preparing of chemical and Galenical medicines; in the means of preparing them, and detecting adulterations, &c. *Hygien'ic Chym'istry* is that which is applied to the means of rendering habitations healthy, of analyzing the air we breathe, preventing the occurrence of disease, pointing out healthy aliments, and appreciating the influence of professions, &c., on the health of man. All these different subdivisions, with vegetable chymistry, *Phytochymistry*, are, at times, included under the head of *Med'ical Chym'istry*; at others, the term comprehends only the *Animal*, *Veg'etable*, and *Pharmaceut'ical* subdivisions. *Vital Chemistry*, *Biochym'ia*, is that which is exerted under the influence of vitality. *Histochem'ymy*, *Histochemi'a*, *Histochem'istry*, is the chemistry of the tissues, and *Phlegmatochem'ymy*, that of the animal humours.

A knowledge of chemistry is of great importance to the physician. Many of the functions are of a chemical nature: many diseases require a chemical mode of treatment; and, without an acquaintance with it, two or more substances might be given in combination, which, by forming a chemical union, might give rise to other

compounds, possessing very different virtues from the components taken singly, and thus the prescriber be disappointed in the results.

CHYMISTRY, *ANIMAL*, see Chymistry—c. Hygienic, see Chymistry—c. Medical, see Chymistry—c. Organic, see Chymistry—c. Pharmaceutic, see Chymistry—c. Therapeutical, see Chymistry—c. Vegetable, see Chymistry—c. Vital, see Chymistry.

CHYMOCHEZIA, (*chymus*, and *χεζαν*, 'to go to stool,') Celiac flux.

CHYMOPLA'NIA, (G.) Chymoplanien, *Dyschymosen*, (*chymus*, and *πλανη*, 'a wandering,') A transposition of secretions:—a family of diseases in the classification of Fuchs, which includes icterus, uroplania, menoplania and galactoplania.

CHYMORRHEA, (*chymus*, and *ρηνω*, 'to flow,') Celiac flux, Lientery.

CHYMOSIN, Pepsin.

CHYMOSIS, Chemosis, Chymification.

CHYMOUS, *Chymo'sus*, (F.) *Chymieux*. Relating to, or resembling chyme.

CHYMOZEMIA, (*chymus*, and *ζημια*, 'loss,') Hypercemia.

CHYMUS, Chyme.

CHYT'LEN, *RADIX*. A cylindrical root, bitter and inodorous, brought from China. It is held by the Chinese to be stomachic.

CHYT'LON, (*χυλον*, from *χυω*, 'I pour out,') A liquid formerly used for rubbing the body after bathing.

CIBARIOUS, Esculent.

CIBARIUM, (from *cibus*,) Aliment.

CIBARIUS PA'NIS, 'Coarse bread.' Bread made of second flour.

CIBA'TIO, *Tro'phē*. The taking of food. In Pharmacy, it is the same as Incorporation.

CIBUS, Aliment—c. *Albus*, *Blancmanger*—c. *Deorum*, *Asafetida*.

CICATRICE, Cicatrix.

CICATRICES OVARIORUM, (pl. of *Cicatrix*,) *Stigmata ovariorum*.

CICATRIC'ULA, (dim. of *Cicatrix*.) A small cicatrix, *Stig'ma*, (F.) *Cicatricule*. The term is, also, applied to a small white spot, called the *tread*, *chala'za*, *chala'sium*, observable at the surface of a fecundated egg. See Molecule.

CICATRISAN'TIA, *Epulo'tica*, *Synulo'tica*, *Apulo'tica*, *Catulo'tica*, *Ulo'tica*, (F.) *Cicatrissants*. Remedies formerly considered to be capable of producing cicatrization.

CICA'TRIX, gen. *Cicatr'icis*, *Ceca'trix*, *U'le*, *Ou'le*, *Cic'atrice*, (from *cecare*, 'to conceal,' because it conceals the wound.) (F.) *Cicatrice*.

A scar. A seam, (Sc.) *Arr*. The union of parts, which have been divided. A scar or formation, of a reddish colour, afterwards whitish, and of variable thickness, which takes place at the surface of wounds or ulcers after their cure. A cicatrix may vary much in shape, consistence, and thickness. The cicatrix of a bone is called *Callus*. A *vie'tious cicatrix*, (F.) *Cicatrice vicieuse*, is one which interferes with the action of the parts on which it occurs. The *scars*, (F.) *Coutures*, after small pox, are called *Pits* or *Pockmarks*, (Sc.) *Pockmarks*, (F.) *Coutures par la petite vérole*. See Pockmark.

CICATRIX VARIOLÆ, Pockmark.

CICATRIZATIO, *Cicatriza'tio*, *Ulo'sis*, *Apulo'sis*, *Epulo'sis*, *Synulo'sis*. The process by which a cicatrix is formed. Every tissue, except the nails, epidermis, hair, and enamel is, probably, capable of cicatrization.

CICELY, *SWEET*, *Chærophyllum odoratum*, *Osmorrhiza longistylis*, *Scandix odorata*.

CY' CER ARIETINUM. The *C'cer plant*, *Erebin'thus*, (F.) *Cicérole*, *Pois Chiche*, *Garavance*, *Peasette*. The seeds are ground into flour, and used as bread in some countries.

CICER LENS, *Eryum lens*.

CICERA TAR'TARl. Small pills of turpentine and cream of tartar—of the size of a vetch or cicer.

CICÉROLE, *Cicer arietinum*.

CICHORE, (κίχρη,) *Cichorium intybus*.

CICHORIUM ENDIV'IA. The systematic name of the *Endive*, *Endiv'ia*, *Endiv'ea*, *Intubum*, *Intybum* (Antiq.), *Scari'ola*, *Intybus hortensis*, (F.) *Chicorée des Jardins*, *Scari'ole*. Ord. *Cichoraceae*. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis. It is a common pot herb, and is eaten as salad.

CICHORIUM INTYBUS, *Cichorium*, (κίχρη,) *Cichor'ra*, *Seri'ola*, *Intubum erraticum*. The systematic name of the *Wild Succory*, *Wild Chic'ory*, *Chic'ory*, *Chic'ory*, *Wild Endive*, *Ambule'ta*, *Heliotro'pion*, *Catanan'cè*, *Cichor'eum*, (F.) *Chicorée sauvage*. It is bitter, hence its name *Pi'eria*, (from πικρὸς, 'bitter,') and was once given as a tonic. The root, roasted and ground, is often used instead of, or mixed with, coffee.

CICHORY, *Cichorium intybus*—c. *Wild*, *Cichorium intybus*.

CICI, (κικί,) *Ricinis communis*.

CICINDE'LA, (dim. of *candela*, 'a candle,' [?]) *Lam'pyris Noctilu'ca*, *Nited'ula*. The *Glow-worm*. (F.) *Ver luisant*. This insect was once thought to be anodyne and lithontriptic.

CICINNUS, (κικίννος,) *Cineinnus*.

CICINUS, (κικίνος,) *Cineinnus*.

CICIS, (κικίς,) see *Quercus infectoria*.

CICONGIUS; an ancient measure, containing 12 pints.

CICUTA, *Conium maculatum*.

CICUTA AQUAT'ICA, *C. virosa*, *Cicuta'ria aquat'ica*, *Corian'drum cicuta*, *Water Hem'lock*, *Cowbane*, (F.) *Ciguè aquatique* ou *vireuse*, *Cicutaire aquatique*. Family, *Umbelliferae*. *Sex. Syst.* *Pentandria Digynia*. A violent poison, often eaten by mistake for *Wild Swallow*, *A'pium Grave'olens*. It produces tremors, vertigo, burning at the stomach, and all the symptoms occasioned by the *Narcotico-aerid* class of poisons.

CICUTA MACULA'TA, (F.) *Ciguè d'Amérique*, *American water hem'lock*, *American Hem'lock*, *Snake'weed*, *Death of man*, *Water pars'ley*, *Poi'son root*, *Wild Hem'lock*, *Child'ren's bane*, *Spot'ted Cowbane*, is analogous in botanical character and medical properties to the European species. See *Conium maculatum*.

CICUTA MAJOR, *Conium maculatum*—c. *Major foetida*, *Conium maculatum*—c. *Stoerkii*, *Conium maculatum*—c. *Terrestris*, *Conium maculatum*—c. *Virosa*, *Cicuta aquatica*—c. *Vulgaris*, *Conium maculatum*.

CICUTAIRE AQUATIQUE, *Cicuta aquatica*.

CICUTARIA, *Cherophyllum sylvestre*—c. *Aquatica*, *Cicuta aquatica*, *Phellandrium aquaticum*—c. *Odorata*, *Cherophyllum odoratum*.

CICUTINE, see *Conium*.

CIDDER, *Cy'der*, *Poma'ceum*, (F.) *Cidre*. This word is said to have been formerly written *sidre*, and to have come from *Sic'era*, *cixpa*, which signifies any kind of fermented liquor other than wine. It is made from the juice of apples, and, when good, is a wholesome drink.

A liquor, similarly prepared from pears, is called *Per'ry*, (F.) *Poiré*.

CIDRE, *Cider*.

CIERGE DE NOTRE DAME, ('wax taper of our lady,') *Verbascum thapsus*.

CIGAR', *Cigar'ra*, (S.) *Cigarro*, (F.) *Cigare*. A small tubular roll of tobacco, used for smoking.

Medic'inal or Med'icated Cigars, (F.) *Cigares Médicinaux*, are made of dried plants, with, or without, the addition of medicinal articles. When rolled in paper, they form *cigarettes*, which may be used with or without combustion, as in the case of the *Cigarettes de Camphre*. The *Cigarettes*

arsénicales de Boudin are made of paper impregnated with an aqueous solution of arsenious acid, or of arseniate of soda, and dried.

CIGARETTE, see *Cigar*—c. *Arsénicale de Boudin*, see *Cigar*—c. *de Camphre*, see *Cigar*.

CIGARRA, *Cigar*.

CIGNUS; an ancient measure, which contained about two drachms.

CIGUÉ DAMÉRIQUE, *Cicuta maculata*—c. *Aquatique*, *Cicuta aquatica*—c. *d'Eau Phellandrium aquaticum*—c. *Grande*, *Conium maculatum*—c. *Officinale*, *Conium*—c. *Ordinaire*, *Conium maculatum*—c. *Petite*, *Æthusa cynapium*—c. *Vireuse*, *Cicuta aquatica*.

CIL'IA (singular *Cil'ium*), *Blephar'idæ*, *Epica'lidæ*, *Pili palpebra'rum*, *Eyelashes*, (Sc.) *Wink'ers*. The hairs on the eyelids. (F.) *Cils*. Their use seems to be, to prevent the entrance into the eye of light bodies flying in the atmosphere; and to diminish, in certain cases, the intensity of light. Also, the tarsi, eyelids. Likewise, a peculiar sort of moving organs, resembling small hairs, *vibratory* or *vibratile cil'ia*, *Cil'ia vibrato'ria*, (F.) *Cils vibratils*, *Tromyles*, which are visible with the microscope in many animals. These organs are found on parts of the body which are habitually in contact with water, or other more or less fluid matters, and produce motion in these fluids, impelling them along the surface of the parts. Cilia have been found to exist in all vertebrated animals except fishes, having been discovered on the respiratory, uterine, and other membranes of mammalia, birds, and reptiles.

The terms '*vibratory motion*' and '*ciliary motion*' have been used to express the phenomena exhibited by the moving cilia; and it is probable, that this motion is concerned in the progression of fluids along the membranes. As yet, the motion has only been observed in the direction of the outlets of canals.

CILIAIRE, *Ciliary*.

CILIARY, *Cilia'ris*, (F.) *Ciliaire*. Relating to the eyelashes, or to *cilia*. This epithet has, also, been applied to different parts, which enter into the structure of the eye; from the resemblance between some of them (the *ciliary processes*) and the eyelashes.

CILIARY ARTERIES, *Art'erie cilia'res*, (F.) *Ar'tères ciliaires*. These are furnished by the ophthalmic artery. They are distinguished into, 1. *Short or poste'rior* (*Art. vésicales*—*Chauss.*), 30 or 40 in number, which are distributed to the ciliary processes. 2. *Long*, (*Art. Iriennes* of *Chauss.*) two in number, which, by the anastomosis of their branches, form two arterial circles at the anterior surface of the iris; and, 3. The *ante'rior*, *Art'erie cilia'res ante'iores* of *Haller*, the number of which is variable. These pierce the sclerotic a few lines from its union with the cornea; and are principally distributed to the iris.

CILIARY BOB'Y, *Cor'pus Cilia'rè*, *Nex'us Stamin'eus Oculi*, *Coro'na Cilia'ris*, *Ciliary Disc*, (F.) *Corps ciliaire*. A ring of the choroid surrounding the crystalline in the manner of a crown, placed behind the iris and the ciliary circle. It resembles the disk of a radiated flower, and is formed by the union of the ciliary processes. See *Ciliary Muscle*.

CILIARY CANAL, *Canal of Fonta'na*. A small, extremely narrow circular space, formed between the ciliary circle, the cornea, and the sclerotic. It can be filled with injection, and it is not certain that it is not the cavity of a blood-vessel.

CILIARY CIRCLE, *Ciliary ligament*—c. *Disc*, *Ciliary body*—c. *Ganglion*, *Ophthalmic ganglion*.

CILIARY LIG'AMENT, *C. Cir'cle* or *Ring*, *Ligamentum seu Intertit'ium cilia'rè* seu *Pridin*, *Plex'us cilia'ris*, *An'nulus* seu *Cir'culus* seu *Orbic'ulus cilia'ris*, *A. cellulo'sus*, *Com'missure of the U'nea*,

(F.) *Commissure de la Choroïde*—(Ch.), *Ligament ou Cercle ciliaire, Cercle de la Choroïde, Ceinture blanche de la Choroïde*. A species of greyish ring, of a pulpy consistence, situate between the choroid, iris, and sclerótica. The internal surface of the choroid is uniform, until it approaches within ten lines and a half of the edge of the cornea; here a dentated line is observed, termed *o'ra serrata*. The outer surface presents the *an-nulus albidus seu gangliiformis*, the anterior edge of which unites to the inner surface of the sclerótica and constitutes the *ciliary ligament*.

CILIARY OF TAR'SAL MAR'GIN of the eyelids; (F.) *Bord ciliaire*. The edge in which the cilia or eyelashes are situate.

CILIARY MOTION, see *Ciliary*.

CILIARY MUS'CLE, *Musculus ciliaris*. The part of the orbicularis palpebrarum in the vicinity of the ciliary margin. Also, the greyish, semi-transparent structure behind the ciliary ligament, and covering the outside of the ciliary body. By its contraction the ciliary processes, and with them the lens, must be drawn towards the cornea. It appears to be the same muscle as the *Ten'sor choroïdæ, Pro'trahens len'tis, Choroid muscle* of some anatomists.

CILIARY NERVES, (F.) *Nervi ciliares, Nervi Iriens*. These are 12 to 16 in number. They arise from the nasal nerve, and particularly from the anterior part of the ophthalmic ganglion; and unite in two fasciculi, which pass around the optic nerve, and pierce the sclerótica near the entrance of that nerve into the eye. They are lost in the ciliary ligament.

CILIARY PLEXUS, C. Ligament.

CILIARY PROC'ESSES, *Processus seu Radii seu Striæ ciliares*, (F.) *Prociæ ciliares, Rayons sous-iriens*—(Ch.). Triangular folds, sixty or eighty in number, placed at the side of each other, and radiating so as to resemble the disk of a radiated flower. They are lodged in depressions at the anterior part of the vitreous humour. The uses of these processes are not known.

CILIARY RING, *Ciliary ligament*.

CILIARY STRIÆ are numerous pale, radiated striæ in the posterior portion of the *Corpus ciliare*, but so covered by the *Pigmentum nigrum* as not to be distinctly seen till the paint is removed. The ciliary processes are formed by these striæ.

CILIARY VEINS, (F.) *Veinæ ciliares*, follow nearly the same course as the arteries. In the choroid they are so tortuous, that they have received the name *Vasa vortico'sa*. They open into the ophthalmic vein.

CILIARY ZONE, *Zo'na seu Zo'nula seu Lam'ina Ciliaris, Membran'ula Coro'næ Ciliaris*. Under the corpus ciliare, the capsule of the vitreous humour sends off an external lamina, which accompanies the retina, and is inserted, with it, into the forepart of the capsule of the lens, a little before its anterior edge. This is the *Zo'nula ciliaris, Zo'nula Zinnii* or *Zo'nula of Zinn, Coro'na Ciliaris, Orbic'ulus Ciliaris*. It is of a striated appearance and circular form, and assists in fixing the lens to the vitreous humour.

CILIATED, *Ciliatus*, (F.) *Cilié*. Provided with cilia—as '*ciliated epithelium*,' the epithelium to which vibratory cilia are attached.

CILIUM, see *Cilia*.

CILLEMENT, (from *cilia*.) Nictation.

CIL'LO, (*ελλω*, 'to move.') A name given by some authors to those whose upper eyelid is perpetually tremulous;—a trembling, which in some cases is called *Life's blood*. 'To have life's blood in the eye,' in other words, is to have this affection. Vogel calls it *Cillo'sis*.

CILLOSIS, *Cillo*.

CILS, *Cilia*—c. *Vibratila*, see *Cilia*.

CYMEX, gen. *Cim'icis, C. lectularius, Acan'thia lectularia, Cú'ris, Kó'ris*. The Bug; Wall, House

or Bed Bug or Chinche. (F.) *Punaise*. Six or seven of these, given internally, are said to have prevented ague! There is scarcely anything which is sufficiently disgusting, that has not been exhibited for this purpose, and with more or less success. The bug has also been esteemed emmenagogue.

CIMICIF'UGA, (*cimex*, and *fugare*, 'to drive away,') *Actæa racemosa*.

CIMO'LIA PURPURES'CENS, (*κιμωλία*) *Ter-ra Saponaria seu Fullonica, Fuller's Earth*. A compact bolarearth, employed in the arts. Used at times as a cooling application to inflamed nipples, &c.

CIMO'LIA TER'RA, *Cimo'lia al'ba, Cimo'lus, Smectis, Smectris, Cim'olite*; from *Κιμωλος*, an island in the Cretan Sea, where it was procured. It was formerly used as an astringent. Probably, the same as the last.

CINA CINA, *Cinchona*—c. *Levantica, Artemisia Santonica*.

CINABARIS, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*.

CINABARIUM, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*.

CIN'ABRA, (*κισαβρα*.) *Gra'sus*. The smell of a he-goat. A rank smell, like that of the armpit, *Hircus alarum*.

CINABRE, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*.

CINÆDIA, (*κιναιδία*.) *Masturbation*.

CINARA HORTENSIS, (*κισαρά*.) *Cynara scolymus*—c. *Scolymus, Cynara scolymus*.

CINCHO'NA or CHINCHO'NA. (So called from the Spanish Viceroy's lady, the Countess de Chinchon, who was cured of fever by it at Lima, about 1638.) Called also *Cor'tex seu Pul'vis Jesuiticus, Jesuit's Bark or Pow'der, Cor'tex Patrum*, because it was introduced into Europe by the Jesuits; also *Pul'vis Comitis'sæ* or the *Countess's Pow'der*, and *Cardinol del Lu'go's Pow'der, Cor'tex Cardina'lis de Lu'go*, because he introduced it at Rome; and in France, *Tal'bor's Pow'der* and *English rem'edy*, because successfully used there by Sir Robert Talbor, who kept it a secret. It is the pharmacopoeial name of several kinds of barks from various species of *Cinchona*, from the western coast of South America. Order, *Cinchonaceæ. Sez. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia*. The richest in the antiperiodic alkaloids is said to be the bark of *Cinchona succirubra* of Ecuador, which, with other species, has been transplanted to India and other countries. Called, also, *Cor'tex, Bark, Peruvian Bark, Cor'tex Chinæ seu Chi'ná, Chinch'na, Pal'o de Calenturas, Ki'na Ki'na* or *Qui'na Qui'na, (Bark of Barks,) Kinki'na, Ci'na Ci'na, Quinquina, Mag'num De'i donum*, (F.) *Quinquina*; and in Peru *Cascara* and *Cascarilla*. See *Cascara*.

CINCHONA AMYGDALIFOLIA, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*—c. *Boliviana*, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*—c. *Calisaya*, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*—c. *Condaminea*, see *Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex*—c. *Micrantha*, see *Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex*—c. *Officinalis (Cortex Flavus)*, *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*—c. *Ovata*, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*—c. *Pallida*, *Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex*—c. *Pitaya, Pitaya bark*—c. *Pubescens*, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*—c. *Scrobiculata*, see *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*—c. *Succirubra*, see *Cinchona*, and *Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex*—c. of *Virginia, Magnolia glauca*.

CINCHONÆ CARIBÆÆ COR'TEX, from *Exostema Caribæum, Carribæan* or *Saint Lucie's Bark*, (F.) *Écorce de Saint Lucie, Quinquina Piton*, from *Exostema* or *Exostem'na, floribundum*; and the *Pitaya Bark, Quinquina bicolor*, from an *exostema* [?] or from *strychnos pseudoquina* [?], are useful substitutes for the cinchona of Peru. These are the most important spurious barks. They contain neither quinia nor cinchonia.

CINCHONÆ CORDIFOLIE COR'TEX, *Cor'tex flavus, Cincho'næ officina'lis cor'tex flavus, Chi'na*

re'gia seu *Calisay'a*, *Cor'tex Chi'na re'gus* seu *fl'a'vus* seu *lu'teus*, Yellow, Royal or Calisay's cinchona Bark, (F.) *Quinquina jaune* ou *jaune royal*, Calasaya. Odour aromatic; taste strong, bitter, astringent. Not rolled; often without the epidermis, which is very thick and inert; light, friable; fracture fibrous. Active principle *Qui'nia*. The false or spurious Calisaya barks are those of *Cinchona Calisaya*, variety *Josephia'na*; *C. Bolivia'na*, *C. ova'ta*, variety *rufinervis*, called, in Peru, *Cascarilla Carabaya*—the Carabay's bark of commerce;—of *C. scrobiculata*, two varieties, *Cus'co* bark and *Bark of St. Ann*; of *C. pubes'cens*, which furnishes the *Cus'co* or *Ari'ca* bark, and of *C. amygdalifolia*.

CINCHONÆ LANCIFOLIÆ COR'TEX, *Cor'tex Peru'ria'na* seu *pal'lidus*, *Cincho'næ officina'lis cor'tex communi's*, *Cincho'na pal'lida*, Pale Cincho'na Bark, Pale, Loxa or Crown Bark, (F.) *Quinquina gris de Loxa*, *Quinquina Orange*. The bark of *Cincho'na Condamine'a* and *C. micran'tha*. Its odour is aromatic; taste pleasant, bitter, and astringent. The pieces are rolled in double or single quills. Epidermis brown, cracked; fracture resinous. Internally of a cinnamon colour. Its active principle is *Cincho'nia*.

CINCHONÆ OBLONGIFOLIÆ COR'TEX, *Cor'tex ruber*, *Cincho'næ officina'lis cor'tex ru'ber*, Red Cinchona Bark, Red Bark, (F.) *Quinquina rouge*, (S.) *Cascarilla roja* and *C. colorada*, of S. America. Odour and taste the same as the pale, but more intense: in large flat pieces, solid, heavy, dry; fracture short and smooth; of a deep brownish-red colour. Although this variety of bark is assigned to the *Cinchona oblongifolia* and *C. Succirubra* by some, it would seem, that nothing is certainly known as to its source. Active principles, *Cincho'nia* and *Qui'nia*.

The last three are the only official varieties in the Pharmacopœia of the United States. There are many other varieties, however, which are genuine cinchona barks, and yet have not been considered worthy of an official position. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia admitted, indeed, *Cincho'na cin'erea*, Grey bark, Silver bark or Huanuco or Li'na bark, which is obtained around Huanuco in Peru, and, with the Jaen or Ash bark and the Huamiles bark, belongs to the class of pale or Loxa barks. Amongst the genuine but inferior barks are those brought from the northern Atlantic ports of South America, which, in commerce, are variously called *Pitaya*, *Bogota*, *Cartagena*, *Maracaybo*, and *San'ta Mar'tha* barks. The *Bogota* is also called *Fusagasuga* and *Coquette* bark.

All these barks are bitter, astringent, tonic, and eminently febrifuge. The yellow bark has been thought equal to any of the others, but the red contains more active principle. The discovery of their alkaloids is one of the most important gifts of modern chymistry. Still, in pernicious intermittents, the bark, in substance, is often demanded. It is employed in every disease in which there is deficient tone; but in cases where the stomach is much debilitated, the powder had better be avoided, in consequence of the woody fibre, which might disagree. Externally, it is used in enemata, gargles, &c., and in gangrenous ulcerations. When it excites nausea, an aromatic may be added to it; if purging, opium; if costiveness, rhubarb, &c. Dose, ʒss to ʒj or more.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF BARK, as it is called, is an extract, prepared by macerating the bruised substance of bark in cold water, and submitting the infusion to a very slow evaporation.

CINCHONIA, Cinchonine—c. Sulphate of, see Cinchonine—c. Tannate of, Quinine et cinchonine-annas.

CINCHONIÆ SULPHAS, see Cinchonine.

CINCHON'IC, *Cincho'nicus*, *Qui'nicus*, (F.) *Quinique*. Appertaining or relating to cinchona, as 'Cinchonic or Quinic preparations.'

CINCHON'ICINE, *Cinchonici'na*, *Cinchonic'e'ia*. When a salt of cinchona is exposed to heat, with certain precautions, the alkaloid is changed into another, isomeric with itself, to which this name has been given. Cinchonine, and its sulphate, possess the same medical properties as cinchona and its salts. Dose, gr. v to gr. xv.

CINCHONINE, *Cincho'ni'na*, *Cincho'nia*, *Cincho'nia*. The active principle of *Cincho'na lance'folia*. An organic, crystalline alkali; of a white colour, and bitter, slightly astringent taste; very soluble in alcohol and ether, but almost insoluble in water.

Cincho'niæ Sulphas, *Sul'phate of Cincho'nia*.—which is formed directly from cinchonine, by dissolving cinchonine, obtained from the mother-water remaining after the crystallization of sulphate of quinia by precipitation by means of solution of soda; treating it frequently with alcohol to remove other alkaloids; adding sulphuric acid to saturation, and crystallizing,—is soluble in water and alcohol. The action of the sulphate of cinchonine is similar to that of the sulphate of quinia; but it is less energetic, and consequently requires to be given in a larger dose.

CINCHONINE, TARTRATE OF, see Quinine, tartrate of.

CINCHONISM, Quininism.

CINCHONOLOGY, Quinolology.

CINCHOTIN, Quinidia.

CINCIN'NULUS, (dim. of *Cincinnati*.) A little lock or curl of hair.

CINCIN'NUS, (κινος, κινω,) A curled or frizzled lock. The hair on the temples.

CINCLISIS, *Cinclis'mus*, (κινκλisis, 'agitation; rapid and frequent motion.') The movement of the thorax in dyspnoea. It has been used, also, synonymously with nictation.

CINCLISMUS, (κινκλισμός,) Cinclisis.

CINEFACTIO, (cinis, pl. cineres, 'ashes,' and facere, 'to make,') Incineration.

CINE'MA, gen. *Cine'matis*, (κινημα,) *Cine'sis*, (κινω, 'I move,') Motion.

CINERARIA MARITIMA, (cineres, 'ashes,' from the white down that covers the leaves.) Achevon, Abiat.

CINERATION, (cineres, 'ashes,') Incineration.

CINERES CLAVELLATI, see Potash—c. Gravellati, see Potash—c. Russici, Potash of commerce.

CINEREUS, Cineritious.

CINERIT'IOUS, *Ciner'eus*, (cineres, 'ashes,') (F.) *Cendré*. Of the colour of ashes. The cortical substance of the brain, and the vesicular neurine in general, have been so called. See Cortex Cerebri, and Neurine.

CINESIPATHY, (κίνησις, 'motion,' and πάθος, 'affection,') Kinesipathy.

CINESIS, (κίνησις,) Cinema, Motion.

CINETH'ICS, (κινω, 'I move,') The science of movements in general.

CINETIC, (κινητικός,) Motory.

CINE'TICA. Diseases affecting the muscles, and characterized by irregular action of the muscles or muscular fibres, commonly denominated *Spasm*. The 3d order in the class *Neurotica* of Good. Also, agents that affect the voluntary or involuntary motions.

CINETUS, (κινω, 'I move,') Diaphragm.

CINGULARIA, (from *cingulum*, because of its shape.) Lycopodium.

CIN'GULUM, *Zone*, (cingere, cinctum, 'to gird,') (F.) *Ceinture*. A cincture. A girdle. The part of the body, situate below the ribs, to which the girdle is applied. The waist. Herpes zoster.

CINGULUM HILDA'NI, *Zo'nula Hilda'ni*, (F.) *Ceinture de Hildane*. A leathern girdle formerly

used for the reduction of luxations and fractures of the extremities.

CINGULUM MERCURIALE, *C. Sapien'tie* seu *Stultit'ie*. A woollen girdle, containing mercurial ointment. It was used as an antisypilitic, and in diseases of the skin. (F.) *Ceinture de vif argent*.

CINGULUM SANCTI JOANNIS, *Artemisia vulgaris*. Santonine.

CINIS FÆCUM, gen. *Cin'erie*, ('ashes of lees,') see Potash—c. *Infectorius*, see Potash.

CINNABAR, (κινναβαρ.) Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum—c. *Græcorum*, see *Calamus rotang*.

CINNABRE, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

CINNAMOMUM, (κινναμόνον.) *Laurus cinnamomum*—c. *Album*, *Canella Alba*—c. *Aromaticum*, see *Laurus cinnamomum*—c. *Culilawag*, *Laurus Culilawan*—c. *Indicum*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Magellanicum*, *Winters aromaticum*—c. *Malabaricum*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Sylvestre Americanum*, *Nectandra cinnamomoides*—c. *Zeylanicum*, *Laurus cinnamomum*.

CINNAMON, (κινναμόν.) see *Laurus cinnamomum*—c. *Malabar*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Wild*, *Laurus cassia*.

CINON'OSI, (κιννω, 'I move,' and νόσος, 'a disease.') Diseases of motion.

CINOPER, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

CINOPLANE'SIS, (κιννω, 'I move,' and πλανησις, 'a wandering about,') Irregularity of motion.

CINQUEFOIL, (quinque, 'five,' and folium, 'a leaf,') *Potentilla reptans*—c. *Marsh*, *Comarum palustre*—c. *Norway*, *Potentilla Norvegica*.

CINZILLA, (Cingulum,) *Herpes zoster*.

CION, (κίων, 'a column,') *Uvula*.

CIONIS, (κίων.) The *U'vula*. Also, tumefaction, or elongation of the *uvula*; *Staphyloidal'ysis*.

CIONITIS, (cion, and itis.) Inflammation of the *uvula*, *Uvulit'is*.

CIONORRHAPHIA, (cion, and ράφη, 'a suture,') *Staphylophary*.

CIONOTOME, (cion, and τομή, 'incision,') Curved scissors for cutting off the *uvula*.

CIONOTOMY, *Cionotomia*. Excision of the *uvula* when too long.

CIPIPA, see *Jatropha manihot*.

CIRCÆA, (after *Circæ*, the Enchantress,) *Atropa mandragora*, *Circæa Lutetiana*.

CIRCÆA LUTETI'NA, *Circæa*, *Paris'ian Circæa*, *Enchant'ere* Nightshade, (F.) *Herbe de Saint Étienne* ou *aux Sorciers*. This plant, common in the vicinity of Paris, was formerly considered to be resolvent and vulnerary. It was also supposed to possess wonderful magical and enchanting properties.

CIRCINUS, (dim. of κύκλος, 'a circle,') *Herpes zoster*.

CIRCLE, *Circulus*—c. *Ciliary*, *Ciliary ligament*—c. of *Willis*, see *Circulus*.

CIRCOCELE, *Circocoele*.

CIRCON (F.), as a prefix, *Circum*.

CIRCONCISION, *Circumcision*.

CIRCONFLEXE, *Circumflexus*.

CIRCONSCRIT, *Circumscribed*.

CIRCONVOLUTION, *Convolution*.

CIRCUIT, *Circuitus*; (*circumeo*, 'to go around,') in pathological language, generally means 'period, course.'

CIRCUITUS, *Circuit*, *Period*.

CIRCULAR, *Circula'ris*, (*circulus*, 'a circle,') (F.) *Circulaire*. Having the form of a circle; as *Circular Amputation*, &c.

The French use the expression '*Une circulaire*,' for a turn of a bandage around any part.

CIRCULAR SINUS of *Ridley*, *Sinus coronarius*.

CIRCULATION, *Circula'tio*, *Cyclophor'ia*, *Cyclo'sis*, *Peri'odus san'guinis*, (*circum*, 'around,' and *ferre*, *latum*, 'to carry,') (F.) *Circulation*. Phy-

siologists give this name to the motion of the blood through the different vessels of the body—*sanguimotion*;—to that function, by which the blood, setting out from the left ventricle of the heart, is distributed to every part of the body by the arteries through the capillaries;—proceeds into the veins, returns to the heart, enters the right auricle, and passes into the corresponding ventricle, which sends it into the pulmonary artery to be distributed to the lungs, whence it issues by the pulmonary veins, and passes into the left auricle; from this it is sent into the left ventricle, and is again distributed by means of the arteries.

CIRCULATION, CAP'ILLARY, *C. des Parenchymæ*, is that which takes place in the capillary vessels; and is, in some measure, independent of the action of the heart. See *Capillary Vessels*.

CIRCULATION, PULMON'IC or LESS'ER, is the circle from the right to the left side of the heart by the lungs.—The GREAT'ER or SYSTEMA'IC or SYSTEM'IC, is that through the rest of the system.

CIRCULATOIRE, *Circulatory*.

CIRCULATOR, *Charlatan*.

CIR'CLATORY, *Circulato'rius*, (F.) *Circulatoire*. Relating to the circulation of the blood;—*sanguimot'ory*.

CIRCULUS, (dim. of *circus*, κύκλος, 'a circle,') A circle or ring; *Cy'clus*, (F.) *Cercle*. Any part of the body, which is round or annular, as *Circulus Oculi*—the globe, bulb, or orb of the eye. It is, also, applied to objects, which by no means form a circle,—as to the *Circle of Willis*, *Circulus arterio'sus Willis'ii*, (F.) *Hexagone artérielle*, which is an anastomotic circle at the base of the brain, formed by the anterior and the posterior cerebral arteries and the communicating arteries of Willis.

CIRCULUS ARTERIO'SUS I'RIDIS. The artery which runs round the iris, and forms a circle.

CIRCULUS ARTERIO'SUS WILLISII, *Circle of Willis*, see *Circulus*.

CIR'CLUS CALLO'SUS HALLE'RI. *Ten'do cor'dis veno'sus*. The fibro-cartilaginous ring, around each auriculo-ventricular opening of the heart, to which the tricuspid and mitral valves are attached.

CIRCULUS CILIARIS, *Ciliary ligament*—c. *Membranous*, *Hymen*.

CIRCULUS QUAD'RUPLEX; a kind of bandage used by the ancients.

CIRCULUS TONSILLA'RIS. A plexus formed by the tonsillitic branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve around the base of the tonsil.

CIRCULUS VENO'SUS, *Fig'u'ra veno'sa*, *Ve'na* seu *Si'nus termina'tis*. The venous circle in the embryo, which bounds the *A'rea Vasculo'sa* or *Vas'cular Area*.

CIRCULUS VENO'SUS ARE'OLÆ. The venous circle, formed by the union of the veins around the nipple. It embraces, however, only two-thirds of the circuit.

CIRCUM (L.), (F.) *circon*, as a prefix, 'around.'

CIRCUMAGENTES, (*circum*, and *agere*, 'to act,') Oblique muscles of the eye.

CIRCUMCALUALIS MEMBRANA, *Conjunctiva*.

CIRCUMCISED, *Circumcised*.

CIRCUMCISIO, (*circum*, and *cadere*, 'to cut,') *Circumcision*—c. *Fœminarum*, see *Circumcision*.

CIRCUMCIS'ION, *Circumcis'io*, *Posthet'omy*, *Præcis'io* seu *Abcis'io Prepu'tii*, *Circumcis'u'ra*, *Circumsectio*, *Perit'omē*, (F.) *Circoncision*. An ancient operation, performed by some nations as a religious ceremony. It consists in removing circularly a portion of the prepuce of infants;—a custom, which was probably suggested with a view to cleanliness. In cases of extraordinary length of prepuce, or when affected with disease, the operation is sometimes undertaken by sur-

geons. A similar operation is performed, amongst the Egyptians, Arabians, and Persians, on the female, *Circumcisio fœminarum*, by removing a portion of the nymphæ, and at times the clitoris.

CIRCUMCISURA, Circumcision.

CIRCUMCISUS, *Ver'pus*. One who has been circumcised.

CIRCUMDUCTIO, (*circum*, and *ducere*, ductum, 'to lead.') Perisphalsis.

CIRCUMDUCTIONIS OPIFEX, ('a worker of circumduction.') Obliquus superior oculi.

CIRCUMFLEX, *Circumflex'us*, (*circum*, and *flectere*, flexum, 'to bend,') (F.) *Circonflexe*. Curved circularly. A name given to several organs.

CIRCUMFLEX OF ARTICULAR ARTERIES of the arm are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. They arise from the axillary, and are distributed around the shoulder.

CIRCUMFLEX ARTERIES OF THE THIGH are distinguished into *external* and *internal*.—*A. Sous-trochantérienne*—Ch. They are given off from the *Profunda*, and surround the head of the thigh bone.

CIRCUMFLEX MUS'CLE, *Circumflex'us Mus'culus*, *C. Pala'ti Mol'lis*, *Ten'sor Pala'ti*, *Peristaphyli'nus exte'nus* seu *infer'ior*, *Sphe'no-salpin'go-staphyli'nus* seu *Staphyli'nus exte'nus*, *Mus'culus tu'bæ no'sæ*, *Pala'to-salpin'geus*, *Pter'ygo-staphyli'nus*, *Pe'tro-salpin'go-staphyli'nus*, *Sphe'no-pter'ygo-pala'ti'nus*, *Salpingo-staphyli'nus*, (F.) *Palato-salpingien*. A muscle, which arises from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, and is inserted into the *velum pendulum palati*. Its use is to stretch the velum.

CIRCUMFLEX NERVE, Axillary Nerve.

CIRCUMFLEX VEINS follow the arteries.

CIRCUMFORANEUS, (*circum*, and *foris*, 'a door.') Charlatan.

CIRCUMFUSA, (*circum*, and *fundere*, fusum, 'to pour,') Hallé has thus designated the first class of subjects that belong to Hygiene—as atmosphere, climate, residence, &c.; in short, every thing which acts constantly on man externally and internally.

CIRCUMGYRATIO, (*circum*, and *gyrus*, 'a circle,') Vertigo.

CIRCUMLIGATURA, (*circum*, and *ligare*, 'to bend,') Paraphimosis.

CIRCUMLIT'IO, (*circum*, and *linere*, litem, 'to anoint,') *Perich'ria*, *Perichris'tone*. A term formerly used for liniments, but especially for those applied to the eyelids.

CIRCUMOSSALE, (*circum*, and *os*, 'a bone,') Periosteum.

CIRCUMSCRIBED, *Circumscrip'tus*, (F.) *Circonscri't*, (*circum*, and *scribere*, 'to write, to make lines,') A term applied, in pathology, to tumours, which are distinct at their base from the surrounding part.

CIRCUMSECTIO, gen. *Circumsectio'nis*, (*circum*, and *seco*, *sectum*, 'to cut,') Circumcision.

CIRCUMVALLATÆ PAPILLÆ, (*circum*, and *vallat*, *vallatum*, 'to intrench,') see *Papillæ* of the Tongue.

CIRCUS, (*κίρκος*, 'a circle,') A circular bandage.

CIRE, Cera—*c. Jaune et blanche*, Cera flava et alba—*c. des Oreilles*, Cerumen.

CIRON, Acarus, Psora.

CIRRHAGRA, (*cirrus*, 'a curl, and *αγχα*, 'a seizure,') Plica—*c. Polonorum*, Plica.

CIRRHONOSIS, (from *κίρκος*, 'yellow, and *νοσος*, 'disease,') Cirrhosis.

CIRRHONOSUS, (*κίρκος*, 'yellow, and *νοσος*, 'disease,') A disease of the foetus, in which there is a yellow coloration of the serous membranes.

CIRRHOSIS, Cirrhosis—*c. du Foie*, Cirrhosis.

CIRRHOSIS, *Kirrho'sis*, *Cirrhono'sis*, *Kirrhono'sis*, (F.) *Cirrhose*, *Kirronose*, (*κίρκος*, 'yel-

low,') A yellow colouring matter, sometimes secreted in the tissues, owing to a morbid process.

CIRRHOSIS HE'PATIS, *Gran'ulated*, *gran'ular*, *mam'millated*, *tuber'culated*, and *hobnailed li'er*, (F.) *Cirrhose du Foie*. It appears to be dependent upon repletion of the terminal extremities of the biliary ducts with bile, along with altered nutrition of the intervening parenchyma, by which the liver becomes smaller in size or atrophied. See Hepatitrophia.

CIRRHOSIS OF THE LUNG, *Cirrho'sis pulmo'nium*.

Dr. Corrigan has described a condition of the lung under this name, the general character of which he considers to be a tendency to consolidation or contraction of the pulmonary tissue, with dilatation of the bronchial tubes.

CIRRHOSIS PULMONUM, C. of the Lung.

***CIRRHOTIC**, *Cirrhoti'cus*. Affected with, or having the character of, cirrhosis.

CIRSIUM ARVEN'SË, (from *cirsus*, because formerly used in varix,) *Car'duus hemorrhoïda'lis*, *Ceano'thus*, (F.) *Chardon hémorroïdal*. A common plant, used in France in the form of cataplasm in hemorrhoids; and worn as an amulet.

CIRSIUM MACULATUM, *Carduus marianus*.

CIRSOCE'LE, *Cir'soccele*, improperly *Circocce'le*, *Cirsos'cheum*, (*cirsus*, and *κηλη*, 'hernia,') *Var'icose Her'nia*. The greater part of authors have employed the term synonymously with *Var'icoccele*. Pott gives it a different signification. *Var'icoccele*, he calls the tumour formed by the veins of the scrotum; *Cir'coccele*, *Funic'ulus vari'cosus*, the varicose dilatation of the spermatic veins. The scrotum feels as if it contained earthworms. It is commonly an affection of no consequence, demanding merely the use of a suspensory bandage, but sometimes, requires an operation. See Varicocele.

CIRSOIDES, *Cirso'ides*, (*cirsus*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance,') Varicose, or resembling a varix. A term once applied to the upper part of the brain, as well as to the spermatic vessels.

CIRSOM'PHALUS, (*cirsus*, and *μφαλος*, 'navel,') Varicose dilatation of the veins surrounding the navel. The term has, likewise, been applied to the aneurismal dilatation of the arteries of that region; called also, *Varicomph'alus*, (F.) *Hærgne anérymale*, *Aneurism'al Her'nia*.

CIRSOPHTHAL'MIA, *Cirsophthal'mus*, (*cirsus*, and *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,') *Telangiecta'ria oc'uli*, *Var'icose ophthal'mia*, *Ophthalmia varico'sa*, *Var'icos'itas conjunctivæ*. A high degree of ophthalmia, in which the vessels of the conjunctiva are considerably injected.

CIRSOSCHEUM, (*cirso*, and *σχεον*, 'scrotum,') Cirsocele.

CIRSOT'OMY, *Cirsotom'ia*, (*cirsus*, and *τομη*, 'an incision,') Any operation for the removal of varices by incision.

CIRSUS, (*κίρκος*,) Varix.

CIRSUDROSCHEOCE'LE, (*cirsus*, 'edup, 'water, 'σχεον, 'scrotum, and *κηλη*, 'rupture,') Varicocele with water in scrotum.

CISEAU (F.), *Forfec*, (*scindere*, *scissum*, 'to cut,') An instrument, composed of a flattened rod of metal, sharpened at one extremity, and used in anatomical preparations, and in certain surgical operations, for dividing bones.

CISEAUX, Scissors.

CISSA, (*κισσα*,) Malacia.

CISSAMPELOS CAPEN'SIS, (*κισσος*, 'ivy, and *αμπλος*, 'vine,') *Nat. Ord. Menispermaceæ*, grows in almost every mountainous part of the Cape of Good Hope. The root is used as an emetic and cathartic by the Boers.

CISSAMPELOS GLABERRIMA, see *Parcira brava*—*c. Parcira*, *Parcira brava*.

CISSINUM, (*κισσινον*, from *cissus*,) Name of

a plaster of ivy, used in wounds of the nerves or tendons.

CISSOIDES, (ciſſus, and ciſſos, 'resemblance,') Capreolaris.

CISSUS, (κισσός,) *Hedera helix*.

CISTERN, LUMBAR, Receptaculum chyli.

CISTERNA, (κίστη, (L.) *Cista*, 'a chest,') (F.) *Citerne*. This term has been applied to various parts of the body, which serve as reservoirs for different fluids. The fourth ventricle of the brain has been so called.

CISTERNA CHYLI, Receptaculum chyli.

CISTOCLE, Cystoclele.

CISTUS CANADENSIS, *Helianthemum Canadense*.

CISTUS CRETICUS, (κιστός,) *C. salvifolius* seu *tanricus*, *Dorycinium*, *Gum Cistus*. Ord. Cystineæ; *Sec. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. The systematic name of the plant whence the *Labdanum*, *Labda'men* or *Lada'num*, *Gum'mi Labda'num*, is obtained. *Lada'num* is a gum-resinous substance, of a very agreeable smell, found in the shops in great masses. Its colour is blackish-green; taste, warm and bitter. It is but little used now. Formerly, it was a component of warm plasters, and was prescribed internally as a stomachic, and is, by some, regarded as the *On'ysha* of the Scriptures, which was burnt as incense. *Ladanum* is also obtained from *Cistus ladaniferus*, and *C. laurifolius*.

CISTUS, GUM, *Cistus Creticus*—c. *Salvifolius*, C. *Creticus*—c. *Tauricus*, C. *Creticus*.

CITERNE LOMBAIRE, Receptaculum chyli.

CITHARUS, (κίθαρα, and κίθαρος,) Thorax.

CITRAGO, (citrus, 'a citron,') *Melissa*.

CITRARIA, *Melissa*.

CITRAS CHINICUS, Quinæ citras.

CITREA MALUS, see *Citrus medica*.

CITREOLUS, *Cucumis sativus*.

CITRIC ACID, *Ac'idum citricum*, *Ac'idum Limo'nia*, *Ac'id of Lem'ons*, *Ac'idum Lim'onum*, (F.) *Acide citrique*. This acid is found in the juice of the lemon, lime, &c., from which it is obtained. It is in rhomboidal prisms, which slightly effloresce on exposure to the air. It dissolves in a twelfth part of its weight of boiling water, and has an extremely acid but agreeable taste. It is employed in medicine as antiseptic, refrigerant and diuretic. Rubbed up with sugar and with a little of the essence of lemon, it forms the dry *Lemonade*, (F.) *Limnade sèche*.

CITRION, (κίτριον,) see *Citrus medica*.

CITRON, see *Citrus medica*—c. Tree, see *Citrus medica*.

CITRONADE, Lemonade.

CITRONELLE, *Artemisia abrotanum*, *Melissa*.

CITRONNIE, *Citrus medica*.

CITROUILLE, (from its citron colour,) *Cucurbita*.

CITRUL, SICILIAN, *Cucurbita citrullus*.

CITRULLUS, (dim. of *citrus*, from its colour,) *Cucurbita citrullus*.

CITRULLUS AMA'RUS. An African plant, Ord. Cucurbitaceæ, called by the Boers *Bitternappel* or *Wild Watermelon*, the pulp of which, like that of colocynth, is a drastic cathartic.

CITRULLUS COLOCYNTHIS, *Cucumis colocynthis*.

CITRUS, (after *Citron*, in Judæa, [?]) see *Citrus medica*—c. *Acida*, see *Lime*.

CITRUS AURANTIVM. The systematic name of the *Orange Tree*, *Aurantium*, *A. Hispani'se*, *Ma'lus Aurant'ia*, *Ma'lus Aurant'ia ma'jor* seu *vulga'ris*, *Aurantium vulga'rè*, *Citrus vulga'ris*. Ord. Aurantiaceæ. *Sec. Syst.* Polyadelphia Icosandria. The fruit are called *Ma'la Au'rea*, *Chrysoma'tia*, *Po'ma Aurant'ia* seu *Chinen'sia*, *Aurant'ia Curassav'ica*, *Oranges*. The flowers of the *Orange*, *Aurant'ii flores*, *Flores Naphæ*, are highly odoriferous, and used as a perfume. On distillation, they yield a small quantity of essential oil—

O'leum Aurant'ii, *O'leum seu Essentia Nero'li*, *Nero'li*,—with spirit and water, the *A'qua Flo'rum Aurant'ii*, *Aurant'ii flo'ris a'qua*, *A'qua aurant'ii*, *Or'ange-flow'er wa'ter*. They were once used in convulsive and epileptic cases. The leaves, *Fo'lia Aurant'ii*, have a bitterish taste, and furnish an essential oil. They have been used for the same purposes as the flowers. The yellow rind of the fruit, *Aurant'ii Cor'tex* (Ph. U. S. 1842), *Citrus Bigara'dia* (Ph. L.), *Bigarade'* or *Bitter Or'ange*, *Or'ange Peel*, is an aromatic bitter, and is used in dyspepsia, and where that class of remedies is required. The *Juice*, *Suc'cus Aurant'ii*, *Or'ange juice*, is a grateful acid, and used as a beverage in febrile and scorbutic affections.

The Ph. U. S. 1863 has *Aurant'ii ama'ri cor'tex*, *Bitter or'ange peel*, the rind of the fruit of *Citrus vulga'ris*; and *Aurant'ii dul'cis cor'tex*, *Sweet or'ange peel*, the rind of the fruit of *Citrus Aurant'ium*.

CITRUS BERGAMIA, *Citrus mella rosa*—c. *Bigaradia*, see *Citrus aurantium*—c. *Decumana*, *Shaddock*—c. *Limetta*, see *Citrus mella rosa*, and *Lime*—c. *Limonum*, C. *medica*.

CITRUS MEDICA, C. *Limo'num*, (F.) *Citronnier*, *Cédratier*. The systematic name of the *Lem'on Tree*. The *Lem'on*, *Li'mon*, (Ph. U. S.), *Limo'num Ma'lum* seu *Bac'ca*, *Ma'lus Medi'ca*, *M. Limo'nia* *Ac'ida*, *Cit'rea Ma'lus*, *Citrus*, (F.) *Citron*, *Cédrat*, has a fragrant odour, depending upon the essential oil, *O'leum Limo'nia*, of the rind. The outer rind, *Cor'tex Limo'num*, *Limo'nia Cor'tex*, *Lem'on Peel*, *Zest*, *Flave'do Cor'ticium Citri*, is used in the same cases as the *Cor'tex Aurant'ii*.

The juice, *Cit'ron*, *Suc'cus Limo'nia*, *Limo'num Suc'cus* (Ph. L.), (F.) *Suc du Limon*, *Suc de Citron*, is sharp, but gratefully acid, the acidity depending upon the citric acid it contains, and is given as a refrigerant beverage in febrile affections. In doses of half an ounce to an ounce, three times a day, it has appeared to some to exert a sedative influence on the circulation, and has been given, apparently with benefit, in acute rheumatism and rheumatic gout. Alone, or combined with wine, it is prescribed in scurvy, putrid sore throat, &c. Its general properties are refrigerant and antiseptic. Sweetened and diluted, it forms *Lemonade*. *Artific'ial lem'onjuice* is made by dissolving an ounce of citric acid in fourteen fluidounces of water; adding a few drops of essence of lemon.

Lemon'peel tea or *wa'ter* is made by paring the rind of one lemon, previously rubbed with half an ounce of sugar: the peelings and sugar are then put into a jar, and a quart of boiling water is poured over them. When cold, the fluid must be poured off, and a tablespoonful of lemon juice be added.

It is an agreeable drink in fevers.

Cit'ron Tree is likewise considered to belong to the same species—*Citrus Med'ica*. Its fruit is called *cedrome'la*. It is larger and less succulent than the lemon. *Cit'ron juice*, when sweetened with sugar, is called by the Italians *Agro di Cedro*.

CITRUS MEL'LA RO'SA of De Lamarek, another variety of *Citrus Med'ica*, affords the Bergamot, as also do *Citrus Limet'ta* and *C. Bergamia*, (F.) *Limellier* and *Bergamottier*.

CITRUS VULGARIS, *Citrus aurantium*.

CITTA, (κίττα,) Malacia.

CITTARA, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. These springs are in the Isle of Ischia, near the sea. They contain carbonate and sulphate of lime, and chloride of sodium. Their temperature is 100° Fahrenheit.

CITTOS, (κίττος,) *Hedera helix*.

CITTOSIS, (citta and osis,) Chlorosis, Malacia.

CIVETTA, *Zib'ethum*, *Civ'et*, (F.) *Civette*. An unctuous perfume, of a very penetrating odour,

obtained from different mammalia of the *Viver'ra* kind, particularly from *Viver'ra civetta*. It is contained in a fold of the skin, situate between the anus and the organs of generation.

CIVITAS HIPPOCRATICA, Salernum.

CLABBER, Bonnyclabber.

CLABBERGRASS, *Galium verum*.

CLACKING (onomatopœia), *Claquement*.

CLADES GLANDULARIA, ('glandular seource,') Plague.

CLADISCUS, (from *κλαδός*, 'a young shoot,') *Ramusculus*.

CLADONIA ISLANDICA, (from *cladus*, 'a branch,' because branched,) *Lichen Islandicus*.

CLADONIA RANGIFERINA. The ancients regarded this European plant as pectoral and stomachic. It enters into the composition of the *Poudre de Chypre*.

CLADRAS'TIS TINCTORIA, *Virgil'ia*, *Yell'low Ash*, *Fus'tic Tree*, *Yell'low Lo'cust*. An indigenous tree, which flourishes from Kentucky to Alabama. The bark of the tree and the roots are cathartic.

CLADUS, (*κλαδός*,) *Ramus*.

CLAIRET, (from *clarus*, 'clear,') *Claret*.

CLAIRVOYANCE (F.), 'clear-seeing.' A clearness of sight, said to be communicated by animal magnetism; which not only enables the magnetized person to see in the dark, through stone walls, &c., but even to observe prospects, which he has never seen previously, whilst he may fancy he is flying in the air. It need hardly be said, that the possession of such powers is fabulous.

CLAMMY, (Sax. *clam*, (D.) *Klam*, 'moist,') *Viscidus*, *Glutinosus*, (F.) *Pâteux*. Viscous; glutinous. A clammy mouth, (F.) *Bouche pâteuse*, is one that is covered with a mucous coat.

CLAMMY WEED, *Polanisea graveolens*.

CLAMOR, Cry.

CLANGOR, gen. *Clango'ris*, (*κλαγγή*, 'a loud clang or noise,') *Oxyphonia*.

CLAP, Gonorrhœa impura. ['a leper with a clappish, to give notice he is infectious.' Massinger.]

CLAPIER (F.), 'a clapper or rabbit burrow,' (*κλαπτεῖν*, 'to conceal,') *Latibulum*. A purulent foyer of disease; concealed in the flesh or under the skin. See *Sinus*.

CLAPWORT, *Orobanche Americana*.

CLAQUEMENT (F.), *Clacking*. A sound—*Bruit de claquement*—produced by the bringing together of valves, as of those at the mouth of the pulmonary artery and the aorta during the dilatation of the ventricles; or of the auriculo-ventricular valves, during the contraction of the ventricles. Also, *Odontosynerismus*.

CLARE'NDON, MINERAL WATERS OF. Mild acidulous springs in Vermont; temperature from 48° to 54° Fah. The gas, given off from the water, consists of carbonic acid, oxygen, and nitrogen. The springs have a reputation in cutaneous diseases, chronic bronchitis, &c.

CLARET, (*Vin clair* [?]), *Claretum*, *Vin de Bordeaux* (F.) *Claret*. A pleasant French wine, which may be used whenever wine is required. Also, a wine impregnated with spice and sugar, called likewise *Vinum Hippocraticum* seu *Medicatum*, *Potus Hippocraticus*, *Hippocras*, *Hippocras*. Schröder speaks of a *Claretum alterans*, and a *C. purgans*.

CLARETA, (*clarus*, 'clear,') *Albumen ovi*.

CLARETUM, (*clarus*, 'clear,') *Claret*.

CLARIFICATION, *Clarifica'tio*, *Depura'tion*, (*clarus*, 'clear,' and *facio*, 'I make,') A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in separating from a liquid every insoluble substance, held in suspension by it that affects its transparency. *Decanting* and *filtering* are the operations necessary for this purpose.

CLARY, COMMON, *Salvia sclarea*.

CLASIS, (*κλάσις*,) *Fracture*.

CLASMA, gen. *Clas'matis*, (*κλάσμα*,) *Fracture*.

CLASS, *Clas'sis*, (F.) *Classe*. An assemblage of a certain number of objects. In *Natural History*, and in *Medicine*, a group of objects or individuals having one or more common characters. The *classes* are divided into *orders*, the *orders* into *genera*, the *genera* into *species*, and these last into *varieties*.

CLASSIFICATION, *Classifica'tio*, (*classis*, 'a class,' and *facio*, 'I make,') The formation of classes. A methodical distribution of any objects whatever—as in *Natural History*—into classes, orders, genera, species, and varieties. See *Nosography*, and *Nosology*.

CLASSY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Classy is near Laon, in Picardy, France. The waters are chalybeate.

CLASTIC ANATOMY, see *Anatomy*.

CLAUDICATIO, (*claudicare*, *claudicatum*, 'to halt,') *Claudication*—c. *Anatonia*, *Vacillatio*.

CLAUDICATION, *Claudica'tio*. The act of halting or limping, *Lameness*, (Prov.) *Hirpling*, *Clau'ditas*, *Cholo'sis*, *Chole'a*, *Cholo'ma*, (F.) *Claudication*, *Boitement*, *Boiterie*. This condition does not constitute any special disease, but is produced by different causes or affections. It may be the result of the shortening or elongation of one of the lower limbs, of ankylosis of the joints, palsy of the muscles, pain, &c.

CLAUDITAS, *Claudication*.

CLAUSTRUM GUTTURIS, (*claudere*, 'to shut,') *Isthmus of the fauces*—c. *Palati*, *Velum pendulum palati*—c. *Virginittatis* seu *Virginalis*, *Hymen*.

CLAUSURA, (*claudere*, 'to shut,') An imperforation of any canal or cavity.

CLAUSURA UTERI. Preternatural imperforation of the uterus.

CLAVA RUGOSA, (*clava*, 'a knotty branch,') *Acorus calamus*.

CLAVIER À FEUILLES DE FRÊNE, *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis*.

CLAVARIA CORALLOIDES, *Coralloides Fun'gus*, *Cor'alhoort*. Ord. *Fungi*; (*clava*, 'a knotty branch, a club,') Said to be corroborant and astringent. A kind of *clavaria*, called (F.) *Digital blanc*, *Digital humain*, *Champignon de l'appareil des fractures*, formed of digitations, grouped together, and two or three inches in length, is said to have been often found, formerly, at the *Hôtel Dieu* of Paris, on the splints of white wood used in the treatment of fractures, in autumn.

CLAVATIO, (from *clavus*, 'a nail,') *Gomphosis*.

CLAVEAU, (from *clavus*, 'a nail,') *Murr*.

CLAVELÉE, *Murr*.

CLAVES CALVARIÆ, (pl. of *clavis*, 'a key,') *Wormiana Ossa*.

CLAVICLE, *Clav'is*, *Clavic'ula*, *Clavic'ulus*, *Lig'ula*, *Fur'cula*, *Os Jug'uli*, *Jug'ulum*, *Cleis*, *Cle'idion*, (dim. of *clavis*, 'a key,') (F.) *Clavicule*, the *Collar-bone*, (Old Eng.) *Can'nelbone*, *Chan'nelbone* (Sc.), *Can'nelbayne*, *Crag'bane*, *Hals'bane*. The clavicle is shaped like the letter S, and is placed transversely at the upper part of the thorax. It is articulated, at one extremity, with the sternum; at the other with the acromion process of the scapula. It gives attachment, above, to the *Sternocleidomastoideus*; below, to the *Subclavius*; before, to the *Pectoralis major* and *Deltoides*; and behind, to the *Trapezius*. It serves as a point of support for the muscles of the arm, and protects the vessels and nerves passing to that extremity.

The fibres, connecting the lamellæ or plates of bones, have also been called *Claviculi* or *Nails*.

CLAVICULA, *Clavicle*.

CLAVICULAR, *Clavicula'ris*, (F.) *Claviculaire*; same etymon. Relating to the clavicle or collar-bone.

CLAVICULAR NERVES, *Nervi clavicula'res*. Branches of the fourth cervical nerve, which are distributed to the clavicular region.

CLAVICULE, Clavicle.

CLAVICULI, see Clavicle.

CLAVIS, ('a key,') Clavicle, Key—c. *Anglica*, Key.

CLAVUS, ('a nail,') *Helus*, *Gomphus*, (F.) *Clou*. This word is employed in medicine in various senses. It means, 1. A *Corn*, from its resemblance to the head of a nail. 2. Certain condylomatous excrescences of the uterus. 3. A callosous tumour which forms on the white of the eye, and resembles a nail, the *Clavus Oculi* (F.) *Clou de l'œil*. This last, by some, is considered to be synonymous with staphyloma; by others, with staphyloma of the cornea. Also, the penis.

CLAVUS HYSTERICUS, *Monopa'gia*, *Monopa'gia*, (F.) *Clou Hystérique*. An acute pain, confined to a small point of the head, described by the sick as resembling that which would be produced by a nail driven into the head. It has been particularly noticed in hysterical females;—hence its name. It is called *Ocni hysterici*, when the pain occupies a greater extent.

CLAVUS SECALINUS, Ergot—c. *Secalis*, Ergot—c. *Siliginis*, Ergot.

CLAYEATER, Geophagist.

CLAYEATING, Geophagism.

CLEANSINGS, Lochia.

CLEARSEEING, *Clairvoyance*.

CLEARWEED, *Pilea pumila*.

CLEAV'AGE, (Sax. *cleofan*, 'to split,') The natural line of separation exhibited by certain substances, as minerals, when subjected to mechanical force. The term has been applied to the separation of muscles into longitudinal and circular strise, when mechanical violence is used.

CLEAVERS, (*cleave*, 'to adhere,') *Galium aparine*.

CLEAVERS' BEES, *Galium aparine*.

CLEAVEWORT, *Galium verum*.

CLEF, (from *clavis*,) Key—c. *du Crane*, see *Wormiana ossa*—c. *de Garengot*, Key—c. *à Noir*, see Key—c. *à Pivot*, see Key—c. *à Pompe*, see Key.

CLEFT (cleaved,) Rima, see *Monster*—c. *Palate*, see *Harelip*.

CLEIDAGRA, (*cleis*, and *agra*, 'a seizure,') *Cleisagra*.

CLEIDARTHRTIS, (*cleis*, and *arthritia*,) *Cleisarthritia*.

CLEIDION, (*κλειδον*,) Clavicle.

CLEIDOCOSTAL, Costoclavicular.

CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS. Albinus thus designates the posterior portion of the cleidomastoides, which he considers a separate muscle. It has been corrupted into *clinomastoides*.

CLEIS, (*κλεις*, gen. *κλειδος*,) Clavicle, Key.

CLEIS'AGRA, *Cleid'agra*, *Cleidarthritia*, (*cleis*, and *agra*, 'a seizure,') Gout in the clavicle.

CLEITHORION, Clitoris.

CLEITHORIS, Clitoris.

CLEITORION, Clitoris.

CLEITORIS, Clitoris.

CLEMATIS, gen. *Clemat'idia*, (*κλημα*, gen. *κληματος*, 'a branch of a vine, a tendrill,') A genus of plants in the Linnæan system.

CLEMATIS CORYMBOSA, *C. erecta*—c. *Crispa*, see *Clematis vitalba*—c. *Daphnoides major*, *Vinca major*.

CLEMATIS ERECTA, *C. rec'ta* seu *corymbosa*, *Clemat'is erecta*, *Flam'mula Jo'vis*, *Up'right Vir'gin's Bow'er*, (F.) *Clématite droite*. Order, *Ranunculaceæ*. Sex. Syst. Polyandria Poly-

gynia. The leaves contain an acrid principle. They have been esteemed anti-venereal; and, in the form of powder, have been used as an escharotic.

CLEMATIS FLAMMULA, see *C. vitalba*—c. *Recta*, *C. erecta*,—c. *Sepium*, c. *Vitalba*—c. *Viorna*, see *C. Vitalba*—c. *Virginica*, see *C. Vitalba*.

CLEMATIS VITAL'BA, *C. sep'ium* seu *zytees'tris*, *Vital'ba*, *Vior'na*, *Atra'genē*, *Trav'eller's Joy*, *Com'mon Vir'gin's Bow'er*, (F.) *Clématite*, *Herbe aux gueux*, *Aubéguine*. It has been used in the same cases as *C. erecta*. In infusion it has been applied in cases of itch.

The leaves of **CLEMATIS CRIS'PA**—c. **FLAM'MULA**, sweet-scented *Vir'gin's bow'er*—c. **VIRGIN'ICA**, com'mon *Vir'gin's bow'er*—and c. **VIOR'NA**, *Leath'er-flower*, have similar properties.

CLEMATITE, *Clematis vitalba*—c. *Droite*, *Clematis recta*.

CLEMATITIS ERECTA, *Clematis erecta*.

CLEONE PENTAPHYLLA, *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*.

CLEONIS COLLYRIUM. A collyrium described by Celsus, composed of equal parts of Samian earth, myrrh, and thus, mixed with white of egg; (called, doubtless, after its inventor.)

CLEONIS GLUTEN. An astringent formula of myrrh, frankincense, and white of egg.

CLEPSY'DRA, (*κλειψιδρα*, from *κλειπω*, 'I conceal,' and *ιδρα*, 'water,') An instrument contrived by Paracelsus to convey fumigations to the uterus.

CLEPTOMANIA, (*κλεπτω*, 'to steal,') *Kleptomania*.

CLETHRA, (*κληθρα*,) *Alnus*.

CLE'THRA ALNIFO'LIA, *Sweet pep'perbush*, *White al'der*, indigenous. Order, *Ericaceæ*. The leaves and flowers are diaphoretic and excitant.

CLETORIS, Clitoris.

CLEVES, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. This spring is a quarter of a league from Cleves, in Westphalia. It contains carbonate and sulphate of iron.

CLICKING, (onomatopœia,) see *Râle sibilant*.

CLIDER, *Galium aparine*.

CLIFFORT'IA ILICIFO'LIA, (after George Cliffort, a burgomaster of Amsterdam.) Ord. *Rosaceæ*. A common South African plant, used by the Boers as an emollient expectorant in catarrh.

CLIF'TON, CLIMATE OF. The vicinity of Clifton and of Bristol, England, appears to be the mildest and driest climate in the west of England; and, consequently, the best winter residence in that part of the country, for invalids. It is, also, a favorable summer climate, and is surrounded by numerous places of agreeable resort, suited for those who may pass the season there.

For the mineral waters of Clifton, see *Bristol Hot Well*.

CLIGNEMENT, (from *κλινω*, 'to depress,') *Scardamymnus*.

CLIGNOTEMENT, Nictation.

CLIMA, gen. *Cli'matis*, (*κλιμα*,) Climate.

CLIMAC'TERIC or CLIMACTER'IC, *Climacter'icus*, *Climat'ericus*, *Climater'ic*, *Climater'icus*, (*κλιμακτηριον*, 'a step,') (F.) *Climactérique* ou *Climaté-rique*. A word, which properly signifies 'by degrees.' It has been applied to certain times of life, regarded to be critical; but is now chiefly applied to certain periods of life, at which great changes occur, independently of any numerical estimate of years. Such are the period of puberty in both sexes; that of the cessation of the menses in women, &c.

CLIMACTERIC YEARS, *Anni Climacter'ici*, are, according to some, all those in the life of man, which are multiples of the number 7, *Septen'niada*.

Others have applied the term to years, resulting from the multiplication of 7 by an odd number. Some have admitted only three *climacterics*; others, again, have extended them to multiples of 9. Most, however, have considered the 63d year to be the *Grand Climacteric*;—63 being the product of the multiplication of 7 by 9, and all have thought that the period of three, seven, or nine, which they respectively adopted, was necessary to the entire renewal of the body; so that there was, at these times, in the economy, none of the parts of which it had previously consisted. The climacteric years have also been called, *Annus hebdomad'ici, scala'ris, gradat'rii, scan'silea, genethli'aci, natalit'ii, fata'les, crit'ici, decreto'rii, hero'ici*, &c. All the notions on the subject are essentially allied to the doctrine of numbers of Pythagoras.

CLIMATAL, Climatic.

CLIMATE, *Cli'ma, Inclina'tio cœ'li*, (F.) *Climat*, (κλίμα, 'a region.') In geography, the word *climate* is applied to a space on the terrestrial globe, comprised between two circles parallel to the equator, and arbitrarily measured according to the length of the days. In a hygienic point of view, it means, since Hippocrates, a country or region, which may differ from another in respect to season, qualities of the soil, heat of atmosphere, &c. Climate, indeed, embraces, in a general manner, all the physical circumstances belonging to each region,—circumstances which exert considerable influence on living beings. The dark complexion of the inhabitants of the torrid zone is easily distinguishable from the paleness of those of the frigid,—so are the diseases. They are all modified, more or less, by climate or locality. Hot climates predispose to abdominal complications in febrile affections; cold climates to thoracic, &c.

One of the most important considerations with regard to climates is their comparative fitness for the residence of invalids, and especially of those who are liable to, or suffering under, bronchitic or consumptive affections. The great object, in such cases, is to select a climate which will admit of regular and daily exercise in the open air, so that the invalid may derive every advantage which this form of revulsion is capable of effecting. To an inhabitant of the northern and middle portions of the United States—and the same applies to Great Britain, France, and the northern parts of the old world—a more southern climate alone has generally been considered to afford these advantages in an eminent degree. During the summer months there are few, if any, diseases, which require a milder climate than that of the United States, or of the milder districts of Europe. The temperature of the winter months is, consequently, the most important object of attention. Equability of temperature

is essential, inasmuch as all sudden changes interfere with the great desideratum—exercise in the open air. In the whole continent of North America the changes are very sudden and extensive. It is not uncommon for the range to be 40°, between two successive days. So far, therefore, as this applies, the American climate is not well adapted to the invalid. In the southern portions, however, of the Union, this objection is counterbalanced by many advantages; and in the North there are many situations which afford a favorable residence to the valetudinarian during the winter. Observation has, indeed, shown, that in Minnesota, at Mackinac, and in Canada, where the air, although very cold, is dry, a sojourn there has proved at least as efficacious as in the warmer climate of the southern portion of the United States, or of Cuba; and hence, many invalids, instead of subjecting themselves to the inconveniences of temporary expatriation, pass the winter, often advantageously, in Minnesota, for example. From the Army Reports it would seem, that the dry air of New Mexico is especially favorable to those who are threatened with consumption.

The following tables exhibit the mean temperature of the year, and of the different seasons—with the mean temperature of the warmest and coldest months at different places in America, Europe, Africa, &c., as deduced from the excellent paper of Von Humboldt on Isothermal Lines, the Meteorological Registers kept by the surgeons of the United States army, under the direction of Surgeon-generals Lovell and Lawson, 1822 to 1860, the work of Sir James Clark on Climate, &c., &c. Recent, full, and, doubtless, accurate details, as regards the climate of different portions of the United States, are contained in the "Army Meteorological Register for Five Years, from January, 1855, to January, 1860"—an appendix to the "Statistical Report on the Sickness and Mortality in the Army of the United States," from January, 1855, to January, 1860: prepared under the direction of Surgeon-general Lawson, by Dr. R. H. Coolidge.

Certain of the following tables show the mean monthly temperature, maximum, minimum, and range, as well as the greatest daily, and mean daily range during the corresponding months—but of different years—at some of the prominent retreats for the valetudinarian in Great Britain, on the continent of Europe, and in the African islands. It is proper, however, to remark, that in no situations, except in those to which an asterisk is affixed, was the register thermometer used. In the others, the observations were made during the *day* only, and consequently the numbers given are far below the real range throughout the twenty-four hours. The places are ranged in the order of their mean temperature.

TABLE OF MAXIMUM, MINIMUM, AND RANGE OF TEMPERATURE.

PLACES.	DECEMBER			JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.		
	Max.	Min.	Range	Max.	Min.	Range	Max.	Min.	Range	Max.	Min.	Range	Max.	Min.	Range
Sidmouth	54	25	29	47	21	26	52	27	25	56	26	30	60	31	29
Penzance	56	34	22	54	28	26	55	33	22	59	34	25	62	36	26
Pau	56	25	31	56	21	35	60	35	25	65	35	30	71	43	28
Montpellier	57	32	25	53	27	26	55	30	25	58	35	23	64	41	23
Nice	59	40	19	58	27	31	58	37	21	65	41	24	69	46	23
Rome	60	31	29	58	29	29	60	33	27	65	37	28	74	44	30
Naples	61	34	27	58	29	29	60	31	29	69	38	31	78	43	35
Madeira	68	52	16	69	50	19	68	51	17	69	51	18	72	55	17

CLIMATE.

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TABLE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE.

PLACES.	DECEMBER.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.
Sidmouth.....	43.00	36.30	42.00	45.00	51.00
Pensance.....	46.50	43.00	44.50	46.50	48.50
Pau.....	41.53	38.89	44.96	46.80	55.79
Montpellier.....	46.00	42.00	45.00	47.00	53.00
Nice.....	48.60	45.85	49.00	51.45	57.00
Rome.....	49.62	47.65	49.45	52.05	56.40
Naples.....	50.50	46.50	48.50	52.00	57.00
Madeira.....	60.50	59.50	58.50	61.06	62.50

TABLE OF DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE.

PLACES.	DECEMBER.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.
Sidmouth.....		13.		13		12		12		13
Pensance.....	3		4		6		8		9	
Pau.....	7	13	7	16	9	16	9	17	8	18
Montpellier.....	9		8		9		14		14	
Nice.....	6	14	8	16	9	18	9	17	11	18
Rome.....	9	15	11	16	10	18	12	19	13	20
Naples.....	9	13	9	14	11	19	11	18	14	20
Madeira.....	11	14	11	17	9	13	10	14	9	13

1. AMERICA, &c.

PLACES.	Latitude.	Mean temperature of several years.	Mean temperature of different seasons.				Mean temperature of	
			Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Warmest month.	Coldest month.
Nain.....	57° 08'	26° 42'	0° 60	23° 60	48° 38	33° 44	51° 80	11° 20
Fort Brady, Mich...	46° 39	41° 37	14° 09	37° 89	61° 83	43° 94	62° 87	12° 65
Quebec, L. C.....	46° 47	41° 74	14° 18	38° 04	68° 00	46° 04	73° 40	13° 81
Eastport, Me.....	44° 54	42° 44	23° 44	38° 58	60° 54	45° 43	63° 52	20° 91
Fort Howard, Mich..	44° 40	44° 50	20° 82	41° 40	68° 70	45° 18	73° 67	17° 95
Fort Crawford, Miss.	43° 03	45° 52	23° 76	43° 09	69° 78	46° 74	71° 34	20° 14
Cambridge, Mass....	42° 21	50° 36	33° 98	47° 66	70° 70	49° 82	72° 86	29° 84
Council Bluffs, Mo...	41° 25	50° 82	27° 38	46° 38	72° 84	48° 60	75° 92	27° 19
Newport, R. I.....	41° 30	51° 02	33° 82	46° 87	68° 70	53° 83	71° 46	32° 14
Philadelphia.....	39° 56	53° 42	32° 18	51° 44	73° 94	56° 48	77° 00	32° 72
New York.....	40° 40	53° 78	29° 84	51° 26	79° 16	54° 50	80° 78	25° 34
Cincinnati.....	39° 06	53° 78	32° 90	54° 14	72° 86	54° 86	74° 30	30° 20
Monticello, Va.....	37° 58	55° 40	37° 67	54° 67	73° 33	56° 50	75° 00	36° 00
Washington, D. C....	38° 53	55° 56*	36° 80	53° 83	75° 90	56° 59	79° 13	34° 66
Smithville, N. C.....	34° 00	58° 88	53° 44	64° 76	80° 46	68° 15	82° 93	50° 69
Charleston, S. C.....	32° 47	60° 18	51° 09	66° 73	80° 89	67° 55	82° 81	49° 43
Natchez, Miss.....	31° 34	64° 76	48° 56	65° 48	79° 16	66° 02	79° 70	46° 94
Pensacola, Flor.....	30° 28	68° 77	55° 13	69° 67	82° 57	69° 05	83° 55	53° 80
St. Augustine, do....	29° 48	72° 23	59° 29	71° 47	82° 73	75° 15	83° 94	56° 60
Tampa Bay, do....	27° 57	72° 37	61° 24	72° 93	80° 14	75° 28	80° 72	58° 70
Vera Cruz.....	19° 11	77° 72	71° 96	77° 90	81° 50	78° 62	81° 86	71° 06
Havana.....	23° 10	78° 08	71° 24	78° 98	83° 30	78° 98	83° 84	69° 98
Bahamas.....	26° 40							
to		78° 3*	71.	77.	83.	80.	90.	64.
Barbadoes.....	27° 5							
Cumana.....	13° 10	79° 3	76° 7	19.	81.	80.		
	10° 27	81° 86	80° 24	83° 66	82° 04	80° 24	84° 38	79° 16

St. Louis, Missouri, Lat. 38° 46'. Mean temp. 55° 86. New Harmony, Lat. 38° 11'. Mean temp. 56° 74.
 New Orleans, Lat. 30°. Mean temp. 69° 01. Baton Rouge, Lat. 30° 26'. Mean temp. 68° 07.
 Jamaica coast, Mean temp. 80° 6.

RANGE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE IN THE U. STATES FOR THE EXTREME MONTHS, SEASONS, AND YEAR.
(Army Meteorological Register, 1855.)

STATIONS.	YEARS.	Latitude.	January.	July.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Year.
Hancock Barracks, Maine.....	17	46° 07'	16.0	8.7	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.1	8.0
Fort Sullivan, Maine.....	25	44 54	14.0	9.9	7.7	6.8	4.7	7.8	3.7
Fort Constitution, New Hampshire.....	25	43 04	14.0	9.0	7.0	7.4	5.7	11.9	6.7
Fort Independence, Massachusetts.....	17	42 20	9.9	8.6	7.8	4.9	6.9	11.0	4.7
Fort Columbus, New York.....	33	40 42	12.6	11.8	7.8	7.1	9.9	10.3	7.3
Watervliet, New York.....	31	42 43	15.3	10.5	8.8	6.7	9.2	12.8	7.4
Alleghany Arsenal, Pennsylvania.....	22	40 32	15.9	14.5	12.9	7.8	12.0	11.2	7.8
Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.....	24	39 17	14.2	6.8	8.9	6.0	7.2	11.2	4.9
Fort Monroe, Virginia, (Norfolk,).....	30	37 00	16.9	7.4	10.1	5.9	7.6	16.0	9.0
Fort Moultrie, S. C., (Charleston,).....	28	32 45	18.3	6.1	7.1	7.3	9.5	16.7	6.9
Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida.....	20	29 48	16.1	8.6	11.3	6.7	7.1	18.4	6.7
Key West, (Florida,).....	14	24 32	12.6	6.9	8.5	8.2	4.2	8.2	8.5
Fort Brooke, Florida.....	25	28 00	17.7	6.8	6.8	5.4	4.8	11.9	4.0
Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Florida.....	17	30 18	18.2	6.3	7.1	8.2	4.5	9.7	3.0
Mount Vernon Arsenal, Mobile, Ala.....	14	31 12	14.2	6.1	4.7	4.3	5.6	6.8	3.5
Fort Pike, Louisiana.....	14	30 10	10.7	6.2	6.2	8.0	7.0	13.3	4.8
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	20	29 57	18.0	6.8	7.4	5.2	6.6	8.9	4.7
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.....	24	30 26	16.4	7.1	9.3	4.8	6.9	11.1	4.2
Fort Jessup, Louisiana.....	23	31 33	17.5	7.8	9.0	4.6	7.6	10.6	6.6
Fort Gibson, Indian Territory.....	27	34 47	19.5	7.8	9.2	8.9	11.2	14.4	6.9
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.....	26	38 28	17.6	12.0	15.0	9.1	10.2	19.2	7.0
St. Louis, Missouri.....	12	38 40	14.0	7.2	7.2	4.7	7.4	7.3	3.7
Fort Gratiot, Michigan.....	17	42 55	13.6	11.8	11.8	8.2	6.9	10.7	6.1
Fort Mackinac, Michigan.....	24	45 51	12.3	10.3	8.1	6.8	7.9	9.9	6.1
Fort Brady, Michigan.....	31	46 30	13.0	13.3	13.0	8.5	9.8	9.0	7.1
Fort Howard, Wisconsin.....	21	44 30	14.5	11.8	9.2	7.6	9.9	16.6	6.1
Fort Crawford, Wisconsin.....	19	43 05	19.6	10.4	17.7	8.1	9.2	16.4	8.9
Fort Armstrong, Illinois.....	11	41 30	18.5	10.3	6.8	8.3	6.2	17.4	7.5
Fort Snelling, Minnesota.....	35	44 53	27.9	14.6	17.3	11.0	10.4	16.0	8.6
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.....	24	39 21	24.7	10.6	17.8	8.0	9.4	13.3	8.0
Fort Kearney, Nebraska.....	6	40 38	19.9	5.2	5.8	4.1	7.0	13.0	6.3
Fort Laramie, Nebraska.....	6	42 12	13.2	4.5	6.4	2.6	16.8	4.8	5.8
Fort Brown, Texas.....	7	25 54	10.0	2.9	2.5	2.2	3.1	4.2	1.6
Fort McIntosh, Texas.....	6	27 31	10.2	3.7	4.8	5.5	3.1	3.5	1.9
Santa Fe, New Mexico.....	5	35 41	4.3	6.9	2.3	1.8	6.0	3.7	0.8
San Diego, California.....	5	32 42	3.7	6.9	40.7	2.7	3.6	2.6	2.3
Benicia, California.....	6	38 03	6.9	4.9	4.6	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.2
Fort Vancouver, Oregon.....	6	45 40	10.1	3.4	4.0	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.4
Fort Steilacoom, Washington Ter.....	6	47 10	12.6	3.8	2.3	1.8	2.8	4.0	2.0

2. EUROPE, AFRICA, &c.

PLACES.	Latitude.	Mean temperature of several years.	Mean temperature of different seasons.				Mean temperature of	
			Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Warmest month.	Colest month.
Geneva.....	48° 12'	49° 28'	34° 70	47° 66	64° 94	50° 00	66° 56	34° 16
Gosport.....	48 1	50 24*	40 44	47 63	62 00	50 88		
Newport, Isle of Wight.....	50 40	51 00	40 31	49 00	63 09	51 63		
Sidmouth.....	52 10	52 10	40 43	50 66	63 83	53 50		
Penzance.....	52 11	51 40	44 03	49 63	60 70	53 36		
Undercliff.....		51 11	42 14	29 26	60 28	52 76		
Hastings.....	50 52	57 00	40 11	45 77	60 45	51 00		
Bute.....	55 42	48 25	39 62	46 66	58 02	48 59		
Cove of Cork.....	51 54	51 58	43 90	49 43	61 26	51 73		
Jersey.....	49 13	53 06	43 82	50 97	62 84	54 63		
Paris.....	48 50	51 08	38 66	49 28	64 58	51 44		
Pau.....	43 7	54 95	41 79	54 96	67 41	55 64	65 30	36 14
Sienna.....	43 24	55 60	40 50	54 10	70 80	57 10		
Nantes.....	47 13	55 62	42 23	53 10	70 73	56 41		
Bordeaux.....	44 50	56 48	42 08	56 46	70 88	56 30	70 52	39 02
Montpellier.....	43 38	57 60	44 20	53 33	71 30	61 30	73 04	41 00
Avignon.....		58 20	42 60	57 13	74 66	59 00		
Florence.....	43 46	59 00	44 30	56 00	74 00	60 70		
Nice.....	43 42	59 48	47 82	56 23	72 28	61 63		
Marseilles.....	43 17	59 50	45 50	57 56	72 50	60 05		
Toulon.....	43 07	59 90	43 30	53 70	74 30	59 00		
Leghorn.....	43 33	60 00	46 30	57 60	74 10	62 00		
Genoa.....	44 25	60 37	44 57	58 60	74 03	62 94		
Pisa.....	43 43	60 60	46 03	57 20	75 15	62 80		
Rome.....	41 53	60 40	45 86	57 74	75 20	62 78	77 00	42 28
Naples.....	40 54	61 40	48 50	58 50	70 83	64 50		
St. Michaels, Azores.....	37 47	62 40	57 83	61 17	68 33	62 33		
Cadiz.....	36 32	62 88	52 90	60 53	70 43	65 35		
Madeira, Funchal.....	32 37	64 56	59 50	62 20	69 33	67 23		
Algiers.....	36 44	69 98	61 52	65 66	80 24	72 50	82 76	60 06
Canaries, Santa Cruz.....	28 28	70 94	64 65	68 87	76 68	74 17		
Cairo.....	30 02	72 32	58 46	73 58	85 10	71 42	85 82	56 12

London, Lat. 51° 30'. Mean temp. 50° 36.
Perpignan, Mean temp. 59° 54.
Nismes, Mean temp. 60° 26.

Environs of London, Mean temp. 48° 81.
Lyons, Mean temp. 56° 76.

In the United States, one of the most favourable regions for the phthisical invalid was considered to be Florida. St. Augustine was frequently chosen, but it is liable to north-east storms, which interfere with the out-door movements of the valetudinarian, and are the source of much discomfort. Still, great benefit has often been derived from it as a winter residence. Of the Atlantic Isles, Madeira appears to be best adapted for the consumptive, and those affected with chronic bronchitis. In Italy, Rome, and Pisa,—and in England, Torquay and Undercliff, are to be preferred. Chronic rheumatism and gout are benefited by a warm climate, which, again, is unfavourable to those who are predisposed to cerebral diseases, especially to such as are characterized by debility and mobility of the nervous system—as paralysis, epilepsy, mania, &c. Hypochondriasis and dyspepsia require rather change of climate and travelling exercise than a sojourn in any one. (See the Author's Human Health, Philada., 1844).

CLIMATERIO, Climacteric.

CLIMATIC or CLIMATIC, *Climaticus*, *Climatal*. Belonging to, or dependent upon climate.

CLIMATIC DISEASES, *Morbi climatici*, are such as are caused by climate.

CLIMATION, Acclimation.

CLIMATOLOGY, *Climatolog'ia*, (F.) *Climatologie*, (*κλίμα*, 'a region,' and *λόγος*, 'a discourse.') A treatise on climates, their effects on organized bodies, &c., &c.

CLIMBER, WOODY, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

CLINE, (*κλινη*, 'a bed.') Hence:

CLINIATER, (*κλινη*, and *ιατρος*, 'a physician.') Clinical physician.

CLINIATRIA, (*κλινη*, and *ιατρεια*, 'the healing art.') Clinical medicine.

CLINIATRUS, Clinical physician.

CLIN'IC, *Bedridden*. One confined to bed by sickness. See, also, Clinique.

CLINICA, Clinical medicine.

CLINICAL, (*κλινικος*, from *κλινη*), *Clin'icus*, (F.) *Clinique*. Relating to a bed.

CLINICAL LECTURE, (F.) *Leçon Clinique*. One given at the bed-side, or on a particular case or cases.

CLINICAL MEDICINE, *Cliniatri'a*, *Clin'ica*, *Clin'ice*, (F.) *Médecine clinique*. That which is occupied with the investigation of diseases at the bed-side, or individually.

CLINICAL PHYSICIAN, *Cliniater*, *Clini'atrus*, (F.) *Clinicien*. One who practices or teaches clinical medicine.

CLINICE, Clinical medicine.

CLINICIEN, Clinical physician.

CLINICUM, *Clinique*.

CLINIQUE (F.), Clinical, *Clinique*, *Clin'icum*, is also used substantively for *École Clinique* or *Clinical School*: a school in which medicine is taught by examining diseases on the patients themselves before the class. Thus, the French say, — 'La Clinique de la Charité,' 'The Clinical School of the Hospital La Charité.' The term has been introduced into this country, and anglicised *Clin'ic*.

CLINOCEPHA'LIA, *Klino-cepha'lia*, (*κλινη*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head.') Monstrosity in which the head is unusually flattened, owing to synostosis of the parietal and sphenoid bones.

CLINODES, (*κλινη* and *οδus*), Clinoid.

CLINOID, *Clinoi'des*, *Clino'des*, *Clinoi'deus*, (*κλινη*, and *ειδος*, 'form.') Resembling a bed.

CLINOID PROCESSES, (F.) *Apophyses clinoides*, are four processes at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, which have been compared to the posts of a bed. On them the pituitary gland rests. They are divided into anterior and poste-

rior. Each of the anterior terminates in a point called *Transverse Spi'nous Proc'ess*.

CLINOIDEUS, Clinoid.

CLINOPODIA, Thymus mastichina.

CLINOPODIUM ARVENSE, (*κλινη*, and *πους*, gen. *ποδus*, 'a foot,' so called from the shape of its flowers,) *C. vulgare*—*c. Incanum*, *Pycnanthemum incanum*—*c. Majus*, *c. vulgare*.

CLINOPODIUM VULGA'RE, *Clinopodium arven'se* seu *majus*, *Oc'y'mum sylvest're*, *Meliss'a clinopo'dium*, *Thymus sylvaticus*, *Wild Basil*, (F.) *Grand Basilic sauvage*. A European plant, *Ord. Labiatae*, which was formerly considered to be an antidote to the bites of venomous animals, to facilitate labour, relieve strangury, stop diarrhoea, &c.

CLIQUE'TIS, (*cliqueter*, 'to clack, to click.') Crepitation—*c. Metallique*, *Tintement métallique*.

CLISEOMETER, *Clisio'm'eter*, (F.) *Klisiomètre*, (*κλίσας*, 'inclination,' and *μετρον*, 'a measure,') An instrument, intended to measure the degree of inclination of the pelvis and to determine the relation between the axis of the pelvis and that of the body.

CLITBUR, *Aretium lappa*.

CLITHE, *Aretium lappa*.

CLITHEREN, *Galium aparine*.

CLITORICARCINO'MA, (*clitoris*, and *καρκινωμα*, 'cancer.') Cancer of the clitoris.

CLITORIDAU'X'É, (*clitoris*, and *αυξη*, 'augmentation,') Enlargement of the clitoris.

CLITORIDES INFERIORES LATI ET PLANI MUSCULI, *Constrictores cunni*.

CLIT'ORIS, gen. *Clitor'idis*, *Clit'oris*, (*κλητωρ*, 'a servant who invites guests' [?].) *Cleit'oris*, *Cleit'oris*, *Cleit'horis*, *Cleit'or'ion*, *Cleit'hor'ion*, *Dulce'do Amo'ris*, *Ve'nus*, *Myr'ton*, *Mur'ton*, *Mur'tum*, (*Est'rum*, *Est'rus*, *Col'es* seu *Colis femina'rum*, *Pe'nis muliebris* seu *femin'eus*, *Men'tula muliebris*, *Mem'brum muliebr'e*, *Superla'bia*, *Cerco'sis*, *Hypoder'mis*, *Nym'pha*, *Nym'ph'e*, *Epider'rhis*, *Libi'dinis Se'des*, *Tunic'ula*, *Cris'ta*. A small round organ, situate at the upper part of the vulva, and separated by a small space from the anterior commissure of the labia. Its base is surrounded by a slight fold, similar to the prepuce; and it is, internally, of the same structure as the *corpus cavernosa penis*. The artery of the clitoris, (F.) *A. Clitorienne* ou *Clitoridienne*, is a branch of the internal pudic. The vein communicates with the internal pudic, and the nerve with the pudic.

CLIT'ORISM, *Clitoris'mus*. The abuse made of the clitoris. Also, an unusually large clitoris, *Cerco'sis extern'a* seu *Clitor'idis*, *Cauda'tio*, *Cauda*.

CLITORITIS, *Clitorit'is*, (*clitoris*, and *itis*,') Inflammation of the clitoris.

CLITORITIS, Clitoritis.

CLITORIUM, Vulva.

CLIVER, (*cleave*, 'to adhere,') *Galium aparine*.

CLIVUS BLUMENBACH'II, (*clivus*, 'a slope,') An inclining surface behind the dorsum ephippii of the sphenoid bone, which is continuous with the basilar process of the occipital bone.

CLOACA, (F.) *Cloaque*, (akin to *κλωω*, 'I wash' [?].) 'a common sewer.' The pouch at the extremity of the intestinal canal, in which the solid and liquid excretions are commingled in birds, fish and reptiles. In the male, it gives exit to the excrements, sperm and urine: in the female, to the eggs, fecal matters, and urine.

CLOANX, Orpiment.

CLOAQUE, Cloaca.

CLOCHE, (F.), 'a bell.' A popular expression in France for a blister or other vesicle.

CLOISON, (*claudere*, *clausum*, 'to shut,') *Septum*—*c. des Fosses nasales*, *Septum narium*—*c. Transparente*, *Septum lucidum*.

CLOISONNEMENT, see Generation. Also, the division of a hollow organ—as the bladder,

vagina, and uterus, into two portions by a septum,—a malformation—*anomalie par cloisonnement*.

CLON'IC, *Clon'icus*, (κλονος, 'tumultuous movement.')(F.) *Clonique*. Irregular convulsive motions. Convulsion with alternate relaxation; in contradistinction to *tonic*, which signifies a constant rigidity;—*Clonus*, *Clonospasmus*, *Clon'ici portia'les*.

CLONIC SPASM, see Spasm.

CLONICI UNIVERSALES, Synclonus.

CLONIQUE, Clonic.

CLONIS, (κλονις,) Sacrum.

CLON'ISM, *Clon'ismus*. Clonic spasm.

CLONO'DES, (κλονος, 'tumultuous movement,' and *odes*.) Convulsive. Galen applies this term to the pulse, when convulsive, as it were, and unequal. He compares the sensation it communicates to the finger to that produced by a bundle of sticks or of rods in vibration.

CLONOS EPILEPSIA, Epilepsy—c. Hydrophobia, Hydrophobia.

CLONOSPAMUS, (κλονος, 'agitation,' and *spasmus*, 'spasm.')(F.) See Clonic.

CLONUS, (κλονος, 'tumultuous movement.')(F.) Synclonus—c. Nictitatio, Nictation—c. Palpitation, Palpitation—c. Pandiculation, Pandiculation—c. Pandiculation maxillarium, Yawning—c. Singultus, Singultus—c. Sternutatio, Sneezing—c. Subsaltus, Subsaltus tendinum.

CLOPEMANIA, (κλωπη, 'theft,' and *mania*.) Kleptomania.

CLOPORTES ORDINAIRES, Onisci aselli.

CLOSESTOOL, Lasanum.

CLOT, ([D.] *kloot*, 'a ball;' *kluit*, 'a clod.')(F.) Coagulum—c. of Blood, see Blood.

CLOT, HEART, see Polypus.

CLOTBUR, Xanthium.

CLOTHING, Vestitus.

CLOT'TY, *Grumo'sus*, (F.) *Grumelenz*. Composed of clots.

CLOU, Clavus, Furunculus—c. *de Girofle*, see *Eugenia caryophyllata*—c. *Hystérique*, Clavus hystericus—c. *de l'Œil*, Clavus oculi—c. *de Seigle*, Ergot.

CLOUDBERRIES, Rubus chamæmorus.

CLOUDBERRY TREE, Rubus chamæmorus.

CLOVE, (*clavus*, 'a nail,') see *Eugenia caryophyllata*—c. Bark, see *Myrtus caryophyllata*—c. July flower, *Dianthus caryophyllus*—c. Pink, *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

CLOVE-TONGUE, *Helleborus niger*.

CLUBFEET, Kylosis.

CLUBMOSS, *Lycopodium*—c. Common, *Lycopodium complanatum*—c. Fir, *Lycopodium selago*—c. Upright, *Lycopodium selago*.

CLUNES, (pl. of *clunis*, 'the buttock.')(F.) Nates.

CLUNE'SIA, (*clunes*, 'the nates.')(F.) *Proctalgia*, *Proctitis*. An inflammation of the buttocks.

CLUNIS, Sacrum, see Clunes.

CLU'PEA THRY'SA. The *Yellow-billed Sprat*; a very poisonous fish of the West Indies.

CLUTIA ELUTERIA, (after T. A. Cluyt, (L.) Clutius, an apothecary of Leyden.) *Croton cascarilla*.

CLYDON, (κλυδων, 'a wave.')(F.) Flatulence.

CLYPEALIS (Cartilago.) Thyroid cartilage.

CLYSANTLIUM, (κλυζαν, 'to wash away,' to give a clyster, and *ανθιον*, 'a pump or syringe.')(F.) Syringe, Clyster.

CLY'SIS, (κλυσις,) *Clysmus*. The application of a clyster. Washing out by means of a clyster.

CLYS'MA, gen. *Clysmatis*, (κλυσμα,) *Clysis*, Clyster—c. Tonicum, *Enema foetidum*.

CLYSMA'TION, (dim. of *clysmata*.) A small clyster.

CLYSMUS, (κλυσμος,) *Clysis*.

CLYSOIR ou **CLYSOIRE** (F.), (from κλυζαν, 'to wash away.')(F.) An apparatus for administering

ing enemata, consisting of a long funnel-shaped tube of elastic gum, furnished with a pipe at the apex. An instrument, similar to this, with a syringe attached, is called a *Clyso-pompe*.

CLYSOPOMPE, *Clysoir*, Syringe.

CLYS'TER, (κλυστηρ,) *Clysterium*, *Clyst'ria*, *Enclys'ma*, *Clysmus*, *Eu'ema*, *Lavamen'tum*, *Lo'tio*, *Glyster*, *Glist'er*, *Injec'tion*, (from κλυζαν, 'to wash away.')(F.) *Clystère*, *Lavement*, *Remède*. A liquid, thrown into the large intestines by means of a syringe, or bladder and pipe properly prepared, &c.; the nozzle of the syringe or pipe being introduced into the anus. See *Enema*.

CLYS'TER OF ALOES, *Enema aloes*—c. *Anodyne*, *Enema anodynum*—c. of *Assafœtida*, *Enema assafœtidæ*—c. *Cathartic*, *Enema catharticum*—c. of *Colocynthis*, *Enema colocynthisidis*—c. Common, *Enema commune*—c. Domestic, *Enema commune*—c. Fetid, *Enema foetidum*—c. Pipe, *Elasma*—c. Purgine, *Enema catharticum*—c. Starch and opium, *Enema anodynum*—c. Tobacco, *Enema tabaci*—c. Turpentine, *Enema terebinthinæ*—c. Uterinus, *Sparallium*.

CLYSTÈRE, *Enema*.

CLYS'TERION, (κλυστηριον,) Clyster.

CNEME, (κνημη,) Leg, Tibia.

CNEMODACTYLÆUS, (κνημη, 'leg,' and *δακτυλος*, 'a finger or toe,') *Extensor communis digitorum pedis*.

CNEMOLORDO'SIS, (*cneme*, and *lordosis*, 'the state of being bent forward.')(F.) Bending of the leg forward.

CNEMOSCOLIO'SIS, (*cneme*, and *σκολiosis*, 'bending,' especially sideways.)(F.) Bending of the leg sideways. The state of being *bun'legged*, or *bun'dy legged*, (Prov.) *Scrog'legged*, *shackle-ham-med*, (L.) *Valgus*.

CNEORON, (κνωρον,) *Daphne gnidium*. [?]

CNEORUM TRICOC'CUM, *Almeze'rium*, *Wid'ow-wail*, *Spurge Olive*, (F.) *Camêlée*. This plant, *Ord. Terebinthaceæ*, a native of Southern Europe, contains a very irritating acrid principle. The ancients employed its leaves as a powerful purgative. It is now sometimes used for detaching ulcers.

CNESIS, (κνησις,) *Cnes'mos*, *Cnis'mos*. A painful itching.

CNESMA, gen. *Cnesm'atis*, (κνησμα,) Itching.

CNESMOS, (κνησμος,) *Cnesis*, Itching, Prurigo.

CNICELÆ'UM, (*enicus*, and *elaion*, 'oil.')(F.) Oil of carthamus.

CNIOUS, (κνιως,) *Carthamus tinctorius*—c. *Sylvestris*, *Centaurea benedicta*.

CNIDE, (κνιδη,) *Urtica*.

CNIDELÆ'ON, *Cnidela'um*, (κνιδελαιον, *cnidion*, and *elaion*, 'oil.')(F.) Oil made from the grana *cnidis* or mezezon berries.

CNID'IA GRA'NA, *Cnid'ii Coc'ci*, *Cocco-gnid'ia*, *Mot'ion*, *Coc'cum*. The berries of the *Daphne gnidium*.

CNIDIUM SILAUS, *Peucedanum silaus*—c. *Tenuifolium*, *Sison ammi*.

CNIDO'SIS, (κνιδωσις, from *Cnide*, and *osis*.) A pungent itching, compared to that produced by the Nettle. *Urticaria*, *Urticatio*.

CNIP'OTES, (κνιπωσις,) *Pruri'tus*. Itching.

The dry ophthalmia, *Xerophthal'mia*.

CNISMOREGMIA, (κνισμος, 'a vellication,' and *ορεγω*, 'I put forth,') *Pyrosis*.

CNISMOS, (κνισμος,) *Cnesmos*.

CNISSA, (κνισσα,) see *Nidorous*.

CNISSOREG'MIA, (κνισσα, 'the smell of burnt fat or flesh,' and *ορεγω*, 'I put forth,') *Ructus nidoro'sus*. A nidorous eructation, as of rotten eggs.

CNY'MA, gen. *Cny'matis*, (κνυμα.) A slight itching. Also, a puncture or vellication.

CO, as a prefix, like *cum*, with.

COA'CON (EMPLASTRUM NIGRUM.) A black plaster, mentioned by Celsus, and composed of litharge and resin,—the litharge being first boiled in oil.

COACTUS, (from *cogo*, *coactum*, (co, and ago, actum,) 'I bring together,') see Curds.

COAGMENTATIO, (*coagmentare*, 'to join together,') Gomphosis.

COAGULABLE LYMPH, Fibrin, Liquor sanguinis.

COAG'ULANTS, *Coagulan'tia*, (*coagulare*,—(itself from *co* and *agere*,) 'to bring together,' or from *cogo*, *coactum*, 'to drive or bring together,') Remedies, or poisons, supposed to possess the power of coagulating the blood, or to give consistency to animal fluids. The word and the absurd notions connected with it are equally abandoned.

COAGULA'TION, *Coagula'tio*, *Thrombo'sis*. The conversion of a liquid into a more or less soft and tremulous mass. Many animal and vegetable fluids are capable of coagulation.

COAGULATUS, see Curds.

COAG'ULUM, *Grum'mus*, (F.) *Caillot*, *Grumeau*, (same etymon as Coagulants.) A soft mass formed in a coagulable liquid. The *Clot of the Blood* is particularly so called—the *Cru'or*, *In'sula*, *Pla-cen'ta*, *He'par San'guinis*, *Crassamen'tum San'guis concretus*;—the red mass, composed of fibrin, serum, and colouring matter, which separates when the blood is left to itself. See Blood. The word is also applied, in pathology, to the sanguineous concretions, which form in different natural and accidental cavities; and which, when they occur at the mouth of a divided artery, sometimes suspend the flow of blood. This is, indeed, one of the means by which hemorrhage is arrested.

COAGULUM ALU'MINIS, *Coag'ulum Aluminio'sum*, *Cataplas'ma alu'minis*, *Alum enrd* or *cataplasm*. This is made by beating the white of egg with a little alum, until a coagulum is formed. It is applied in cases of ophthalmia, where an astringent is necessary.

COÅLES'CENCE, *Coalescen'tia*, *Coalit'io par'tium*, (*coalescere*, 'to grow together,' *co*, and *alere*, 'to nourish,') *Syn'physis*, *Pros'physis*. The adhesion or union of parts previously separated, as in case of wounds and preternatural adhesions or malformations. See Monster.

COALFISH, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

COALITIO, Coalition, Symphysis—c. Partium, Coalescence.

COÅLIT'ION, *Coalit'io*, (same etymon as Coalescence.) It has been used in the same cases; as well as to express the action of several parts of the frame, which have the same nutrition.

COALITUS, Symphysis.

COÅLTER'NÆ FEBRES, (*co*, and *alternare*, 'to alternate,') A name given to two intermittents, which attack a person at the same time, but whose paroxysms are distinct: so that the attack of one supervenes when the other has ceased. The term *Double Intermittent* expresses the same meaning.

COÅPTATION, *Coapta'tio*, (*co*, and *aptare*, 'to adjust, adapt,') *Parago'gē*. The act of adapting the two extremities of a fractured bone to each other; or of restoring a luxated bone to its place. Coaptation must be effected gently. Usually, extension and counter-extension are, in the first place, necessary.

COARCTATIO, *Arctatio*, *Coarctation*, *Stricture*—c. Ventriculi, Stricture of the Stomach.

COARCTA'TION, *Coarcta'tio*, (*co*, and *arctare*, *arctatum*, 'to straiten,') Stricture. Avicenna speaks of *Coarctation of the Pulse*.

COARCTOTOMIE, *Coarctotom'ia*, a hybrid term, (from *coarctare*, 'to straiten,' and *tomē*, 'incision,') Urethrotomy, when limited to the simple division of a stricture.

COARTICULATIO, (*co*, and *articulus*, 'a joint,') Diarthrosis, Synarthrosis.

COAT, ([F.] *Cotte*,) see *Enduit*—c. Buffy, *Corium phlogisticum*.

COATED, see *Enduit*.

COATING OF PILLS, see *Deaurentur pilulæ*.

COBALT, PROTOXIDE OF, Smalt.

COBHAM, MINERAL WATERS OF. Cobham is seven miles from Kingston, in Surrey, England. The waters are weak saline purgatives.

COBRA DI CAPELLO, *Cobra*, *C. Capello* (P.), 'serpent of the hood,' (F.) *Serpent à lunettes*. Hood'ed snake, *Spee'tacled snake*. A very venomous reptile of India, of the family Viperidæ—the *Naja tripu'diana*.

COBWEB, *Aranæa tela*.

COCAINE, see *Erythroxylon coca*.

COCASH, *Erigeron Philadelphicum*.

COCCA'RIMUM, (*κακκος*, 'a pill,') A very small pill.

COCCHIA, *Cochia*.

COCCI GRANUM, *Kermes*—c. Orientales, see *Menispermum cocculeus*.

COCCIGIO-CUTANÆ SPHINCTER, *Sphincter ani externus*.

COCCEL'LA, (dim. of *κακκος*, *coccus*, 'a berry,' which it resembles.) *Coccus cacti*.

COCCEL'LA SEPTEMPUNCTATA, *La'dy-bird*, *La'dy-cow*, *La'dy-bug*, *Cow-lady*, *Cush'y-cow-lu'dy*, (Prov.) *Fly-gold'ing*, *Gold'en-bug*, *Gold'en-knap*. This insect, bruised upon an aching tooth, has long been regarded as anti-odontalgic!

COC'CION, (*κακκίον*,) A weight, mentioned by Myrepsus; the same as the *siliqua*.

COCCEL'ONELLA, *Coccus cacti*.

COCCOBALSAMUM, see *Amyris opobalsamum*.

COCCOGNIDIA, *Cnidia grana*.

COCCOLOBA UVIFERA, see *Kino*.

COCCONES, (*κακκωνες*,) see *Punica granatum*.

COCCULI OFFICINARUM, see *Menispermum cocculeus*.

COCCULUS CRISPUS, (dim. of *Coccus*,) *Menispermum tuberculatum*—c. *Indi aromaticus*, see *Myrtus pimenta*—c. *Indicus*, see *Menispermum cocculeus*—c. *Palmatus*, *Columba*—c. *Suberosus*, *Menispermum cocculeus*.

COCCUM, (*κακκος*, 'a berry,') see *Cnidia grana*, *Kermes*—c. *Baphicum*, *Kermes*—c. *Infeetorium*, *Kermes*—c. *Scarlatinum*, *Kermes*—c. *Tinctorum*, *Kermes*.

COCCUS, (*κακκος*, 'a berry,' 'a pill,') *Coccus cacti*, *Pilula*—c. *Americanus*, *Coccus cacti*.

Coc'cus CAC'TI. The systematic name of the *Coch'ineal Insect*, *Coccus*, (Ph. U. S.), *Coccinell'a*, *Cochinil'la*, *Coccionel'la*, *Coccinil'la*, *F'icus Indie gra'na*, *Coc'cus Poloni'cus* seu *America'nus* seu *In'dicus Tincto'rius*, *Scaraba'olus hemispha'ricus*, *Cochinilif'era cochinil'la*, *Coc'cus America'nus*, *Cochinelle*; the *Coch'ineal An'imal*, (F.) *Cochinille*, *Graine d'Écarlate*. *Class*, *Insecta*. *Order*, *Hemiptera*. The cochineal insects have a faint, heavy odour; their taste is acrid, bitterish, and astringent; colour blackish-red externally,—purple-red within. They are used chiefly for giving a red colour to tinctures, &c. They were, at one time, esteemed astringent, stimulant, diuretic, and anodyne.

Coccus ILICIS, *Kermes*—c. *Indicus*, see *Menispermum cocculeus*—c. *Indicus tinctorius*, *Coccus cacti*—c. *Poloni'cus*, *Coccus cacti*.

COCCYALGIA, (*coccyx*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') *Coccyodynia*.

COCCYCEPH'ALUS, *Coccy'goceph'alus*, (F.) *Coccyceph'alæ*, (*coccyx*, and *κεφαλη*, 'the head,') A monster whose head has the shape of the os coccygis.

COCCYGALGIA, Coccyodynia.

COCCYGEAL, Coccygeus.

COCCYGEAL GLAND, *Glandula coccygea*. A ductless gland, about the size of a pea, situate in front of the top of the coccyx. Its functions are not known.

COCCYGEAL NERVE, see Sacral Nerves.

COCCYGEOTOMY, *Coccygeotomia*, (coccyx, and *exomē*, 'excision.') Excision of the coccyx, or of a portion of it.

COCCYGEUS, *Coccygeus*, (F.) *Coccygien*, (inserted into the coccyx;) *Ischio-Coccygeus*, (F.) *Ischio-coccygien*. Belonging both to the ischium and coccyx. The muscle *Ischio-coccygeus*, *Levator Coccygis*, *Triangularis Coccygis*. It arises from the spinous process of the ischium, and is inserted into the extremity of the sacrum; and into nearly the whole length of the os coccygis laterally. It retains the coccyx in place, and prevents it from being forced backwards during the evacuation of the feces.

COCCYGEARTHROSIS, (coccyx, and *exarthrosis*, 'dislocation.') Dislocation of the coccyx.

COCCYGIO-ANAL, Sphincter ani externus.

COCCYGIO-CUTANÉ SPHINCTER, Sphincter ani externus.

COCCYGOCEPHALUS, Coccycephalus.

COCCYMELEA, *Prunus domestica*.

COCCYME'LO'N, (κοκκυμῶν,) Prune.

COCCYODYN'IA, (better *Coccygodyn'ia*; *Coccygal'gia*, *Coccyal'gia*, (coccyx, and *odynē*, 'pain.') Pain in the os coccygis.

COCCYX, gen. *Coccygis*, (κοκκύξ, gen. κοκκυγος, 'a cuckoo,' whose bill it is said to resemble;) *Os Coccygis* seu *Al'agas*, *Cau'da*, *Os'is sa'cri acumen*, *Cu'culus*, *Uropyg'ion*, *Rump* or *Crupper Bone*. An assemblage of small bones, attached to the lower part of the sacrum; the curvature of which it prolongs, and of which it seems to be an appendage. Generally, it consists of four bones. Behind the base of the coccyx are two small tubercular eminences. These are called *Coccy'na* of the *Coccyx*.

COCHEMAR, *Inebus*.

COCHENILLE, *Coccus cacti*.

COCHERIA, *Cochia*.

COCH'IA, *Cochia*, *Cocheria*, (from κοκκος, 'berry,' 'a pill,' or from κοχω, 'I flow profusely.') An ancient name for several official purgative pills.

COCHIN LEG, see Elephantiasis.

COCHINEAL, (from *coccinella*.) *Coccus cacti*.

COCHINELIFERA COCHINILLA, *Coccus cacti*.

COCHINILLA, *Coccus cacti*.

COCH'LEA, 'a snail's shell,' (κοχλίας, 'a snail,') (F.) *Limaçon*, *Coquille*, *Cochlée*. Anatomists have given this name to the most anterior of the three cavities, which constitute the labyrinth of the ear, the *Pel'vis Au'rium*, *Con'cha au'ris inter'na* seu *Labyrinthi*, *Cav'itas cochlea'ta* seu *buccina'ta*, *Au'trum buccino'sum*, *Troch'lea labyrinth'i*:—and that of *Sca'lae of the Coch'lea*, (F.) *Rampes du limaçon*, to two spiral cavities in the interior of the cochlea. One of these scalæ terminates at the *Fenes'tra rotun'da*, and is called *Sca'la tym'pani*: the other opens at the anterior and inferior part of the vestibule: it is called *Sca'la vestib'uli*.

COCHLEA, SCALE OF THE, see Cochlea.

COCH'LEAR, *Cochlea'ris*, (F.) *Cochléaire*, *Cochléarien*. Relating or appertaining to the cochlea.

COCHLEAR, Cochleare—c. *Auriculare*, Ear-pick—c. *Nerve*, see Auditory Nerve.

COCHLEA'RE, *Coch'lear*, *Cochlea'rium* (from *cochlea*; its bowl resembling a shell.) A spoonful, (F.) *Cuillerée*; abbreviated in prescriptions usually to *coch*. See Abbreviation. Also, a scoop.

COCHLEARÉ MAGNUM, a tablespoonful; *C*, *Me'*

dium, a desert or pap-spoonful; and *C. Min'imum*, a teaspoonful.

COCHLEA'RIA, (cochleare, 'a spoon,' so called from the resemblance of its leaves.) *C. officinalis*.

COCHLEARIA ARMORA'CIA, *Raph'anus rustica'nus* seu *mari'nus* seu *sylves'tris*, *Armora'cio*, *A. sati'ea* seu *rustica'na*, *Horse'radish*; (Sc.) *Rot-coll.* *Fam.*, *Cruciferae*. *Sex. Syst.* *Tetradynamia Siliculosa*. (F.) *Raifort sauvage*, *Cruc.*, *Cruc. de Bretagne*, *Crucifera*, *Moutarde des Moines* ou *des Allemands*, *Radis de cheval*. The root of horse-radish is frequently used at table; and has long been in the *Materia Medica*. It is stimulant and diuretic. Externally, it is rubefacient.

COCHLEARIA CORON'OPUS, *Coron'opus*, *Coron'opus* *Ruel'l'i* seu *depres'sus* seu *vulga'ris*, *Lepid'ium squama'tum*, *Seneb'ra coron'opus*, *Wild Scur'ry Grass*, *Swine's Cress*, (F.) *Corne de Cerf*. This European plant is considered to be diuretic and antiscorbutic. The term *Coron'opus* was given, by the ancients, to various plants.

COCHLEARIA HORTENSIS, *Cochlearia officinalis*.

COCHLEARIA OFFICINA'LIS, *Cochlea'ria*, *C. hortens'is* seu *pyrena'ica* seu *vulga'ris*, *Lem'on Scur'ry Grass*, *Common Scur'ry Grass*, (Sc.) *Scrub'grass*, (Prov.) *Scur'ry-grass*, *Swine's Cress*, (F.) *Crucifera*, *Herbe aux cuillers*. It has been considered a powerful antiscorbutic. It is sometimes eaten in salad.

COCHLEARIA PYRENAICA, *C. officinalis*—c. *Vulgaris*, *C. officinalis*.

COCHLEARIFORM'IS, (cochleare, 'a spoon,' and *forma*, 'shape;') (F.) *Bec de Cuiller*. Spoon-shaped.

COCHLEARIFORMIS PROCES'SUS, *Cochlear'iform process*. A small, very thin plate, which separates the bony portion of the Eustachian tube from the canal for the passage of the tensor tympani.

COCHLEA'RIS. A gelatinous-looking tissue, seen on opening the cochlea, by which the membranous zone is connected, at its outer or convex margin, with the outer wall. It is supposed by Todd and Bowman to be muscular; and to have a preservative office, being placed to defend the cochlear nerves from undue vibrations of sound, in a way analogous to that in which the iris protects the retina from excessive light.

COCHLEARIUM, Cochleare.

COCHO'NĒ, (κοχωνή.) The junction of the ischium, near the seat or breech. The breech proper, from the hip-bones to the anus. The perinæum. The coccyx.

COCH'IO. A weight of eleven ounces.

COCK, (onomatopœia,) *Phasianus gallus*.

COCYEYE, see Luscitas.

COCKGRASS, *Lolium temulentum*.

COCKLE, CORN, *Lychnis githago*.

COCKLE-BUR, *Agrimony*, *Xanthium*.

COCKLES, INDIAN, see *Menispermum coccineum*.

COCKMINT, *Tanacetum balsamita*.

COCKSPUR, Ergot—c. *Rye*, *Ergot*.

COCKUP HAT, *Stillingia*.

COCKYBABY, *Arum maculatum*.

COCLES, ('blind of one eye,') *Borgne*.

COCO, *Cocos nucifera*.

Co'co of the MALDIVES, *Co'cos de Maldive*.

The fruit of a palm, called *Lodoicea* by Comerson. It was formerly termed, in the shops, *Nux Med'ica*, and enjoyed great reputation.

COCOA, *Cacao*, *Cocos nucifera*—c. *Cacavifera*, *Cacao*.

COCOBAY, *Mal de San Lazaro*.

COCO-OLEIN, see *Cocos nucifera*.

COCOS, see *Arum esculentum*.

CO'COS BUTYRACEA. The name of the plant which affords the palm oil, *O'leum pal'mæ*, obtained chiefly from the fruit, by bruising and mixing the kernels with water, without the aid

of heat, by which the oil is separated and rises to the surface. It is of the consistence of an ointment, with little taste, and a strong, though not disagreeable, smell. It is applied to sprains, &c.: but has no advantage over other oils. It has been used as the excipient for suppositories, and has been called, also, *O'leum Pal'mæ seba'ceum*, *O. fixum nucum co'cos butyra'ceæ* and *Mackaw' fat*. It is procured likewise from the *Ela'is Guineen'sis*, and *Ela'is Occidentalis*, two species of palms. (Cocos is said to be contracted from (P.) *macoco* or *mococo*, 'a monkey,' the three holes at the end of the cocoa-nut shell causing it to resemble somewhat a monkey's head.)

COCOS NUCIFERA, *Pal'ma cocos*, (F.) *Cocotier*. Order, *Palmae*. The systematic name of the plant whose fruit is in the *co'co-a-nut*. (F.) *Coco*. It has an agreeable kernel, but not easy of digestion. *Emulsions, orgeat'*, &c., are made from it. The juice of the *cocoa*, *Tod'dy*, when fermented, forms wine, and arrack is distilled from it. The expressed oil—*Co'co-a-lein*—has been found almost as efficacious as cod-liver oil in tuberculosis.

COCOTE, Influenza.

COCOTIER, *Cocos nucifera*.

COCOWORT, *Thlaspi bursa*.

COCTIO, Coction, Digestion—c. *Ciborum*, Digestion—c. *Morbi*, Coction.

COCTION, *Coctio*, *Pep'sis*, *Pepan'sis*, *Pepas'mus*, *Sympep'sis*, *Concoction*, (*coquere*, *coctum*, 'to boil.') This word has been employed in various senses. 1. With the ancients, *coction* meant the particular kind of alteration, which the food experiences in the digestive organs, particularly in the stomach. It meant a preparation from its crude state. 2. It expressed the maturation or change, which the humoral pathologists believed morbid matter experiences before elimination. It was considered that coction, *Coctio mor'bi*, was produced during the violence of the disease; and hence this was called the *Period of Coction*. See *Humorism*.

CO'CYTA, (F.) *Cocyste*, (from *κακωτος*, 'lamentation.') The pain caused by the introduction of poison under the skin.

COD or CODS, (Sax. *codde*, 'a bag,') *Scrotum*.

COD-OIL, *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

COD-LIVER OIL, *Oleum jecoris aselli*—c. l. *Olein*, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

CODAGAM, *Hydrocotyle Asiatica*.

CODAGAPALA BARK, *Nerium antidysentericum*.

CODE, *Codex*.

CODEIA, *Codeine*.

CODEINE, *Codei'a*, *Codeinum*, *Papaverinum*, (from *κωδία*, 'a poppy head.') An alkaloid discovered by Robiquet in opium, in 1832. It is soluble in water, alcohol and ether, and unites readily with acids. As a hypnotic, Magendie thinks one grain of codeia equal to half a grain of morphia. The muriate of codeia appears to be stronger than the pure codeia.

CODESELLA, *Anthrax*.

CO'DEX, gen. *Co'dicis*, 'a book.' A collection of laws. (F.) *Code*. By extension, a collection of approved medical formulæ, with the processes necessary for forming the compounds referred to in it. The Parisian Pharmacopœia is styled *Co'dex medicamenta'rius*.

CODIX MEDICAMENTARIUS, *Pharmacopœia*, see *Codex*.

CODIA, (*κωδία*, or *κωδεια*.) *Papaver* (capsule.)

CODOCELE, (*κωδία*, 'a head,' and *κρηλη*, 'a tumour.') *Bubo*.

CODLING, (dim. of *Cod*.) *Testicle*.

CODOSCELLA, *Bubo*.

CÆCAL, *Cæcal*.

CÆCITAS, *Cæcitas*.

CÆCUM, *Cæcum*.

COEFFE, *Caul*.

CÆLIA, (*καλία*, *κρηλη*, 'a hollow place.') This word generally meant a cavity in the body:—the abdomen, in particular. It has also been used for the alimentary canal, &c.:—*ανω καλία*, 'the stomach,' *κατω καλία*, 'the abdomen.' Also, an alvine evacuation; excrement.

CÆLIAC, *Cæli'acus*, *Gastrocæli'acus*, *Gastrocæli'icus*, (F.) *Cæli'aque* ou *Céli'aque*, (from *caelia*.) Relating to the cavity of the abdomen.

CÆLIAC ARTERY, *Arte'ria Cæli'aca*, *Cæli'ac Ar'tis*, *Artère opistogastrique*, (Ch.) *A. Cæli'aque*, *Tronc cæli'aque*, is situate above the pancreas, and behind the upper part of the stomach. It arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, where it passes between the pillars of the diaphragm, and soon divides into the *coronaria ventriculi*, *hepatic*, and *splenic* arteries:—the division being called *Tri'pus cæli'acus* seu *Halle'ri*, (F.) *Trépied cæli'aque* ou *de la Cæli'aque*.

CÆLIAC AXIS, *C. Artery*.

CÆLIAC FLUX, *Cæliac Pas'sion*, *Cæliac'a chylo'sa*, *Diarrhœ'a chylo'sa* seu *chymo'sa*, *Flux'us chylo'sus* seu *cæli'acus*, *Pas'sio cæli'aca* seu *Ventriculo'sa*, *Chymoche'sia*, *Flu'or al'bus intestino'rum*, *Chylorrhœ'a*, *Chymorrhœ'a*, *Cæli'aca lac'tea*, *Mor'bus cæli'acus*, *Chylodiarrhœ'a*, *Galactodiarrhœ'a*, *Sed'es lactescen'tes*, *Gastrorrhœ'a*, (F.) *Flux cæli'aque*. A species of diarrhœa, in which the food is discharged by the bowels in an undigested condition. By some, defined to be diarrhœa attended with discharges of chyle or chyme. It is, in general, symptomatic of tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands. See *Lientery*.

CÆLIAC PASSION, *Cæliac flux*.

CÆLIAC PLEX'US, *So'lar Plex'us*, *Plex'us mesenter'i'i proprius et max'imus*, *P. gangliofor'mis semi luna'ris*, (F.) *Plexus median* ou *opistogastrique*, (Ch.) *Pl. Cæliac* ou *solaire*, *Ganglion de VIEUSSENS*, is formed of numerous nervous filaments, which proceed from the semilunar ganglia of the great sympathetic. It is strengthened by several branches of the right and left pneumogastric nerves; is seated around the trunk of the cæliac artery, behind the stomach, and furnishes the secondary plexuses—the *diaphragmatic*, *coronary of the stomach*, *splenic* and *hepatic*, which accompany the arteries of the same name.

CÆLI'ACA, (from *caelia*.) Diseases of the digestive organs; the 1st class in Good's *Nosology*. It comprises two orders, *Enterica* and *Splanchnica*. Also, medicines that act on the digestive organs.

CÆLIACA CHYLOSA, *Cæliac flux*—c. *Lactea*, *Cæliac flux*—c. *Renalis*, *Chyluria*—c. *Urinalis*, *Chyluria*.

CÆLIADELPH'US, (*cælio*, and *ἀδελφος*, 'brother.') *Anocæliadelph'us*. A double monster, in which the two bodies are united at the abdomen.

CÆLIÆ'MIA, *Hyperæ'mia abdom'inis*, *Conges'tio abdomina'lis*, (*cælio*, and *ἷμα*, 'blood.') *Hyperæmia* or congestion of the blood-vessels of the abdomen.

CÆLI'AGRA, (*cælio*, and *αγρα*, 'a seizure.') *Gastri'tis* seu *Enteri'tis* seu *Co'lica* seu *Diarrhœ'a arthrit'ica*. Gout of the abdomen.

CÆLIALGIA, (*cælio*, and *αλγος*, 'pain.') *Tor'mina*.

CÆLIAQUE, *TRÉPIED DE LA*, *Cæliac artery*.

CÆLIO, (from *καλία*, 'the abdomen.') In composition, abdomen.

CÆLIOCELE, (*cælio*, and *κρηλη*, 'rupture.') See *Hernia*, *hypogastric*.

CÆLIOCHYSIS, (*cælio*, and *χυνω*, 'to pour.') *Ascites*.

CÆLIOCYESIS, (*cælio*, and *κυειν*, 'to conceive.') *Pregnancy*, *abdominal*.

CÆLIODYNIA, (*cælio*, and *δυσνη*, 'pain.') *Colic*.

CÆLIOLYSIS, (*cælio* and *læsis*, 'solution.') Diarrhœa.

CÆLIOMYAL'GIA, *Cæliomyodyn'ia*, (*cælio*, *mys*, 'a muscle,' and *algos*, 'pain.') Pain in the muscles of the abdomen.

CÆLION'CUS, *Cæliophy'ma*, (*cælio*, and *oikos*, 'a tumour.') A tumour of the abdomen.

CÆLIOPHYMA, (*cælio*, and *φωμα*, 'a tumour.') Cælioncus.

CÆLIOPHY'MATA, pl. of *Cæliophyma*, *Tubercula peritonæi*. Tubercles of the peritoneum.

CÆLIOPSOPHIA, (*cælio*, and *ψοφος*, 'a noise.') Borborygmi.

CÆLIOPYO'SIS, (*cælio*, and *πυσις*, 'suppuration.') Suppuration of the abdomen or its parietes.

CÆLIORRHŒA, (*cælio*, and *ῥω*, 'to flow.') Diarrhœa.

CÆLIORRHEUM'A, gen. *Cæliorrheum'atis*, *Rheumatis'mus abdom'inis*, (*cælio*, and *ῥευμα*, 'defluxion, rheumatism.') Rheumatism of the muscles of the abdomen.

CÆLIOSPAS'MUS, (*cælio*, and *σπασμος*, 'spasm.') Spasm or cramp of the abdomen.

CÆLO, (from *καλος*, 'hollow.') In composition, hollow, *cavus*.

CÆLO'MA, gen. *Cælo'matie*, (*καλος*, 'hollow.') A round ulcer of the cornea, broader and deeper than that described under the name *Bothriom*.

CÆLOMELE, (*καλος*, 'hollow,' and *μηλη*, 'a probe.') Grooved probe.

CÆLON, (from *καλος*, 'hollow.') Cavity.

CÆLOPHLEBITIS, (*cælo*, *φλεβ*, gen. *φλεβος*, 'a vein,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the vena cava.

CÆLOPHTHAL'MUS, (*cælo*, and *οφθαλμος*, 'eye.') One who is hollow-eyed.

CÆLOSTOM'IA, (*cælo*, and *στομα*, 'mouth.') A defect in speaking, when the voice seems as if it came from a cavern;—that is, obscure, and as if at a distance.

CÆLOS'TOMUS, same etymon. One who has a hollow voice.

CÆLOTES, (from *καλος*, 'hollow.') Cavity.

CENADELPH'US, (*κοινος*, 'common,' and *ἀδελφος*, 'brother.') A double monster, the two portions having, in common, one or more organs indispensable to life.

CENÆSTHE'SIS, (*κοινος*, 'common,' and *αισθησις*, 'feeling.') *Cœnesth'ia*, (F.) *Cœnesthésie*. 'Common feeling.' Some German writers mean, by this, a sixth sense. It is the feeling of self-existence or individuality, and is manifested by the sense of buoyancy or depression, which we experience without any known cause;—by involuntary shuddering, feeling of chill or glow, &c.

CENO, from (*κοινος*, 'common.') In composition, common.

CENOLOGIA, (*κοινος*, 'common,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') Consultation.

CENOTES, (*κοινότης*, from *κοινος*, 'common.') The physicians of the methodic sect asserted, that all diseases arise from *relaxation, stricture*, or a mixture of both. These were called *Cœnotes*: or what diseases have in common.

CETUS, Coition.

CÆUR, (*καρ*, *cor*.) Heart.

COFFEA ARAB'ICA, (*Caff'ea*, Ph. U. S. 1863.) *C. vulga'ris*, *Jas'minum Arab'icum*, (F.) *Caffier*, *Caffier*, and *Caffyer*. Order. Rubiaceæ. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia. The plant which affords coffee, *Choana*, *Bon*, *Buna*, (F.) *Café*. Originally from Yemen.

The infusion of coffee is an agreeable and wholesome article of diet. It is, to a certain extent, a tonic, and is employed as such in convalescence, especially from fevers, &c. In cases of poisoning by opium, and in old asthma, its use has been extolled. For this purpose the *Moka* is the best. It ought to be newly torrefied, but not too much

burnt; should be strong, and drunk soon after grinding.

A highly nitrogenized alkaloid was first found in coffee, and called *Caff'ein* or *Coff'ein*. It was afterwards discovered in the leaves of the tea plant, and called *Thein*, and in the Guarana of Brazil, and called *Guaranin*. In doses of from 2 to 10 grains, it induces violent nervous and vascular excitement. Caffein—as well as its various salts—the *citrate*, *lactate*, *malate*, and *muriate*, has been given as an antiperiodic in grain doses.

Facit'ious Coffees have been, from time to time, recommended, but they are infinitely inferior to the genuine. Various *substitutes* have been proposed; *wheat*, *barley*, *hollyberries*, *acorns*, *sun-flower seeds*, *beech-mast*, *peas*, *beans*, *succory-root*, *seeds of gooseberries* and *currants* left in making wine, and washed,—*sliced turnips*, &c. These have been roasted, with the addition of a little butter or oil; but they have not the aroma of coffee. The best substitute is said to be the seeds of the *Yellow water flag*, *Glad'iolus luteus* or *Iris pseudac'orus*.

Hunt's Econom'ical Break'fast Pow'der consisted of rye, roasted with a little butter.

COFFEE, see *Coffea Arabica*.

COFFEE-BEAN TREE, KENTUCKY, *Gymnocladus Canadensis*.

COFFEE-TREE, *Gymnocladus Canadensis*.

COFFEE, WILD, *Triostemum*.

COGNASSIER, *Pyrus cydonia*.

COGNITIO PHYSIOLOGICA, (*cognoscere*, *cognitum*, 'to know,') 'physiological knowledge.' Physiology.

COHABITATIO, Cohabitation, Coition.

COHABITATION, *Cohabita'tio*, (*co*, and *habitare*, 'to dwell.') The act of dwelling together. In legal medicine, it means the consummation of marriage.—*Co-pulation*.

COHESION, *Cohæsio*, (*co*, and *hære*, *hærum*, 'to stick.') *Via cohæsionis seu adhesio'nis seu attractio'nis*, Force of *cohesion*, Attraction of *cohesion* or of *aggregation*, is that force in the particles of matter, whereby they are connected in such a way as to resist any attempt towards their removal or separation. This force has to be attended to, in the management of disease. Emollients, rubbed into a part, act by diminishing the cohesion.

COHIBENS, 'holding together,' (from *co*, and *habere*, 'to have.') Epischetici.

COHOBATION, *Cohoba'tio*, *Coho'bium*, *Col'hob*, *Col'hoph*, (*cohob*, a Paracelsian term for repetition.) Distillation of a liquid, already distilled, from the same substances. When this is repeated three or four times, it is called *Recohobation*.

COHOL, Syn. of Alcohol. Also, a dry collyrium.

COHOSH, *Actæa racemosa*, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*—c. Black, *Actæa racemosa*—c. Blue, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*—c. Blueberry, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*—c. Red, *Actæa rubra*—c. White, *Actæa alba*.

COHUSH, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

COIFFE, *Caul*.

COIGN, see *Pyrus cydonia*.

COIGNASSIER, *Pyrus cydonia*.

COINCIDENT'IA, (*co*, and *incido*, (*in*, and *endo*,) 'to fall or happen.') Some authors have translated, by this term, the word *parempt'ois*, used by Galen to designate the occlusion of the foramen opticum by a humour, proceeding from the base of the brain, and occasioning blindness!

COIN'DICANT, *Coin'dicans*, (*co*, and *indico*, 'I indicate.')

COIN'DICANT SIGNS are those which furnish the same indications; or which confirm the indication afforded by another sign.—*συμνέκτικα*.

COIRA, Catechu.

COIRAS, (χοίρας, from χοίρ, 'a hog,') Scrofula.
COIT, Coition.

COIT'ION, (Coit'io, Coitus, Catus, (coë, (co, and eo, 'to go,') 'to go together,') Copula'tio, Copula Carua'tis, Gemina'tio, Aphrodis'ia, Aphrodisiasm'us, Epip'locë, Acces'sus, Basia'tio, Amplex'o'tio, Amplex'us, Concen'tus, Complex'io, Conju'gium, Agglutina'tio, Ocheu'ma, Futa'tio, Patra'tio, Lagne'a, Lagneu'ma, Lagne'a, Miz'is, Permis'tio, Permis'tio, Syntysas'mus, Synu'ria, Concu'bitus, Congres'sus, Cohabita'tio, Ve'nus, Res Ven'e'rea, Concu'bitus ven'e'rus, Pra'lium, Duellum ven'e'reum, Noctur'na bel'la, Concil'ia corpora'tia, Ham'il'ia, Co'iture, Copula'tion, Ven'ery, Sex'ual in'tercourse, (F.) Coit, Approche, Accomplément. The carnal union of the sexes.

COITURE, Coitus.

COITUS, gen. Coit'us, Coition—c. Difficilis, Dys-synodus—c. Sodomiticus, Buggery.

COL, as a prefix, the same as co, cum, 'with.'

COL, Collum—c. de la Matrice, Collum uteri—c. Uteri, Collum uteri.

COLATIO, see Colatura.

COLATO'R'IUM, Hyliater, (colare, 'to strain,') A strainer of any kind. (F.) Couloir. A term by which the ancient physicians described every canal or conduit through which the excrementitious humours of the body are evacuated. Ulcers, fistulae, setons, caustics, &c., have been called artificial or accidental Colatoria, because they were considered to be passages by which the animal economy is freed from some morbid matter.

COLATUM, see Colatura.

COLATU'RA (colare, 'to strain,') Colat'um, (F.) Colature. A filtered or strained liquor. It likewise means straining a liquid—Colat'io. Dig'tis, Dig'tis'mus, Hy'lis, Hy'lis'mus.

COL'CHESTER, MINERAL WATERS OF. A'qua Colcestr'ensis. The waters of Colchester are of the bitter purging kind, similar to those of Epsom.

COLCHICIA, see Colchicum autumnale.

COL'CHICUM, (κολχικόν, from Κολχis, Colchis, in Asia, where it is said to have been common.) Colchicum autumnale.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNA'LE, Col'chicum, Co'um, Ther'ioea articulo'rum, Mead'o'ne Saff'ron, (F.) Colchique, Tue-chien, Mort aux chiens, Safran des prés ou bâtarde, Narcisse d'automne, Viellotte. Nat. Ord. Colchicaceae. Class, Hexandria. Order, Monogynia. The bulb or root or cormus, Col'chici rad'ix, (Ph. U. S.) Colchici cor'mus, Colchicu'm corm, (Ph. B. 1864,) and the seeds, Col'chici semen, are the parts used in medicine. The taste is acrid, excoiating the mouth; but the acrimony is lost by drying. It is narcotic, diuretic, and cathartic; and has been given in dropsy, gout, and rheumatism. Dose, gr. j to vj of the fresh bulb. It is supposed to be the active ingredient of the Eau médicinale d'Husson. The active principle is called Colchie'ia. Colchicum, in an over-dose, is an acro-narcotic poison.

Dr. Wilson's Tincture for the Gout is said to be merely a tincture of the seeds, or of Colchicia.

COLCHICUM ZEVLANICUM, Kämpferia rotunda.

COLCHIQUE, Colchicum autumnale.

COL'COTHAR, C. Vitri'oli, Henri'eus rubens, Chalci'tis, Cro'eus, Ox'idum Fer'ri rubrum, Tri-tox'idum Fer'ri, Sul'phas Fer'ri calcina'tum, Fer'rum vitriola'tum us'tum, Ter'ra vitri'oli dul'cis, Cro'eus mar'tis vitriola'tus seu adstrin'gens, Brown red, Rouge, (F.) Rouge d'Angleterre ou de Prusse, Safran de Mars astringent. The red oxide of iron, obtained by calcining sulphate of iron to redness, with or without the contact of air. It possesses the general properties of the preparations of iron, and has been applied to staunch blood, &c.

COLD, (Sax. colð,) Fri'gus, Psy'chus, (F.) Froid. The sensation produced by the abstraction of

caloric from our organs,—Chim'a, Chi'mon. See Heat.

Three degrees of cold are generally distinguished in disease. 1. The simple feeling of cold (Al'gor), 2. Chil'liness (Horror), and 3. Shic'ering (Ri'gor). Cold is employed in medicine, chiefly, as a refrigerant and sedative.

COLD is, also, used for a morbid affection induced by cold. 'To take cold,' (F.) s'enrhumer, is to be affected by a disease presumed to be caused by cold. See Catarrh and Coryza.

COLDCHILL, Intermittent fever.

COLD IN THE EYE, Ophthalmia, catarrhal — c. in the Head, Coryza.

COLD SLAW or COLE SLAW, probably a corruption from (G.) Kohlenlat, (D.) Kool salade, (from (G.) K o h l, 'Cole, cabbage,') Cabbage salad. 'A salad formed of the hard head of white cabbage cut into small strips, and dressed like ordinary salad.

COLE SLAW, Cold slaw.

COLEITIS, (κολίτις, 'a vagina or sheath,' and itis,) Colpositis.

COLEOCELE, (κολκος, 'a vagina or sheath,' and κηλη, 'rupture,') Hernia, vaginal.

COLECEDEMA, (κολκος, and οίδημα, 'swelling,') Elytrodema.

COLEOPTOSIS, (κολκος, and πωσις, 'a fall,') Prolapsus vaginae.

COLEORRHÆX'IS, (κολκος, and ρήξις, 'rupture,') Laceration or rupture of the vagina.

COLEOSITIS, (κολκος, and itis,) Leucorrhœa.

COLEOSTEGNO'SIS, Colprostegno'sis, Colprostenocho'r'ia, Colposynize'sis, (κολκος, and στεγνωσις, 'constriction,') Narrowness of the vagina, natural or acquired.

COLE'RE, (from χολη, 'bile' [?]), Rage.

COLES, Penis—c. Feminarum, Clitoris.

COLEWORT, Collard, (cole and wort.) A species of cole or cabbage.

COLEUS, Scrotum, Testicle, Vagina.

COLIBERT, Cagot.

COL'IC, Col'icus, (κολικός, from κολον, 'the colon,') (F.) Colique. Relating to the colon or to colic.

COLIC ARTERIES, Arte'riae col'icæ, (F.) Artères Coliques, are six in number, three of which, given off by the superior mesenteric, are called Colicæ dextra; and three, proceeding from the inferior mesenteric, Colicæ sinistra. All proceed towards the colon, passing between the two laminae of the peritoneum, which form the mesocolon, where they ramify and anastomose with each other. The first, Col'ica dex'tra, Ra'mus col'icus dex'ter, is called C. dex'tra super'ior, (Meso-colique,—Ch.) The second, C. dex'tra me'dia, Col'ica me'dia, Ra'mus col'icus me'dius, Arte'ria me'dia anastomot'ica, (C. droite, Ch.,) and the third, C. dex'tra infe'rior or Ileo-col'ica, (A. cécale,—Ch.) Of the three Col'icae sinis'tra, the first or super'ior is called, by Chaussier, Col'ica mag'na sinis'tra; the second or me'dia is not distinguished from the preceding, as they often arise from a common trunk; and the third is called by Chaussier Col'ica par'va sinis'tra. To these arteries as many veins correspond, which open into the great and little mesenteric.

COLIC, (κολική νόσος,) Col'ica, C. Pas'sio, Col'icë, Colicodyn'ia, Caliodyn'ia, Dolo'res intestina'rum, Do'lor col'icus, Dysenteronerv'ia, Enter'al'gia, Gripes, M'uligrubs, Bel'lyache, (Sc.) Bellythro', Weam-ill, (Prov.) Bel'lyharm, Bel'lyhawk, G'ul'ion. In its etymological acceptation, Colic signifies an affection or pain in the colon. But it is employed in a more extensive signification. It includes every acute pain of the abdomen, aggravated at intervals. The word has often, however, epithets affixed to it, which render it more or less precise. See Tormina.

COLIC, BILIOUS, Colica biliosa — c. Crapulent, Colica crapulosa—c. Devonshire, Colica metallica — c. Horn, Priapismus—c. Lead, Colica metallica.

COLIC LOBE OF THE LIVER is the great lobe of that organ.

COLIC MADRID, *Colica Madridensis*—c. Menstrual, *Colica menstrualis*—c. Metallic, *Colica metallica*—c. Nephretic, *Colica nephretica*—c. Normandy, *Colica metallica*—c. Painters', *Colica metallica*—c. Plumbers', *Colica metallica*—c. of Poitou, *Colica metallica*—c. of Prostitutes, *Colica scortorum*—c. Renal, *Colica nephretica*—c. Root, *Aletris*—c. Saturnine, *Colica metallica*—c. of Surinam, *Colica metallica*—c. Uterine, *Colica uterina*—c. Vegetable, *Colica metallica*—c. Weed, *Dicentra Canadensis*—c. Worm, *Colica verminosa*.

COLICA, *Colic*—c. *Accidentalis*, *Colica crapulosa*—c. *Acuta*, *Enteritis*—c. *Arthritica*, *Coeliagra*.

COLICA BILIO'SA, *Bilious Colic*, (F.) *Colique Biliense*. Colic, occasioned by an accumulation of bile in the intestines or in its own passages. The treatment required resembles that proper for *Colica convulsiva*.

COLICA CALLO'SA. Colic attended with sense of stricture in some parts of the intestinal canal; often with flatulency and pain; the flatus gradually passing off by the stricture; the bowels tardy; and at length discharging small liquid stools.

COLICA CONVULSIVA, *C. Spasmodica* seu *pituitosa* seu *nervosa* seu *idiopathica*, *Enterospasmus*. Colic, not the symptom of any other affection. It is characterized by gripping pain in the bowels, chiefly about the navel, with vomiting and costiveness—the pain increasing at intervals. The indications are to clear the intestines, and allay spasm. Calomel and opium—castor oil and opium—emollient and cathartic enemata, with fomentations, wet or dry, to the abdomen, usually succeed.

COLICA CRAPULO'SA, *C. accidentalis* seu *heluo-num*, *Crapulent colic*, *Surfeit Colic* from overeating, (F.) *Colique d'Indigestion*. A colic, arising from eating indigestible aliments, or digestible aliments in too great abundance. The remedy is obvious.

COLICA DAMNORUM, *Colic*, metallic—c. *Febriosa*, *Colica inflammatoria*—c. *Figulorum*, *Colica metallica*.

COLICA FLATULEN'TA, *Inflatio*, *Gastrodynia* *flatulen'ta*, *Physospasmus*, *Pneumatosis enterica*, (F.) *Colique flatulente* ou *flatuense* ou *ventreuse*. Colic, arising from an accumulation of air in the intestines. It is very common in infants, and may be relieved by aromatics, especially when combined with antacids,—for example, oil of aniseed with magnesia.

COLICA HÆMORRHOID'ALIS, *Hæmorrhoid'al Colic*, (F.) *Colique hémorrhoidale*. A kind of colic, supposed to precede hemorrhoids or to supervene on their suppression.

COLICA HELLUONUM, *Colica crapulosa*.

COLICA HEPAT'ICA, *Hepatal'gia*, *Hepatal'gia Calculosa*, *Hepat'ic colic*, (F.) *Colique hépatique*. Pain in the region of the liver, chiefly about the gall-bladder, occasioned by the passing of a biliary calculus through the cystic and choledoch ducts.

COLICA IDIOPATHICA, *Colica convulsiva*—c. *Ileus*, *Ileus*.

COLICA INFLAMMATO'RIA, *C. Phlogistica* seu *plethor'ica* seu *febrico'sa* seu *pulsatilis*, *Inflammatory colic*. The same as enteritis.

COLICA LAPPONICA, see *Seta equina*—c. *Lochialis*, *Dyslochia*.

COLICA MADRIDEN'SIS, *Col'ic of Madrid*, *Madrid Colic*. A species of colic, endemic in several provinces of Spain, whose nature is not clear. Its symptoms resemble those occasioned by lead. See *Colica metallica*.

COLICA MENSTRU'ALIS, *Menstrual Colic*, (F.) *Colique menstruelle*. Colic, which precedes or accompanies the menstrual evacuation, or which is owing to the suppression of that evacuation.

COLICA METAL'LICA, *Metal'lic Colic*, *Painters' Colic*, *Col'ic of Poitou*, *Col'ic of Surinam*, *Bellon*, *Devonshire Colic*, *Dry Bell'lyache*, *Dry Gripes*, *Saturnine Colic*, *Lead Colic*, *Plum'bers' Colic*, *Rachial'gia*, *R. Pic'tonum* seu *Pictavien'sium*, *Morbus Metal'licus*, *Colicople'gia*, *Colica Rachial'gia* seu *Damnonio'rum* seu *Plumbario'rum* seu *Pic'tonum* seu *Saturnina* seu *Figulo'rum* seu *nervosa* seu *Pieto'rum* seu *sic'ca*, *Paral'ysis rachial'gia*, *Pal'mus Plumba'rius*, *Molybdoco'lica*, (F.) *Dysentéronerie Saturnine*, *Colique de Poitou* ou *végétale* ou *des peintres* ou *de plomb* ou *métallique* ou *Saturnine* ou *des barbouilleurs* ou *sèche*. Under this head is generally described the colic produced by lead, as well as the other colics mentioned in the synonymy; and they certainly resemble each other greatly, although some of them are more like bilious colic. There is not much to distinguish this variety of colic from others. The same violent pain about the navel is present, with retraction of the abdomen towards the spine. It is apt also to occasion palsy. The only difference of treatment is in the necessity for employing more opium along with the purgative. The paralytic sequelæ must be met by change of air, rubbing the spine, exercise, &c. Treating the disease upon general principles is infinitely more philosophical, and more successful than the former empirical management at *La Charité*, Paris, which it is unnecessary to detail.

The *Colic of Madrid*, of *Poitou*, *Devonshire*, *Normandy*, &c., has been called *vegetable colic*, (F.) *Colique végétale*, because ascribed to the use of new wine or cider, unripe fruit, &c., although really, perhaps, owing to the adulteration of wines and cider by litharge. All the symptoms, indeed, are those of *Colica metallica*.

COLICA NEPHRET'ICA, *Nephroco'lica*, *Colica renal'is*, *Nephret'ic* or *Renal Colic*, (F.) *Colique Néphrétique*. Acute pains, which accompany nephritis, and especially calculous nephritis, or the passage of a calculus into the ureter.

COLICA NERVOSA, *Colica convulsiva*, *Colic*, metallic—c. *Passio*, *Colica*—c. *Phlogistica*, *Colica inflammatoria*—c. *Pictonum*, *Colica metallica*—c. *Pictorum*, *Colica metallica*—c. *Pituitosa*, *Colica convulsiva*—c. *Plethorica*, *Colica inflammatoria*—c. *Plumbariorum*, *Colica metallica*—c. *Pulsatilis*, *Colic*, inflammatory—c. *Rachialgia*, *Colica metallica*—c. *Renalis*, *Colica nephretica*—c. *Saturnina*, *Colica metallica*.

COLICA SCORTO'RUM, *Col'ic of Prostitutes*. A form of colic said, by Dr. Martin Hassing, of Copenhagen, to have been frequently observed by him amongst that unfortunate class of beings. It may well be doubted whether any special affection of the kind appertains to them.

COLICA SICCA, *C. metallica*—c. *Spasmodica*, *Colica convulsiva*, *Ileus*.

COLICA STERCO'REA, *Colica Stipa'ta*, *Stercor'iceous Colic*, (F.) *Colique stercorale*. A species of colic, ascribed to the retention of fecal matters in the intestines. The retention is itself, however, an effect, that may be caused in the same manner as the colic pains themselves.

COLICA STIPATA, *Colica stercorea*.

COLICA UTERI'NA, *Hystero'co'lica*, *U'terine Colic*, (F.) *Colique utérine*. Pain seated in the uterus, sometimes called *Hyster'al'gia*.

COLICA VENTRICULI, *Cardialgia*.

COLICA VERMINO'SA, *Helminthoco'lica*, *Worm Colic*, (F.) *Colique vermineuse*. Abdominal pain, occasioned by the presence of worms in the intestines.

COLICODYNIA, (*colic*, and *δύνη*, 'pain.') *Colica*.

COLICOPLEGIA, (*colic*, and *πληγή*, 'a stroke.') *Colic*, metallic.

COLIMAÇON, *Helix pomatia*, *Limax*.

COLIQUE, Colic—*c. des Barbonilleurs*, Colica metallica—*c. Hépatique*, Colica hepatica—*c. d'Indigestion*, Colica crapulosa—*c. Métallique*, Colica metallica—*c. de Miserere*, Ileus—*c. de Misericorde*, Ileus—*c. des Peintres*, Colica metallica—*c. de Plomb*, Colica metallica—*c. de Poitou*, Colica metallica—*c. Saturnine*, Colica metallica—*c. Sèche*, Colica metallica—*c. Végétale*, Colica metallica—*c. Venteuse*, Colica flatulenta.

COLIQUES, Pains, (after.)

COLIS, Penis—*c. Feminarum*, see Clitoris.

COLITIS, (colon, and *itis*.) *Coloni'tis*, *Enteri'tis colica*, (F.) *Inflammation du colon*. Inflammation of the peritoneal or mucous membrane of the colon. The former is termed *Scrocoli'tis*, and *Exocoli'tis*; the latter *Endocoli'tis* and *Dysentery*.

COLIX, (κολίξ.) Trochiscus.

COLLA PISCII, ('glue of fish.') Ichthyocolla.

COLLAPSE, Collapsus—*c. of the Lung*, see Atelectasis—*c. Pulmonary*, see Atelectasis.

COLLAP'SUS, (collabor, *collapsus*, (col, and labor, lapsus, 'to fall down,') *Collapse'*, *Conciden'tia*; (F.) *Affaïssement*. A complete prostration of strength, either at the commencement or in the progress of a disease.

COLLABONE, Clavicle.

COLLARD, Colewort, *Dracontium foetidum*—*c. Cow*, *Dracontium foetidum*—*c. Polecat*, *Dracontium foetidum*.

COLLARUM SALINUM, (from *collum*, 'the neck.') Halodermum.

COLLATERAL, *Collatera'tis*, (F.) *Collatéral*, (col, and *latus*, gen. *lateralis*, 'side.') That which accompanies or proceeds by the side of another.

COLLATERAL ARTERIES OF THE ARM, *Artè'res Collatèra'les Bra'chii*, (F.) *Artères collatérales du bras*. They are given off by the brachial, and are distinguished into, 1. The *collateral—superior* or *external* (*Grandes musculaires du bras*—Ch.) which arise from the inner part of the brachial, and extend as far as the inferior and external part of the arm. 2. The *collateral—inferior* or *internal* (*Collatérales du Coudé*—Ch.) which arise from the brachial, near the elbow-joint, and descend towards the upper part of the fore-arm.

The vessels which pass to the fingers and toes are also called *collateral*.

Speaking generally, *collateral branches* are those which follow nearly the same course as the vessel whence they emanate.

COLLATERALIS, Ischio-cavernosus.

COLLE-CHAIR, ('glue-flesh.') Sarcocolla.

COLLE DE POISSON, (glue of fish, from *κόλλα*, 'glue.') Ichthyocolla.

COLLECTION, *Collec'tio*, (colligere, *collectum*, col, and *lego*, 'to gather.') This word is often united to the epithet *purulent*, *serous*, &c., to express a *gathering of pus*, serum, &c.

COLLESIS, (κόλλησις, from *κόλλα*, 'glue.') Agglutination.

COLLET DES DENTS, (from *collum*, 'neck.') Collum dentium, see Tooth.

COLLETICUS, (κόλλητικός.) Agglutinant.

COLLEY'S DEPILATORY, see Depilatory.

COLLIC'IE. (Same etymon as *Collection*; or from *col* and *liquere*, 'to be liquid,') 'Drains to collect and convey away water.' See *Gouttière*.

Union of the ducts passing from the puncta lacrymalia, *Collic'ie puncto'rum lacryma'lium*.

COLLICULI (pl. of *Colliculus*) **BULBI**, see Corpus spongiosum urethrae—*c. Nervi Ethmoidalis*, *Corpora striata*—*c. Nervorum optico'rum*, *Thalami nervorum optico'rum*—*c. Vaginae*, *Nymphae*.

COLLICULUS, (dim. of *collis*, 'a hill.') See Optic nerve.

COLLICULUS CAVEAE POSTERIORIS VENTRICULO-

BUM LATERALII, *Hippocampus minor*—*c. Seminalis*, *Gallinaginis caput*.

COLLIER, (F.) A collar or necklace, (from *collum*, 'the neck,') A name given to certain eruptions which surround the neck like a collar.

COLLIER ANODIN, Necklace, anodyne.

COLLIGAMEN, (col, and *ligare*, 'to bind,') Ligament.

COLLIGATIO, Syndesmosis.

COLLINSO'NIA, *C. Canaden'sis* seu *decussata*, *Horse-weed*, *Horse-balm*, *Rich-weed*, *Rich-leaf*, *Heal'all*, *Stone-root*, *Knob-root*, *Knob-weed*, *Knob-weed*. Order, Labiate, (after Peter Collinson.)

This indigenous plant is possessed of diuretic properties, which seem to reside in a volatile oil. Infusion is the best form of administration. The leaves in domestic practice are applied to wounds and bruises.

COLLINSONIA DECUSSATA, *C. Canadensis*.

COLLIQUAMEN'TUM, (colliqueo, (col, and *liqueo*,) 'I melt,') The first rudiments of an embryo.

COLLIQUA'TION, *Colliqua'tio*, *Eliqua'tio*, *Syntex'is*, *Ectex'is*, *Solutio*, *Dissolutio*. 'The act of melting.' (F.) *Fonte*. The ancients meant, by this term, the progressive diminution of the solid parts, with copious excretion of liquids by one or more passages. They thought, that all the solids melted; and that the liquids, and particularly the blood, lost a portion of their density.

COLLIQU'UATIVE, *Colliqua'tivus*, *Colliquescens*, (F.) *Colliquatif*. An epithet given to various discharges, which produce rapid exhaustion. Hence we say, *Colliquative sweats*, *Colliquative diarrhoea*, &c.

COLLIQUESCENS, (col, and *liquevere*, 'to grow liquid,') Colliquative.

COLLISIO, (collidere, *collisium*, (col, and *laedere*,) 'to dash together,') Contusion.

COLLIX, (κολίξ,) Trochiscus.

COLLOCYSTIS, (κόλλα, 'glue,' and *κύστις*, 'a bladder,') Capsule, gelatinous.

COLLODES, (κόλλα, 'glue,' and *odes*,) Glutinous.

COLLODESMUS, (κόλλω, 'I cement,' and *δεσμός*, 'a bandage,') Apparatus, immovable, and Bandage, starch.

COLLO'DION, *Collo'dium*, *Liquor sulphurico-æthereus constrin'gens*, *Liquid cuticle*, *Ethereal Solution of Gun-cotton*, *Maynard's Adhesive Liquid*, (from *κόλλα*, 'glue,') A solution obtained by dissolving *Gun-cotton*, *Gossypium fulminans*, *Pyrox'ylin*, (F.) *Fulmicoton*, *Coton-poudre*, *Poudre-coton*, *Coton fulminant*, *Coton azotique*, in a mixture of rectified ether and alcohol, in the proportion of about 16 parts of the former to 1 of the latter. In the British Pharmacopœia (1864) it is prepared of *Pyrox'ylin*, 3j; *Ether*, f3xxxvj; *Rectified spirit*, f3xij. When applied to a part, the ether evaporates, and the solid adhesive material is left, which contracts. Hence it is used in cases of wounds, to keep their edges together. It forms, also, a coating, and has been applied in abrasions, and in cases of burns. In various chronic cutaneous diseases, it has been applied with advantage; and has been employed to give a coating to pills, which it deprives of their taste, without interfering with their action.

A process for obtaining collodion is in the Ph. U. S.

COLLODION CANTHARIDAL, *Collo'dium vesicans* seu *cantharida'te* seu *cantharida'tum*, *Liquor vesicans*. Prepared by exhausting, by displacement, a pound of coarsely-powdered *cantharides* with a pound of sulphuric ether, and three ounces of acetic ether. In two ounces of this saturated solution of cantharides, twenty-five grains of gun-cotton are dissolved. A process for this preparation is in the Ph. U. S. 1863.

By painting the surface with a little of this solution, vesication is produced, as with the plaster of cantharides.

COLLODION, RICINATED, see Collodion, terebinthinated.

COLLODION, TEREBINTHINATED or RICINATED, *Collo'dium terebinthinatum seu ricinatum*, (F.) *Collo'dion térébinthiné ou riciné*. A preparation of Collodion, $\frac{3}{4}$; *Ol. ricini* vel *Terebinth. venet.*, gr. x. Used by the Germans and French as a covering in erysipelas, burns, bedsores, and chronic cutaneous diseases.

COLLODIUM, Collodion—c. Cantharidale, Collodion, cantharidal—c. Ricinatum, see Collodion, terebinthinated—c. Terebinthinatum, Collodion, terebinthinated—c. Vesicans, Collodion, cantharidal.

COLLOID, *Colloï'des*, (κόλλα, 'glue,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance,') *Can'cer alveola'ris*, *Carcino'ma alveola're*, (F.) *Cancer alvéolaire ou colloïde ou gélatiniforme*, *Cancer alvéolaire ou aréolaire ou pulsaté ou gommeux*, *Gélat'ineux cancer*. An epithet applied to a product of morbid secretion, resembling glue, or particles of jelly inlaid in a regular alveolar bed. The three species of cancer or carcinoma are,—*Encephaloid*, *Scirrhus*, and *Colloid*.

COLLOMA, (κόλλα, 'glue,' and ὄμα.) A name proposed by Dr. Walshe for the gelatiniform matter, which is of common occurrence in cysts. It is transparent, amorphous, and devoid of vessels and nerves.

COLLONE'MA, gen. *Collone'matis*, (κόλλα, 'glue,') A peculiar gelatinous tumour, consisting of a remarkably soft gelatiniform tissue, which trembles on being touched.

COLLOSTRUM, Colostrum.

COLLOURION, (κόλλουριον,) Collyrium.

COLLUM, *Cer'vix*, *Trache'lus*, *Au'chen*, *Neck*, *Ha'ise*, (Prov.) *Ha'use*, *Hose*, (F.) *Col*, *Con*. The part of the body situate between the head and chest. Also, a part of an organ resembling the neck, as in the following cases.

COLLUM ASTRAGALI, *Cer'vix Astrag'ali*, *Neck of the Astrag'alus*, (F.) *Col de l'astragale*. A depression, which separates the anterior extremity of the astragalus from its body.

COLLUM COSTARUM, *Cer'vix Costa'rum*, *Neck of the Ribs*, (F.) *Col des Côtes*. The narrow part of the ribs, between the head and tubercle.

COLLUM DENTIUM, *Cer'vix Denti'um*, *Neck of the Teeth*, (F.) *Col ou Collet des Dents*. The part of the teeth between the corona and fang, which is embraced by the gum.

COLLUM FEMORIS, *Cer'vix Fem'oris*, *Neck of the Thigh-bone*, (F.) *Col du Fémur*. The long, narrow, and oblique portion of the os femoris, which separates the head from the two trochanters.

COLLUM FIBULÆ, *Cer'vix Fib'ulæ*, *Neck of the Fib'ula*, (F.) *Col du Péron*. A slight narrowness seated below the head or upper extremity of the fibula.

COLLUM GLANDIS, see Glands.

COLLUM HUMERI, *Cer'vix Hu'meri*, *Neck of the Hu'merus*. A circular, depressed portion, which separates the head of the os humeri from its two tuberosities. Some surgeons place the neck below the tuberosities, no precise line of demarcation indicating its extent.

COLLUM MANDIBULÆ seu MAXILLÆ INFERIORIS, *Cer'vix Mandib'ulæ seu Maxill'æ Inferio'ris*, *Neck of the lower jaw*, (F.) *Col de l'os maxillaire inférieure*. A depression observable on each side of the lower jaw, immediately below the condyles.

COLLUM ORBIS, Torticollis.

COLLUM OSIS MAGNI seu CAPITATI, *Cer'vix OSIS mag'ni seu capita'ti*, *Neck of the Os Mag'num*,

(F.) *Col du grand Os*. A circular depression beneath the head of this bone of the carpus.

COLLUM PEDIS, Instep.

COLLUM RADII, *Cer'vix Ra'dii*, *Neck of the Radius*, (F.) *Col du Radius*. A narrow portion of the radius, which supports the head of the bone.

COLLUM SCAPULÆ, *Cer'vix Scop'ulæ*, *Neck of the Scap'ula*, (F.) *Col de l'Omoplate*. A narrow portion, observable below the glenoid cavity of the scapula, which seems to separate it, as it were, from the rest of the bone.

COLLUM UTERI, *Cer'vix seu Jug'ulum seu Can'lis U'teri*, *Neck of the U'terus*, (F.) *Col de la Matrice*, *Col utérin*. A narrow, cylindrical, and flattened portion of the uterus, which terminates inferiorly, and opens into the vagina by the *Os Uteri* or *Os Tincæ*. This neck is perceptible on examination *per vaginam*, until near the end of utero-gestation. As the uterus enlarges, however, it becomes shorter and wider, so that a manifest difference exists between its condition at seven and nine months.

COLLUM VESICÆ, *Cer'vix vesic'æ*, *Neck of the Blad'der*, (F.) *Col de la Vessie*. The anterior part of the base of the bladder, which resembles the neck of a bottle, and is continuous with the urethra.

COLLURIUM, (κόλλουριον,) Collyrium.

COLLUTIO, (*col*, and *luere*, *lutum*, 'to wash,') Gargarism.

COLLUTION, Lotion.

COLLUTO'RIUM, (same etymon as Collutio,) (F.) *Collutoire*. A mouth wash.

COLLUTORIUM ABSTRINGENS, Mel boracis.

COLLUVIES, Filth, excrement. Discharge from an old ulcer.

COLLUVIES GASTRICÆ, *Embarras gastrique*.

COLLYRIUM, *Collu'rium*, *Collu'rium*, (F.) *Collyre*, (from κόλω, 'I check,' and ῥω, 'I flow,' or from κόλλα, 'glue,' and ῥω, 'tail,' [?] or from κόλλω, 'a cylindrical cake,') (F.) *Collyre*. The ancients designated, by this term, a solid medicine, of a long, cylindrical shape; proper to be introduced into the vagina, anus, or nostril. They are said to have given it this name because it was shaped like a *Rat's Tail*, and because there entered into its composition powders and glutinous matters.—At the present day, Collyrium means an application to the eye. Some are *pulverulent* and *dry*, *Ophthalmempne'mata*, *Colly'ria sic'ca*, but the greatest part are *liquid*, *Hygrocolly'ria*; and receive different epithets, as *astringent*, *emollient*, &c. The term is now little more than synonymous with *Eyewater*. Collyria are generally extemporaneous formulæ. When the wash is applied to the closed eyelids, it is sometimes called *Lava'rum ophthalmic'um*.

COLLYRIUM AMMONIACALE, *Pulvis Leaysoni*, (F.) *Collyre ammoniacale*, *Poudre de Leayson*. A preparation, much used in France in amaurosis and nervous debility of the eye, and which consists of a union of *sulphated lime*, *muric acid*, *ammonia*, *chamæpæ*, *cinnamon*, *cloves*, and *bale Armeniacæ*, moistened, and kept in a well-stopped bottle. In employing it, the stopper being removed, the bottle should be moved beneath the affected eye.

COLLYRIUM BATEANUM, see Lotion, camphorated, of Bates—c. Siccum, see Collyrium—c. Siccum Alexandrinum, see Alexandrine.

COLOBO'MA, gen. *Colobo'matis*, (κολοβωμα, from κόλλω, 'I maim,' 'any thing truncated or shortened,') A mutilated or maimed organ.

COLOBO'MA I'RIDIS, *Prido-colobo'ma*. A congenital peculiarity of the iris, consisting of a fissure of its lower portion, and a consequent prolongation of the iris to the margin of the cornea. See Iridorrhagias.

COLOBOMA PAL'PEBRÆ. A vertical wound of the eyelid, passing through it so as to divide it into two flaps, somewhat resembling the two portions of a harelip.

COLOBO'SIS, (κολοβωσις.) The act of curtailing or mutilating; mutilation.

COLOCHOLO'SIS, *Cholodysender'ia*, (κολος, 'the colon,' χολη, 'bile,' and *osis*.) Bilious dysentery, *Dysenter'ia bilio'sa*.

COLOCLEI'SIS, (*colon*, and κλεισις, 'occlusion.') Occlusion of the colon.

COLOCYNTH, (κολοκυνθις.) *Cucumis colocynthis*.

COLOCYNTHIN, see *Cucumis colocynthis*.

COLOCYNTHITE, see *Cucumis colocynthis*.

COLOMBA, *Calumba*.

COLOMBINE, COMMON, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

CO'LO'N, (κωλον,) *C. Cæcum*, *Momentum*, *Co-lum*, *Intestinum majus*, *I. cellula'tum*, *I. cras'sum et ple'nium*, *I. gran'de*, *I. lax'um*, *Phy'scæ*. That portion of the large intestines which extends from the cæcum to the rectum. (It is said to have been so called from κωλος, 'hollow,' or from κωλον, 'I arrest,' because the excrements are arrested, for a considerable time, in its sacs,—*cæ'lula seu haus'tra seu locutamen'ta co'li*.) The colon is usually divided into four portions. 1. The right lum'bar or ascend'ing *Co'lon dex'trum*, situate in the right lumbar region, and commencing at the cæcum. 2. Trans'verse *co'lon*, *Co'lon transver'sum*, trans'verse arch of the *co'lon*, the portion of the colon which crosses from the right to the left side, at the upper part of the abdomen. 3. The left lum'bar or descend'ing *co'lon*, *Co'lon sinis'trum*, extending from the left part of the transverse arch, opposite the outer portion of the left kidney, to the corresponding iliac fossa. 4. The *Il'iac co'lon* or *Sig'moid flex'ure of the co'lon*, (F.) *Colon ili-que* ou *S. du colon*, the portion of the intestine which makes a double curvature in the left iliac fossa, and ends in the rectum.

The muscular fibres, as in the cæcum, are in three flat stripes, *Ten'isæ seu Fas'ciæ Ligamento'sæ Co'li*, *Ten'isæ longitudina'les seu Valsal'væ*, *Ligamen'ta co'li*.

COLON, (κωλον,) *Membrum*—c. Inflammation of the, *Colitis*—c. Occlusion of the, *Colocleisis*.

COLON, TOR'POR OF THE. A disease in which the muscular coat of the colon acts with deficient energy; giving occasion to distension of the intestine, which, by pressing upon the other organs, may interfere so much with their functions, as to lead to distressing gastric, cardiac and other disorders.

COLONITIS, (*colon*, and *itis*.) *Colitis*, *Dysentery*.

COLONNE, *Columna*—c. *Vertébrale*, *Vertebral column*.

COLONNES CHARNUES DU CŒUR, *Columnæ carneæ*.

COLOPHANE, *Colophonia*.

COLOPHANY, *Colophonia*.

COLOPHO'NIA, (from *Colophon*, a city of Ionia,) *Fric'ta*, *Pix Græ'ca*, *Resi'na n'gra*, *Col'ophany*, *Col'ophony*, *Black Ros'in*, *Pitch*, *Brown Ros'in*, (F.) *Colophone*, *Colophane*, *Arcanson*, *Brai &c.* The black resin which remains in the retort, after the distillation of common turpentine, by means of a strong fire. It is used like the turpentine in general, and in some pharmaceutical preparations.

COLOPHONY, *Colophonia*.

COLOQUINTE, *Cucumis colocynthis*.

COLOQUINTIDA, *Cucumis colocynthis*.

COLO' VIRGINEUS PALLIDUS, ('pale color of virgins,') *Chlorosis*—c. *Virginum foedus*, *Chlorosis*.

COLORECTITIS, (*colon*, *rectum*, and *itis*.) *Dysentery*.

COLOSTRA, *Colostrum*.

COLOSTRATIO, *Colostration*.

COLOSTRATION, *Colostratio*. Disease in new-born children, attributable to the colostrum.

COLOS'TRUM, *Colos'tru*, *Cultus'trum*, *Colus'trum*, *Troph'alus*, *Protog'ala*, *Neog'ala*, *Pri'mum Puer'peræ Lac*, *Pyos*, *Pyar*, *Py'tia*, *Py'e'tia*, *Green Milk*, *Beast'lings*, *Beist'ings*, *Beest'ings*, *Bieal'ings* or *Beast'ings*, *Beest*, (Sc.) *Beist*, *Beist'yn*, (Prov.) *Fore'milk*, *Poad'milk*, *Po'red milk*, *Pourd'milk*, in the cow, &c., (from κολος, 'food' [?], or κωλλα, 'glue,' on account of the viscosity of the first milk. [?]) (F.) *Béton*. The first milk after accouchement. It contains more serum and butter, and less casein than common milk, and seems to possess a laxative property, which renders it fit to aid in the expulsion of the meconium.

Colostrum formerly meant an emulsion prepared of turpentine and yolk of egg.

COLOT'OMY, *Colotom'ia*, (*colon*, and *τομή*, 'incision.') The operation of cutting into the colon, as for the formation of an artificial anus.

COLOUR-BLINDNESS, *Achromatopsia*.

COL'OURS, ACCIDENT'AL, *Op'posite col'ours*, *Complementary or Harmon'ic col'ours*, (F.) *Couleurs Complémentaires*. If the eye has been for some time regarding a particular colour, the retina becomes insensible to this colour; and if, afterwards, it is turned to a sheet of white paper, the paper will not seem to be white, but will be of the colour that arises from the union of all the rays of the solar spectrum, except the one to which the retina has become insensible. Thus, if the eye be directed for some time to a red wafer, the sheet of paper will seem to be of a bluish-green, in a circular spot of the same dimensions as the wafer. This bluish-green image is called an *oc'ular spec'trum*, because it is impressed upon the eye and may be retained for a short time; and the colour bluish-green, is said to be the *accidental colour of the red*. If this experiment be made with wafers of different colours, other accidental colours will be observed, varying with the colour of the wafer employed, as in the following table:—

Colour of the Wafer.	Accidental colour, or colour of the ocular spectrum.
Red.....	Bluish green.
Orange.....	Blue.
Yellow.....	Indigo.
Green.....	Violet with a little red.
Blue.....	Orange red.
Indigo.....	Orange yellow.
Violet.....	Yellow green.
Black.....	White.
White.....	Black.

If all the colours of the spectrum be ranged in a circle, in the proportions they hold in the spectrum itself, the accidental colour of any particular colour will be found directly opposite. Hence, the two colours have been termed *op'posite col'ours*. It will follow from what has been said, that if the primary colour, or that to which the eye has been first directed, be added to the accidental colour, the result must be the same impression as that produced by the union of all the rays of the spectrum—white light. The accidental colour, in other words, is what the primitive colour requires to make it white light. The primitive and accidental colours are, therefore, *com'plements* of each other; and hence accidental colours have also been called *complementary col'ours*. They have likewise been termed *harmon'ic*, because the primitive and its accidental colour harmonize with each other in painting.

COLPAL'GIA, (*colpo*, and *αλγος*, 'pain.') *Vaginodyn'ia*. Pain in the vagina.

COLPATRE'SIA, *Elyt'ratre'sia*, *Ancylocol'pus*, *Atretelyt'ria*, *Atre'sia vagi'næ*, (*colpo*, and *σπρητος*, 'without opening,') Imperforation of the vagina.

COLPEMPHRAX'IS, (*colpo*, and *εμπράξις*, 'ob-

struction.') Obstruction of the vagina by foreign bodies.

COLPEURYN'TER, (*colpo*, and *εὐρυνω*, 'I dilate, I enlarge,') Speculum vaginae. Also, an instrument for dilating the os uteri, and upper part of the vagina. The operation is called *Colpeuryntesis*.

COLPITIS, (*colpo*, and *itis*,) Colpositis.

COLPO, (*κολπος*, 'vagina,') In composition, vagina.

COLPOC'ACE, *Ædæotitis gangrenosa*, *Gangrena genitalium et vaginæ*, (*colpo*, and *κακος*, 'evil,') Putrescency or gangrene of the vagina and labia.

COMPOCACE INFANTI'LIS, *Ædæotitis gangrenosa puellarum*, *No'ma pudendo'rum*. Gangrene or putrescency of the vagina and genitals in young children.

COLPOCACE PUERPERA'RUM, *Ædæotitis Gangrenosa puerperarum*, *Tocodomycolitis maligna vaginalis*. Sloughing of the vagina and genitals in puerperal women.

COLPOCELE, (*colpo*, and *κηλη*, 'rupture,') Elythrocele.

COLPOCYSTOTOM'IA, (*colpo*, *κυστις*, 'bladder, and *τομή*, 'incision,') *Sec'tio vaginovesicalis*. Lithotomy through the vagina.

COLPODESMORRAPH'IA, (*colpo*, *δεσμος*, 'ligament, and *ῥαφή*, 'suture,') The removal of a part of the mucous membrane of the vagina for the radical cure of prolapsus vaginae et uteri.

COLPÆDEMA, gen. *Colpædematis*, (*colpo*, and *οἰδημα*, 'a swelling,') Elythroedema.

COLPOPHLEGHYMENTIS, (*colpo*, *φλεγμα*, mucus, *ῥρηξ*, 'a membrane, and *itis*,) Encolpitis.

COLPOPTOSIS, (*colpo*, and *πτωσις*, 'a fall,') Prolapsus vaginae.

COLPORRHA'GIA, *Elytrorrhagia*, (*colpo*, and *ῥήγνυμι*, 'I break forth,') Discharge of blood from the vagina.

COLPORRHAPHY, (*colpo*, and *ῥαφή*, 'a suture,') Elytrorrhaphy.

COLPORRHEX'IS, *Ruptura vaginæ*, (*colpo*, and *ῥήξις*, 'rupture,') Rupture of the vagina. Also, colporrhagia.

COLPORRHEA, (*colpo*, and *ῥεω*, 'I flow,') Leucorrhœa.

COLPO'SIS, (*κολπος*, 'vagina, and *osis*,) Inflammation of the vagina. Synonymous with *Elytritis*, *Elytritis*, *Colcitis*, *Colpitis*, *Vaginitis*. See Leucorrhœa.

COLPOSTEGNO'SIS, *Coleostegno'sis*, (*colpo*, and *στεγνω*, 'I close,') Atresia, or obliteration of the vagina.

COLPOSTENOCHORIA, (*colpo*, *σπας*, 'narrow, and *χωρος*, 'space,') Coleostegnosis.

COLPOSYNOSIS, (*colpo*, and *συνισσις*, 'falling together,') Coleostegnosis.

COLPOT'OMY, *Colpotomia*, (*colpo*, and *τομή*, 'incision,') An incision of the vagina in parturition.

COLPUS, (*κολπος*,) Mamma, Sinus, Vagina.

COLT'S FOOT, *Asarum Canadense*, Tussilago.

COL'UBER ('a serpent,') BERUS. The systematic name of the viper, *Viper*, (F.) *Couleuvre*, *Vipère*. Class, Reptilia, Ord. Ophidia. A poisonous reptile—the poison lying in small sacs near its teeth. The flesh is innocent, and has been often taken in scrofula, and in cutaneous disorders in general, but it is inefficacious.

COLUBRINA, Polygonum bistorta—c. Dracontia, Arum dracunculæ—c. Lusitanica, Euphorbia capitata—c. Virginiana, Aristolochia serpentaria.

COLUM, Colon.

COLUMBIA (N. Y.), MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. See New York, mineral waters of.

COLUMBINE, *Aquilegia vulgaris*—c. Wild, *Aquilegia Canadensis*.

COLUMBO, Calumba—c. American, see Calumba—c. Marietta, see Calumba.

COLUMELLA, (dim. of *columna*,) Pillar, Uvula—c. Cochleæ, Modiolus.

COLUM'NA, *Col'umn*, (F.) *Colonne*. Anatomists use this word for parts which resemble a column or pillar; hence, for the penis.

COLUMNA ABDANS INGUINIBUS, Penis—c. Dorsi, Vertebral column—c. Foraminis ovalis, see Ovalis fossa—c. Fornicis, see Fornix.

COLUM'NA NASI. The cartilaginous part of the septum of the nostrils. See Nares.

COLUMNA ORIS, Uvula—c. Spinalis, Vertebral column—c. Valvulae Viessentii, see Valvula Viessentii—c. Vertebralis, Vertebral column—c. Virginittatis, Hymen.

COLUM'NÆ BERTINI, *Columnæ of Bertin*. Processes of the cortical substance of the kidney, which extend between the pyramids of Malpighi, as far as the hilus.

COLUM'NÆ CAR'NEÆ, ('fleshy columns,') *C. Cordis*, *Lacer'ti* seu *Lacer'tuli* seu *Fu'nus* seu *Fasciculi ter'tes Cordis*, *Tra'bes* seu *Tra'beculæ Cordis* seu *Car'neæ*, (F.) *Colonnes charnues du cœur*. Small, fleshy columns, which project, more or less, into the auricles and ventricles of the heart, whose use appears to be to prevent too great dilatation of those cavities. A few of these columns—see *Mus'culi papilla'res*—are attached by one extremity to the walls of the heart, and, by the other, give insertion to chords tendineæ. See Carneous columns.

COLUM'NÆ CAR'NEÆ of the Rectum, see Rectum—c. Papillares, see Columnæ Carnæ.

COLUMNEA LONGIFOLIA, Bahel.

COLUMNS OF BERTIN, Columnæ Bertini.

COLUMNS, CARNEOUS, see Columnæ carneæ—c. Posterior Median, of the medulla oblongata, Funiculi graciles—c. of Morgagni or of the Rectum, see Rectum—c. of the Spinal Marrow, see Vertebral Nerves.

COLUS JOVIS, ('staff of Jove,') Salvia sclarea.

COLUSTRUM, Colostrum.

COLU'TEA, (*κολυττα*,) *C. Arborescens* seu *hirsuta*, *Senna Germanica*, Bladder Senna, (F.) *Baguenaudier*, *Faux Séné*, *Séné indigène*. Ord. Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Diadelphia Decandria. The leaves are slightly purgative, and are often mixed with those of the cassia senna.

COLUVRINE DE VIRGINIE, Aristolochia serpentaria.

COLYMBA'DES, (*κολυμβάδης*,) Pickled Olives. These, when bruised and applied to a burnt part, were supposed to be able to prevent vesication.

COLYMBIFERA MINOR, *Mentha crisp*.

COM, as a prefix, like cum, 'with.'

CO'MA, gen. *Comatis*, (*κωμα*,) *Semisom'nia*, *Semisop'itus*, *Semisop'orus*, *Sabeth*. A profound state of sleep, from which it is extremely difficult to rouse the individual. It is a symptom which occurs in many diseases. Two varieties are distinguished, 1. *Coma vi'gil* seu *agrypnodes*, *Per'vigilium*, *Vigil'ie nim'ie*, *Typho'nia*, *Veter'nae*, *Veternas'itas*, *Agrypnoco'ma*, *Carus lethar'gus* *vigil*, *Typhoma'nia*, which is accompanied with delirium. The patient has his eyes closed, but opens them when called; and closes them again immediately. This state is accompanied with considerable restlessness. 2. *Coma Somnolen'tum*, *C. Comato'des*;—in which the patient speaks when roused, but remains silent and immovable in the intervals. Coma is a deeper sleep than *sopor*, but less so than *lethargy* and *carus*.

COMA, gen. *Comæ*, (*κομη*, from *κομω*, 'I adorn,') Capillus—c. Agrypnodes, see Coma—c. Apoplexia, Apoplexy—c. Cæsarea, Plica—c. Comatodes, see Coma—c. Somnolentum, Somnolency, see Coma—c. Vigil, see Coma.

COMACON, *Myristica moschata*.

COMAN'DRA UMBELLA'TA, (*κομη*, 'hair,')

and *anthes*, 'stamina;' in reference to the hairy tufts attached to the anthers.) *Bastard Toadflax*: indigenous; Order, Santalaceæ: flowering in May and June; has been used in fevers by some of the Indian tribes.

COM'ARUM PALUS'TRĒ, *Potentilla palustris*, Marsh Cinquefoil. An indigenous plant, Family, Rosaceæ, which flowers in June. It is possessed of astrigent virtues.

COMARUS, (*κομπος*), *Arbutus unedo*.

COM'ATA, (from *κομα*.) Diseases characterized by diminution of the powers of voluntary motion, with sleep or impaired condition of the senses.

COMATEUX, Comatose.

COMATODES, (*κοματώδης*), Comatose.

COM'ATOSE, *Comato des*, *Carot'icus*, *Caro' des*, (F.) *Comateux*. Relating to or resembling coma; —as *comatose sleep*, *comatose fever*, &c.

COMBUSTIBILITY, PRETERNATURAL, Combustion, human.

COMBUSTIO, (*comburare*, *combustum*, (*com*, and *burne*, *ustum*), 'to burn,') Burn—c. Spontanea, Combustion, human.

COMBUSTION, HUMAN, *Spontaneous Combustion* or *Preternatural Combustibility*, *Catacan'sis*, *Incedium spontaneum*, *Combustio spontanea*, *Autempra'm'us*, *Idiapocau'sis*, *Idiempra'sis*, *Catacan'sis ebric'ia*, (F.) *Combustion humaine*, *C. humaine spontanée*. These terms have been applied to the extraordinary phenomenon of a rapid destruction of the human body, by being reduced to ashes either spontaneously or by the contact of an ignited substance. It is said to have occurred in the aged, and in those that were fat and hard drinkers. In such, Dr. Traill has found a considerable quantity of oil in the serum of the blood. Vieq d'Azyr, Lair, and Dupuytren think it necessary, that the body should be placed in contact with an ignited substance. Le Cat, Kopp, and Marc are of opinion that this is not necessary. The former appears to be the more probable view.

COMBUSTURA, Burn.

COMEDONES, (*comedere*, 'to waste,' or *comedo*, 'a glutton,') see Acne.

COMES ARCHIATRORUM, *Comes*, gen. *Com'itis*, 'an associate,') see Exarchinter.

COMESTIBLE (F.), *Edu'lis*, (*com*, and *edere*, 'to eat,') *Edible*, (F.) *Edule*. Esculent. When this word is used substantively, in French, as in English, it means solid food.

COMEZ. Half a drop.

COMFIT, (*conficere* (*com*, and *facere*) 'to make,') Confectio.

COMP'REY, *Symphytum*—c. Spotted, *Pulmonaria*—c. Wild, *Cynoglossum Virginicum*.

COMISTE, (*κομίστη*), Aliment.

COMMANDUCATIO, (*com*, and *manducare*, 'to chew,') Mastication.

COMMEMORATIVE, *Commemorati'vus*, (F.) *Commemoratif*, (*commemorare* (*com*, and *memor*) 'to cause to remember,') That which recalls, or rather which is recalled.

COMMEMORATIVE SIGNS, (F.) *Signes commémoratifs*, are those deduced from circumstances which have gone before; or rather, according to others, those which point out the preceding condition of the patient. They are also called *Anamnetic signs*.

COMMENSUM, (*com*, and *metior*, *mensus*, 'to measure,') Symmetry.

COMMERCIUM, 'communication,' (from *com*, and *merx*, *mercis*, 'merchandise,') Sympathy.

COMM, (*κομμ*), Gummi.

COMMINUTED, *Comminu'tus*, (*comminuere*, (*com*, and *minuo*), 'to break to pieces,') (F.) *Comminutif*. A comminuted fracture is one in which the bone is broken into a number of pieces.

COMMINUTION, *Comminu'tio*, *Thryp'sis*, *Lei-*

o'sis. Same etymon. Fracture of a bone into a number of pieces.

COMMISSURA, (*committo*, *commissum*, (*com*, and *mitto*), 'I join together,') Articulation, Commissure.

COMMISSURA ANTERIOR CEREBRI, Commissure, anterior, of the Brain.

COMMISSURA BRE'VIS. A lobule or prominence of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, situate in the incisura posterior, below the horizontal fissure.

COMMISSURA LABIORUM, Prostomia—c. Magna cerebri, Corpus callosum—c. Maxima cerebri, Corpus callosum—c. Nerveæ, Syndesmosis—c. Ossium carnea, Syssarcosis.

COMMISSURA POSTERIOR CEREBRI, Commissure, posterior, of the Brain.

COMMISSURA SIM'PLEX. A small lobule or prominence of the superior vermiform process, near the incisura posterior of the cerebellum.

COMMISSU'RAL. Of or belonging to a commissure.

COM'MISSURE, *Commissu'ra*, *Comp'ges*, *Compagina'tio*, *Sym'physis*, *Sym'bole*. A point of union between two parts: thus, the commissures of the eyelids, lips, &c., are the angles, which they form at the place of union. See Fibres, converging.

COMMISSURE, ANTE'RIOR, OF THE BRAIN, *Commissu'ra anterior cerebri*, (F.) *Commissure antérieure du cerveau*. A small medullary fasciculus, situate transversely at the anterior part of the third ventricle, and uniting the two hemispheres.

COMMISSURE, GREAT, OF THE BRAIN, *Commissu'ra Magna Cerebri*, (F.) *Grande commissure du cerveau*, which unites the two hemispheres for some extent, is the *Corpus callo'sum*.

COMMISSURE, MIDDLE, OF THE BRAIN. A layer of gray substance uniting the thalami optici.

COMMISSURE, OBLIQUE OR INTERCEREBRAL, see Valvula Vieusseni—c. Optic, see Chiasmus.

COMMISSURE, POSTERIOR, OF THE BRAIN, *Commissu'ra posterior cerebri*. A medullary band, situate at the posterior part of the third or middle ventricle.

COMMISSURE OF THE UVEA, Ciliary ligament.

COMMISSURE DE LA CHOROÏDE, Ciliary ligament.

COMMO'SIS, (*κομμωσις*, from *κομωω*, 'I adorn,') The art of concealing natural deformities, as by painting the face. See, also, Propolis.

COMMOTICE, (*κομμωτική* (*τεχνη*),) in the older writers, meant the art of communicating factitious beauty to a person. Painting the face; *Comoporia*.

COMMOTIO, (*com*, and *motio*.) Motion, Concussion—c. Cerebri, Concussion of the brain.

COMMOTION, Concussion—c. du Cerveau, Concussion of the brain.

COMMUNICABLE, (*communicans*, and *habilis*, 'able,') See Contagious.

COMMUNICANS, (*communicare*, 'to make common,') *Con'junctans*. That which communicates or establishes a communication. Communicant. There are two *Arteriae Communicantes*, both within the cranium;—the one anterior, very short, and extending transversely from one anterior cerebral artery to the other,—the other posterior, called also *Communicans Willis'ii*, which passes from the internal carotid to the posterior cerebral artery. It is a branch of the basiliary.

COMMUNICANS NO'NI. A long slender nervous branch, formed by filaments from the first, second and third cervical nerves, which descends upon the outer side of the internal jugular vein, and forms a loop with the descendens noni over the sheath of the carotids.

COMMUNICANS PERONEI, see Communicans poplitei.

COMMUNICANS POPLITEI, *C. tibialis (ner'vus)*. A large nerve, which arises from the popliteal, and, at a variable distance below the articulation of the knee, receives the *communicans peronei* from the peroneal nerve,—the two forming the *external saphenous nerve*.

COMMUNICANS TIBIALIS, *Communicans poplitei*.

COMPACT, *Compac'tus*, (*com*, and *pangere*, *pac-tum*, 'to strike, to fix.') Solid, close. (F.) *Compacte*. The term *Compact Tissue* is given to the hardest and closest parts of bone.

COMPAGES, ('a setting together.') Articulation, Commisura—*c. Ossium per Lineam Simpliciem*, Harmony—*c. Vertebrarum*, Vertebral column.

COMPAGINATIO, Commisura.

COMPAS D'ÉPAISSEUR, (*com*, and *pandere*, *pansum*, 'to extend,') see *Pelvimeter*.

COMPASS PLANT, *Silphium laciniatum*.

COMPASSIO, (*com*, and *pator*, *passus*, 'to suffer,') Sympathy.

COMPEBA, *Piper cubeba*.

COMPENSATION, (*com*, and *pensare*, *pensa-tum*, 'to weigh,') *Balancement*.

COMPEPER, *Piper cubeba*.

COMPERNIS. One who has his knees turned inwards. A case of distortion of the legs.

COMPETENTIA MEMBRORUM OMNIUM, ('fitness of all the members,') *Symmetry*.

COMPLAINT, (*com*, and *plangere*, *planetum*, 'to beat the breast for grief,') Disease—*c. Family*, see *Hereditary*.

COMPLEMENTAL AIR, (*com*, and *pleo*, 'to fill,') See *Respiration*.

COMPLEMENTARY AIR, see *Respiration*.

COMPLETIO, *Plethora*.

COM'PLEX, *Complexus*, (*com*, and *plectere*, *plexum*, 'to twist,') Embracing several distinct things. *Chaussier* uses this term, in his anatomical descriptions, for *complicated*.

COMPLEXIO, *Coition*, *Complexion*, *Confusio*, *Temperament*.

COMPLEX'ION, *Complexio*. Often employed, in English, for the colour of the face, as 'He has a good complexion,'—a 'sallow complexion,' &c. It formerly had a more extensive signification, and still has in France. It signifies the aggregate of physical characters presented by any individual, considered with respect to his external arrangement or condition. It means more than *constitution*, for which it is used synonymously in many cases; and differs from *temperament*, which is less the external condition of the body than the state or disposition of the organs in health.

COMPLEXUS, *Complex*.

COMPLEXUS MINOR, *Mastoïdeus lateralis*, *Trache'lo-mastoïdeus*, (F.) *Trachélo-mastoidien*, *Muscle petit Complexus*. It arises from the transverse processes of the last four cervical vertebrae, and is inserted into the mastoid process.

COMPLEXUS MUSCULUS, *Biventer Cervicis*, *Complexus Major*, *Dorso-trachélon-occipital*, *Trachélo-occipital* (Ch.), (F.) *Muscle grand complexus*. A muscle, situate at the hind part of the neck, where it extends from the interval that separates the two prominent ridges on the posterior surface of the os occipitis to the transverse and articular processes of the last six cervical vertebrae, as well as to those of the first five dorsal. It serves to straighten, incline, and turn the head.

COMPLICA'TION, *Complica'tio*, (*com*, and *plicare*, *plicatum*, 'to fold,') In medicine, it means the presence of several diseases, *morbi complica'ti seu perplex'i*, or of several adventitious circumstances foreign to the primary disease.

COMPOSIT'ION, *Composit'io*, (*componere*, (*com* and *ponere*, *positum*, 'to place,') 'to place together,') *Syn'thesis*. The act of composing or compounding,—of medicines for example; *Lama-*

tosyntax'is. Also, the *Compound*, *Compos'itum*, or thing compounded. Likewise, a combination.

COMPOSITUM, *Compound*.

COMPOUND. To mix medicines. To mingle different ingredients into one whole. Used adjectively, *compound* signifies the result of the union of several medicinal agents, as 'a compound medicine.'

COMPREHENSIO, (*com*, and *prehendere*, *prehensum*, 'to take hold of,') *Catalepsy*.

COMPRESSIO, *Catalepsy*.

COMPRESS, *Compres'sa*, *Sple'nium*, *Sple'n'ola*, *Sple'n'ens*, *Pla'gula*, *Penic'il'um*, *Penic'ulum*, (*comprimere*, (*com* and *primere*, *pressum*, 'to press,') 'to press together,') (F.) *Comprime*. Folded pieces of lint or rag, so contrived as, by the aid of a bandage, to make due pressure upon any part. According to their shape, direction, and use, compresses have been called *long* ((F.) *longuettes*,) *square* (*carrées*,) *triangular*, *prismat'ic*, *graduated* (*graduées*,) *split* (*fendues*,) *fent'rées*, *criblées*, *croix de Malte*, *oblique*, *cir'cular*, *divi'ding* (*divisives*,) *uni'ting* (*unissantes*,) *crib'ri-form*, &c.

The *Umschlag* or compress of the hydropathists is a cloth, well wetted with cold water, applied to the surface near the supposed seat of disease, securely covered with a dry cloth, and changed as often as it becomes dry. It is sometimes covered with a layer of oiled silk, to prevent evaporation.

COMPRESSEUR DE DUPUYTREN, Compressor of Dupuytren—*c. du Nez*, *Compressor nasi*—*c. de la Prostata*, *Compressor prostatae*.

COMPRESSIF, *Compressive*.

COMPRESSIO, (same etymon as *Compress*,) *Compression*, *Thlipsis*.

COMPRES'SION, *Compressio*, (same etymon.) Pressure; methodical compression. An agent frequently had recourse to in surgery. We compress a limb, affected with *œdema*, *varices*, *hydrops articuli*, *callons ulcer*, &c. The abdomen is compressed after delivery, after *paracentesis abdominalis*, &c. The compression is produced by means of the roller, laced stocking, &c., according to the part, and to the particular case. Moderate pressure aids the contractility of parts, and modifies their nutritive action; so that large tumours at times disappear after it has been used for some time. A greater degree of pressure occasions, still more, the emaciation of the part, but it is apt to impede the circulation. Pressure is often used to stop or moderate the flow of blood in cases of aneurism or wounds of arteries and veins. In such cases, the compression may be immediate, when applied upon the artery itself, or it may be mediate, when applied through the integuments and soft parts. The French use the term *Compression immédiate latérale* for that which is exerted perpendicularly to the axis of a vessel, so as to flatten its sides. It is practised with the finger, forceps, tourniquet, &c.

Methodical Compression is pressure applied *secundum artem*. *Dig'ital Compression* is pressure made by the fingers.

COMPRESSION OF THE BRAIN. This may arise either from coagula of blood, a soft tumour, a bony excrecence, a depressed portion of the skull, or the presence of some foreign body. The effects vary, according as the compression takes place suddenly or gradually. When suddenly, the symptoms are of the comatose or apoplectic character. When gradually, mania, convulsions, &c., are more likely to occur. Compression, arising from a depressed portion of skull, requires the use of the trephine.

COMPRES'SIVE, *Compress'vus*, (F.) *Compressif*. That which compresses. A *compressive bandage* is one that compresses the parts to which it is applied.

COMPRESSOR or COMPRESSORIUM OF DUPUYTREN. (F.) *Compresseur de Dupuytren.* An instrument for compressing the femoral artery, invented by Dupuytren. It is constructed on the same principles as the tourniquet of J. L. Petit, from which it only differs in this respect;—that, instead of being maintained in its place by a strap, which always compresses more or less the circumference of the limb, the two pads are placed at the extremities of a semicircle of steel, which, by passing from one to the other without touching the parts, limits the pressure to two opposite points of the thigh, and permits the collateral circulation to go on.

COMPRESSOR NA'RI'S. *Rinn'us, Nasa'lis, Transversa'lis Na'ri, Myrtiform'is, Dilato'res ala'rum na'ri, Constrictor Na'ri seu Na'rrium seu Na'ris, Triangula'ris Na'ri.* (F.) *Maxillo-narinal, Susmarillo-nasal*—(Ch.) *Compresseur du nez, Transversal du nez.* A muscle, situate at the sides of the nose; flat and triangular. It arises from the inner part of the fossa canina, and passes to the dorsum of the nose; where it is confounded with that of the opposite side.

COMPRESSOR or CONSTRICTOR OF NECK. An instrument for compressing the urethra, to obviate incontinence of urine. It consists of a girdle of iron, which surrounds the pelvis, to which is fixed a plate of the same metal, that compresses the urethra in *perineo*.

COMPRESSOR PROST'ATE. *Prostat'icus superior, Pubioprostat'icus, Subpubioprostat'icus.* (F.) *Compresseur de la prostate.* A muscle, admitted by ALBINUS, which is formed of the anterior fibres of the *Levator ani*, that embrace the prostate. It is the *Prostat'icus superior* of WINSLOW.

COMPRESSOR URE'THRE. A muscle consisting of two portions—one of which is *transverse* in its direction, and, in consequence of its having been particularly described by Mr. Guthrie, has been called *Guthrie's muscle*. It arises from the ramus of the ischium, and passes inwards to embrace the membranous urethra. The other portion is *perpendicular*, descending from the pubis and passing down to be inserted into the transverse portion of the muscle;—*Pu'bio-urethra'lis*. This portion has been considered by many to be only the anterior fibres of the levator ani; and having been described by Mr. Wilson, it has been called *Wilson's muscle*.

COMPRESSOR VE'NE DORSALIS PE'NIS. A small muscle, distinctly seen in animals, less distinctly in man, which arises from the ramus of the pubis, and ascending in a direction forwards is inserted above the vena dorsalis, joining with its fellow of the opposite side on the mesial line. Its use is supposed to compress the vein in erection. It is sometimes called the *muscle of Hous'ton*, after Dr. Houston of Dublin.

COMPRESSORIUM. Compressor.

COMPTO'NIA ASPLENIFO'LIA. (after Compton, Bishop of London.) *Liquidambar peregrina seu asplenifo'lia, Myrt'ca asplenifo'lia, Sweet Fern, Shrub'by Sweet Fern, Sweet bush, Fern bush, Fern gale, Spleen'wort bush, Meadow Fern, Astring'ent root.* An indigenous shrubby plant, which grows in sandy or stony woods from New England to Virginia. It possesses tonic and astringent properties, and is used as a domestic remedy in diarrhoea, &c., in the form of decoction.

COMPUNCTIO. (con, and *pungere, punctum*, 'to puncture,') Paracentesis, Puncturing.

CON, as a prefix, like *eum*, 'with.'

CONÆSTHESIS. Cœnæsthesia.

CONARIUM. (con, 'a cone,') Pineal gland.

CONATUS. gen. *Cona'tus*, (conor, conatus, 'to endeavour,') Effort.

CONCARNATIO. (con, and *caro*, gen. *carnis*, 'flesh,') Syssarcosis.

CONCASSER (F.), (conquassare, (con, and

quassare, 'to shake much,') 'to break to pieces' 'to comminute,') To reduce roots, woods, &c. into small fragments, in order that their active principles may be more readily separated from them.

CONCAU'SA. *Concausa, (con, and causa,)* *Syue'tia.* A cause which co-operates with another in the production of disease.

CONCAVITAS CONCHULARIS CEREBRI. Infundibulum of the brain.

CONCAVUM, PEDIS (con, and *cavus*, 'hollow,') Sole.

CONCENTRAN'TIA. (con, and *centrum*, 'a centre,') A name once given to absorbents of acids.

CONCENTRA'TION. *Concentra'tio.* A word sometimes used, in medical theories, to express an afflux of fluids, or a convergence of sensibility or of vital force, towards an organ. It is applied, also, to the pulsation of arteries, when not easily felt under the finger. *Pouls Concentré* is a term applied by the French to a pulse of the above character.

CONCEPTACULA SEMINARIA. Vesiculæ seminarie.

CONCEPTACULUM. ('a receptacle,') Uterus, Vessel.

CONCEPTIO. Conception—c. *Vitiosa*, Pregnancy, extra-uterine.

CONCEP'TION. *Concep'tio, Concep'tus*, (from *concipio*, (con, and *capio*, 'to receive,') 'to bring together,') *Oye'sis, Syllep'sis, Androlep'sia.* The impregnation of the ovum by the positive contact of the male sperm, whence results a new being. The whole subject of conception is most mysterious. It seems to occur as follows. During the sexual union, the male sperm passes along the uterus and Fallopian tubes: the fimbriated extremities of the latter size hold of the ovarium; and the sperm in this manner comes in contact with a matured ovum, and impregnates it. The fecundated ovum remains some time in the ovarium, but at length bursts its covering, is laid hold of by the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tubes, and passes along the tube into the cavity of the uterus, where it remains for the full period of utero-gestation. Some are of opinion, that the ovum is not impregnated until it has entered the Fallopian tube, or uterus.

CONCEP'TION, FALSE. *Falsus Concep'tus, Spu'rium germen*, (F.) *Fausse Conception, Faux germe.* An irregular, preternatural conception, the result of which is a mole or some similar production, instead of a properly organized fetus. See *Mole*.

CONCEP'TUS. The first rudiments of the fetus, after conception. Also, conception.

CONCEPTUS FALSUS. Conception, false.

CON'CHA. *Conchus*, (κονχον, κορυς, 'a concave shell,') A liquid measure, amongst the Athenians, equal to half an ounce. Anatomists apply this term to several hollow parts of the body;—as the *Concha of the Ear*,—*Concha Auris, Concha Auric'ule*; (F.) *Conque*—the hollow part of the cartilage of the external ear. It has, also, been applied to the genital organs of the female; to the patella, &c.

CONCHA. Patella, Turbinate bone (middle,) Vulva—c. *Auris interna, Cochlea*—c. *Cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain*—c. *Genu, Patella*—c. *Inferior, Turbinate bone, (inferior)*—c. *Labyrinthi, Cochlea*—c. *Morgagniana, Turbinate bone, (superior)*—c. *Narium superior, Turbinate bone, (superior).*

CONCHÆ, see *Ostrea*—c. *Narium, Turbinate bones*—c. *Veneris, Turbinate bones.*

CONCHA'RUM ANTIFEBRI'LE. A febrifuge and sudorific preparation in Bates's *Pharmacopœia*. It was composed of vinegar, mussel-shells (*conchæ*), and water of *Carduus benedictus*.

CONCHOHELIX. A small, fleshy fascicu-

lus, attached to the concha of the ear and helix. It is also called the *small muscle of the helix*.

CON'CHUS, *Concha*, (*κορυς, κορυνη*.) The cranium. In the plural, it means the orbital cavities.

CONCHUS OCULI, Orbit.

CONCHYLIA, (from *concha*, 'a shell,') Turbinate bones.

CONCIDENTIA, (*con*, and *cadere*, 'to fall,') Collapse.

CONCILIA CORPORALIA, (pl. of *concilium*, 'a union,') Coition.

CONCIL'IUM. A milky plant, referred to by Pliny as aphrodisiac and antiphthisical. Adanson considers it to be a *Campanula*.

CONCOTED, *Concoctus*, *Matura'tus*, *Pepei'tus*; (*con*, and *coquere*, *coctum*, 'to boil,') Brought to maturity; ripe; concocted; digested.

CONCOCTIO, Coction—*c. Tarda*, Dyspepsia.

CONCOCTION, Coction.

CONCOMBRE ORDINAIRE, *Cucumis sativus*—*c. Sauvage*, *Momordica elaterium*.

CONCOMITANS, Concomitant.

CONCOMITANT, *Concomitans*, (*con*, and *comitare*, (itself from *comire*—*cum* and *ire*,) 'to go with,') That which accompanies. A symptom which accompanies others.

CONCREMATIO, (*con*, and *cremare*, *crematum*, 'to burn,') Calcination.

CONCREMENTA ZOOHYLICA, see Zoohylica.

CONCREMENTUM, Concretion.

CONCRETIO, Adherence, see Concretion—*c. Palpebrarum cum bulbo oculi*, *Symblepharosis*.

CONCRETION, *Concretio*, *Concremen'tum*, (*concrecere*, *concretum*, (*con*, and *crecere*,) 'to condense, thicken, become solid,') *Pexis*, *Sympex'is*, (F.) *Concretion*. The act of becoming thick or solid. It was once used synonymously with adhesion or growing together—as '*concretion of the toes*.' Most commonly, it is applied to extraneous and inorganic bodies, of a solid character, met with in different textures, after certain chronic inflammations; or which make their appearance in the joints or in the reservoirs for excremental fluids. *Concretion* is, therefore, frequently synonymous with *Calculus*, and is then rendered, in Latin, by the word *Concrementum*. But *Concretion* has a more extensive signification than *Calculus*; thus, accidental ossifications or deposits of phosphates of lime in certain organs, and especially in the liver and lungs, are properly called *osseous concretions*. They could not well be called *osseous calculi*.

CONCRETION, FIBRINOUS, SANGUINEOUS, POLYPIFORM, or POLYPOUS, OF THE HEART, see Polypus—*c. Intestinalis*, *Calculus of the Stomach and Intestines*—*c. Ossiforme*, see Osteoid.

CONCRETIONES ALVINÆ, see Calculi of the stomach and intestines.

CONCUBITUS, (*con*, and *cubare*, 'to lie,') Coition—*c. Venereus*, Coition.

CONCUR'SUS, gen. *Concur'sus*, (*concurrere*, (*con*, and *currere*, *cursum*, 'to run,') 'to meet together,') *Syn'dromē*. The congeries or collection of symptoms, which constitute and distinguish a particular disease.

CONCUS'SION, *Commotio*, (*concutio*, *concussus*, (*con*, and *quittere*, 'to shake,') 'I shake together,') *Concus'sio*, *Thlasma Concus'sio*, *Commo'tio*, *Anasis'mus*, *Tinag'mus*, (F.) *Commotio*. In Surgery, it is used for the agitation often communicated to one organ by a fall upon another; as to the brain from a fall on the breech, &c.

In all severe injuries, in sudden encephalic hemorrhage, and in overwhelming emotions, a concussion or shock is felt to a greater or less extent in the nervous system, which requires the careful attention of the physician.

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN, *Commo'tio Cerebri*,

Apoplex'ia nervosa traumatica, *Encephaloid'mus*, (F.) *Commotio du Cerveau*, sometimes gives rise to alarming symptoms, even to abolition of the functions of the brain, yet without any sensible organic disease. Slight concussion of the brain, called *stunning*, consists in vertigo, tinnitus aurium, loss of memory, and stupefaction; all these being temporary. When more severe, there is instant loss of sensation and volition, vomiting, the patient being as if in a sound sleep, but there is no stertorous breathing. Pulse variable, generally more rapid and feeble than in compression; extremities cold. Little can be done here, till reaction has occurred: after this, the case must be treated according to general principles,—by bleeding, blisters, cold applied to the head, &c. After severe concussion, a patient, although apparently well, is not safe till some time after the accident.

CONDENSAN'TIA, (*con*, and *densare*, *densatum*, 'to thicken,') *Incassan'tia*, *Synerit'ica*. Medicines esteemed proper for inspissating the humours.

CONDENSATIO, Condensation, Stenosis.

CONDENSA'TION, *Condensa'tio*, *Inspissa'tio*. Increase in density of the blood and other liquids, or of the solids, which enter into the composition of the human body.

CONDENSER, see Alembic.

CONDEN'SER, LIEN'IG'S. A distillatory arrangement, invented by Liebig, in which the tube conveying the vapour is made to pass through another tube, the calibre of which is such as to leave a space between the two, through which a stream of water may be made to run.

CONDIMENT, *Condimen'tum*, *Ar'tyma*, *Hedys'ma*, *Conditi'ra*, (*condire*, *conditum*, 'to season,') (F.) *Assaisonnement*. Some substances are called, at times, *aliments*, and at others, *condiments*, according as they constitute the basis or the accessory to any dish: such are cream, butter, mushrooms, olives, &c. Others are always *condiments*, as they are only used to improve the savour of food, and contain little or no nutritive matter. Such are pepper, salt, cinnamon, &c. Almost all condiments are possessed of stimulant properties.

CONDIT, Confectio.

CONDITUM. A pharmaceutical compound of wine, honey, and some aromatics, especially pepper. Also, a confection.

CONDITURA CADAVERUM, Embalming.

CON'DOM, (from its proposer, Dr. Condom,) *Armour*, *Posthocalyp'tron*, French letter, *Cytha'rcan Shield*, (F.) *Baudruche*, *Redingote Anglaise*, *Gant des Dames*, *Calotte d'assurance*, *Peau divine*, *Chemisette*. The intestine cecum of a sheep, soaked for some hours in water, turned inside out, macerated again in weak, alkaline ley, changed every twelve hours, and scraped carefully to abstract the mucous membrane, leaving the peritoneal and muscular coats exposed to the vapour of burning brimstone, and afterwards washed with soap and water. It is then blown up, dried, cut to the length of seven or eight inches, and bordered at the open end with a riband. It is drawn over the penis prior to coition, to prevent venereal infection and pregnancy.

CONDUCTIO, (*con*, and *ducere*, *ductum*, 'to lead,') Tonic spasm, Convulsion.

CONDUCTION, VIBRATIONS OF, see Sound.

CONDUCTOR, *Director*, *Itinera'rium*, (F.) *Conducteur*. That which conducts. The *Conductor* was an instrument, formerly used in the high operation for the stone, for directing the forceps into the bladder.

CONDUIT, (*con*, and *ducere*, *ductum*, 'to lead,') Canal—*c. Auditif externe*, Auditory canal, external—*c. Auditif interne*, Auditory canal, internal—*c. Auriculaire*, Auditory canal, external—*c. Cholédogue*, Choleodoch duct—*c. Différent*, De-

disease of the eye, which consists in the mixture of the humours. In modern times, Synchysis has been applied to a morbid state of the vitreous body, in which it is reduced to a diffuent condition. Occasionally, sparkling bodies are perceptible, which seem to be seated behind the crystalline, in the vitreous humour: hence, the disease has been called *sparkling synchysis* or *spintheropia*, (from *σπινθηρ*, 'a spark,' and *ωψ*, 'the eye;') (F.) *Spintheropie*, *Scintillement de l'œil*. *Confusio* has, also, been used synonymously with *Complexio*.

CONFUSIONES ANIMI, 'Confusions of the mind,' see Affections of the mind.

CONGEE DISCHARGES, Rice-water discharges.

CONGELANTIA, (*congelare*, (con, and *gelare*, *gelatum*), 'I congeal,' 'I freeze.') Congelativa.

CONGELATIO, Catalepsy, Congelation.

CONGELATION, *Congelatio*, *Conglaciatio*, *Gelatio*. The action of congealing, of passing to the solid state by the abstraction of heat; as *congelation of water, mercury, &c.* The term had once other acceptations. 1. It was synonymous with *concretion*. 2. With *coagulation*, in which sense it is still occasionally employed. 3. The ancients called all diseases, produced by cold, *congelations*, as well as those in which there was a kind of stupor or torpor—particularly catalepsy. Also, *Frostbite*, (Prov.) *Keenbite*.

Congelation of a part, by the application of powdered ice or of a freezing mixture, in a bladder or gauze bag, has been employed to induce anaesthesia in the lesser surgical operations. It has also been used in external inflammation.

CONGELATIVA MEDICAMENTA, *Conglutinantia*, *Congelantia*. Medicines, considered capable of uniting or consolidating wounds, &c.

CON'GENER, gen. *Congen'eric*, *Congen'erous*, (con, and *genus*, gen. *generis*, 'kind.') (F.) *Congénère*. Of the same kind or species. Resembling each other in some manner. When applied to muscles, it means, that they concur in the same action; in opposition to the word *antagonist*, or that which acts in an opposite direction.

In France *Congénères* is applied to those who join in the dissection of the same subject.

CONGENIAL, Congenital.

CONGENIALIS, Congenital.

CONGENITE NOTE, Nævus.

CONGENITAL, *Con'genite*, *Congenita'lis*, *Congen'itus*, *Syngen'icus*, (con, and *genitus*, 'begotten.') (F.) *Congénital* ou *Congénital*. Diseases which infants have at birth: hence, *Congenital affections* are those that depend on faulty conformation; as *congenital hernia*, *congenital cataract*, &c. See *Connate*.

CONGESTED, Hyperæmic.

CONGESTIO, (*congerere*, (con, and *gerere*, *gestum*, 'to carry,') 'to amass,' 'accumulate,' &c.) Congestion—c. Abdominalis, Cæliæmia—c. Pectoris, Stethæmia—c. Pulmonum, Stethæmia—c. Sanguinis, Congestion.

CONGESTION, *Congestio*, *Rho'pè*, *Symph'ora*, *Hæmatepago'gè*, *Hæmatosymphore'is*, *Hæmatosynago'gè*, *Hæmorme'is*, *Symphore'ma*, *Symphore'is*, *Synathrois'mus*, *Synathro'is*, *Sanguinis Congestio*, *Engorge'ment*. Accumulation of blood in an organ. It is an important symptom in febrile and other disorders. It may arise either from an extraordinary flow of blood by the arteries, or from a difficulty in the return of blood to the heart by the veins. More often, perhaps, it is owing to the latter cause, and is termed *venous congestion*, *stasis* or *stagnation*—being not unusually attended with symptoms of oppression and collapse. See *Hyperæmia*.

CONGESTION OF THE ABDOMEN, Cæliæmia—a. of the Brain, Cephalæmia—c. *Cérèbrale*, Cephalæmia—c. *du Cerveau*, Cephalæmia—c. *Hyposta-*

tique, see *Hypostatic*—c. of the Lungs, Stethæmia—c. *des Poumons*, Stethæmia—c. *Sanguine rachidienne*, Hypermyelohæmia.

CONGESTIVE, *Congestivus*, (F.) *Congestif*. Belonging or relating to, or affected with, congestion—as 'congestive fever.'

CONGESTIVE FEVER, see *Fever*, congestive.

CONGLACIATIO, (con, and *glacies*, 'ice.') Congelation.

CONGLO'BATE, or CON'GLOBATE, *Conglobatus*, (*conglobare*, (con, and *globus*, 'a ball,') 'to collect,' 'to gather into a ball,') (F.) *Conglobé*.

CONGLOBATE GLAND, *Glandula conglobata*, *Hy'draden*, *Glo'bate gland*, *Lymphatic ganglion*, (F.) *Glande Conglobée*, *Ganglion lymphatique*. A round body, formed of lymphatic vessels, connected together by cellular structure, but having neither a cavity nor excretory duct. The mesenteric, inguinal and axillary glands are of this class.

CONGLOBÉ, Conglobate.

CONGLOMERATE, *Conglomeratus*, (con, and *glomerare*, *glomeratum*, 'to gather in a heap,') *Glom'erate*, *Glomera'tus*, (F.) *Congloméré*. Heaped together.

CONGLOMERATE GLANDS, *Glandulæ conglomera'tæ* are those whose lobules are united under the same membrane; as the liver, kidney, testicle, mammae, &c.

CONGLOMERATIO INTESTINORUM, Epiploce intestinalis.

CONGLUTINANTIA, (con, and *gluten*, gen. *glutinis*, 'glue,') Congelativa.

CONGRÈS (F.), *Con'gress*, *Congres'sus*, (*con-gredi*, *congressus*, (con, and *gradi*, 'to go,') 'to go together,') This term, which has often been used synonymously with *Coition*, means, also, the ocular proof, formerly ordered by judicial authority, in the presence of surgeons and matrons, to test the impotence or capabilities of parties;—a most unsatisfactory and indecent exhibition. It was forbidden by the Parliament of Paris in the year 1667.

CONGRESSUS, Coition.

CONI VASCULO'SI, *Cor'pora pyramidalia testis*. Conical bundles, formed by the vasa efferentia of the testis; having their base towards the epididymis, into the tube of which they enter.

CONIA, (*κωνία*.) A wine, prepared by fermenting the must of the grape on tar previously washed in sea-water. See, also, *Conium*, and *Lixivium*.

CONIASIS, (*κωνιασις*, 'art of plastering,' from *κωνία*, 'plaster or stucco,') Incrustation.

CONICINE, see *Conium*.

CONII FOLIA, see *Conium*—c. *Fructus*, see *Conium*—c. *Semen*, see *Conium*.

CONIINE, see *Conium*.

CONINE, see *Conium*.

CONIOSTOSIS, (from *conis*,) Pulverization.

CONIS, (*κωνίς*, 'dust,') Pulvis.

CONISTERIUM, (*κωνιστήριον*, from *conis*,) Apodyterium.

CONIUM, (*κωνίον*, *κωνιον*, *κωνιον*,) *C. maculatum*, *Abi'otus*, *Corian'drum macula'tum*, *Cicu'ta major* seu *macula'ta* seu *Stoerkii* seu *terres'tris* seu *major fo'etida* seu *vulgaris*, *Common* or *Poison Hem'lock*, *Hemlock*, *Poison parsley*, *Spotted parsley*, (Sc.) *Hunloik*, (F.) *Ciguë ordinaire*, *C. grande* ou *officinale*. Ord. Umbelliferae. Sec. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. The leaves, *Coni'i Fo'lia*, *Coni'um*, (Ph. U. S., 1863,) and seeds, *Coni'i Semen*, are narcotic and poisonous in an overdose. Light destroys the virtues of the leaves; and, therefore, the powder should be kept in opaque bottles, well corked. It has been used as a palliative in cancer and other painful affections; but is not equal to opium. Externally, it has been applied in fomentation to cancerous and scrofulous ulcers. Dose, gr. ij to x.

Its active alkaloid principle is *Conia*, *Conine*, *Coniine*, *Conine*, *Conicine*, *Cicutine*. It, or its

salts, have been given as sedatives to the nervous centres in various neuralgic and spasmodic diseases. It is a most energetic poison.

The ripe fruit dried—*Coni'i fructus*, *Hem'lock fruit*—is official in the British Pharmacopœia, (1864.)

Da'vidson's Rem'edy for Can'cer, is said to consist of powdered hemlock and arsenious acid.

CONIUM MOSCHATUM, *Aracacha*. A very agreeable and nutritive kind of tuberous vegetable, in flavour not unlike celery, which grows on the coast of Peru, but is more abundant on the projecting ridges of the Cordilleras, and on the eastern declivity of the Andes. It is cooked by being either simply boiled in water, or made into a kind of soup.

CONJONCTIVAL, Conjunctival.

CONJUNCTIVE, Conjunctiva.

CONJUNCTIVITE, see Ophthalmia—*c. Blennorrhagique*, see Ophthalmia.

CONJUGAISON, Conjugation.

CONJUGATION, *Conjugatio*, (*conjungere*, *conjugatum*, (*con*, and *jugum*, 'a yoke,') 'to yoke together,') (F.) *Conjugaison*. Assemblage, union, —*Conjugium*.

CONJUGATIO'NIS FORAM'INA, (F.) *Trous de conjugaison*. The apertures at the sides of the spine, formed by the union of the notches of the vertebrae. They give passage to the nerves of the spinal marrow, and to the vessels which enter or issue from the vertebral canal.

CONJUGIUM, Coition, Conjugation.

CONJUNCTI (MORBI), (*conjungere*, (*con*, and *ungere*, *junctum*,) 'to join together,') Diseases joined together. Authors have distinguished two kinds of these: one, in which the diseases go on simultaneously—*morbi connexi*; the other, in which they succeed each other—*morbi consequentes*.

CONJUNCTIO, Articulation.

CONJUNCTIVA, CUTICULAR, Xerophthalmia—*c. Granular*, Trachoma.

CONJUNCTIVA MEMBRANA, *Ophthalmodesmum*, *Syn'chiton*, *Circumcinalis*, *Tunica agnata seu adnata seu conjunctiva*, *Tun'da oc'uli*, (F.) *Conjunctive*, *Membrane adnée*. A mucous membrane, so called because it unites the globe of the eye with the eyelids. It covers the anterior surface of the eye, the inner surface of the eyelids, and the *caruncula lacrymalis*. It possesses great general sensibility, communicated to it by the fifth pair.

CONJUNCTIVAL, *Conjunctiva'lis*, (F.) *Conjunctival*. Appertaining or relating to the conjunctiva.

CONJUNCTIVITIS, (*conjunctiva*, and *itis*,) Ophthalmia—*c. Egyptiaca*, Ophthalmia, purulent—*c. Blennorrhagica*, see Ophthalmia—*c. Catarrhalis*, Ophthalmia, catarrhal—*c. Gonorrhoeica*, see Ophthalmia—*c. Puro-mucosa catarrhalis*, Ophthalmia, catarrhal—*c. Puro-mucosa contagiosa seu Egyptiaca*, Ophthalmia, purulent.

CONJUGENS, Communicans.

CONNATE, *Connatus*, (F.) *Conné*, (*con*, and *natus*, 'born') as:—

CONNATE DISEASES, (F.) *Maladies connées*, *Morbi connati*, such as an individual is born with:—*connate* having the same signification as *congenital*. A difference has been made by some, however; those diseases or conditions, which are dependent upon original conformation, being called *congenital*;—whilst the diseases or affections that may have supervened during gestation or delivery, are termed *connate*.

CONNÉ, Connate.

CONNECTICUT, MINERAL WATERS OF. There is a mineral spring at Stafford, in this State, twenty-four miles from Hartford, which has obtained more celebrity than any one in New England. Its principal ingredients are iron and car-

bonic acid. It, consequently, belongs to the class of acidulous chalybeates. There are other springs in the State, of which, however, little that is accurate is known.

CONNECTIVE TISSUE, (*con*, and *nectere*, 'to bind,') Cellular tissue.

CONNERVATIO, (*con*, and *nervus*, 'a sinew,') Syndesmosis.

CONNEXIO OSSIUM CARNOSA, (*con*, and *nectere* *nexum*, 'to bind,') Syssarcosis—*c. Cartilaginea*, Synchondrosis—*c. Ligamentosa*, Syndesmosis.

CONNUTRITUS, *Syn'trophus*, (*con*, and *nutr*, *nutritus*, 'to be nourished,') A disease is so called which has grown up, as it were, with an individual, or has been connate with him.

CONOID, *Conoï'deus*, (*κωνοειδής*,) *Conoï'des*, (*κωνος*, 'a cone,' and *ειδής*, 'shape,') (F.) *Conoïde*. Resembling a cone.

CONOID LIGAMENT, *Ligamentum conoï'des*. A ligament, passing from the coracoid process to the scapula, and forming part of the coraco-clavicular ligament of some anatomists.

CONOIDAL SUBSTANCE OF THE KIDNEY, see Kidney.

CONOIDES CORPUS, ('conoid body,') Pineal gland.

CONOPHTHALMIA, (*κωνος*, 'a cone,' and 'ophthalmia,') Staphyloma corneæ.

CONQUASSANT (F.), *Conquassans*, (*con*, and *quassare*, 'to shake,') *Douleurs conquassantes* are the pains of parturition, at the time of their greatest intensity, when the head is engaged in the pelvis.

CONQUASSATION, *Conquassatio*, *Quassatio*, *Quassatura*. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in dividing, with a pestle, fresh vegetables, fruits, &c. See Confrication.

CONQUASSATIONES ANIMI, Affections of the mind.

CONQUE, Coneha.

CONSCIOUSNESS, DOUBLE, (*con*, and *scio*, 'to know,') A somnambulistic condition, in which the individual leads, as it were, two lives, recollecting in each condition what occurred in previous conditions of the same character, but knowing nothing of the occurrences of the other. See Duality of the Mind.

CONSECUTIVE, *Consecutivus*, (*con*, and *sequor*, *secutus*, 'to follow,') Following in order.

CONSECUTIVE PHENOMENA OR SYMPTOMS, (F.) *Phénomènes ou accidens consécutifs*, are such as appear after the cessation of a disease, or, according to others, during its decline; but without having any direct connexion with it.

CONSENSUAL, (*con*, and *sensire*, *sensum*, 'to feel,') see Instinctive.

CONSENSUS, Consent of parts, Sympathy.

CONSENSUS OCULORUM. The intimate association between the two eyes, as exemplified in their simultaneous action in health, and often in disease.

CONSENT' OF PARTS, *Consensus*, *Consensus partium*, *Sympathi'a*, (F.) *Consentement des Parties*. That relation of the different parts of the body with each other which is more commonly denominated sympathy.

CONSETEMENT DES PARTIES, Consent of parts.

CONSERVA, *Con'serve*, (F.) *Conserve*, *Electuaire simple*, *Soccharolé mon*. A pharmaceutical preparation, composed of a vegetable substance and a sufficient quantity of sugar beaten into a uniform mass. See Confection.

CONSERVA ARSIN'THII, *C. absinthii maritimi*, *Conserve of Wormwood*. (*Leaves* B3, *Sugar* B3ij.) It has been employed as a tonic, stomachic, and vermifuge.

CONSERVA AMYGDALARUM, Confectio amygdalarum.

CONSERVA ANGELICÆ (Ph. P.), *Conserve d'Angelique, C. of Angelica.* (Pulp of root 250 parts; white sugar, boiled in a decoction of the root, and reduced to the consistence of a solid electuary, 1000 parts.) It is tonic, aromatic, and stomachic.

CONSERVA DE A'PIO GRAVEOLEN'TE (Ph. P.), *Conserve d'Ache, Conserve of Smallage.* Prepared like the preceding. Reputed to have the same properties.

CONSERVA A'R'I, *Conserve of Arum.* (Fresh root, 1lbss, Sugar 1lbss.) Esteemed to be diuretic and stimulant.

CONSERVA AURANTII, Confectio aurantiorum—c. Cassiæ, Confectio cassiæ—c. Citri aurantii, Confectio aurantiorum.

CONSERVA COCHLEA'R'IE HORTEN'SIS, *Conserve of Lemon Scumy Grass.* (Leaves 1lb, Sugar 1lbij.) Reputed to be stimulant and antiscorbutic.

CONSERVA CORTICIS EXTERIORIS AURANTII HISPALENSIS, Confectio aurantiorum—c. Flavedinis corticis Aurantiorum HISPALENSIS, Confectio aurantiorum—c. Corticium Aurantiorum, Confectio aurantiorum—c. Cynorrhodi, Confectio rosæ caninæ—c. Cynosbati, Confectio rosæ caninæ.

CONSERVA LU'JULÆ, C. Folio'rum lu'julæ, *Conserve of Woodsorrel.* (Leaves 1lb, Sugar 1lbij.) Gratefully acid and refrigerant.

CONSERVA MEX'THÆ, C. Men'thæ folio'rum, C. Men'thæ sativæ, *Conserve of Mint.* (Mint leaves 1lb, Sugar 1lbij.) Stomachic in nausea and vomiting.

CONSERVA PRU'NI SYLVES'TRIS, C. Pru'næ sylvestris, *Pulpa prunorum sylvestrium condita, Conserve of Sloes.* (Pulp 1 part, Sugar 3 parts.) Possessed of astringent properties.

CONSERVA RO'SÆ, Confectio rosæ Gallicæ—c. Rosæ caninæ, Confectio rosæ caninæ—c. Florum Rosarum rubrarum, Confectio rosæ Gallicæ—c. Rosæ fructus, Confectio rosæ caninæ—c. Rosæ Gallicæ, Confectio rosæ Gallicæ.

CONSERVA SCIL'LÆ, *Conserve of Squill.* (Fresh squills 3j, Sugar 3ss.) Possesses the diuretic and other virtues of the squill.

CONSERVA'TION, *Conservatio, Phylaxis,* (conserve, (con, and servare, servatum,) 'to preserve;') (F.) *Conservation, Asservation.* The art of preserving any object of pharmacy, any remedial agent, &c., from decay.

CONSERVE, *Conserve,* see Confectio—c. d'Ache, *Conserve de Apio graveolente*—c. of Aloes, *Conserve pruni sylvestris*—c. of Lemon scumy grass, *Conserve cochleariæ hortensis*—c. of Mint, *Conserve menthæ*—c. of Orange, *Confectio aurantiorum*—c. of Roses (red), *Confectio rosæ gallicæ*—c. of Smallage, *Conserve de apio graveolente*—c. of Woodsorrel, *Conserve lujulæ*—c. of Wormwood, *Conserve absinthii.*

CONSERVES, Spectacles.

CONSIDEN'TIA, (*consider, (con and sedo,)* 'to settle.') This word has two acceptations. 1. It is synonymous with *Apocatastasis*, and means restoration or cessation, and the subsiding of a humour; and 2. It signifies contraction of any cavity or canal.—See Synæzisis.

CONSISTEN'TIA, (*consistere, (con, and sistere,)* 'to stand still.') A term employed in two senses. 1. When joined to the word *Morbi* or *Ætatis*, it expresses the acme of a disease, or the age at which the constitution has acquired its full strength. 2. By *Consistentia humoris* is meant the density of a humour.

CONSOLIDA MAJOR, Symphytum—c. Media, *Ajuga, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*—c. Minor, *Pranella*—c. Regalis, *Delphinium consolida*—c. Rubra, *Tormentil*—c. Saracenica, *Solidago virginica.*

CONSOLIDAN'TIA, *Consolidati'va Medicamen'ta,* (con, and solidare, 'to make solid.') Substances formerly given for the purpose of consolidating wounds, or strengthening cicatrices.

CONSOLIDATIVA, Consolidantia.

CONSUMMÉ (F.), *Consumm'tum, (consummo, (con, and summa, 'a sum,') 'I add together.')* Zomos. Soup strongly charged with gelatin, and consequently very nutritious, although not proportionably easy of digestion.

CONSUMPTION, Consumption.

CONSONANCE, (*consona, 'I sound together, (con, and sono, 'I sound,') see Sound.*

CON'SONANT, *Con'sonans, (same etymon.)* An alphabetic sound, which cannot be properly expressed, except when conjoined with a vowel. Physiologically, a breath, or sound produced in the larynx, which suffers more or less interruption in its passage through the vocal tube.

CONSORTIUM, (con, and sors, gen. sortis, 'lot,') Sympathy.

CONSOUDE GRANDE, ([L.] *consolida,*) Symphytum.

CONSOUND, MIDDLE, *Ajuga.*

CONSPERSIO, (con, and spargere, *sparsum,* 'to sprinkle,') Catapasma.

CONSPICILLA, (con, and specio, 'I look at,') Spectacles.

CONSPIRATIO, (con, and spirare, 'to breathe,') Sympathy.

CONSTELLA'TUM UNGUEN'TUM. An ointment composed of cleansed earthworms! dried and pulverized; and of the fat of the bear or wild boar. It was formerly employed in toothache, and to hasten the cicatrization of wounds.

CONSTERNATIO, (*consternare, 'to confuse,')* Stupor.

CON'STIPATED, *Constipa'tus, Dysca'lius, Stagna'tus, (constipare (con, and stipare, stipatum) 'to cram close,') (Prov.) Mac'bound, (F.) Constip.* Affected with constipation; *Costive; Bound, Bellybound.*

CON'STIPATING, *Constipans, Binding, (F.) Renserrant.* Rendering the bowels less open; having the power to induce constipation.

CONSTIPATIO, Constipation, Stegnosis.

CONSTIPATION, *Constipa'tio, Obstipa'tio, Adstria'tio, Areta'tio, Obstipa'tio seu Reten'tio alvi'na, Ischoco'il'ia, Al'vus astria'ta seu adstria'ta seu tar'da seu du'ra seu seg'nis, Obstruc'tio seu Suppres'sio al'vi, O. Du'ctus alimentari'i, O. intestina'lis, Tor'por intestino'rum, Styp'sis, Constipa'tio al'vi, Copros'tasis, Acop'ria, Acopros'sis, Copro'p'sis, Ischocoop'ria, Dyseco'il'ia, Costive'ness, Fæ'cal reten'tion, Al'vine obstruc'tion, Stop'ping or Stoppage of the Bowels or Guts or Stomach, (F.) Échauffement, Ventre reserré.* A state of the bowels, in which the evacuations do not take place as frequently as usual; or are inordinately hard, and expelled with difficulty. It may be owing either to diminished action of the muscular coat of the intestines, or to diminished secretion from the mucous membrane, or to both. Cathartics will usually remove it; after which its exciting and predisponent causes must be inquired into and obviated, to render the cure permanent.

CONSTIPATUS, Constipated.

CONSTIPÉ, Constipated.

CONSTITUENS, Vehicle, see Prescription.

CONSTITUTIO, (*constituere, constitutum, 'to set up; from con, and statuere, itself from stare, statum, 'to stand,')* Constitution, Habit of body—c. Aeris, Constitution of the atmosphere—c. Epidemica, Constitution, epidemic—c. Nervosa, Nervous diathesis.

CONSTITU'TION, *Constitu'tio, Catas'tasis, Sta'tus.* A collection of several parts, forming a whole. In medicine, *Constitution* means the state of all the organs of the human body considered

in regard to their special and relative arrangement, order, or activity. A *good constitution* is one in which every organ is well developed, and endowed with due energy, so that all perform their functions with equal facility. Any want of equilibrium in their development and energy forms a difference in the constitution. We say that a man is of a *good or robust*, a *delicate or weak constitution*, when he is commonly healthy, or commonly labouring under, or unusually susceptible of, disease.

CONSTITUTION, ARTERIAL, Plethora arteriosa.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE, *Constitutio Aëris*, (F.) *Constitution Atmosphérique*. The condition of the atmosphere, as regards dryness and humidity, temperature, heaviness, direction of the winds, &c., considered as respects its influence on the animal economy.

CONSTITUTION, EPIDEMIC, *Constitutio epidemica*, *Medical Constitution*, (F.) *Constitution médicale*, *O. épidémique*. The aggregate of meteorological conditions, during which diseases prevail epidemically.

CONSTITUTIONAL, (F.) *Constitutionnel*. Belonging to the constitution of an individual,—to his manner of being; as *constitutional phthisis*, *c. gout*, &c. By some, this epithet has been given to diseases, produced by the constitution of the atmosphere; but this acceptance is not common.

CONSTRICTEUR D'HERBINEAUX, see *Serre-nœud*—*c. du Vagin*, *Constrictores cunni*—*c. de la Vulve*, *Constrictores cunni*.

CONSTRIC'TIO, (*constringere*, *strictum* (*con*, and *stringere*, *strictum*) 'to bind.')

ASTRICTIO, Systole.

CONSTRIC'TIVA, Styptics.

CONSTRIC'TOR, gen. *Constrictoris*. (F.) *Constricteur*. That which binds in a circular direction. A sphincter. Different muscles are so called.

CONSTRUCTOR ANI, Sphincter ani externus—*c. of Nuck*, Compressor of Nuck.

CONSTRICTORES ALARUM NASI, Depressor alar nasi.

CONSTRICTORES CUNNI, *C. Vaginnæ seu Vulvæ*, *Clitoridis inferiores latii et plani musculi*, *Sphincter Vaginnæ*, (F.) *Constricteurs du vagin*, *C. de la Vulve*. Small muscles, which originate beneath the clitoris, descend along the sides of the vagina, and terminate by becoming confounded with the *transversus perinæi* and *external sphincter ani* muscles. Their use is to contract the entrance of the vagina.

CONSTRICTORES ISTHMI FAUCIUM, see *Glossostaphylinus*.

CONSTRICTORES LARYNGIS, Lieutaud describes, under the name *Grand constricteur du Larynx*, the muscle *Cricothyroideus lateralis* with the *Thyroarytenoideus*.

CONSTRICTORES NASI, Compressor naris.

CONSTRIC'TOR ŒSOPHAGI, *Constrictor of the Œsophagus*, (F.) *Constricteur de l'Œsophage*, *Muscle œsophagien*. A fasciculus of fleshy, circular fibres, at the upper part of the œsophagus.

CONSTRICTORES ORIS, Orbicularis oris—*c. Palpebrarum*, Orbicularis palpebrarum.

CONSTRICTORES PHARYNGIS, *Constrictors of the Pharynx*, *Sphincter Gutturæ*. Muscular expansions which assist in forming the parietes of the pharynx. Three of these are generally admitted.

1. The *Constrictor Pharyngis inferior*, *Oriopharyngeus* and *Thyro-pharyngeus*, (F.) *Cricothyro-pharyngien*. It is broad, very thin, quadrilateral, seated superficially, extending from the thyroid and cricoid cartilages as far as the middle of the pharynx, and uniting, on the median line, with that of the opposite side. 2. The *Constrictor Pharyngis Medius*, *Hyopharyngeus* and *Chondropharyngeus*, *Syndesmo-pharyngeus*, (F.) *Hyoglossobasi-pharyngien*, occupies the middle

part of the pharynx. It is triangular, and attached anteriorly to the great and little cornu of the os hyoides; to the stylohyoid ligament; and terminates, posteriorly, by joining its fellow of the opposite side. 3. The *Constrictor Pharyngis superior*, *Cephalopharyngeus*, *Glossopharyngeus*, *Mylopharyngeus*, *Pterygopharyngeus*, (F.) *Pterygo-syndesmo-staphyli-pharyngien* is quadrilateral, and extends from the internal ala of the pterygoid process, from the inter-maxillary ligament, from the internal oblique line of the jaw, and from the base of the tongue, to the posterior part of the pharynx.

The constrictors of the pharynx contract it. They can likewise approximate the ends to each other. Chaussier considers those and the *stylo-pharyngeus* as but one muscle, and includes all under this last name.

CONSTRICTORES VAGINÆ, *C. cunni*—*c. Vulvæ*, *C. cunni*.

CONSTRINGENTIA, (same etymon as *Constrictio*.) Astringents, Styptics.

CONSuetUDO, gen. *Consuetudinis*, (*con*, and *suascere*, *enatum*, 'to become accustomed,') *Habit*—*c. Menstruæ*, *Menses*.

CONSULTANT, Consulting physician or surgeon.

CONSULTATION, *Consulta'tio*, *Delibera'tio*, *Cœnolog'ia*, *Conten'tio*, *Symbolen'sis*, (*consulere*, *consultum*, 'to hold council,') This word has several acceptations. In English, it means, almost always, the meeting of two or more practitioners, to deliberate on any particular case of disease. In France, it signifies the written result of such deliberations, as well as the opinion of a physician, given to a patient, who consults him, either personally or by writing.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN or SURGEON, (F.) *Médecin ou Chirurgien consultant*, *Consultant*. One who consults with the attending practitioner regarding any case of disease. Some physicians, surgeons, and accoucheurs confine themselves to consulting practice.

CONSUMMATUM, *Consummé*.

CONSUMMATUS, (*consummare* (*con*, and *summus* 'the whole,') 'to accomplish,') Confirmed; established; developed,—as *Phthisis consummata*, 'confirmed consumption.'

CONSUMPTIO, Consumption.

CONSUMPTION, (*consumere* (*con*, and *sumere*, *sumptum*) 'to waste away,') *Consumptio*, *Consumptio*, *Syntex'is*, *Wasting*, *Wearing*, (F.) *Consumption*. Progressive emaciation or wasting away. This condition precedes death in the greater part of chronic diseases, and particularly in *phthisis pulmonalis*: on this account it is, that phthisis has received the name *consumption*—See *Phthisis*. *Fèvre de Consumption*, *Consumptive fever*, is the same as *Hectic fever*.

CONSUMPTION OF THE BOWELS, *Enterophthisis*.

CONSUMPTION, GAL'LOPING, *Phthisis acuta*, (F.) *Phthisis galopante ou aiguë*. *Phthisis pulmonalis*, which rapidly runs through its course to a fatal termination.

CONSUMPTION, PULMONARY, *Phthisis pulmonalis*—*c. Tubercular*, *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

CONSUMPTIVA. Caustics, used for the destruction of fungous growths. *Burnt caustic*, *lunar caustic*, &c., were formerly so called.

CONSUMPTIVE, Phthisic.

CONSUMTIO, Consumption.

CONTABESCENTIA, (*contabescere* (*con*, and *tabescere*) 'to grow lean,') Consumption, marasmus, atrophy, &c.

CONTACT, *Contactus*, (*con*, and *tangere*, *tactum*, 'to touch,') The state of two bodies that touch each other. In the theory of contagious diseases, we distinguish *immediate or direct contact*, as when we touch a patient labouring under one of those diseases; and *mediate or indirect*

contact, when we touch, not the patient himself, but objects that have touched or emanated from him. The air is, most commonly, the medium by which this last kind of contact is effected.

CONTA'GION, *Contag'io*, *Contag'es*, *Contagium*, *Aporrhæ'a*, *Apoc'rysis*. The transmission of a disease from one person to another by direct or indirect contact. The term has, also, been applied, by some, to the action of miasmata arising from dead animal or vegetable matter, bogs, fens, &c., but in this sense it is now abandoned. Contagious diseases are produced either by a virus, capable of causing them by inoculation, as in small-pox, cow-pox, hydrophobia, syphilis, &c., or by miasmata, proceeding from a sick individual, as in plague, typhus gravior, and in measles and scarlatina. [?] Scrofula, phthisis pulmonalis, and cancer, have, by some, been esteemed contagious, but apparently without foundation. Physicians are, indeed, by no means unanimous in deciding what diseases are contagious, and what not. The contagion of plague and typhus, especially of the latter, is denied by many. It seems probable, that a disease may be contagious under certain circumstances and not under others. A case of common fever, arising from common causes, as from cold, if the patient be kept in a close, foul situation, may be converted into a disease, capable of producing emanations, which may excite a similar disease in those exposed to them. *Contagion and infection* are generally esteemed synonymous. Frequently, however, the former is applied to diseases not produced by contact; as measles, scarlet fever, [?] &c., whilst *infection*, (*Prov.*) *Smit*, is used for those that require positive contact; as itch, syphilis, &c., and conversely. Diseases which cannot be produced in any other way than by contagion, are said to have their origin in *specific contagion*; as small-pox, cow-pox, measles, hydrophobia, syphilis, &c. Those which are produced by contagion, and yet are supposed to be sometimes owing to other causes, are said to arise from *common contagion*; as typhus, cynanche parotidæa, &c.

CONTA'GIONIST, (*F.*) *Contagioniste*. One who believes in the contagious character of a particular disease,—as of yellow fever.

CONTA'GIOUS, *Contag'iosus*, (*F.*) *Contagieux*. Capable of being transmitted by mediate or immediate contact, *Communicable*,—as a contagious disease, contagious fever, contagious effluvia, &c. Commonly, the epithet *infectious*, (*F.*) *Infectieux*, (*Prov.*) *Ta'king*, *Smit'tle*, *Catch'ing*, is applied to those that are communicated by immediate contact, as itch, syphilis, &c.

CONTAGIUM, Contagion, Miasm.

CONTEMPLABLES DIES, Critical days.

CONTEMPLATIF (*F.*), *Contem'plative*, *Contemplatif'eus*, (*con*, and *templum*, 'a place for observation.') Appertaining to contemplation. The predominant idea of the melancholic—of the monomaniac—is sometimes called *contemplative*.

CONTEMPLATIO, Catalepsy.

CONTEMPLATIVE, *Contemplatif*.

CONTENTIO, (*con*, and *tendere*, *tentum*, 'to stretch,' 'to strive to maintain,') Consultation, Tension.

CONTEX'TURE, *Contextu'ra*, *Contex'tus*, (*con*, and *texere*, (quasi *tegere*, from *tegere*, 'to cover,') *textum*, 'to weave,' 'to make a web,') Arrangement of parts;—texture. A name given, metaphorically, to the structure of organized bodies; as the *texture of muscles, fibres*, &c. See *Tissue*, and *Texture*.

CONTIGUITY, **DIARTHROSIS OF**, (*con*, and *tangere*, 'to touch, to be near,') see *Continuity*.

CONTINENCE, *Continen'tia*, (*continere* (*con*, and *tenere*, 'to hold or keep') 'to contain one's self,' 'to restrain,') Restraint. Abstinence from, or moderation in, the pleasures of physical love.

CONTINENS, gen. *Continen'tis*, Continent.

CON'TINENT, *Cont'inens*. Restrained. This word is synonymous, also, with *Continued*; (*F.*) *Continu*.

CONTINENT CAUSE, *Cau'sa confu'eta*, is a cause, real or presumed, which having given rise to a disease, continues to act during the whole of its duration. It may be considered synonymous with proximate cause. A *continent fe'ver*, *Fe'bris continens*, is one which preserves during its whole course, the same degree of intensity, without any remission or sensible exacerbation. A disease which continues uninterruptedly, has been also called *Æipathe'i'a*, *Acipathe'i'a* or *Aipathe'i'a*.

CONTINENTIA, Contenance.

CONTIN'UED FE'VER, *Fe'bris contin'ua* seu *continens* seu *anabat'ica* seu *assid'ua*. A fever which presents no interruption in its course. Continued fevers form a division in the class *Pyrexia* of Cullen, and include three genera,—*Synocha*, *Synochus*, and *Typhus*. It is proper to remark, that some of the older writers make a distinction between the continual fever, *συνχνης*, *fe'bris contin'ua*, and the *syn'ochus* or *fe'bris continens*. Thus, Rhases states that the *synochus* or *continens* is a fever, which consists of one paroxysm from beginning to end; whilst the *continua* is allied to intermittents.

CONTINU'ITY, *Continu'itas*. An adhesion of two things between each other, so that they cannot be separated without fracture or laceration.

CONTINUITY, **DIARTHROSES OF**, (*F.*) *Diarthroses de Continuité*, are movable joints, in which the bones are continuous, but do not touch immediately, there being between them a ligamentous substance, whose flexibility permits motion. The vertebral articulations are examples of this. **DIARTHROSES OF CONTIGUITY**, *Diarthroses de Contiguité*, on the other hand, are movable articulations, in which the bones are not continuous, but touch by surfaces covered with a cartilaginous layer, which is always moistened by synovia.

CONTINUITY, **LESION OF**, see *Continuity*, solution of.

CONTINUITY, **SOLU'TION OF**, *Solu'tio contin'uit*, is any division of parts, previously continuous. Wounds and fractures are *solutions of continuity*. The word *Continuity* is opposed to *Contiguity*: the latter meaning the condition of two things which are near each other, or touch without uniting. There is *contiguity* between the head of the humerus and the glenoid cavity of the scapula, but not *continuity*.

A *le'sion of continuity*, *Le'sio contin'uit*, is a destruction of continuity caused by disease.

CONTONDANT, Contunding.

CONTOR'SION, *Contor'tio*, (*contorqueo*, (*con* and *torquere*, *tortum*, 'to wring,') 'I twist about,') Violent movement of a part, accompanied with a kind of torsion, twist or cast; as *contortion of the face*.

CONTORTIO, Contorsion—c. Columnæ vertebralis, Rhachistrophosis.

CONTRA (*L.*), (*F.*) *Contre*, in composition, counter, against.

CONTRAAPERTURA, (*contra*, and *aperio*, 'I open,') A counteropening. *Contra-incis'io*, *Incis'io prio'ri oppo'sita*, (*F.*) *Contre-ouverture*. An incision, made in the most depending part of a wound or abscess, when the first opening is not situate in a manner favorable for the discharge of the pus.

CONTRAC'TILE, *Contract'ilia*, (*contrahere*, (*con*, and *trahere*, *tractum*,) 'to draw together,') Capable of contracting. The fibre of muscles is *contractile*.

CONTRACTILITÉ, Contractility—c. *par Dé-faut d'Extension*, Elasticity—c. *de Tissu*, Elasticity.

CONTRACTILITY, *Contractilitas*, (F.) *Contractilité*. That vital property, which gives, to certain parts, the power of contracting. The muscles of locomotion are endowed with a power of *voluntary contractility*, or one dependent immediately on the action of the brain:—the muscles of the viscera of digestion, and other internal organs, enjoy an *involuntary contractility*. *Contractility* and *irritability* are frequently used synonymously to signify the property possessed by any tissue of *contracting* on the application of an appropriate stimulus.

CONTRACTILITY, Irritability.

CONTRACTIO, *Contractio*—c. Cordis, Systole.

CONTRACT'ION, *Contract'io*, *Systole*. Action of contracting. When we speak of the *contraction of a muscle*, we mean the phenomenon it exhibits during the time it is in action.

CONTRACTOR UTERI, Abortive.

CONTRACTURA, *Acamp'sia*, *Enta'sia articula'ria*, *Ri'gor artuum*, *Mus'cular Stiffjoint*, (F.) *Contracture*. A state of permanent rigidity and progressive atrophy of the flexor muscles, which prevents the motions of extension beyond a certain limit. The affected muscles form hard cords beneath the skin. On dissection, they are found converted into tendinous fibres, the fleshy fibres having almost disappeared, when the disease has been of any duration. It frequently succeeds other diseases, particularly rheumatism, neuralgia, convulsions, syphilis, colica pictorum, &c. The warm bath, vapour bath, or thermal waters, oleaginous embrocations, mechanical extension of the limbs, &c., are the chief means of treatment.

CONTRAEXTENSIO, Counterextension.

CONTRAFISSURA, (*contra*, and *findere*, *fissum*, 'to cleave;') *Repercus'sio*, *Reson'itus*, *Catag'ma Fissu'ra contra'ra'cens*, *Apeche'ma*, *Anticom'ma*, *Antic'ope*, *Anticu'ris*, *Anticrus'ma*, *Infertu'nium*, *Conu'terstroke*, (F.) *Contre-coup*, *Contre-fente*, *Contre-fracture*. A fracture, contusion, or injury, produced, by a blow, in a part distant from that which is struck. Five species of *contrafissura* or *contre-coups* may occur in the skull. 1. When the internal table yields and fractures. 2. When the bone breaks in any other part than the one struck. 3. When a bone, which has been struck, remains uninjured, and its neighbour is fractured. 4. When the bone is fractured in a place diametrically opposite to that struck, as in fractures at the base of the cranium, from a fall on the vertex; and lastly, when the violence of the blow produces a separation of the neighbouring or distant sutures. These fractures of the skull are also called *Fractures par résonnance*.

CONTRAHENTIA, (*con*, and *trahere*, 'to draw.') Astringents, Styptics.

CONTRAÏNCISIO, *Contra-apertura*.

CONTRAÏNDICATIO, Counter-indication.

CONTRAÏRRITATIO, Counter-irritation.

CONTRALUNA'RIS, (*contra*, and *luna*, 'the moon.') An epithet for a woman who conceives during the menstrual discharge.

CONTRASTIMULANS, *Contro-stimulant*.

CONTRASTIMULUS, *Controstimulus*.

CONTRAYERVA, (*contra*, and (S.) *yerba*, 'an herb.') *Dorstenia contrayerva*—c. Balls, *Pulvis contrayervæ compositus*.

CONTRAYERVA, LISBON, *Dorstenia contrayerva*—c. Mexican, *Psoralea pentaphylla*—c. Nova, *Psoralea pentaphylla*—c. Virginiana, *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

CONTRÉ, in composition, see *Contra*.

CONTRECOUP, ((F.) *coup*, 'a blow.') *Contra-fissura*.

CONTRÉEXTENSION, Counterextension.

CONTREFENTE, ((F.) *fente*, 'a fissure.') *Contra-fissura*.

CONTREFRACTURE, *Contra-fissura*.

CONTREINDICATION, Counter-indication.

CONTREOUVERTURE, ((F.) *ouverture*, 'an aperture.') *Contra-apertura*.

CONTREPOISON, Antidote.

CONTRESTIMULISME, *Controstimulus*.

CONTREXEVILLE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Contrexeville is a town in France in the department of Vosges, four leagues from Neufchâteau. The waters contain carbonate of iron, chloride of calcium, and carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, a bituminous substance, and free carbonic acid. They are frequented by those labouring under cutaneous, scrofulous, and calculeous affections.

CONTRIT'IO, *Syntrim'ma*, *Syntrip'sis*, *Tri'u'ra*, *Tri'tus*, *Trit'io*, *Trip'sis*, (*contero*, *contritum*, (*con*, and *tero*,) 'to bruise or make small;') *Comminu'tion*, *Tritura'tion*.

CONTROSTIMULANT, *Contrastim'ulans*, *Hyposthen'ic*, (F.) *Hyposthe'nique*, (*contra*, and *stimulus*, 'that which excites.') A substance that possesses a particular, debilitating property, acting upon the excitability in a manner opposite to stimulus. A name given to therapeutical agents, which, according to the Italian theory of *contrastimulus*, are endowed with the property of diminishing excitement by a specific action. These agents are by no means clearly defined.

CONTROSTIMULUS or **CONTRASTIMULUS**, DOCTRINE OF, (F.) *Contrastimulisme*. Same etymon. The name given by Rasori, half a century ago, to a new medical doctrine, of which he was the originator—*La nuova Dottrina Medica Italiana*. It is founded on the *contro-stimulant*—*Rasorian*—property attributed to a certain number of medicines. In this doctrine, as in that of Brown, under the name *excitability* a fundamental principle of physiology is admitted, by virtue of which living beings are endowed with an aptitude for feeling the action of external agents or exciting influences, and of reacting on these influences. When this excitability is too great, there is excess of stimulus or *Hypersthen'ia*: when too little, there is deficiency or *Hyposthen'ia*. Diseases, *general* and *local*, are divided into three great classes, or into, 1. *Hypersthen'ic*; 2. *Hyposthen'ic*; 3. *Irritative*. The *contro-stimulant* physicians admit only two classes of medicines—*stimulants* and *contro-stimulants*.

CONTUND'ING, *Contu'sing*, *Contundens*, (*contundere*, (*con* and *tundere*, *tusum*,) 'to bruise.') (F.) *Contondant*. That which causes contusions. An epithet given to round, blunt, vulnerating projectiles, which bruise or lacerate parts without cutting them.

CONTUS, *Contused*.

CONTUS, ((*contus*,) 'a pole.') Penis.

CONTU'SED, *Contu'sus*, (F.) *Contus*. Affected with contusion. Thus we say—a *contused wound*.

CONTU'SION, *Bruise*, (Prov.) *Doke*, *Contu'sio*, *Collis'io*, *Phlas'ma*, *Thla'sis*, *Thlas'ma*, *Th. contusio*, *Rhe'gè*, *Rheg'ma*, *Rheg'mus*, (F.) *Meurtri'ssure*. (Same etymon as *Contunding*.) An injury or lesion—arising from the impulse of a body with a blunt surface—which presents no loss of substance, and no apparent wound. If the skin be divided, the injury takes the name of *contused wound*. The differences of contusions, as to extent, are of course infinite. When slight, the blood stagnates in the capillaries of the skin, or is effused into the subcutaneous areolar tissue. Time and cold applications remove it. When the texture has been lacerated, there is effusion of blood, with more or less torpor in the part affected. Cooling applications, general or topical bleeding, emollients, poultices, &c., are here necessary, according to circum-

stances. In the severest kinds of contusion, all the soft and solid parts, except the skin, are bruised, and, at times, reduced to a kind of pap. When the disorganization is to this extent, there is no hope except in amputation. A deep contusion of the soft parts has been called *Sarcothlasia*, and *Sarcothlasma*.

CONTUSION, WIND, see Wind of a Ball.

CONTUSUS, Contused.

CONUS ARTERIOSUS, ('arterial cone,') *Infundibulum* of the heart. The portion of the right ventricle from which the pulmonary artery proceeds, forms a prominence on the right side of the anterior furrow of the heart, and is prolonged towards the left, becoming narrower at the same time, so as to form a funnel-shaped projection, which extends a little beyond the base of the ventricles. This is the *Conus arteriosus*.

CONUS VASCULOSUS, ('vascular cone,') see Coni Vasculosi.

CONVALESCENCE, *Convalescentia*, *Analepsis*, *Anastasis*, *Reconvalescentia*, (*convalescere*, (*con* and *valere*, 'to grow well,') *Exanastrophē*. Recovery of health after disease. The time which elapses between the termination of a disease and complete restoration of strength.

CONVALLARIA ANGULOSA, (*convallis*, (*con* and *callis*, 'a deep valley,' in which it abounds.) C. Polygonatum.

CONVALLARIA CANALICULATA, *Polygonatum canaliculatum* seu *latifolium*, *Great Solomon's Seal*; and CONVALLARIA PUBESCENS, *Polygonatum pubescens*, *Smaller Solomon's Seal*: indigenous. A decoction of the roots is said to be cathartic, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS. *Lilium Convallium*, *Concallaria*, C. *Maypi*, *Maianthemum*, *Lily of the Valley*, *May Lily*, (F.) *Muguet*, *Muguet de Mai*. The recent flowers are reputed to be aromatic, cephalic, errhine, and cathartic. They are not used.

CONVALLARIA MAPPI, C. *Maialis*.

CONVALLARIA MULTIFLORA, *Polygonatum multiflorum*, which grows in this country and in Europe, has analogous properties.

CONVALLARIA POLYGONATUM. The systematic name of *Solomon's Seal*, *Convallaria angulosa*, *Polygonatum uniflorum* seu *oniceps* seu *vulgare*, *Sigillum Salomonis*, *Polygonatum*, (F.) *Sceau de Salomon*, *Genouillet*. The root was once used as an astringent and tonic. It is, also, a reputed cosmetic.

CONVALLARIA PUBESCENS, see *Convallaria canaliculata*.

CONVENTUS, gen. *Conventus*, (*con*, and *venire*, *venitum*, 'to come,') Coition.

CONVERSION, *Conversio*, (*con* and *vertere*, *versum*, 'to turn,') Change from one state into another.

CONVERSION OF DISEASES, (F.) *Conversion des maladies*, is the change or transformation of one disease into another.

CONVOLUTION, *Convolutio*, (*convolvere*, (*con* and *volvere*, *volutum*) 'to entwine,') *Episphaerion*, *Gyrus*, *Heligmus*, (F.) *Circconvolution*. The rolling of any thing upon itself.

CONVOLUTIONS, *Cer'ebral*, *Gy'ri* seu *Plicaturæ* seu *Spi'ræ* seu *Processus enteroides* seu *Intestinalis Cer'ebr'i*, are the round, undulating, tortuous projections observed at the surface of the brain. In them, Gall's organs, of course, terminate.

CONVOLUTION INTER'NAL, C. of the *Corpus Callosum*, *Convolution d'Ourlet* (Foville). A cerebral convolution of great extent, the principal portion of which is found on the inner surface of each hemisphere above the corpus callosum. In front it bends downwards and backwards to the fissure of Sylvius, and behind, it extends to the middle lobe and forms the hippocampus major.

CONVOLUTIONS, INTER'NAL, are the turns made by the intestines in the abdomen.

CONVOLUTION D'OURLET, ([F.] *ourlet*, 'a hem, a border,') Convolution, internal.

CONVOLUTION SUPRA-ORBITAR. A convolution of the brain, which exists on the inferior surface of the anterior lobe, and rests upon the roof of the orbit.

CONVOLVULUS, (same etymon as *Convolution*.) *Ileus*, *Intussusceptio*.

CONVOLVULUS BATA'TAS. C. *In'dicus*, *Bata'tas edulis*, *Camotes*; the *Sweet Potato*, *Spanish Potato*, *Caroli'na potato*, (F.) *Potato*. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*. This is the only esculent root of the genus *Convolvulus*. It is much eaten in the United States.

CONVOLVULUS CANTAB'ICA, *Cantab'rica*, *Lav'ender-leaved Bindweed*, has been considered anthelmintic and actively cathartic.

CONVOLVULUS INDICUS, C. *Batatas*.

CONVOLVULUS JALA'PA. The name of the plant once thought to be the *Jalap* plant; now referred to *Exogonium pur'ga*, *Ipomœa Jalapa* seu *pur'ga* seu *Schideana* seu *macrorrhiza*. *Jala'pium*, *Jalo'pa*, *Mechaca'na nigra*, *Jalap'pa*, *Jala'pa*, *Jal'ap Root*, *Gialap'pa*, *Xalap'pa*, *Bryonia Mechoacan'a nigricans*, *Bryonia Peruvia'na*, *Chela'pa*, *Rhabar'barum Nigrum*, *Gelap'pium*, (F.) *Jalap*, is procured from Mexico. Its odour is nauseous; taste sweetish and slightly pungent. It is solid, hard, heavy, brittle; fracture, resinous; internally, light gray; externally, covered with a deep brown, wrinkled bark. Its operation is cathartic, the resinous part griping violently. Dose, 10 gr. to 3ss. A drop or two of any essential oil may prevent it from griping. An active principle has been separated from *Jalap*, to which the names *Jal'apin* and *Cathart'in* have been given.

An inferior kind, called *light*, *fusiform* or *male jalap*, is yielded by *Ipomœa* seu *Convolvulus Orizabensis*, *I. Batato'ides* seu *Mestilan'ica*, which grows near Orizaba and Mestitan, in Mexico.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR ALBUS, *Convolvulus sepium*—c. *Maritimus*, *Convolvulus soldanella*.

CONVOLVULUS MECO'ACAN, *Mechoacanæ Radix*, *Jalap'pa alba*, *Rhabar'barum album*, *Piptostegia Pisonis*, *Mechoacan*, *Jeticucu*, (F.) *Rhabar'be* ou *Rhubarbe blanche* ou des *Indes*, *Jalap blanc*, *Bryone d'Amérique*. A Mexican convolvulus, the root of which possesses aperient properties, and was once extensively used instead of *Jalap*. See *Batata de purga*.

CONVOLVULUS MEGALORRHIZUS, C. *Panduratus*.

CONVOLVULUS NIL, *Ipomœa nil*, *Blue Morning-glory*. An East Indian plant, naturalized in some of the Western States. The seeds are sold in Calcutta as a cathartic. The roots have the same properties.

CONVOLVULUS OPERCULATUS, see *Batata de purga*—c. *Orizabensis*, see *Convolvulus Jalapa*.

CONVOLVULUS PANDURA'TUS, C. *Megalorrhizus*, *Pseudomechoaca'na*, *Fiddle-leaved Bindweed*, *Hog Potato*, *Virginian Bindweed*, *Wild Potato*, *Mechameck*, *M. Bindweed*, *Wild Jalap*, *Man in the ground*, *Man of the Earth*, *Wild Rhubarb*, *Wild Potato-Vine*, *Kassau'der*, *Kassau'der*, *Kussander*, (F.) *Liseron Mechamec*. In Virginia, and some other parts of the United States, the root of this plant has been much recommended in cases of gravel. It is used either in powder or decoction.

CONVOLVULUS PERENNIS, *Humulus lupulus*.

CONVOLVULUS PES CA'PRE, *Bargada*. A plant used in India as a cataplasm in arthritic cases.

CONVOLVULUS REPENS, C. *sepium*.

CONVOLVULUS SCAMMO'NEA seu SCAMMO'NIA, C. *Syriacus*. The systematic name of the *Scammony Plant*. A Syrian and Mexican plant; the concrete gummi-resinous juice of which, *Scammonia*, *Scammonie Gummi-Resina*, *Scammonium*,

S. Syriacum, *Diagrydium*, *Dacrydion*, *Scammony*, *Mahmoudy*, (F.) *Scammonée d'Alep*, comes in blackish-gray fragments, becoming whitish-yellow when touched with wet fingers. It is a drastic, hydragogue cathartic. Dose, gr. iij to gr. xv, triturated with sugar. See *Extractum Scammonii*. The dried root of the plant *Scammonia Radix*, is official in the Ph. B. (1864.)

CONVOLVULUS, SEA, *Convolvulus Soldanella*.

CONVOLVULUS SEPIUM, *Convolvulus major albus seu repens seu Tugurio'rum*, *Calyte'gia sepium*, *Great or Hedge Bindweed*, (F.) *Liseron des Haies*, *Grand Liseron*. The concrete juice of this plant is the *German Scammony*. It is violently purgative, and is given in dropsical affections.

CONVOLVULUS SOLDANEL'LA. The systematic name of the Sea *Convolvulus*, *Convolvulus Maritimus*, *Bras'sica Mari'na*, *Calyte'gia Soldanella*, *Sea Bindweed*, *Soldanel'la*, (F.) *Chon Marin*. The leaves of this plant are said to be drastic cathartic; but they are not much, if at all, used.

CONVOLVULUS SYRIACUS, *Convolvulus scammonia*—c. *Tugurio'rum*, *C. sepium*.

CONVOLVULUS TURPE'THUM, *Turpe'thum*. The systematic name of the *Turbith* plant. (F.) *Racine de Turbith*. The cortical part of the root of this species of convolvulus is brought from the East Indies. It is a cathartic, but not used.

CONVULSÉ, *Convulsed*.

CONVULSED, *Convulsus*, (*convellere*, (con, and *vellere*, *vulsum*, 'to tear,') 'to pull together,') (F.) *Convulsé*. Affected with convulsions.

CONVULSIBILITY, *Spasmophilia*, see *Subsultus tendinum*.

CONVULSIF, *Convulsive*.

CONVULSIO, *Convulsion*—c. *Canina*, see *Canine laugh*.

CONVULSIO CEREALIS, *Convulsio ab Ustilagin'is seu Solonien'sis*, *Ergotismus spasmodicus*, *Myrmeciasis*, *Myrmeciasmus*, *Myrmecismus*, *Myrmecosis*, *Cereal Convulsion*, (F.) *Convulsion céréale*, *Ergotisme convulsif*, *Convulsion de Sologne*. A singular disorder of the convulsive kind, attended with a peculiar tingling and formication in the arms and legs; hence called by the Germans *Kriebelkrankheit*. It is said to be endemic in some parts of Germany, and to arise often from the use of spoiled corn. See *Raphania*.

CONVULSIO HABITUALIS, *Chorea*—c. *Indica*, *Tetanus*—c. *Raphania*, *Raphania*—c. *Solonien'sis*, *C. cerealis*, *Ergotismus*—c. *Tonica*, *Tonic Spasm*—c. *Uteri*, *Abortion*.

CONVULSION, *Spasmus*, *Convulsio*, *Conductio*, *Hieran'osus*, *Distentio nervorum*, *Spasmus clonicus*, *Convulsio clonica*, *Eclampsia*, *Synspasica Convulsio*, *Hyperspasmitia*, *Clonic Spasm*. This word has several acceptations. It means any violent perversion of the animal movements. The word *Convulsiones* generally, however, signifies alternate contractions, violent and involuntary, of muscles, which habitually contract only under the influence of the will. This alternate contraction, when slight, is called *tremor*; when strong and permanent, *tetanus*, *trismus*, &c. *Spasms*, *Cramp*, *Riaus Sardonicus*, and *St. Vitus's Dance* are convulsions.

CONVULSION, SALAAM', *Eclampsia seu Spasmus nutans*. A name given by Sir Charles Clarke to a singular kind of convulsion in children, in which there is a peculiar bobbing of the head forward.

CONVULSION DE SOLOGNE, *Convulsio cerealis*.

CONVULSIONNAIRE (F.). A name given, during the last century, to individuals who had, or affected to have, convulsions, produced by religious impulses. The epithet was first given to fanatics, who exhibited the most wonderful and varied seizures, at the tomb of Paris, a Jansenist, who died in the year 1727, and was buried in the

cemetery of St. Médard. Some of these were called *Sautseuses* or *Jumpers*, of whom there have been examples in more recent times: others, from barking like a dog, were called *aboyeuses*; and others, from mewing like a cat, *miaulantes*.

A form of convulsion, induced by religious frenzy, has been vulgarly called the '*jerks*,' and the gymnastic movements of the *Shakers* may be placed in the same category.

CONVULSIONS OF CHILDREN, *Eclampsia*—c. *des Enfants*, *Eclampsia*—c. *des Femmes enceintes et en couches*, *Eclampsia gravidarum et parturientium*—c. *Puerperal*, *Eclampsia gravidarum et parturientium*. See *Mania*, *dancing*.

CONVULSIVE, *Convulsivus*, *Spasmodicus*, *Agitatorius*, (F.) *Convulsif*. That which is accompanied by, or is analogous to, convulsions, as *convulsive cough*, *convulsive disease*.

CONYZA, (κονυζα,) *Inula dysenterica*—c. *Bifoliata*, *Sericocarpus tortifolius*—c. *Coma aurea*, *Solidago Virgaurea*—c. *Major*, *C. squarrosa*—c. *Medica*, *Inula dysenterica*—c. *Pycnostachya*, *Pterocaulon pycnostachyum*.

CONYZA SQUARRO'SA, *C. Major*, *Brephoc-tonon*, *Inula squarro'sa*, *Great Flea-bane* or *Spike-nard*, (F.) *Herbe aux mouches*. Ord. *Compositae*. A European plant, whose strong and disagreeable odour was formerly considered to be destructive to flies, fleas, &c. Its infusion in wine was once used as an emmenagogue and anti-icteric; and in vinegar as an anti-epileptic.

COOKERY, (from *coquus*, 'a cook,') *Culinary art*.

COOLWEED, *Pilea pumila*.

COOLWORT, *Tiarella cordifolia*.

COONTIE or COONTI, see *Arrowroot*.

COOPER'S WELL, see *Mississippi*, *Mineral Waters* of.

COÖPERCULUM OCULI, (co, and *operculum*, 'a cover,' 'a lid,') *Palpebra*.

COÖPERTORIUM, (co, and *opertorium*, 'a cover,') *Thyroid cartilage*.

COÖSTRUM. The middle part of the diaphragm.

COOT, (Sc. and Prov.) *Malleolus*.

COPAHIER, *Copaiba*.

COPAHU, *Copaiba*.

COPAHIBA or *Copaiba*. The resinous juice or oleoresin of *Copaif'era officinalis* seu *Jacquin's*, *C. Multifluga*, *Copaiba officinalis*, and other species of *Copaifera*; (F.) *Copahier*. Ord. *Leguminosae*. *Sex. Syst.* *Decandria Monogynia*. It is the *Copaif'era officinalis* *Resina*, *Balsamum Copaibæ seu Copaivæ seu Brazilianæ seu de Copaibâ seu Capi'vi*, *Balsam of Copaiba* or *Copaiba*, (vulgarly pronounced *cape'cy*,) (F.) *Copahu*, *Baume de Copahu*, *B. du Brésil*, *Térbinthe de Copahu*. Its odour is peculiar, but not unpleasant; taste pungent, bitter; consistence syrupy; colour yellowish, and transparent. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and the expressed oils. S. g. 0.950. Its properties are stimulant and diuretic; in large doses it is purgative. It acts on the lining membrane of the urethra, and on mucous membranes in general. It is given in gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, &c., in the dose of grt. x to ʒi, twice or thrice a day. Should symptoms of urticaria or diarrhœa arise, the dose is too large, and must be diminished. It can be inspissated by means of magnesia so as to be made into pills, and a plan has been devised for enveloping it in gelatin, so that its taste is entirely concealed. See *Capsules*, *gelatinous*.

COPAIFERA JACQUINI, (*copaiba*, and *fero*, 'to bear,') see *Copaiba*—c. *Multijuga*, see *Copaiba*—c. *Officinalis*, see *Copaiba*.

COPAIBA OFFICINALIS, see *Copaiba*.

COPAL', *Copale*, *Resina Copal'*, *Gummi copal-linum*. A resinous substance brought from the

East Indies, South America, and the western coast of Africa, which flows spontaneously from *Elaeocar'pus Copallif'erus*, *Vate'ria Indica*, and probably from different species of *Hymen'a*. *Ord.* Leguminosæ. It is a stimulant like all the resins, and, dissolved in rectified spirits of wine, has been used in cases of spongy gums and looseness of the teeth; but it is now only employed in varnishes.

COPALCHE BARK, see *Croton pseudo-china*.

COP-BONE, *Patella*.

COPE, (ωπη,) Cut.

COPHOMA, gen. *Cophom'atis*, (ωφωμα,) Cophosis.

COPHONIA, *Acuophonia*.

COPHOSIS, (ωφωσις,) *Cophoma*, *Coph'otes*, *Sur'ditas*, *Paracu'sis*, *Dysac'hesia audit'oria*; (from ωφος, 'deaf,' and οσις,) (F.) *Surdité*. Diminution or loss of hearing. Cullen uses the word synonymously with *Dysac'hesia*, and Pinel with *Paracu'sia* or *Parac'oë*. According to Sauvages, *Cophosis* differs from both,—from *Dysac'hesia*, because in it the sonorous rays cannot reach the labyrinth; and from *Paracu'sia*, which consists in a confused state of hearing.

Cophosis seems, usually, to be synonymous with deafness,—*Paracu'sis*, *Sur'ditas*.

COPHOTES, (ωφωσις,) Cophosis.

COPPIOPIA, *Copypia*.

COPPOS, (κοπος,) *Lassitu'do*, *Fatiga'tio*, *Las'situde*, *Fatigue*. A state of body in which most of the animal functions are exerted with less promptitude and vigour than common. The ancients admitted three species: 1. That arising from plethora, *Lassitu'do tensi'ea* seu *tono'des*; 2. From plethora and increased heat combined, *Lassitu'do phlegmono'sa*, *L. æstu'osa* seu *phlegmono'des*; and 3. Owing to a morbid condition of the humours, *Lassitu'do ulcero'sa* seu *helco'des*.

COPPER, Cuprum—c. Ammoniated, Cuprum ammoniatum—c. Ammonio-sulphate of, Cuprum ammoniatum—c. Rose, Papaver rheas—c. Subacetate of, Cupri subacetat—c. Sulphate of, Cupri sulphas—c. Ammoniacal Sulphate of, Cuprum ammoniatum.

COPPERAS, ([F.] *Couperose*, *Cupriro'sa* [?], [D.] *Koper rood*, 'red copper,') Ferri sulphas—c. Blue, Cupri sulphas—c. White, Zinci sulphas.

COPPERNOSE, Gutta rosea.

COPRACRASIA, (copro, a. priv., and κρατος, 'strength,') *Scoracrasia*.

COPRACRATIA, *Scoracrasia*.

COPRAGO'GUM, (copro, and αγω, 'I bring away,') *Ster'eus è pri'mis vi'is edu'cens*. A cathartic. The name of a laxative electuary, mentioned by Ruland.

COPRANON, (κοπρανον,) Excrement.

COPRECCRITICUS, Coprocriticus.

COPREM'ESIS, *Copriem'esis*, (copro, and τρεω, 'I vomit,') *Vom'itus faeculen'tus* seu *ster'coris*: Vomiting of feces.

COPREM'ETUS, *Coproem'etus*, *Copriem'etus*, *Merdio'mys*. One who vomits feces.

COPRIEMESIS, Copremesis.

COPRIEMETUS, Copremetus.

COPRO, (κοπρος, 'excrement,') in composition, excrement.

COPROCRIT'ICUS, *Coprecrit'icus*, (copro, and κρινω, 'I separate,') A mild cathartic; an ecoprotic.

COPROËMETUS, Copremetus.

COPROËPISCHESIS, (copro, and επισκεισις, 'retention,') Constipation.

COPROLITHUS, (copro, and λιθος, 'a stone,') see *Calculi* of the stomach and intestines.

COPROPHORESIS, (copro, and φερω, 'I carry forward,') Catharsis.

COPROPHORIA, Catharsis.

COPROPRHŒA, (copro, and ρεω, 'I flow,') *Diarrhœa*.

COPROSCLEROMA, (copro, σκληρος, 'hard,' and oma,) Coprosclerosis.

COPROSCLERO'SIS. Induration of fecal matters; *Coprosclero'ma*.

COPROSTASIS, (copro, and στασις, 'standing,') Constipation.

COPRUS, (κοπρος,) Excrement.

COP'TE, (κοπτη,) *Copton*; (κοπτω, 'I beat or pound,') A sort of cake, composed of vegetable substances, which the ancients administered internally, and applied to the epigastric region in the form of cataplasm.

COP'TIS, (κοπτη, 'to cut,') in reference to the divided leaves.) *C. trifolia*, *Nigel'ia*, *Helleb'orus trifol'ius*, *Fibra au'rea*, *Chry'sa fibrau'rea*, *Anemo'në Grünlan'dica*, *Goldthread*, *Mouthroot*. The root of this evergreen—*Coptis*, (Ph. U. S.)—is much used in Massachusetts, in aphthous and other ulcerations of the mouth, as a local application. It is a pure bitter, and can be used wherever such is indicated.

COPTIS ΤΕΚ'ΤΑ, *Mish'me Tee'ta*, (Upper Assam), *Honglane* (Chinese). The root of this plant is considered to be a powerful tonic and stomachic.

COPTON, (κοπτον,) Copte.

COPULA, ('a band,') Ligament—c. Carnalis, Coition—c. Cartilaginea, see *Synchondrosis*—c. Magna cerebri, *Corpus callosum*.

COPULATION, (copulare, 'to bind together,') Coition.

COPYO'PIA, *Copio'pia*, *Kopyo'pia*, *Kopio'pia*, *Ophthalmoco'pia*, (F.) *Lassitude oculaire*, (κοπος, 'fatigue, and ωψ, 'the eye,') *Fatigue* of vision. Weakness of sight. Inability of the eye to sustain continued exertion.

COQ, (onomatopœia,) Phasianus Gallus—c. *des Jardins*, *Tanacetum*.

COQUE ([L.] *concha*, 'a shell') *DU LEVANT*, see *Menispermum cocculus*—c. *Levant*, see *Menispermum cocculus*—c. *d'Æuf*, see *Ovu'n*.

COQUELICOT, Papaver rheas.

COQUELOURDE, *Anemone pulsatilla*.

COQUELUCHE, *Influenza*, *Pertussis*.

COQUELUCHON ([F.] 'a hood,') *Aconitum napellus*.

COQUEN'TIA MEDICAMENT'A, (coquere, 'to digest,') Medicines which were formerly believed to be proper for favouring the coction or digestion of food.

COQUERET, Physalis.

COQUETTE, *Influenza*.

COQUILLE, *Coehlea*—c. *d'Æuf*, see *Ovum*.

COR, as a prefix, cum, 'with.'

COR, a Corn.

Cor, gen. *Cordis*, (καρ,) Heart—c. Aorticum, see Heart—c. Arteriosum, see Heart—c. Bovinum, Heart, hypertrophy of the—c. Hirsutum, Cor villosum—c. Hispidum, Cor villosum—c. Pulmonale, see Heart—c. Taurinum, Heart, hypertrophy of the—c. Tomentosum, Cor villosum—c. Venosum, see Heart.

COR VILLO'SUM, *C. tomento'sum* seu *hirsu'tum* seu *hisp'idum*. The condition of the heart, at times, after pericarditis, when it is studded with projections of fibrinous matter from its surface.

COR'ACO. In composition, appertaining or relating to the coracoid process.

CORACOBACHILÆUS, *Coracobrachi'alis*.

CORACOBRA'CHIAL, *Cor'acobrachi'alis*. Belonging both to the coracoid process and arm.

CORACOBACHIA'LIS (Muscle), *Coracobrachi'e'us*, *Coraco-hum'eral*—(Ch.), *Perforat'us CASSE'RII*, *Perforat'us*, is situate at the inner and upper part of the arm. It arises from the coracoid process of the scapula, and is inserted at the middle part of the inner side of the humerus. It carries the arm forwards and inwards, raising the humerus a little. It can, also, by acting inversely, depress the shoulder.

CORACOCCLAVICULAR, *Coracocclavicula'ris*. Belonging to the coracoid process and clavicle.

CORACOCCLAVICULAR LIG'AMENT—called, also, *Omooclavicular*—serves to unite the clavicle to the coracoid process. It is very irregular, and formed of two fasciculi, which the greater part of anatomists have described as particular ligaments, under the names *Conoid* and *Trapezoid*.

CORACODES, (*κορακώδης*.) Coracoid.

CORACOHUMERALIS, *Coracobrachialis*—c. *Hyoidens*, *Omothyoidens*—c. *Radialis*, *Biceps flexor cubiti*.

COR'ACOID, *Coracoi'deus*, *Coracoi'des*, *Coracoides*, (*κοραξ*, gen. *κορακος*, 'a crow,' and *αἶδω*, 'resemblance,') (F.) *Coracoi'des*. Resembling the beak of a crow. A name given by Galen—and still retained—to the short, thick process, situate at the anterior part of the upper margin of the scapula, which has some resemblance to the beak of a crow. *Processus Coracoi'deus seu uncinatus seu cornicula'ris seu anchora'lis seu rostriform'is seu ancyroi'des*, *Crow's beak-like process*. This process gives attachment to the *Coracoclavicular* and *Coraco-aero'mial* ligaments, and to the *Coracobrachia'lis*, *Pectora'lis mi'nor*, and *Biceps* muscles.

CORACOID LIG'AMENT, *Ligamen'tum Coracoi'deum*, (F.) *L. Coracoi'dien*. This name is given to the small fibrous fasciculus, which converts the notch, at the superior margin of the scapula, into a foramen.

CORAIL, Coral—c. *des Jardins*, *Capsicum annuum*.

COR'AL, *Corall'ium*, *Corall'us*, *Courea'tium*, *Ar'bor Ma'ris*, *A'zur*, *Bole'sis*, (*κοραω*, 'I adorn,' and 'αλς,' 'the sea,' or, according to some, from *κορη*, 'a daughter,' and 'αλς,' 'the sea,') (F.) *Corail*. One of the most beautiful productions of the deep. It is fixed to submarine rocks, in the form of a shrub, and is of a bright red colour. It is the habitation of a multitude of animals, of the Zoophyta order, and is formed of a calcareous substance, secreted by the animals themselves. It is in very hard, concentric layers; covered, externally, by a species of porous bark full of cellulæ, each of which contains one of these animals. Linnæus calls the red coral *Pais nobilis*, and M. de Lamarck, *Corall'ium rubrum*. It is much fished for on the coasts of Barbary and Sicily. Coral was formerly esteemed tonic, absorbent, astringent, &c.; but analysis has shown, that it contains only carbonate of lime and a little gelatin. *Corallum album* is a hard, white, calcareous, brittle substance, the nidus of the *Madrep'ora oculata*. It has been given as an absorbent.

CORALIUM, (*καράλιον*.) Coral.

CORALLINA, (dim. of *corallium*, 'coral,') *Mus'cus marit'imus*, *Coralli'na officina'lis*, *Brion*, *Coralli'na al'ba*, *Sea Cor'alline*, *White Worm-wood*, (F.) *Coralline blanche*. The production of an animal, which belongs to the class *Pol'ypi*, and which is found in all the seas of Europe;—particularly in the Mediterranean. It has the appearance of a plant, is homogeneous, an inch or two in height, of a white, reddish, or greenish colour, salt taste, and marine smell. It contains gelatin, albumen, chloride of sodium, phosphate, carbonate, and sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silica, oxide of iron, and a colouring principle. It was once much used as a vermifuge; but is not now employed. Dose, ʒss to ʒj, in powder.

CORALLINA CORSICA'NA, *C. ru'bra* *Helminth'o'chor'ton*, *Helminth'o'chor'tum*, *Elminth'o'chor'ton*, *Mus'cus helminth'o'chor'tos*, *Mus'cus coralli'nus* seu *Mari'nus* seu *Cor'sicus*, *Confer'va Helminth'o'chor'tos*, *Sphærococ'eus helminth'o'chor'tos*, *Gigarti'na* seu *Ploca'ria* seu *Fu'cus* seu *Algid'ium helminth'o'chor'ton*, *Coralli'na mel'itochor'ton*, *Lem'ni'ochor'ton*, *Cera'mium helminth'o'chor'tus*, *Cor'si-*

can Worm-wood or *Moss*, (F.) *Coralline de Corse* ou *noire*, *Mousse de Corse*. Corsican moss, of commerce, is a mixture of several marine plants and zoophytes, as the *fucus*, *ceranium*, *ulva*, *coralline*, *conferen*, &c., and has gained great reputation for destroying all kinds of intestinal worms, when given in strong decoction. The Geneva Pharmacopœia directs an officinal syrup—the *Sirap de Coralline*.

CORALLINE BLANCHE, *Corallina*—c. *de Corse*, *Corallina Corsicana*—c. *Noire*, *Corallina Corsicana*.

CORALLIUM, (*καράλλιον*.) Coral.

CORALLOIDES FUNGUS, *Clavaria coral-loides*.

CORALLUS, Coral.

CORALWORT, *Clavaria coralloides*.

CORCULUM GERMINIS, (dim. of *cor*, 'a heart,') See *Molecule*.

CORD, *Fu'nis*, *Funic'ulus*, (Latin *chor'da*, itself from *χορδή*, 'intestine,' afterwards applied to musical cords or strings, made of the intestines of animals.) See *Chorda*.

CORD, *Spermatic*, see *Spermatic cord*—c. *Umbilical*, *Funiculus umbilicalis*.

CORDS, *Vo'cal*, *Cords of Ferrein*, *Chor'dæ vocales*, *Ch. Ferrein's*. A name given to the ligaments of the glottis, which Ferrein compared to stretched cords, and to which he attributed the production of voice. See *Thyreo-arytenoid Ligament*.

CORDA, *Chorda*, *Cord*—c. *Hippocratis*, *Achillis tendo*—c. *Magna*, *Achillis tendo*—c. *Spinalis*, *Medulla spinalis*.

CORDE, *Chorda*—c. *du Tambour* *Chorda tympani*—c. *du Tympan*, *Chorda tympani*.

CORDEE, *Chordee*.

CORDIA AFRICANA, (after Cordius, a German botanist,) *Sebestina*—c. *Domestica*, *Sebestina*—c. *Myxa*, *Sebestina*—c. *Obliqua*, *Sebestina*—c. *Sebestina*, *Sebestina*—c. *Smoothleaved*, *Sebestina*.

CORDIAL, *Cordia'lis*, *Cardi'acus*, (*cor*, gen. *cordis*, 'heart,') A tonic or excitant medicine, judged to be proper for exciting the heart. A warm stomachic.

CORDIAL, *Godfrey's*, see *Godfrey's Cordial*—c. *Nervous*, *Brodm's*, see *Tinctura gentianæ composita*—c. *Sir Walter Raleigh's*, *Confectio aromatica*—c. *Warner's*, see *Tinctura rhei et sennæ*.

CORDIFORM TENDON OF THE DIAPHRAGM, (*cor*, gen. *cordis*, 'heart,' and *forma*, 'form,') *Centro phrenic*.

CORDINE'MA, gen. *Cordine'matis*, (*καρδινημα*, from *καρς*, 'the head,' and *δινω*, 'I turn round,') Headache, accompanied with vertigo. See *Cerebaria*.

CORDIS EMUNCTORIUM, ('emunctory of the heart,') *Axilla*.

CORDOLIUM, (*cor*, 'heart,' and *dolor*, 'pain,') [?] *Cardialgia*.

CORDON (F.), (*corda*, 'a cord,') *Funic'ulus*. A term applied to many parts, which resemble a small cord.

CORDON NERVEUX, *Ramus Nerve'us*. A principal division of a nerve, or the nervous trunk itself.

CORDON OMBILICAL, *Funiculus umbilicalis*.

CORDON SANITAIRE. A line of soldiers or others to prevent communication with an infected district.

CORDON SPERMATIQUE, *Spermatic chord*—c. *Testiculaire*, *Spermatic chord*.

CORDONS SUS-PUBIENS, *Round ligaments of the uterus*—c. *Vasculaires*, *Round ligaments of the uterus*.

CORDS, see *Cord*.

CORE, (*κορη*.) Pupil, see *Furunculus*:—in composition, the pupil.

CORECLISIS, *Corocleisis*, *Ankylosis*, *Atre-topia*, (from *core*, and *ελεω*, 'I close.') Closure or obliteration of the pupil.

CORECTASIS, *Corodiasis*, *tolē*, (*core*, and *ετασις*, 'dilatation.') Dilatation of the pupil.

CORECTOMIA, (*core*, *εκ*, 'out of,' and *τομή*, 'incision.') See *Corectomia*.

CORECTOPIA, (*core*, *εκ*, 'out of,' and *τοπος*, 'place.') Displacement of the pupil. A condition of the iris in which one segment is larger than the other; so that the pupil is not in the centre.

COREDIALYSIS, (*core*, and *διαλυσις*, 'separation.') See *Corectomia*.

COREMATA, pl. of *Corema*, (*κορμα*, 'I cleanse.') Remedies proper for cleansing the skin.

COREMETAMORPHOSIS, (*core*, and *μεταμορφωσις*, 'transformation.') *Dyscoria*.

COREMORPHOMA, gen. *Coremorphomatis*, (*core*, *μορφή*, 'shape,' and *ομα*,) A morbid change in the shape of the pupil.

COREMORPHOSIS, *Coromorphosis*, *Con-formatio pupillæ artificialis*, *Cor'eoplasty*, (*core*, and *μορφωσις*, 'formation.') The operation for artificial pupil. See *Corectomia*.

CORENCLEISIS, (*core*, and *εγχεω*, 'I include.') Operation for artificial pupil, which consists in drawing out, through an incision in the cornea, a portion of the iris, and cutting it off.

COREON'CION, *Coron'cion*, *Coreon'cium*, (*core*, and *ογκος*, 'a hook.') An instrument, used by Langenbeck for the formation of artificial pupil. It is hooked at its extremity. A double-hooked forceps, used by Von Gräfe, is similarly named.

COREOP'SIS TRICHOSPER'MA, *Tick'weed sun'flower*, *Tick'weed sun'flower*, (*κορς*, 'the bug,' and *οψις*, 'appearance,' applied to the seeds.) An indigenous plant, of the Composite Family, with large golden yellow rays, which flowers in September. It is said to have been used as an alternative.

COREPLASTY, (*core*, and *πλασσω*, 'to form.') *Coreinorhaphis*.

CORETODIALYSIS, (*core*, and *διαλυσις*, 'separation.') See *Corectomia*.

CORETOMEDIALYSIS, (*core*, *τομή*, 'incision,' and *διαλυσις*, 'separation.') See *Corectodialysis*.

CORETOM'IA, (*core*, and *τομειν*, 'to cut.') *Iridotom'ia*, *Corectom'ia*, *Corotom'ia*, *Iridectom'ia*, *Corectonectom'ia*, *Corectom'ia*, *Iridodial'ysis*, *Corectodial'ysis*, *Corectodial'ysis*, *Corectodial'ysis*, *Corectomedial'ysis*, *Iridotomedial'ysis*, *Iridectomedial'ysis*. Various operations for the formation of artificial pupil are so termed. The first four signify the simple incision of the iris for that purpose; the next three, excision of the iris, or incision with loss of substance; the next four, the simple separation or tearing asunder of the iris from the ciliary ligament; the next two, such separation with incision of the iris; and the last, such separation with excision of the part of the iris detached. When a portion of the iris is left strangulated in the wound, it is termed *Iridencleisis*, *Iridencleisis*, *mus*, and *Iridotomencleisis*.

CORETONECTOMIA, see *Corectomia*.

CORETOTOMIA, *Corectomia*.

CORIAN'DER, (*κορς*, 'the bug;' in allusion to the smell of the fresh herb.) *Coriandrum sativum*.

CORIANDRUM, *C. Sativum*—*c. Cicuta*, *Coriandrum sativum*—*c. Cicuta virosa*—*c. Maculatum*, *Conium maculatum*.

CORIAN'DRUM SATIVUM, *Corian'der*, *Corian'non*, *Coria'non*, (*F.*) *Coriandre*. Family, Umbelliferae. *Sex. Syst* Pentandria Digynia. The seeds of the coriander—*Corian'drum* (*Ph. U. S.*), *Coriannon*—have an aromatic odour, and grateful, pungent taste. They are carminative, but are chiefly used to cover the taste of other medicines.

CORIANNON, (*κοριαννον*,) *Coriandrum sativum*.

CORIGEEN, *Fucus crispus*.

CORIITIS, (*corium*, and *itis*.) *Cytitis*.

CORINTHIACÆ, (relating or appertaining to Corinth.) See *Vitis Corinthiaca*.

CORION, (*κοριον*,) *Corium*, *Hypericum perforatum*.

CORIS, (*κορς*,) *Cimex*—*c. Mospeliensis*, *Symphitum Petreum*.

COR'RIUM, *Cho'riion*, *Co'riion*, (*F.*) *Quir*. The skin of animals is so called, especially when tanned. The *cutis vera*, or the thickest part of the human skin.

CORIUM PHLOGIS'TICUM, *Crusta pleuritica* seu *inflammatoria* seu *phlogistica*, *Peg'min*, *Inflammatoria Crust* or *Buff*, *Buffy Coat*, (*F.*) *Couenne*, *C. Pleuritique*, *C. Inflammatoire*. The grayish crust or buff, varying in thickness, observed on blood drawn from a vein during the existence of violent inflammation, pregnancy, &c. It is particularly manifest in pleurisy, and hence one of its names. For its production, it appears to be requisite that there should be an increase in the proportion of the fibrinous element of the blood over that of the red corpuscles, with augmented aggregation of those corpuscles. The blood is then longer in coagulating, and the red corpuscles have time to subside. In highly inflammatory conditions, the buffy coat assumes a concave appearance on its upper surface, and the blood is, therefore, said to be *cupped*. Polli gave to the coagulative substance the name *brad'gyl'brin*. It is the ordinary fibrin of the blood,—the only self-coagulable ingredient in it.

When the blood presents the above appearance, it is said to be *buffy* or *sizey*.

CORK, ([*G.*] *Kork*; originally, perhaps, from *cortex*, (*S.*) *coreho*, 'bark.') *Suber*

CORM, *Cormus*.

CORMIER, *Sorbus domestica*.

COR'MUS, (*κορμος*,) *Cornu*. In botany, when the stem of a plant, without creeping or rooting, is distended under ground, retaining a round or oval form, it is so called. The *Cormus* is vulgarly termed a root,—*radix*.

CORN, (*Saxon corn*,) (*G.*) *Kern*. In England, this word means the *Cerealia*, or those seeds which grow in ears, not in pods. In the United States *Corn* always means *Indian Corn*. Its English sense corresponds to the French *Blé* or *Bled*.

CORN, (from *cornu*, 'a horn,') *Ola'eus*, *Ola'eus Pe'dis*, *Ecphy'ma Ola'eus*, *Gemur'sa*, (*F.*) *Cor*, *Ognon*. A small, hard, corneous tumour, which forms upon the foot, generally on the toes; and is commonly produced on the most projecting parts by the pressure of too tight shoes. A part of the corn is raised above the skin, and forms a round tumour, like the head of a nail: the other portion, which serves as its base, is buried more or less deeply in the integuments, and occasionally extends as far as the tendons and periosteum. Corns may, sometimes, be removed, by immersing the feet in warm water, but commonly they return. They can, likewise, be destroyed by the knife or caustic, or by paring them down and pulling them out by the roots; but these operations are not always as simple as they seem. In the way of palliation, they must be constantly pared; and for the purpose of preventing pressure, any soft plaster, spread upon linen or leather, may be applied, with a hole in the centre to receive the corn; and layer after layer of plaster be added, until they attain the level of the corn. When very irritable, lunar caustic, rubbed over the surface, will generally diminish irritability surprisingly, and in a mode not easy of explanation.

CORN, *Zea mays*.
 CORN COCKLE, *Lycchnis githago*—c. Flag, *Gla-dioliolus vulgaris*—c. Flower, *Centaurea cyanus*.
 CORN, GUINEA, *Panicum Italicum*—c. Indian, *Zea mays*.

CORN SALAD, *Valeriana dentata*.
 CORN, SQUIRREL, *Dicentra Canadensis*—c. Wild, *Matricaria chamomilla*.

CORNALINE, Cornelian.
 CORNE, Cornu—c. d'Ammon, Cornu ammonis—c. de Béliet, Cornu ammonis—c. de Cerf, Corvus, Cornu cervi, Cochlearia coronopus—c. de Chamois, Cornu rupicaprae—c. Descendante ou inférieure du ventricule latéral, Cornu descendens ventriculi lateralis—c. de la Peau, Cornu—c. Postérieure du ventricule latéral, Cornu posterius seu posticum ventriculi lateralis.

CORNÉE, Corneous.
 COR'NEA, (from cornu,) *C. transparen's* seu *pellu'cida* seu *lu'cida*, *Ce'ras*, *Sclero'tica cerato'i'des*, *Cerato'i'des* seu *Cerato'des membra'na*, *Cerato'me'ninx*, *Membra'na cor'nea*. The transparent cor'nea. (F.) *Cornée*. One of the coats of the eye, so called because it has some resemblance to horn. It is termed transparent to distinguish it from the opake—*Cornea opa'ca* or *Sclero'tic*. It is convex, anteriorly; concave, posteriorly; forming nearly one-fifth of the anterior part of the eye, and representing a segment of a sphere, about seven lines and a half, or in. 0.625 in diameter. It seems to be constituted of laminae in superposition, but of the precise number anatomists are not agreed. Henle assigns it four; the third, a very solid cartilaginous lamella, being called *Membrane de Demours* or *M. de Descemet*: see *Aqueous humour*. Messrs. Todd and Bowman assign it five layers.

CORNEA, CONICAL, *Staphyloma* of the cornea—c. Opake, *Sclero'tic*—c. Opake, Caligo—c. Sugar-loaf, *Staphyloma* of the cornea.

COR'NEAL, *Cornea'lis*, (F.) *Cornéal*, *Cornéen*. Relating or appertaining to the cornea.

CORNÉE, Cornea,
 CORNÉEN, Corneal.
 CORNEITIS, (cornea, and *itis*), *Ceratitis*.

CORNEL, ALTERNATE-LEAVED, (from *cornus*, 'horny,' the wood,) *Cornus alternifolia*—c. American Red-rod, *Cornus sericea*—c. Large-flowered, *Cornus Florida*—c. Panicked, *Cornus paniculata*—c. Round-leaved, *Cornus circinata*.

CORNEL TREE, *Cornus mas*.

CORNEL WHITE, *Cornus paniculata*.
 CORNE'LIAN, *Corne'lian*, *Chalcedo'nus*, *Car-ne'o'lus*, *La'pis Car-ne'o'lus*, *Corne'lus*, *Corne'o'lus*, *La'pis Sard'ius*, (F.) *Cornaline*, (from *caro*, gen. *carnis*, 'flesh,' from its flesh colour; or more probably from *cornu*, 'horn,' because of the colour of the finger-nail; hence *Onyx*, *ονυξ*, 'the nail.') A precious, semi-transparent stone, found in Sardinia. The ancients ascribed to it a number of absurd properties.

CORNELES, Cornelian.

CORNEOLUS, Cornelian.
 COR'NEOUS, *Cor'neus*, *Horn'y*, (F.) *Corné*, (cornu, 'a horn.') Having the nature or appearance of horn.

CORNEOUS TISSUE, *Tela cor'nea*, is that which forms the nails. The corneous membrane is the cornea.

CORNES (pl. of *corne*), DU CARTILAGE THYROÏDE, *Cornua cartilaginis thyroïdes*—c. du Coccyx, *Cornua coccygis*—c. de l'Hyoïde, *Cornua hyoïdei ossis*.

CORNES DE LIMAÇON (F.), *Snail's Horns*. A name given by Anel to the lachrymal puncta and ducts.

CORNES DE LA MATRICE, *Cornua uteri*—c. de la Peau, Horny excrescences.

CORNESTA, (from *cornu*, 'a horn,') Retort.

CORNET ACOUSTIQUE, (from *cornu*, 'a horn,') Ear-trumpet—c. de Morgagni, Turbinated bone, superior—c. *Moyen*, Turbinated bone, middle.

CORNETS, Turbinated bones—c. de Bertin, Sphenoidal cornua—c. *Sphénoïdaux*, Sphenoidal cornua.

CORNEUS, Corneous.

CORNICHON, (dim of *corne*, 'a horn,') see *Cucumis sativus*—c. de Cerf, Cornu cervi.

CORNICULARIS PROCESSUS, Coracoid process.

CORNIC'ULUM, (dim. of *cornu*.) A species of cupping instrument, shaped like a trumpet, having a hole at the top for sucking the air out, to diminish the pressure in its interior.

CORNICULUM LARYNGIS, *Capitulum Santori'ni* seu *Laryn'gis* seu *Cartilag'inis arytenoïdes*, *Sub-pra-aryt'neoid Cartilage*, *Cartilage of Santori'ni*. A small, very movable, cartilaginous tubercle observed on the arytenoid cartilages.

CORNIER, Cornus Florida.

CORNIFICATION, (cornu, 'horn,' and *fieri*, 'to become,') *Racornissement*.

CORNINE, see Cornus Florida.

CORNOUILLER, (from *cornus*, 'horny,' the wood,) Cornus Florida, C. mas—c. à Feuilles arrondies, *Cornus circinata*—c. à Grandes fleurs, *Cornus Florida*—c. *Soyeux*, *Cornus sericea*.

COR'NU, *Ce'ras*, Corn, Horn, (F.), *Corne*. A conical, hard, epidermic projection, which grows on the heads of certain animals, serving them as a weapon of offence and defence. Anatomists have given this name to parts of the human body, which have nearly the same shape as the horns of animals.

CORNU. A horny excrescence; a corneous wart, which occasionally forms on the skin, and requires the use of the knife: (F.) *Corne de la Peau*.—See Corn. Also, Cornu Cervi.—See Cervus. Also, a Retort.

CORNU ACUSTICUM, Ear-trumpet.

CORNU AMMO'NIS, *C. Ari'etis*, *Hippocam'pus ma'jor*, *Pes hippocam'pi ma'jor*, *Pes Hippopot'ami ma'jor*, *Protuberan'tia cylind'rica*, *Ver'mis Bom-byce'inus*, *Proces'sus cer'e'br'i latera'lis*, (F.) *Cornu d'Ammon* ou de Béliet, *Grande Hippocampe*, *Pied de cheval marin* ou d'*Hippocampe*, *Protubérance cylindroïde* (Ch.), *Bourrelet roulé*. A broad, considerable eminence, curved on itself, and situate at the posterior part of the lateral ventricle. Its surface presents two or three tubercles separated from each other by shallow grooves.

The *Accessorius Pe'dia Hippocamp'i*, (F.) *Accessoire du pied d'Hippocampe*, is a prominence, usually formed by the base of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. It is merely a fold of the hemisphere, and was by Malacarne called *Cuisseart* ou *Armure des Jambes*.

CORNU ANTE'RIOUS seu ANTI'CUM VENTRICULI LATERA'LIS; Anterior Cornu of the Lateral Ven-tricle. The portion of the lateral ventricle of the brain, which is lodged in the middle of the lobe, and forms the commencement of that cavity.

CORNU CERVI, Cor'nu, *C. Cervinum*, *Cer'vi El'aphi Cor'nu*, *Hartshorn*, (F.) *Corne de cerf*, *Bois de cerf*, *Cornichon de cerf*. The horns of various species of the stag. They contain about 27 per cent. of gelatin. The *Shavings*, *Raspatur'a* seu *Rasu'ra Cor'nu Cer'vi*, *C. C. raspu'tum*, boiled in water, have, consequently, been esteemed emollient and nutritive.

Hart'shorn Jel'ly may be made as follows:—*Hartshorn shavings*, 3vj; boil in water Oiv to Oij; strain, and add, whilst hot, of lemon-juice, two tablespoonfuls; white sugar, 3vj; and *Sherry wine*, two glasses. A good nutriment for the sick, where wine is not improper.

When burnt, the shavings constitute the *Cor'nu cer'vi calcina'tum*, *Cor'nu us'tum*, *Phos'phas Cal'cis*, *Calca'ria phosphor'ica*, (F.) *Corne de cerf*

calcinée, *Phosphate de chaux*, which consists of 57.5 per cent. of phosphate of lime. It has been used as an antacid, but is wholly inert, as its composition would indicate. It contains only 1 per cent. of carbonate of lime.

Phosphate of lime has also been given in osteomalacia, from a presumption that the disease is owing to a deficiency of earthy matter in the blood, which is doubtless an error—the fault being in the agents of assimilation or the cells of nutrition. With as little propriety, it has been proposed as an excitant to the healthy action of the cells in tuberculosis.

Bone earth is usually sold in the shops for burnt hartshorn.

The British Pharmacopœia (1864), and the Pharmacopœia of the United States, have a *Cornu Phosphas Precipitata*, *Precipitated Phosphate of Lime*, prepared by dissolving burnt *os bones* in *muratic acid*, and precipitating by *solution of ammonia*. The dried precipitate, called *bone phosphate of lime*, has no virtues not possessed by the *cornu ustum*.

Hartshorn was once supposed to possess a becardic power.

CORNU CERVINUM, see *Cervus*, *Plantago coronopus*.

CORNU DESCENDENS VENTRICULI LATERALIS, (F.) *Corne descendante ou inférieure du ventricule latéral*, *Digital Cav'ity*, *Descending or inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle*. The termination of the lateral ventricle in the middle lobe of the brain, behind the fissure of Sylvius.

CORNU, ETHMOIDAL, Turbinate bone, middle—c. Middle, Turbinate bone, middle.

CORNU POSTERIUS seu POSTICUM VENTRICULI LATERALIS, *Cav'itas digitalis*, *Posterior Cornu of the Lateral Ventricle*, (F.) *Corne postérieure du ventricule latéral*. The triangular prolongation of the lateral ventricle of the brain into the substance of the occipital lobe.

CORNU RUPICA'PRAE, (F.) *Corne de Chamois*. The horn of the chamois. It has the same properties as the *Cornu Cervi*.

CORNUA, (pl. of *Cornu*), see Turbinate bones.

CORNUA CARTILAG'INIS THYROIDÆ, (F.) *Cornes du cartilage thyroïde*. Eminences on the thyroid cartilage, distinguished into *great* or *superior*, which are articulated with the great cornu of the os hyoides;—and into *small* or *inferior*, united with the cricoid cartilage.

CORNUA COCCY'GIS, *Cornua of the Coccyx*, (F.) *Cornes du Coccyx*. Two small, tubercular eminences at the base of the coccyx, which are articulated with those of the sacrum.

CORNUA CUTANEA, Horny excrescences.

CORNUA HYOIDÆI OS'IS, *Radices ossis hyoidæi*, *Cornua of the Hyoid Bone*, (F.) *Cornes de l'hyoïde*. Four fragments of the os hyoides situate above the body of the bone, and distinguished into the *small* or *superior*, and the *great* or *lateral*.

CORNUA LACHRYMALIA, Lachrymal ducts—c. *Lachrymæum*, Lachrymal ducts, see Lachrymal puncta.

CORNUA SACRA'LIA, *Cornua of the Sacrum*. Two tubercles, situate at the posterior and inferior surface of the sacrum, which are sometimes united.

CORNUA SPHENOIDAL, see Sphenoidalia cornua—c. Styloid, see Hyoides, os.

CORNUA UTERI, *Cornua of the Uterus*, *Cervicæ*, *Plicæ uterine*, (F.) *Cornes de la Matrice*. The angles of the uterus, where the Fallopian tubes arise. Sometimes applied to the Fallopian tubes themselves.

CORNUE, (from *cornu*, 'a horn,') Retort—c. *Tubulée*, see Retort.

CORNUMUSA, Retort.

COR'NUS ALTERNIFO'LIA, (from *cornu*, 'horn,' owing to the hardness of the wood,) *Alternate-leaved Cor'nel*; indigenous. *Nat. Ord.* Cornaceæ. The bark is one of the "Shaker medi-

cines," being considered diaphoretic and astringent.

COR'NUS AMOMUS, C. sericea—c. Blueberried, C. sericea.

COR'NUS CIRCINA'TA, C. *tomentosa*, Round-leaved *Cor'nel* or *Dog'wood*, (F.) *Cornouiller à feuilles arrondies*. *Order*, Cornaceæ. The bark of this variety has been used for similar purposes with that of *Cornus Florida*.

COR'NUS FEMINA, C. sericea.

COR'NUS FLORI'DA, *Dog'wood*, *Dog'tree*, *Box'tree*, *Bitter Red'berry*, *Large-flowered Cor'nel*, *Mule Great-flowered Dog'wood*, *Florida Dog'wood*, *Virginian Dog'wood*, *Box'wood* (*New England*), (F.) *Cornouiller*, *Cornier*, C. à grandes fleurs. The bark of this beautiful tree, which grows everywhere in the United States, has been long employed as a substitute for cinchona. Dose, from ʒss to ʒj. Its active principle has been separated from it, and received the name of *Cornine*.

COR'NUS MAS, C. *mascula*, (F.) *Cornouiller*, *Corneltree*, *Cornelian cherry*, indigenous in Greece. The fruit, called *Krani'a*, is agreeably acid, and prized by the Turks. The flowers are astringent.

COR'NUS MAS ODORATA, *Laurus sassafras*.

COR'NUS PANICULA'TA, *Pan'icled or White Cor'nel* or *Dog'wood*, indigenous, has been used as a substitute for *Cornus Florida*.

COR'NUS RUBIGINOSA, C. sericea—c. *Sanguinea*, *Sebestena*, C. sericea.

COR'NUS SERI'CEA, C. *amomus* seu *femina* seu *rubiginosa* seu *sanguinea*, *Sicamp Dog'wood*, *Red Willow*, *Rose Willow*, *New England Dog'wood*, *Female Dog'wood*, *Silky-leaved Dog'wood*, *American Red-rod Cor'nel*, *Red-rod*, *Red O'sier*, *Blueberried Dog'wood*, *Blueberried Cor'nus*, (F.) *Cornouiller rougeux*. The bark, it is said, has been found little inferior to *Cinchona Pallida* in intermittents.

COR'NUS TOMENTOSA, C. circinata.

COR'NUTA, (from *cornu*, 'a horn,') Retort.

CORO, in composition, see *Core*.

COROCLEISIS, *Coreclisis*.

CORODIALYSIS, (*coro*, and *διαλυσις*, 'separation,') see *Coretomia*.

CORODIASTOLE, (*coro*, and *διαστολη*, 'dilatation,') *Coreclisis*.

COROLLA INFUNDIBULIFORMIS, (dim. of *corona*,) see *Tube*, Fallopian.

COROMIO'SIS, *Coromeiosis*, (*coro*, and *μωσις*, 'diminution,') Diminution of the pupil.

COROMORPHOSIS, *Coremorphosis*.

COROMYDRIASIS, (*coro*, and *mydriasis*,) see *Mydriasis*.

CORONA, Crown—c. *Ciliaris*, *Ciliary body*—c. *Dentis*, Crown of a tooth—c. *Glandis*, Crown of the glans—c. *Posterior unguis*, *Olecranon*.

CORONA RA'DIANS, *Radiating Crown of Reil*. Fasciculi of white fibres radiate in all directions from every part of the surface of the optic thalamus, excepting its inner side, which is free and corresponds to the third ventricle; the anterior of these fibres pass directly forwards, the middle fibres outwards, and the posterior backwards, forming the *corona radians*.

CORONA REGIA, *Trifolium melilotus*—c. *Ulnæ*, *Olecranon*—c. *Veneris*, Crown of Venus.

CORONAD, see *Coronal Aspect*.

CORONÆ CILIARIS MEMBRANULA, (pl. of *corona*,) *Ciliary zone*—c. *Palpebrarum*, see *Tarsus*.

CORONAL or COR'ONAL, *Corona'lis*, *Corona'rius*, (from *corona*,) Relating to the crown. A name formerly given to the frontal bone, because on it partly reposes the crown of kings.

CORONAL AS'PECT. An aspect towards the plane of the *corona* or crown of the head. *Coronad* is used adverbially to signify 'towards the coronal aspect.'

CORONAL SUTURE, *Suturæ coronalis*, *S. Frontoparietalis*, *Puppis Suturæ*, *S. Arcuæ*. The suture of the head, which extends from one temporal bone to the other, over the crown of the head, and unites the parietal bones with the frontal. The *Suture Coronæ* of the French anatomists is the suture which unites the two halves of the os frontis at the early period of life. It is a prolongation of the sagittal.

CORONALE, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are found near Lucca in Italy. They received their name from an erroneous notion, that they are particularly adapted for curing diseases of the os frontis. Their temperature is 95° Fahrenheit. They contain free carbonic acid, sulphates of lime and magnesia, chlorides of sodium and magnesium, &c., and some iron.

CORONARIUS, Coronæ, Coronary.

CORONARY, *Coronarius*, (F.) *Coronaire*, (from *corona*, 'a crown,') Resembling a crown.

CORONARY ARTERIES OF THE HEART, Cardiac Arteries.

CORONARY ARTERY OF THE STOMACH, *Arteria Coronaria Ventriculi seu Gastrica superior*, (F.) *Artère coronaire stomacique*, *A. Stomogastrique* (Ch.), is one of the branches of the celiac, which passes towards the superior orifice of the stomach, extends along its lesser curvature, and ends by anastomosing with the pyloric branch of the hepatic. This artery furnishes branches to the inferior part of the oesophagus, the cardiac orifice, the great *cul-de-sac*, the middle part of the stomach, the lesser omentum, and anastomoses with the other arteries of those organs.

CORONARY LIGAMENT OF THE LIVER is a reflection of the peritoneum, which surrounds the posterior margin of the liver. The same term is likewise applied to ligaments which unite the radius and ulna.

CORONARY PLEXUS OF THE HEART. The anterior and posterior coronary plexuses of the heart are derived from the anterior and posterior cardiac plexuses. See Cardiac Plexus.

CORONARY PLEXUS OF THE STOMACH. This plexus of nerves is given off from the upper part of the solar plexus.

CORONARY SINUS OF THE HEART, Sinus, coronary, venous—c. Sinus of Ridley, Sinus coronarius.

CORONARY TENDONS, *Tendines coronaræ*. The fibrocartilaginous rings at the orifices of the coronary arteries and aorta.

CORONARY VEIN OF THE STOMACH, *Vena Coronaria Ventriculi*, accompanies the artery, and terminates in the vena porta. Sümmering, and some other anatomists, call all the four arteries of the stomach, *Coronaræ Stomacicæ*.

CORONARY VEINS (of the heart), Cardiac veins.

CORONCION, Corencion.

CORONÆ, (*κορωνή*, 'a crow,') The coronoid process of the lower jaw.

CORONOID, *Coronoides*, (*κορωνή*, 'a crow,' and *αὐξ*, 'resemblance,') Resembling the beak of a crow. The name has been given to two processes. One, situate at the anterior and superior part of the ramus of the os maxillare inferius, and affording attachment to the temporal muscles: the other, called, also, *sharp process*, situate at the superior part of the ulna, anterior to the great sigmoid fossa, and forming a part of the hinge of the elbow-joint.

CORONOPodium, (*κορωνή*, 'a crow,' and *πους*, gen. *ποδός*, 'a foot,' in allusion to the shape, &c., of the leaves,) *Plantago coronopus*.

CORONOPUS, Cochlearia coronopus—c. *Dopressus*, Cochlearia coronopus—c. *Ruellii*, Cochlearia coronopus—c. *Vulgaris*, Cochlearia coronopus.

COROTOMIA, (*coro*, and *τομή*, 'to cut,') *Co-*

CORP, (from *corpus*,) Cadaver.

CORPORA, pl. of *Corpus*—c. Albicantia, Mamillary eminences.

CORPORA AMYLA'CEA, *Corpuscula amylacea*, *Amylaceous* or *Amalgoid bodies*, *Starch corpuscles*, *Animal starch*. A name given by Virchow to certain bodies of microscopic size, found chiefly in the human brain and spinal marrow—in the *ependyma ventriculorum* and its prolongations—mingled with the proper nerve elements; and having most of the chemical characters of cellulose.

CORPORA ARANTII, *Noduli Arantii*, *Tubercula A.*—c. *Bigemina*, *Quadrigena corpora*—c. *Candicantia*, *Albicantia corpora*, *Mamillary eminences*—c. *Cavernosa*, *Cavernous bodies*—c. *Fibrosa*, *Corps Fibreux*.

CORPORA FIMBRIA'TA, *Ten'ia Hippocampi*, *Fimbriated* or *fringed bodies*, (F.) *Corps Frangés* ou *Bordés*, *Bandelettes des Cornes d'Ammon*, *Bandelettes de l'Hippocampe*. The thin, flattened, and very delicate band, situate along the concave edge of the cornu ammonis, which is a continuation of the posterior crura of the fornix.

CORPORA GENICULA'TA, (F.) *Corps Géniculés*, *C. genouillés*. Eminences situate at the lower and outer part of the optic thalami. Each optic tract commences at the *corpus geniculatum externum*. The *corpus geniculatum internum* is merely a tubercle inserted into the bend or knee formed by the corpus geniculatum externum.

CORPORA GLOBOSA CERVICIS UTERI, *Nabothi glandule*—c. *Luteæ*, see *Corpus luteum*.

CORPORA MALPIGHIA'NA, *Malpighian Bodies*, *Ac'ini*, *Corpuscles* or *Glomerules of Malpighi*, *Glomeruli renales*, *Corpuscula Malpighii*. Scattered through the plexus formed by the blood-vessels and uriniferous tubes in the kidney, a number of small dark points may be seen with the naked eye, which received their name from Malpighi, their describer. Each of these, under the microscope, is found to consist of a convoluted mass of blood-vessels, which constitutes the true *glandule, corpuscle, or glomerule of Malpighi*. As they have been traced into the commencement of the urinary tubes, in which they lie uncovered, it has been supposed that their office may be to separate the watery portions of the blood to be mixed with the proper urinous matter. See Kidney.

CORPORA MAMILLARIA, Mamillary eminences—c. *Nervio-spongiosa Penis*, *Corpora cavernosa*—c. *Nervosa*, *Corpora cavernosa*.

CORPORA OLIVA'RIA, *C. ovata*, *Eminentes Olivæ* seu *ovales laterales*, *Olivæ*, *Prominentiæ Semi-ovales Medullæ Oblongatæ*, (F.) *Corps olivaires*, *Olivæ*, *Eminences latérales*, Ch. Oblong, whitish eminences, situate at the occipital surface of the medulla oblongata, exterior to the corpora pyramidalia.

CORPORA OVATA, *Corpora olivaria*—c. *Pisiformia*, Mamillary tubercles.

CORPORA PYRAMIDA'LLA, *Eminentes pyramidales* seu *mediales internæ*, *Pyramides*, (F.) *Corps pyramidaux*, *Pyramides antérieures* (Gall), *Eminences pyramidales* (Ch.) Two medullary bundles, placed on either side of the anterior fissure. These bodies have also been called *Corpora Pyramidalia antica*, to distinguish them from the *C. olivaria*, which have been called *Corpora Pyramidalia lateralia*.

Over a space, commencing 8 or 10 lines below the pons and extending to the lower end of the medulla oblongata, a portion of each pyramid crosses to the opposite side—*decussation of the pyramids*, *Decussatio pyramidalium*.

CORPORA PYRAMIDALIA POSTERIORA, see *Corpora restiformia*—c. *Pyramidalia testis*, *Coni vasculosi*—c. *Quadrigena*, *Q. tubercula*.

CORPORA RESTIFORMIA, *Oru'ra seu Peduncul'culi medull'æ oblongat'æ, Cor'pora pyramida'lia posterio'ra, Processus à cerebell'o ad medull'am oblongat'am, Posterior pyr'amide, Ped'uncles of the medull'a oblongat'a, Inferior ped'uncles of the cerebellum.* (F.) *Corps restiformes, Cuisse postérieure, Pyramides postérieures, Racines, Bras ou Jambes du cervelet, Petites branches de la moëlle allongée, Pédoncules du cervelet.* Two medullary projections, oblong, and of a whitish appearance, which proceed from each side of the upper extremity of the medulla oblongata, and contribute to the formation of the cerebellum. The posterior pyramids—*fasciculi graciles*—are described as distinct from the restiform bodies. They are situate in contact with each other, one on each side of the posterior median fissure. They become closely applied to the restiform bodies, and have been considered to be blended with them, and to proceed to form the cerebellum. According to some, they ascend to the cerebrum.

CORPORA STRIATA, *Eminentiæ Lenticula'res, Colliculi Ner'ei Ethmoïda'lis, Apices Oru'rum medull'æ oblongat'æ, Ganglion cer'e'br'i ant'erior, Ant'erior cer'e'bral ganglion.* (F.) *Corps striés, Grand ganglion supérieur du cerveau* (Gall), *Couches des nerfs ethmoïdaux, Corps cannelés.* Pyriform eminences of a slightly brownish-gray colour, which form part of the floor of the lateral ventricles of the brain. When cut, a mixture of gray and white substances is seen, arranged alternately, to which they owe their name. The tract of fibres that ascends from the anterior pyramids passes chiefly into them. Willis considered that the soul resided there.

CORPORA STRIATA SUPERA POSTERIORA, *Thalami nervorum optico'rum*—c. *Triticea*, see *Hyoides* os—c. *Wolfiana*, see *Corpus Wolfianum*.

CORPS, (from *corpus*.) Body—c. *Bordés*, *Corpora fimbriata*—c. *Callez*, *Corpus callosum*—c. *Cannelés*, *Corpora striata*—c. *Caverneux*, *Corpora cavernosa*—c. *Cendré*, *Corpus dentatum*—c. *Ciliaire*, *Corpus dentatum*—c. *Dentelé*, *Corpus dentatum*—c. *Etranger*, *Extraneous body*—c. *Festonné*, *Corpus dentatum*.

CORPS FIBREUX, *Cor'pora Fibro'sa*. Bayle has given this name to adventitious fibrous productions of a round shape, more or less adherent, and sometimes having a pedicle, which form in certain parts of the body, particularly in the substance of the uterus.

CORPS FOLLICULAIRE VAGINALE, Cowper's glands in the female—c. *Frangées*, *Corpora fimbriata*—c. *Géniculés*, *Corpora geniculata*—c. *Genouillés*, *Corpora geniculata*—c. *Godronné*, *Fascia dentata*—c. *Humain*, see *Body*—c. *Hyaloïde*, *Corpus vitreum*—c. *d'Hygmore* ou *d'Highmore*, *Corpus Highmori*—c. *Innominé de Giralde's*, *Organ of Giralde's*—c. *Jaune*, *Corpus luteum*—c. *Muqueux*, *Corpus mucosum*—c. *Mûriforme*, see *Muri-form*—c. *d'Oken*, *Corpus Wolfianum*—c. *Olivaires*, *Corpora olivaria*—c. *Organisés*, *Organized bodies*—c. *Pampiniforme*, *Corpus pampiniforme*—c. *Phacode*, *Crystalline*—c. *Pituitaire*, *Pituitary gland*—c. *Pyramidaux*, *Corpora pyramidalia*—c. *Restiformes*, *Corpora restiformia*—c. *Rhomboïde*, *Corpus dentatum*—c. *Striés*, *Corpora striata*—c. *Thyroïde*, *Thyroid gland*—c. *Variciforme*, *Epididymis*—c. *Variquex*, *Corpus pampiniforme*, *Epididymis*—c. *Vitré*, *Corpus vitreum*—c. *de Wolff*, *Corpus Wolfianum*.

CORPSE, (from *corpus*.) Body, Cadaver.

CORPULENT, *Corpulentus*, *Obe'sus*, *Gras'sus*, *Fat*, *Flesh'y*, (Sc.) *Cor'sey*, (Prov.) *Sob'by*, (F.) *Corpulent*, *Pimélotique*, (*corpus*, 'the body,' and *lentus*, 'thick.') Having an unusual development of fat or flesh in proportion to the frame of the body.

CORPULENTIA, *Cor'pulence*, is synonymous with *Obesity* and *Polysarcia*.

CORPULENTIA CARNOSA, *Torositas*.

CORPUS, gen. *Cor'poris*, *So'ma*, *Bod'y*. Any object which strikes one or more of our senses. Gases, liquids, metals, vegetables, animals, are so many bodies. Natural bodies have been divided into animal, vegetable, and mineral; or into inorganic, including the mineral kingdom; and organized, including the animal and vegetable. The chief differences between organized and inorganic bodies consists in the former having an origin by generation, growth by nutrition, and termination by death; the latter a fortuitous origin, external growth, and a termination by chemical or mechanical force.

Many parts of the frame have, also, been distinguished by this name, as *Corpus Callosum*, *C. Mucosum*, &c. See *Body*, and *Corpora*.

CORPUS ADENIFORME, *Prostate*—c. *Adenoides*, *Prostate*—c. *Adiposum*, *Pinguedo*—c. *Alienum*, *Extraneous*—c. *Annulare*, *Pons varolii*.

CORPUS CALLO'SUM, *Commissu'ra Mag'na seu max'ima cer'e'br'i, Trabs Medulla'ris seu Cer'e'br'i, Trabc'ula seu Cop'ula mag'na cer'e'br'i, Mesol'obus*, (F.) *Corps Callez*, *Voûte médullaire, Plafond des ventricules du cerveau, Mésolobe* (Ch.) A white, medullary band, perceived on separating the two hemispheres of the brain, which it connects with each other. La Peyronie regarded it as the seat of the soul. On it are seen longitudinal and transverse fibres—*Stri'æ longitudinales Lancis'ii*, (see *Raphe*.) and *Stri'æ seu Chor'dæ transversales Willis'ii*. The anterior portion, which bends downwards, is termed *genu*; the posterior flexure, *sple'nium*, *tuber*, (F.) *bourrelet*. The fibres which curve backwards into the posterior lobes from the posterior border of the corpus callosum, have been termed *Forceps*; those which pass directly outwards into the middle lobes from the same point, *Tape'tum*; and those which curve forwards and inwards from the anterior border to the anterior lobe, *forceps anterior*.

CORPUS CAVERNOSUM, see *Cavernous bodies*—c. *Ciliare*, *Ciliary Body*, *Corpus dentatum*, see *Ciliary*—c. *Cinereum*, *Corpus dentatum*, c. *Conicum Rosenmulleri*, *Parovarium*—c. *Conoïdes*, *Pineal gland*—c. *Crystalloïdes*, *Crystalline*.

CORPUS DENTATUM, *C. Denticulat'um seu Cilia'rè*, (F.) *Corps dentelé ou festonné*. A central, oval nucleus, of cineritious substance, met with in the cerebellum; the circumference of which exhibits a number of indentations, surrounded by medullary substance. It is seen by dividing the cerebellum vertically into two equal parts.—The same body has been called *Corps cendré* ou *ciliaire* ou *rhomboïde*, *Corpus Cinereum seu Rhomboïdeum seu Rhomboidalz*, *Ganglion du cervelet*, *Noyau central des Pédoncules du cervelet*, *Nu'cleus dentatus seu fimbriatus seu centr'al'is seu rhomboida'lis*, *Substan'tia rhomboïdea*, *Ganglion cilia'rè*, *G. cerebell'i*. The term *Corpus dentatum*, *Nu'cleus oliv'æ*, is also given to the ganglion of the corpus olivare, which, like that of the cerebellum, is a yellowish-gray dentated capsule, open behind, and containing medullary matter, from which a fasciculus of fibres proceeds upwards to the corpora quadrigemina and thalami optici.

CORPUS DENTICULATUM, c. *Dentatum*—c. *Discoïdes*, *Crystalline*—c. *Externum*, *Extraneous body*—c. *Extraneum*, *Extraneous body*—c. *Geniculatum*, see *Corpora geniculata*—c. *Glandiforme*, *Prostate*—c. *Glandosum*, *Prostate*—c. *Glandulosum*, *Prostate*.

CORPUS GLANDULO'SUM MULIERUM, *Glandulæ Prost'atæ mulierum*. A vascular spongy eminence, which surrounds the orifice of the urethra, and projects at its under part.

CORPUS HIGHMORI, *C. Highmoria'num*, *Mediastinum test'is*, *Meatus semina'rius*, (F.) *Corps d'Hygmore* ou *d'Highmore*, *Sinus des Vaisseaux*

séminifères, (Ch.) An oblong eminence, along the superior edge of the testicle, which seems formed of a reflection of the tunica albuginea, through which the principal trunks of the seminiferous vessels pass before they reach the epididymis.

CORPUS HYALOÏDEUM, *C. vitreum*—c. Incomprehensible, Thymus.

CORPUS LU'TEUM, (F.) *Corps jaune*, 'yellow body.' *Ovariale*, *Oâriale*. A small yellowish body perceived in the ovary, and left after the rupture of one of the vesicles. It was, for a long time, considered an evidence of previous impregnation; but *Corpora lutea* are met with in unquestionable virgins; although the corpora lutea of virgins have been generally regarded to differ materially, in size and character, from those of impregnation, which have been called *true corpora lutea* in contradistinction to the other, called *false corpora lutea*.

CORPUS MUCO'SUM, *C. reticulatè*, *Re'tè muco'sum*, *Mucus* seu *Re'tè* seu *Stratum Malpighii*, *Reticulum cutaneum* seu *muco'sum*, *Mesodermum*, *Mucosa* web, (F.) *Corps muqueux*, *Couche de Malpighi*. The second layer of the skin has been so called. It is situate between the *cutis vera* and *cuticle*, and gives colour to the body. In the white varieties of our species it is colourless; in the negro, black. By most anatomists the existence of such a layer, distinct from the epidermis, is denied.

CORPUS OKENSE, *Corpus Wolffianum*.

CORPUS PAMPINIFORM'E, (*pampinus*, 'a tendril.') *Hederaceus plexus*, *Plexus pampiniformis* seu *vasculosus funiculi spermatici pampiniformis*, (F.) *Corpus pampiniforme*, *C. Varicoux*. The plexus or retiform arrangement of the spermatic arteries and veins in the cavity of the abdomen, anterior to the psoas muscle.

CORPUS PAPILLA'RÈ, *Tex'tus Papillaris*, *Corpus reticulatè*. The nervous and vascular papillæ situate beneath the epidermis, called by Breschet *Neurothel'ic apparatus*.

CORPUS PHACOIDES, *Crystalline*—c. Pituitare, Pituitary gland—c. Psalloides, *Lyra*—c. Pyramidale testis, see *Coni vasculosi*—c. Reticulare, *Corpus mucosum*, *Corpus Papillare*—c. Rhomboïdale, *Corpus dentatum*—c. Rhomboïdeum, *Corpus dentatum*.

CORPUS SPONGIO'SUM URE'THRAE, *Substantia spongio'sa ure'thræ*. This substance arises before the prostate gland, surrounds the urethra, and forms the bulb. It then proceeds to the end of the corpora cavernosa, and terminates in the glans penis, which it forms. Where the urethra enters the bulb, it is surrounded by a layer of erectile tissue, called, by Kobelt, *Colliculi bulbi*. Kobelt describes, in the female, as the analogue to the corpus spongiosum of the male, a venous plexus, which, as it lies between the glans clitoridis, and the part that corresponds, in the male, to the bulb of the urethra, he terms *pars intermedia*, (F.) *Réseau intermédiaire*.

CORPUS STRIATUM, see *Corpora striata*—c. Thymium—c. Thymus—c. Thymicum, Thymus—c. Thyroïdeum, Thyroid gland—c. Trigonum, see Urinary Bladder—c. Turbinatum, Pineal gland—c. Varicosum, *Corpus pampiniforme*, *Spermatic cord*—c. Varicosum testis, Epididymis.

CORPUS VARICOSUM, see *Spermatic Veins*.

CORPUS VIT'REUM, *C. Hyaloïdeum*, *Hu'mor Vitreus* seu *Hyaloïdes* seu *hyal'inus*, *Glacia'lis hu'mor*, *Vitreous hu'mor*, *Vit'rina ocula'ris*, (F.) *Corps vitré* ou *hyaloïde*, *Humeur hyaloïde*. The transparent mass, of a gelatinous consistence, which fills the eye, behind the crystalline. It is contained in cells, formed by the *tunica hyaloïdea*.

CORPUS WOLFFIIANUM, *C. Oken'è*, *Wolffian body*, *Protonephrium*, (F.) *Corps de Wolff* ou *d'Oken*. At a very early period of foetal forma-

tion, bodies are perceptible, which were first described by Wolff, as existing in the fowl, and in the mammalia by Oken. According to Müller, they disappear in man very early, so that but slight remains of them are perceptible after the 9th or 10th week of pregnancy. They cover the region of the kidneys and renal capsules, which are formed afterwards; and they are presumed to be the organs of urinary secretion during the first periods of foetal existence.

CORPUSCULE, *Corpusculum*, (F.) *Corpuscule*, (dim. of *corpus*, 'a body.') A small body or particle.

CORPUSCLES, BLOOD, Globules of the blood—c. Bone, see *Lacunæ of Bone*—c. Caudate, see *Caudate*—c. Chyle, see *Chyle*—c. Cytoid, see *Cytoid*.

CORPUSCLES, EXUDA'TION. The organizable nuclei contained in fibrinous fluids, which are the origin of the new tissues formed from such fluids.

CORPUSCLES, GANGLION, see *Neurine*—c. Glandiform, *Acinus*—c. Lymph, see *Lymph*—c. of Malpighi, *Corpora Malpighiana*—c. of Meissner, *Corpuscula tactûs*—c. Mucous, see *Mucus*—c. Nerve, see *Neurine*—c. Osseous, see *Lacunæ of bone*—c. of Pacchioni, *Pacchioni*, glands of.

CORPUSCLES, PACIN'IAN, (F.) *Corpuscles de Pacini*, so called from Filippo Pacini, an Italian physician, who, it is generally conceived, first noticed them in 1830. They appear, however, to have been depicted in 1741 by Lehmann, from a preparation by A. Vater, who called them *Papille* and *P. nervæ*. Hence, it has been proposed by J. C. Strahl (1848) to call them *Vaterian corpuscles* or *Corpuscles of Vater* (*Vater'sche Körperchen*.) Small bodies connected with the cutaneous nerves of the palm and sole. They have also been found sparingly and inconstantly in nerves at the wrist and elbow, the upper arm, fore-arm, and thigh, and in the inter-costal nerve, the sacral plexus, solar plexus and the plexuses adjacent to it. In each corpuscle there is the termination of a nervous filament. Their uses are not known.

CORPUSCLES OF PURKINJE, see *Canaliculus*—c. Pus, see *Pus*—c. Pyoid, see *Pus*—c. Splenic, see *Spleen*—c. Starch, *Corpora amylacea*—c. Tactile, *Corpuscula tactûs*—c. Touch, *Corpuscula tactûs*—c. of Vater, *C. Pacinian*—c. of Wagner, *Corpuscula tactûs*—c. Weberian, see *Ejaculatory Ducts*—c. White, see *Globules of the blood*—c. White granulated, see *Globulin*.

CORPUSCULA ARANTII, (pl. of *corpusculum*), *Tubercula A.*, see *Sigmoid valves*—c. Glandularum similia intestinorum, *Peyer's glandulæ*—c. Globosa cervicis uteri, *Nabothi glandulæ*.

CORPUSCULA LAËNNEC'II. Fibroid granulations, occasionally observed on thickened portions of the pericardium.

CORPUSCULA MALPIGHII, *Corpora Malpighiana*—c. Ossium, see *Lacunæ of bone*—c. Sanguinis, Globules of the blood—c. Seminis, *Spermatozoon*—c. Sesamoidea, see *Sigmoid valves*.

CORPUSCULA TACTÛS, *Tactile* or *Touch Corpuscles*, *Corpuscles of Wagner* or of *Meissner*, *Ax'ile bodies*, (F.) *Corpuscules du tact*, (G.) *Axen Körper*. Bodies, composed of a horizontally laminated mass of areolar tissue, which are found in the papillæ of parts endowed with great tactile sensibility. The nerves of touch communicate with them, and their function is probably to render the sense more acute.

CORPUSCULA TRITICEA, see *Hyoides*, os—c. Weberiana, see *Ejaculatory Ducts*.

CORPUSCULAR, *Corpuscularis*. Relating to, or containing, corpuscles, as *corpuscular fibrin*. Fibrin which tends to disintegration, and consists of granules in considerable proportion.

CORPUSCULE, *Corpuscule*.

CORPUSCULES CALCAIRES, *Lacunæ of*

bone—c. *Noirs*, Lacunæ of bone—c. *Des Os*, Lacunæ of bone—c. *Ramifiés*, Lacunæ of bone.

CORPUSCULUM, Corpuscle—c. *Arantii*, see Sigmoid valves—c. *Conicum Rosenmülleri*, Parovarium—c. *Sesamoideum*, see Sigmoid valves.

CORRAGO, (*cor*, 'the heart,' and *ago*, 'to move.' [?]) *Borago officinalis*.

COR'RE, *Cor'se*, (*κορη*, *κορη*) (*καρη*, 'I shave.' [?]) The temple, the hair.

CORRECTIF, Corrigent.

CORRECTION, *Correc'tio*, (*corrigere*, (*cor*, and *regere*, *rectum*, 'to rule or order,' 'to correct.') The act of correcting medicines; that is, of diminishing their energy or obviating unpleasant effects, by mixing them with substances which modify their operation.

CORRECTORIUS, Corrigens.

CORRELATION, (*cor*, and *refere*, *relatum*, 'to accomplish.') See Synergy.

CORRIGEEN MOSS, *Fucus crispus*.

CORRIGENT, *Cor'rigens*, *Correctorius*, *Castigans*, *Infrin'gens*, *Emen'dans*: (same etymon as Correction.) (F.) *Correctif*. That which corrects. A corrigent, in a pharmaceutical formula, is a substance added to a medicine to mollify or modify its action. In the following formula, the aloes, if not corrected, might induce tormina. The *Oleum Menthae* is added as a corrigent.

R Aloes 5j
Olei Menthae gtt. v
Syrup q. s. ut fiat Pilula xvj

CORRIG'IA, (akin to *corium*, 'leather.') Leathern straps. By extension, the term has been applied to the tendons and ligaments.

CORROBORANT, *Corrob'orative*, *Corrob'orans*, *Corroborati'vus*, *Rob'orans*, *Muscula'ris*, *Restan'tans*, *Restor'ative*, *Bra'cing*, (*corroborare*, (*cor*, and *robare*, 'strength,' 'to strengthen.') (F.) *Corroborant*, *Corroboratif*, *Fortifiant*. Any substance which strengthens and gives tone. Wine, for example, is a corroborant. See Tonic.

CORROBORANTIA, Tonics.

CORROBORATIF, Corroborant.

CORROBORATIVE, Corroborant.

CORRODANT, Corrosive.

CORRODENS, (*cor*, and *rodere*, *rosum*, 'to gnaw.') Corrosive.

CORROSIF, Corrosive.

CORROSION, *Corro'sio*, *Diabro'sis*, *Anabro'sis*, *Ero'sio*. The action or effect of corrosive substances.

CORROSIVE, *Corro'dens*, *Diabro'ticus*, *Corro'sivus*, (F.) *Corrosif*, *Corrodant*. Corrosives are substances, which, when placed in contact with living parts, gradually disorganize them. *Caus'tic alkalies*, *Mineral acids*, *Corrosive sublimate*, are *corrosives*. They act either directly, by chemically destroying the part,—or indirectly, by causing inflammation and gangrene.

CORROSIVE POISON, see Poison.

CORRUGATIO, Corrugation—c. *Cutis*, *Wrinkle*.

CORRUGATION, *Corru'ga'tio*, *Syn'e'rema*, (*cor*, and *ruga*, 'a wrinkle.') Wrinkling, Frowning, (F.) *Froncement*; the contraction of the *Corrugato'res Supercil'ii* muscles. Corrugation of the skin is often owing to the application of styptic medicines: it is rendered by them unequal and rugous.

CORRUGATOR COITERII, (gen. *Corrugato'ris*.) Corrugator supercilii.

CORRUGATOR SUPERCIL'II, *Musculus supercil'ii seu fronta'lis ve'rus* seu *Corru'ga'tor Coite'rii*, *Supercil'ia'ris*, (F.) *Cutanfo-sourcilier*, *Muscle Sourcilier* ou *Sourcilier*, *M. Fronto-Sourcilier*. A muscle situate in the eyebrows. It is attached, by its inner extremity, to the superciliary ridge, and is confounded, externally, with the occipitofrontalis and orbicularis palpebrarum. It carries the eyebrow inwards, and wrinkles the skin of the forehead.

CORRUPTION, *Corrup'tio*, *Phtho'ra*, *Diaph'thora*, (*corrumpere*, *corruptum*, (*cor*, and *rumpere*, 'to break,' 'to destroy.') Act of corrupting. State of being corrupted. Reaction of the particles of a body upon each other. It is probable that something like corruption may take place even in the living body. The word is used, at times, like *Bone* with the French, in a vague manner for a state of puriform, putrid, or other breaking down of parts or humours. 'To spit corruption,' is a vulgar expression.

CORRUPTUS, Abalienatus.

CORSE, (from (L.) *corpus*.) Cadaver.

CORSE (*κορση*), Corpe.

COR'SET, ([F.] *corpe*, 'the body.') *Stethodesm'ium*, *Stethodesm'is*, *Stethodesm'us*, *Tu'nica Thora'cia*, *Tho'rax*, *Pectora'lē*. An article of dress, which closely embraces the trunk, and is much used by females in civilized countries. When corsets or stays are worn very tight, many serious evils result from the unnatural compression.

Different bandages, more or less complicated, which embrace the greater part of the trunk, are likewise so called.

An *orthope'dic cor'set* is one intended to obviate deviation of the stature.

CORSET DE BRASDOR. The name of a bandage invented by one Brasdor, to keep *in situ* the fragments of a fractured clavicle.

CORSSY, (from *corpus*.) Corpulent.

CORTALON, Senecio.

COR'TEX, gen. *Cor'ticis*, *Phlo'is*, *Phlo'os*, *Phlo'us*, *Lem'ma*, *Bark*, (F.) *Écorce*. This word has often been applied exclusively to *Cinchona*: thus, we say *Bark*—the *cortex* or *bark* *car' cōxqr*. It means, also, any bark.

CORTEX ADSTRING'ENS BRASILIEN'SIS. An astringent bark introduced from Brazil into Germany in the year 1828. It is said to be obtained from *Mimosa cochleacarp'a seu virginalis*. It has been used with advantage in all cases in which astringent barks in general are indicated. Dose of the powder ʒj to ʒss.

CORTEX ALCORNOCO, *Alcornoque*—c. *Anisi stellati*, see *Illicium anisatum*—c. *Antiscorbuticus*, *Canella alba*—c. *Aromaticus*, *Canella alba*—c. *Aurantii*, see *Citrus aurantium*—c. *Brayeræ anthelminticæ*, see *Rottlera Schimperi*—c. *Canellæ Malabaricæ*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Cardinalis del Lugo*, *Cinchona*—c. *Caryophyllatus*, see *Myrtus caryophyllata*—c. *Caryophylloides*, *Laurus culilawan*.

CORTEX CER'EBRI. The *Cor'tical*, *Cinerit'ions*, *Vesic'ular* or *Gray substance of the Brain*. The gray portion observed at the exterior of the cerebrum and cerebellum; so called because it forms a kind of bark to the medullary substance. Gall considers, that this substance forms the nerves; and therefore calls it *Substance matrice des Nerfs*.

The name *cortical* is likewise given to the external substance of the kidneys, because it is of a deeper colour than the inner part of the organ, and forms a kind of envelope to it.

CORTEX CHABARRO, *Alcornoque*—c. *Chacarilla*, *Croton Cascarilla*—c. *Chinæ*, *Cinchona*—c. *Chinæ flavus*, *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*—c. *Chinæ luteus*, *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*—c. *Chinæ regius*, *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*—c. *Crassior*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Culilaban*, see *Laurus Culilawan*—c. *Culilawan*, *Laurus Culilawan*—c. *Dentium*, *Enamel*—c. *Eleutheriæ*, *Croton cascariilla*—c. *Flavus*, *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*—c. *Lavola*, see *Illicium anisatum*—c. *Magellanicus*, see *Win'tera aromatica*.

CORTEX MUSENÆ, see *Rottlera Schimperi*.

CORTEX O'VI, *Cor'tical mem'brane*. This membrane, so called by Boer and Granville, is usually regarded as a uterine production, and designated *Decid'ua reflex'a*. They consider it to surround the ovule, when it descends into the uterus, and

to enclose the shaggy chorion. It is absorbed during the first months of utero-gestation, so as to expose the next membrane to the contact of the decidua, with which a connexion takes place at the part where the placenta is to be formed. In that part, Boer and Granville consider, that the Cortex Ovi is never altogether obliterated, but only made thinner, and in process of time is converted into a mere pellicle or envelope, which not only serves to divide the filiform vessels of the chorion into groups or cotyledons, in order to form the placenta, but also covers those cotyledons. This, Dr. Granville calls *membra'na pro'pria*. See *Decidua membrana*.

CORTEX PALLIDUS, *Cinchona lancifolia* cortex—c. *Patrum*, *Cinchona*—c. *Peruvianus*, *Cinchona*—c. *Profluvii*, *Nerium antidysentericum*—c. *Ruber*, *Cinchona oblongifolia* cortex—c. *Striata dentium*, Enamel of the teeth—c. *Thuris*, *Croton cascarilla*—c. *Winteranus*, see *Winters aromatica*—c. *Winteranus spurius*, *Canella alba*.

CORTICAL, *Cortica'lis*; (from *cortex*, 'bark.') Belonging to the bark.

CORTICAL MATTER OF THE BRAIN, *Cortex Cerebri*—c. *Membrane*, *Cortex Ovi*—c. *Substance of the Teeth*, see *Tooth*.

CORTUSA AMERICANA, (after Prof. J. A. Cortusi, botanist of Padua), *Heuchera cortusa*.

CORU. An Indian tree, the bark of whose root furnishes a milky juice, which is employed in diarrhoea and dysentery. It is also called *Coru Cana'rica*.

CORUSCATIO, (*coruscare*, 'to flash.') Astrape.

CORVISARTIA HELENIUM, (after Corvisart, physician to Napoleon the 1st.) *Inula helenium*.

CORYBAN'TIASM, *Corybantias'mus*, *Corybantias'mus*, (from *Κορυβας*, one of the *Corybantes*.) A name formerly given to a kind of frenzy, in which the sick were tormented by fantastic visions, and perpetual want of sleep.

CORYDALIS BULBOSA, (*κorydalis*), *Fumaria bulbosa*—c. *Canadensis*, *Dicentra Canadensis*—c. *Cava*, *Fumaria bulbosa*—c. *Tuberosa*, *Fumaria bulbosa*.

CORYLYUS, (*κορυλος*, from *κορυς*, a 'helmet,' from the involucre.) *Corylus avellana*.

CORYLYUS AVELLA'NA, *Cor'ylus*, *Bundurh*, *Avella'na*, *Coryd'ion*, *The Ha'zelnut Tree*, (F.) *Condrier*, *Noisetier*; *Ord. Amentaceæ*; *Sex. Syst. Monœcia Polyandria*. The nut,—*Fil'bert*, (F.) *Av'elene*; *Ha'zelnut*, (F.) *Noisette*,—of this tree, is much eaten in many countries. Like all nuts, it is by no means easy of digestion. It is the *Nux avella'na*, *καρπον Πωγων*, of the ancients.

CORYLYUS ROSTRA'TA, *Beak'd Ha'zel*. An indigenous shrub, *Nat. Ord. Amentaceæ*; *Sub-order*, *Cupuliferæ*; *Sex. Syst. Monœcia Polyandria*; the nut of which is surrounded by a coriaceous and scaly involucre, terminating in a tube covered with short and thick bristles. These bristles have been given as an anthelmintic in the same cases and doses as mucuna.

CORYMBETHRA, (*κορυμβηθρα*), *Hedera helix*.

CORYNE, (*κορυνη*, 'a club,') *Penis*.

CORYPHE, (*κορυφή*), *Acme*, *Vertex*—c. *Cordis*, see *Mucro*.

CORYS, (*κορυς*), *Vertex*.

CORY'ZA, (*κορυζα*, from *κορυς*, or *κορυς*, 'the head,' and *ζωω*, 'to boil,') *Grace'do*, *Rhini'tis*, *Catastag'mus*, *Catastalg'mus*, *Stillicid'ium Na'rium*, *Phlegmatorrhag'ia*, *Blennorrhœ'a nasa'lis*, *Blennorrhin'ia*, *Des'tillatio*, *Catar'rhus ad Na'res seu nasa'lis*, *Rhinocatar'rhus*, *Ang'i'na nasa'lis*; vulgarly *Run'ning at the nose*, *Cold in the head*; (Prov.) *Sourle*; in French, *Rhume de cerveau*, *Catarrhe nasal*, *Enchifrènement*; in old English, *Pose* or *Mur*; whence *Mur'en* and *Mur'rain*. Inflammation, attended with increased discharge, of the

Schneiderian membrane lining the nose, and the sinuses communicating with it. The affection generally subsides without any medical treatment.

Chronic coryza is termed, also, *Oza'na be-nig'na*.

CORYZA ENTONICA, *Ozæna*—c. *Maligna*, *Ozæna*—c. *Ozænosa*, *Ozæna*—c. *Purulenta*, *Ozæna*—c. *Scarlatiosa*, *Rhinocæce*—c. *Ulcerosa*, *Ozæna*—c. *Virulenta*, *Ozæna*.

COSCINISMUS, (*κοσκινω*, 'a sieve,') *Cribration*.

COSCINA, (*κοσκίνα*), see *Cribration*.

COSMESIS, (*κοσμησις*), *Cosmetics*.

COSMETICS, *Aræ cosmet'ica*, *Cosme'sis*, (F.)

Cosmétique, (*κοσμεω*, 'I adorn,' 'I embellish,') The art of improving the beauty. *Cosmetic*, (*κοσμητικός*), *Stilbo'ma*, is, also, used for the different means employed for that purpose; as the compounds, into which enter the oxides of lead, bismuth, mercury, arsenic, &c. All these, however, injure the skin, and often give rise to unpleasant cutaneous affections. Frequent ablution with cold water, and bathing are the best cosmetics. Essences, soaps, and all the preparations intended for the toilet, fall, also, under this head.

COSMÉTIQUE, *Cosmetics*.

COSMETOL'OGY, *Cosmetolog'ia*, (*κοσμεω*, 'to adorn,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') A treatise on the dress, and cleanliness of the body.

COS'MOS, (*κοσμος*, 'the world,' 'order,' &c.) The order which was supposed to preside over critical days. Hippocrates and others have termed *κοσμοι*, 'bracelets,' employed, not only as ornaments (*κοσμεω*, 'to adorn,') but as therapeutical agents.

COSSA, *Haunch*.

COS'SUM. A malignant ulcer of the nose, often of a syphilitic character.

COS'SUS, *Cos'sis*. A sort of white, short, thick worm or larve, found in trees, logs of wood, &c., and used by the Romans as a great article of *gourmandise*. They were, also, applied to ulcers. The term has, likewise, been given to small vermiform pimples on the face—*acne*—which arise from inflammation of the sebaceous follicles.

COST, *Costa*.

COS'TA, *Pleu'ra*, *Pleu'rum*, *Pleuro'ma*, *Cost*, *Rib*, (*custodire*, 'to guard,' 'to defend,') (F.) *Côte*, old French, *Coste*. The ribs are 24 in number;—12 on each side. They are irregular, long, bony curves: slightly flattened, and situate obliquely at the sides of the chest. The intervals between them are called *Intercos'tal spaces*, (F.) *Espaces intercostaux*, and they are numbered *first*, *second*, *third*, &c., reckoning from above to below. They have been distinguished into 1. *Cos'tæ ve'ra*, *Pleuro-poph'yses* of Owen, *True ribs*, (F.) *Vraies Côtes*, *Côtes sternales*, *Côtes vertébro-sternales* (Ch.), and 2. *Cos'tæ spu'ria*, *Mendo'sæ seu No'the Cos'tæ*, *False ribs*, *Côtes asternales* (Ch.), *Faussees Côtes*. The *true* or *sternal ribs*, as they have also been called, are the first 7; which are articulated at one extremity to the spine, and at the other, by means of their cartilages, *humero-poph'yses* of Owen, to the sternum. The *false* or *short ribs* are the remaining 5: the uppermost three being united, by means of their cartilages, to the cartilage of the last true rib. The others are free at their sternal extremity, and, hence, have been called *Float'ing ribs*, *Cos'tæ fluctuan'tes*, (F.) *Côtes flottantes*. The vertebral extremity of each rib is slightly expanded. It is called the head of the rib—*Capitulum Cos'tæ*: the space between this and the tubercle is the *collum* or *neck*. Anterior to the tubercle is the *angle*—*Angulus seu Os'bitus Cos'tæ*. The *angle* is the part where the bone bends to form the lateral part of the thorax.

COSTÆ (gen. of *Costa*) **CAPITULUM**, see *Costa*—c. *Fluctuantes*, see *Costa*—c. *Mendosæ*,

see Costa—c. Spuriæ, see Costa—c. Veræ, see Costa.

COS'TAL, *Costa'lis*. Appertaining or relating to a rib—as 'costal cartilage.'

COSTE, Costa.

COSTIVE, Constipated.

COSTIVENESS, Constipation.

COSTMARY, *Tanacetum balsamita*.

COS'TO, (*costa*, 'a rib.')

In composition, relating or appertaining to a rib.

COSTOABDOMINAL, *Obliquus externus abdominis*—c. *Basi-scapulaire*, *Serratus magnus*—c. *Claviculaire*, *Costoclavicular Subclavian muscle*.

COSTOCLAVICULAR, *Costoclavicula'ris*. Belonging to the ribs and clavicle.

COSTOCLAVICULAR LIG'AMENT, *Cleid'ocostal Ligament*, is a fibrous, flattened fascia, which extends, obliquely, from the cartilage of the first rib to the inferior surface of the clavicle.

COSTOCORACOÏDIEN, *Pectoralis minor*—c. *Scapulaire*, *Serratus magnus*.

COSTOSTERNAL, *Costosterna'lis*. Relating to the ribs and sternum. The articulation of the sternum with the anterior extremity of the first seven ribs.

COSTOTRACHELIA'NUS. Relating to the ribs and to the *trachelian* or transverse process of the neck. Under the name *Costo-trache'lian*, *Chaussier* designates the anterior and posterior *scaleni*.

COSTOTRANSVERSA'RIUS. Relating to the ribs, and to the transverse processes.—*Bichat* gave this name to the articulation of the tubercles of the ribs with the transverse processes of the spine.

COSTOVERTEBRAL, *Costovertebra'lis*. Belonging to the ribs and vertebrae. *Bichat* gave this name to the articulation of the head of the ribs with the vertebrae, and to the ligaments connected with it.

COSTOXI'PHOID, *Costoxiphoi'deus*. The name of a ligament, which unites the cartilage of the seventh rib to the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage.

COS'TUS. (From the Arabic.) The ancients seem to have given this name to several plants. One has borne the appellation, since the time of *Dioscorides*,—the *Costus Arab'icus* seu *Indicus* seu *speciosus* seu *amarus*, *dul'cis*, *orientalis*, *Amomum hirsutum*, *Helle'nia grandiflora*, *Bauk'sia speciosa*, *Tri'na*, (F.) *Canne Congo*, *Canne de Rivière*; Family, *Amomæ*; Sex. Syst. *Monandria Monogynia*; the root of which is aromatic, and has been considered tonic, carminative, diuretic, emmenagogue, &c. The virtues of the ancient *costus* are highly extolled by *Theophrastus*, *Dioscorides*, *Pliny*, and *Galen*.

COSTUS AMARUS, &c., *Costus*—c. *Arabicus*, *Costus*—c. *Corticæ*, *Canella alba*—c. *Hortorum*, *Tanacetum balsamita*—c. *Hortorum minor*, *Achillea ageratum*—c. *Indicus*, *Costus*—c. *des Jardins*, *Balsamita suaveolens*—c. *Nigra*, *Cynara scolymus*—c. *Speciosus*, *Costus*.

COSTYLE, *Cotyle*.

COTA, *Anthemis cotula*.

COTARO'NIUM; an obscure term, used by *Paracelsus* for a universal solvent: such a thing as does not exist.

CÔTE, Costa.

CÔTES ASTERNALES, see Costa—c. *Col des*, *Collum costarum*—c. *Fausses*, see Costa—c. *Flottantes*, see Costa—c. *Sternales*, see Costa—c. *Vertébrosternales*, see Costa—c. *Vraies*, see Costa.

COTIGNAC, pron. *cotinnac*. (Called after the city of Cotignac.) A kind of conserve or preserve, prepared from quinces not entirely ripe, and sugar. It is esteemed stomachic and astrigent.

COTON, *Gossypium*—c. *Azotique*, see Collo-

dion—c. *Fulminant*, see *Collodion*—c. *Poudre*, see *Collodion*.

COTONIA, *Pyrus cydonia*.

COTTON, (Arab. *kuta* or *kutun*.) *Gossypium*.

COTULA, (from *κωτλη*, 'a cup,' from the shape of the flowers,) *Anthemis cotula*—c. *Fœtida*, *Anthemis cotula*.

COTULA MULTIF'IDA. A South African plant, which is used by the Hottentots in rheumatism, scalds, and cutaneous diseases.

COTUN'NIUS, LIQUOR OF, *Liquor Cotun'ni*, L. of *Cotugno*, *Aqua acus'tica*, *Aqua audit'oria*, *Perilymph'a*, *Perilymph*, (F.) *Lympe* ou *Humeur de Cotugno*. A transparent, slightly viscid fluid, which surrounds the membranous labyrinth, and of which *Cotugno* made mention. It is also called *Aqua Labyrinth'i*.

COTURNIX, *Tetrao coturnix*.

COT'YLE, (*κωτλη*), *Cot'yla*, *Cotyle'don*, *Cot'yle*; the same as *Acetabulum*. A hollow cavity of a bone, which receives the head of another bone, and particularly 'the cotyloid cavity.' *Κωτλη* signified a drinking cup, and, indeed, anything hollow, as the hollow of the hand.

COTYLE'DON, gen. *Cotyle'donia*, (*κωτληδων*), *Cotyle*—c. *Marina*, *Umbilicus marinus*.

COTYLEDON ORBICULA'TA. A plant of South Africa, *Nat. Ord. Crassulaceæ*. The fresh juice is used in epilepsy; and *Dr. Pappe* speaks well of it. The leaves form a good application to hard corns. *Crassula arborescens* has the same properties.

COTYLEDON UMBILI'CUS, *C. U. Ven'eria*, *Na'elwort*, *Ve'nus's Na'elwort*, (F.) *Nombril de Vénus*. A plant which grows in Europe on old walls and rocks. The leaves are emollient, and are applied externally to piles, inflamed parts, &c. Internally, the juice has been given in epilepsy. The flowers have been used in calculous cases, and in dropsy.

COTYLEDONS, *Acetabula uteri'na*. The lobes which, by their union, form the placenta.

COTYLOID, *Cotyloi'des*, (*κωτλοειδης*), from *κωτλη*, 'a drinking cup,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' *Cotyloi'des*, *Cotylo'des*, (*κωτλωδης*). Resembling the ancient *κωτλη*. The name of a hemispherical cavity, situate in the os innominatum, which receives the head of the os femoris:—*Fossa cotyloidea*, *Sinus Coxa*, *Acetabulum*, *Pixis*.

COTYLOID LIG'AMENT, *Ligamentum Cotyloideum*, (F.) *Ligament cotyloidien*, is a very thick, fibro-cartilaginous ring, surrounding the cotyloid cavity, the depth of which it increases.

COTZ, *Hagenia Abyssinica*.

COU, Collum—c. *Gros*, *Bronchocele*—c. *du Pied*, *Instep*.

COUCH GRASS, *Triticum repens*.

COUCHE, *Couches*, (F.) (from *coucher*, 'to lie down.')

This word is used, 1. For *parturition*, *accouchement* or *delivery* (*puerper'ium*, *parturi'tio*); hence, *une couche heureuse*, 'a happy delivery'; *une fausse couche*, 'a premature delivery'; and, 2. For the time during which a female remains in bed on account of delivery, — *Tempus puerper'ii*, the *child-bed state*. The *Lochia* have been termed *Suites de couches*.

Couche also means a layer, bed or thalamus, as, *COUCHE CELLULEUSE*, *Membrana granulosa*—c. *de Malpighi*, *Corpus mucosum*.

COUCHES DES NERFS ETHNOÏDAUX, *Corpora striata*—c. *des Nerfs oculaires*, *Thalami nervorum optico'rum*—c. *des Nerfs optiques*, *Thalami nervorum optico'rum*—c. *Optiques*, *Thalami nervorum optico'rum*.

COUCHER, *Decubitus*.

COUCHING, see *Cataract*.

COUCINEA COCCINEA, *Cacoucia coccinea*.

COUDE. ([L.] *cubitus*.) Elbow.

COU-DE-PIED, *Instep*.

COUDE-PIED, *Instep*.

COUDÉE, *Cubitus*.

COUDRIER, *Corylus avellana*.

COUENNE (F.), (from [L.] *Cutaneus*, itself from *Cutis*, 'skin,') *Cut'is amilla*. A term given to various parts of the human skin, which are prominent, hard, brownish, and often covered with rough hairs, so as to form patches not very unlike the skin of the hog. It is a malformation, occurring during intra-uterine existence, and remaining for life. See, also, *Nævus*, and *Corium phlogisticum*.

COUENNE INFLAMMATOIRE, *Corium phlogisticum*—c. *Pleurétique*, *Corium phlogisticum*.

COUF, Tussis.

COUGH, ([D.] *Kuch*), Tussis—c. Bronchial, C. tubal—c. Root, *Trillium latifolium*.

COUGH, TU'BAL, Bronchial cough, *Tus'is bronchica*, (F.) *Toux tubaire* or *bronchique*. Cough is so termed, when the succussion communicated by it to the parietes of the chest is very energetic, and a sensation is experienced by the ear as if a column of air was traversing tubes with solid walls, with much noise, strength, and rapidity.

COUGH, WINTER, Bronchitis, (chronic.)

COUGHING, Tussis.

COUL, Abscess, Swelling.

COULER, ([L.] *colare*), To strain.

COULEURS COMPLÉMENTAIRES, Colours, accidental.

COULEUVRE, *Coluber berus*.

COULEUVRE, *Bryonia alba*—c. *de Virginie*, *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

COULEUVRINE, *Polygonum bistorta*.

COULISSE (F.), (*couler*, 'to flow,') 'a groove, a gutter.' Anatomists designate, by this name, every deep groove or channel in a bone, in which a tendon plays;—such as the *Canalis Bicipitalis* or *Bicipital Groove* of the Humerus.

COULISSE BICIPITALE, Bicipital groove—c. *Humérale*, Bicipital groove.

COULOIR, ([L.] *colare*, 'to strain,') Colatorium.

COUM, *Colchicum autumnale*.

COUMAROUNA ODORATA, *Dipterix odorata*.

COUNTENANCE, *Vultus*, *Vol'tus*, *Opis*, *Visage*, (F.) *Figure*, *Visage*: (*cum*, and *teneo*, 'I hold.'). The form of the face. The system of the features.

COUNTEREXTENSION, *Contraexten'sio*, *Antit'asis*, (F.) *Contre-extension*, (*contra*-*extendere*, 'to extend in a contrary direction.'). It consists in retaining firmly and immovably the upper part of a limb, whilst extension is practised on the lower, in cases of fracture or luxation.

COUNTERINDICATION, *Contraindica'tio*, *Antendeix'is*, *Antendix'is*, *Antideix'is*. An indication contrary to another. (F.) *Contre-indication*. Any circumstance, which acts as an obstacle to the employment of such therapeutical means as seem to be indicated by other circumstances.

COUNTERIRRITANT, see Counterirritation—c. *Granville's*, (Lotion,) *Granville's Counterirritant*.

COUNTERIRRITATION, *Contrairrita'tio*. An irritation, excited in a part of the body, with the view of relieving one existing in another part. The remedies used for this purpose are called *Counterirritants*, and form a most valuable class of remedial agents. See Derivation.

COUNTEROPENING, *Contra-apertura*.

COUNTERPOISON, Antidote.

COUNTERSTROKE, *Contraissura*.

COUNTING, METHOD OF, Method, numerical.

COUP, (from low L., *Colpus*; itself abridged from *κολπος*, 'a cuff.'). Blow—c. *de Feu*, Wound, gunshot.

COUP DE MAÎTRE, *Tour de Maître* (F.). 'A

master stroke or performance.' Applied to a mode of introducing the sound or catheter into the bladder, which consists in first passing it with its convexity towards the abdomen of the patient, and giving it a half turn towards the right groin, when its extremity has reached the root of the penis under the symphysis pubis. There is no advantage in this mode of introduction.

COUP DE SANG, (F.) 'Blood-stroke.' A common term, used by some physicians in France, to designate the loss of sensation and motion, which results from hemorrhage in the brain, or from simple congestion in the vessels of that organ. See Apoplexy. Some authors have comprehended, under the same denomination, different hemorrhages, which occur in the areolar texture of the face, lungs, skin, &c.

COUP DE SOLEIL, (F.) *Siri'asis*, *Sciri'asis*, *Siriasis* *Ægyptiaca*, *ictus sol'is* seu *sola'ris*, *Insola'tio*, *Encephali'tis insola'tio'nis*, *Phren'i'tis calenta'ra*, *Sunstroke*, *Stroke of the sun*, *Ægyptian Starstroke* or *Sunstroke*. Any affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body;—head, hands, arms, &c. A presumed effect of exposing the naked head to the sun is inflammation [?] of the brain or its meninges, *Helicephali'tis*, which Sauvages calls *Corus ab Insola'tio'ne*, *Morbus solstitia'lis*. *Coup de soleil* has, also, been called *heat apoplexy*; although the morbid phenomena observable after death are generally not confirmatory of either inflammation or apoplexy. Like effects have, also, been ascribed to the moon, *Selenoplex'ia*, *Selenople'gè*, *Moonstroke* and to the stars, *Starstroke*.

COUP DE VENT. 'A wind stroke.' The aggregate of morbid phenomena ascribed to exposure to a blast of air.

COUPE-BRIDE, *Kiotope*.

COUPEROSE, *Copperas*, *Gutta rosea*—c. *Blanc*, *Zinci sulphas*—c. *Bleu*, *Cupri sulphas*.

COUPURE, (*couper*, 'to cut.'). Cut, Wound (incised.)

COURALUM, (*κουράλιον*), Coral.

COURANTE, (*courir*, 'to run.'). Diarrhœa.

COURAP. A distemper, very common in India, in which there is a perpetual itching of the surface, and eruption. It is of an herpetic character, and appears chiefly on the axilla, groins, breast, and face.

COURBARIL, see Anime.

COURBATURE (F.), (from *courbe*, 'a curve,' itself from *curvare*, *curvatum*, 'to bend.'). *Acet'ba lassitudo*, *V'olent lassitudo*, *Fatigue*. An indispotion, characterized by a sensation, as if the limbs were bruised; general feeling of debility, extreme lassitude; and, sometimes, slight fever. It appears immediately after severe exercise, but sometimes not till the next day. Rest removes it.

COURBURE, (from *curvus*, 'crooked.'). Curvature.

COURGE, ([L.] *Curvus*, 'curved.'). *Cucurbita pepo*.

COURMI or CURMI, (*κουρμι*, *κουρμι*.) A fermented liquor, made from barley. A kind of ale or beer.

COURO-MOELL. An Indian tree, the bark of which is said to be antivenomous.

COURON'DI, *Couron'do*. An evergreen tree of India, the juice of which, mixed with warm whey, is said to cure dysentery.

COURONNE, (from *corona*.) Crown—c. *Ciliore*, *Godronné canal*—c. *du Dent*, Crown of a tooth—c. *du Gland*, Crown of the glands—c. *de Moine*, *Leontodon taraxacum*.

COURONNE RAYONNANTE (F.) A term given by Reil to the fan-shaped terminations of the cruri cerebri in the brain.

COURONNE DE SAINT-JEAN, *Artemisia vulgaris*—c. *du Trépan*. Crown of the trepan—c. *de Vénus*, Crown of Venus.

COURONNEMENT, (F.), *Co'rona*. A vulgar expression, sometimes used to designate the circular ring, which the os uteri forms around the head of the child at a certain period of accouchement—the head seeming to be surrounded, as it were, by a crown. The head is then said to be *au couronnement*.

COURS DE VENTRE, (*currere, cursum, 'to run.'*) Diarrhoea.

COURSE, Running.

COURSES, Menses.

COURT, ((L.) *curtus*.) Short.

COURT HALEINE, ('short breath.') Dyspnoea.

COUSIN, *Culex*.

COUSSINET, (from *culcita*, 'a cushion.') Pad.

COUSSO, *Hagenia Abyssinica*.

COUTEAU, (from *cutellus*, dim. of *cutler*, 'a knife.') Knife—c. à Amputation, Knife, amputation—c. à Cataracts, Knife, cataract—c. *Courbe*, Knife, crooked—c. à *Crochet*, Knife, crochet—c. *Déarticulateur*, Knife, double-edged—c. *Droit*, Knife, amputation—c. *de Feu*, *Caliculaire*—c. *Interoesceux*, Knife, double-edged—c. *Lenticulaire*, Knife, lenticular—c. *Lithotome*, Knife, lithotomy—c. *en Serpette*, Knife *en serpette*—c. *Symphysien*, see Symphyseotomy—c. à *deux Tranchans*, Knife, double-edged.

COUTOUB'EA AL'BA, *Ex'acum spica'tum*, *P'ierium spica'tum*. A plant of Guiana, which is very bitter, and is considered, in the country, to be emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and antidyseptic.

COUTURES PAR LA PETITE VEROLE, see Cicatrix.

COUTURIER, (from (F.) *coudre*, 'to sew.') Sartorius.

COUVRECHEF (F.), *Cucul'lus*, *Fascia'tio cuculla'ta*, *Scepa'ster'ium*, *Scepa'strum*. A bandage, applied to the head for retaining certain dressings, &c., *in situ*. The French surgeons distinguish two kinds: 1. The *Grand Couvrecap* on *Servette en carré* (*Cucul'lus ma'ior*), which is formed of a napkin or large square compress; and, 2. The *Petit Couvrecap* on *Mouchoir en triangle* (*Cucul'lus mi'nor*), formed of a napkin or other square compress, folded from one angle to the other diagonally opposite to it. See, also, Bandage, Galen's.

COUVERCLE, ((L.) *Cooperculum*, (L.) *Coperchio*, 'a cover.') See Crucible.

COVE, CLIMATE OF. On the northern side of Cork Harbour, in Ireland, is the Island of Cove. The town of Cove is on the southern acclivity of a hill running from east to west. It is, consequently, sheltered from the north winds, and receives the full force of the sun. It is one of the mildest climates in Great Britain, and corresponds in its influence on disease with the south-west of England. It is well adapted as a winter retreat for the phthisical.

COVOLAM, *Crata'eva* seu *E'glé Mar'melos*, *Fero'nia pellu'cida*, *Bilva*, *Mahura*, *Bael*, *Bela*. The bark of this East India tree, *Order*, *Aurantiaceae*, is tonic; the unripe fruit is astringent, and has been used in Europe in diarrhoea and dysentery (see *Extractum Belis liquidum*); but, when ripe, is delicious.

COW'ANIA STANSBURIA'NA, (Mex.) *Alonsoa*, (called after Mr. James Cowan, an English merchant and botanist, and Captain Stansbury, of the United States army.) A plant of the *Nat. Ord.* *Rosaceae*, which grows extensively in the vicinity of Salt Lake, and is a general astringent and local styptic.

COWBANE, *Cicuta aquatica*—c. Spotted, *Cicuta maculata*.

COWBERRY, *Vaccinium vitis idæa*.

COWCUMBER, *Cucumis sativus*.

COWDEL, *Caulis*.

COWHAGE, *Dolichos pruriens*.

COWITCH, *Dolichos pruriens*.

COWLADY, *Coccinella septempunctata*.

COW'LUCK. A tuft of hair on the head, pressed out of its place, and seeming as if it had been licked by a cow; giving rise to pain, when pressed into its natural position.

COWMUMBLE, *Heracleum spondylium*.

COWPARSNAP, *Heracleum lanatum*, *H. spondylium*.

COW'PER'S GLANDS, *Ac'cessory glands*, (F.) *Glandes accessoi'res ou de Cowper*, *Prostates inf'rieures ou Petites prostatas*. (Called after their discoverer.) Two small ovoid groups of mucous, reddish follicles, situate behind the bulb of the urethra, before the prostate, the excretory ducts of which open into the bulbous portion of the urethra. They are also called *Gland'ulae antep'rostatæ*, and *G. pros'tatæ inf'eriore's*. The terms *ante'rior pros'tatæ*, and *antep'rostat'ic gland*, are, generally, however, given to a third glandular body, occasionally found in front of, and between, Cowper's glands.

COW'PER'S GLANDS IN THE FEMALE, *Gland'ulae Cowperi*, *Glands of Duv'erney* or of *Bartholin*, *Pro'stata mul'i'ebri's seu Bartholi'ni*, (F.) *Glandes de Cowper ou de Méry*, *G. vulv'aires conglom'érées ou vulvo-vaginales*, *Corps folliculaires vaginaux*, are situate at each side of the entrance of the vagina, beneath the skin covering the posterior or inferior part of the labia. They are rounded, but elongated, flat, and bean-shaped; their long diameter, varying from five to ten lines; their transverse, from two and a half to four and a quarter; and their thickness from two and a quarter to three lines. Like Cowper's glands in the male, they are not invariably present. The secretion from them is a thick, tenacious, grayish-white fluid, which is emitted in great quantity during sexual intercourse; and is probably the fluid supposed, of old, to be female sperm.

COWPOCK, *Vaccina*.

COWPOX, *Vaccina*—c. Inoculation, *Vaccination*—c. Itch, see Itch, cowpox—c. Vesicle, see Vaccination.

COWRAP, *Impetigo*.

COWSLIP, *Caltha palustris*, *Primula veris*—c. Jerusalem, *Pulmonaria*.

COWSTRIPLINGS, *Primula veris*.

COWSTROPLE, *Primula veris*.

COWTHWORT, *Matricaria*.

COWTREE, *CEYLON*, *Gymneura lactiferum*.

COWTREE OF SOUTH AMERICA, *Galactodendron utile*.

COWWEED, *Chærophyllum sylvestre*.

COXA, *Haunch*.

COXÆLUVIUM, (*coxa*, and *luere*, 'to wash.') Bath, hip.

COXAGRA, (*coxa*, and *aggra*, 'a seizure.') Neuralgia femoro-poplitea.

COXAL'GIA, *Merocoxal'gia*, *Osfhyal'gia*, *Osfhyalge'ma*. A word of hybrid origin, (*coxa*, and *algos*, 'pain.') Pain in the hip. A sign of rheumatic or other inflammation—*Coxi'tis*—or of some disease about the hip-joint. See Neuralgia femoro-poplitea, and Coxarum morbus.

COXARTHRTIS, (*coxa*, and *arthrit'is*, 'inflammation of a joint.') Coxitis.

COXARTHROCE, (*coxa*, and *arthron*, 'a joint,' and *saxos*, 'evil.') Coxarum morbus.

COXA'RUM MOR'BUS, *Coxen'dicus* seu *Coxa'rius mor'bus*, *Arthro'ac' coxa'rurum*, *Coxarthro'ac' Osphyarthro'ac'æ*, *Coxal'gia* (of some), *Hip Disease*. A serofulous caries, and often spontaneous luxation of the head of the os femoris, occasioning permanent shortening of the limb, and not unfrequently hectic and death—*Is'chiophthi'sis*.

COXEN'DIX, gen. *Coxen'dicus*, *Haunch*. This word has been used synonymously with ischium; and anatomists have also applied it to the *Iliu*, *Ossa Coxen'dicus*.

COXITIS, *Coxarthritia*, a hybrid term, (*coxa*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the hip-joint.

COXOFEM'ORAL, *Coxofemoralis*. Belonging to the coxal bone or ileum, and to the os femoris. *Iliofemoral* has the same signification.

COXOFEM'ORAL ARTICULATION, *Iliofemoral A.*, *Articulatio coxae*, (F.) *Articulation de la Hanche*, *Hipjoint*, (Prov.) *Hanch*, *Lock'ing*, *Lonk*. The head of the femur and the articular cavity are covered by a *diarthrodial cartilage* and *synovial capsule*; and by a very strong capsular or articular ligament attached to the circumference of the cotyloid cavity, and to the neck of the femur. There is, also, a *round or interarticular ligament*, passing from the inferior notch of the cotyloid cavity to the rough depression at the top of the caput femoris; and a *cotyloid ligament*—a sort of thick, cartilaginous ring, situate on the edge of the cotyloid cavity, and converting the inferior notch into a foramen. These are the great means of union in this extensive articulation.

CRAB, (*καρὰς*, *Car'abus*, Sax. *opabba*). *As'tacus fluviatilis*, *Can'cer*, *Gam'marus*, *Gam'barus*, *Cum'marus*, (F.) *Crabbe*, *Écrevisse*, *Ecrevice*. *Class*, Crustacea. A shell-fish much used as an article of diet. Like other shell-fish, it is apt to disagree, and excite urticaria, &c.

CRABE, Crabyaws.

CRABLOUSE, *Pediculus pubis*.

CRABS' EYES, *Canerorum chelæ*—c. Stones, *Canerorum chelæ*.

CRABYAWS, (F.) *Crabe*. A name in the West Indies for a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with edges so hard, that they are difficult to cut.

CRACHAT, (*cracher*, 'to spit.') Sputum.

CRACHEMENT, Excretion—c. *de Pus*, Vomien, *Phthisis pulmonalis*—c. *de Sang*, *Hæmoptysis*.

CRACHOTEMENT (F.). The frequent spitting of a small quantity of saliva.

CRACKED POT SOUND, *Bruit de pot fêlé*.

CRACKLING, (*onomatopœia*.) *Craquement*, *Crepitant*, *Crepitation*—c. of Leather, see *Craquement de cuir*.

CRACOW GROATS, (from Cracow.) Semolina.

CRA'DLE, (Sax. *crabel*.) *Ar'culus*, *Solen*, (F.) *Arceau* ou *Archet*. A semicircle of thin wood, or strips of wood, used for preventing the contact of the bed-clothes in wounds, fractures, &c. An ordinance of the Grand Duke of Tuscany forbade mothers and nurses to sleep with a child near them, unless it was placed under a solid cradle of this kind, in order that no accident might arise from overlay'ing.

CRÆPALĒ, (*κραπαλή*, from *κρα*, 'the head,' and *παλλω*, 'I agitate;') *Cræ'pula*, 'drunkenness, surfeit.' A derangement of the functions of the brain, &c., produced by wine or any other fermented liquor.

CRÆPALIA TEMULENTA, *Lolium temulentum*.

CRAGBANE (Sc.), (from (G.) *Kragen*, 'collar,' and *Bein*, 'bone.') *Clavicle*.

CRAIE, Creta—c. *Barotique*, *Baryta*, carbonate of—c. *Magnésienne*, *Magnesiæ carbonas*—c. *de Plomb*, *Plumbi subcarbonas*.

CRAISEY, *Ranunculus acris*.

CRAMA, (*κραμα*, from *κραω*, 'I mix.') A mixture of any kind. Dilute wine.

CRAMBE, (*κραμβη*.) Cabbage.

CRAM'BION, (*κραμβιον*.) A decoction of cabbage.

CRAMERIA, *Krameria*.

CRAMP, ([G.] *krampfen*, 'to contract,') *Cramp'us*, *Enta'sia systrem'ma*, *Tet'anus dolorif'icus*, *Myospas'mus*, *Spas'mus muscula'ris*, *Myal'gia*, *Rhe'gē*, *Rheg'ma*, *Rheg'mus*, (F.) *Crampe*. A sudden, involuntary, and highly painful contraction of a muscle or muscles. It is most frequently experienced in the lower extremities, and is a

common symptom of certain affections—as of *Colica Pictorum* and *Cholera Morbus*. Friction and compression of the limb, by means of a ligature applied around it above the muscles affected, will usually remove the spasm.

CRAMP RINGS, Rings of different form, solemnly consecrated, which were given out by the English kings, of old, for the prevention or cure of cramp.

CRAMP, SCRIVENERS', Cramp, writers'.

CRAMP OF THE STOMACH, (F.) *Crampe de l'Estomac*. A sudden, violent, and most painful affection of the stomach, with sense of constriction in the epigastrium. It seems to be the effect of the spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the stomach, and requires the use of the most powerful stimulants and antispasmodics, of which opium is the best.

CRAMP, WRITERS', *Graphospas'mus*, *Mogigraph'ia*, *Scrib'eners' Cramp*, *Scribe pal'sy*, *Stammering of the Fingers*, (F.) *Crampe des Écrivains*. A condition of the fingers, in which they are unable to hold the pen, or in which one or more of the muscles of the fingers are irregularly and irresistibly contracted.

CRAMPE DES ÉCRIVAINS, Cramp, writers'.

CRAMPE DE L'ESTOMAC, Cramp of the stomach.

CRAN DE BRETAGNE, *Cochlearia armoracia*.

CRANBERRY, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*—c. Alpine, *Vaccinium vitis idæa*—c. American, common, see *Vaccinium oxycoccos*—c. Upland, *Arbutus uva ursi*.

CRANE, *Cranium*—c. *Humain*, *Cranium humanum*.

CRANE'S BILL, *Geranium*—c. Spotted, *Geranium maculatum*—c. Stinking, *Geranium Robertianum*.

CRA'NIAL, *Crania'lia*, *Crania'nus*, (F.) *Crâ-nien*; (from *cranium*.) Relating or appertaining to the cranium—as 'cranial nerves.'

CRÂNÏEN, Cranial.

CRANTIO, in composition, the cranium.

CRANTIOCELE, (*cranio*, and *κῆλη*, 'a tumor.') *Encephalocèle*.

CRANTIOCLASM, *Cranioclasm'us*, (*cranio*, and *κλαω*, 'to break.') The breaking up of the child's head, as by the craniotomy forceps.

CRANTIOHÆMATONCUS, (*cranio*, *ἷμα*, 'blood,' and *οἶστος*, 'a swelling.') *Cephalematoma*.

CRANTIOLOGY, *Cranioscopy*, *Craniology'ia*, *Cranionomancy*, *Phrenology*, *Cranioscop'ia*, *C. Gallia'na*, *Encephaloscop'ia*, *Doctri'na Gallia'na*, (F.) *Cranilogie*, *Cranioscopie*. Words introduced, since Gall, into medical language. (The first two terms are respectively derived from *cranio*, *λογος*, 'a discourse,' and *σκοπεω*, 'to examine.') They signify a description, or simply an examination, of the different parts of the external surface of the cranium, in order to deduce from it a knowledge of the different intellectual and moral dispositions. Strictly speaking, it is by *Cranioscopy* or *Organoscopy* that we acquire a knowledge of *Craniology*, *Organology*, or *Cranology*, as it has been variously termed. These words are generally, however, used in the same sense. The cranium being moulded to the brain, there are as many prominences on the bone as there are projections at the surface of the brain. According to Gall, each projection, which he calls an *organ*, is the seat of a particular intellectual or moral faculty, and all persons endowed with the same faculty, have, at the same part of the brain, a prominence, which is indicated, externally, by a bump or projection in the bony case. The *System* of Gall is made to comprise 27 prominences, which answer to 27 primary faculties.

A fundamental principle with the *Cranialogists* or *Phrenologists* is,—that the brain does not act as a single organ, but that it consists of a plurality of organs; but, were we able to admit this, the assignment of the seat of different faculties could not but be considered premature.

CRANIOMANCY, (*cranio*, and *μαντα*, 'divination.') *Craniology*.

CRANIOMETRY, *Cranimet'ria*; (from *κρανιον*, 'the cranium,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.') Measurement of the skull. A form of compasses used for this purpose is called a *craniometer*, (F.) *Cranimètre*.

CRANION, (*κρανιον*,) *Cranium*.

CRANIOPATHIA, (*cranio*, and *παθος*, 'disease.') Disease of the cranium.

CRANIOPLASTY, *Cranioplast'icē*, (*cranio*, and *πλασσω*, 'I form.') An operation for the restoration of the soft parts and bones of the cranium.

CRANIOSCOPY, (*cranio*, and *σκοπω*, 'I view.') *Craniology*.

CRANIOSPINAL, *Cephalo-spinal*.

CRANIOSPINAL AXIS, see *Encephalon*.

CRANIOTENOSIS, (*cranio*, and *σπινος*, 'contracted.') See *Microcephalus*.

CRANIO'TABES, (*cranio*, and *tabes*, 'wasting.') A softening of the bones of the cranium, and a consequent thinness of those bones,—as the occiput, (*soft occiput*),—which are much exposed to pressure. It is considered to be a variety of rickets.

CRANIOTOMY, *Craniotom'ia*, (F.) *Craniotomie*; (*cranio*, and *τομη*, 'incision.') The operation of opening the head in parturition.

CRANIOTOMY FORCEPS. An instrument, resembling the lithotomy forceps, for laying hold of and breaking down the bones of the head in parturition.

CRANIOTRYPESIS, (*cranio*, and *τρυνω*, 'I perforate.') *Trepanning*.

CRA'NIUM, (*κρανιον*,) *Cra'nion*, *Cra'num*, *Cal-wa'ria*, *Sea'phion*, *Con'chus*, *Cal'ea*, *O'p'la cap'itis*, *The'ca cer'e'br'i*, *Brain'pan*, (Old Eng.) *Pan'nikell*, (Prov.) *Horn'pan*, the skull; (from *κρανος*, 'a helmet,' or from *κρανω*, 'head;') (F.) *Crâne*. The collection of bones which form the case for lodging the brain and its membranes, as well as their vessels, and some of the nerves. These bones are eight in number,—the *frontal*, *occipital*, two *parietal*, two *temporal*, the *sphenoid*, and *ethmoid*. Besides these, there might be considered, as belonging to the cranium, the *cornua sphenoidalia*, the bones of the ear, and the *Wormiana*. Dr. Pritchard has described the primitive forms of the skull according to the width of the *Breg'ma*, or space between the parietal bones: 1. The *Steno-breg'mate*, (*σπινος*, 'narrow,') or Ethiopian variety. 2. The *Me'sobreg'mate*, (*μεσος*, 'middle,') or Caucasian variety; and 3. The *Platybreg'mate*, (*πλατος*, 'broad,') or Mongolian variety.

CRA'NIUM HUMA'NUM, *Hu'man Cra'nium* or *Skull*. (F.) *Crâne humain*. This was anciently much used in prescriptions, and was considered anti-epileptic, alexipharmic, antiloomic, &c.

CRA'NOMANCY, *Cranomanti'a*, (*κρανω*, 'the head,' and *μαντα*, 'divination.') (F.) *Cranoman'cie*. The art of divining—from the inspection of the head or cranium—the moral dispositions and inclinations of individuals.

CRANSON, *Cochlearia armoracia*, *C. officinalis*.

CRANSSAC, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Cranssac* is a village in the department of Aveyron, six leagues from Rhodéz, which possesses acidulous chalybeate springs, that have been known for a long time.

CRANTER, gen. *Crante'ria*, (*κραντηρ*, from *κρανω*, 'to finish,' 'render perfect.') The *Dens Sapien'tia* has been so called.

CRANUM, (*κρανω*,) *Cranium*.

CRAPULA, *Cræpale*.

CRAQUEMENT (like *crack*, formed by onomatopœia) *DE CUIR NEUF* (F.), *Neoscyte'chus*, 'crackling of new leather.' A sound like the crackling of new leather, sometimes heard on examining the heart with the stethoscope. It is symptomatic of pericarditis.

CRAQUEMENT PULMONAIRE (F.), 'Pulmonary crackling.' This *bruit* or sound consists of a succession of small cracklings, heard during inspiration, and almost always at the top of the lung. It is heard at the commencement of phthisis.

CRA'SIS, (*κρασις*, from *κρανω*, 'to mix.') A mixture of the constituents of a fluid; as the *crasis* of the blood, humours, &c. The word has also been employed in a more extensive signification, as synonymous with *Constitution*, *Temperament*, &c.

CRASPEDON, (*κρασπεδον*,) *Staphylœdema*.

CRASSAMEN'TUM, (*crassus*, 'thick.') The thick part or deposit of any fluid. It is particularly applied to the clot of the blood.

CRASSAMENTUM SANGUINIS, see *Blood*.

CRASSE (F.), (from (L.) *crassus*, 'thick' [?]). 'Dirt or impurity.' A sort of layer or *enduit*, which covers the skin, where cleanliness is not attended to; and which is sometimes the result of the cutaneous exhalation; at others, of extraneous matter adhering to the surface of the body.

CRASSE'NA. A term by which Paracelsus designated the saline, putrescent, and corrosive principles, which, he thought, gave rise to ulcers and tumours of different kinds.

CRASS'ULA, (dim. of *crassus*, 'thick,' owing to the thickness of its leaves.) *Sedum telephium*.

CRASSULA ARBORESCENS, see *Cotyledon orbiculata*—c. *Portulacaceae*, c. *Tetragona*.

CRASSULA TETRAGO'NA. A South African succulent plant, *Ord. Crassulaceae*, which is somewhat astringent. Boiled in milk it is used in diarrhoea. *Crassula portulaca'cea* is said to be used in similar cases.

CRASSUS, ('thick,') *Corpulent*.

CRATÆGUS A'RIA, (*κραταιος*, from *κρατος*, 'strength,' owing to the hardness of the wood.) *Mes'pilus*, *M. A'ria*, *Aria* seu *Sorbus*, *S. Aria* seu *Alpi'na*, *White Beantree*, (F.) *Alisier blanc*, *Alouche*, *Alouchier*. The fruit, which is of the size of a small pear, is slightly astringent, and somewhat agreeable to the taste. It has been employed in diarrhoea.

CRATÆVA MARMELOS, (after *Cratæva*, an ancient rhizotomist,) *Covolam*.

CRATERAUCH'EN, (*κραταιος*, 'strong,' and *αυχην*, 'the neck,') One with a strong neck: as well as a strong neck itself.

CRATEVÆSIUM, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.

CRATUS, (*κρατος*,) *Force*.

CRAUTE, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Craute* is a village five leagues from Autun, in France, where are mineral springs, containing sulphohydrate of magnesia, chloride of sodium, chloride of lime, sulphate of lime, and carbonate of magnesia.

CRAVAT', (F.) *Cravate*, (said to be derived from a regiment of Croats in the service of France in the 17th century.) A form of necktie or neck-cloth. Also, a name given to different bandages not limited to the neck.

CRAVATE SUISSE (F.), 'Swiss cravat.' A band of the longitudinal or superficial layer of the muscular fibres of the stomach, along the lesser curvature of the organ, the shape of which it assists in preserving;—so called, on account of a fancied resemblance to a Swiss cravat.

CRAW-CRAW. A species of itch, common on the African coast.

CRAYEUX, (from *craie*, 'chalk,') *Cretaceous*.

CRAYON NOIR, (from *craie*, 'chalk,') *Graphites*.

CRAZINESS, Insanity.

CRAZY, ([F.] *écrasé*, 'crushed,') Insane, Pain, CREA, Shin.

CREAM, *Cre'mor seu Flos lac'tis*, (Prov.) *Ream*, (F.) *Crème*. A thick, unctuous matter, of a yellowish-white colour, and sweet, agreeable taste, which rises to the surface of milk, if kept at rest. It composed of butter, serum, and casein.

Crème is a name given in France to bouillies prepared with farina of different kinds; as the *Cream of Rice*, (F.) *Crème de Riz*; *C. of Barley*, (F.) *C. d'Orge*, &c. The same term, and 'medicinal cream,' (F.) *Crème médicinale*, are used by M. Béal for a preparation, resulting from the union of yolk of egg and sugar with milk, with or without the addition of medicinal agents.

CREAM, Rigor—c. Cold, *Ceratum Galeni*, *Unguentum Aquæ rosæ*—c. of Tartar, *Potassæ supertartaras*.

CREAS, (*κρεας*,) Flesh; also, Rubeola, (Prov.)

CREASOTE, *Cre'osote*, *Creaso'tum*, *Kre'asote*, *Creaso'ton*, *Creazo'ton*; *Oxyhydrocarbure'tum ex oleo pyroxyl'ico para'tum* (Ph. L.), (*κρεας*, 'flesh,' and *ωρην*, 'a preserver,') A colourless, oily, neutral liquid of a strong, characteristic odour, and acrid, burning taste, discovered by Reichenbach. It is obtained from tar by distillation, and appears to be the active, antiseptic and medicinal agent in tar-water and crude pyroligneous acid. It is a colourless transparent fluid, of a penetrating and disagreeable odour, and is freely soluble in alcohol and acetic acid. Its taste is bitter. S. g. 1.046. It coagulates albumen, whence its hæmostatic power. It is a most powerful antiseptic; and has been largely administered in hemorrhages both internally and externally. As an external application, it has been used in burns, ulcers, especially those of a sloughing character, chronic cutaneous affections, and has been applied to tapeworm when protruded. Internally, it has been administered in phthisis, vomiting, diabetes mellitus, nervous diseases, chronic glanders, &c. The dose internally is one or two drops. Externally, it is sometimes applied pure; at others, diluted, and commonly with water, (f℥ss to f℥vj) or in the form of ointment, (f℥ss to ℥j of cerate.)

Aqua Creaso'ti, *Cre'asote water* (Ph. U. S., 1863), is made of *creasote*, f℥j; distilled water, Oj.

CREASOTE PLANT, *Larrea Mexicana*.

CRE'ATIN, *Cre'atine*, *Creati'na*, *Kre'atin*, (*κρεας*, gen. *κρεατος*, 'flesh,') A nitrogenized crystallizable neutral substance, obtained by the agency of water and heat in making broths and soups. It does not combine either with acids or alkalies.

By the action of strong acids, creatine is converted into *Cre'atinin* or *Kre'atinin*, a substance which has a strong alkaline reaction, and forms crystallizable salts with acids. It preëxists to a small extent in the juice of flesh; and is found in conjunction with creatin in urine.

CREATININ, see Creatin.

CREATOPHAGUS, (*κρεας*, gen. *κρεατος*, 'flesh,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat,') Carnivorous.

CREAZOTON, *Creasote*.

CREEPER, TRUMPET, *Tecoma radicans*—c. Virginia, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, *Tecoma radicans*.

CREEPERS, Fidgets.

CRÉMASON, *Pyrosis*.

CREMASTER, *Crema'stes*, *Suspendic'ulum*, *Eleva'tor Testic'uli*, *Mus'culus Test'is seu Testicon'dus*, (*κρεατερν*, 'that which suspends,' from *κρεαω*, 'I suspend,') The Greeks designated, by this term, the spermatic cord, or all the parts by which the testicle is, as it were, suspended; but, since Vesalius, it has received its present limited meaning. The cremaster is a very thin muscular fascia—sometimes hardly perceptible—which de-

taches itself from the internal oblique muscle; passes through the abdominal ring, and vanishes around the tunica vaginalis; serving to draw up the testicle, and to move it slightly. It has been, also, called *Tunica Erythroïdes* and *Suspensorium Test'is*.

CREMASTERIC or CREMASTER'IC, *Cre-master'icus*. Appertaining or relating to the cremaster,—as 'cremasteric artery,'—a branch of the epigastric.

CREMASTES, (*κρεαστης*,) Cremaster.

CRÈME, Cream—c. *Médicinal*, see Cream—c. *de Soufre*, Sulphur præcipitatum—c. *de Tartre*, *Potassæ supertartaras*.

CREMER. The common name for a disease frequent in Hungary, which is produced by excess in eating and drinking.

CREMNOCE'LE, *Cre'mnocèle*, (*cremnoi*, and *κηλη*, 'a rupture,') Hernia of the labia pudendi.

CREM'NOI, (pl. of *κρηνός*, 'a steep bank,') The lips of an ulcer. The *Labia pudendi*.

CREMNON'CUS, (*cremnoi*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour,') A swelling of the labia pudendi.

CREMOR LACTIS, gen. *Cre'moris*, Cream—c. Tartari, *Potassæ supertartaras*—c. *Urinæ*, see Urine.

CRE'NA, ('a notch,') *Crenatu'ra*, *Dentic'ulus*, (F.) *Crénélure*. In the plural, the small teeth or projections in the bones of the cranium, by means of which an accurate junction is formed at the sutures. *Crénélure* has also been used in surgery, for the gutter or groove in certain instruments, which is generally intended to secure the passage of cutting instruments; the groove, for example, of a director.

CRENATURA, *Crena*.

CRÉNELURE, *Crena*.

CRE'OLE, (S.) *Criollo*; ([S.] *criar*, 'to create or foster,') A native of America, or of the West Indies, whose ancestors emigrated from the Old World, or from Africa. Hence there may be black as well as white creoles. In the South, it is used in the same sense as *native*.

CREOPHAGUS, (*κρεας*, 'flesh,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat,') Carnivorous.

CREOSOTE, *Creasote*.

CREPALIA TEMULENTA, *Lolium temulentum*.

CREPANELLA, *Plumbago Europæa*.

CREPAT'IO, *Crepatu'ra*, (*crepare*, *crepatum*, 'to make a noise,') The act of bursting any seed by ebullition. *Coque ad crepatu'ram*, 'Boil till it bursts.'

CREPATURA, Hernia.

CREPIDINES PALPEBRARUM, (*crepido*, 'a border,') see Tarsus.

CREP'ITANT, *Crep'itating*, *Crep'itans*, (from *crepitare*, 'to crackle,') Crackling.

Râle Crépitant Sec à Grosses Bulles, 'dry crackling noise with formation of large bubbles,' is heard in pulmonary emphysema, when the distension becomes greater and greater, and is followed by rupture of the vesicles. The air forcing itself a passage in the interlobular areolar tissue, gives rise to this *Râle* during inspiration.

Râle Crépitant Sec of Laënnec, *R. vésiculaire*. The *crep'itant rattle*, *Crepita'tio vesicula'ris*, heard, during respiration, in severe pneumonia and in œdema of the lung; so termed on account of the analogy between the sound and that occasioned by pressing a healthy lung between the fingers. It resembles the sound produced by rubbing slowly and firmly between the finger and thumb a lock of hair near the ear. The *Rhon'chus crep'itans redux*, (F.) *Râle crépitant re'dux*, is the sound heard in respiration coexistent with the resolution of pneumonia. It indicates the return of the cells to the pervious condition.

CREPITATIO, Crepitation—c. *Vesicularis*, Crepitation.

CREPITA'TION, *Crepita'tio*, *Crep'itus*, (*crepitare*, 'to make a noise.') *Crack'ling*. *Crepitation* or *crep'itus*, (F.) *Cliquetis*, has been used, in *Surgery*, to designate the noise occasioned by the friction of fractured bones, when the surgeon moves them in certain directions. When it cannot be heard at a distance, it may be detected by the immediate application of the ear, or by the use of the stethoscope. *Crepitus* or *crackling* is, likewise, met with in cases of gangrene, when air is effused into the areolar membrane—provided the part be carefully examined with the fingers. The same term is used for the cracking of the joints in health or disease.

CREPITUS, gen. *Crepitûs*, *Crepitation*, *Fart*—c. *Lupi*, *Lycoperdon*.

CRESCENTIA, (*crecere*, 'to grow,') *Growth*.

CRESCENTIA CUJETE; (called after *Crescentio*, an Italian writer on agriculture;) *Cujete*, *Narrow-leaved Calabash' Tree*. Ord. *Solanææ*. The pulp of the fruit of this West India plant is acidulous. It is used in diarrhoea and headache; and, in syrup, for diseases of the chest.

CRESCENTILE, Waxing kernels.

CRESERA, (*σπασμα*, 'a sieve,') see *Cribration*.

CRESPINUS, *Oxyacantha Galeni*.

CRESS, BITTER, COMMON, (Sax. *cæjfre*, 'a celeritate crescendi,' [?]) *Cardamine pratensis*—c. *Garden*, *Lepidium sativum*—c. *Indian*, *Tropæolum majus*—c. *Meadow*, *Cardamine pratensis*—c. *Penny*, *Thlaspi*—c. *Swines'*, *Cochlearia coronopus*—c. *Water*, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*—c. *Water*, *marsh*, *Nasturtium palustre*.

CRESSES, DOCK, *Lapsana*—c. *Sciatica*, *Lepidium Iberis*.

CRESSI, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.

CRESSON, see *Alleghany Mountain Springs*.

CRESSON ('*cress*') **ALÉNOIS**, *Lepidium sativum*—c. *Élégant*, *Cardamine pratensis*—c. *de Fontaine*, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*—c. *des Indes*, *Tropæolum majus*—c. *des Jardins*, *Lepidium sativum*—c. *du Mexique*, *Tropæolum majus*—c. *de Para*, *Spilanthus oleraceus*—c. *des Près*, *Cardamine pratensis*.

CREST, ([F.] *Crête*,) *Crista*—c. of the *Ilium*, see *Crista* of the *Ilium*—c. of the *Pubis*, see *Crista* of the *Pubis*—c. of the *Tibia*, see *Crista* of the *Tibia*—c. of the *Urethra*, see *Crista urethralis*.

CRE'TA, (from *Creta*, the island,) *Carbo'nas calceia friabilis*, *Carbo'nas calceareus*, *Glisomargos*, *Mellia Ter'ra*, *Calce'ria carbo'nica*, *Chalk*, *Carbonate of Lime*, (F.) *Craie*. Native friable carbonate of lime.

CRETA PREPARA'TA, *Carbo'nas Calceia preparatus*, *Prepared Chalk*. (Prepared by levigation.) Used externally, as an absorbent; internally, as an antacid. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj or more.

CRETA'CEOUS, *Creta'ceus*, (F.) *Crayeux*, *Crétacé*, (from *creta*, 'chalk,') *Chalky*. Containing, or relating to, or having the characters of, chalk; as 'cretaceous mixture, cretaceous tubercles.' (F.) *Tubercules cretacés*.

CRÊTE, (old (F.) *Creste*,) *Crista*—c. *de Coq*, *Crista galli*—c. *de l'Ethmoïde*, *Crista galli*—c. *Uréthrale*, *Gallinaginis caput*.

CRETEFACT'ION, *Cretefact'io*, (*creta*, 'chalk,' and *facere*, *factum*, 'to make,') *Formation* of, or conversion into, chalk, as the conversion of tubercles into calcareous or cretaceous concretions; *Calcification*.

CRÊTES DE COQ, see *Crista*.

CRÉTIN. One affected with cretinism. The word is said to come from *Chrétien*, 'Christian,' because the Crétin, being in a state of idiocy, is incapable of committing any sin [?]; others derive it from the Romanesque *cretina*, 'a miserable creature.' See *Cagot*.

CRETINISM, *Cretinis'mus*, *Cret'inage*, *Cyrto'sia* *Cretinis'mus*, *Kretinis'mus*, *Idioti'a endem'ica*, *Idiotism'us endem'icus*, *Fatu'itas convall'inus* seu *Alpicola'rum*, *Micrenceph'alon*, (F.) *Crétinisme*. An epidemic affection in the low, deep, narrow situations of the Valais; in the valley of Aost, Maurienne, a part of Switzerland, the Pyrenees, Tyrol, &c. It is a state of idiocy, commonly accompanied by an enormous goitre, and is often hereditary. The unfortunate crétin is little better than the animals around him. He rarely attains an advanced age. Like idiocy, cretinism has been divided into *complete* and *incomplete*.

CREUSET, (from *creux*, 'hollow,' see *Crucible*.) *Crucible*.

CREUX DE L'AISSÈLLE, ('hollow of the axilla,') See *Axilla*—c. *de l'Estomac*, *Fossette du cœur*—c. *de la Main*, *Palm*.

CREUZNACH, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. The springs of Creuznach are in Germany. They contain iodine, bromine, and the chlorides of sodium and calcium.

CREUZOT, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. C. is a mountain to the north-east of Mount Cenis. Near it is a saline chalybeate spring.

CREVASSE, (F.) *R'ima*, (*crever*, 'to break or crack,') *A crack*, *a cleft*. The words *crevasse*, *gerçure*, *fissure*, and *rhagade* are often used synonymously for small longitudinal cracks or chaps of a more or less painful character. Sometimes, *crevasse* is employed to designate the solutions of continuity or ruptures, which supervene in distended parts, in the urinary passages, uterus, &c.: it is then synonymous with rupture.

CREWDS, *Rubeola*.

CREWEL, *Primula veris*.

CREWELS, ([F.] *Écrouelles*,) *Scrofula*.

CRÏ, *Cry*—c. *de Cuir*, *Bruit de Craquement*, *Craquement de cuir neuf*.

CRIBLÉ, (from *cribrum*, 'a sieve,') *Cribratus*.

CRIBLEUX, *Cribratus*.

CRIBRA, pl. of *cribrum*, see *Cribration*.

CRIBRA'TION, *Cribrat'io*, *Coscinis'mus*, (*cribrare*, *cribratum*, 'to sift,') *Sifting*. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in separating the finer parts of drugs from the coarser. *Sieves*, *Drumsieves*, are used for this purpose. These were formerly called *Crî'bra*; *Coscî'na*. A sieve for separating the bran from meal was termed *Cre'sera*, *Aleurôte'sis*, *Cribrum Pollina'rium*.

CRIBRA'TUS, *Cribratus*, (F.) *Criblé* ou *Criblenx*. Having holes like a sieve. *Lame criblée*, *Crib'riform plate*, is the horizontal lamina of the ethmoid bone—so called because it is perforated like a sieve. Through the perforations, *Foramina cribro'sa*, the olfactory nerves pass.

La'mina Cribro'sa of Albinus; *Crib'riform lamel'la*, a circular spot, perforated with small holes, seen when the optic nerve is regarded from the inside, after removing the retina and choroid. From these holes the medullary matter may be expressed.

CRIBRIFORM, *Cribriform'is*, (*cribrum*, 'a sieve,' and *forma*, 'form,') The ethmoid bone was formerly so called—*Os Cribrifor'mè*.

CRIBRIFORM COM'PRESS. A square piece of linen pierced with a number of holes. This is spread with cerate and applied to a suppurating surface, the holes being intended for the escape of the pus.

CRIBRIFORM FASCIA, see *Fascia cribriform*—c. *Lamella*, see *Cribratus*—c. *Plate of the Ethmoid*, see *Cribratus*.

CRIBROSUS, *Cribratus*.

CRIBRUM pl. *cribra*, 'a sieve,' see *Cribration*—c. *Pollinarium*, see *Cribration*.

CRICARYTENODES, *Cricco-arytenoid*.

CRICELLA'SIA, *Cricela'sia*, (*κρικηλασία*, (from *κρικος*, 'a circle,' and *λασσω*, 'I drive,') An ex-

cise with the ancients, which appears to have been the same as the childish play of rolling the hoop.

CRICK IN THE NECK, (Prov.) *Shoot, Hod.* A painful rheumatic affection of the muscles of the neck, which causes a person to hold his head to one side in a characteristic manner.

CRICO, in composition, cricoid cartilage.

CRICOÄRYTENOÏD, *Cricöärytenoïdeus*, *Cricarytenoïdes*. Relating to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages.

CRICOÄRYTENOID MUSCLE, *Cricöärytenoïdeus lateralis*, *Crico-latéro-arytenoïdien*. A muscle which proceeds from the lateral part of the superior edge of the cricoid cartilage to the outer and anterior part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. It carries the arytenoid cartilage outward and forward.

CRICOÄRYTENOID, POSTERIOR; *Cricöärytenoïdeus posticus*, *Crico-crëti-arytenoïdien*, *Dilatateur postérieur du Larynx*. A small, triangular muscle, seated in the back part of the larynx. It extends from the prominent line, at the middle of the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage, to the outer and posterior part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage.

CRICOÄRYTENOIDÆUS SUPERIOR, of Winslow, forms part of the *Arytenoïdeus* of modern anatomists.

CRICOCRÉTIÄRYTENOÏDIEN, *Cricöärytenoïd*, posterior—c. *Latéro-arytenoïdien*, *Cricöärytenoïd*.

CRICOPHARYNGEAL, *Cricopharyngeus*. Belonging to the cricoid cartilage and pharynx.

CRICOPHARYNGEUS muscles of Winslow, is a fleshy bundle, which forms part of the *Constrictor Pharyngis inferior*. He calls the other part *Thyropharyngeus*, and proposes to call the whole *Thyrocricopharyngeus*.

CRICOTHYREOIDES, *Cricothyroidean*.

CRICOTHYROIDÆAN, *Cricothyroid*, *Cricothyroïdes*, *Cricothyroïdes*, *Cricothyroïdeus*. Belonging to the cricoid and thyroid cartilages.

CRICOTHYROID MEMBRANE is of a fibrous nature, and extends from the upper edge of the cricoid cartilage to the inferior edge of the thyroid.

CRICOTHYROID MUSCLE, *Cricothyroïdeus*, (F.) *Dilatateur antérieur du larynx*, is a small fleshy bundle, of a triangular shape, at the anterior and inferior part of the larynx. It extends from the outer surface of the cricoid cartilage to the lateral parts of the inferior margin of the thyroid cartilage; and its use is to approximate, anteriorly, the corresponding margins of the cricoid and thyroid cartilages; and thus to stretch the ligaments of the glottis, which it contracts by separating the thyroid cartilage from the arytenoid.

CRICOTHYROPHARYNGIEN, *Constrictor pharyngis*.

CRICOÏD, *Cricöïdeus*, *Cricöïdes*, *Cricöides*, *Annula'r*, *Cymbala'ris*, (*κρυός*, 'a ring,' and *αἶος*, 'form'). Having the form of a ring. A name given to one of the cartilages of the larynx, *Cartilago innominata*, (F.) *Cartilage anonyme*, which is situate at its lower part, between the thyroid and first ring of the trachea. It is much higher behind than before.

CRICOIDES, Annular, Cricoid.

CRICOS, (*κρυός*) Ring.

CRIMNOÏDES, (*κρῖνον*) *Crimnoïdes*. Resembling meal or bran (*Crimmon*). Applied to urine which deposits a bran-like sediment, *Crimnoïdes Uri'na*.

CRIMNON, (*κρυον*) Farina.

CRINALĒ, (*crinis*, 'hair.') An instrument formerly used to compress in cases of fistula lacrymalis. It has its name from the circumstance

of its having at one end a small cushion stuffed with hair.

CRINATUM. A species of fumigation, used by Paulus of Ægina. The roots of lilies entered into the process; hence its name,—(from *κρινος*, 'a lily.')

CRINES, pl. of *crinis*, Hair.

CRINIS, Capillus.

CRINKLECRANKLE, Wrinkle.

CRINOMYRON, (*κρινόμερον*, from *κρινος*, 'a lily,' and *μαρον*, 'ointment.') *Unguentum liliaceum*, U. *Ægyptium album*, U. *Susianum*. An ointment, composed of lilies and some aromatic plants.

CRINON, (*κρινον*) *Lilium candidum*.

CRINONES, (from *crinis*, 'hair.') See *Aene punctata*.

CRINOSES, (from *κρίνω*, 'I separate,' and *οἶος*.) Diacrisis.

CRIOULLO, Creole.

CRIOMYX'US, (*κρυομύξ*, from *κρυός*, 'a ram,' and *μύξα*, 'mucus.') In antiquity, one who had much mucus flowing from his nasal fossæ, like the ram.

CRISIS, *Diac'risis*, *Dijudica'tio*, 'decision;' (*κρίσις*, from *κρίνω*, 'I decide.') This word has been used in various acceptations. Some mean by *crisis* of a disease, when it augments or diminishes considerably, becomes transformed into another, or ceases entirely. Some have used the word to signify only the favourable changes which supervene in disease; others, for the change going on in the acme or violence of the disease. Others, again, have given this name only to a rapid and favourable change, joined to some copious evacuation or eruption; whilst others have applied the term to the symptoms that accompany such change, and not to the change itself;—thus including, under the same denomination, the critical phenomena and the *crisis*.

CRISPATION, *Crispat'ra*, (*crispare*, *crispatum*, 'to wrinkle.') A contraction or spasmodic constriction, which supervenes in certain parts, either spontaneously or by the influence of some morbid cause or therapeutical agent. The capillary vessels of a wound are, by the French, termed *crispés*, when, immediately after an operation, the blood does not flow from them. The skin is said to be *crispée*, when contracted, and the bulbs of the hair become more prominent. *Crispation* of the nerves is a slight convulsive motion of external or internal parts, much less than that which occurs in convulsion.

CRISTA, *Am'bè*, *Am'bon*. A crest. (F.) *Crête*. A name given to several bony projections; also, to the clitoris.

The word *Crêtes*, (F.) *Cristæ*, is also used, in France, for fibriated excrescences, which form at the anus, and near the genital organs; and are commonly owing to the syphilitic virus. *Crêtes de Coq* are syphilitic excrescences, resembling, in form, the crest of the cock.

CRISTA GAL'LI; two Latin words, signifying the comb of a cock, (F.) *Crête de l'ethmoïde*, *C. de Coq*. A flat, triangular process, rising above the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, and resembling a cock's comb. It gives attachment to the anterior part of the falx cerebri.

CRISTA OR CREST OF THE ILIUM is the superior margin of the ilium:—the *Cris'ta* or *Crest* of the *Tib'ia*, the anterior edge, the shin; and the *Cris'ta* or *Crest* of the *Pu'bis*, the posterior sharp edge on the upper surface of the bone. Winslow calls the nymphæ *Cris'ta* of the *clit'oris*; and Chaussier, the verumontanum, *Cris'ta Urethral'is*, *Crest* of the *Ure'thra*.

CRISTA INTERNA, Frontal Spine—c. *Sphenoidalis*, Sphenoidal spine—c. *Tibiae*, Shin—c. *Urethralis*, Gallinaginis caput.

CRISTA VESTIB'ULI, *Eminentia pyramidal'is*. A crest which divides the vestibule of the ear into two fossæ,—one inferior and hemispherical,

called *Fo'cea hemispha'rica*, *Si'naa rotun'dus*; the other superior and semi-elliptical, *Fo'cea ellip'tica* seu *semi-ellip'tica* seu *hemi-ellip'tica*, *Si'naa oca'tus*. Morgagni has described a third groove-like fossa, *Recessus* seu *Fo'cea sulci-formis*, situated at the mouth of the common orifice of the two superior semicircular canals.

CRISTÆ CLITORIDIS, Nymphæ.

CRISTALLIN, Crystalline.

CRISTALLINE, Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.

CRISTALLOIDITIS, Phacitis, see Crystalloid.

CRITHE, (κριθη, 'barley.') Hordeolum, Hordeum, Penis.

CRITHIDION, (κριθιδιον, dim. of crithe.) Hordeolum.

CRITH'MUM MARITIMUM, *Crith'mum*, *Calchrys marit'ima*, *Faniculum mari'num*, *Sam'phire*, (F.) *Passie-pierre*, *Perce-pierre*, *Fenouil marin*, *Bacile*. Family, Umbelliferae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. A plant which grows on the seacoast, has a spicy, aromatic flavour, and is used, pickled, as a condiment.

The *Caaponga* of Brazil is a kind of crithmum.

CRITICAL, (κριτικος,) *Crit'icus*, (F.) *Critique*, (from *crisis*.) Belonging to a crisis.

CRITICAL DAYS, *Dies Crit'ici* seu *Judicator'ii* seu *Decreto'rii* seu *Prin'cipis* seu *Radica'les* seu *Contempla'biles* seu *Internun'cii*, (F.) *Jours critiques*, are those on which a crisis, it is imagined, is most likely to happen. According to Hippocrates and Galen, the greatest number of fevers terminate favourably on the 7th day; and many on the 14th;—these two days being the most propitious. Next to these come, in order of efficiency, the 9th, 11th, 20th or 21st, 17th, 5th, 4th, 3d, 18th, 27th, and 28th. The sixth day was called, by Galen, the *Tyrant*, *τυραννος*, because the crises that happened then were generally unfavourable. After this, the most unfavourable were the 8th, 10th, 12th, 16th, and 19th. The 13th was a sort of neutral day; the crises which happened on it being neither favourable nor unfavourable. Days were, also, divided into *Inter'calary*, on which the crises happened less frequently, and were less complete than on the *critical* or *indicatory*;—and into *vacant* and *non-dec'retory*, on which a crisis hardly ever occurred. According to this division, they were enumerated as follows:—

Critical days.....7th, 14th, 20th, 27th, 34th, 40th, 60th, &c.

Indicatory days.....4th, 11th, 17th, 24th, &c.

Intercalary days.....3d, 5th, 6th, 9th, &c.

Non-dec'retory days....2d, 8th, 10th, 12th, 13th, &c.

Fortunate crises were considered to be indicated by favourable signs appearing three days before.

CRITICAL PERIOD, see Menses.

CRITIQUE, Critical.

CROCHET, Crotchet.

CROCIDISMUS, (κροκιδισμ., 'to pick wool; κροκος or κροκος, 'a lock of wool.') Carphologia.

CROCIDIXIS, Carphologia.

CROCINUM, (κροκινον, from κροκος, 'saffron.') Made with saffron; coloured with saffron.

CROCO'DES, (κροκοδης, from κροκος, 'saffron,' and *odes*.) Certain troches into which saffron entered as an ingredient.

CROCODILEA, (κροκοδειλια,) *Ster'cus Locer'tæ*. The excrements of the crocodile, which the Arabists extolled as a remedy for cutaneous diseases, and which was long used as a cosmetic.

CROCODILUM, Echinops.

CROCOCAG'MA, gen. *Crococag'matis*, (κροκος, 'saffron,' and *μαγμα*, 'a kneaded or squeezed mass.') A kind of troch, composed of saffron and spices.

CROC'US, (κροκος,) *C. sativus* seu *officina'lis* seu *Austriacus* seu *Orientalis*, *Medici'na Tristit'ia*, *Panace'a vegetabilis*, *Zaff'ran*, *An'ima Pulmo'num*, *Jo'vis flos*, *Saff'ron*, (F.) *Safran*. Order, Iridaceæ. The stigmata, *Crocus* (Ph. U. S.) are the parts used in medicine. They are brought from the East. The odour is aromatic, and the taste aromatic, pungent, and bitter:—the colour deep orange red. Its virtues are yielded to alcohol, wine, vinegar, and water. Its operation has been considered stimulant, exhilarating and diaphoretic. It is not much used.

Cake Saff'ron is sometimes met with. It consists of one part of saffron and nine of marigold, made into a cake with oil, and pressed.

Crocus, *Colcothar*—c. *Antimonii*, *Oxydum stibii sulphuratum*—c. *Austriacus*, *Crocus*—c. *Germanicus*, *Carthamus tinctorius*—c. *Indicus*, *Curcuma longa*—c. *Martis adstringens*, *Colcothar*—c. *Martis aperiens*, *Ferri subcarbonas*—c. *Martis vitriolatus*, *Colcothar*—c. *Metallorum*, *Oxydum stibii sulphuratum*—c. *Officinalis*, *Crocus*—c. *Orientalis*, *Crocus*—c. *Saracenicus*, *Carthamus tinctorius*—c. *Sativus*, *Crocus*.

CROC'DISMUS, (κροκιδισμ., 'to pick wool,') Carphologia.

CROIL (Sc.), Nanus.

CROISÉ (F.), (from *croix*, 'a cross,') *Crucia'tus*, *Cros'sed*. An epithet given to paralysis, when it attacks the arm of one side and the leg of another.

CROISEMENT, Crossing.

CROISSANCE, (from *croître*, [L.] *crecere*, 'to grow,') Growth.

CROISSANCES, Waxing kernels.

CROISSANTS, Waxing kernels.

CROIX DE MALTE, ([L.] *crux*, gen. *crucis*, 'a cross,') *Spl'cium Crucia'tum*, *Maltese' Cross*, *Cross of Mal'ta*. A compress, having the form of the Maltese Cross. It is made of a piece of square linen, folded in four, and divided with scissors from each angle to a small distance from the centre. It is used especially after amputation of the fingers, penis, and limbs.

When the compress is cut in two of its angles only, it is called the *Half Maltese Cross*, *Demi-croix de Malte*.

CROK (Sc.), Nanus.

CROMMYON, (κρομμυον,) *Allium cepa*.

CROMMYOXYREG'MIA, (κρομμυον, 'an onion,' *oxy*, 'acid,' and *reg'mi*, 'to break forth,') Sour, fetid eructations, exhaling a smell similar to that of onions.

CROOPBACKED, see Hump.

CROOPY, Croupy.

CROPALÉ, *Nerium antidysentericum*.

CROSS OF THE AORTA, see Aorta:—*Maltese*, *Croix de Malte*.

CROSS-EYE, Strabismus.

CROSSE DE L'AORTE, see Arc.

CROSSE MITE, *Acarus Crossii*.

CROSSES PALMAIRES, Palmar arches.

CROSSFOOT, see Kylosis.

CROSS'ING, (F.) *Croisement*, *Métissage*. The union of an animal of one race with one of another, in order to improve the breed. In man, as well as in animals, the union of near relatives is apt to deteriorate the offspring, and hence crossing is important in his case.

CROSSWORT, (*cross*, and *wort*.) *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, *Lysimachia quadrifolia*.

CROTALOPHORUS, (κροταλον, 'a rattle,' and *φορος*, 'I carry,') *Crotalus horridus*.

CROT'ALUS HOR'RIDUS, *C. duris'sus*, *Crotaloph'orus*, *Caudis'ona duris'sa*. The *Rat'tlesnake*, (F.) *Crotale*, *Serpent à Sonnettes*. Class, Reptilia, Ord. Ophidia. A venomous reptile of North America. Its poison is virulent. It is so called from the rattle in its tail, (*κροταλον*, 'a rattle,' 'a small bell.')

CROTAPHĒ, *Crota'phium*, (κροταφος, 'the temple,') *Cephalo'gia Pulsat'ilis*, *Cephal'e'a Pulsat'*.

ilis, *Sphygmocephalus*. A pulsatory pain, chiefly in the temples, with drumming in the ears.

CROTAPHITE ARTERIES, Temporal arteries.

CROTAPHITES, Temporal muscle.

CROTAPHIUM, (from *Crotaphus*.) Crotaphe.

CROTAPHUS, (*κροταφος*.) Temple, Temporal bone.

CROT'CHET, *Ha'mus*. A small hook or crook. (F.) *Crochet*, (dim. of *croc*, 'a hook.') An obstetrical instrument, whose name indicates its shape, and which is used in the extraction of the fœtus, when it becomes necessary to destroy it to expedite delivery. Crotchets are differently formed; some are sharp, others blunt; some contained in a sheath, others naked.

CROTON BENZOË, gen. *Crotonia*, (from *κροτων*, 'a tick,' which the seeds of certain species resemble,) Benjamin.

CROTON CASCARILLA, *Cro'tex Eleutheria*, *Cro'ton Eleutheria* seu *Elute'ria*, *Clu'tia Elute'ria*, *Thus Judæorum*, *Chacarillæ cortex*, *Cascarilla*, *Eleute'ria*, *Gascarilla*. Order, Euphorbiaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monocelia Monadelphica. (F.) *Quinquina aromatique*, *Cascarille*, *Chacrilie*. The bark of *Cro'ton Cascarilla* of the Bahamas, *Cro'tex Thu'ris*, *Cascarilla* (Ph. U. S.), (F.) *Écorce éluthérienne*, has a slightly aromatic odour, and bitterish aromatic taste. The smoke has the odour of musk. The active parts are an essential oil and bitter extractive. They are completely extracted by proof spirit. It is tonic and stomachic. Dose, gr. xv to ʒss or more, in powder. The bitter principle is called *Cascarillin*.

CROTON ELEUTHERIA, *Croton cascarilla*—c. *Jamalgota*, *C. tigilium*—c. *Lacciferum*, see *Lacca*—c. *Oil*, *Croton tigilium*—c. *Malambo*, see *Matias*.

CROTON PSEUDOCINNA, *Copalche bush*. A South American plant, which yields a bark—*Cortex Copalche* seu *Copalchi*, very like that of *Cascarilla*.

CROTON, PURGING, *Croton tigilium*.

CROTON RACEMOSUM, *Be'enel*. A small Malabar tree, whose aromatic root, boiled in oil of sesame, is employed, by the orientals, as a liniment in headach and rheumatism.

CROTON SEEDS, see *Croton tigilium*.

CROTON TIGILIUM, *C. Jamalgota*, *Purg'ing croton*, *Cadel-Acanacu*. (F.) *Petit Pignon d'Inde*. A Ceylonese plant, every part of which is endowed with medicinal power. The root is a drastic cathartic: the wood, *Lignum Pava'ne*, *Pava'na wood*, and the seeds, have like virtues. The seeds have been long known under the names *Gra'na Molue'ce*, *Tillii Gra'na*, and *Gra'na Tigilii* seu *Tig'lia*, *Cro'ton seeds*, *Purg'ing nuts*. (F.) *Graines de Moluques*, ou de Tilly. From these seeds the *Cro'ton Oil*, *O'leum Tigilii*, is expressed. It is of a pale brownish-yellow colour, and hot, biting taste; owing to *Crotonic Acid*, and is a most powerful drastic cathartic. Dose, from half a drop to three drops, made into pills with crumb of bread. It is also applied externally as a rubefacient, 3 to 5 drops being rubbed on the part; or one part of the oil and three parts of olive oil may be added together, and a little of this be rubbed on.

CROTO'NE, (*κροτων*, from *κροτων*, 'a tick.') A fungus, which grows on trees, and is produced by an insect. By extension, applied to a fungous tumour developed on the periosteum.

CROUP, (formed from the breathing and cough, by onomatopœia,) *Cynanche trachealis*—c. *Bronchial*, *Polypus bronchialis*—c. *Cerebral*, *Asthma thymicum*—c. *Cerebral spasmodic*, *Carpo-pedal spasm*—c. *Chronic*, *Polypus bronchialis*—c. *False*, *Cynanche trachealis*—c. *Faux*, *Asthma thymicum*, see *Cynanche trachealis*.

CROUP, HYSTERIC. A spasmodic affection of

the laryngeal muscles by no means unfrequent in hysterical females,—the paroxysm consisting in a long protracted, loud and convulsive cough, followed at times by crowing respiration, and by dyspnoea so great as to threaten suffocation. The treatment is that advised for hysteria.

CROUP, PSEUDO, Asthma thymicum—c. *Pseudo-nerveux*, *Asthma thymicum*—c. *Spasmodic*, see *Asthma thymicum*, and *Cynanche trachealis*—c. *Spurious*, *Asthma thymicum*.

CROUPAL, *Croupy*.

CROUPE, see *Croupion*.

CROUPION (F.), *Uropygium*, *O'rus*, *Or'chos*, the *Rump*, the *Crupper*, (F.) *Croupe*. The region of the coccyx.

CROUPLIKE INSPIRATION OF INFANTS, *Asthma thymicum*.

CROUPOUS, *Croupy*.

CROUPY, *Croup'ous*, *Crup'ous*, (F.) *Croupal*. Relating, or appertaining to, or resembling croup; as a 'croupy cough.' Hoarse, (Prov.) *Croupy*.

CROUPY INFLAMMATION, *Inflammatio croup'osa*. Inflammation of a mucous membrane, attended with a pseudo-membranous exudation.

CROÛTE, old (F.) *Crouste*, *Crusta*, *Scab*—c. *de Lait*, *Porrigio larvalis*—c. *Laitense*, *Porrigio larvalis*.

CROÛTEUX, *Crustacé*.

CROWD POISONING, *Ochlesis*.

CROWFOOT, *Geranium maculatum*, *Ranunculus*—c. *Bristly*, *Ranunculus Pennsylvanicus*—c. *Bulbous*, *Ranunculus bulbosus*—c. *Bulbous-rooted*, *Ranunculus bulbosus*—c. *Celery-leaved*, *Ranunculus sceleratus*—c. *Crushed*, *Ranunculus sceleratus*—c. *Marsh*, *Ranunculus sceleratus*—c. *Meadow*, *Ranunculus acris*—c. *Small flowered*, *Ranunculus abortivus*—c. *Tall*, *Ranunculus acris*—c. *Water*, smaller, *Ranunculus flammula*.

CROWLING, (onomatopœia,) *Borborygmi*.

CROWN, *Coro'na*, *Stephané*, (G.) *Krone*, (F.) *Couronne*. In anatomy, this name is given to parts of a circular form, which surmount other portions of the same body. Thus, the *Crown of a Tooth*, *Coro'na Dentis*, *Meu'ra*, (F.) *Couronne du Dent*, is the portion of the tooth which projects above the gum.

CROWN OF THE GLANDS, *Coro'na* seu *Torulus glandis*, (F.) *Couronne du Gland*, is the round, almost circular, ring, which circumscribes the base of the glands.

CROWN OF THE HEAD, *Vertex*.

CROWN OF THE TREPAN, *Modiolus*, (F.) *Couronne du Trépan*, is a species of saw, in form of a crown, or rather of a portion of a cylinder, having grooves on its external surface, and teeth at its lower extremity; the other being fitted to the handle of the trepan.

CROWN OF VE'NUS, *Coro'na Ven'eri*, *Gutta Rosacea Syphilitica*, (F.) *Couronne de Vénus*. Red, rosy pustules, dry or moist, on the face; but particularly on the forehead and temples, owing to constitutional syphilis.

CROWS' BEAK-LIKE PROCESS, *Coracoid process*.

CRU, *Crude*.

CRUCIAL, (*crux*, gen. *crucis*, 'a cross.') *Crucialis*, *Crucia'tus*. Having the shape of a cross. Appertaining to a cross.

CRUCIAL BANDAGE, *T. Bandage*.

CRUCIAL INCISION, *Incisura crucialis*, (F.) *Incision cruciale*. An incision made in the form of a cross. Often employed for exposing the cranium, for the purpose of applying the trepan.

CRUCIAL LIGAMENT OF THE ATLAS, *Annular ligament of the Atlas*.

CRUCIAL LIGAMENTS, (F.) *Ligaments croiales* ou *cruciformes*. Two strong ligaments within the knee-joint. The anterior passes obliquely from a depression anterior to the spine of the tibia to the posterior and inner part of the exter-

nal condyle of the femur:—the other the posterior, extends from the posterior part of the spine of the tibia to the anterior and outer part of the internal condyle.

CRUCIA'TI DOLO'RES, (pl. of *cruciatius*, from *crux*, gen. *crucis*, 'a cross,' 'torment,') Excruciating pains.

CRUCIATUS, *Croisé*.

CRUCIBLE, (from *crux*, gen. *crucis*, so called—it has been supposed—from being made in the shape of a cross, or from having a cross impressed upon it, [?] or from (F.) *creux*, 'a cavity,' 'a pit,') *Crucibulum*, *Catinus fusorius*, *Albot*, *Cementarium*, (F.) *Crenet*. A vessel of earth, silver, platinum, gold, blacklead, &c., for receiving substances, which have to be exposed to a strong heat. It is sometimes covered with a top or lid. (F.) *Couvercle*.

CRUCIFORM, (*crux*, gen. *crucis*, and *forma*, 'shape,') *Cruciformis*, *Cross-shaped*. A name given to the ligaments which close the articulations of the phalanges; and likewise to the crucial ligaments.

CRUDE, *Crûdus*, *O'mus*, (F.) *Cru*. Raw, unripe, not concocted.

CRUDITAS, Crudity—c. Morbi, see Crudity—c. Ventriculi, see Crudity.

CRUDITY, *Crûdité*, *Om'otes*, *Status Cruditatis*, (from *crûdus*,) *Incoc'tus*. Rawness, Cruteness. This has received several acceptations. 1. It expresses the quality of certain aliments, which have not experienced the action of fire. 2. The condition of matters in the digestive tube, which have not undergone the digestive changes—*crûditas ventriculi*; and, 3. In the language of the Humorists, it means the condition of the morbid matter in a sick individual, *crûditas morbi*, when it has not yet been prepared or concocted by the action of the organs—*Azym'ia humorum*.

The word is used in the plural. *Crûdities*, synonymously with *crude matters*. (F.) *Matières crûes*. It is applied to those, when contained in the stomach and intestines.

CRUDUS, Crude.

CRUE, (from part. of *croître*, 'to grow,') Growth.

CRUELS, Herpes Zoster, Scrofula, ([F.] *Écouelles*).

CRUENTA (from *crûor*) EXSPUITIO, Hæmoptysis.

CRUES, pl. of *crû*, (*Matères*,) see Crudity.

CRUMENA VESICÆ, (*crumena*, 'a small pouch,') The cavity of the urinary bladder.

CRUOR, gen. *Crûoris*, (from *κρῶς*, 'congelation,') Congelated blood, gore. The signification of this word is very vague. It has been used to designate blood in general, venous blood, extravasated or coagulated blood, and the colouring matter of the blood.

CRUOR SANGUINIS, see Blood.

CRUORIN, Hæmatin.

CRUPUSUS, Croupy.

CRUPPER, ([F.] *Croupière*, from *croupe*, 'the lump,') *Croupion*—c. Bone, Coccyx.

CRUPSIA, (*κρυψις*, 'concealment, deception,') Metamorphopsia.

CRURA, (pl. of *crûs*, 'a leg,') (F.) *Cuisse*. Applied to some parts of the body, from their resemblance to legs or roots; as the *Crûra cerebri*, *Crûra cerebelli*, &c.

CRURA ANTERIORA MEDULLÆ OBLONGATÆ, Peduncles of the brain—c. Cerebelli, Peduncles of the cerebellum—c. Cerebelli ad Corpora Quadrigemina, see Peduncles of the cerebellum—c. Cerebelli ad Pontem, see Peduncles of the cerebellum—c. Cerebri, Peduncles of the brain—c. Clitoridis interna, Bulbus vestibuli—c. Medullæ oblongatæ, Corpora restiformia, Thalami nervorum opticorum, see Peduncles of the cerebellum

—c. Posteriora medullæ oblongatæ, Peduncles of the cerebellum.

CRURÆUS, Cruralis.

CRURÆAL, *Crûræalis*, (*crûs*, gen. *crûris*, 'the thigh, and lower limb,') What belongs to the thigh or lower limb.

CRURÆAL, Triceps crûris.

CRURÆAL ARCH, *Inguinal* or *Fem'oral Arch*, (F.) *Arcade crûræale ou inguinale*, (Ch.), *Poupart's Ligament*, L. of *Fallo'pian*. This arch is formed by the internal portion of the inferior edge of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus muscle, which is attached, at one end, to the pubis; at the other, to the anterior and superior spinous process of the ilium. At its posterior and inner part, the aponeurosis, forming the arch, sends off a falciform reflection, which is attached along the crest of the pubis, and is known under the name of GIMBERNAT'S Ligament. Beneath this arch, the vessels, nerves, and muscles make their exit from the pelvis to the thigh.

CRURÆAL ARTERY, *Ar'teria Crûræalis*, *Fem'oral Ar'tery*, (F.) *Artère crûræale*, is the continuation of the external iliac. It extends from the crural arch to the aperture in the triceps, or to the ham. Chaussier applies the name *Artère crûræale* to the trunk, which extends from the primitive or common iliac to the tibial arteries—embracing, of course, the external iliac, femoral, and popliteal.

CRURÆAL CANAL, *Crûral Ring*, *Fem'oral canal* or *ring*. M. Jules Cloquet has described this canal with minuteness, and given it the name *Anneau crûral*, *Anneau fémoral*. It is nearly an inch long, triangular, more spacious above than below, and shorter and broader in the female than in the male. Its upper orifice is bounded, anteriorly, by the crural arch; posteriorly, by the crista of the pubis; on the outer side by the psoas and iliacus muscles, covered by the iliac aponeurosis, and, at the inner, by Gimbernat's ligament. This orifice is covered by the peritoneum, and, according to M. Cloquet, is closed by a more or less resisting septum, which he has named *Septum crûræale*, *Crûral Septum*. In its course, the crural canal has its anterior parietes formed by the superficial expansion of the fascia lata: the posterior by the pectineus, covered by the deep-seated expansion of the fascia; and more externally by the psoas and iliacus muscles, covered by an expansion of the fascia iliaca. Its inferior orifice is formed by the foramen of the fascia lata, which gives passage to the vena saphæna. It is at the upper orifice of this canal, that *Fem'oral* or *Crûral Hernia*, *Hernie inguinale* of Chaussier, occurs; which would be more common, were it not for the fibrous cellular septum there situate.

CRURÆAL NERVE proceeds from the lumbar plexus, and is situate at the outer side of the psoas muscle and crural artery. After it has passed under the crural arch, it divides into cutaneous and muscular branches. One of the branches, which is larger than the rest, is called the *Saphæna nerve*. It gives off filaments to the integuments of the knee, to the inner part of the leg, and to the dorsal surface of the foot. The remainder of the branches of the crural are distributed to the anterior and inner part of the thigh. The *Ac'cessory of the Crûral Nerve* is a term given to the 4th and 5th pairs of lumbar nerves.

CRURÆAL PLEXUS of Chaussier is the union of the anterior branches of the last four pairs of lumbar nerves, and the first four sacral; forming the lumbar and sacral plexuses of most anatomists.

CRURÆAL RING, Crûral canal—c. Septum, see Crûral canal.

CRURÆAL VEIN, *Fem'oral vein*, has the same arrangement as the artery. It receives only one great branch, the saphæna.

CRURÆALIS, *Crûræus*. A part of the *Triceps*

crural of the French, or of the *Trifemorotulien* of Chaussier. The crural is situate at the anterior, outer, and inner part of the thigh. It arises, fleshy, from between the two trochanters, adheres firmly to most of the fore part of the os femoris, and is inserted, tendinous, into the upper part of the patella, behind the rectus. Its use is to assist the vasti and rectus in the extension of the leg. Under *Muscle Triceps Crural*, the French describe the cruralis and the two vasti. Some small muscular slips, sometimes found under the cruræus muscle, and inserted into the capsular ligament of the knee-joint, have been called *Sub-cruræi*.

CRURIS RADIUS, Fibula.

CRUS, gen. *Cruris*, Leg, Thigh—c. Fornicis, see Fornix.

CRUST, Eschar—c. Milk, Porrigo larvalis—c. of the Peduncle, see Peduncles of the brain.

CRUS'TA. A crust or scab. (F.) *Croûte*. An assemblage of small flakes, formed by the drying up of a fluid secreted by the skin.

The lining membrane of the stomach and intestines has been called *Crusta villosa*.

CRUSTA ADAMANTINA DENTUM, Enamel of the teeth.

CRUSTA GE'NU EQUINÆ, *Hippogonyol'epus*, Sweat or Knee Scab, Mock or Encircled Hoof Knees, Hang'ers, Dew Claws, Night Eyes, Horse Crust. This morbid secretion from the horse has been advised in cases of epilepsy. It is used in the form of powder (gr. ij to gr. xx), and of tincture.

CRUSTA INFLAMMATORIA, Corium phlogisticum—c. Lactea, Porrigo larvalis, P. lupinosa—c. Membranacea, Peristroma—c. Petrosa, see Tooth—c. Phlogistica, Corium Phlogisticum—c. Pleuretica, Corium phlogisticum—c. Pruriginosa, Gutta rosea—c. Serpiginosa, Gutta rosea—c. Vermicularis, Peristroma—c. Villosa lingue, see Tongue—c. Villosa ventriculi, see Stomach.

CRUSTACÉ (F.), (from *crusta*.) Alibert has substituted this word, in his Nosology, for *croûteux*, 'crusty.' Having crusts or scabs; as *Dartre crustacée*.

CRUS'TULA, (dim. of *Crusta*.) A small shell or scab. An ecchymosis of the conjunctiva.

CRUSTUMINATUM. A rob, prepared from the *Pyra Crustumina* or *Crustumina*, (from *Crustuminum*, a town in Italy, where they grew,) boiled with honey or in rain-water.

CRUT, Nanus.

CRUX CERVI (gen. *Crucis*.) An ancient appellation for the bone in the heart of the stag. It was once considered useful in diseases of the heart.

CRY, *Cla'mor*, *Bo'ë*, (F.) *Cri*, (an example of onomatopœia.) The sound of the unarticulated voice. The native voice, which the idiot and deaf possess equally with the man of genius and hearing. The cry of the new-born child has been called *Vagi'tus*, (F.) *Vagissement*. We say, 'A cry of joy, of pleasure, of pain,' &c., according to the expression which it may convey to the hearer.

CRYING, Parturition.

CRYING-OUT, Parturition.

CRYMO'DES, (*κρυμδος*, from *κρυος*, 'cold,' and *αδης*.) A continued fever, *Fe'bris crymo'des*, in which the internal parts feel hot, and the external cold; and which, of old, was attributed to an erysipelatos inflammation of the lungs.

CRYMODYN'IA, (*κρυμος*, 'cold,' and *αδυνη*, 'pain.') Chronic rheumatism, and all its modifications.

CRYMO'SES, (*κρυμος*, 'cold,' and *οσις*.) Diseases caused by the action of cold.

CRYP'SOR'CHIS, gen. *Crypsor'chidis*, (*κρυψορχις*, from *κρυπτα*, 'I conceal,' and *ορχις*, 'a testicle.') *Cryptor'chis*, *Testicon'dus*. One in whom the testes

have not descended into the scrotum. This state is called, *Cryptorchidism'us*, *Parorchid'ium*.

CRYPT, *Crypta*.

CRYPTA, (*κρυπτα*.) *Crypt*, *Follic'ulose gland*, *Lacu'na*, *Follic'ulus*, *Fol'licle*, (F.) *Crypte*, *Follicule*. A *crypt* or *follicle* is a small secreting cavity, formed by a depression of the skin or mucous membranes—*Crypta mucosa*, *Follic'ulus mucosus*.

The use of the cryptal or follicular secretion is to keep the parts on which it is poured supple and moist, and to preserve them from the action of irritating bodies with which they have to come in contact.

The little rounded appearances at the ends of the small arteries, in the cortical substance of the kidney, are also called *Cryptæ*.

CRYPTA MUCOSA, see *Crypta*.

CRYPTÆ (pl. of *crypta*) LIEBERKÜHNIAE, Lieberkühn's glands—c. Preputiales, see Sebaceous glands—c. Sebaceæ, Sebaceous glands.

CRYPTE, *Crypta*.

CRYPTO, (*κρυπτος*, 'concealed,') in composition, concealed.

CRYPTOCEPH'ALUS, (*crypto*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') A monster whose head is excessively small, and does not appear externally.

CRYPTOCOCCUS CEREVISIE, (*crypto*, and *κοκκος*, 'a berry,') *Torula cerevisiæ*—c. *Fermentum*, *Torula cerevisiæ*.

CRYPTODID'YMUS, (*crypto*, and *διδυμος*, 'a twin,') *Fœtus in fœtu*. A monstrosity, in which one fetus is found contained in another.

CRYPTOG'AMOUS, *Cryptogam'ic*, *Cryptogom'ic*; (*crypto*, and *γamos*, 'marriage,') An epithet applied by botanists to plants whose organs of fructification are concealed or not manifest. *Ag'amous* plants are those whose sexual organs are not known.

CRYPTOPY'IC, *Cryptopy'icus*, (*crypto*, and *πυον*, 'pus,') A state of disease, kept up by an occult abscess.

CRYPTOPYICUS, *Cryptopyic*.

CRYPTORCHIDISMUS, see *Crypsorchis*.

CRYPTORCHIS, *Crypsorchis*.

CRYPTS (pl. of *crypt*) OF LIEBERKÜHN, see Intestine—c. Synovial, *Bursæ mucosæ*.

CRYSTAL, MINERAL, *Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis pauellio mixtus*.

CRYSTAL'LI, pl. of *Crystallus*, (*κρυσταλλος*, 'a crystal,') Vesicles filled with a watery fluid. They are also called *crystal'linæ*. Probably the pempigius of modern writers.

CRYSTALLI LUNÆ, *Argentii nitras*.

CRYSTALLIN, *Crystalline*.

CRYSTAL'LI'NA, (*κρυσταλλος*, 'a crystal,') A vesicle or phlyctena, filled with serum, and appearing on the prepuce or in the vicinity of the anus, surrounded by a reddish extravasated aureola. It may be syphilitic or not. See *Crystalli*.

CRYSTALLINA TUNICA, Arachnoid membrane.

CRYSTALLINE, (*κρυσταλλινος*.) *Crystal'linus*. Having the appearance or nature of crystal.

CRYSTALLINE, *Crys'talline hu'mour* or *Lens* or *Bod'y*, *Crystall'linus*, *Lens crystal'lina* seu *crystal'loides*, *Cor'pus Crystall'linum* seu *Discoï'des* seu *Crystalloï'des* seu *Phacoï'des*, *Hu'mor crystal'linus* seu *glacia'lis*, *Pha'cē*, *Pha'cea*, *Pha'cus*, *Gen'ua Oculi*, (F.) *Cristallin* ou *Crystallin*, *Humour crystalline*, *Corpe crystallin* seu *phacoïde*, *Leu'ille crystalline*. A lenticular, transparent body, situate between the vitreous and aqueous humours of the eye, at the union of the anterior third with the two posterior thirds of the organ. It is composed of a soft exterior substance; and an interior, composed of an albuminoid substance, called *Crys'talline* or *Krys'talline* by Hünefeld, (F.) *Crystalline*, forming a solid nucleus, in which a number of elliptical layers is perceptible. It is contained in

a capsule, called *Tu'nica ara'nea seu crystal'lina*, *Cap'sula len'tis*, *Periph'acus*, *Phacocys'tis*, and receives, at its posterior surface, a small branch of the central artery of the retina, which is always readily distinguishable in the fetus, prior to the seventh month of utero-gestation.

The use of the crystalline is to refract the rays of light, and to serve as an achromatic glass; for which its laminae or layers, increasing in refractive power from the circumference to the centre, admirably adapt it.

CRYSTALLINOCAPSULITIS, see Phacitis.

CRYSTALLION, *Plantago psyllium*.

CRYSTALLITIS, (*crystalline and itis*,) Phacitis.

CRYSTALLOCATAPHSIS, (*καταπίσις*, 'depression.') See Cataract.

CRYSTALLOCATATHESIS, (*καταθεσις*, 'a laying down.') See Cataract.

CRYSTALLOID, *Crystalloï'des*, (*κρυσταλλος*, 'crystal,' and *ειδος*, 'form,' 'resemblance.') Resembling crystal or the crystalline. The capsule or membrane of the crystalline. Also, the crystalline itself.

CRYSTALLUS MINERALIS, *Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus*.

CRYSTALS, BLOOD, *Hæmatoidin*.

CRYSTAUX D'HÉMATINE, *Hæmatoidin*.

CTEDON, (*κτεδων*), Fibre.

CTEIS, (*κτεις*, (L.) *pecten*, 'a comb,') Pubes.

CTESIPHON'TIS MALAG'MA. A plaster employed and described by Celsus.

CUBA, see Havana.

CUBAL SINI, *Piper cubeba*.

CUBATIO, (*cubare*, 'to lie down,') *Decubitus*.

CUBEBA, *Piper Cubeba*.

CUBIFORMIS, (*cubus*, 'a cube,' and *forma*, 'shape,') Cuboid.

CUBIT, Cubitus, Ulna—c. Top of the, Olecranon.

CUBITAL, *Cubita'lis*, *Ulnar*, *Ulna'ris*, (F.) *Ulnaire*. Connected with or relating to the cubitus, or to the inner and posterior part of the forearm.

CUBITAL ARTERY, *Arte'ria cubita'lis*, *A. ulna'ris*, arises from the humeral a little below the bend of the elbow; proceeds along the anterior and inner part of the forearm; passes anterior to the ligamentum annulare of the carpus, and goes to form, in the palm of the hand, the superficial palmar arch. Besides the numerous muscular branches, which it gives off in its course, it sends posteriorly the common trunk of the *interosseous arteries*, and internally, the two *cubital recurren'ts*, anterior and posterior,—articular branches, which anastomose on the inside of the elbow with the divisions of the humeral artery.

CUBITAL MUSCLES are two in number. 1. The *Cubita'lis ante'rior seu inter'nus*, *Flex'or car'pi ulna'ris*, *Ulna'ris inter'nus*, *Epitrochlo-cubito-carpien*, *Cubito-carpien*—(Ch.), is a long muscle, situate at the anterior and inner part of the forearm. It arises from the inner condyle of the os humeri, at the inner side of the olecranon, and from the posterior edge of the ulna, and is inserted by a tendon into the os pisiforme. Its use is to bend the hand on the forearm, by directing it slightly inwards. 2. The *Cubita'lis poste'rior seu exter'nus*, *Exten'sor car'pi ulna'ris*, *Ulna'ris exter'nus*, *Cubito-exter'nus*, *Cubito-sus-métacarpien*—(Ch.), is situate at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the superior extremity of the fifth bone of the metacarpus. Its use is to extend the hand, inclining it a little inwards.

CUBITAL NERVE, *Ulnar nerve*, *Cubito-digital*—(Ch.), is furnished by the last two or three nerves of the brachial plexus, and is distributed to the inner and anterior side of the forearm; to the inner part of the palm and of the back of the hand, and to the last two or three fingers.

CUBITAL VEINS, DEEPSEAT'ED, and the *Recur'rent cu'bital veins*, accompany the corresponding arteries. The superficial cubital veins belong to the basilic. Chaussier calls them *cutaneous cu'bital*.

CUBITALE (OS), Cuneiform bone.

CUBITALIS RIOLANI, see Anconeus.

CUBITEUS EXTERNUS, see Cubital muscles.

CU'BITO, in composition, the cubitus or ulna.

CUBITO-CARPIEN, see Cubital muscles—c. *Cutané (nerf)*, Cutaneous nerve—c. *Phalangettien commun*, Flexor profundus perforans—c. *Radi-sus-métacarpien du ponce*, Abductor longus pollicis—c. *Rodial*, Pronator radii quadratus.

CUBITOSUPRAPALMA'RI. Belonging to the cubitus and to the supra-palmar or dorsal surface of the hand. Chaussier gives this name: 1. To a small artery, which is given off by the cubital or ulnar, a little above the wrist. 2. To a vein, which accompanies this artery.

CUBITO-SUS-MÉTACARPIEN, see Cubital muscles—c. *Sus-métacarpien du ponce*, Abductor longus pollicis—c. *Sus-phalangettien de l'index*, Extensor proprius indicis—c. *Sus-phalangettien du ponce*, E. longus pollicis—c. *Sus-phalangien du ponce*, E. pollicis brevis.

CUBITON, (*κυβιτων*), Cubitus.

CUBITUM, Cubitus.

CU'BITUS, *Cu'biton*, *Cu'bitum*, *Cy'biton*. The *El'bow*. Also, one of the bones of the forearm. See Ulna and Forearm.

CUBITUS, (F.) *Coudée*, the ancient name of a measure 18 inches long.

CUBITUS COSTÆ, see Costa—c. *Supinus*, see Decubitus.

CU'BOID, *Cuboï'des*, *Cuboï'deus*, *Cubo'des*, *Cubifor'mis*, *Cy'boïd*, *Grandino'sum os*, *Tes'aera*, *Tes'aera*, *Os va'rium*, (*κυβος*, 'a cube,' and *ειδος*, 'form,') Having the form of a cube. This name was given by Galen to one of the bones of the tarsus, and is still retained. It is situate at the anterior and outer part of the tarsus; and is articulated, behind, with the calcaneum; before, with the last two metatarsal bones, and within, with the third os cuneiforme, and sometimes with the scaphoides. Its inferior surface has an oblique groove for the tendon of the *peroneus longus*.

CUCKOLD, *Aretium lappa*.

CUCKOO FLOWER, *Cardamine pratensis*.

CUCKOW BREAD, *Oxalis acetosella*.

CUCKOW PINT, *Arum maculatum*.

CUCU'BALUS BE'HEN, *Be'hen officina'r'ius* seu *vulga'ris*, *Sil'éné infl'ata* seu *crassi'fol'ia* seu *Tho'rei*, *Vinea'go be'hen*. This plant was once considered alexipharmic and cordial. It is the *Spalling Poppy*.

CUCULA'TUM MA'JUS. A barbarous term, used by Ruland for brandy and spirit of wine.

CUCULLARIS, Trapezium.

CUCULLATA, Saniacula.

CUCULLUS, ('a hood,') *Couverchef*, Cucupha, Infundibulum of the cochlea.

CUCULUS, ('a cuckoo,') see Coccyx. Pertussis.

CUCUMBER, ([F.] *concombre*), *Cucumis sativus*—c. *Asses*, *Momordica elaterium*—c. *Indian*, *Medeola Virginica*—c. *Squirting* or wild, *Momordica elaterium*—c. *Star*, one-seeded, *Sycios angulatus*—c. *Tree*, *Magnolia acuminata*.

CUCUMER, *Cucumis sativus*.

CUCUMIS, gen. *Cu'cumis* and *Cuen'merie*, 'a gourd,' *Cucumis sativus*, *Penis*, *Sicyos*—c. *Agrestis*, *Momordica elaterium*—c. *Caffer*, see Cucurbita citrullus.

CU'CUMIS COLOCYN'THIS, *Citrul'lus Colocyn'this*. Official names of the *Col'ocynth* or *Bit'ter Ap'ple*, *Colocyn'this*, *Coloquin'tida*, *Alhan'dal* (Arab.), *Bit'ter Gourd*, *Bit'ter Cu'cumber*, (F.) *Coloquinte*, *Ord.* Cucurbitaceæ. *Ser. Syst.* Monœcia Mon-

delphia. A Turkey and Cape of Good Hope plant. The spongy part or medulla of the fruit, *Colocynthis* seu *Cucumeris Colocynthis Pulpa*, *Colocynthis* (Ph. U. S.), has a bitter, nauseous, and acrimonious taste, and is a strong cathartic, acting chiefly on the upper part of the intestines. It is scarcely ever used, except in combination. Its virtues are dependent upon a bitter principle—*Colocynthin*, *Colocynthite*.

CUCUMIS ME'LO. The systematic name of the Melon Plant, *Me'lo*, *Com'mon Mel'on*, (F.) *Melon*. The fruit is an agreeable article of diet, but not very digestible, unless when ripe. The seeds possess mucilaginous properties.

CUCUMIS SATIVUS. The systematic name of the Cucumber plant, *Cucumis*, *Angour'ion*, *Cit'reolus*, *Cu'cumer* or *Cur'vimer*, from its curved shape, (*curvus*, 'crooked.') (F.) *Concombre ordinaire*. The cucumber, *cuc'cumber*, is used, when young, as a pickle, when it is called a *Gher'kin*, (F.) *Cornichon*. It is not a fruit easy of digestion. The seeds are mucilaginous.

An ointment of green cucumbers—*cucumber ointment*—is used as a cooling salve. It is made by combining, by means of heat, the juice of green cucumbers with lard and veal suet.

CUCUMIS SYLVESTRIS, *Momordica elaterium*. **CUCUPHA**, *Cucullus*, *P'ileus*, *Sac'culus cephalicus*. A sort of coif or cap, with a double bottom, between which is enclosed a mixture of aromatic powders, having cotton for an excipient. It was formerly used as a powerful cephalic.

CUCURBITA, (*a curvitate*, owing to its shape.) A gourd. (F.) *Citrouille*, *Gourde*. See Cupping-glass.

CUCURBITA ANGURIA, *C. citrullus*.

CUCURBITA CITRULLUS, *C. Anguria* seu *pinnatifida*. The systematic name of the Water-melon plant; *Citrullus*, *Anguria*, *Tetrangu'ria*, *Sicilian Cit'rud*, *Watermelon*. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae*; *Sex. Syst.* Monocœcia Monadelphica. (F.) *Melon d'eau*, *Pastèque*. The juice of the fruit is very abundant, whence its name. The Water-melon is extremely refreshing and agreeable, when made cool, and is eaten like the common melon. It is very much used in the United States; and in South Africa the *Cucumis Caffr*, the *Kengive* or *Keme*,—*watermelon* of the country—animals of every sort, including man, revel on it.

CUCURBITA LEUCANTHA, *C. Lagenaria*—*c. Melo-pepo*, see *Cucurbita pepo*.

CUCURBITA PE'PO, *Pe'po vulgaris*, *Pe'po*. The systematic name of the *Com'mon Pom'pion* or *Pump'kin*, *Cucur'bita*, (F.) *Potiron courge*. The seeds of this plant, *Pepo* (Ph. U. S.), as well as those of *Cucur'bita lagenaria*, *Bottle-gourd*, contain a large proportion of oil, capable of forming an emulsion. They have been recommended in cases of tapeworm, in the dose of $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. The fixed oil of the seeds has been given with success, in the same cases, in the dose of half a fluidounce.

The fruit of **CUCURBITA LAGENARIA**, *C. leucantha*, *Pe'po lagenarius*, (F.) *Calebasses*; of *C. MEL'OPEPO*, *Round* or *Pattypan Squash*, *Cym'ling*; and of *C. VERRUCOSA*, *Warted* or *Long-necked Squash*, are eaten.

CUCURBITA PINNATIFIDA, *C. Citrullus*.

CUCURBITAIN, *Cucurbitinus*.

CUCURBITATIO, (see *Cucurbita*.) Cupping.

CUCURBITE, see *Alembic*.

CUCURBITINUS, (F.) *Cucurbitin*. This name was formerly given to *Tænia solium*, because composed of rings which resemble the seeds of the gourd,—*cucurbita*. The ancients believed that the rings, which are sometimes discharged, were so many separate worms. See *Tænia*.

CUCURBITULA, (dim. of *cucurbita*.) Cupping-glass.

CUCURBITULE CRUENTÆ, (pl. of *cucurbitula*.) Cupping with the scarificator—*c. cum Ferro*, Cup-

ping with the scarificator—*c. Sicem*, Cupping, dry.

CUDWEED, *Antennaria plantaginifolia*, *Gnaphalium margaritaceum*.

CULLERÉE, *Cochleare*.

CUIR, *Corium*—*c. Chevelu*, *Scalp*.

CUISSART, (from *cuire*.) A wooden leg. See *Cornu ammonis*.

CUISSE, (from *coxa* [?]) Thigh, *Crus*—*c. Postérieure du cercelet*, *Corpus testiforme*.

CUISSON (F.), (from *cuire*, 'to smart, to burn.') A smarting, burning pain.

CUIVRE, ([G.] *Kupfer*.) *Cuprum*—*c. Ammoniacal*, *Cuprum ammoniatum*—*c. et Ammoniacque*, *sulfate de*, *Cuprum ammoniatum*—*c. Jaune*, *Brass*—*Limailles de*, see *Cuprum*—*c. Sous-acétate de*, *Cupri subacetate*—*c. Sulfate de*, *Cupri sulphas*.

CUIVREUX (F.), *Cop'percoloured*. A tint of complexion, (F.) *Teint cuivreuse*, observed in cancerous affections. Syphilitic ulcers of the throat, &c., are often coppercoloured.

CUJETE, *Crescentia cujete*.

CULBIC'IO. A Latin word, employed by old writers as synonymous with *ardor urinae* and *gonorrhœa*.

CULBUTE (F.), (*cul*, 'the rump,' and *bute*, 'to stumble;') 'a tumble head-over-heels.' A movement which the foetus has been supposed to execute at the 7th month of utero-gestation; and by means of which, it was presumed, the head presented towards the orifice of the uterus; a change of situation which is impracticable in ordinary circumstances.

CULCITA SALINA, ('a salt pillow,') *Halo-*

tyte.

CUL-DE-SAC, ([F.] 'a blind alley') *DOUGLAS'S*, see *Uterus*.

CULEUS. A measure containing 20 barrels, or 40 urns, equal to 180 gallons. Also, the *Serotum*.

CULEX, gen. *Cu'licis*, 'a gnat,' (F.) *Cousin*. A genus of insects, unhappily too well known in almost every part of the world, on account of their bites, which give rise to painful, local inflammation. The *gnats* and *mosquitoes* belong to this genus.

CULEX MOSQUITO, *Mosquito*.

CULI FLOS, *Cardamine pratensis*.

CULILAWAN, see *Laurus culilawan*.

CULINARY ART, (*culi'na*, 'a kitchen,') *Cook'ery*, *Res culina'ria* seu *coquina'ria*, *Art culina'ria* seu *coquina'ria*, *Magis'rici*. The art of preparing meats for the table. In judging of the dietetic properties of various kinds of aliment, the culinary process to which they have been subjected will always have to be considered. Many of the writers on the culinary art have been physicians.

CULITLAWAN, see *Laurus culilawan*.

CULMINATIO, (*culmen*, gen. *culminis*, 'the top,') *Acme*.

CUTELLAIRE (F.), (*cutellus*, 'a little knife,') *Cautére cutellaire*, known also under the name *Couteau de feu*, *Fire-knife*, is used for what the French term the *Cautére transcurrente*. (See *Cauterization*.) It is shaped like a small hatchet.

CUTELLUS, (dim. of *culter*.) *Culter*, *Knife*—*c. Anceps*, *Knife*, double-edged—*c. Uncus*, *Knife*, crotch.

CULTER, *Cultellus*, (*colo*, *cultum*, 'I cultivate,') A *coult'er*, a *knife*, *scal'pel*, *mach'e'ro*, *mach'e'rion*, *mach'e'ria*. Also, the third lobe of the liver, so called, from some fancied resemblance, by *Theophilus Protospatarius*.

CULTER CURVUS, *Knife*, crooked—*c. Falentus*, *Knife*, crooked—*c. Lenticularis*, *Knifed*, *Lenticular*—*c. Rectus*, *Knife*, amputation—*c. Tonsorius*, *Razor*.

CULTRIVOROUS, *Cultrivorus*, (*cultus*, 'a knife,' and *vorare*, 'to devour.') Individuals, who have seemed to swallow knives with impunity, have been so called;—*Knife-eaters*.

CULUS, Anus.

CULVER'S PHYSIC, *Leptandra Virginica*.

CULVER'S ROOT, *Leptandra purpurea*.

CUMAMUS, *Piper cubeba*.

CUMIN, *Cuminum cyminum*—c. *Faux*, *Nigella*—c. *des Près*, *Carum*.

CUMINUM CYMINUM, (κυμινον). The systematic name of the *Cum'min* or *Cum'in plant*, *Cuminum minutum* seu *Roma'num*, *Cym'num*, *Cumi'num*, *Carnaba'dium*. Ord. Umbelliferae. *Ser. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. (F.) *Cumin*, *Anis aigre*. The seeds of cummin, which is a native of Egypt, have a warm, bitterish, disagreeable taste. Water extracts their odour, and spirit takes up both odour and taste. They are not used, except in a plaster, which bears their name. When drunk in wine, the ancients believed they produced paleness; hence, Horace called cummin *exsang'ue*; and Juvenal, *pal'lens*.

CUMINUM MINUTUM, *C. cyminum*—c. *Nigrum*, *Nigella*—c. *Pratense*, *Carum*—c. *Romanum*, *C. cyminum*.

CUMMIN, *Cuminum cyminum*.

CUMMULUS, 'a heap or pile.' A rounded prominence, in the centre of the proligerous disk, in which there is a small opaque cavity that contains the ovum. See *Tache embryonnaire*.

CUMULUS, *GERMINAL*, *Tache embryonnaire*—c. *Germinativus*, *Tache embryonnaire*—c. *Proligerus*, *Tache embryonnaire*.

CUNEA'LIS SUTU'RA, (*cuneus*, 'a wedge.') The suture formed between the great and little ale of the sphenoid bone and the os frontis.

CUNÉEN (F.), *Cune'us*. Relating to the cuneiform bones.

Articulations Cunéennes:—the joints between the cuneiform bones, as well as between them and other parts.

Ligaments Cunéennes:—the ligaments which hold the cuneiform bones together.

CUNEIFORM, *Cuneiform'is*, *Spheno'id'es*, (*cuneus*, 'a wedge,' and *forma*, 'shape.') *Wedge-shaped*. This name has been given to several bones. 1. To the sphenoid. 2. To a bone of the carpus, situate between the os lunare and os orbiculare. It is, also, called *Os Pyramida'le*, *Os Trig'netrum*, and *Os Cubita'le*. 3. To the basilar process of the occipital bone: and, 4. To three of the bones of the tarsus, which are distinguished, according to situation, reckoning from within outwards, into *first*, *second* and *third*,—or *internal*, *middle*, and *external*: and according to size, reckoning in the same order, into *great*, *small*, and *middle-sized*. The posterior surface of these bones is united to the anterior face of the scaphoides: the anterior surface with the corresponding metatarsal bones; and, in addition, the external surface of the third is articulated, behind, with the cuboides. They are also called *Chalcoidea ossa* seu *ossic'ula*.

CUNEIFORM CARTILAGES OF THE LAR'YNX, *Cartilages of Wris'berg*, are two small cylinders of fibro-cartilage, about seven lines in length, and enlarged at each extremity. By the base, the cartilage is attached to the middle of the external surface of the arytenoid; and its upper extremity forms a prominence on the border of the aryteno-epiglottidean fold of membrane. They are sometimes wanting.

CUNEO. In composition, the cuneiform bones.

CUNEOCUBOID, *Cuneocuboid'es*. Belonging to the cuneiform bones and cuboides.

CUNEOCUBOID ARTICULA'TION is formed by the third cuneiform bone and cuboides. It is fur-

nished with a synovial capsule, and two *cuneocuboid ligaments*:—a *dorsal* and a *plantar*.

CUNEOSCA'PHOID, *Cuneoscap'hoid'es*. Belonging to the cuneiform bones and scaphoid.

CUNEOSCAPHOID ARTICULA'TION is formed by the posterior surfaces of the three ossa cuneiformia, and the anterior surface of the scaphoid. It is furnished with a synovial capsule and ligaments, some of which are *dorsal*, others *plantar*.

CUNILA, *Satureia capitata*—c. *Bubula*, *Origanum*.

CUNI'LA MARIA'NA, *Saturei'a origanoid'es*, *Calamin'tha erect'a Virginia'na*, *Ditt'an'y*, *Amer'ican* or *Mountain Ditt'an'y*, *Mint'leaved* or *Maryland Cuni'la*, *Stone'mint*, *Wild Bas'il*, *Sweet Horse'mint*, (F.) *Cunile d'Amérique*. A small indigenous herb, Order, Labiatae, growing on dry, shady hills, from New England to Georgia, and flowering in June and July. Its medical properties are dependent upon essential oils, like the mints.

CUNILA, *MARYLAND*, *Cunila mariana*—c. *Mint-leaved*, *C. mariana*—c. *Muscula*, *Inula dysenterica*—c. *Pulegioides*, *Hedecma pulegioides*—c. *Sativa*, *Satureia hortensis*.

CUNILAGO, *Inula dysenterica*.

CUNILE D'AMÉRIQUE, *Cunila mariana*.

CUNNUS, (*cuniv*, 'to conceive,' (?) (Sax.) *cpen*, 'a woman,') *Vulva*.

CUP, ([Sax.] *copp*,) *Scutell'a*, *Catil'us*, *Patell'a*, *Excip'ulum*, (F.) *Palette*, *Poëlette*, *Poëlette*, *Vase à saigner*. A small vessel of determinate size, for receiving the blood during venesection. It has usually contained about four ounces. A bleeding of two cups is, consequently, one of eight ounces. See *Cupping*.

CUPAMENI, *Acalypha Indica*.

CUPEDIAE, see *Confectio*.

CUPIDITAS, *Voluntas*—c. *Desedendi*, *Voluntas desedendi*.

CUPIDO, gen. *Cup'idinis*, 'desire,' Appetite. Also, Cupid, the god of love, in ancient mythology. *De'us copulatio'nis*.

CUPOLA (L.), 'a dome,' see *Infundibulum* of the cochlea.

CUPPED, see *Corium phlogisticum*.

CUPPING, *Catacasm'us*, ([F.] *couper*, 'to cut;' or to draw blood in vessels resembling cups.) *Applicatio cucurbita'rum* seu *cucurbitula'rum*, *Cucurbita'tio*. A species of bloodletting, performed by a *scarifica'tor*, and glass, called a *cupping-glass*, *Cucurbit'ula*, *Cucurbit'a*, *Sic'ua*, (Old. Engl.) *Bleeding-boist*, (F.) *Ventouse*. The lancets are placed in such a manner in the scarificator, that, when it is applied upon the affected part, the whole are, by means of a spring, forced suddenly into it. After scarification, the cupping-glass, which has been previously exhausted by heat, or by an exhausting syringe, is applied. The pressure of the air within the glass being thus diminished, the necessary quantity of blood may be drawn. See *Bellometer*. *Dry cupping*, *Cucurbit'ula sic'ca*, is the application of the glasses, *dry cups*, (F.) *Ventouses sèches*, without previous scarification. It is used to prevent the activity of absorption from any wounded part; occasionally, to excite suppuration in indolent abscesses; and to remove the pus when an abscess is opened. *Cupping*, without any epithet, means the abstraction of blood by means of the scarificator and cups:—(F.) *Ventouses scarifiées*, (L.) *Cucurbit'ulae eruct'ae*, *C. cum Fer'ro*, *Wet cup'ping*, or *Wet Cups*, *Cut Cups*. The verb 'to cup,' signifies to draw blood by cupping.

CUPPINGGLASS, see *Cupping*.

CUP PLANT, *Silphium perfoliatum*.

CUPRESSUS, (κυπριακός,) *C. sempervirens*—c. *Arbor vitæ*, *Thuya occidentalis*—c. *Disticha*, *Taxodium distichum*.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS, *C. pyramida'lis*. The systematic name of the *Cupres'sus*, *Cypar'is*.

cus, Cypress, (F.) Cyprès. Nat. Ord. Coniferae. The berries, leaves, and wood have been considered astringent and useful in intermittents. The whole plant abounds with a bitter, aromatic, and terebinthinate fluid.

CUPRESSUS THYOIDES, *White cedar*, indigenous. An infusion of the tops is said to be stomachic, and, when taken warm, diaphoretic.

CUPRI AMMONIOSULPHAS, *Cuprum ammoniatum*—c. Diacetat, C. subacetat—c. et Ammonie sulphas, *Cuprum ammoniatum*.

CUPRI LIMATURA, *Filings of Copper, (F.) Limailles de Cuivre*, have been used in hydrophobia. It is remarked under *Cuprum*, that they are inert.

CUPRI RUBIGO, ('rust of copper,') *Cupri subacetat*.

CUPRI SUBACETAS, *C. Diacetat seu Rubigo, Aërogo, Hispanicum viride, Prasinum viride, Viride Aëria. Aërica, Calceitios, Verdigris, Crystals of Venus, Subacetate of Copper, (F.) Sous-acétate de Cuivre, Vert-de-gris, Cristaux de Venus, Verdets.* Impure subacetate of copper. This, as usually met with, is in masses, difficult to break; not deliquescent; foliaceous; of a fine bluish-green colour, and salt taste. It is tonic, emetic, escharotic, and detergent; but scarcely ever employed internally. Chiefly used in detergent ointments. Dose, as a tonic, under $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.: emetic, from gr. j to gr. ij. Powdered verdigris appears to be the active ingredient in *Smellome's Eye-salve*, which may be imitated by rubbing half a drachm of finely-powdered verdigris with a little oil, and then mixing it with an ounce of yellow basilicon.

An ointment composed of one drachm of finely-powdered verdigris, with an ounce of lard or spermaceti ointment, is used in psoriasis, tetter, &c.

CUPRI SULPHAS, *Vitriolum Cupri seu Venereum seu Cuprium seu Cuprinum seu Ceruleum seu Romanum, Cuprum Vitriolatum, Lapis Ceruleus, Sulphate of Copper, Blue Stone, Blue Vitriol, Blue Copperas, Roman Vitriol, Mor'tooth, (F.) Sulfate de Cuivre, Cuivre bleu*, is in rhomboidal, rich, blue, semi-transparent, efflorescing crystals. The taste is harsh, styptic, and corrosive. It is soluble in four parts of water at 60°, and is tonic, emetic, astringent, and escharotic. As a tonic, it has been used in epilepsy, intermittents, &c. Dose, as a tonic, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. ij, in pill; as an emetic, gr. ij to x, in water. A very weak solution is sometimes used in ophthalmia and in gleet; and it forms the basis of *BATES's Aqua camphorata*, which has been recommended, diluted with sixteen parts of water, in the purulent ophthalmia of children.

CUPRI SULPHAS AMMONIACALIS, *Cuprum ammoniatum*—c. *Vitriolum, Cupri sulphas*.

CUPRUM, (properly *Cyprium*, being originally from *Κύπρος*, *Cyprus*,) *Chalcus, Æs, Venus* of the Alchemists, *Copper, Viride montanum, (F.) Cuivre*. Its odour is peculiar and sensible when rubbed; taste disagreeable and metallic; colour red yellow. S. g. 7.87; ductile; very malleable; less hard than iron; easily oxidized. In its metallic state, it exerts no action on the system. When swallowed, it undergoes no deleterious change. Copper cannot be dissolved whilst tin is in the mixture, and hence the utility of tinning copper vessels. Copper culinary vessels are harmless under ordinary cleanliness, provided the substances be not suffered to remain in them till cold. The salts of copper are very deleterious.

CUPRUM ALUMINATUM, *Lapis divinus*.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM, *C. Ammoniacale seu Ammoniolum seu ammoniacosulphuricum, Ammoniated Copper, Ammoniacal Sulphate of Copper, Ammoniatum Cupri, Sal antiepilepticus* of *WEISSMAN*, *Sulfas Cupri ammoniacalis seu*

ammoniacæ cupratæ, Sulfas Cupri et Ammoniacæ, Subsulphas ammoniacopricus, Dentsulfas Cupri et Ammoniacæ, Cupri Ammoniosulfas, Ammoniacæ Cuprosulphas, Ammoniosulphate of Copper, (F.) Sulfate de cuivre et d'ammoniaque, Cuivre ammoniacal. (Cupri sulph. 3ss.; Ammon. Carb. 3vj. Rub in a glass mortar till effervescence ceases. Wrap the ammoniated copper in bibulous paper, and dry with a gentle heat. Keep in a well-stopped glass bottle.—Ph. U. S.) A crystalline powder of a rich violet colour, and hot, styptic taste. By exposure to air, it becomes partly converted into carbonate of copper. It is tonic and astringent, and has been chiefly employed in epilepsy, and other obstinate spasmodic diseases. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ gradually increased to gr. iv, in pill.

CUPRUM VITRIOLATUM, *Cupri sulphas*.

CUPULAR, *Cupularis, (F.) Capulaire; (cupula, dim. of cupa, 'a vat or tun.')* Of or belonging to a cupule, cup, or husk.

CUPULAR CAUTERY, *(F.) Cautère cupulaire*, is an iron in the shape of a cupule, formerly used to cauterize the skin of the cranium in certain diseases, as epilepsy, chronic headache, &c.

CURA, ('care,') *Cura'tio, Merim'na, Merim'na*. Attention to, or treatment, or cure of, a disease. Keuchen defines *Cura*, 'medicine,' and *Curator*, 'the physician.' *Curatio*, also, sometimes means purification; as, *Adeps nullius cura'tio*.

CURA AVENACEA, ('oat cure,') A decoction of oats and suet root, in which a little nitre and sugar are dissolved. Used as a refrigerant.

CURA DERIVATIVA, *Derivation*—c. *Fumigatoria, Thymiatechny*.

CURA MAGNA, 'great cure.' A term employed, at times, for a method of treatment preferable to all others. Thus pytalism has, by many, been considered the '*cura magna*' for syphilis.

CURA MEDEANA, (after Dr. Mead,) *Transfusion*—c. *Palliativa*, see *Palliative*—c. *Radicalis*, see *Palliative*—c. *Reversoria*, see *Derivation*.

CURABLE, *Sanabilis, Accutis, Accutinus, Iusinus, Medicabilis, Med'icable, San'able, (F.) Guérissable*. That which is susceptible of cure. An epithet applied to both patients and diseases.

CURAGE, *Polygonum hydropiper*.

CURA'RE, *Woura'li, Woura'li, Woura'ra, Woura'ri, Woura'ru, Wura'li, Ura'ri, Ura'ti, Oura'ri, Voora'ra*. A very energetic vegetable poison, employed by the South American Indians to poison their arrows. See *Arrow poison*. It is said to be obtained from the bark of a species of convolvulus, called *Vejneo de Moenure*, but is referred by Martius to *Strychnos Guianensis*, and by Dr. Schomburg to *S. toxicaria seu toxicifera*. The juice of *Echites anberetia*, another apocynaceous plant, is said to enter into its composition. Dr. Brainard thinks it contains the venom of serpents as its main ingredient. Two new varieties of Curare have been investigated by Dr. Hammond of the United States Army, and Dr. S. W. Mitchell,—*carrocal* and *vio*,—the latter of which is less energetic, but both appear to contain the same active alkaloid—*carrocalina*. They seem to be of vegetable origin, and to contain no trace of the venom of serpents.

CURATIF, *Curative*.

CURATIO, *Mede'ta, Sana'tio, A'cessis, Althex'is, Therape'ia, Iu'sis, Curation, Treatment (F.) Traitement*. The aggregate of means employed for the cure of disease. See *Therapeutics*.

CURATIO, *Cura, Cure*—c. *Contrarium per Contraria, Allopathy*—c. *Morbi per Inediam, Limothetapia*.

CURATION, *Curatio*.

CURATIVE, *San'ative, San'atory, He'aling, Acesoph'orus, Access'ans, (F.) Curatif*. Relating to the cure of a disease. *Curative Indications* are those which point out the treatment to be

employed. *Curative Treatment*, that employed in the cure of disease, in opposition to *preservative* or *prophylactic treatment*. We say, also, *Curative Process*. *Curative Means*, &c.

CURATOR INFIRMORUM, ('a care taker of the sick,') *Infirmer*.

CURCAS PURGANS, *Jatropha curcas*.

CURCULIO, ('a mite,') *Penis*.

CURCUMA ANGUSTIFOLIA, (*Arab. curcum*;) see Arrow-root, *Curcuma longa*—c. *Aromaticum*, *Kempferia rotunda*.

CURCUMA or **CURCUMA LONGA**, *Curcu'ma*, *Amomum Curcu'ma*, *Borri*, *Bor'riberri*, *Cober'ri*, (*Hindustan*), *Crocus Indicus*, *Terra Mar'ita*, *Cannac'orus radi'cè cro'ceus*, *Mayel'la*, *Kua Kaha*, *Cyp'e-rus Indicus*, *κνζαρος Ινδικος*, of *Dioscorides* [?], *Turneric*, (*F.*) *Racine de Safran*, *Safran des Indes*, *Souchet des Indes*. *Ord. Zingiberacæ*. *Turneric root*—the rhizoma of *curcuma longa*—*Curcuma* (*Ph. U. S.*), is brought from the East Indies; but is possessed of very little, if any, medicinal efficacy. It is one of the ingredients in *Curry Powder*.

CURCUMA ZEDOARIA, see *Kempferia rotunda*—c. *Zerumbet*, see *Kempferia rotunda*.

CURD, (*Old E. and Prov.*) *Crud*, *Curd of Milk*, *Lac pres'sum*, (*F.*) *Caillé*, *Lait caillé*. The coagulated or curdled (*Coac'tus*, *Coagula'tus*, (*F.*) *Caillé* ou *Caillébotté*), part of milk.

CURD, ALUM, *Coagulum aluminosum*.

CURE, (*cura*, 'care,') *Ac'e'sia*, *A'cesis*, *Acos'mus*, *Cura'tio*, *C. felix*, *Sana'tio*, *Sau'titas*, (*F.*) *Gnéricum*. A restoration to health; also, a remedy; a restorative.

CURE-ALL, *Geum Virginianum*, *Ænothera biennis*.

CUREDENT, (*curer*, 'to cleanse,' and *dent*, 'a tooth,') *Dentiscapulum*.

CURE, GRAPE, see *Grape cure*.

CURE-LANGUAGE (*F.*), (*curer*, 'to cleanse,' and *langue*, 'the tongue,') *Lingua scalpium*, *Tongue-scraper*. An instrument of ivory, tortoise-shell, &c., shaped like a knife or rasp, for removing the mucous coating which covers the tongue after sleep, &c.

CURE, MOVEMENT, *Kinesipathy*.

CURE-OREILLE, (*enrer*, 'to cleanse,' and *oreille*, 'the ear,') *Ear-pick*—c. *de Petit lait*, *Whey cure*—c. *du Rivin*, *Grape cure*.

CURE, WATER, *Hydrosudotherapeia*—c. *Whey*, see *Whey cure*.

CURETTE, (*from curer*, 'to cleanse,') *Scoop*.

CURMI, (*icuppi*), *Curmi*.

CURNBERRIES, see *Vitis Corinthiaca*.

CURRENT, BLACK, *Ribes nigrum*—c. *Red*, *Ribes rubrum*.

CURRENTS, (*from Corinth*;) see *Vitis Corinthiaca*.

CUR'RY or **CUR'RIE POW'DER**. A condiment, formed of various spices, and eaten with rice, particularly in India. The following is one of the forms of its preparations: *Sem. coriand. 3xvij. pip. nigr. 3ij. cayen. 3j. rad. curcumæ, sem. cumini. aa 3ij. sem. fœnugr. 3iv*: mix.

CURSUMA HÆMORRHOIDALIS HERBA, *Ranunculus Scaria*.

CURSUS, (*currere*, *cursum*, 'to run,') *Running*—c. *Matricis*, *Leucorrhœa*—c. *Menstruus*, *Menses*.

CURVAMEN, (*curcare*, *curvatum*, 'to bend,') *Curvature*.

CURVATEUR DU COCCYX, *Curvator Coccygis*.

CURVATIO, *Campsia*.

CURVATOR COCCY'GIS, (*F.*) *Curvateur du Coccyx*. Sæmmering gives this name to a small bundle of fleshy fibres, which descends on the middle of the coccyx, uniting on each side with the ischio-coccygei muscles. It is a part of those muscles.

CURVATURE, *Curvatu'ra*, *Curva'men*, *Flexu'*

ra, *Gnamp'sia*, *Cyrto'ma*, (*F.*) *Courbure*. 'The condition of a line or surface, which approximates more or less to the form of an arc; as the curvatures of the spine, duodenum, stomach, &c. Accidental curvatures of bones are the effect of rickets, or *Mollities ossium*. The Greeks called the curvature of the spine, *ἰσος*, *σκολιός*, and *λοφός*, according as the deviation was backwards, laterally, or forwards.

CURVATURE, *POTT's*, *Vertebral disease*.

CURVE OF CARUS, see *Pelvis*.

CURVED LINES, *Lin'æ semicircula'res exte'ri'æ* seu *arcea'tæ*, (*F.*) *Courbes Lignes*. Two crooked lines or projections on the posterior surface of the occipital bone. They are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. Some lines on the os innominatum are also so called.

CURVIMER, (*from curvus*, 'bent,') *Cucumis sativus*.

CUSCOCINCHONIA, *Aricina*.

CUSCUS, *Andropogon muricatus*.

CUSCUTA, (*from the Arabic*), *C. Europæa*—c. *Chlorocarpa*, see *C. Glomerata*.

CUSCU'TA EPIITH'YMU, *C. minor*. The systematic name of the *Dodder of Thyme*, *Epith'y-mum*, *Epith'y-mum Cuscu'ta* seu *Cre'ticum*. *Ord. Convolvulacæ*. A parasitical plant, possessed of a strong, disagreeable smell, and a pungent taste very durable in the mouth. It was once used as cathartic in melancholia.

CUSCUTA EUROPE'A seu *major* seu *vulga'ris* seu *tetra'n'dra* seu *filiform'is*, *Cuscu'ta*, *Epith'y-mum officina'rum*, was conceived to possess similar properties.

CUSCUTA FILIFORMIS, *C. Europæa*.

CUSCUTA GLOMERATA, and **CUSCUTA CHLOROCAR'PA**, *Dodder*, *Americ'an Dodder*, indigenous plants, are bitterish, subastringent, tonic, and antiperiodic.

CUSCUTA MAJOR, *C. Europæa*—c. *Minor*, *C. Epith'y-mum*—c. *Tetrandra*, *C. Europæa*—c. *Vulgaris*, *C. Europæa*.

CUSHIA, *Heraclium spondylium*.

CUSHY-COW-LADY, *Coccinella septempunctata*.

CUSPARIA BARK, see *C. Febrifuga*—c. *Bark*, *False*, *Brucea antidiysenterica*, and *Strychnos nux vomica*.

CUSPA'RIA FEBRIF'UGA, *Bonplan'dia trifolia'ta* seu *angusta'ra*, *Angustura* (*Ph. U. S.*), *Galipe'a febrif'uga* seu *Cusparia*. *Order, Rutacæ*. The South American tree which furnishes the *Cuspa'ria* or *Angustura* *Bark*, (*F.*) *Angusture* ou *Angusture vraie*, *Quinquina faux de Virginie*. According to Dr. Hancock, however, the *Angustura* bark is derived from *Galipe'a officinalis*, *Sex. Syst. Decandria Monogynia*, *Nat. Ord. Diosmeæ*; and this view has been adopted in the Pharmacopœia of the United States. Its odour is peculiar; taste intensely bitter and slightly aromatic; pieces thin; externally, gray and wrinkled; internally, yellowish-fawn; fracture, short and resinous. It yields its virtues to water and to proof spirit. It is tonic, stimulant, and aromatic. Dose, gr. v to xx or more, in powder.

CUSP'IS, *gen. Cus'pidis*, 'a spear, a point or cusp.' The glans penis. It meant, also, a kind of bandage.

CUSSO, *Hagenia Abyssinica*.

CUSTODIA VIRGINITATIS, ('guard of virginity,') *Hymen*.

CUSTOS, *gen. Custo'dis*, 'a guardian,' *Vulva*.

CUT, ([*F.*] *conteau*, 'a knife,' or West Gothic, *kota*, 'to cut;' or from *κτοω*, 'I cut,') [*F.*] *Cesu'ra*, *To'më*, *Inci'sio*, *Vulnus simplex*, *Tresis vulnus simplex*, *Co'pë*, (*F.*) *Conpure*. A common expression for the division or solution of continuity made by a sharp instrument.

CUTAM'BULUS, (*cutis*, 'skin,' and *ambulo*, 'I walk,') 'Walking in the skin.' An epithet given

to certain parasitical animals, which creep under the skin—such as the Guinea-worm; and to certain pains felt between the skin and flesh, as it were.

CUTANÉ, Cutaneous.

CUTANEAL, (*cutis*, 'skin,') Cutaneous.

CUTANÉO-SOURCILLIER, Corrugator supercilii.

CUTANEOUS, *Cuta'neal*, *Cuta'neus*, (F.) *Cutaneé*, (from *cutis*.) Belonging to the skin.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES, *Eruptions*, *Epiphy'mata*, are the numerous affections of a morbid character to which the skin is liable—*Dermatopath'ia*, *Dermatose's*.

Chronic cutaneous diseases have been imperfectly arranged thus. It is difficult to classify them satisfactorily.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Exanthematous | { Urticaria.
Roseola.
Erythema.
Pemphigus.
Rupia. |
| 2. Vesicular..... | { Herpes.
Scabies.
Eczema. |
| 3. Pustular..... | { Impetigo.
Ecthyma.
Lichen. |
| 4. Papular..... | { Strophulus.
Prurigo. |
| 5. Squamous..... | { Lepra.
Psoriasis.
Pityriasis.
Aene.
Sycosis. |
| 6. Folliculous..... | { Ichthyosis.
Trichosis.
Favus. |

CUTANEOUS EXHALATION AND ABSORPTION are those which take place from the skin.

CUTANEOUS, MIDDLE POSTERIOR, see Sciatic nerve, lesser.

CUTANEOUS NERVES, *Cuta'neal Nerves* so called, of the upper extremity, are two in number. They are given off from the brachial plexus. The *internal cutaneous*, *Cubito-cutané*—(Ch.,) descends along the inner part of the arm, and divides above the elbow into two branches; the outermost of which follows the outer edge of the biceps, and spreads over the anterior and inner part of the forearm; and the innermost accompanies the basilic vein, passing to the corresponding side of the hand and little finger. The *external cutaneous*, *Radio-cutané* (Ch.,) *Mus'culo-Cuta'neus*, *Per'forans CASSE'RI*, passes outwards; perforates the coraco-brachialis; descends along the anterior and outer part of the arm; passes as far as the middle fold of the elbow under the median cephalic; and descends along the anterior and outer edge of the forearm. At some distance above the wrist, it divides into two branches; an *outer*, which is distributed on the back of the hand, the thumb and index finger; and an *inner*, which descends on the muscles of the thumb into the palm of the hand, and divides into fine filaments, which may be traced to the fingers.

Cutaneous nerves, *Mid'dle cuta'neous*, two in number, are branches of the crural or femoral nerve. They are distributed to the integument of the middle and lower part of the thigh and of the knee.

Nervus Cuta'neus M'ior, *Lesser inter'nal cuta'neous nerve*, *Nerve of Wris'berg*, takes its origin from the axillary plexus, but is more particularly connected with the ulnar nerve. It soon separates from the ulnar, running afterwards between it and the inner side of the arm. A little below the axilla it divides into two branches, which are distributed to the arm.

Chaussier calls the *cephalic* and *basilic veins* the *Ra'dial* and *Cu'bial Cuta'neous*.

CUTCH, Catechu.

CUTE, Malleolus.

CUTI, Catechu.

CUTICLE, (dim. of *cutis*.) *Cuticula*—c. of the Enamel, see Enamel.

CUTICLE, *Liquid*, C. Collodion.

CUTICULA, Cuticle, Epidermis.

CUTIO, Oniscus.

CUTIS, *Pell'is*, *Pell'a*, *Co'rium*, *Derm'a*, *De'ris*, *Do'ra*, *Anthro'pē*, *Anthro'pen*, *Skin*, *Derm*, (F.) *Peau*, *Derm'e*. A dense, resisting membrane, of a flexible and extensible nature, which forms the general envelope of the body; and is continuous with the mucous membranes, through the different natural apertures. It is generally considered to be formed of three distinct layers—the *epidermis*, *rete*, or more properly *corpus mucosum*, and *corium* (*cutis vera*, *derma*). Some anatomists, however, separate it into several others. Its outer surface is covered by a number of small eminences, called papillae, which are generally regarded as essentially nervous and vascular. The skin is a medium of communication with external bodies. It protects the subjacent parts; is the seat of touch; and through it are exhaled the watery parts of the blood, which are not needed in the nutrition of the body. The state of the skin, as regards heat and dryness, affords useful information in pathological investigations. Its colour, too, requires attention: the paleness of disease is as characteristic as the rosy complexion of health. The colour of the skin varies according to the age, sex, &c. As a general rule, it is finer in the female and child than in the male and adult. In old age it becomes light-coloured, thin, and dry. It likewise varies according to races, &c.

CUTIS ANSERINA, *Horrida cutis*—c. *CARNOSA*, *Panniculus carnosus*—c. *EXTIMA*, *Epidermis*—c. *GALLINACEA*, *Horrida Cutis*—c. *LINGUE*, see Tongue—c. *SUILLA*, *Couenne*—c. *SUMMA*, *Epidermis*—c. *TENSA CHRONICA*, *Induration of the cellular tissue*—c. *ULTIMA*, *Epidermis*—c. *VERA*, *Corium*, see *Cutis*.

CUTITIS, (*cutis*, and *itis*.) *Cytitis*, *Erysipelatous inflammation*.

CUTLINS, Groats.

CUTTING ON THE GRIPE, see Lithotomy.

CUTTLE FISH, *Sepia*.

CUTTUBUTH, *Cut'ubuth*, *Kut'ubuth*, *Leucocon'ria*, *Melancho'lia errabund'a*. The Arabian physicians gave this name to a species of melancholy, accompanied with so much agitation, that the patients could not remain tranquil for the space of an hour.

CUURDO CANELLA, *Laurus cinnamomum*.

CYAN'IC, *Cyan'icous*, (F.) *Cyanique*; (from *σῶρος*, 'blue,') An epithet for the blue stage of a malady—as cholera.

CYANEPHIDROSIS, (*cyano*, *eti*, an augmentative preposition, and *ἵδρω*, 'I sweat,') Copious perspiration, which colours the linen blue.

CYANO, (*σῶρος*, 'blue,') in composition, blue.

CYANODERMIA, (*cyano*, and *δέρμα*, 'skin,') Cyanopathy.

CYANOGEN, (F.) *Cyanogène*; (*cyano*, and *γεννᾶω*, 'I generate,') So called from its being an ingredient in Prussian blue. It forms, with oxygen, the cyanic and other acids; with hydrogen, the hydrocyanic acid.

CYANOPATHY, *Cyanopath'ia*, *Cyano'sis*, *C. cordi'aca*, *Cyanoder'mia*, *Hæ'matocyanosis*, *Hæ'matocyanopath'ia*, *Kyano'sis*, *Mor'bus seu Icterus cæru'leus*, *Cæru'le's neonato'rum*, (*cyano*, and *πάθος*, 'affection,') *Blue Jaun'dice*, (F.) *Cyanose*, *Maladie bleue*, *Ictère bleu*. A disease in which the surface of the body is coloured blue. It is often symptomatic, and commonly depends on a direct com-

munication remaining between the cavities of the right and left side of the heart; *Patency of the foramen ova'le*, *Atelectocardie* of Piorry. Such communication does not, however, always occasion the *blue disease*, but it is generally thought that the disease never exists without this state of parts; or without some obstacle to the circulation in the right side of the heart. The blueness does not seem to be owing to the admixture of black and red blood. A child affected with blueness is said to be *cyano'sed*, (F.) *Cyanosé*.

CYANOSÉ, see Cyanopathy.

CYANOSIS, (*κυανωσις*, 'blueness,') Cyanopathy—c. Pulmonalis, *Atelectasis pulmonum*.

CYANOTIC, *Cyanot'icus*, (F.) *Cyanotique*. Relating or appertaining to cyanosis.

CYANURETUM FERROZINCICUM, Zinc ferro-hydrocyanas.

CYANUS, (*κυανος*, 'blue,') *Centaurea cyanus*—c. *Ægyptiacus*, *Nymphaea nelumbo*.

CYANUS SKE'PTUM, *Blue'bottle*, (F.) *Bluet* ou *Bleuet des Moissons*, *Harbeau*, *Aubifoin*, *Casse-Lunettes*. Ord. Compositæ. The blue flowers (*κυανος*, 'blue,') of this European plant, when distilled with water, have been used in ophthalmia.

CY'AR, (*κυαρ*, 'the eye of a needle,' 'a small hole,') The *Meatus audit'rius internus*. See Auditory canal (internal).

CYATHIS'CUS, (dim. of *κυαθος*, 'a bowl,') The concave part of a sound, made like a small spoon, as in the case of the ear-pick.

CY'ATHUS, (*κυαθος*, 'a bowl,') A measure, both of the liquid and dry kind, equal to about an ounce and a half, or to the tenth part of a pint. According to Pliny and Galen, about 10 drachms.

CYATHUS CEREBRI, Infundibulum of the brain.

CYBE, (*κυβη*,) Head.

CYBITON, (*κυβιτον*,) Cubitus.

CYBOID, (*κυβοις*, 'a cube,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance,') Cuboid.

CYCAS (*κυκας*) **CIRCINALIS**, see Sago—c. *Revoluta*, see Sago.

CYC'EON, (*κυκων*, from *κυκω*, 'I mix together,') The ancient name of a medicine of the consistence of pap, composed of wine, water, honey, flour, barley meal, and cheese.

CYCLAMEN EUROPE'UM, *Arthani'ta*, *A. eye'tamen*, *Cyclam'enus*, (*κυκλαμις*, *κυκλαμινος*, *κυκλαμιν*, from *κυκλος*, 'a circle,' from the shape of the leaves.) *Cysson'themon*, *Cyssonophyl'lon*, *Pa'nis porci'nus*, *Cass'anium*, *Chyl'ine*, *Soubreard*. Ord. Primulaceæ. See. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia. (F.) *Pain du Porceau*. The fresh root is said to be acrid, bitter, drastic, and anthelmintic. Dose, ʒi. For external use, see Arthanita.

CY'CLE, *Cy'clus*, (*κυκλος*, 'a circle,') A period or revolution of a certain number of years or days. The Methodists gave this name to an aggregate of curative means, continued during a certain number of days. Nine was the usual number.

CYCLE, **HEBDOM'ADAL** or **HEP'TAL**. A period of seven days or years, which according to some, either in its multiple or submultiple, governs an immense number of phenomena of animal life.

CYCLISCUS, (*κυκλικος*, dim. of *Cyclus*,) *Cyclis'mus*.

CYCLIS'MUS, (from *cyclus*,) A *Troch*, *Trochis'cus*. This name, as well as *Cyclis'cus*, was also given to a circular kind of rasp. They have the same etymon as cycle.

CYCLOCEPH'ALUS, (F.) *Cycloceph'ale*, (*cyclus*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') A monster whose eyes are in contact, or united in one.

CYCLOGANGLIONIC NERVES, see Nerves.

CYCLOPHOR'IA, (*cyclus*, and *φωρ*, 'I bear,') The circulation of the blood or other fluids.

CYCLO'PIA. Same etymon as *Cyclops*. State of a monster that has both eyes united into one. Called, also, *Monops'ia* and *Rhinencephal'ia*.

CYCLOPIA GEXISTO'DES; Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ. A South African plant, the decoction and infusion of which are used as expectorants in chronic bronchitis and phthisis.

CY'CLOPS, gen. *Cyclo'pis*, (*κυκλωψ*, from *cyclus*, and *ωψ*, 'an eye,') *Monoc'ulus*, *Mon'ops*, *Monophthal'mus*, *Monom'matus*, *Unio'culus*, *Unoc'ulus*. A monster having but one eye, and that placed in the middle of the forehead, as in the fabulous Cyclops.

CYCLOSIS, (*κυκλος*, 'a circle,') Circulation.

CYCLOTOME, *Cyclot'omus*, (from *cyclus*, and *τομειν*, 'to cut,') An instrument, composed of a ring of gold and a cutting blade, by means of which the ball of the eye can be fixed, whilst the cornea is cut. It was invented by a surgeon of Bordeaux, named Guérin, for extracting the cataract. It is not used.

CYCLUS, (*κυκλος*,) Circulus.

CYDER, Cider.

CYDONIA, (from *Cydon*, in Crete,) *Pyrus cydonia*—c. *Maliformis*, *Pyrus cydonia*—c. *Vulgaris*, *Pyrus cydonia*.

CYDONIA'TUM, *Cydonia'tum*, *Diacydoni'tes*. A composition of the *Cydonia mala* or quinces, with the addition of spices.

CYDONIUM, see *Pyrus Cydonia*—c. *Malum*, see *Pyrus cydonia*.

CYE'MA, gen. *Cye'matis*, (*κυημα*, from *κυω*, 'I conceive,') *Concep'tion*. Likewise the product of conception. See Embryo, and Foetus.

CYESIOGNO'MON, (*cyesis*, and *γνωμων*, 'a sign, a token,') A sign of pregnancy.

CYESIOGNO'SIS, (*cyesis*, and *γνωσις*, 'knowledge,') Diagnosis of pregnancy.

CYESIOLOG'Y, *Cyesiol'ogy'ia*, (*cyesis*, and *λογος*, 'a description,') The doctrine of gestation.

CYESIS, (*κυσις*,) Conception, Fecundation, Pregnancy.

CYESTEINE, Kiesteine.

CYLICH'NE, *Cyllich'nis*, *Cyllich'union*, (*κυλικχη*, *κυλικχης*, *κυλικχιον*, dim. of *κυλιξ*, gen. *κυλικκος*, 'a cup,') A pillbox or earthenware pot, or small cup.

CYLINDRI, (*κυλινδρος*, pl. *κυλινδροι*, 'cylinder,') see Villous membranes—c. *Membranacei renum*, see Calix.

CYLINDROID, *Cylindroi'des*, (*κυλινδρος*, 'cylinder,' and *ειδος*, 'form,') Having the form of a cylinder. Chaussier calls the Cornu Ammonis, *Protuberance cylindroïde*.

CYLINDROIDES, Teres.

CYLINDROMA, (*κυλινδρος*, 'a cylinder,' and *ωμα*,) see Chondroma.

CYLOEPUS, (*κυλλος*, 'crooked,' and *πους*, gen. *ποδος*, 'a foot,') see Kylosis.

CYLOPODA, see Kylosis.

CYLOPODI'ON, see Kylosis.

CYLOSIS, (*κυλλωσις*,) Lameness, mutilation, or vicious conformation. See Kylosis.

CYLOSO'MUS, (*κυλλος*, 'crooked,' and *σωμα*, 'body,') A malformation by defect, in which the fissure and eventration are lateral, chiefly in the lower part of the abdomen, the inferior extremity of the side affected with the fissure absent, or very little developed.

CYMATO'DES, *Undo'us* (*κυματοεις*, from *κυμα*, 'a wave,' and *οδης*,) The vacillating, undulatory character of the pulse in adynamic individuals.

CYMBA, (*κυμβος*, 'a cavity,' or *κυμβα*, 'a canoe,') Vulva.

CYMBALARIA ELATINE, Antirrhinum elatine—c. *Muralis*, Antirrhinum linaria.

CYMBALARIS, (from *κυμβαλον*, 'a cymbal,') Cricoid.

CYMBECEPHALIC, (*κυμβα*, 'a canoe,' and *κεφαλη*, 'a head,') Kumbcephalic.

CYMBIFORME OS, (κέρβη, 'a canoe,' and *forma*, 'shape.') Scaphoid bone.

CYMOPOGON SCHENANTHUS, *Juncus odoratus*.

CYMINUM, *Cuminum cyminum*.

CYMLING, see *Cucurbita pepo*.

CYMOGRAPHION, (κύμα, 'a wave,' and γράφειν, 'to describe.') Kymographion.

CYNANCHE, *Angina*, (cyno, and αἴμα, 'I suffocate' [?] 'dog choak,') Sorethroat; *Paracynanché*, *Synanché*, *Prunella*, *Empresma Paristhmia*, *Cynancha Paristhmia*, *Isthmia*, *Iaristhmia*, *Inflammatio Fauccium*. Inflammation of the supradiaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal, and of the lining membrane of the upper part of the air-passages:—(F.) *Angine*, *Esquinancie*, *Mal de Gorge*, *Synancie*, *Squinancie*, *Kinancie*. It comprises the following chief varieties.

CYNANCHE EPIDEMICA, *Cynanche maligna*—c. *Externa*, *C. Parotidea*—c. *Fauccium*, *C. tonsillaris*—c. *Gangrenosa*, *Cynanche maligna*—c. *Laryngea*, *Laryngitis*.

CYNANCHE MALIG'NA, *C. gangrenosa* seu *epidemica* seu *purpuroparotidea* seu *ulcerosa*, *Cucocynanché*, *Pharyngocacé*, *Cacopharyngia*, *Fébris epidemica cum Angina*, *Empresma Paristhmia* *Malig'na*, *Tonsillarum gangrenosa*, *Tonsillæ pestilentes*, *Epidemica gutturis lues*, *Pestilens faucium affectus*, *Pedanchoné* [?], *Gangrenosa Tonsillarum*, *Ulcus Syriacum*, *Morbus Syriacus seu suffocatus seu suffocans*, *Garotillo*, *Carbunculus anginosus*, *Angina ulcerosa seu ulcusculo* seu *epidemica seu gangrenosa seu maligna seu faucium maligna*, *Isthmophus*, *Putrid* or *Ulcerous Sorethroat*, *Gangrenous Inflammation of the Pharynx*, (F.) *Angine gangréneuse ou Maligne*. It is characterized by crimson redness of the mucous membrane of the fauces and tonsils; ulcerations, covered with mucus; and spreading sloughs, of an ash or whitish hue; the accompanying fever typhus. It is often epidemic, and fancied to be contagious [?]; and is frequently found accompanying scarlet fever,—giving rise to the variety, *Scarlatina maligna*, *Canker rash*. *Cynanche maligna* has been made to include both diphtheritic and gangrenous pharyngitis. See *Pharyngitis*, *diphtheritis*.

The general treatment is the same as in typhus; and stimulant antiseptic gargles must be used, consisting, for example, of the decoction of bark and muriatic acid, a solution of chlorate of potassa, &c.

CYNANCHE MAXILLARIS, c. *Parotidea*—c. *Œsophagea*, *Œsophagitis*.

CYNANCHE PAROTIDEA, *C. Parotidis* seu *exter'na* seu *maxillaris*, *Empresma Parotidis*, *Parotitis*, *P. epidemica* seu *erysipelato* seu *contagio* seu *spuria* seu *serosa glutinosa tumens*, *Parotia*, *Parotiditis*, *Angina maxillaris* seu *exter'na* seu *parotidea exter'na*, *Gisa*, *Erythrochæras*, *Gengyocynanché*, *Gnathocynanché*, *Inflammatio parotidum*, *Inflatio parotidum*, *Catar'rhus Bellinulæ*, *Mumps*, *Branks* (Scotch), (F.) *Inflammation de la Parotide*, *Oreillons*, *Ourles*. The characteristic symptoms are:—a painful tumor of the parotid gland, or of the areolar tissue surrounding it, or of both, not of the suppurative kind; frequently extending to the maxillary gland. It is very conspicuous externally, and is often accompanied with swelling of the testis in the male, and of the mammae in the female; the testes being sometimes absorbed afterwards. It is generally epidemic, and apparently contagious. [?] The treatment is very simple; the adoption merely of the antiphlogistic plan, under which it usually soon disappears. When inflammation of the mammae or testes supervenes, it must be treated as if idiopathic.

Epidemic Parotitis or *Mumps* is also termed *Parotitis polymorpha* seu *epidemica* seu *specificæ*.

CYNANCHE PHARYNGEA, *Empresma Paristhmia* *Pharyngea*, *Isthmia*, *Pharyngitis*, *Inflammatio Pharyngis*, *Parasyanché*, *Angina inflammatoria*, *Sp. iv. of Boerhaave*, (F.) *Angine Pharyngée*, *Catarrhe pharyngien*. Inflammation of the pharynx.

This disease can hardly be said to differ, in pathology or treatment, from *Cynanche tonsillaris*. The same may be remarked of *Cynanché Œsophagea*, *Œsophagitis*.

CYNANCHE PRUNELLA, *C. Tonsillaris*—c. *Purpuro-parotidea*, *Cynanche maligna*—c. *Simplex*, *Isthmitis*—c. *Stridula*, *C. trachealis*.

CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS, *C. faucium* seu *Prunella*, *Empresma Paristhmia* *Tonsillarum*, *Synanché*, *Amygdalitis*, *Branchi*, *Branchi*, *Hyanché*, *Tonsillitis*, *Tonsillia*, *Squinanthia*, *Paristhmia*, *Paristhmia*, *Dysphagia inflammatoria*, *Antidiitis*, *Angina inflammatoria* seu *cum tumore* seu *tonsillarum* seu *synochalis* seu *sanguinea* seu *vera et legitima*, *Inflammatio Tonsillarum*, *Antidionem inflammatorium*, *Inflammatory Sorethroat*, *Common Squinancy*, *Squin'zey*, *Squin'ey* or *Quin'ey*, (Old E.) *Stenosis*, *Squinancie*, (F.) *Amygdalite*, *Inflammation des Amygdales*, *Angine tonsillaire*, *Pharyngite tonsillaire*, *Esquinancie*, *Squinancie*, *Catarrhe guttural*, *Angine gutturale inflammatoire*. The characteristic symptoms of this affection are, swelling and florid redness of the mucous membrane of the fauces, and especially of the tonsils; painful and impeded deglutition, accompanied with inflammatory fever. It is generally ascribed to cold, and is one of the most common affections of cold and temperate climates. It usually goes off by resolution, but frequently ends in suppuration.

Common sore throat is an affection of no consequence. It requires merely rest, and the observance of the antiphlogistic regimen. When more violent,—in addition to this,—bleeding, local or general, or both,—purgatives, inhalation of the steam of warm water; acid, or emollient gargles; rubefacients externally, or sinapisms or blisters. When suppuration must inevitably occur, the continued use of the inhaler must be advised, and an opening be made into the abscess as soon as pus shall have formed. If the patient be likely to be suffocated by the tumefaction, bronchotomy may be necessary.

CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS, *Cynanché laryngea* of some, *C. stridula*, *Suffocatio stridula*, *Asthma infantum*, *Catar'rhus suffocatus Barbadoensis*, *Angina polyposa* seu *membranacea* seu *pulposa* seu *perniciosa* seu *inflammatoria* seu *suffocatoria* seu *strepitosa* seu *canni* seu *exsudatoria* seu *trachealis*, *Empresma bronchitis* seu *bronchlemmitis*, *Laryngitis* et *Tracheitis infantilis*, *Laryngitis exsudativa* seu *membranacea* seu *polyposa*, *Laryngostasis* seu *Laryngotracheitis*, *Laryngotracheitis* with *diphtheritic exudation*, *Laryngocacé*, *Orthopnea cynanchica*, *Cynanchorthopnea*, *Pedanchoné* [?], *Morbus Strangulatorius*, *Trachitis*, *Tracheitis*, *Trachelitis*, *Tracheop'gra*, *Trachealia*, *Diphtheritis trachealis*, *Expectoratio Solida*, *Cann'a Bronchitis*, *Croup*, *Roup*, *Hives*, *Bold Hives*, *Choak*, *Stiffing*, *Rising of the lights*, (F.) *Angine laryngée et trachéale*, *Laryngite avec production de fausses membranes*, *Laryngite pseudo-membraneuse*. A disease characterized by sonorous and suffocative breathing; harsh voice; cough, ringing, or like the barking of a dog; fever, highly inflammatory. It is apt to be speedily attended with the formation of a false membrane, which lines the trachea beneath the glottis, and occasions violent dyspnoea and suffocation, but is sometimes expectorated. The dyspnoea, as in all other affections of the air-passages, has evident exacerbations. It differs in its character in different situations; being infinitely more inflammatory in some than in others,

and hence the success obtained from different modes of treatment. It chiefly affects children, and is apt to recur, but the subsequent attacks are usually less and less severe.

As a general rule, it requires the most active treatment; bleeding from the arm or neck, so as to induce paleness; leeches applied to the neck, &c., according to the age,—the warm bath, blisters to the neck or chest, and purgatives. Formidable as the disease may be, if this plan be followed early, it will generally be successful. Many specifics have been recommended, but the search has been idle and fruitless. The majority of cases of what are called croup are not of this inflammatory cast; but are more of a spasmodic character, and have been termed by the French *faux croup*, *false croup*, and with us are occasionally termed *spasmodic croup*. They generally yield to an emetic and the warm bath.

CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS SPASMODICA, Asthma acutum, A. Thymicum—c. Ulcerosa, Cynanche maligna.

CYNANCHICA. Medicines used in cases of quinsy were formerly so called.

CYNANCHORTHOPNEA, (cynanche, ὀψος, 'up-right,' and πνέω, 'I breathe.') Cynanche trachealis.

CYNANCHUM. Same etymon as Cynanche. A genus of plants, Ord. Asclepiadaceæ, of which the following are used in medicine.

CYNANCHUM ARGEL, C. oleifolium—c. Ipecacuanha, Tylophora asthmatica.

CYNANCHUM MONSPELIACUM, *Scammony of Montpellier*. The plant furnishes a blackish kind of gum-resin, which is purgative, and but little used.

CYNANCHUM OLEIFOLIUM, C. argel, *Solenostema argel*, Argel. An Egyptian, Nubian and Arabian shrub, the leaves of which form a portion of most samples of Alexandrian senna. They resemble senna in their action.

CYNANCHUM TOMENTOSUM, Tylophora asthmatica—c. Vincetoxicum, Asclepias vincetoxicum—c. Viridiflorum, Tylophora asthmatica—c. Vomitorium, Tylophora asthmatica.

CYNANTHEMIS, (cyno, and anthemis,) Anthemis cotula.

CYNANTHROPICIA, (cyno, and ἀνθρωπος, 'man.') A variety of melancholia, in which the patient believes himself changed into a dog; and imitates the voice and habits of that animal.

CYNARA, (κύναρ, 'dog briar.') C. Scolymus, Cinara scolymus. The systematic name of the Artichoke, Alceacalum, Articoaculus, Articoaculus, Costus nigra, Car'duus sativus non spinosus, Cinara hortensis, Scolymus sativus, Car'duus sativus seu domesticus capitula majora seu altilis, anciently Cactus, κυκτός, (F.) Artichaut. Ord. Compositæ. Sez. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia equalis. Indigenous in the southern parts of Europe. Much used as an agreeable article of diet. The juice of the leaves, mixed with white wine, has been given in dropsies.

CYNICUS, (κύνικος,) Cyno'des, Cyn'ic, (F.) Cynique. Relating to, or resembling a dog. Cynic spasm is a convulsive contraction of the muscles of one side of the face,—dragging the eye, cheek, mouth, nose, &c., to one side. See Canine.

CYNIPS (κύνις) QUERCUS FOLII, see Quercus infectoria.

CYNO, (κύν, gen. κυνος, 'a dog.') In composition, dog.

CYNOCEPRUS, (cyno, and κέπος, 'excrement.') Album Græcum.

CYNOCRAMBE, (κυνόκραβη, from cyno, and κραβη, 'cabbage.') Mercurialis perennis.

CYNICTONON, (cyno, and κτείνω, 'I kill.') Aconitum.

CYNOCYTISUS, (cyno and cytisus,) Rosa canina.

CYNODECTOS, (κυνόδεκτος, from cyno, and δέκω, 'I bite.') One who has been bitten by a dog.

CYNODES, (κυνόδης, from cyno and odes,) Cynicus.

CYNODESMION, (cyno, and δέσμος, 'a band.') Frænum penis.

CYNODESMUS, Frænum penis.

CYNODON DACTYLON, (cyno, and ὄδων, gen. ὀδοντος, 'a tooth.') Pan'icum seu Digita'ria dactylon, *Bermuda grass*; indigenous. Ord. Gramineæ. The roots have been used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

CYNODONTES, Canine teeth.

CYNOGLOSSUM, (κυνόγλωσσον, from cyno, and γλῶσσα, 'a tongue.') Cynoglossum officinale seu bi'color, *Lingua Canina*, *Hound's tongue*, *Cobaltation*, (F.) *Langue de Chien*. Ord. Boraginæ. Sez. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia. It is aromatic and mucilaginous, and has been supposed to be possessed of narcotic properties.

CYNOGLOSSUM AMPLEXICAULE, C. Virginicum.

CYNOGLOSSUM VIRGINICUM, C. amplexicaule, Wild Com'frey; indigenous; has mucilaginous properties. The leaves are smoked, and are said to produce effects like those of tobacco. [?]

CYNOLOPHOI, (cyno, and λῶφος, 'an eminence.') Spinous processes of the vertebrae.

CYNOLYSSA, (κυνόλυσσα, from cyno, and λυσσα, 'madness.') Hydrophobia.

CYNOMETRA AGALLOCHUM, Agallochum.

CYNOMOIA, Plantago psyllium.

CYNOMORIUM COCCINEUM, (cyno, and μωριον, 'penis.') (F.) *Champignon de Malte*. Ord. Balanophoræ. Improperly called Fungus Meliten'sis, or Fungus of Malta, as it is not a fungus. The powder has been given as an astringent in hemorrhage, dysentery, &c.

CYNOREXIA, (cyno, and ὄρεξις, 'appetite.') Boulimia.

CYNORRHODON, (κυνόρροδον, from cyno, and ῥόδον, 'a rose.') Rosa canina.

CYNOBATOS, (κυνόβατος, from cyno, and βατος, 'a bramble.') Rosa canina.

CYNOSORCHIS, (cyno, and ὄρχις, 'a testicle.') Orchis mascula.

CYNOSPASTUM, (cyno, and σπᾶω, 'I draw.') Rosa canina.

CYON, (κύν.) The word sometimes signifies the frænum of the prepuce; at others, the penis.

CYOPHORIA, (κυφορία, from κυος, 'a foetus,' and φέρω, 'I carry.') Pregnancy.

CYOTROPHY, Cyotroph'ia, Embryotrophy, Embryotroph'ia, κυος, 'foetus,' and τροφείν, 'to nourish.' Nutrition of the embryo. Fetal nutrition.

CYPARISSUS, (κυναρίσκος,) Cupressus sempervirens.

CYPERUS ANTIQUORUM, (κύνειπος,) Lawsonia inermis—c. Indicus, Curcuma longa.

CYPERUS LONGUS, C. Romanus, Galangale, (F.) Souchet odorant. Ord. Cyperaceæ. It possesses aromatic and bitter properties, but is not used. See, also, Dorstenia contrayerva.

CYPERUS ODORUS, Dorstenia contrayerva—c. Pervianus, Dorstenia contrayerva—c. Romanus, C. longus.

CYPERUS ROTUNDUS, C. Tetras'tachys, the Round Cyper'rus, (F.) Souchet rond. It is a more grateful aromatic bitter than the C. longus.

CYPERUS TETRASTACHYS, C. rotundus.

CYPHEL, Sempervivum tectorum.

CYPHOMA, gen. Cyphom'atis, (κυφῶμα, from κυφος, 'gibbous,' and oma,) Cyphos, Cypho'sis, Cyrtoma, Cyrtos'is, Opithocypho'sis. Gibbosity of the spine. Cyphosectio'sis, Kyphosectio'sis. See Cyphoma, Gibbosity and Vertebral disease. Cyrtosis forms a genus in the order Dysthel'ia, and class Hæmat'ica of Good, and is defined: 'head

bulky, especially anteriorly; stature short and incurved; flesh flabby, tabid, and wrinkled.' It includes *Cretinism*, and *Rickets*.

CYPHOSCOLIOSIS, (κυρσ, 'gibbous,' σκολιός, 'crooked,' and οσις.) Cyphoma.

CYPHOSIS, (κυφωσις,) Gibbosity, see Hump.

CYPRÈS, *Cupressus sempervirens*.

CYPRESS, *Cupressus sempervirens*, *Taxodium distichum*—c. American, *Schubertia disticha*—c. Bald, *Taxodium distichum*—c. Tree, *Liriodendron*.

CYPRINUM (O'LEUM), (κυπρινον (ελαιον,)) *Oil of Cypress*; prepared of olive oil, cypress flowers, calamus, myrrh, cardamom, inula, bitumen of Judaea, &c. It was formerly employed in certain diseases of the uterus, pleurisy, &c., and was regarded to be both stimulant and emollient.

CYPRIPEDIUM ACAUL'È, (Κυπρις, 'Venus,' and ποδον, 'a sock or buskin.') *C. humile*, *Stemless Ladies' Slipper*; *Moccasin Flower*; *No'ah's Ark*. Ord. Orchidaceae. Indigenous; flowers in May and June. The roots are used by steam-doctors in nervous diseases, like valerian.

CYPRIPEDIUM CALCEOLUS, *C. Luteum*, *C. spectabile*—c. Canadian, *C. spectabile*—c. Flavescent, *C. Luteum*—c. Humile, *C. aculea*.

CYPRIPEDIUM LUTEUM, *C. Calceolus* seu *Flavescent* seu *Pubescens* seu *Parviflorum*, *Yellow Ladies' Slipper*, *Moccasin flower*, *Moccasin plant*, *Yellow*, *Bleeding heart*, *American valerian*, *Yellow umbil*, *Male Mer'vine*, *No'ah's ark*, (F.) *Subot de Venus jaune*. An indigenous plant, which is found all over the United States; blossoming in May and June. The root *Cypripedium* (Ph. U. S.), is considered to be antispasmodic, and is used in the same cases as valerian.

CYPRIPEDIUM PARVIFLORUM, *C. Luteum*—c. *Pubescens*, *C. Luteum*.

CYPRIPEDIUM SPECTAB'ILE, *C. Calceolus* seu *Canadense*, *Show'y Ladies' slipper*, is the most beautiful of the genus. It is said to possess properties identical with those of *C. Luteum*.

CYPRIMUM, (from Cyprus), Cuprum.

CYPSLE, (κυψλη,) Cerumen.

CYRCEON, Anus.

CYRTOMA, gen. *Cyrto'matis*, (κυρτωμα, from κυρτος, 'curved,' and ομα.) Curvature, Cyphoma.

CYRTONOSUS, (κυρτος, 'curved,' and νοσος, 'disease,') Rachitis.

CYRTOSIS, Cyphoma.

CYSSANTHEMON, (κυσσανθος, 'ivy,' and ανθημα, 'a flower,') Cyclamen.

CYSSARUS, (κυσσαρος,) Anus, Rectum.

CYSSOPHYLLON, (κυσσανθος, 'ivy,' and φυλλον, 'a leaf,') Cyclamen.

CYS'SOTIS, gen. *Cysso'tidis*, (κυσος, 'the anus,') The lower part of the rectum. Tenesmus.

CYS'SUS, (κυσσανθος,) Anus.

CYST, Kyst.

CYSTAL'GIA, *Cystidal'gia*, (cystis, and αλγος, 'pain,') Pain in the bladder.

CYSTANENCEPHA'LIA, (cystis, and anencephalia, 'absence of brain,') A monstrosity, in which, in place of a brain, a bladder is found filled with fluid.

CYSTATROPH'IA, (cystis, and στροφια, 'atrophy,') *Acystutrophie*. Atrophy or wasting of the bladder.

CYSTAUCHEN, (cystis, and αυχην, 'the neck,') The neck of the bladder.

CYSTAUCHENITIS, (from cystauchen, and itis.) Inflammation of the neck of the bladder.

CYSTAUCHENOTOM'IA, *Cystotrachelotom'ia*, *Cystidotrachelotom'ia*, (cystis, αυχην, 'the neck,' and τομη, 'incision,') An incision into the neck of the bladder. See Lithotomy.

CYSTAUX'È, *Hypertroph'ia vesicæ urinariæ*, *Callositas vesicæ*; (cystis, and αυξη, 'increase,') Hypertrophy of the coats of the urinary bladder. See Cysthypersarcosis.

CYSTE, Kyst.

CYSTEECTASY, (cystis, and εκτασις, 'dilatation,') Lithectasy.

CYSTENCEPH'ALUS, (cystis, and κεφαλη, 'head,') A monster having a head with a vesicular brain.

CYSTEOLITHUS, (cystis, and λιθος, 'a stone,') Stone in the bladder. Also, a medicine, employed to dissolve or break stone.

CYSTERETHISMUS, *Irritabil'itas* seu *Impatiencia Vesicæ*, (cystis, and σπεθίζω, 'I irritate,') Irritability of the bladder.

CYSTHEPAT'ICUS, (cystis, and ηπαρ, 'the liver,') Belonging to the gall-bladder and liver. This name was given, formerly, to imaginary excretory ducts for the bile, which were supposed to pass directly from the liver to the gall-bladder.

CYSTHEPATOLITHIASIS, *Cystidepatolithi'asis*, *Cholelith'ia*, *Cholelithi'asis*, (cystis, ηπαρ, 'the liver,' and λιθιασις, 'the formation of calculus,') The aggregate of phenomena caused by the presence of biliary calculi. See Calculi, biliary.

CYSTHITIS, Kysthitis.

CYTHUS, (κυθος,) Anus, Vulva.

CYSTHYPERARSARCO'SIS, (cystis, υπερ, 'over,' and σαρκωσις, 'a fleshy growth,') *Excrescentia Vesicæ urinariæ*. A fleshy thickening of the coats of the bladder.

CYSTIC, *Cysticus*, (F.) *Cystique*, *Kystique*, (from cyst.) Belonging to a cyst or cysts or to the gall-bladder. Also, containing cysts, *Cystous*.

CYSTIC ARTERY, *Arteria Cystica*, is given off from the right branch of the hepatic, and divides into two branches, which proceed to the gall-bladder. It is accompanied by two cystic veins, which open into the vena porta abdominalis.

CYSTIC BILE. Bile contained in the gall-bladder.

CYSTIC CALCULI. Calculi formed in the gall-bladder. See Calculi.

CYSTIC DUCT, *Ductus cysticus*, *Meatus cysticus*. The duct proceeding from the gall-bladder, which, by its union with the hepatic, forms the *ductus communis choledochus*.

CYSTIC OXYD, *Oxyd*, *cysticæ*—c. *Oxyd Calculi*, see Calculi, urinary.

CYSTIC SARCO'MA, of AB'ERNETHY, *Emphy'ma Sarcoma cellulorum*. Tumour, cellulons or cystous; cells oval, currant-sized or grape-sized, containing serous fluid; sometimes caseous. Found in the thyroid gland (forming bronchoecle,) testis, ovarium, &c.

CYSTICA, *Cystic Rem'edies*. Such medicines as were formerly believed proper for combating diseases of the bladder.

CYSTICER'CUS, (cystis, and κυρτος, 'a tail,') A genus of entozoa of the family of the hydatids, distinguished by the caudal vesicle in which the cylindrical or slightly depressed body of the animal terminates. The *Cysticer'cus cellulorum*, (F.) *Cysticerque du Tissu cellulaire*, *C. cellulaire*, *Hydatid finna*, has been often found in the areolar or cellular membrane. It is now considered to be the offspring of the tapeworm in one stage of its growth, having the power, however, of developing a large number of individuals resembling itself. See Generation (alternate), and Metagenesis.

CYSTICERCUS CELLULOSÆ, see Cysticerous.

CYSTICERQUE DU TISSU CELLULAIRE, *Cysticerous cellulose*.

CYSTIDALGIA, (cystis, and αλγος, 'pain,') Cystalgia.

CYSTIDELCO'SIS, (cystis, and εκρωσις, 'ulceration,') Suppuration or ulceration of the urinary bladder.

CYSTIDEPATICUS, Hepatocystic.

CYSTIDEPATOLITHIASIS, *Cysthepatolithi'asis*.

CYSTIDOBLENNORRHŒA, (*cystis*, and *blennorrhœa*.) Cystirrhœa.

CYSTIDOCATARRHUS, (*cystis*, and *catarrhus*, 'catarrh.') Cystirrhœa.

CYSTIDOCELE, Cystocele.

CYSTIDOPLEGIA, (*cystis*, and *πληγη*, 'a stroke.') Cystoparalysis.

CYSTIDORRHAGIA, Cystorrhagia.

CYSTIDORRHÆXIS, Cystorrhæxis.

CYSTIDORRHŒA, Cystirrhœa.

CYSTIDOSOMATOTOMIA, Cystosomatotomy.

CYSTIDOSPASMUS, see Cystospastic.

CYSTIDOSTENOCORIA, (*cystis*, *στενός*, 'narrow,' and *χωρὸς*, 'place.') Stricture of the urinary bladder.

CYSTIDOTOMIA, Cystotomy.

CYSTIDOTRACHELOTOMIA, (*cystis*, *τραχηλός*, 'neck,' and *τομή*, 'incision.') Cystauchenotomy.

CYSTINE, Oxyd, cystic.

CYSTINURIA, Urine, cystinic.

CYSTINX, (*κυστιγέ*, dim. of *κυστίς*, 'a bladder.') Vesicula.

CYSTIPHLOGIA, (*cystis*, and *φλογω*, 'to inflame.') Cystitis.

CYSTIQUE, Cystic.

CYSTIRRHAG'IA, (*cystis*, and *ῥήγνυμι*, 'I break forth.') Hemorrhage from the blad'der, (F.) *Hémorrhagie de la Vessie*. By some used synonymously with cystirrhœa.

CYSTIRRHEUMA, Cystorrhœuma.

CYSTIRRHŒA, (*cystis*, and *ῥέω*, 'I flow.') *Paru'ria Stillu't'ia Muc'o'sa*, *Blennu'ria*, *Blennorrhœa urina'lis seu vesicæ*, *Cystoblenorrhœa*, *Cystorrhœa*, *Cystidoblenorrhœa*, *Ischu'ria Cystophlegmat'ica*, *Tenes'mus Vesicæ Muc'o'sus*, *Uri'na muc'o'sa*, *Cystocatar'rhus*, *Cystidocatar'rhus*, *Cystiorrhœa*, *Urocystocatar'rhus*, *Dysu'ria Muc'o'sa*, *Py'u'ria Muc'o'sa seu vis'cida seu sero'sa*, *Mor'bus cystophlegmat'icus*, *Catar'rhus vesicæ*, (F.) *Cystite muqueuse*, *Blennocystite*, *Flux muqueux de la vessie*, *Catarrhe vésical*, *Blennocystorrhée* of Piorry. A copious discharge of mucus from the bladder, passing out with the urine, and generally attended with dysuria. It is commonly dependent upon an inflammatory or subinflammatory condition of the lining membrane. The treatment must be regulated by the cause. If it be not produced by an extraneous body, the antiphlogistic plan, the exhibition of warm diluents, and keeping the surface in a perspirable state, by wearing flannel, are indicated. Some of the turpentine may, at times, be given with advantage; and astringent or other appropriate injections be thrown into the bladder.

CYSTIS, gen. *Cyst'idis*, Follicle, Urinary bladder—c. *Choleochochus*, Gall-bladder—c. *Fellea*, Gall-bladder—c. *Serosa*, Hygroma.

CYSTITE, Cystitis—c. *Muqueuse*, Cystitis.

CYSTITIS, (*cystis*, and *itis*.) *Inflammat'io Vesicæ*, *Empres'ma Cystitis*, *Cystitis urica*, *Urocystitis*, *Cystiphlogia*, *Cystophlogia*, *Inflammat'io of the blad'der*, (F.) *Cystite*, *Inflammation de la vessie*, *Cysturite*, of Piorry; characterized by pain and swelling in the hypogastric region; discharge of urine painful or obstructed, and tenesmus. It may affect one or all of the membranes; but commonly it is confined to the mucous coat. (F.) *Cystite muqueuse*. In the chronic condition, it appears in the form of cystirrhœa. It must be treated upon the same energetic principles as are required in other cases of internal inflammation; venesection, general and local, the warm bath, warm fomentations, warm, soothing enemata, diluents, &c. Cantharides must be avoided, even in the way of blisters, unless with precautions, as the disease is often occasioned by them.

CYSTIVIS FELLEA, Cholecystitis—c. *Urica*, Cystitis.

CYSTITOME, *Cystit'omus*, *Cyst'otome*, *Kibit'itome*, *Kys'titome*, *Kystotome*, (*cystis*, and *τερνεω*, 'to

cut.') An instrument invented by Lafaye for dividing the anterior part of the capsule of the crystalline, in the operation for extracting cataract. It was formed like the *Pharyngotome*.

CYSTOBLAST, (*κυστίς*, 'a bladder,' and *βλαστός*, 'a germ.') Cytoblast.

CYSTOBLENNORRHŒA, Cystirrhœa.

CYSTOBUBONOCE'LE, (*cystis*, *βουβων*, 'the groin,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.') Hernia of the bladder through the abdominal ring.

CYSTOCATARRHUS, Cystirrhœa.

CYSTOCELE, *Cystocel'ia*, *Cistocel'le*, *Cystidoce'le*, (*cystis*, and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.') *Her'nia vesicæ urina'ris*, *Her'nia of the blad'der*, (F.) *Hernie de la Vessie*. It is not common. It occurs, most frequently, at the abdominal ring; less so at the crural arch, perineum, vagina, and foramen thyroideum. It may exist alone, or be accompanied by a sac containing some abdominal viscous. The tumour is soft and fluctuating; disappears on pressure, and increases in size when the urine is retained. It must be reduced and kept in position by a truss. Vaginal cystocele is kept in place by a pessary.

CYSTOCELE BILIOSA, *Turgescencia vesiculæ fellæ*.

CYSTODYN'IA, (*cystis*, and *ὄδυς*, 'pain.') Pain of the bladder; particularly rheumatic pain.

CYSTOHÆMIA, (F.) *Cystohémie*, (*cystis*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood.') Congestion of blood in the bladder.

CYSTOID, *Cystoid'es*, *Cyst-like*, (*cystis*, and *εἶδος*, 'resemblance.') That which resembles a cyst, as 'cystoid tumour.'

CYSTOLITHIASIS, (*cystis*, and *λίθιασις*, 'the formation of calculi.') See Calculi, vesical.

CYSTOLITH'IC, *Cystolith'icus*, (F.) *Cystolithique*, (*κυστίς*, 'the bladder,' and *λίθος*, 'a stone.') Relating to stone in the bladder.

CYSTOMA, see Kyst.

CYSTOMEROCE'LE, (*cystis*, *μυρς*, 'the thigh,' and *κηλη*, 'hernia.') Femoral hernia, formed by the bladder protruding beneath the crural arch.

CYSTON'CUS, (*cystis*, and *ὄγκος*, 'tumour.') Swelling of the bladder.

CYSTOPARALYSIS, *Cystidoparal'ysis*, *Cystidople'gia*, *Cystople'gia*, *Cystoplex'ia*, *Acystiner'via*, *Acysturonervia*, *Amyosthénie Cysturique* of Piorry, (*cysto*, and *παράλυσις*, 'palsy.') Paralysis of the urinary bladder. See Enuresis.

CYSTOPHLEGMAT'IC, *Cystophlegmat'icus*, (*cystis*, and *φλεγμα*, 'mucus, phlegm.') Belonging to the vesical mucus. *Morbus cystophlegmat'icus*. Cystirrhœa.

CYSTOPHLOGIA, (*cystis*, and *φλογω*, 'I inflame.') Cystitis.

CYSTOPHTHISIS, *Phthisis vesica'lis*, (*cystis*, and *φθιω*, 'I consume.') Consumption from ulceration of the bladder,—*Ulcera seu Helco'sis vesicæ*.

CYSTOPLAS'TIC, *Cystoplas'ticus*, (*cystis*, and *πλασσω*, 'I form.') An epithet for an operation for the cure of fistulous openings into the bladder, *Cystoplasty*, (F.) *Cystoplastie*; sometimes restricted to the cure by translation of skin from a neighbouring part.

CYSTOPLEGIA, (*cystis*, and *πληγη*, 'a stroke.') Cystoparalysis.

CYSTOPLEG'IC, *Cystople'gicus*. Belonging to paralysis of the bladder.

CYSTOPLEXIA, Cystoparalysis.

CYSTOPTO'SIS, (*cystis*, and *πτειν*, 'to fall.') Relaxation of the inner membrane of the bladder, which projects into the canal of the urethra.

CYSTOPY'IC, *Cystopy'icus*, (F.) *Cystopyique*, (*cystis*, and *πυρ*, 'pus.') Relating to suppuration of the bladder.

CYSTORRHAG'IA, *Hæmatu'ria cyst'ica*, *Hæmorrhag'ia vesicæ*, *Strangu'ria cruen'ta*, *Sanguinis flu'or vesicæ*, (*cystis*, and *ῥαγη*, 'rupture.') Cystorrhagia.

A discharge of blood from the vessels of the urinary bladder.

CYSTORRHEUM'A, gen. *Cystorrhœum'atis*, *Cystirrhœma*, *Rhenmatismus vesicæ urinariæ*; (*cystis*, and *ῥευμα*, 'defluxion,' 'rheumatism.') Rheumatism of the bladder.

CYSTORRHÆX'IS, *Cystidorrhœx'is*; (*cystis*, and *ῥήξις*, 'rupture.') Rupture of the urinary bladder.

CYSTORRHŒA, *Cystirrhœa*.

CYSTOSARCO'MA, gen. *Cystosarco'matis*, (*cystis*, and *sarcoma*.) A tumour consisting of a combination of cysts and cystoids.

CYS'TOSCOPE, *Cystoscop'ium*, (*cystis*, and *σκοπεω*, 'I examine.') A catheter, with a flattened extremity like the stethoscope, to enable the sound to be heard when the instrument strikes a stone in the bladder.

CYSTOSOMATOM'IA, *Cystosomatotom'ia*, *Cystidosomatotom'ia*, (*cystis*, *σωμα*, 'body,' and *τομή*, 'incision.') An incision into the body of the bladder.

CYSTOSPASMUS, see *Cystospastic*.

CYSTOSPAS'TIC, *Cystospas'ticus*, (*cystis*, and *σπασω*, 'I contract.') Relating to spasm of the bladder, and particularly of its sphincter;—*Cystidospas'mus*, *Spas'mus Vesicæ*, *Ischuria spasmod'ica*, (F.) *Spasme de la Vessie*.

CYSTOSPERM'ITIS, (F.) *Cystospermite*, (*cystis*, *σπέρμα*, 'sperm,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the vesiculae seminales.

CYSTOSTENOCHOR'IA, *Cystidostenochor'ia*, *Strictura vesicæ*, *Vesicæ saccata*, (*cystis*, *στενός*, 'narrow,' and *χωρὸς*, 'place.') A stricture, narrowness, inequality, or sacculated condition of the urinary bladder.

CYSTOTHROM'BOD, *Cystothromboï'des*, (*cystis*, and *θρόμβος*, 'a clot.') Relating to the presence of clots in the bladder.

CYSTOTOME, *Cystot'omus*, (*cystos*, and *τεμνω*, 'to cut.') An instrument intended for cutting the bladder. Instruments of this kind have been more frequently, although very improperly, called *Lithotomes*.

CYSTOTOMY, *Kystot'omy*, *Cystotom'ia*, *Cystidotom'ia*. Incision of the bladder; *Sec'tio vesicæ'lis*. *Cystotomy* means cutting into the bladder for any purpose; (F.) *Incision de la vessie*. Commonly, it is applied to the puncturing of the bladder for the purpose of removing the urine; whilst *Lithotomy* has been employed for the incisions made with the view of extracting calculi from the bladder. See *Lithotomy*.

CYSTOTRACHELOTOMIA, (*cystis*, *τραχηλος*, 'neck,' and *τομή*, 'incision,') *Cystauchenotomia*. See *Lithotomy*.

CYSTOUS. *Cystic*.

CYSTOVA'RIVUM, (*cyst*, and *οαριον*, 'ovarium.') A morbid condition, which consists in the formation of cysts in the ovary.

CYSTURITE, (*cystis*, *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *itis*.) *Cystitis*.

CYSUS, (*κυσος*.) *Anus*.

CYTHEREAN SHIELD, *Condom*.

CYTHEROMANIA, (*Κυθέρεια*, 'Venus,' and *μανία*.) *Nymphomania*.

CYT'INUS, *C. Hypocist'is*, *Hypocist'is*, *As'arium Hypocist'is*. *Ord.* *Cistineæ*. A small parasitical plant, which grows in the south of France

and in Greece, on the roots of the woody *cistus*. The juice of its fruit is acid, and very astringent. It is obtained by expression, and converted into an extract, which was called *Succus Hypocist'idis*, and was formerly much used in hemorrhages, diarrhœa, &c.

CYTISI'NA, *Cyt'isine*. An immediate vegetable principle, discovered by Chevalier and Lasaigne in the seeds of *Cyt'isus Laburnum* or *Bean-Tref'oil Tree*. *Sex. Syst.* *Diadelphia Decandria*. *Cytisine* has analogous properties to emetine. In the dose of one or two grains it produces vomiting and purging; and, in a stronger dose, acts as an acrid poison. The seeds of the *Cytisus Laburnum*, (F.) *Aubours*, have been long known to produce vomiting and purging.

CYTISMA ECZEMA, *Eczema*—*c.* *Herpes*, *Herpes*.

CYTISOGENISTA, *Spartium scoparium*.

CYTISUS LABURNUM, (*κυθισος*), see *Cytisina*—*c.* *Scoparius*, *Spartium scoparium*.

CYTI'TIS, *Scyti'tis*, *Dermoti'tis*, *Dermi'tis*, *Cuti'tis*, *Chorioni'tis*, *Cori'i'tis*, (*κνίς*, *cutis*, 'the skin,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the skin.

CYTOBLAST, *Cyt'oblast*, (*κύτος*, 'cell,' and *βλαστος*, 'germ,') *Cellgerm*, *Nu'cleus*, (F.) *Noyau*. A granule from which all animal and vegetable bodies are presumed to be formed. When the nucleus or cytoblast forms a cell, and is attached to its walls, the *germinal cell*, thus formed, is called a *nucleated cell*, (F.) *Cellule à noyau*. When the nucleus contains a simple granule, the latter is termed a *nucleolus*, (F.) *Nucléole*, *Nucléolule*. In the cell nomenclature of Professor Agassiz, the cell-wall is termed *ectoblast*; the nucleus, *mesoblast*; the nucleolus, *entoblast*; and when a smaller body exists in this, *entostoblast*.

CYTOBLASTE'MA, gen. *Cytoblaste'matis*, (F.) *Cytoblastème*, same etymon. *Intercell'ular substance*, *Hy'aline substance*, *Substantia vit'rea seu hyal'ina*, *Mat'rix*. The gum or mucus in the vegetable, and probably the liquor sanguinis after transudation from the vessels in the animal, in a state fully prepared for the formation of the tissues.—Schwann and Schleiden. By many *Blastema* is preferred, inasmuch as it does not convey the idea of cell development.

CYTOGENET'IC, *Cytogenet'icus*, (F.) *Cytogénétique*. Relating or belonging to cytogeny.

CYTOG'ENY, *Cytogen'esis*, (*κύτος*, 'cell,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.') Cell formation, cell genesis. The continuous development of cells, in tissue formation, has been called by Virchow *Proliferation of cells*, (G.) *Zellenwucherung*.

CYTOID, *Cytoï'des*, (*κύτος*, 'a cell,' and *εἶδος*, 'resemblance,') Cell-like. A term applied by Henle to corpuscles—as those of lymph, chyle, pus, &c.—which seem to resemble each other essentially in their chemical and microscopical characters, and which have been termed, in the aggregate, by some, *Leucocytes*.

CYTOS'TASIS, (*κύτος*, 'a cell,' and *στάσις*, 'stagnation,') Arrest of red or white blood cells or corpuscles in the small vessels, owing to greater force of aggregation than in health. [?]

CYTAROS, (*κυτταρος*.) *Glands*.

CYZEMER. A swelling of the wrists.

CYZICE'NUS, (*κυζικηνος*.) An ancient plaster for chronic ulcers and wounds of tendons.

D.

The figure of the Greek Δ, according to Galen, was the sign for quartan fever.

DABACH, *Viscum album*.

DACNE'RON, (*δακνηρον*, from *δακναι*, 'to bite.')

An ancient name for a collyrium, composed of oxide of copper, pepper, cadmia, myrrh, saffron, gum Arabic, and opium.

DACRY, *Dacryma*, *Dacryon*, (*δακρυ*, 'a tear.')

DACRYADENAL'GIA, *Dacryoadenal'gia*, (*dacry*, *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.')

Disease or pain in the lachrymal gland.

DACRYADENITIS, *Dacryoadenitis*, (*dacry*, *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *ιτις*, 'inflammation.')

Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

DACRYALLGE'OSIS, (*dacry*, and *αλλοιωσις*, 'change.')

A morbid condition of the tears.

DACRYDION, (from *δακρυ*, 'a tear,' from the gummy exudation.)

Convolvulus scammonia.

DACRYGELO'SIS, (*dacry*, and *γελω*, 'I laugh.')

A kind of insanity, in which the patient weeps and laughs at the same time.

DACRYHEMORRHYSIS; *Sanguinea lachrymation*, (*dacry*, and *αιμορρωσις*, 'hemorrhage.')

A flow of bloody tears.

DACRYMA, (*δακρυμα*), see *Dacry*.

DACRYOADENAL'GIA, *Dacryadenalgia*.

DACRYOADENITIS, *Dacryadenitis*.

DACRYOBLENNORRHOEA, (*dacryon*, *βλεννα*, 'mucus,' and *ρρω*, 'I flow.')

Discharge of tears mixed with mucus.

DACRYOCYSTAL'GIA, (*dacryon*, *κυστις*, 'a sac,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.')

Disease or pain in the lachrymal sac.

DACROCISTIS, (*dacryon*, and *κυστις*, 'a sac,')

Lachrymal sac.

DACROCISTITIS, (*dacrocystis*, and *ιτις*, 'inflammation.')

Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.

DACRYOCYSTOSYRINGOKATAKLEI'SIS;

(*dacrocystis*, *συνις*, 'a pipe, a fistula,' and *κατακλεισις*, 'a locking up.')

A term proposed by Dieffenbach for the healing of lachrymal fistulae by transplantation.

The operation consists in paring the edges of the fistula, loosening the borders, and assisting the requisite tegumental displacement by lateral incisions.

DACRYODES, (*δακρυωδης*, from *dacryon*, and *αδης*,)

Lacrymosus. Weeping; resembling tears:—hence, *Ulcus dacryo'des*. A sanious ulcer, a weeping sore.

DACRYOLITE, *Dacryolithus*, *Dacryolith*, (F.)

Dacryolithe, (*dacryon*, and *λιθος*, 'a stone.')

A concretion found in the lachrymal passages.

When in the nasal duct, it is termed *Rhinolite*, *Rhinolithus*, *Rhinodacryolite*, *Rhinodacryolithus*.

DACRYOLITHI'ASIS, (*dacryon*, and *λιθιασις*, 'formation of calculi.')

The formation of concretions in the tears

DACRYOLITHUS, *Dacryolite*.

DACRYOMA, gen. *Dacryomatia*. Epiphora.

(from *dacryon*, and *ομα*.) The effusion of tears, occasioned by an occlusion of the puncta lacrymalia.

DACRYON, (*δακρυον*), Tear.

DACRYOPGE'US, (*dacryon* and *ποιω*, 'I make.')

A substance which excites the secretion of tears, —as the onion, horse-radish, garlic, &c.

DACRYOPS, gen. *Dacryopsis*, from *dacryon*, and *ωψ*, 'the eye.')

A weeping eye. A tumefaction of the lachrymal ducts, or lachrymal cyst.

DACRYOPYORRHOEA, *Pyorrhoea viarum lacrymalium*, (*dacryon*, *πυον*, 'pus,' and *ρρω*, 'to flow.')

A discharge of tears mixed with purulent matter.

DACRYORRHOEA, *Dacryrrhoea*, *Dacryor-*

rhytis, *Dacryr'rhytis*, (*dacryon*, and *ρρω*, 'to flow.')

A morbid flux of tears.

DACRYORRHYSIS, (*dacryon*, and *ρρως*, 'a flow,')

Dacryorrhoea.

DACRYOOLEN, (*dacryon*, and *ωλην*, 'a canal,')

Lachrymal canal.

DACRYOOLENITIS, (*dacryosolen*, and *ιτις*,)

Inflammation of the lachrymal ducts.

DACRYOSYRINX, (*dacryon*, and *συνις*, 'a fistula,')

Fistula lacrymalis.

DACRYRRHOEA, *Dacryorrhoea*.

DACRYRRHYSIS, *Dacryorrhoea*.

DACTYLE'THRA, *Dactylithra*, (*δακτυληθρα*, 'a covering for a finger.')

A name given by the ancients to different topical applications having the form of a finger, and proper for being introduced into the throat to excite vomiting.

DACTYLETUS, *Hermoadactylus*.

DACTYLION, *Dactylium*, (F.) *Doigts palmés*, *Web'bed fingers*, (*δακτυλος*, 'a finger.')

The union of the fingers with each other. This affection is generally congenital; but it may be owing to burns, ulcerations, inflammation of the fingers, &c.

DACTYLITIS, (*dactylo*, and *ιτις*,) *Paronychia*.

DACTYLUS, (*δακτυλος*,) *Annulus*. A ring. A troch or lozenge, when shaped like a finger. The anus.

DACTYL'US ACULEA'TUS. A worm of a light colour, annulated, cylindrical, but tapering slightly towards both extremities, from two-fifths to four-fifths of an inch long, which has been found in the urine.

DACTYLO, (*δακτυλος*, 'a finger,')

in composition, finger.

DACTYLODOCHME, (*δακτυλοδοχη*,) *Doehme*.

DACTYLOLOGY, (*dactylologia*, 'a finger,')

λογος, 'a discourse.')

Conversing with the fingers, —as by the deaf and dumb.

DACTYLOSYPHYSIS, (*dactylo*, and *συνφωσις*, 'union.')

Adhesion of the fingers to each other.

DACTYLOTHE'KE, (*dactylo*, and *θηκη*, 'a case or sheath.')

An instrument for keeping the fingers extended when wounded.

DACTYLUS, (*δακτυλος*,) *Dig'itus*. A finger. The smallest measure of the Greeks, the sixth part of a foot. Also, the Date.

DÆDALEA SUAVE'OLENS, *Boletus seu Fun'gus Salicis*, *Boletus discoides seu suave'olens*, *Fun'gus albus saligin'us*, (F.) *Agaric odorant*, *Bolet odorant*. Ord. Fungi. A champignon, which grows on the trunks of old willows. It has a smell of anise, which is penetrating and agreeable; and has been recommended in phthisis pulmonalis in the dose of a scruple four times a day.

DÆDALUS, *Hydrargyrum*.

DÆDION, (dim. of *δαίς*, 'a torch,')

Bougie.

DÆMONIA, *Demonomania*.

DÆMONIACUS, (*δαίμων*, 'a demon,')

Possessed.

DÆMONOMANIA, *Demonomania*.

DÆMONOPATHIA, *Demonomania*.

DÆS, (*δαΐς*), *Tæda*.

DAFFING, *Insanity*.

DAFFODIL, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR, (after the proposer,) *Tinctura sennæ composita*.

DAFT, (Sc. and Prov.,) *Insane*.

DAG, *Stitch*.

DAISY, (Sax. *dægerege*,) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, *Erigeron Philadelphicum*—d. Common, *Bellis*—d. Ox-eye, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

DALBY'S CARMIN'ATIVE, (after the proposer.)

A celebrated empirical remedy, much used as a carminative for children. The follow-

ing is a form for its preparation: (*Magnesia alb.* ℥ij; *Ol. mentha piper.* gtt. j; *Ol. nuc. moschat.* gtt. ij; *Ol. anisi.* gtt. ij; *Tinct. castor.* gtt. xxx; *Tinct. asafetid.* gtt. xv; *Tinct. opii.* gtt. v; *Sp. pulgii.* gtt. xv; *Tinct. cardam.* c. gtt. xxx; *Aque mentha pip.* ℥ij. M.) A Committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommended the following form:—*Aque Ox.* *Sacchar. alb.* ℥xxxij; *Carbon. Potass.* ℥ss; *Carb. Mag.* ℥xij; *Tinct. Opii.* ℥v; *Ol. menth. pip.*, *Ol. Anethi Panicul.* aa ℥ij. M.

DALCOP, Idiot.

DALTONIAN. An absurd name given to one who cannot distinguish colours; because the celebrated physicist Dalton had the defect. See *Achromatopsia*.

DALTONISM, *Achromatopsia*.

DAMP, AFTER, ([G.] Damp f, 'vapor,') see Hydrogen, carburetted—d. Black, see Hydrogen, carburetted—d. Choke, Carbonic Acid, see Hydrogen, carburetted—d. Fire, Hydrogen, carburetted.

DAMSON, (from Damascus,) *Prunum Damasacenum*, see *Prunum*—d. Mountain, *Quassia simarouba*—d. Tree, *Prunus domestica*.

DANCE, see *Mania*, dancing—d. St. John's, see *Mania*, dancing—d. St. Vitus's, *Chorea*, see *Mania*, dancing.

DANC'ING, *Salta'tio*, (F.) *Danse*, (G.) *Tanz*. A kind of exercise and amusement, composed of a succession of motions, gestures, and attitudes, executed by measured steps to the sound of the voice or musical instruments. It is a healthy exercise.

DANCING MANIA, see *Mania*, dancing—d. Plague, see *Mania*, dancing.

DANDELION, ([F.] *dent de lion*, 'lion's tooth,') *Leontodon taraxacum*.

DANDER, (from *Dandriff*,) *Pityriasis*.

DANDRUFF, (Sax. *can*, 'a spreading eruption,' and *þrof*, 'filthy,') *Pityriasis*.

DANDRUFF, *Pityriasis*.

DANDY, *Dengue*.

DANEVERT, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. A spring, a league and a half from Upsal, in Sweden. The waters contain carbonic acid, holding in solution carbonate of iron, sulphate of iron, sulphates of soda and lime, chloride of sodium, and silica. It is frequently employed in medicine.

DANEWORT, *Sambucus ebulus*.

DANICH; an Arabic word, signifying the weight of 8 grains.

DANIELIA THURIFERA. The *Frankincense Tree* of Western Africa, which furnishes the product termed *African Frankincense*.

DANSE, Dancing—d. de St. Guy, *Chorea*—d. de St. Witt, *Chorea*.

DAOUN SETAN, see *Urtica*.

DAPHNE, (*δαφνη*, after the nymph *Daphne*, *Laurus*).

DAPHNE ALPINA, *Chamaelea*. *Chamaelea*, *Wid'owswail*. *Ord.* *Thymelææ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Oc-tandria Monogynia*. A sort of dwarf-olive. An acrid, volatile, alkaline principle was separated from the bark of this plant by M. Vauquelin, to which he gave the name *Daphnine*. The plants of the genus owe their vesicating property to this principle.

DAPHNÉ BOISGENTIL, *Daphne mezereum*—d. Flax-leaved, *Daphne gnidium*—d. Garou, *Daphne gnidium*.

DAPHNE GNIDIUM, *D. paniculata*, *Thymelæa*, *Th. Monspeliaca*, *Thymelæa*, *Cneo'ron*, *Spurge Flax*, *Flax-leaved Daphné*. The plant which furnishes the *Garou Bark*, (F.) *Daphné Garou*, *Sain-bois*. It is chiefly used, when used at all, for exciting irritation of the skin. The *Gra'na Gnidia*, (see *Cnidia gra'na*), are acrid poisons, like all the plants of this genus, when taken in quantity. According to others, the garou bark

and grana gnidia are obtained from the *daphne laureola*.

DAPHNE LAUREOLA, *D. major*, *Thymelæa laureola*. The systematic name of the *Spruce Laurel*, *Laure'ola*. The bark of this plant has similar properties to the last.

DAPHNE LIOTTARDI, *D. Mezereum*—d. Major, *D. laureola*.

DAPHNE MEZE'REUM or MEZERE'UM, *D. Liottardi*, *Thymelæa meze'reum*. The systematic name of the *Meze'reon*, *Meze'reum*, *Spurge olive*, (F.) *Daphné Boisgentil*, *Jolibois*. The bark of the *meze'reon*, *Meze'reum*, possesses analogous properties to the other varieties of *Daphne*. In the Pharmacopœia of the United States, *Mezereum* is the bark of *Daphne mezereum*, and of *Daphne gnidium*. It is considered stimulant and diaphoretic; and, in large doses, is emetic. It has been employed in syphilitic cases, but its efficacy is doubtful. Soaked in vinegar, *meze'reum acetat-um*,—like the other varieties of *daphne*, it has been employed to irritate the skin, especially to keep issues open.

DAPHNE PANICULATA, *D. Gnidium*.

DAPHNELA'ON, *O'leum Lauri'num*, (*δαφν-λαον*, from *δαφνη*, 'the laurel or bay tree,' and *λαον*, 'oil,') *Oil of Bay*.

DAPHNINE, see *Daphne Alpina*.

DARNEL, *Lolium temulentum*.

DARSENI, *Laurus cinnamomum*.

DARSINI, *Laurus cinnamomum*.

DAR'SIS, (*δαρσις*, from *δαπω*, 'I excoriate,' 'I skin,') The Greek physicians seem to have used this word to designate the anatomical preparation, which consists in removing the skin for exposing the organs covered by it.

DARTA, *Impetigo*—d. *Excoriativa*, *Herpes exedens*—d. *Maligna*, *Herpes exedens*.

DAR'TOS, (*δαρτος*, 'skinned,') *Membrana carnosa*, *Tunica musculo'ria seu rubicunda scro'ti*, *T. dar'tos*, *Marsu'pium musculo'eum*. A name given to the second covering of the testicle, which the ancient anatomists conceived to be muscular, but which is merely areolar. Its external surface is towards the scrotum; the internal towards the tunica vaginalis. Frederick Lobstein and Breschet consider, that it proceeds from an expansion of the fibrous cord, known by the name *Gubernaculum testis*.

DARTRE, (*Darta*, [?]) *Herpes*, *Impetigo*, *Pityriasis*—d. *Croûteuse*, *Impetigo*—d. *Crustacée*, *Ecthyma impetigo*—d. *Crustacée flavescente*, *Porrigo lupinosa*—d. *Écailleuse*, *Psoriasis*—d. *Fongueuse*, *Ecthyma*—d. *Furfuracée arrondie*, *Lepre*, *Lepre vulgaris*—d. *Furfuracée volante*, *Lichen*, *Pityriasis*—d. *Phlycténoïde*, *Herpes*, *phlycténoides*—d. *Pustuleuse coureuse*, *Gutta rosea*—d. *Pustuleuse disséminée*, *Acene*—d. *Pustuleuse montagne*, *Sycosis*—d. *Rougeante*, *Herpes exedens*; see *Ethiomenus*—d. *Squammeuse humide*, *Eczema*—d. *Squammeuse lichénoïde*, *Psoriasis*—d. *Tonsurante*, *Porrigo decalvans*—d. *Vicc*, *Eczema*.

DARTREUX (F.), *Herpet'ic*. Participating in the characters of *Dartre* or *Herpes*. Also, one affected with *dartre*. *Dartre* has been used, at one time or other, for almost every disease of the skin. See *Herpes*.

DASY'MA, (*δασυς*, 'rough,' 'hairy,') A disease of the eye—the same as *trachoma*, but less in degree.

DASY'TES, (*δασυς*,) Roughness, particularly of the tongue and voice. Hairiness, *Hirsuties*.

DATE, *Pal'mula*, *Dactylus*, *Bal'anos*, *Phœ'nicos*. The fruit of the *Phœ'nix dactylif'era* seu *ex-cel'sa*, *Pal'ma dactylif'era*, (F.) *Datte*. The unripe date is astringent. When ripe, it resembles the fig. The juice of the tree is refrigerant.

DATE PLUM, INDIAN, *Diospyros lotus*.

DATTE, *Date*.

DATURA, (Arab. *tatorah*,) *D. Stramonium*.

DATU'RA SANGUIN'EA, *Red Thornapple*; called by the Indians of Peru *Huacacachu*, *Yerba de Huaca* (huaca, 'a grave') or *Grave-plant*, and *Bovachevo*. *Ord.* Solanaceæ. A plant from which the Peruvian Indians prepare a narcotic drink called *Tonga*.

DATURA STRAMO'NIUM, *Stramo'nia*, *Barycoe'calon*, *Solo'num foetidum*, *Stramo'num*, *S. majus album seu spinosum seu vulgatum seu foetidum*, *Po'mum seu Mat'um spinosum*, *Nux methel*, *Datu'ra*, *Datro'a*, *Daty'ra*, *Stram'ony*, *Thornapple*, *Apple of Peru*, *James'town Weed*, *Jin'ston* or *Jimp'son Weed*, *Stink'weed*, (F.) *Stramoine*, *Pomme épineuse*, *Endormie*, *Herbe aux sorciers ou de diable*. The leaves, *Stramo'nii Fo'lia*, *S. Folium* (Ph. U. S., 1863), the seeds, *Stramo'nii Se'men*, and the root, *Stramo'nii Ra'dix*, are the parts used in medicine. They are narcotic and poisonous; are given internally as narcotics and antispasmodics; and applied externally as sedatives, in the form of fomentation. The seeds are smoked like tobacco, in asthma. The dose of the powder is, gr. j to gr. viii.

Datura tat'ula, has similar properties.

DATURINE, *Daturina*, *Datu'ria*, *Daturium*.

The active principle of *Datura Stramonium*, first separated by Brandes, a German chemist. It has not been rendered available in medicine.

DATURUM, *Daturine*.

DATYRA, *Datura stramonium*.

DAUCI RADIX, see *Daucus Carota*.

DAUCITES VINUM. Wine, of which the *Daucus* or *Carrot* was an ingredient. The seeds were steeped in must. It was formerly used in coughs, convulsions, hypochondriasis, diseases of the uterus, &c.

DAUCUS CANDIANUS, *Athamanta cretensis*.

DAUCUS CARO'TA, (*δῆκος*). The systematic name of the *Carrot Plant*; *Daucus*, *D. sylvestris* seu *vulgaris* seu *sativus*, *Caucalis carota*, *Pastinaca sylvestris tenuifolia officinarum*, *Ado'rian*; *Order*, Umbelliferae. (Sc.) *Meeran*, *Mirrot*, (F.) *Carotte*; *Ord.* Umbelliferae. The fruit, *Carota*, *Carrot seed*,—(Ph. U. S.)—and the root, *Dau'ci Ra'dix*, have been used in medicine. The root is sweet and mucilaginous; and the seeds have an aromatic odour, and moderately warm, pungent taste. The root has been used, as an emollient, to fetid and ill-conditioned sores. The seeds have been regarded as stomachic, carminative, and diuretic; but they have little efficacy. The seeds of the wild plant are, by some, preferred to those of the garden.

DAUCUS CRETICUS, *Athamanta cretensis*—d. *Cyanopus*, *Pimpinella magna*—d. *Sativus*, *D. carota*—d. *Seprinius*, *Scandix cerefolium*—d. *Sylvestris*, *D. carota*—d. *Vulgaris*, *D. carota*.

DAUPHINELLE, *Delphinium staphisagria*.

DAVIDSON'S REMEDY FOR CANCER, see *Conium maculatum*.

DAVIER, (after the inventor, [?]) *Dentagra*.

DAW'LISH, CLIMATE OF. A town in Devonshire, frequented by phthisical invalids during the winter. It is well protected from northerly winds, and also from the violence of the south-westerly gales. It offers, however, but a confined space.

DAWPIT (Sc.), see *Fatuitas*.

DAX, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Dax is a city two leagues from Bordeaux, where there are four springs, that are almost purely thermal; containing only a very small quantity of chloride of magnesium, and sulphate of soda and lime. Temperature 70° to 133° Fahrenheit.

DAYBLINDNESS, *Nyctalopia*.

DAYMARE, *Incubus vigilantium*.

DAYNETTLE, *Lamium album*.

DAYS' EYE, *Daisy*.

DAYSIGHT, *Hemeralopia*—d. *Vision*, *Hemeralopia*.

DAZZ'LING, (dim of *dazing*), *Caliga'tio*, (F.) *Éblouissement*. A momentary disturbance of sight, occasioned either by the sudden impression of two powerful a light or by some internal cause,—as plethora.

DE, (F.) *dés*, 'from,' as a prefix, signifies, at times, a downward movement; and at others a privative power, whilst at others again, it has an intensive signification.

DE VEN'TRE INSPICIEN'DO, 'of inspecting the belly.' Where there is reason to suppose that a woman feigns herself pregnant, a writ *de ventre inspiciendo* may be issued to determine whether she is so or not. Until recently, in England, the decision was left to twelve matrons and twelve respectable men, according to the strict terms of the ancient writ.

DEAD, ((Sax. *dead*), *Mor'tuus*, (F.) *Mort*. Deprived of life, exanimate.

DEADHOUSE, *Morgue*.

DEADLY, *Lethiferous*, *Mortal*.

DEAD MEN'S BELLS, *Digitalis*.

DEAD NETTLE, *Lamium album*.

DEADTHRAW, *Agony*.

DEAF, (Sax. *deaf*), *Sur'dus*, (F.) *Sourd*, (Sc.) *Dull*. Devoid of hearing. Hard of hearing.

DEAF-DUMBNESS, *Mutitas surdorum*.

DEAF-MUTISM, *Mutitas surdorum*.

DEAFNESS, *Sur'ditas*, *Cophosis*, *Dyscooi'a*, *Dyscooi'a organica*, *Barycooi'a*, *Hard'ness of hearing*, *Hypocophosis*, *Subsur'ditas*, *Bradycooi'a*, *Bradycooi'a*, (F.) *Surdité*, *Dureté de l'ouïe*, *Dysécéc*. Considerable diminution or total loss of hearing. It may be the effect of acute or chronic inflammation of the internal ear, closure of the Eustachian tube—throat deafness; paralysis of the auditory nerve or its pulpy extremity, or of some mechanical obstruction to the sonorous rays. In most cases, however, the cause of the deafness is not appreciable, and the treatment has to be purely empirical. Syringing the ears, dropping in slightly stimulating oils, fumigations, &c., are the most likely means to afford relief.

DEAFNESS, TAYLOR'S REMEDY FOR, see *Allium*—d. *Throat*, see *Deafness*.

DEALBATIO, (*de*, and *albus*, 'white,') *Dealbation*, *Paleness*.

DEALBATION, *Dealbatio*, *Blanch'ing*. Applied, particularly, to the whitening of bones for anatomical purposes.

DEAMBULATIO, (*de*, and *ambulare*, 'to walk,') *Walking*.

DEARCH (Sc.), (Sax. *dearh*), *Nanus*.

DEARTICULATIO, (*de*, and *articulus*, 'a joint,') *Diarthrosis*.

DEASCIATIO, (*de*, and *ascia*, 'an axe,') *Apo-sceparnismus*.

DEATH, (Sax. *deað*), (Sc.) *Dede*, *Deid*; *Apobiosis*, *Abiosis*, *Extinc'tio*, *Ob'itus*, *Psychorag'ia*, *Psychorrhag'ia*, *Le'thum*, *Le'tum*, *Mors*, *Inter'itus*, *Than'atus*, *Decease*, (F.) *Mort*. Definitive cessation of all the functions, the aggregate of which constitute life. *Real Death*, *Apothanasia*, is distinguished from *asphyxia* or *apparent death*—the latter being merely a suspension of those same functions. But it is often difficult to judge of such suspension, and the only certain sign of real death is the commencement of putrefaction. At times, therefore, great caution is requisite to avoid mistakes. Death is commonly preceded by some distressing symptoms, which depend on lesion of respiration, circulation, or of the cerebral functions, and which constitute the *agony*. That which occurs suddenly, and without any, or with few, precursory signs, is called *sudden death*. It is ordinarily caused by disease of the heart, apoplexy, the rupture of an aneurism, or by some other organic affection. Death is *natural*, (Sc.) *Stras-death*, when it occurs as the result of dis-

ease: *violent*, when produced by some forcible agency. It may likewise affect the whole body, or a part only; hence the difference between *somatic* and *molecular* death.

The chief varieties of the modes of death usually admitted may be thus given:

Death beginning at the heart,	{ sudden — Syn-
	cope: gradual —
	Asthenia.
“ “ in the lungs	— Apnoea.
“ “ in the brain	— Apoplexy.
“ “ in the gray matter of the	{ Paralysis of
medulla,	pneumogastries,
“ “ in the blood [?]	&c.
	— necræmia.

As it was at one time conceived, with Bichat, that death must commence in the heart, lungs, or brain, these organs were called *atria mortis*, 'the halls of death.'

DEATH, APPARENT, Asphyxia.

DEATH, BLACK, *Melanothan'atus*, *Pes'tis n'gra*, *Black Plague*, (F.) *Peste noire*. The plague of the 14th century was so called, which is supposed to have proved fatal in Europe to 25,000,000 of people.

DEATH OF MAN, *Cicuta maculata*—d. Rate, see Mortality—d. Stiffening, *Rigor mortis*—d. Trance, see Asphyxia.

DEAURENTUR PILULÆ, 'let the pills be gilded.' Formerly it was the practice to coat pills with silver or gold leaf, and this is still done occasionally.

DÉBANDER (F.), (*de* and *bande*, 'a bandage.') To remove a bandage or dressing,—as *débander une plaie*.

DEBILIS, ('weak,') Infirm. See the next word.

DEBILITANTS, *Debilitan'tio*, *Antidynam'ica*, *Philadynam'ica*, (*debilitare*, itself from *debilis*, quasi *dehabilis*, 'weak,' 'to weaken.') Remedies exhibited for the purpose of reducing excitement. Antiphlogistics are, hence, debilitants.

DEBILITAS, gen. *Debilitat'is*, Debility—d. Erethisica, see Irritable—d. Nervosa, Neurasthenia, see Irritable—d. Visûs, Asthenopia.

DEBILITY, *Debilit'as*, *Astheni'a*, *Hypostheni'a*, *Blac'a*, *Anenerge'sia*, *Anenergi'a*, *Weakness*, (F.) *Faiblesse*. A condition, which may be induced by a number of causes. It must not be confounded with *fatigue*, which is temporary, whilst debility is generally more permanent.

Debility may be *re'al*, or it may be *appa'rent*; and, in the management of disease, it is important to attend to this. At the commencement of fever, for example, there is often a degree of apparent debility, which prevents the use of appropriate means, and thus is the cause of much evil. Excitement is more dangerous than debility.

DÉBOITEMENT, (*de*, and *boiter*, 'to be lame,') Luxation.

DEBORDEMENT (F.), *Déborde*, (*déborder*, 'de, and border,') 'to overflow.') A popular term for one or more sudden and copious evacuations from the bowels. It is chiefly applied to bilious evacuations of this kind.—*Débordement de Bile*.

DÉBRIDEMENT (F.) *Frano'rum solu'tio*, (*débrider*, (*de*, and *brider*,) 'to unbridle.') The removal of filaments, &c., in a wound or abscess, which prevent the discharge of pus. In a more general acceptation, it means the cutting of a soft membranous, or aponeurotic part, which interferes with the exercise of any organ whatever; thus, in paraphimosis, *débridement* of the prepuce is practised to put an end to the inflammation of the glans; in strangulated hernia, *débridement* of the abdominal ring is had recourse to, to remove the stricture of the intestine, &c.

DEC'AGRAMME, (*deka*, 'ten,' and *gramma*, 'a gramme,') The weight of ten grammes, 154.34 grains Troy.

DECAM'YRON, (*deka*, 'ten,' and *ypov*, 'ointment,') An ancient cataplasm, composed of *mala-bathrum*, *mastic*, *euphorbium*, *spikenard*, *styrax calamita*, *carbonate of lime*, *common pepper*, *unguentum wardi*, *opobalsamum*, and *wax*.

DECANTA'TION, *Decanta'tio*, (from *decantare*, (*de*, and *cantare*,) 'to sing or repeat over and over,' or from *de*, and (D.) *kant*, 'a corner;' hence 'to cant,' 'to set on edge in order to decant or pour off,' [?]) *Defu'sio*, *Metangiam'us*, *Catach'ysis*. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in pouring off, gently, by inclining the vessel, any fluid which has a deposit.

DECAPITATIO, Decollation—d. *Articulorum*, see Resection.

DECAPITATION, (*de*, and *caput*, gen. *capitis*, 'head,') Decollation.

DECARBONIZATION, Hematoxis.

DECEASE, (*decedere*, *decessum*, (*de*, and *cedo*,) 'to depart,') Death.

DECESSIO, Ectipiesma.

DÉCHAPELLEMENT, (*de*, and *chapeau*, from *caput*, 'head,') An old French term, employed by Paré and others for the operation of cutting and removing, with a strong forceps, the corona of a carious tooth, where it is desired to preserve the fang.

DÉCHARNÉ, (*de*, and *chair*, 'flesh,') Demusculatus.

DÉCHAUSSEMENT (F.), (*de*, and *chausser*, 'to put on shoes and stockings,') The state in which the gums have fallen away from the teeth, as in those affected by mercury, in old persons, &c. Also, the operation of lancing the gums. See Gum lancet.

DÉCHAUSSOIR, Gum lancet.

DÉCHIRÉ, Lacerum.

DÉCHIREMENT, (from *dilacerare*, (*dil*, and *lacerare*, 'to tear,') 'to tear to pieces,') Laceration.

DÉCHIRURE, Wound, lacerated—d. *de l'U'térus*, Uterus, rupture of the.

DECIDENTIA, (*decidere*, 'to fall off,' *de*, and *cadere*, 'to fall,') Cataptonsis, Epilepsy.

DECIDUA, Decidua membrana.

DECID'UA MEMBRA'NA, *Decid'ua*, *Decid'uons Mem'brane*. So called on account of its being considered to fall off from the uterus at parturition. A membrane, formerly defined to be the outermost membrane of the fetus in utero; and still so defined by some—as by Dr. Lee. Chaussier calls it *Epicho'rion*; by others, it has been called *Perio'na*, *Membra'na cadu'ca Hunteri*, *M. flocculen'ta seu cellul'o'sa seu sinuo'sa seu commu'nis seu præxis'tens*, *Decid'ua exter'na seu spon-gio'sa*, *Tu'nica exte'rior o'vi seu cadu'ca seu cras'sa*, *Membra'na cribro'sa seu o'vi mater'na seu mu-co'sa seu u'teri intern'a evolu'ta*, *Epio'nê*, *Placen'ta u'teri succenturia'tus*, *Subplacen'ta*, *Nidamen'tum*, *Anhis'tous mem'brane*, (F.) *Caducue*, *C. vraie*, *Membrane caduque*, *Epione*, *Périone*;—prior to the time of the Hunters, called *Cho'rion spongio'sum*, seu *tomento'sum seu fungo'sum seu reticula'tum*, *Tu'nica filamento'sa*, *Shag'gy Cho'rion*, *Spon'gy Cho'rion*, &c. Great diversity has prevailed regarding this membrane and its reflected portion. It exists before the germ arrives in the uterus—and it has been met with in tubal and ovarian pregnancies; and is occasioned by a new action, assumed by the uterine vessels at the moment of conception. Chaussier, Lobstein, Gardien, Vel-peau, and others, consider it to be a sac, without apertures, completely lining the uterus, and that when the ovum descends through the tube it, pushes the decidua before it, and becomes envel-

oped in it, except at the part destined to form the placenta. That portion of the membrane which covers the ovum, forms the *Membrana decidua reflexa*, (F.) *Caducue réfléchie*, *Membrane caducue réfléchie*, according to them; the part lining the uterus being the *Decidua uteri*, (F.) *Caducue utérine*. Towards the end of the fourth month, the decidua reflex disappears. The very existence of a *Tunica decidua reflexa* has, however, been denied. This last membrane has received various names. Dr. Granville, regarding it as the external membrane of the ovum, has termed it *Cor'tex o'vi*. It has also been termed *Involu'crum membrana'cum*, *Membrana retiform'is cho'rii seu filamento'sa seu adcentil'ia seu cras'sa*, *O'culine* and *Decidua protrusa*. To the membrane which, according to Bojanus and others, is situate between the placenta and the uterus, and which he considers to be produced at a later period than the decidua vera, he gave the name *membrana decidua sero'tina*, (F.) *Membrane utéroëpichoriale Caducue sérotine ou secondaire*.

Histological researches seem to show, that the decidua is an altered condition of the lining membrane of the uterus, with a whitish secretion filling the uterine tubular glands. The decidua reflexa is probably formed by the agency of nucleated cells from the plastic materials thrown out from the decidua uteri; in the same manner as the chorion is formed in the Fallopian tube from plastic materials thrown out from its lining membrane. That the decidua reflexa is not a mere inverted portion of the decidua uteri is shown by the fact, that the texture of the two is by no means identical.

DECIDUA PROTRUSA, Decidua reflexa.

DECIDUOUS MEMBRANE, Decidua (membrana).

DEC'IGRAMME, *Decigram'ma*, (*decimus*, 'the tenth part,' and *γρᾶμμα*, 'gramme.') The tenth part of the gramme in weight; equal to a little less than two grains, French; 1.543 Troy.

DECIMA'NA FEBRIS, (*decem*, 'ten.') An intermittent, whose paroxysms return every 10th day or every 9 days. It is supposititious.

DECLAMATION, *Declama'tio*, (*de*, and *clamare*, *clamatum*, 'to cry out.') The art of depicting the sentiments by inflections of the voice, accompanied by gestures, which render the meaning of the speaker more evident, and infuse into the minds of the auditors the emotions with which he is impressed. Declamation may become the cause of disease; the modification, produced in the pulmonary circulation,—accompanied by the great excitement, sometimes experienced,—is the cause of many morbid affections; particularly of pneumonia, hæmoptysis, and apoplexy. In moderation, it gives a healthy excitement to the frame.

DÉCLIN, Decline.

DECLINATIO, (*de*, and *clinare*, *clinatum*, 'to bend.') Decline.

DECLINE', *Declina'tio*, *Inclina'tio*, *Decrementum*, *Remissio*, *Parac'mē*, *Parac'mis*, (F.) *Déclin*. That period of a disorder or paroxysm, at which the symptoms begin to abate in violence, (F.) *Décours*. We speak, also, of the decline of life, or of the powers, (F.) *Déclin de l'âge*, *L'âge de déclin*, when the physical and moral faculties lose a little of their activity and energy. See Phthisis, and Tabes.

DÉCLIVE (F.), *Decliv'is*, (*de*, and *clivis*, 'acclivity.') Inclining downwards. This epithet is applied to the most depending part of a tumour or abscess.

DECOCTÉ, Decoction.

DECOCTION, *Decoc'tio*, (*decoquere*, (*de*, and *coquere*, *coctum*), 'to boil,') *Eps'e'sis*, *Apoz'esis*, *Zé'sis*, *Heps'e'sis*, *Aphep'sis*, (F.) *Decoction*. The

operation of boiling certain ingredients in a fluid, for the purpose of extracting the parts soluble at that temperature. Decoction, likewise, means the product of this operation, to which the terms *Decoc'tum*, *Zé'ma*, *Aphep'se'ma*, *Ap'ozem*, *Apoz'e'ma*, *Heps'e'ma*, *Chyl'us*, and *Eps'e'ma*, (F.) *Décocté*, *Hydro'lé*, *Hydro'lite*, have been applied according to ancient custom, in order to avoid any confusion between the operation and its product;—as *præpara'tio* is used for the act of preparing; *præpara'tum*, for the thing prepared.

DECOCTION OF ALOES, COMPOUND, Decoctionum aloes compositum—d. of Bark, Decoctionum Cinchonæ—d. of Bark, pale, see Decoctionum Cinchonæ—d. of Bark, red, see Decoctionum Cinchonæ—d. of Bark, yellow, see Decoctionum Cinchonæ—d. of Barley, Decoctionum hordei—d. of Barley, compound, Decoctionum hordei compositum—d. Bitter, Decoctionum amarum—d. *Blanche*, *Mistura cornu cervi*—d. of Broom, Decoctionum scoparii—d. of Broom, compound, Decoctionum scoparii compositum—d. of Cabbage tree bark, Decoctionum Geoffrææ inermis—d. of Cassia, Decoctionum cassiæ—d. of Chamomile, Decoctionum anthemidis nobilis—d. of Cinchona, Decoctionum Cinchonæ—d. of Cinchona, compound laxative, Decoctionum kinæ kinæ compositum et laxans—d. of Colomba, compound, Decoctionum Colombæ compositum—d. of Dandelion, Decoctionum Taraxaci—d. of Dogwood, Decoctionum Cornus Floridæ—d. of Elm bark, Decoctionum ulmi—d. of Flaxseed, compound, Decoctionum Lini compositum—d. of Foxglove, Decoctionum digitalis—d. *de Guayac composée*, &c., Decoctionum de Guayaco compositum—d. of Guaiacum, compound, Decoctionum Guaiaci compositum—d. of Guaiacum, compound purgative, Decoctionum de Guayaco compositum—d. of Hartshorn, burnt, *Mistura cornu usti*—d. of Hellebore, white, Decoctionum veratri—d. of Iceland moss, Decoctionum cetrariæ—d. of Logwood, Decoctionum hæmatoxyli—d. of Marshmallows, Decoctionum althææ—d. *de Mauve composée*, Decoctionum malvæ compositum—d. of Oak bark, Decoctionum quercus—d. *d'Orge*, Decoctionum hordei—d. *d'Orge composée*, Decoctionum hordei compositum—d. of Pareira brava, Decoctionum Pareiræ—d. of Pipsissewa, Decoctionum chimaphilæ—d. of Poppy, Decoctionum papaveris—d. of Quince seeds, Decoctionum cydoniæ—d. *de Quinquina composée et laxative*, Decoctionum kinæ kinæ compositum et laxans—d. *de Salsapareille composée*, Decoctionum sarsaparillæ compositum—d. of Sarsaparilla, Decoctionum sarsaparillæ—d. of Sarsaparilla, compound, Decoctionum sarsaparillæ compositum—d. of Sarsaparilla, false, Decoctionum araliæ nudicaulis—d. of Squill, Decoctionum scillæ—d. of Tormentil, Decoctionum Tormentillæ—d. of Uva ursi, Decoctionum uvæ ursi—d. White, *Mistura cornu cervi*—d. of the Woods, Decoctionum Guaiaci compositum—d. of Woody nightshade, Decoctionum duleamaræ—d. of Zittmann, Decoctionum Zittmanni.

DECOCTUM, Decoction—d. Album, *Mistura cornu usti*.

DECOCTUM AL'OE'S COMPOSITUM, *Decoc'tum Al'oës*, *Bal'sam of Life*, *Com'pound Decoc'tion of Al'oës*. (*Ext. glyc.* ℥viij, *Potass. carb.* ℥j, *Aloes*, *Myrrhæ* contrit., *Croc'i* āā ℥iiss, *Aquæ Oiss* (Imp meas). Boil to Oj; strain, and add *Tinct. card.* c. ℥viij. *Ph. L.*) The gum and extractive are dissolved in this preparation. The alkali is added to take up a little of the resin. The tincture prevents it from spoiling. It is gently cathartic. Dose, ℥ss to ℥ij.

DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ, *Mis'tura Althææ*, *D. althææ officina'lis*: *Decoc'tion or Mis'ture of Marshmallows*, (F.) *Décoction de Guimauve*. (*Rad. althææ* sicc. ℥iv. *Uvar. passar.* ℥ij, *Aquæ Orij.* Boil to Ov. Pour off the clear liquor. *Ph. E.*) It is used as a demulcent.

DECOCTUM AMA'RUM; *Bit'ter Decoc'tion*. (*Rad. gentian.* ℥j, *Aquæ Oijss.* Boil for a quarter of an

hour; add *Species amara* ʒij. Infuse for two hours and filter, without expressing. *Ph. P.*) It is tonic. Dose, fʒss to ʒij.

DECOCTUM AMYLI, Mucilago amyli.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS, *D. Chamæmeli*; *Decoction of Chamomile*. (*Flor. anthemid. nobil.* ʒj, *Sem. carui* ʒiv, *Aquæ* Ov. Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain. *Ph. E.*) It contains bitter extractive and essential oil, dissolved in water. It is used, occasionally, as a vehicle for tonic powders, pills, &c., and in fomentations and gylsters; but for the last purpose, warm water is equally efficacious. The Dublin college had a compound decoction.

DECOCTUM ARA'LE NUDICAULIS; *Decoction of False Sarsaparilla*. (*Aralia nudicaul.* ʒvj, *Aquæ* Ovij. Digest for four hours, and then boil to four pints: press out and strain the decoction. Former *Ph. U. S.*) It is used as a stomachic, but it is an unnecessary and laborious preparation.

DECOCTUM CAS'SIÆ; *Decoction of Cassia*. (*Cassia pulp.* ʒij, *Aquæ* Oij. Boil for a few minutes, filter without expression, and add *symp. violar.* ʒj, or *mannæ pur.* ʒij. *Ph. P.*) It is laxative, in the dose of ʒvj.

DECOCTUM CÆTRA'RIÆ, *Decoction Liche'nis Island'ici*, *Decoction of Iceland Moss*. (*Cetrar.* ʒss, *Aquæ* Oiss. Boil to a pint, and strain with compression. *Ph. U. S.*) It consists of bitter extractive and fecula, dissolved in water, and its operation is tonic and demulcent. Dose, fʒj to ʒiv. It is also nutrient, but hardly worthy of the rank of an official preparation.

DECOCTUM CHAMÆMELI, *Decoction anthemidis nobilis*.

DECOCTUM CHIMAPH'ILÆ, *Decoction of Pipsissewa*. (*Chimaph. contus.* ʒj, *Aquæ* Oiss. Boil to a pint, and strain. *Ph. U. S.*) A pint may be given in the course of the twenty-four hours.

DECOCTUM CINCHO'NÆ, *D. Corticis Cincho'næ* seu *Ki'ne Ki'ne*, *Decoction of Cincho'na or of Bark*. (*Cinchon. cort. contus.* ʒj, *Aquæ* Oj. Boil for ten minutes in a slightly-covered vessel, and strain while hot, adding water to make a pint. It contains quinia and resinous extractive, dissolved in water. Long coction oxygenates and precipitates the extractive. It can be given where the powder does not sit easy, &c. Dose, fʒj to ʒiv.

The Pharmacopœia of the United States has a *Decoction Cincho'næ flava*, *Decoction of yellow bark*, and a *Decoction Cincho'næ rubra*, *Decoction of red bark*, both of which are prepared as above. The London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Colleges have a *Decoction Cinchonæ pallidæ*, *Decoction of Pale Bark*.

DECOCTUM COLOMBÆ COMPOSITUM; *Compound Decoction of Colomba*. (*Colomb. contus.*, *Quassia* ʒā ʒij, *Cort. aurant.* ʒj, *Rhei pulp.* ʒj, *Potassæ carbonat.* ʒss, *Aquæ* ʒxx. Boil to a pint, and add *tinct. lavand.* fʒss. Former *Ph. U. S.*) Given as a tonic, but not worthy an official station.

DECOCTUM COMMUNE PRO CLYSTERE, *D. Malvæ compositum* — *d. Cornu cervini*, *Mistura cornu usti*.

DECOCTUM COR'NUS FLORIDÆ, *Decoction of Dogwood*. (*Cor'nus Florid. cont.* ʒj, *Aquæ* Oj. Boil for ten minutes in a covered vessel, strain while hot, and add water to make a pint. *Ph. U. S.*) Dose, fʒiss.

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ, *Mucilago Sem'inis Cydonii Ma'li* seu *Sem'inum Cydoniorum*; *Decoction or Mucilage of Quince seeds*. (*Cydonia sem.* ʒij, *Aquæ* Oj. Boil for ten minutes over a gentle fire, and strain. *Ph. L.*) It is merely a solution of mucilage in water, and is used as a demulcent.

DECOCTUM DAPH'NES MEZE'REI, *Decoction Me-*

ze'rei, *Decoction of Meze'reon*. (*Meze'rei* ʒij, *Glycyrrh. cont.* ʒj, *Aquæ* Oij. Boil over a gentle fire to Oiss, and strain. *Ph. E.*) The acrimony of the mezereon and the saccharine mucilage of the liquorice root are imparted to the water. It is somewhat stimulant, and has been used in secondary syphilis; but is devoid of power. Dose, fʒij to ʒvj.

DECOCTUM DIAPHORETICUM, *D. Guaiaci compositum*.

DECOCTUM DIGITA'LIS, *Decoction of Fox-glove*. (*Fol. digit. sic.* ʒj, *Aquæ* q. s. ut colescent fʒvij. Let the liquor begin to boil over a slow fire, and then remove it. Digest for fifteen minutes, and strain. *Ph. D.*) It possesses the properties of the plant. Dose, fʒij to ʒij.

DECOCTUM DULCAMA'RÆ, *Decoction of Wood'g Nightshade*. (*Dulcamara cont.* ʒj, *Aquæ* Oiss. Boil to Oj, and strain. *Ph. U. S.*) This decoction has been considered diuretic and diaphoretic, and has been administered extensively in skin diseases. It is probably devoid of efficacy.

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO, *D. papaveris*.

DECOCTUM GEOFFRÆ'Æ INERMIS; *Decoction of Cab'bagetree Bark*. (*Cort. geoffr. inermis*, in pulv. ʒj, *Aquæ* Oij. Boil over a slow fire to a pint, and strain. *Ph. E.*) It is possessed of anthelmintic, purgative, and narcotic properties, and has been chiefly used for the first of these purposes. Dose, to children, fʒij — to adults, fʒss to ʒij.

DECOCTUM GUAI'ACI COMPOSITUM, *D. Guaiaci officinalis compositum* seu *Ligno'rum* seu *de Guai'aco compositum* seu *sudorificum* seu *diaphoreticum*; *Compound decoction of Guai'acum*, *Decoction of the Woods*. (*Lign. guaiac. rasur.* ʒij, *fruct. sic. vitis vinifer.* ʒij, *rad. luri sassafr. concis.*, *rad. glycyrrh.* ʒā ʒj, *aquæ* Ox. Boil the Guaiacum and raisins over a slow fire to Ov: adding the roots towards the end, then strain. *Ph. E.*) It is possessed of stimulant properties, and has been given in syphilitic, cutaneous, and rheumatic affections. The resin of the guaiacum is, however, insoluble in water, so that the guaiac wood in it cannot be supposed to possess much, if any, effect. The Parisian Codex has a

DECOCTUM DE GUY'ACO COMPOSITUM ET PUR'GANS, (*F.*) *Decoction de Gayac Composée et Purgative*; *Compound purgative Decoction of Guai'acum*. (*Lign. guaiac. rasp.*, *rad. sassafr.* ʒā ʒj, *potass. carbonat.* gr. xxv. Macerate for twelve hours, agitating occasionally in water Oiv, until there remain Oij. Then infuse in it *fol. senæ* ʒij, *rhei* ʒj, *lign. sassafr.*, *glycyrrh. rad.* ʒā ʒij, *sem. coriand.* ʒj. Strain gently, suffer it to settle, and pour off the clear supernatant liquor. The title sufficiently indicates the properties of the composition.

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLLI, *Decoction of Log-wood*. (*Hæmatoxyl. rasur.* ʒj, *aquæ* Oiss. Boil to a pint, and strain. *Ph. U. S.*)

DECOCTUM HELLBORI ALBI, *D. veratri*.

DECOCTUM HOR'DEI, *Decoction Hordei Distichi*, *Ptis'ana Hippocrat'ica*, *Tipua'ria*, *Tapua'ria*, *Aqua Horde'ia*, *Hydroer'ithæ*, *Bar'ley Water*, *Decoction of Bar'ley*, (*F.*) *Decoction d'Orge*, *Pisane Commune*. (*Hord.* ʒij, *Aquæ* Oivss. Wash the barley well, boil for a few minutes in water, Oss: strain this, and throw it away, and add the remainder, boiling. Boil to Oij, and strain. *Ph. L.*) It is nutritive and demulcent, and is chiefly used as a common drink, and in gylsters.

DECOCTUM HOR'DEI COMPOSITUM, *Decoction pectoral'is*, *Mistura Hor'dei*, *Ptis'ana communis*; *Compound Decoction of Bar'ley*, (*F.*) *Decoction d'Orge composée*. (*Decoct. hord. Oij*, *caricæ fruct. concis.* ʒiiss, *glycyrrh. rad. concis. et contus.* ʒvj, *wearum pass. demptis acinis*, ʒijss, *aquæ* Oj. Boil to Oij, and strain. *Ph. L.*) It has similar properties to the last.

DECOCTUM KINÆ KINÆ, D. Cinchonæ.

DECOCTUM KINÆ KINÆ COMPOS'ITUM ET LAX'ANS, *Décoction de quinquina composée et laxative; Com'pound lax'ative decoction of Cincho'na.* (Cort. cinchon. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, aquæ Oij. Boil for a quarter of an hour, remove from the fire; then infuse in it, for half an hour, fol. sennæ, sodæ sulph. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$: add syrup. de sennâ $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$.) Its title indicates its properties.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS ISLANDICI, Decoctionum Cetrariæ—d. Lignorum, D. Guaiaci compositum.

DECOCTUM LINI COMPOS'ITUM, *Com'pound Decoction of Flaxseed.* (Lini $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, Glycyrrhis. contus. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, aquæ Oiss. Boil for ten minutes, and strain. Ph. D.)

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOS'ITUM, *Decoction pro enem'atē seu commu'nē pro clyst'ere; Com'pound Decoction of Mal'low.* (F.) *Décoction de Mauve composée.* (Malvæ exsic. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, anthemid. flor. exsic. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, aquæ Oj. Boil for fifteen minutes and strain.) It consists of bitter extractive, and mucilage in water, and is chiefly used for clysters and fomentations. It is unworthy a place in the pharmacopœias.

DECOCTUM MEZEREI, D. daphnes mezerei.

DECOCTUM PAPAV'ERIS, *Decoction pro Fomen'to, Fo'tus commu'nis; Decoction of Pop'py.* (Papav. somnif. capsul. concis. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$, aquæ Oiv. Boil for fifteen minutes, and strain. Ph. L.) It contains the narcotic principle of the poppy, and mucilage in water; is anodyne and emollient, and employed as such in fomentation, in painful swellings, ulcers, &c.

DECOCTUM PAREIR'Æ, *Decoction of Parei'ra Brac'ea.* (Pareir. brev. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$, Aq. Destillat Oiss. (Imp. meas.) Boil to a pint and strain. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$.)

DECOCTUM PECTORALE, D. hordei compositum —d. Polygalæ Senegæ, D. Senegæ.

DECOCTUM PRO ENEMATE, D. Malvæ compositum.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS ALBÆ, D. Querc'us Rob'oris; *Decoction of White Oak Bark.* (Quercus cort. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, aquæ Oiss. Boil to a pint, and strain. Ph. U. S.) It is astringent, and used as such, in injections, in leucorrhœa, uterine hemorrhage, &c., as well as in the form of fomentations to unhealthy ulcers.

DECOCTUM SÆSÆ, Decoction Sarsaparillæ.

DECOCTUM SÆSAPARILLÆ, D. Smilacis Sarsaparillæ, D. Sarsæ, D. Sarsæ; *Decoction of Sarsaparill'a.* (Sarsaparill. rad. concis. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$, aquæ ferent. Oiv. (Imp. meas.) Macerate for four hours near the fire, in a lightly-covered vessel; then bruise the root; macerate again for two hours; then boil to Oij, and strain. Ph. L.) It contains bitter extractive, and mucilage in water; is demulcent, and has been used, although it is doubtful with what efficacy, in the sequelæ of syphilis. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$ to Oss.

DECOCTUM SÆSAPARILLÆ COMPOS'ITUM; *Com'pound Decoction of Sarsaparill'a.* (F.) *Décoction de Sæsaparille Composée.* (Sarsaparill. concis. et contus. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$, Sassafr. Cort. concis., Lign. Guaiac. ræzur., Rad. Glycyrriz. contus., $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, Mezerei, concis. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$, Aquæ Oiv. Boil fifteen minutes, add water to make the whole Oiv, and strain. Ph. U. S.) This is considered to be possessed of analogous properties to the celebrated *Lis'bon Diet-Drink*, Decoction Lusitanicum, which it resembles in composition.

DECOCTUM SÆSÆ, Decoction Sarsaparillæ.

DECOCTUM SCILLÆ; *Decoction of Squill.* (Scillæ. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$, juniper. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$, Senegæ. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$, Aquæ Oiv. Boil till one half the liquor is consumed; strain, and add spirit of nitrous ether, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$. Ph. U. S.) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$.

DECOCTUM SCOPARII, *Decoction of Broom* (Scopar. exsiccat. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, (avoirdupois); Aquæ Oss. (Imp. meas.) Boil for ten minutes and strain.—Ph. D.)

DECOCTUM SCOPARII COMPOS'ITUM, D. Scopari'ii (Ph. E.), *Com'pound Decoction of Broom* (Scopar., Junip. cont., Taraxac. cont. $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$; Aq. destillat. Oiss. (Imp. meas.) Boil to a pint, and strain. Ph. L.) Dose, half a pint to a pint, in the day; as a diuretic in dropsy.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ, D. Polygalæ Senegæ; *Decoction of Senega.* (Seneg. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, aquæ Oiss. Boil to Oj, and strain. Ph. U. S.) It is reputed to be diuretic, purgative, and stimulant, and has been given in dropsy, rheumatism, &c.

DECOCTUM SMILACIS SÆSAPARILLÆ, D. Sarsaparillæ—d. Sudoricum, D. Guaiaci compositum.

DECOCTUM TARAX'ACI, *Decoction of Dan'delion.* (Taraxac. contus. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$, aquæ Oiss. (Imp. meas.) Boil to a pint; and strain. Ph. L.) Dose $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$.

DECOCTUM TORMENTIL'Æ, *Decoction of Tormentil.* (Tormentil. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$, Aquæ destillat. Oiss. (Imp. meas.) Boil to a pint, and strain.) Dose, as an astringent, one or two fluid ounces.

DECOCTUM ULMI, D. Ulmi Compest'ris, *Decoction of Elm Bark.* (Ulm' cort. recent. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, aquæ Oij. (Imp. meas.) Boil to Oj, and strain. Ph. L.) It is a reputed diuretic, and has been used in lepra and herpes; but, probably, has no efficacy. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$ to Oss.

DECOCTUM U'VÆ UR'ISI, *Decoction of u'va ur'si.* (Uvæ ur'si $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, aquæ $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$. Boil to a pint and strain. Ph. U. S.) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$.

DECOCTUM VERATRI, *Decoction Helleb'ori alb'i; Decoction of White Hel'ebore.* (Veratri rad. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, aquæ Oij, spir. rect. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$. Boil the watery decoction to Oj, and, when it is cold, add the spirit. Ph. L.) It is stimulant, acrid, and cathartic; but is used only externally. It is a useful wash in *tinea capitis*, *psora*, &c. Should it excite intense pain on being applied, it must be diluted.

DECOCTUM ZITTMAN'NI, *Zittman's Decoction.* A most absurd farrago, extolled by Theden in venereal diseases, the formula for which, according to Jourdan, "some blockheads have lately reproduced among us as a novelty." It is composed of *sarsaparilla*, *pulvis stypticus*, *calome* and *cinnabar*, boiled in water with *aniseed*, *fennel seed*, and *liquorice root*. A stronger and a weaker decoction were directed by Zittman. Formulae for its preparation are contained in Jourdan's *Pharmacopœia Universalis*; and in Lincke's *Vollständiges Recept-Taschenbuch*. Leipzig, 1841.

DECOLLA'TION, *Decollatio*, *Decapita'tio*, *Decapita'tio*, *Obtrunca'tio*, (*de* and *collum*, 'the neck.') The act of separating the head from the trunk, by the section of the neck, as in cases of dystocia.

DÉCOLLEMENT, (F.) *Deglutina'tio*, (*de* and *coller*, 'to glue.') The state of an organ that is separated from the surrounding parts, owing to destruction of the areolar membrane which united them. The skin is *décollée*, i. e. separated from the subjacent parts, by a burn, subcutaneous abscess, &c.

DÉCOLLEMENT DU PLACENTA, is the separation or detachment of the whole or a part of the placenta from the inner surface of the uterus. *Décollement*, from *de*, 'from,' and *collum*, 'the neck,' *obtrunca'tio*, also means the separation of the head of the fœtus from the trunk, the latter remaining in the uterus.

DECOLORA'TION, *Decolora'tio*, *Discolora'tio*, (*de*, and *colorare*, *coloratum*, 'to colour.') Loss of the natural colour; *Parachro'sis*. Devoid of colour, —*Achroma'sia*.

In Pharmacy, any process by which liquids, or solids in solution, are deprived wholly or in part of their colour,—as by passing them through animal charcoal.

DÉCOMPOSÉE (F.), (*de*, and *componere*, *compositum*, 'to compose.') *Decomposed*, *Dissoluta*. An epithet, applied to the face when extensively

changed in its expression and colour; as in the choleric or moribund.

DECORTICATION, *Decortica'tio*, (*de*, and *cortex*, gen. *corticis*, 'bark.') An operation, which consists in separating the bark from roots, stalks, &c. The detachment of portions of enamel from a tooth is sometimes termed the *decortivating process*. (F.) *Carie écorchante*.

DECOST'IS, *Apleu'ros* (*de*, and *costa*, 'a rib.') One who has no ribs.

DÉCOURS, Decline.

DECREMENTUM, (*de*, and *crescere*, 'to grow.') Decline.

DECREPIT, (*de*, and *crepere*, *crepitem*, 'to creak.') See Decrepitude.

DECREPITUDE, *Decrepitu'do*, *Æ'tas decrep'ita*, *Ul'tima senec'tus*, *Senec'ta decrep'ita* seu *extrema* seu *sum'ma* seu *ul'tima*. The last period of old age, and of human life; which ordinarily occurs about the eightieth year. It may, however, be accelerated or protracted. Its character consists in the progressive series of phenomena which announce the approaching extinction of life. One in this stage of existence is said to be *decrep'it*, *decrep'itus*, (F.) *décépité*.

DECRETORII DIES, (*decretorius*, 'decisive.') Critical days.

DECU'BITUS, gen. *Decubitûs*, (*decumbere*, (*de*, and *cubere*, *cubitum*, 'to lie,') 'to lie down.') *Cubatio*. Lying down. Assuming the horizontal posture, *cubitus sup'ius*; (F.) *Coucher*. *Horâ decubitu's*, 'at bed time.' The French say—*Decubitus horizontal*, *sur le dos*, *sur le côté*, for, lying in the horizontal posture, on the back or side.

DECURTATUS, *Meiu'rus*, (*de*, and *curtus*, 'short,') 'shortened,' 'curtailed,' 'running to a point.' When applied to the pulse, it signifies a progressive diminution in the strength of the arterial pulsations, which, at last, cease. If the pulsations return and gradually acquire all their strength, it is called *Pulsus decurtatus recip'it*.

DECUSSATIO, Decussation—d. Pyramidum, see Corpora pyramidalia.

DECUSSATION, *Decussa'tio*, *Chin'mus*, *Incrucia'tio*, *Intersec'tio*, *Intricatu'ra*, (from *decussis*, that is, *decem asses*; also, the figure of the letter X.) Union in the shape of an X or cross. Anatomists use this term chiefly in the case of the nerves—as the *decussation of the optic nerves*, which cross each other within the cranium.

DECUSSATION OF THE PYRAMIDS, see Corpora pyramidalia.

DECUSSORIUM, (*decutio*, *decussum*, (*de*, and *quatio*,) 'I shake down,') (F.) *Décussaire*. An instrument used by the ancients, for depressing the dura mater, and facilitating the exit of substances effused on or under that membrane. It is described by Scultetus, Paré, &c. See Meningophylax.

DÉDAIGNEUX, ('disdainful,' from *de*, and *dignor*, 'to esteem worthy.') Rectus superior oculi.

DEDE (Se.), (Sax. *deao*), Death.

DEDENTITION, see Dentition.

DEDOLATION, *Dedola'tio*, (*dedolare*, (*de*, and *dolare*, *dolatum*,) 'to cut and hew with an axe.') This word has been used by surgeons to express the action by which a cutting instrument divides obliquely any part of the body, and produces a wound with loss of substance. It is commonly on the head, that wounds by dedolation are observed. When there was a complete separation of a portion of the bone of the cranium, the ancients called it *Apocepharnia'mus*.

DEERBALLS, *Elaphomyces granulatus*.

DEERBERRY, *Gaultheria*, *Vaccinium stamineum*.

DEERFOOD, *Brasenia hydropeltis*.

DEERS' TEARS, Bezoar of the Deer.

DEFÆCA'TIO, (*de*, and *fec*, gen. *fecis*, 'excrement.') Defecation.

DÉFAILLANCE, (from *defaillir*, (*de*, and *faillir*,) 'to fail,') Syncope.

DEFÆCATION, *Defæca'tio*. The act by which the excrement is extruded from the body. *Caca'tio*, *Excre'tio al'vi* seu *alvi'na* seu *fecum alviu'rum*, *Defec'tio al'vi*, *Seces'sio*, *Expul'sio* seu *Ejec'tio fa'cum*, *Apago'ge*, *Hypochore'sis*, *Eechore'sis*, *Ecopro'sis*, *Eges'tio*. The feces generally accumulate in the colon, being prevented by the annulus at the top of the rectum from descending freely into that intestine. In producing evacuations, therefore, in obstinate constipation, it is well, by means of a long tube, to throw the injection into the colon.

In Pharmacy, defecation means the separation of any substance from a liquid in which it may be suspended. See Clarification.

DEFECTIO ANIMI, (*deficere*, *defectum*, (*de*, and *facere*,) 'to forsake,') Syncope.

DEFECTUS LOQUELÆ, Aphonia—d. Veneris, Anaphrodisia.

DEFENSIVUM, (*defendere*, *defensum*, 'to defend,') (F.) *Défensif*. A preservative or defence. The old surgeons gave this name to different local applications, made to diseased parts, for the purpose of guarding them from the impression of extraneous bodies, and particularly from the contact of air.

DEFERENS, (*defero*, (*de*, and *fero*,) 'I bear away,') 'I transport,') Carrying away.

DEFERENS VAS, *Ductus* seu *Cana'tis deferens*, *Vib'ator*, *Spermat'ic duct*, *Sper'miduct*, (F.) *Canal ou Conduit spermatique*, *Canal ou Conduit défèrent*, is the excretory canal of the sperm, which arises from the epididymis, describes numerous convolutions, and with the vessels and nerves of the testicles concurs in the formation of the spermatic chord, enters the abdominal ring, and terminates in the ejaculatory duct.

DEFIBRINATED, (*de*, and *fibrin*,) Defibrinized.

DEFIBRINATION, see Defibrinized.

DEFIBRINIZED, (F.) *Dé fibriné*, *Defibr'inat*. Deprived of fibrin. A term applied to blood from which the fibrin has been removed, as by whipping. The act of removing fibrin from the blood has been termed *defibrination*.

DEFIGURATIO, (*de*, and *figurare*, *figuratum*, 'to shape,') Deformation.

DEFLAGRATIO, *Deflagra'tio*, (*deflagrare*, (*de*, and *flagrare*, *flagratum*, 'to burn,') 'to set on fire,') In pharmacy, the rapid combustion of a substance with flame; great elevation of temperature; violent motion, and more or less noise. Thus, we speak of the deflagration of the nitrate and the chlorate of potassa, of gunpowder, &c.

DEFLECTENS, (*de*, and *flecto*, *flexum*, 'to bend,') Derivative.

DEFLECTIO, Derivation.

DEFLORATION, (*deflorescere*, (*de*, and *florescere*,) 'to deflower,') *Depucela'tion*, *Depudica'tion*, *Devirgina'tion*, *Deflora'tio*, *Devirgini'tas*, *Devirginitas*, *Deflora'ta*, (F.) *Défloration*, *Dépucellement*. The act of depriving a female of her virginity. Inspection of the parts is the chief criterion of defloration having been forcibly accomplished; yet inquiry must be made, whether the injury may not have been caused by another body than the male organ. Recent defloration is infinitely more easy of detection than where some time has elapsed. See Stuprum.

DEFLUVIUM, (*de*, and *fluere*, *fluxum*, 'to flow,') Aporrhœa—d. Capillorum, Alopecia—d. Pilonum, Alopecia.

DEFLUXIO, Catarrh, Defluxion, Diarrhœa—d. Catarrhalis, Influenza.

DEFLUXION, *Deflux'io*, *Deflux'us*, *Catar'rhog-*

sis, *Hyporrhysis*, *Catar'rhus*. A falling down of humours from a superior to an inferior part. It is sometimes used synonymously with inflammation.

DEFLUXUS DYSENTERICUS, Dysentery.

DEFORMATION, *Deforma'tio*, (*de*, and *forma*, 'form.') *Cacomor'phia*, *Cacomorpho'sis*, *Dysmor'phè*, *Dysmor'phia*, *Dysmorpho'sis*, *Deform'itas*, *Inform'itas*, *Defigura'tio*, *Disfigura'tion*, *Deform'ity*, (F.) *Difformité*. Morbid alteration in the form of some part of the body, as of the head, pelvis, spine, &c. A deformity may be natural or accidental.

DEFRUTUM, (for *Deferevitum*, (?) *de*, and *ferreo*, 'to boil.') (F.) *Vin cuit*. Grape must, boiled down to one half and used as a sweetmeat. See Rob.

DEFURFURATIO, (*de*, and *furfur*, 'bran.') See Desquamation.

DEFUSIO, (*de*, and *fundere*, *fusum*, 'to pour.') Decantation.

DEGENERATIO, Degeneration—*d*. *Adiposa cordis*, *Steatosis cordis*.

DEGENERATION, *Degenera'tio*, *Notheu'sis*, *Noth'a*, (from *degener*, 'unlike one's ancestors,' [*de*, and *genus*, *generis*, 'family,']) *Degen'eracy*, (F.) *Dégénération*, *Abâtardissement*. A change for the worse—*degradation*—in the intimate composition of the solids or fluids of the body. In pathological anatomy, *degeneration* means the change which occurs in the structure of an organ, when transformed into a matter essentially morbid; as a *cancerous*, or *tubercular*, *degeneration*. Virchow employs the term *neurobio'sis* in a similar signification; and for morbid metamorphosis in general.

Dégénérescence is, by the French pathologists, employed synonymously with Degeneration.

DÉGÉNÉRESCENCE, Degeneration—*d*. *Graisseuse du Foie*, *Adiposis hepatica*—*d*. *Granule du Rein*, *Kidney*, *Bright's disease of the*—*d*. *Noire*, *Melanosis*.

DEGLUTINATIO, (*de*, and *gluten*, gen. *glutinis*, 'glue.') *Décollement*.

DEGLUTITIO, *Deglutition*—*d*. *Difficilis*, *Dysphagia*—*d*. *Impedita*, *Dysphagia*—*d*. *Læsa*, *Dysphagia*.

DEGLUTIT'ION, *Deglutit'io*, *Catap'osis*, (*de*, and *glutire*, *glutitum*, 'to swallow.') The act by which substances are passed from the mouth into the stomach, through the pharynx and œsophagus. It is one of a complicated character, and requires the aid of a considerable number of muscles; the first step being voluntary, the remainder executed under spinal and involuntary nervous influence.

DEGMUS, (*δγμος*, from *δγω* or *δκω*, 'I bite.') *Dec'is*, *Mor'eus*, (F.) *Morsure*,—a bite in general. A gnawing sensation about the upper orifice of the stomach, which was once attributed to acrimony of the liquids contained in that viscus.

DÉGORGEMENT, (*de*, and *gorge*, 'the throat.') *Disgorgement*.

DÉGOUT, (*de*, and *gout*, (L.) *gustus*, 'taste.') *Disgust*.

DEGRADATION, (*degradior*, (*de*, and *gradior*, 'to step,') 'to descend,') Degeneration.

DEGREE, ([F.] *degré*, originally from *gradus*, 'a step,') A title conferred by a college,—as the 'degree of Doctor of Medicine.' Galen used this expression to indicate the qualities of certain drugs. Both he and his school admitted *cold*, *warm*, *moist*, and *dry* medicines, and four different 'degrees' of each of those qualities. Thus, *Apium* was warm in the first degree, *Agrimony* in the second, *Roehe Alum* in the third, and *Garlic* in the fourth. *Bedeagar* was cold in the first, the flower of the *Pomegranate* in the second, the *Sempervivum* in the third, *Opium* in the fourth, &c. The French use the term *degré* to indicate, 1. The in-

tensity of an affection: as a burn of the first, second, third, degree, &c. 2. The particular stage of an incurable disease, as the third degree of phthisis, cancer of the stomach, &c.

DEGUSTA'TION, *Degusta'tio*, (*de*, and *gustare*, *gustatum*, 'to taste,') *Gusta'tion*. The appreciation of sapid qualities by the gustatory organs.

DEHISCENCE, *Dehiscen'tia*, (*dehiscere*, (*de*, and *hiscere*, 'to gape,') 'to break open in chinks,') Separation of a shut organ along the line of union. A regular and determinate separation, which takes place in a shut organ.

DEICTICUS, (*δεικτικός*, from *δεικνυμι*, 'to point out,') Index.

DEID, (Sc.) ([Sax.] *deað*.) Death.

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX, *Lycoperdon*.

DEIRONCUS, (*δεῖρον*, 'neck,' and *ὄγκος*, 'a swelling,') *Bronchocele*.

DEJECTEDNESS, Depression.

DEJECTIO, *Dejection*—*d*. *Alvi*, *Defecation*—*d*. *Alvina*, *Excrement*.

DEJECTION, (*dejectere*, *dejectum*, (*de*, and *jacere*,) 'to cast down,') *Dejec'tio*, *Subduc'tio*, *Hypopag'ge*, *Hypochore'sis*, *Hypechore'sis*, *Apop'atus*, *Hypop'atus*, *Hypoph'ora*. The expulsion of the feces;—*Ejec'tio*, *Eges'tio*. Also, a fecal discharge or stool,—generally, however, with *alvine* prefixed,—as an *alvine Dejection*, *Al'veus vir'idis*, *Dejec'tio alvi'na*, a passage; an evacuation; a movement. Also depression of spirits.

DEJECTIONES NIGRÆ, ('black dejections,') *Melæna*.

DEJECTORIUM, *Cathartic*.

DELACRYMATIO, (*de*, and *lacryma*, 'a tear,') *Epiphora*.

DELACRYMATIVUS, *Apodaercticus*.

DELAPSIO, (*de*, and *labi*, *lapsus*, 'to fall,') *Prolapsus*.

DELAPSUS, *Prolapsus*—*d*. *Palpebræ*, *Blepharoptosis*.

DELATIO, (*deferre*, *delatum*, 'to announce,') *Indication*.

DÉLAYANTS, *Diluentia*.

DELAEROIX'S DEPILATORY, (after the proposer,) see *Depilatory*, *Colley's*.

DELETERIOUS, *Deleterius*, *Pernicio'sus*, *Phthar'ticus*, (F.) *Délétère*, *Pernicieux*, (*ἰσχυρὸς*, 'I injure,') That which produces destructive disorder in the exercise and harmony of the functions.

DELETERIUM, *Poison*.

DELHI BOIL. An inveterate cutaneous affection, prevalent at Delhi, in India, which assumes the form of a boil, and may, afterwards, ulcerate, forming the *Delhi ulcer*. It is called, there, *Arungzebe*, owing to the emperor of that name having died with it. The treatment is chiefly local, and consists of the ordinary eutrophic ointments. Eutrophics may, also, be given internally.

DELHI ULCER, see *Delhi Boil*.

DELIERET, *Delirious*.

DELIGATIO, *Deligation*, *Ligature*, see *Bandage*.

DELIGA'TION, *Deliga'tio*, *Epid'e'is*, *Deligatu'ra*, *Vul'nerum deliga'tio* seu *vinctu'ra*, *Fascia'tum*, *Applica'tio*, *Plaga'rum Vincitu'ra*, *Fascia'tio*, (from *deligare*, *deligatum*, (*de*, and *ligo*,) 'to bind,') The deligation of wounds formerly embraced the application of apparatus, dressings, &c,—the denomination *Deliga'tor Plaga'rum* being synonymous with *Med'icus Vuln'era'rius*, and in derivation, with the *Wundarzt*, 'wound physician' or surgeon, of the Germans. Deligation is hardly ever used now as an English word. In France, it is applied to the regular and methodical application of bandages, and to the ligature of arteries, and, occasionally, in the latter sense, with *us*.

DELIGATURA, Deligation.

DELIQUESCENT, *Deliques'cent*, (*delinescere*, (*de*, and *liquesce*), 'to melt,' 'to dissolve.') Any salt which becomes liquid by attracting moisture from the air. The deliquescent salts require to be kept in bottles, well stopped. Chloride of lime, acetate of potassa, and carbonate of potassa, are examples of such salts. The ancient chemists expressed the condition of a body, which had become liquid in this manner, by the word *Deliquium*.

DELIQUIUM ANIMI, (*delinquere*, *delictum*, 'to leave.') Syncope.

DELIRAMENTUM, Delirium.

DELIRANS, Delirious.

DÉLIRANT, Delirious.

DELIRATIO, Delirium—*d. Senum*, see Dementia.

DÉLIRE, Delirium—*d. Crapuleux*, Delirium tremens—*d. des Iroques*, Delirium tremens—*d. Nervosus*, Delirium nervosum.

DÉLIRE DES PERSÉCUTIONS. Mania, in which the morbid hallucination is, that the individual is persecuted.

DÉLIRE TRAUMATIQUE, Delirium nervosum—*d. Tremblant*, Delirium tremens.

DELIRIA, Insanity.

DELIRIE, Delirious.

DELIRIOUS, *Delir'ous*, *Delir'ous*, *Excerebra'tus*, *Ali'e'nus*, *Parale'rus*, *Ra'ving*, (Sc.) *Delie'ret*, *Delir'ie*, (F.) *Delirant*. One who is in a state of delirium. That which is attended by delirium. The French use the term *Fièvre pernicieuse délirante* for a febrile intermittent, in which delirium is the predominant symptom.

DELIRIUM, (perhaps, from *de*, and *lira*, 'a ridge between two furrows': more probably from *de*, and *ληρη*, 'a silly saying or action.') *Parac'opé*, *Phren'i'tis*, *Phledou'ia*, *Desipien'tia*, *Aphros'yné*, *Paralere'ma*, *Paralere'sis*, *Paralog'ia*, *Phanta'sia*, *Paraphros'yné*, *Emo'tio*, *Le'ros*, *Parano'a*, *Alloph'asis*, *Delira'tio*, *Delirament'um*, (Sc.) *Ra'very*, *Ro'ving*, (F.) *Délire*, *Égarment d'esprit*, *Transport*, *Idéosynchysie*, &c. Straying from the rules of reason; wandering of the mind. Hippocrates used the word *pavia*, *mania*, for *delir'ium en'né fe'bre*, and the Greek words given above for *delir'ium cum fe'brē*. In different authors, also, we find the words, *Paraph'ora*, *Paraphren'sis*, *Paraphren'ia*, *Phren'e'sis*, *Phrenet'asis*, &c., for different kinds of delirium. Delirium is usually symptomatic.

DELIRIUM EBRIOSITATIS, 'delirium of drunkenness' also *D. tremens*—*d. Epileptio*, see Epilepsy—*d. Furiosum*, *Mania*—*d. Maniacum*, *Mania*.

DELIRIUM NERVOSUM, (F.) *Délire nerveux* ou *traumatique*. A form of delirium which supervenes after surgical operations, or severe injuries.

DELIRIUM POTATORUM, *D. Tremens*.

DELIRIUM TREMENS, *D. potato'rum* seu *ebriosi'tatis* seu *tremifa'ciens* seu *vig'ilans*, *Mania a po'tu* seu *e temulentia*, *Enoma'nia*, *Erethi'mus ebriosorum*, *Dipsoma'nia*, *Meningi'tis* seu *Phren'i'tis potato'rum*, *Meningi'tis phantasmato'ph'ora*, *Tromoma'nia*, *Tromoparana'a*, *Potoparana'a*, *Potoma'nia*, *Pototromoparana'a*, (F.) *Encéphalopathie crapuleuse*, *Délire tremblant* ou *crapuleux* ou *des Iroques*, *Folie des Iroques* ou *Alcoolique*. A state of delirium and agitation,—often termed 'the horrors'—peculiar to those addicted to spirituous liquors, with great sleeplessness. It is preceded by indisposition, lassitude, watchfulness, headache, and anorexia; the delirium and tremors, *Tremor potato'rum*, most commonly recurring in paroxysms. It is caused by the habitual and intemperate use of ardent spirits or of opium or tobacco; or by abandoning them after prolonged use. The treatment is various. Many have regarded stimulants, with large doses of

opium to induce rest, to be indispensable. It is certain, however, that the expectant system will often, if not generally, be successful; and, it is probable, a cure effected in this manner will be more permanent than when produced by excitants.

DELIRIUM SENILE, see Dementia—*d. Tremifaciens*, *D. tremens*.

DELIRUS, Delirious.

DÉLITESCENCE, (*delitescere*, 'to abscond, to lie hid,' from *de*, and *lateo*.) See Repercussion.

DELITESCENTIA, see Repercussion.

DELIV'ER, (Prov.) *Lay*, (*de*, and *liberare*, (F.) *liver*, 'to set free.') 'To put to bed.' To disburden of a child.

DELIVERY, Parturition—*d. False*, *False water*.

DÉLIVRANCE (F.). An expression, which, in common language, signifies the action of delivering, *libera'tio*, but in the practice of obstetrics means the extrusion of the secundines, either spontaneously or by the efforts of art. This completion of delivery—*par'tus secundo'rius*, *secundina'rum expul'sio* seu *extra'ctio*—is produced by the same laws as the expulsion of the fetus. Sometimes, the after-birth follows the child immediately; at others, it is retained; and requires manual interference to remove it. The following are the chief cases in which it has been practised. 1. Intimate adhesion between the placenta and paries of the uterus. 2. Spasmodic contraction of the orifice of the uterus. 3. Hour-glass contraction. 4. Torpor or hemorrhage after the expulsion of the child, and,—5. Insertion of the placenta at the orifice of the uterus.

DÉLIVRE, Secundines.

DELOCATIO, (*de*, and *locus*, 'a place.') Luxatio.

DELPHINIA, see Delphinium staphisagria.

DELPHININE, see Delphinium staphisagria.

DELPHINIUM, (from *delph'is* or *delphi*, 'a dolphin,' which the flowers resemble.) *D. consolida* seu *Seg'etum* seu *Vereic'olor*, *Calceitra'pa*, *Consolida Regu'lia*, *Branch'ing Lark'spur*, *Sing'gerweed*. Ord. Ranunculaceæ. Sex. Syst., Polyanthia Trigynia. (F.) *Pied d'aloette des champs*. It has been employed as a vermifuge. The flowers have been used in ophthalmia, and the seed *Delphinium*, (Ph. U. S.) have the same property as those of *Stavesacre*.

DELPHINIUM CONSOLIDA, Delphinium—*d. Segetum*, Delphinium.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA. The systematic name of the *Stavesacre*, *Staphisagria*, *Phtheiroctonum*, *Phthe'rium*, *Sta'phis*, *Pedicula'ria*, (F.) *Staphisaig'ra*, *Herbe aux Poux*, *Dauphinelle*. The seeds, *Staphisa'gria*, (Ph. L. and E.) have a disagreeable smell; a nauseous, bitterish, hot taste; and are cathartic, emetic, and vermifuge: owing, however, to the violence of their operation, they are seldom given internally, and are chiefly used in powder, mixed with hair powder, to destroy lice. An alkaloid of this plant has been separated, and received the name of *Delphin'ie*, *Delphia*, (F.) *Delphine*, *Delphinine*. It is extremely acrid, and has been recently used, like veratrina, in tic douloureux, paralysis and rheumatism. It is used in the form of ointment, or in solution in alcohol, (gr. x to xxx, or more, to ʒi.) applied externally.

DELPHINIUM VERSICOLOR, Delphinium.

DELPHYS, (*delph'is*), Uterus, Vulva.

DELTA, (like the Greek letter Δ,) Vulva.

DELTIIFORMIS, (*delta*, Δ, and *forma*, 'shape,') Deltoid.

DELTOID, *Delta'ides*, *Delto'ides*, *Deltoid'eus*, *Deltiform'is*, (F.) *Deltoid'e*, (*delta*, Δ, and *αἶος*, 'resemblance,') *Sous-acromio-clavi-huméral* of Dumas; *Sous-acromio-huméral* of Chaussier. A triangular muscle forming the fleshy part of the

shoulder, and covering the shoulder-joint. It extends from the outer third of the clavicle, from the acromion and spine of the scapula to near the middle and outer part of the os humeri, where it is inserted by means of a strong tendon. This muscle raises the arm directly upwards, when the shoulder is fixed, and carries it anteriorly or posteriorly, according to the direction of the fibres, which are thrown into action. If the arm be rendered immovable, the deltoid acts inversely and depresses the shoulder.

DELTOIDE, Deltoid.

DELUSION, (*de*, and *ludere*, *lusum*, 'to play,') Hallucination.

DEM EL MUCA. A name given by Prosper Alpinus to a disease, which, he says, is proper to Egypt. He considers it to be inflammation of the brain; but others describe it as a pernicious intermittent.

DEMAGNETIZATION, *Demagnetisat'io*. The act of removing the condition of magnetization.

DÉMANGEAISON, Itching.

DEMANUS, (*de*, and *manus*, 'a hand,') Acheir.

DÉMENGE, Dementia—*d. Imée*, Idiotism.

DEMENTED, Insane, see Dementia.

DEMENTIA, *Ament'ia*, *Fatuitas*, *Ana'a*, *Ano'e'ia*, *Ayne'e'ia*, *Deuterana'o*, *Ecna'a*, *Parano'a*, *Mo'ria de'mens*, *Noûsthen'i'a*, *Incohe'rency*, *Imbecil'ity*, *Incohe'rent Insan'ity*; (*de*, and *mens*, *gen. mentis*, 'mind,' or 'reason,') (F.) *Démence*, *Bêtie*. In common parlance, and even in legal language, this word is synonymous with insanity. Physicians, however, have applied it to those cases of unsound mind which are characterized by a total loss of the faculty of thought, or by such an imbecility of intellect that the ideas are extremely incoherent, there being at the same time a total loss of the power of reasoning. Mania and melancholy are apt to end in this, if possible, more deplorable state. *Do'tage* is the Dementia of the aged—*Mo'ria de'mens lere'ma*, *Lere'ma*, *Lere'sis*, *Le'rus*, *Delir'io Se'nem*, *Amen'tia Sen'il'is*, *Pueril'itas*, *Delir'ium Sen'il'e*, *Anil'itas*, *Sen'ile Insan'ity*, *Sen'ile Dement'ia*, *Insan'ity of the aged*, (Sc.) *Doitrie*,—a form of insanity, in which there is a hopeless decadency or loss of the mental faculties.

DEMENTIA ACCIDENTALIS, see Lunatic—*d. Adventitia*, see Lunatic—*d. Naturalis*, Idiotism—*d. Paralytica*, Paralysis of the Insane.

DEMI, ('half,' *hmi*, and *Semi*)—*d. Bain*, Semicapium—*d. Circulaire*, Semi-circular—*d. Épineux*, Semi-spinalis colli—*d. Épineux du dos*, Semi-spinalis dorsi—*d. Gantelet*, *Gantelet*—*d. Interosseux du ponce*, Flexor brevis pollicis manus—*d. Lunaire*, Semi-lunar—*d. Membraneux*, Semi-membranosus—*d. Nerveux*, Semitendinosus—*d. Orbicularis*, Orbicularis oris—*d. Tendineux*, Semitendinosus—*d. Tierce*, Hemitritæan (febris).

DEMISSIO ANIMI, (*de*, *mittere*, *demissum*, 'to lower,') Depression.

DEMISSOR, Catheter.

DEMODEX FOLLICULO'RUM, (*δημος*, 'lard,' and *ἄκς*, 'a boring worm,') *Acarus folliculorum*.

DEMONOMANIA, *Demonomania*, *Demonopath'ia*, *Demonopath'ia*, *Demonomania*, *Theoman'ia*, *Enthesma'nia*, (*δαίμων*, 'demon,' a spirit of good or evil, and *mania*, 'madness,') A variety of madness, in which the person conceives himself possessed of devils, and is in continual dread of malignant spirits, the pains of hell, &c. Also, religious insanity, *Sebatoma'nia*.

DEMONOPATHY, (*δαίμων*, 'demon,' and *πάθος*, 'affection,') Demonomania.

DEMONSTRATOR, (*demonstrare*, *demonstratum*, (*de*, and *monstrare*,) 'to show,' 'exhibit,') One who exhibits. The index finger. See *Digitus*.

DEMONSTRATOR OF ASAT'OMY. One who ex-

hibits the parts of the human body. A teacher of practical anatomy.

DEMOTIVUS LAP'SUS, *Repenti'na mors*, (*de-movere*, (*de*, and *movere*,) 'to move off,' 'remove,' and *lapis*, 'a fall,') Sudden death.

DEMUL'CENTS, *Demulcent'ia*, *Involuent'ia*, *Obvoluent'ia*, *Lubricant'ia*, (*demulcere*, (*de*, and *mulcere*,) 'to soothe,' 'to assuage,') (F.) *Adon-cissants*. Medicines supposed to be capable of correcting certain acrid conditions imagined to exist in the humours. Substances of a mucilaginous or saccharine nature belong to this class. Demulcents may act directly on the parts with which they come in contact; but in other cases, as in catarrh, their effect is produced by contiguous sympathy; the top of the larynx being soothed by them first, and indirectly the inflamed portion of the air-passages. In diseases of the urinary organs, they have no advantage over simple diluents.—See Diluents and Emollients. The following are demulcents:—*Acacia Gummi*; *Althææ Folia et Radix*; *Amygdale*; *Amylum*; *Avenæ Farina*; *Cera*; *Cetaceum*; *Cydoniæ Semina*; *Fucus Crispus*; *Glycyrrhiza*; *Hordeum*; *Lichen*; *Linum*; *Olivæ Oleum*; *Sassafras Medulla*; *Sesamum*; *Sevum*; *Tragacantha*, and *Ulmus*.

DEMUSCULAT'US, (*de*, and *musculus*, 'a muscle,') (F.) *Décharné*. Emaciated, devoid of flesh.

DENA'RIVS, (*deni*, 'ten,') a Roman coin, equal in value to about 10 cents, or 8 pence English. It was marked with the letter X, to signify 10 asses.

Also, the 7th part of the Roman ounce.

DENDROLIBANUS, (*δένδρον*, 'a tree,' and *λίβανος*, 'frankincense,') *Rosmarinus*.

DENERVATIO, (*de*, and *nervus*, 'a tendon,') Aponeurosis.

DENGUE, ([S.] 'an affected person,') (*?*) *Din'gee*, *Dun'ga*, *Dun'dy*, *Bou'quet*, *Buck'et Fe'ver*, *Eruptive artic'ular fe'ver*, *E. rheumat'ic fe'ver*, *Break'bone*, *Neural'gic*, *Solar* or *Sun Fe'ver*, *Rheumat'ic febrilis*, *Scarlat'ina rheumat'ica*, *Exanth'esia arthro'ria*, *Planta'ria*, *Fe'bris exanthemat'ica artic'ularis*, (F.) *Giraffe*. A disease, which first appeared in the years 1827 and 1828, in the West Indies, and in the southern states of North America. It was extremely violent in its symptoms, but not often fatal. It usually commenced with great languor, chilliness, and pain in the tendons about the smaller joints. To these symptoms succeeded burning heat and redness of the skin, pains in the muscles of the limbs or in the forehead, with vomiting or nausea. The fever continued for one, two or three days, and usually terminated by copious perspiration. In different places, it put on different appearances; but seems in all to have been a singular variety of rheumatic fever. The usual antiphlogistic treatment was adopted, and successfully.

DEN'IACH, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Deniach is a village in Swabia, at the entrance of the Black Forest. The waters contain carbonic acid, carbonate of iron, carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, and carbonate of soda.

DENIGRAT'IO, (*denigrare*, (*de*, and *niger*, 'black,') 'to become black,') The act of becoming black, as in cases of sphacelus, sugillation, &c.

DENS, *gen. Dens*, Tooth, see Axis—*d. Epistrophei*, see Odontoid—*d. Leonis*, Leontodon taraxacum.

DENS PRO'LIVER. A term used by Bartholin for a supernumerary tooth, which appears to grow upon a primitive or parent tooth.

DENT, Tooth—*d. de Lion*, Leontodon taraxacum—*d. de Sagasse*, see Dentition.

DENTAGOGUM, (*dens*, and *αγω*, 'I expel,') Dentagra.

DEN'TAGRA, *Dent'iceps*, *Deutar'paga*, *Denti-*

du'cum, *Dentago'gum*, *Denta'lis for'fex*, *For'fex denta'ria*, *Odonthar'paga*, *Odon'tagra*, *Odontago'gon*, (*dens*, and *appa*, 'a seizure.') (F.) *Davies*. A tooth-forceps.

DENTAIRE, Dental.

DENTAL, *Denta'lis*, *Denta'rius*, *Denticula'tus*, (F.) *Dentaire*. That which concerns the teeth. See *Dentiformis*.

DENTAL ARCHES, (F.) *Arceades dentaires*, are the arches formed by the range of alveoli in each jaw.

DENTAL ARTERIES are those arteries which nourish the teeth. They proceed from several sources. The teeth of the upper jaw, e. g., receive their arteries from the *infraorbital* and *superior alveolar*,—themselves branches of the *internal maxillary*. The teeth of the lower jaw receive their branches from the *inferior dental* or *inferior maxillary*, which is given off by the *internal maxillary*, and runs through the dental canal, issuing at the mental foramen, after having given numerous ramifications to the teeth and jaw.

DENTAL CANALS, (F.) *Conduits dentaires*, *Maxillary canals*. The bony canals, through which the vessels and nerves pass to the interior of the teeth.

DENTAL CARTILAGE, *Cartilago denta'lis*. The cartilaginous elevation, divided by slight fissures, on the biting margins of the gums in infants, prior to dentition. It is a substitute for the teeth.

DENTAL CAVITY, (F.) *Cavité dentaire*. A cavity in the interior of the teeth in which is situated the *dental pulp*. See *Tooth*.

DENTAL EXCAVATOR. An instrument for the removal of the decayed part of a tooth, preparatory to the operation of filling.

DENTAL FOLLICLE, *Folliculus seu Capsula dentis*, *Odontotheca*, (F.) *Follicule dentaire*, *Odontothèque*. A membranous follicle, formed of a double lamina, in which the teeth are contained before they issue from the alveoli, and which, consequently, aids in the formation of the alveolodental periosteum, and of the membrane that envelops the pulp of the teeth. The dental follicles are lodged in the substance of the jaws.

DENTAL GANGRENE, *Caries Dentium*, *Odontalgia cariosa*, *Odontonecrosis*, *Odontophaceliasis*, *Odontophaceliasmus*, *Necrosis Dentium*, (F.) *Carie des Dents*. Gangrene or caries of the teeth. See *Caries*.

DENTAL NERVES, (F.) *Nerfs dentaires*. Nerves which pass to the teeth. Those of the upper incisors and canine are furnished by the *infra-orbital* nerve, a branch of the superior maxillary, and those of the molars by the trunk of the same nerve. The teeth of the lower jaw receive the nerves from the inferior maxillary, which, as well as the superior maxillary, arises from the 5th pair.

DENTAL PULP, *Pulpa seu Nucleus seu Substantia pulposa dentis*, *Ger'men denta'le*, (F.) *Pulpe dentaire*. A pulaceous substance, of a reddish-gray colour, very soft and sensible, which fills the cavity of the teeth. It is well supplied with capillary vessels.

DENTAL SURGEON, Dentist.

DENTAL VEINS have a similar distribution with the arteries.

DENTALIS, *Odontoid*—d. *Forfex*, *Dentagra*.

DENTALIUM. A genus of shells in the shape of a tooth. They formerly entered into several pharmaceutical preparations, but were useless ingredients; consisting—like shells in general—of carbonate of lime and gelatin.

DENTARIA, *Anthemis Pyrethrum*, *Plumbago Europæa*.

DENTARIUS, Dentist.

DENTARPAGA, (*dens*, and *apaçu*, 'I force away.') *Dentagra*.

DENTATA VERTEBRA, *Axis*.

DENTATE, *Dentatè*, *Denta'tus*, *Ser'ratus*, *Ser'ratus*, (F.) *Denté*. Cut in the shape of teeth.

DENTATURE, Digitation.

DENTATUS, Dentate.

DENTELAIRE, *Plumbago Europæa*.

DENTELARIA, *Plumbago Europæa*.

DENTELE, *Dentate*—d. *Antérieur petit*, *Pectoralis minor*—d. *Grand*, *Serratus magnus*—d. *Postérieur et inférieur*, *petit*, *Serratus posticus inferior*—d. *Supérieur*, *petit*, *Serratus posticus superior*.

DENTELURE, see *Dentate*, *Digitation*.

DENTES, (pl. of *dens*.) Teeth, see *Tooth*—d. *Angulares*, *Canine teeth*—d. *Bicuspidati*, *Molar teeth*—d. *Buccales*, *Molar teeth*—d. *Canini*, *Canine teeth*—d. *Clavales*, *Molar teeth*—d. *Columnellares*, *Canine teeth*—d. *Ctenes*, *Incisive teeth*—d. *Cuspidati*, *Canine teeth*—d. *Dichasteres*, *Incisive teeth*—d. *Gelasini*, *Incisive teeth*—d. *Gomphii*, *Molar teeth*—d. *Incisores*, *Incisive teeth*—d. *Lactei*, see *Dentition*—d. *Laniarii*, *Canine teeth*—d. *Maxillares*, *Molar teeth*—d. *Molares*, *Molar teeth*—d. *Mordentes*, *Canine teeth*—d. *Oculares*, *Canine teeth*—d. *Opsigoni*, see *Dentition*—d. *Primores*, *Incisive teeth*—d. *Rasorii*, *Incisive teeth*—d. *Sapientia*, see *Dentition*—d. *Serotini*, see *Dentition*—d. *Sophronisti*, see *Dentition*—d. *Sophroretici*, see *Dentition*—d. *Sophronisteres*, see *Dentition*—d. *Tomiei*, *Incisive teeth*.

DENTICEPS, (*dens* and *capio*, 'I seize.') *Dentagra*.

DENTICOLA HOMINIS, (*dens*, and *colare*, 'to inhabit,') see *Odontolithus*.

DENTICULATUM, (*Ligamentum*.) *Ligamentum denta'tum*, *Membrana denta'ta*, (F.) *Ligament dentelé* or *denticulé*. A slender cord, situated between the anterior and posterior fasciculi of the spinal nerves, and between the tunica arachnoidea and pia mater. It is attached to the dura mater, where that membrane issues from the cranium, and accompanies the spinal marrow to its inferior extremity. It sends off, from its outer edge, about twenty slender processes, in the form of *denticuli*, each of which passes outwards and connects itself with the dura mater in the intervals between the anterior and posterior roots of the nerves.

DENTICULATUS, Dental.

DENTICULUS, (dim. of *dens*, 'a tooth,') *Crena*.

DENTIDUCUM, (*dens*, and *ducere*, *ductum*, 'to draw,') *Dentagra*.

DENTIER, (F.) (from *dens*.) *Denture*. A set or row of teeth, mounted on metal or ivory, to be adjusted to the alveolar margin. *Dentiers* are simple or double. To the latter, that is, to the full set, the name *Râtelier* is given.

DENTIFORM, *Dentiformis*, (*dens*, and *forma*, 'form,') Resembling a tooth in shape.

DENTIFORMIS, *Odontoid*.

DENTIFRICE, *Dentifricium*, *Remedium dentifricium*, *Odontotrim'ma*, *Odontosmeg'ma*, *Tooth powder*, *Tooth paste*, (*dens*, and *fricare*, 'to rub,') A name given to different powders and pastes proper for cleansing the enamel of the teeth, and removing the tartar which covers them. Powdered bark and charcoal, united to any acidulous salt—as cream of tartar—form one of the most common *dentifrices*.

Electuaire ou Opiate Dentifrice, of the Parisian Codex, consists of coral, ℥iv, cuttlefish bones and cinnamon, each ℥ij, cochineal, ℥ss, honey, ℥x, alum, gr. iv. or v.

Poudre Dentifrice of the Codex is composed of *Bole Armeniac*, red coral [prepared,] and cuttlefish bones, each ℥vj, dragon's blood, ℥ij, cochineal, ℥j, cream of tartar, ℥ix, cinnamon, ℥ij, cloves, gr. xij, well mixed. The one used by the author, is composed of charcoal and orris root, each one part; prepared chalk, two parts.

Charcoal, finely powdered and mixed with chalk, forms as good a dentifrice as any.

DENTIG'EROUS, *Dentiger*, (*dens*, and *gero*, 'I carry.') Tooth carrying, as *dentigerous* cyst: one containing teeth.

DENTILIOUN, *Leontodon taraxacum*.

DENT'INAL, *Dentina'lis*, (from *dentine*.) Relating to the dentine of the teeth.

DENTINE, see Tooth—*d*. Secondary, see Tooth.

DENTISCAL'PIUM, (*dens*, and *scalpere*, 'to scrape.') *Odontoglyphum*. This word has been applied to the instrument used for scaling the teeth; to the toothpick, or toothrake, (F.) *Cure-dent*; and to the gum-lancet,—the *déchaussoir* of the French.

DENTIST, *Dentis'ta*, *Odontia'ter*, *Odontia'trus*, *Denta'rius*, *Dental Sur'geon*, *Sur'geon dent-ist*, (F.) *Dentiste*. One who devotes himself to the study of the diseases of the teeth, and their treatment.

DENTISTRY, *Odontotech'ny*, *Odontiat'ri'a*, *Odontotherapi'a*, *Dental Surgery*. The art of the dentist.

DENTITIO, Dentition—*d*. *Difficilis*, *Dysodontiasis*.

DENTIT'ION, *Teeth'ing*, *Dentit'io*, *Dentit'is*, *Odontoph'ia*, *Odont'asia*, *Odonto'sis*, (*dentire*, *dentitum*, 'to breed teeth.') The exit of the teeth from the alveoli and gums; or rather the phenomena which characterize the different periods of their existence. The germs of the first teeth, *dentes laci* or *milk teeth*, (F.) *dents de lait*, are visible in the fetus about the end of the second month; and they begin to be ossified from the end of the third to that of the sixth month. At birth, the corona of the incisors is formed, but that of the canine is not completed; and the tubercles of the molares are not yet all united. Gradually, the fang becomes developed; and at about six or eight months begins, what is commonly called, the *first dentit'ion*, *Odont'ia dentitio'nis lactantium*. The two middle incisors of the lower jaw commonly appear first; and, some time afterwards, those of the upper jaw; afterwards, the two lateral incisors of the lower jaw; and then those of the upper, followed by the four anterior molares; the *canine*, or *eye-teeth*, at first, those of the lower, and, afterwards, those of the upper jaw, next appear; and, subsequently and successively, the first 4 molares—2 above and 2 below, 1 on each side. The whole number of the *primary, temporary, deciduous, shedding or milk-teeth*, (*dentes temporarii*) (F.) *Dents de lait*, is now 20.

The eruption of the milk teeth takes place, approximately, in the following order:

Central incisors.....	6th to 8th month.
Lateral incisors	7th to 10th month.
First molar	12th to 14th month.
Canines.....	15th to 20th month.
Second molar	20th to 30th month.

The *second dentit'ion* or *shedding of the teeth*, *odont'ia dentitio'nis puerilis*, *Dedentit'ion*, begins about the age of 6 or 7. The germs or membranous follicles of these second teeth—to the number of 32—as well as the rudiments of the teeth themselves, are visible, even in the fetus, with the exception of those of the small molares, which do not appear till after birth. They are contained in alveoli of the same shape as those of the first dentition. Their ossification commences at from 3 to 6 months after birth, in the incisors and first molares; at eight or nine months, in the canine; about three years, in the molares; 3½ in the second great molares, and about 10 years in the last. As the alveolus of a new tooth becomes gradually augmented, the septum between it and that of the corresponding milk tooth is absorbed, and disap-

pears. The root of the milk tooth is likewise absorbed; its corona becomes loose and falls out, and all the first teeth are gradually replaced by the *permanent teeth*, *Dentes serotini*. This second dentition becomes necessary in consequence of the increased size of the jaws. The new teeth have neither the same direction nor the same shape as the old; and they are more numerous, amounting until the age of 25, (sooner or later,) to 28. About this period, a small molar appears at the extremity of each jaw, which is called *wis'dom tooth*, *wis't tooth*, *Dens sapien'tia* seu *serotinus* seu *sophroret'icus* seu *sophronis'tus* seu *sophronis'ter* seu *opi'gonus*, *Ops'idous*, (F.) *Arrière dent*, *Dent de sagesse*, making the whole number of permanent teeth 32.

The eruption of the permanent teeth is remarkable for its general regularity; so that it constitutes an important means for ascertaining the age of the individual during the early period of life.

First molars.....	7th year.
Central incisors	8th year.
Lateral incisors.....	9th year.
First bicuspid.....	10th year.
Second bicuspid.....	11th year.
Canines.....	12th year.
Second molars	13th year.

The teeth of the lower jaw generally precede by a few weeks those of the upper.

During the period of dentition, that is, of the first dentition, the infant is especially liable to disease;—the irritation, produced by the pressure of the tooth on the superincumbent gum, sometimes occasioning pyrexia, convulsions, diarrhoea, &c., which symptoms are often strikingly relieved by a free division of the distended gum. This disordered condition is called *Teeth'ing*, *Odont'ia dentitio'nis*, *Odont'asia*, *Odontal'gia dentitio'nis*, *Odaxis'mus*.

DENTITIS, (*dens*, and *itis*.) Dentition.

DENTIUM CORTEX, ('bark of the teeth,')

Enamel of the teeth—*d*. *Dolor*, *Odontalgia*—*d*. *Nitor*, Enamel of the teeth—*d*. *Scalptura*, (Lancing the gums,) see Gum lancet—*d*. *Vacillantia*, *Odontoseisis*.

DENTO, (from *dens*.) One whose teeth are prominent.

DENTOIDEUS, (*dens*, and *eidos*, 'resemblance,')

Odontoid.

DENTS (pl. of *dent*) *BICUSPIDÉES*, Bicuspid teeth—*d*. *Col des*, Collum dentium—*d*. *Canines*, Canine teeth—*d*. *de Lait*, see Dentition—*d*. *Lanières*, Canine teeth, *Laniarii Dentes*—*d*. *Mâchelières*, Molar teeth—*d*. *Molaires*, Molar teeth—*d*. *Multicuspidées*, Molar teeth, great—*d*. *Éillières*, Canine teeth.

DENTURE, *Dentier*.

DENUDA'TION, *Denuda'tio*, *Gymno'sis*, (*denudare* (*de*, and *nudare*, *nudatum*) 'to lay bare,') Condition of a part, deprived of its natural coverings, whether by wounds, gangrene, or abscess. It is particularly applied to the bones, when deprived of their periosteum, and to the teeth when they lose their enamel or dental substance, or when the gums recede from them, and their sockets are destroyed.

DEOB'STRUENT, *Deob'struens*, (*de*, and *obstruere* (*ob*, and *struere*) 'to obstruct,') *Dephrac'ticum*, *Deoppi'lans*, *Deoppilati'vum*, *Ecphrac'tic*, (F.) *Désobstruant*, *Désobstructif*, *Désopilatif*, *Désopilant*. A medicine given with the view of removing any obstruction. The word corresponds to *aperient*, in its general, not in its particular sense. It is now almost abandoned, and, when used, conveys by no means definite ideas.

DEODORANT, (*de*, and *odor*, 'smell,') *Antibromic*.

DEODORIZER, *Antibromic*.

DEONTOLOGY, *Deontolog'ia*, (τὰ δέοντα, 'what are due,' and λόγος, 'a description.') A word introduced by Bentham to signify morals, or the science of duties.

MEDICAL DEONTOLOGY, *Deontolog'ia medica*, *Medical eth'ics*, *Medical etiquette*, (F.) *Déontologie médicale*. The duties and rights of medical practitioners.

DEOPPILANS, (de, and *oppilo*, 'I stop up.')

DEÖPPILATIVUM, Deobstruent.

DEPASCENS, (de, and *pascere*, 'to feed,') Phagedenic.

DEPAUPERATUS, (de, and *pauperare*, *pauperatum*, 'to make poor,') Impoverished.

DEPERDITIO, (de, and *perdere*, *perditum*, 'to lose,') Abortion.

DÉPÉRISSEMENT, (de, and *perire*, 'to perish,') Emaciation.

DEPHRACTICUM, (de, and *φρακω*, 'to obstruct,') Deobstruent.

DEPILATIF, Depilatory.

DEPILATIO, (de, and *pilus*, 'hair,') Alopecia, Depilation—d. *Capitis*, Calvities.

DEPILATION, *Depilatio*, *Epilatio*, *Dropacismus*, *Made'sis*, *Mad'sis*, *Pilo'sis*. Loss of hair, either spontaneously or by art.

DEPILATORY or DEPILATORY, *Depilatorium*, *Pilo'thron*, *Ectillot'jeus*, *Epilatorium*, (F.) *Dépilatoire*, *Dépilatif*, *Epilatoire*. Any thing which causes the loss of the hair. Depilatories are usually caustic applications, in which quicklime or some other alkaline substance, sulphuret of iron, &c., enter.

DEPILATORY, COLLEY'S, seems to consist of quicklime and a portion of sulphuret of potassa.

Delcroix's depilatory, and *Plencé's depilatory*, have a similar composition. They all, probably, contain arsenic, in the form of orpiment. The following formula has been given for that of Colley: quicklime, 30 parts; soap lees, 125 parts; sulphur, 4 parts; nitre, 4 parts; orpiment, 12 parts. Another depilatory by F. Boudet is formed of sulphuret of sodium, 3 parts; quicklime, in powder, 10; starch, 10; mix. Rub a little of this powder with water; apply it to the part, and remove the hair in a minute or two with a wooden knife. Dervault recommends the *Depilatory of Martins*, which is a sulphuretted sulphuret of calcium; made by passing sulphohydric acid into quicklime to saturation. A little of this is applied to the part, and in eight or ten minutes it becomes solid. It must then be washed off with cold or hot water, when the skin will be found denuded. Another, given by Redwood, is a strong solution of the sulphuret of barium, made into a paste with starch powder. It is used like the one advised by Boudet. Those that do not contain arsenic are, of course, safer.

* A pitch plaster, *Pitchcap*, *Dro'pax*, is sometimes used as a depilatory. It of course pulls the hair out by the roots. Depilation by it has been termed *Dropacismus*, *Pisso'sis*, *Pitto'sis*, *Picacismus*, and *Picatio*.

DEPILIS. Devoid of hair. Hairless.

DEPLACEMENT DE LA CATARACTE, ('displacement of the cataract,') see Cataract.

DÉPLÉTIF, Depletory.

DEPLETION, *Depletio*, (*depleo*, *depletum*, 'to unload,') The act of emptying or unloading,—for example, the vessels, by blood-letting and the different evacuations. Also, inordinate evacuation.

DEPLETORY, *Deplet'ing*, (F.) *Déplétif*. Having relation to depletion—as 'a depletory or depleting agent.'

DEPLUMATIO, *Ptil'los*, *Ptilo'sis*, (*deplumis* (de, and *pluma*) 'without feathers,') A disease of the eyelids, in which they are swollen, and the eyelashes fall out. See Madarosis.

DEPOSIT, *Depos'itum*, (*depono* (de, and *pono*, *positum*, 'to lay or put') 'to lay or put down,') (F.) *Dépôt*. Any thing laid or thrown down. In physiology and pathology, a structureless substance, separated from the blood or other fluid, as the typhous, tuberculous, purulent, melanitic, diphtheritic, and urinary deposits.

DEPOSIT, Feculence.

DEPOSITIVE, *Depositi'vus*. An epithet used by Mr. Erasmus Wilson to express that condition of the membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the tissue of the derma, so as to give rise to the production of small hard elevations of the skin, or pimples. Under "depositive inflammation of the derma," he comprises strophulus, lichen, and prurigo.

DEPOSITUM, Deposit.

DÉPÔT, Abscess, Deposit, Sediment—d. *Laticense sur la Cuisse*, Phlegmatia dolens—d. *de l'Urine*, Sediment of the Urine.

DEPRAVATION, *Deprava'tio*, (de, and *prava*, 'bad,') Perversion, corruption—as depravation of the taste, &c.

DEPREHENSIO, (*deprehendere*, *deprehensum*, 'to seize upon,') Diagnosis, Epilepsy.

DEPRESSANTS, Sedatives.

DEPRESSION, *Depres'sio*, *Impres'sio*, (*deprimere*, *depressum* (de, and *primere*, 'to depress,') In Anatomy, it means an excavation, hollow, or fossa. In Surgery, it is applied to a fracture of the cranium, in which the portions of fractured bone are forced inwards; (F.) *Subgrondation*; called, also, *Es'phlasia*, *En'thlasis*, *Catap'esis*, *Camp'sis Depres'sio*, *Thla'sis Depres'sio*.

Depression, (F.) *Abaissement*, means Couching.

—See Cataract.

Depression also means *dejection*, or *dejectedness*, *Ademon'ia*, *Ademo'syné*, *Demis'sio an'i'mi*.

DEPRESSION, NERVOUS, Shock, nervous—d. Vital, Shock, nervous.

DÉPRESSOIRE, Meningophylax.

DEPRESSOR, (F.) *Abaisseur*. Several muscles have been so termed, because they depress the parts on which they act.

DEPRESSOR ALÆ NASI, *D. lab'ii superioris alæque nasi* seu *Lab'ii superioris proprius*, *Inci'sivus me'dius*, *Myrtis'or'nis*, *Constrictor'nis alarum nasi* ac *depressor'nis lab'ii superioris*, *Maxillo-alveoli-nasal*—part of the *labialis* (Ch.), (F.) *Abaisseur de l'aile du nez*. It arises from the superior maxillary bone immediately above the junction of the gums with the two incisor and canine teeth; and passes upwards to be inserted into the upper lip and root of the ala nasi, which it pulls downwards.

DEPRESSOR AN'GULI O'RIS, *Triangula'ris*, *Depressor labiorum communis*, *D. labiorum*, (F.) *Sousmaxillo-labial*, *Maxillo-labial* (Ch.), *Abaisseur de l'angle des lèvres on Muscle triangulaire*. A muscle, situate at the lower part of the face. Its form is triangular. It arises from the outer oblique line on the lower jawbone, and terminates in a point at the commissure of the lips, which it pulls downwards.

DEPRESSOR LABII INFERIORIS, *Quadratus*, *Q. Men'ti*, *Depressor lab'ii inferioris proprius*—(F.) *Mentonniar-labial*, *Mento-labial* (Ch.), *Carré du Menton*, *Houppé du Menton*, *Abaisseur de la lèvre inférieure*. A small, thin, and quadrilateral muscle, which arises from the external oblique line of the lower jaw, and ascends to the lower lip, where it becomes confounded with the orbicularis oris. It pulls the lip downwards and outwards.

DEPRESSOR LABII SUPERIORIS ALÆQUE NASI, *D. Alæ nasi*—d. *Labii superioris proprius*, *D. Alæ nasi*—d. *Labiorum communis*, *D. Anguli oris*—d. *Oculi*, *Rectus inferior oculi*.

DEPRESSOR PAL'PEBRÆ INFERIORIS. A fleshy

bundle, which forms part of the palpebralis muscle. Heister describes it separately, but it is not admitted now.

DEPRESSORIUM, Meningophylax.

DEPRIMENS AURICULÆ, (*deprimere*, 'to depress,') Retrahens nris—d. Maxillæ biverter, Digastricus—d. Oculi, Rectus inferior oculi.

DEPRIMENTIA, Sedatives.

DEPUCELLEMENT (F.) (*de*, and *pucelle*, 'a maid,') Defloration.

DEPUCELATION, Defloration.

DEPUDICATION, (*depudicare*, (*de*, and *pudicus*, 'chaste,') 'to dishonour,') Defloration.

DEPURANTS, *Depurantia*, *Depuratives*, (*depurare*, *depuratum*, (*de*, and *purus*,) 'to purify,') (F.) *Dépurans*, *Dépuratifs*. Medicines were formerly so called, which were supposed to possess the power of removing, from the mass of blood or humours, those principles which disturbed their purity; and of directing them towards some one of the natural excretories. The juices of what are called antiscorbutic herbs, sulphur, and many other medicines, were ranked under this class.

DÉPURATIFS, *Depurantia*.

DEPURATION, *Depuratio*, *Catharsmus*, *Mundatio*. In Pathology, depuration has been used for the process by which nature purifies the animal economy, either by the agency of some eruptive disease, or some spontaneous evacuation, or by the assistance of medicine. See Clarification, and Depuratory.

DEPURATIVES, *Depurantia*.

DEPURATORY, *Depuratorio*, (F.) *Dépuratoire*. That which causes depuration, as by the urinary and cutaneous depurations. Applied, also, to diseases which have been considered capable of modifying the constitution advantageously, by acting on the composition of the fluids—such as certain eruptions, intermittents, &c. The word is, also, appropriated to medicines and diet, by which the same effect is sought to be induced.

DERADELPH'US, (F.) *Déradelphe*, (*dere*, and *adelphos*, 'a brother,') A double monocephalous monster, whose two trunks are united above the umbilicus, and separated below.

DER'ADEN, gen. *Deradenia*, (*dere*, and *adon*, 'a gland,') A gland in the neck.

DERADENITIS, (*dere*, *adon*, 'a gland, and *itis*,) Inflammation of the glands of the neck.

DERADENON'CUS, (*dere*, *adon*, 'a gland, and *cyxos*, 'a swelling,') Tumefaction of the glands of the neck.

DERANENCEPHA'LIA, *Thlipsencephalia*, (*dere*, and *anencephalia*, 'absence of brain,') A monstrosity in which only a small portion of the brain exists, resting on the cervical vertebrae—more properly *derencephalia*. According to Is. G. St. Hilaire, a monstrosity characterized by the total absence of encephalon, and of the medulla spinalis into the cervical region.

DERANGED, (F.) (*de*, and *ranger*, 'to put in order,') Insane.

DERANGEMENT, Insanity.

DÉRATÉ (F.) *Lie'ne priva'tus*, (*de*, and *rate*, 'spleen,') Deprived of spleen; as by an operation.

DERBIA, Impetigo.

DERCH, (Sc.) (Sax. *þreoph*,) Nannus.

DERE, (*δερ*,) Collum.

DERENCEPHALIA, *Deranencephalia*.

DERENCEPH'ALUS, (*dere*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') A monster whose brain is in the neck.

DERIS, (*δερ*,) Cutis.

DERIVANS, (*derivare*, *derivatum*, (*de*, and *rivus*, 'a river,') 'to turn water from its regular course,') Derivative.

DÉRIVATIF, Derivative.

DERIVATION, *Derivatio*, *Deflectio*, *Para-*

cheteu'sis, *Antilep'sis*, *Antispasie*, *Revol'sion*, *Cu'ra derivati'ca* seu *revulso'ria*. When a 'centre of fluxion' is established in a part, for the purpose of abstracting the excited vital manifestations for some other, a derivation is operated. To such agency the term *médication substitutive* has been given.

The term DERIVATION has—like *Aspiration*—been applied to the suction power of the heart—a presumed agency in the circulation of the blood.

DERIVATIVE, *Revel'tent*, *Revol'sive*, *Deflect'tens*, *Derivans*, *Derivatio'rius*, *Antispas'ticus*, *Apas'tic*, *Revol'seus*, *Revol'sorius*, (F.) *Dérivatif*, *Révoluif*. A remedy, which by producing a modified action in some organ or texture derives from the morbid condition of some other organ or texture. Revellents are amongst the most important remedies: they include, indeed, every physical and moral agent which is capable of modifying the function of innervation, and therefore almost every article of the *materia medica*.

DERIVATORIUS, Derivative.

DERMA, gen. *Der'matis*, (*δερμα*, gen. *δερματος*,) Cutis.

DERMAD, see Dermal Aspect.

DER'MAL, *Der'mic*, *Derma'lis*, *Der'micus*, (from *derma*,) Relating or belonging to the skin.

DERMAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the skin or external surface.—Barclay. *Dermad* is used adverbially by the same writer to signify 'towards the dermal aspect.'

DERMAL'GIA, properly *Dermatal'gia*, *Dermatodyn'ia*, (*derma*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Pain in the skin. Neuralgia of the skin. *Rheumatic Dermal'gia* or *Rheumatism of the skin* is a form of neuralgia, which is referred, at times, to the nervous trunks, muscles, &c., but appears to be seated in the cutaneous nerves.

DERMATAGRA, (*derma*, and *αγρα*, 'a seizure,') Pellagra.

DERMATALGIA, (*derma*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Dermalgia.

DERMATANEU'RIA, *Ademoner'cia*, (*derma*, *a*, priv., and *νευρα*, 'nerve,') Paralysis or loss of sensibility of the skin.

DERMATAUXE, (*derma*, and *αυξη*, 'increase,') Dermatophyma.

DERMATIATRI'A, (*derma*, and *ιατρεία*, 'healing,') Healing of cutaneous diseases. The treatment of diseases of the skin—*Diadermatr'i'a*, *Dermatocrati'a*.

DERMATITIS, (*derma*, and *itis*,) Cytitis, Erysipelatous inflammation.

DERMATOCHOLOSIS, (*derma*, and *χολη*, 'bile,') Icterus.

DERMATOCHYSIS, (*derma*, and *χυσις*, 'effusion,') Anasarca.

DERMATOCRATIA, (*derma*, and *κρατω*, 'to have power over,') see *Dermatitria*.

DERMATODES, (*derma*, and *odes*,) Dermatoïd.

DERMATODYNIA, (*derma*, and *δυνη*, 'pain,') Dermalgia.

DER'MATOID, *Dermatoï'des*, *Dermato'des*, *Dermoï'des*, *Dermo'des*, *Der'moid*, (*derma*, and *ειδος*, 'form,') That which is similar to the skin. This name is given to different tissues, which resemble the skin. The dura mater has been so called by some.

Mor'bi dermatoides, chronic cutaneous diseases.

DERMATOL'OGY, *Dermatolog'ia*, *Dermol'ogy*, (*derma*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') A discourse or treatise of the skin.

DERMATOLYSIS, (*derma*, and *λυσις*, 'loosing,') Chalastoderma.

DERMATOPATHIA, (*derma*, and *παθος*, 'affection,') Cutaneous disease.

DERMATOPERISCLERISMUS, (*derma*, *περι*, 'around, and *σκληρος*, 'hard,') Induration of the cellular tissue.

DERMATOPERISCLEROSIS, Induration of the cellular tissue.

DERMATOPHILUS, (*derma*, and *φιλω*, 'I love,') *Chique*.

DERMATOPHYMA, gen. *Dermatophy'matis*, *Dermatoph'ē*, (*derma*, and *φύμα*, 'tumour,') A tumefaction of the skin.

DERMATOPHYMATA VENEREA, Condylomata.

DERMATOPHYTÆ, properly *Dermatoph'ytē* (*Mor'bi*), (*derma*, and *φύρον*, 'a vegetable,') An order of cutaneous diseases, including those that depend on, or are characterized by, the presence of parasitic plants. It is made to include *Porrigio* and *Sycosis*.

DERMATORRHAG'IA, (*derma*, and *ῥαγν*, 'rupture,') A discharge of blood from the skin.

DERMATORRHŒ'A, (*derma*, and *ῥέω*, 'I flow,') A morbidly increased secretion from the skin.

DERMATOSCLEROSIS, (*derma*, and *σκληρος*, 'hard,') Callosity.

DERMATOSĒS, (*derma*, and *osis*,) Cutaneous diseases.

DERMATOSIES VÉROLEUSES, *Syphilides*.

DERMATOSPASMUS, (*derma*, and *σπασμος*, 'spasm,') Horrida cutis.

DERMATOTYLOMA, gen. *Dermatotylo'matis*, (*derma*, *τύλος*, 'callosity and oma,') Callosity.

DERMATOTYLOSIS, Callosity.

DERMATOTYLUS, Callosity.

DERME, (*derma*,) Cutis.

DERMIC, *Der'micus*, *Dermat'icus*, *Dermat'ianus*, *Dermat'is*, *Dermat'ic*, *Der'mat*, (F.) *Dermien*. Relating to the derma or skin.

DERMITIS, (*derma*, and *itis*,) Cytitis.

DERMODES, (*derma*, and *odes*,) Dermoid.

DERMOGRAPHY, *Dermograph'ia*, (*derma*, and *γραφω*, 'I describe,') An anatomical description of the skin.

DERMOHŒ'MIA, (*derma*, and *ἡμα*, 'blood,') Hyperemia or congestion of the skin.

DERMOID, Dermoid.

DERMOLOGY, Dermatology.

DERMOPHYTE, *Der'matophyte*, (*derma*, and *φύρον*, 'a vegetable,') A parasitic vegetable growth on the skin.

DERMO-SKELETON, see *Skeleton*.

DERMO-SYPHILIDES, *Syphilides*.

DERMOTOMY, *Dermotom'ia*, (*derma*, and *τομνν*, 'to cut,') The part of anatomy which treats of the structure of the skin.

DERODYMUS, (*dere*, and *ἄδυμος*, 'a twin' or *δυνν*, 'to mingle,') see *Dicephalus*.

DERONCUS, (*dere*, and *ογκος*, 'a swelling,') *Bronchocele*.

DER'TRON, (*δερτρον*,) This word, which is used by Hippocrates, signified, according to some, the omentum or peritoneum, but according to others, the small intestine. See *Epiploon*.

DĒS (F.), *gs* a prefix, *De*.

DĒSALTERANTS (F.), (*dēs*, and *altération*, 'thirst,') Refrigerants.

DĒSARTICULATION (F.), (*dēs*, and *articulus*, 'a joint,') *Disjoint'ing*. A word used to express the part of the operation, in amputation at an articulation, which consists in dividing the ligaments, and separating the articular surfaces. The word has, also, been used for that kind of anatomical preparation, the object of which is to separate the different bones of the skeleton, and especially those of the head.

DĒSASSIMILATION, see *Assimilation*.

DĒSCALORINĒSES, (*de*, and *calor*, 'heat,') A name given by Baumes to diseases which are characterized by diminished heat.

DESCEMET, MEMBRANE OF, see *Aqueous Humour*, and *Cornœa*.

DESCEMETITIS, (*Descemet*, and *itis*,) A term improperly formed, and really signifying 'inflammation of Descemet,' the anatomist. Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet.

DESCENDENS NONI, see *Hypoglossus*.

DESCENSIO, (*descendere*, *descensum*, (from *dē*, and *scandere*, 'to climb,') 'to descend,') *Catabasis*.

DESCENSUS, gen. *Descensūs*, *Catabasis*—*d. Testiculorum*, *Orehidocatabasis*.

DESCENTE, *Hernia*—*d. de la Matrice*, *Procidencia uteri*.

DESECTUS, (*dē*, and *secare*, *sectum*, 'to cut,') *Castratus*.

DESENFURE, (*dēs*, and *enfler*, (L.) *inflare*, 'to swell,') *Détumescence*.

DESHLER'S SALVE, (after the proposer,) *Ceratum resinae compositum*.

DESICCANTIA, (*dē*, and *siccare*, 'to dry,') *Desiccativa*.

DESICCATIO, *Drying*, *Drying*—*d. Herbarum*, *Drying of plants*.

DESICCATION, *Drying*.

DESICCATIVA, *Desiccant'ia*, *Siccant'ia*, *Esiccant'ia*, (F.) *Désiccatifs*. Remedies, which, when applied externally, dry up the humours or moisture from a wound.

DĒSINFECTANT, *Disinfectant*.

DĒSINFECTION, *Disinfection*.

DESIPIENTIA, (*dē*, and *sapio*, 'to be wise,') *Delirium*.

DESIRE, (*desiderium*, (F.) *désir*,) *Libido*—*d. Venereal*, *Appetite*, *venereal*, see *Libido*.

DES'MA, (*ἀσμα*,) *Des'mē*, *Des'mus*. A bandage, a ligament.

DESMATUR'GIA, (*desma*, and *αργον*, 'work,') The doctrine of the application of bandages. *Bandaging*.

DESME, (*δέσμη*,) *Desma*.

DESMEDION, (dim. of *desme*,) *Fasciculus*.

DESMEUX, *Ligamentous*.

DESMIOGNA'THUS, (F.) *Desmiognathe*, from *δέσμιος*, 'bound, and *γνάθος*, 'jaw.' A double parasitic monster, *Order*, *Polygnathiens*, characterized by a supernumerary imperfect head, which is united, under the neck, by muscular and cutaneous, but no bony attachments, to the principal subject.

DESMITIS, *Desmophlog'osis*, *Desmophlog'ia*, (from *desma*, and *itis*,) Inflammation of ligaments.

DESMOCHAUNO'SIS, (*desma*, and *χαλνωσις*, 'relaxation,') Relaxation of an articular ligament.

DESMODYN'IA, (*desma*, and *δύνη*, 'pain,') Pain in the ligaments.

DESMOG'RAPHY, *Desmograph'ia*, (*desma*, and *γραφη*, 'a description,') An anatomical description of the ligaments.

DESMOID, *Desmoï'des*, *Desmo'des*, (*desma*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance,') Having the character of, or resembling, ligament.

DESMOID TIS'SUE, *Ligamentous Tissue*, *Textus desmo'idus*. This tissue is very generally diffused over the human body; has a very close connexion with the areolar tissue, and is continuous with it in divers places. It constitutes the ligaments, aponeuroses, &c.

DESMOL'OGY, *Desmolog'ia*, (*desma*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse, a treatise,') That part of anatomy which describes the ligaments. Also, a treatise on bandages.

DESMOP'ATHY, *Desmopath'ia*, (*desma*, and *παθος*, 'disease,') Disease of the ligaments.

DESMOPHLOGIA, (*desma*, and *φλογω*, 'I inflame,') *Desmitis*.

DESMORRHŒ'IS, (*desma*, and *ῥέσις*, 'rupture,') Rupture of an articular ligament.

DESMOSUS, (from *desmus*,) *Ligamentous*.

DESMOT'OMY, *Desmotom'ia*, (*desma*, and *τομνν*,

DESE, ('to cut.') The part of anatomy which teaches the mode of dissecting the ligaments.

DESMUS, (*desmus*), Ligament.

DÉSOSTRUCTANT, Deobstruent.

DÉSOSTRUCTIF, Deobstruent.

DÉSOPILATIF, (*de*, and *oppilo*, 'to stop up.') Deobstruent.

DÉSORGANISATION, Disorganization.

DÉSXYGÉNÈSES, (*dés*, and *oxygen*.) M. Baumes includes under this title an order of diseases, which he considers dependent upon a diminution in the quantity of the oxygen necessary for the animal economy.

DESPOTATS (F.), (*de*, and *portare*, 'to carry away.') Infirm soldiers, formerly charged with the office of removing the wounded from the field of battle. The class of *Despotats* was introduced by Leo VI., at the commencement of the 9th century.

DESPUMATION, *Despumatio*, *Apophris'mus*, *Epaphris'mus*, (*despumare*, (*de*, and *spumare*, *spumatum*, 'to skim, to remove the froth.') The separation of the froth and other impurities, which rise, by the action of the fire, to the surface of any fluid.

DESQUAMATION, *Desquama'tio Cu'tis*, *Eclep'sis*, *Aposyr'ma*, *Apolep'sis*, *Apolepis'mus*, *Moult'ing*, (*desquamare*, *desquamatum*, (*de*, and *squama*, 'a scale,') 'to scale off.') Exfoliation, or separation of the epidermis, in the form of scales, of a greater or less size, *Furfura'tio*, *Defurfura'tio*. This affection is a common consequence of exanthematous diseases.

DESQUAMATORIUS, Exfoliative.

DÉSSECHEMENT, ([L.] *de* and *siccare*, 'to dry,') Atrophy, Draining.

DESSERT, *Bella'ria*, *Trage'mata*, (F.) *Dessert*, (from (F.) *desservir*, (*de*, and *servir*, 'to serve,') 'to clear the table.') The last course at table, consisting of fruits, sweetmeats, &c. In the United States, it means the puddings, pies, &c., which, in England, precede the true dessert.

DESSICATIFS, Desiccative.

DESSICCATION, Desiccation.

DESTILLATIO, (*de*, and *stillare*, *stillatum*, 'to drop,') *Coryza*, Distillation—d. *Pectoris*, *Catarrh*—d. *Uteri*, *Leucorrhœa*.

DESTRUCTIO, (*de*, and *struere*, *structum*, 'to build,') Diaphthora.

DESUDATIO, *Epithro'sis*, *Sudam'ina*, *Hidro'a*, (*desudare*, (*de*, and *sudare*,) 'to sweat,') *Desudation* means a profuse and inordinate sweating, 'a muck-sweat;' but, most commonly, the term is applied to an eruption of small pimples, similar to millet seed, which appears chiefly on children, and is owing to want of cleanliness.

DÉSYMPHYSER, (*dés*, and *symphysis*,) see *Symphysotomy*.

DETENTIO, (*detineo*, *detentum*, 'to hold down,') Catalepsy.

DETERGENS, (*detergere*, *detersum*, (*de*, and *tergere*, 'to clean,') 'to cleanse,') Abstergent.

DETERGENTS, *Detergen'tia*, *Deterso'ria*, *Extergen'tia*, *Abstergen'tia*, *Abstersi'va*, *Absterso'ria*, *Abluen'tia*, *Traumat'ica*, *Smect'ica*, *Emundan'tia*, *Mundificat'iva*, *Mundifican'tia*, *Rhypp'tica*, *Abstersi'va*, (F.) *Detersifs*, *Mundificatifs*, *Abluents*. Medicines which possess the power to deterge or cleanse parts, as wounds, ulcers, &c. They belong to the class of stimulants, or to that of emollients.

DETERMINATION, *Determina'tio*, (*de*, and *terminare*, 'a boundary,') Strong direction to a given point;—as 'a determination of blood to the head.'

DÉTTERSIFS, Detergents.

DETERSORIA, Detergents.

DETERSORIUM. The place, in ancient bath-

ing establishments, where the bather was cleansed and dried.

DETESTATIO, (*de*, and *testis*, 'a testicle,') Castratio.

DÉTORSE, (*de*, and *torquere*, *torsum*, 'to twist,') Sprain.

DETRACTIO SANGUINIS, Bloodletting.

DETRITUS, (*deterere*, (*de*, and *terere*, *tritum*, 'to rub,') 'to bruise or wear out,') The residuum, occupying the place of the organic texture of parts which have undergone disorganization.

DÉTROIT ABDOMINAL, (*de*, and *strictus*, 'narrow,') Pelvis (brim)—d. *Inférieur*, Pelvis (outlet)—d. *Périnéal*, Pelvis (outlet)—d. *Supérieur*, Pelvis (brim).

DETRONCATION, Detruncatio.

DETRUNCATION, *Detrunca'tio*, (F.) *Dêtroncation*, (*de*, and *truncus*, 'a trunk,') Separation of the trunk from the head of the fetus, the latter remaining in the uterus.

DETRUSION, *Detru'sio*, (*detrudere*, (*de*, and *trudere*, *trusum*, 'to thrust,') 'to thrust down or from,') The act of thrusting or forcing down or away. Applied by Dr. Walshe to lateral displacement of the heart by extraneous pressure.

DETRUSOR URINÆ, *Protru'sor*. The muscular coat of the urinary bladder was formerly so called. It was, also, named *Constrictor Vesicæ Uring'ria*.

DETUMESCENCE (F.) *Detumescentia*, (*detumere*, (*de*, and *tumere*, 'to swell,') 'to cease to swell,') A diminution of swelling. This word has nearly the same signification as the French word *Désenflure*. The latter is, however, more particularly applied to the diminution of œdema or anasarca; the former, to the resolution of a tumour properly so called.

DEUNX. The ancient name of a weight of 11 ounces, supposing the pound to consist of 12.

DEURENS (FEBRIS), (*dœuro*, 'to burn up,') Causus.

DEUS COPULATIONIS, ('god of copulation,') Cupido.

DEUTERANCEA, (*deuteros*, 'the second,') and *anœa*,) Dementia.

DEUTERIA, (*deuteros*, 'the second,') Vogel has used this term for the symptoms produced by retention of the secundines. The word was also applied, by the Greeks, to a second or inferior wine.

DEUTERION, Secundines.

DEUTEROPATHIA, *Hysteropathi'a*, *Morbus secunda'rius*, (*deuteros*, 'the second,') and *pathos*, 'disease,') A secondary disease. One produced by another, and of which it is only, in some measure, symptomatic, or the sympathetic effect.

DEUTEROSCOPY, *Deuteroscop'ia*, (*deuteros*, 'the second,') and *scopia*, 'I view,') Second sight. A fancied power of seeing future things or events. Also, a form of hallucination, in which the patient sees a spectral image of himself.

DEUTO, (*deuteros*, 'second,') A prefix denoting two, or double,—as *deutoxide*, having two degrees of oxidation.

DEUTOAZOTATE ACIDE LIQUIDE DE MERCURE, see *Hydrargyri nitras*.

DEVEHENS, (*de*, and *vehere*, 'to carry,') Efferent.

DEVELOPMENT, *Evolu'tio*, ([F.] *développer*, 'to unfold,') (F.) *Développement*. In Physiology, it means growth or increase; and in Pathology, its signification is similar. It—as well as *Differentiation*—is at times used, in Physiology, for the kind of increase which takes place by the formation of new tissues from those already existing, as in the embryo, whilst *growth* is restricted to the increase of the same tissues. By development of the pulse is understood an increase in its

strength and fulness. Diseases of development, *Morbi evolutio'nis*, are such as are peculiar to the period of growth.

'**TAKING DEVELOPMENTS.**' A term used by practical cranologists to signify the act of measuring prominences of the skull, which are regarded by them as indicating the size of corresponding cerebral organs.

DEVELOPMENT, VESICLE OF, see Vesicle of Development.

DEVERTICULUM, Diverticulum.

DEVIA'TION, *Devia'tio*, (*de*, and *via*, 'the way.') Out of the way. By this word is meant—a vicious curvature of the spine or other bones;—faulty direction of the teeth or other part;—the passage of blood, bile, urine, milk, &c., into vessels not natural to them.

DEVIATION DES RÉGLES, Menstruation (vicarious).

DEVIL BIT, *Veratrum viride*—d. in a Bush, *Nigella*.

DEVIL'S BIT, *Aletris farinosa*, *Scabiosa succisa*, *Chamelirum luteum*—d. Bite, *Liatris*—d. Dung, *Asafetida*—d. Shoestrings, *Galega Virginiana*.

DEVIRGINATION, (*de*, and *virgo*, gen. *virginis*, 'a virgin.') Defloration, Stuprum.

DEVISERATION, (*de*, and *viscus*, *visceris*, 'an entrail.') Exenterismus.

DEVOIEMENT, (*de*, and *voie*, (L.) *via*, 'way.') Diarrhœa.

DEWBERRY, AMERICAN, see *Rubus cœsius*—d. Plant, *Rubus cœsius*.

DEWCLAWS, *Crusta genu equina*.

DEXIOCAR'DIA, (*deĩxos*, 'right,' and *καρδια*, 'the heart.') A case in which the heart is found to beat on the right side. It is met with occasionally in pleurisy and pneumothorax.

DEXIS, (*deĩxis*,) Degmus.

DEX'TANS. A weight of 10 ounces, supposing the pound to consist of 12.

DEXTERINA, Dextrine.

DEX'TRAD, (*dexter*, 'right-handed.') A term used adverbially by Dr. Barclay to signify 'towards the dextral aspect.' See Mesial.

DEXTRAL ASPECT, see Mesial.

DEXTRALITY, (*dexter*, 'right.') The state of being on the right side. Right-handedness. The state of being right-handed.

DEXTRIN, *Dex'trine*, *Dextrinum*, *Dexteri'na*, *British gum*, *Artific'ial gum*, (*dexter*, 'right-handed.') (So called, from its refracting the rays, in the polarization of light, more to the right hand than any substance known.) A substance obtained by the continued action of diluted sulphuric acid upon starch at the boiling point. It is used in the treatment of fractures, by the 'immovable apparatus.' The bandages are soaked in a solution, in water, of the dextrine—previously moistened thoroughly with tincture of camphor, to prevent it from leaking when the water is added. The solution should be of the consistence of molasses.

DEXTRINUM, Dextrine.

DI, DIS, (*di*, *dis*,) in composition, *bis*, twice, double. Also, as well as *Dif* and *Dis*, separation or division, and, at times, negation and privation.

DIA, (*dia*,) in composition, 'through, asunder, out of, separated.' When prefixed to any therapeutical agent, it meant, in ancient pharmacy, a preparation into which that agent entered.

DIABEBOS, *Astragalus*, *Malleolus*.

DIABÈTE, *Diabetes*—d. *Chylæus*, *Chyluria*—d. *Fauz*, see *Diabetes*—d. *Inspide*, see *Diabetes*—d. *Sucré*, *Diabetes* (mellitus).

DIABETES, (*διαβητης*, from *dia*, and *βαινω*, 'I pass.') *Urinæ proflu'vium*, *Hyperdiure'sis*, *S'pho urinæ*, *Urorrhag'ia*, *Polyu'ria*, *Hy'drops ad Mat'ulam seu Matel'la*, *Polyure'sis*, *Uroze'mia*, *Ureor-*

rhœ'a, *Dip'sacus*, *Diarrhœ'a in Uri'nâ seu uri-nos'a*, (F.) *Diabète*, *Flux d'Urine*. A disease characterized by great augmentation, and often manifest alteration in the secretion of urine; with excessive thirst and progressive emaciation. Cullen has described two species:—*Diabètes insip'idus* and *D. Mellitus*; the former, (F.) *Diabète faux ou insipide*, *Diabète* being, simply, a superabundant discharge of limpid urine, of its usual, urinary taste; the latter, *D. Mellitus*, called, also, *Paru'ria Mellita*, *Diabètes Au'glicus seu ce'rus*, *Melitu'ria*, *Melithyperu'ria*, *Glucosu'ria*, *Glycyrrhœ'a urino'sa*, *Uroze'mia mellita*, *Saccharorrhœ'a urino'sa*, *Phthi'u'ria*, *Urophthi'sis*, *Ta'bes diaret'ica seu diab'etica*, *Dyspep'sia saccharig'ena*, *Apo-ceno'sis Diab'etes Mellitus*, *Sac'charine diab'etes*, (F.) *Diabète sucré*, *Hyperuorrrhœe saccharine*, *Phthiuric sucrée*,—falls under the definition given above. The quantity of urine, discharged in the 24 hours, is sometimes excessive, amounting to 30 pints and upwards; each pint containing sometimes 24 oz. saccharine matter. This replaces the urea, which is not found in quantity in the urine of those laboring under diabetes. Where the disease is situate is not clear. The whole system of nutrition, however, seems to be morbidly implicated. A part of the urine must be formed at the expense of the system, as the egesta frequently far exceed the solid and liquid ingesta. On dissection, no morbid appearance is met with sufficient to enable us to fix on the seat of this distressing affection.

All the remedies that have been tried have usually been found insufficient in *D. Mellitus*.

D. insip'idus, *Hyperure'sis aquo'sa*, *Hydru'ria*, *Hydrure'sis*, *Paru'ria incon'tinens aquo'sa*, *Diab'etes spu'rius*, *Urorrhœ'a*, *U'real Diab'etes*, (F.) *Polyuria*, *Hyperuorrrhœe*, *Diabète insipide*, *Faux diabète*, which occurs in hysterical habits, and has, hence, been called *D. hyster'icus*, is of comparatively trifling moment. Exclusive diet, and attention to the state of the cutaneous transpiration, which have sometimes produced good effects in *D. Mellitus*, have most commonly failed.

DIABETES ANGLICUS, see *Diabetes*—d. *Chylæus*, *Chyluria*—d. *Inspidus*, see *Diabetes*—d. *Lacteus*, *Chyluria*—d. *Mellitus*, see *Diabetes*—d. *Spurius*, see *Diabetes*—d. *Ureal*, see *Diabetes*—d. *Verus*, *Diabetes* (mellitus).

DIABET'IC, *Diab'eticus*, (F.) *Diabétique*. Relating to diabetes.

DIABETIC SUGAR, see Glucose.

DIABLOTIN, [F.] (from *diabole*, 'the devil' who tempts us.) A name given to a pastil reputed to be aphrodisiac. The principal ingredient of the *Diablotins d'Italie* was powdered cantharides.

DIABOT'ANUM, (*dia*, and *βοτανη*, 'an herb.') A medicine, prepared with herbs.

DIABROSIS, (*διαβρωσις*, from *dia*, and *βρωσσειν*, 'to eat.') Erosion, Corrosion.

DIABROTICUS, (*διαβρωτικος*.) A substance, capable of causing erosion of the part to which it is applied. It ordinarily means a medicine, whose activity places it between escharotics and caustics. See Corrosive.

DIACARYON, (*dia*, and *καρυον*, 'a nut.') *Rob ny'eum*. The rob of nuts or of walnuts.

DIACASSIA CUM MANNÂ, *Confectio cassiæ*.

DIACATHOLICON, *Diacathol'icum*, (*dia*, and *καθολικος*, 'universal.') The name of a purge, so called from its general usefulness. It was an electuary, and composed of the pulp of *cassia*, *tamarinde*, leaves of *senna*, root of *poly-pody*, flowers of the violet, *rhubarb* root, aniseed, sugar, liquorice, and fennel.

DIACAUS'IS, (*διακαισις*, from *dia*, and *καω*, 'I burn.') Excessive heat. Over-heating.

DIACAUSTIC, *Diacaust'icus*. That which is caustic by refraction; as a double convex lens,

which has been sometimes used for cauterizing an ulcer by directing the sun's rays upon it.

DIACELTATESSON PARACELSI, Pulvis Cornachini.

DIACHALASIS, (διαχάλασις, from δια, and χαλαρῶν, 'to be open or relaxed.') Hippocrates uses this word for fracture of the bones of the skull; or for relaxation and separation of the sutures, in consequence of a wound of the head.

DIACHALCITEOS, (δια, and χαλκίτις, 'chalcitis or coleothar.') A plaster, whose composition is the same as that of the diapalma, except that, in place of the sulphate of zinc, a mixture of oil and coleothar is substituted.

DIACHEIRIS'MUS, (διαχειρισμός,) *Diacheir'isis*, (διαχειρίσις,) *Tractatio manua'ria*, (δια, and χειρ, 'the hand.') The preparation, administration, and dispensing of medicines.

DIACHORE'MA, gen. *Diachore'matis*, *Dinachore'sis*, (διαχωρημα, from διαχωρῶ, (δια, and χωρῶ, 'I retire,') 'I separate from.') Every kind of excreted matter and excretion; but more particularly the fæces and alvine excrement. See Excrement.

DIACHOREMA XYMATODES, see Ramenta intestinorum.

DIACHORESIS, (διαχωρησις,) Excretion.

DIACHRISIS, (δια, and χρίω, 'I anoint.') Inunction.

DIACHRISMA, gen. *Diachris'matis*, (διαχρίσμα,) Unguentum.

DIACHRIST'A. Medicines, applied as abstergeants to the velum palati, the palate itself, the tongue, &c. Probably gargles.

DIACHYLON, *Diach'yllum*, *Emplastum diach'yllum*, (δια, and χυλος, 'juice'; i. e. composed of juices.) The plaster of this name was formerly made of certain juices. The term is now confined to the EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI or Lead Plaster.

DIACHYLON GOMMÉ, *Emplastrum cum gummi-resinis*—d. Gum, *Emplastrum gummosum*—d. cum Gummi, *Emplastrum gummosum*—d. Magnum cum gummi, *Emplastrum galbani comp.*—d. Simplex, *Emplastrum plumbi*—d. White, *Emplastrum plumbi*—d. Yellow, *Emplastrum gummosum*.

DIACHYTICA, (διαχύτις; from δια, and χύω, 'I pour out,') 'I melt.') Medicines which discuss tumours.

DIACINE'MA, gen. *Diacine'matis*, (διακίνημα, from δια, and κινῶ, 'I move.') A slight dislocation. A subluxation.

DIACLASIS, (διακλάσις, from δια, and κλαίω, 'to break.') Refraction.

DIACLYSIS, (διακλύσις,) *Diachly'mus*, (διακλύσις; from δια, and κλύω, 'to wash out.') Rinsing or cleansing—especially of the mouth.

DIACLYSMA, gen. *Diachly'smatis*, (διακλύσμα,) Gargarism.

DIACOCYMELON, (δια, and coccymelon,) Diaprunum.

DIACODION, (δια, and κωδία, 'a poppyhead.') Sympus papaveris.

DIACODIUM, *Confectio ex Capit'ibus Papaveris*, (F.) *Diacode*. The ancients had various forms for preparing it. The Syrup of Poppies—*Syrupus Papaveris* seu *Diacodion*—is now substituted for it.

DIACOPE, (διακοπή, from δια, and κοπεῖν, 'to cut.') Abscession, Dissection, Intersection.

DIACOPE, *En'copé*. A cut, incision, fissure, or longitudinal fracture. When used, since Galen, it generally signifies an oblique incision, made in the cranium by a sharp instrument, without the piece being removed. It is not now employed.

DIACOPE CRA'NI, *Præcis'io* seu *Dissec'tio Crani*. Opening the head; and separation of the bones of the cranium.

DIACOPRÆ'GIA, (δια, κοπρος, 'excrement,' and αἶς, gen. αἶνος, 'a goat.') A name given, in Blan-

card's Lexicon, to a medicine, composed of goat's dung, which the ancients praised in diseases of the spleen, parotid, &c.

DIACRISES, *Nosocrin'ies*, *Crino'ses*, (δια, and κρινω, 'I separate.') A class of diseases characterized by alterations of secretion.

DIACRISIOGRAPHY, *Diacrisiograph'ia*, (διακρίσις, 'separation,' and γραφή, 'a description.') A description of the organs of secretion.

DIACRITICA SIG'NA. (Same etymon as *Diacrisis*.) Signs by which one disease can be accurately discriminated from another:—*differential diagnosis*.

DIACYDONITES, Cydoniatum.

DIADÉ'MA, gen. *Diadé'matis*, (διαδήμα,) *Fascia cap'itis*, *Redimic'ulum*, (διαδῶ, (δια, and δυν, 'to bind.') 'I bind round.') A sort of bandage, advised in headach, in which relaxation of the sutures was apprehended.

DIADERMIATRIA, (δια, δερμα, 'skin,' and ιατρεία, 'medical treatment.') Endermic method.

DIADÉ'XIS, (διαδέξις,) *Diad'oché*, *Metapto'sis*, (διαδεχῶμαι, (δια, and δεχῶμαι, 'to take or receive,' 'to transfer,' 'to succeed to.') A transformation of a disease into another, differing from the former both in its nature and seat.

DIADOCHÉ, (διαδοχή,) Diadexis.

DIAD'OSIS, (διαδosis, from διαδίδωμι, 'to distribute.') In some authors, it means the distribution of nutritive matter over the whole body,—in other words, *nutrition*; whilst, in others, it is synonymous with the remission or cessation of a disease.

DIÆDÉ'US, (δι, and αἰδία, 'the parts of generation.') A monster whose organs of generation and urinary bladder are double. It has only been observed in animals.

DIÆ'RESIS, (διαίρεσις, from διαίρω, (δια, and αἰρῶ, 'I take away,') 'I divide,' 'I separate.') A division or solution of continuity. A surgical operation, which consists in dividing any part of the body. *Hæmorrhag'ia per diæ'resin* is hæmorrhage owing to separation or division of vessels.

DIÆRESIS UNGULÆ, Onychoptosis.

DIÆRETICUS, Caustic.

DIÆTA, (διαίτα,) Diet—d. Juris, see Diet—d. Juseuli, see Diet—d. Lacten seu Lactis, Galactodimta, see Diet.

DIÆTE'MA, gen. *Diæte'matis*, (διαίτημα,) has the same signification as diet, with most authors. Galen gives it a more extensive meaning, comprising under it what constitutes Hygiene.

DIÆTETICA, (διαίτησις) (τροφή,) Dietetics.

DIAGNOSE, Diagnosticate.

DIAGNOSIS, (διαγνωσις, from δια, and γινώσκω, 'I know.') *Digno'tio*, *Diagnos'ticé*, *Deprchen'sio*, *Discrimination*, (F.) *Diagnose*, *Diagnostique*. That part of medicine whose object is the discrimination of diseases, and the knowledge of the pathognomonic signs of each. It is one of the most important branches of general pathology. See Symptom.

DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL, see Diacritica signa.

DIAGNOSIS, PHYSICAL. The discrimination of diseases by the physical signs afforded by auscultation, percussion, &c. See Symptom.

DIAGNOS'TIC, (διαγνωστικός,) *Diagnos'ticus*, *Discret'ivus*; (F.) *Diagnostique*. A symptom which is characteristic of a disease.

DIAGNOS'TICATE, sometimes *Diagnose*, (F.) *diagnostiques*. To discriminate one disease or phenomenon from another.

DIAGRYDIUM, (*diacrydion*), *Convolvulus scammonia*.

DIAGRYD'UM CYDONIA'TUM. A pharmaceutical preparation, obtained by inspissating and drying, by means of heat, two parts of scammony, and one of quince juice. It was formerly used as an energetic purgative.

DIAGRYDIUM GLYCRRHIZA'TUM. An analogous

preparation, containing extract of liquorice in place of quince juice.

DIAGRYDIUM SULPHURATUM. Scammony, which has been exposed to the vapour of burning sulphur. These *diagrydia* are not now used.

DIALEIPSIS, (διαλείψις, from διαλείπειν, 'to intermit.') Apyrexia, Intermission.

DIALEIPYRA, (διαλείπειν, 'to intermit,' and πυρ, 'fever.') Intermittent fever.

DIALEMMMA, gen. *Dialemmm'atis*, (διαλέμμα, 'an interval.') Apyrexia.

DIALEPSIS, διαλήψις, from διαλαμβάνω, 'I intercept,') *Intercept'io*. Hippocrates employs this word for the interstices, or intervals, left between the turns of a bandage.

DIALIPSIS, (διαλείπειν, 'to intermit.') Apyrexia, Intermissio.

DIALYSIS, *Dissolut'io*, (διαλύσις, from δια, and λύσις, 'solution.') A dissolution or loss of strength; *Resolut'io vir'ium*. Weakness of the limbs. Also, a solution of continuity.

DIAMANT, Diamond.

DIAMASSEMA, (διαμασημα, from δια, and μασημαι, 'to chew.') Masticatory.

DIAMBRÆ SPECIES. A name given by the ancients to powders, one of which bore the name—*Species diam'bræ n'æ odora'tia*,—the other, that of *Species diam'bræ eum odora'tia*. The former was composed of cinnamon, angelica root, cloves, mace, nutmeg, galanga, cardamom, and numerous other substances; the latter, besides, had ambergris and musk. These powders were used as tonics, in cases of debility of the stomach, and in certain nervous affections.

DIAMETERS OF THE FŒTAL HEAD, see Fœtal head—d. of the Pelvis, see Pelvis.

DIAMNES, Enuresis.

DIAMOND, *Ad'amas*, *Ad'aman't*, (ἀδάμας, ἀδαμαστος, from α, privative, and δαμασ, 'I conquer,' 'invincible,') So called from its hardness. (F.) *Diamant*. It is the most precious of all stones, and was formerly conceived to possess extraordinary cordial virtues.

DIAMO'RUM, *Rob ex mo'ris*, (δια, and μωρον, 'a mulberry,') An ancient syrup prepared with honey and mulberry juice. It was employed as a gargle in sore throat.

DIAMOTO'SIS, (δια, and μοτος, 'charpie,' 'lint,') The introduction of lint into an ulcer or wound.

DIANA, (after the Goddess Diana,) Argentum.

DIANANCAS'MUS, (διαναγκασμος,) (δια, and αναγκασω, 'I force,') Coaptation, reduction of a fractured or luxated limb.

DIANOËMA, gen. *Dianoë'matis*, (διανοημα, from δια, and νοεω, 'I perceive,') Imagination.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLL'US, (Δις, Διως, 'Jove,' or from διος, 'divine,' ανθος, 'flower,' and caryophyllum, 'the clove,') *Clove Pink*. Also called *Caryophyllum ru'brum*, *Tu'nica*, *T. horten'sis* seu *ru'bra*, *Caryophyllus horten'sis*, *Clove July flower*, *Gill'flower*, *Carnation*, (Sc.) *Jero'fleria*, *Gera'fluris*. Order, Caryophylleæ. (F.) *Cillet giroflée*. The flowers were once much used; but are now only employed in syrup, as a useful and pleasant vehicle for other medicines.

DIAPAL'MA, *Phœnic'ium Emplas'trum*. A plaster composed of equal parts of litharge, olive oil, oxunge, water, a certain quantity of sulphate of zinc dissolved in water, and white wax. It is classed amongst the topical, desiccative, emollient, resolvent, detersive, and cicatrizing medicines. Mixed with a quarter of its weight of olive oil, it acquires the consistence of an ointment, and forms the *Cerate of Diapal'ma*.

DIAPASMA, gen. *Diapasm'atis*, (διαπασμα, from δια, and πασσω, 'I sprinkle,') Catapasma.

DIAPEDE'SIS, *Transuda'tio*, *Persuda'tio*, *Persulta'tio*, (διαπεδσις, from διαπεδω, (δια, and πεδω,

'I leap through,') Exhalation, as of blood, in the form of dew, at the surface of the skin, or of any membrane; *Sweat'ing of blood*, (F.) *Sueur de Sang*, *Hæmorrhag'ia per diapede'sin*, *Hæmatope-de'sis*, *Hæmidro'sis*.

DIAPENSIA CORTUSA, Sanicula.

DIAPEN'TES or **DIAPEN'TË**, (δια, and πεντε, 'five,') A medicine composed of five ingredients. See *Diatessaron*.

DIAPHEMET'RIC, *Diaphemet'ricus*, (from δια, ἥψη, 'touch,' and μετρον, 'measure,') Relating to the measurements of the tactile sensibility of parts;—as *diaphemetric* 'compasses.'

DIAPHËNICON, *Diaphæ'nix*, *Medicamen'tum ex Pal'mulis*, (δια, and φωνίς, gen. φωνικός, 'a date,') A drastic electuary, of which the date was the chief excipient.

DIAPHORE'SIS, (διαφορησις, from διαφορεω, δια, and φορεω, 'I convey,' 'I dissipate,') (F.) *Diaphorêse*. A greater degree of perspiration than natural, but less than in sweating. Every kind of cutaneous evacuation.

DIAPHORET'IC, (διαφορητικός,) *Diapho'icus*, *Diaphoret'icus*, (F.) *Diaphorétique*. A medicine which excites diaphoresis. Diaphoretics are very uncertain as a class. They are all indirect agents; some sedative; others excitant, and cannot, therefore, be used indiscriminately in disease.

The epithet *Diaphoretic* has also been given, by some, to continued fever, accompanied with constant perspiration.

DIAPHORETIC, MINERAL, Antimonium diaphoreticum.

DIAPHORETICUM JOVIALE, see Antihectic.

DIAPHRAGM, gen. *Diaphrag'matis*, (διαφραγμα, from δια, and φρασσω, 'I close,') *Diaphrag'ma*, *Diaphraz'is*, *Respirato'rium Ven'tris*, *Discreto'rium*, *Phren'es*, *Septum transver'sum*, *Discri'men Thorac'is et Ven'tris*, *Cine'tus*, *Diazo'ma*, *Præcine'tus*, *Diazo'sma*, *Diazo'tra*, *Hypozo'eus*, *Hypo'zō'ma*, *Perizo'ma*, *Diasep'tum*, *Diasip'ium*, *Præcor'dia*, *Succin'gens membra'nia seu mus'culus*, *Succine'tus*, *Succinctu'ra*, the *Mid'riff*, (Prov.) *Heart-veirts*. A large, azygous muscle; stretched transversely between the thoracic and abdominal cavities, which it separates from each other; tendinous in the centre; thin, almost circular, and unequally convex, upwards. It is fleshy at its circumference, which is attached to the cartilago ensiformis, to the last six ribs, to the aponeurosis stretched from the last rib to the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra; and, lastly, to the bodies of the first three or four lumbar vertebrae. When it contracts, its fibres become straight, the chest is enlarged, and the abdomen diminished. It is then an inspiratory muscle. It may, also, diminish the capacity of the chest, and be an expiratory muscle. The muscle plays an important part in sighing, yawning, coughing, sneezing, laughing, sobbing, crying, hicoughing, singing, vomiting, and in the excretion of the feces and urine, the expulsion of the fœtus, &c.

DIAPHRAGMA, Diaphragm—d. Auris, see Tympanum—d. Cerebri, Tentorium—d. Narium, Septum narium—d. Oris, Mylohyoideus—d. Pelvis, Levator ani—d. Ventrliculorum lateraliū cerebri, Septum lucidum.

DIAPHRAGMAL'GIA, *Diaphragmat'algia*, (from diaphragm, and αλγος, 'pain,') Pain in the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATALGIA, Diaphragmalgia.

DIAPHRAGMAT'IC, *Diaphragmat'icus*, *Phren'ic*, *Phren'icus*, (F.) *Diaphragmatique*, *Phrénaique*. Belonging to the diaphragm. A name given to several vessels and nerves.

DIAPHRAGMATIC OR PHREN'IC ARTERIES. These are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. The former, called, also, *supradiaphragmatic*, are two in number, one on each side. They arise from

the internal mammary, and descend along the phrenic nerve, to be distributed on the upper surface of the diaphragm. The latter or *infradiaphragmatic* are also two in number. They arise from the upper part of the abdominal aorta, or from the coeliac artery, and divide into two principal branches, which are distributed on the lower surface of the diaphragm and in its substance.

The *superior diaphragmatic veins* follow the same course as the arteries, and empty themselves—the *right*, into the vena cava superior; the *left*, into the corresponding subclavian vein. The two *inferior diaphragmatic veins* open into the vena cava inferior.

DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA, *Phren'ic Hernia*, *Diaphragmatocele*. The abdominal viscera are occasionally protruded through the diaphragm, either through some of the natural apertures in the muscle, or through deficiencies, or wounds, or lacerations in it.

DIAPHRAGMATIC OR PHREN'IC NERVES, *Internal res'piratory* of Sir Charles Bell, are two in number; one on the left side, the other on the right. They arise from the second and third nerves of the cervical plexus, about the middle of the neck, and receive two or three filaments from the brachial plexus, after which they descend into the chest at the sides of the pericardium, and are distributed to the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATIC PLEX'USES are two in number; one right, and the other left. They arise from the upper part of the solar plexus, by a small number of branches, which are distributed to the diaphragm, following exactly the branches of the inferior diaphragmatic arteries.

DIAPHRAGMATIC RING, (F.) *Anneau diaphragmatique* of Chaussier, is a name given to the irregularly quadrilateral aperture by which the vena cava inferior passes through the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATITIS, Diaphragmitis.

DIAPHRAGMATOCELE, (*diaphragm*, and *κηλη*, 'a rupture,') see Hernia.

DIAPHRAGMATITIS, (*diaphragm*, and *itis*,) *Diaphragmatitis*, *Inflammat'io septi transvers'i*, *Paraphren'itis*, *Empresma Pleur'itis Diaphragmatica*, *Paraphren'is Diaphragmatica*, *Inflammat'io de Diaphragm*. The terms, *Paraphren'itis* and *Paraphren'is* have been obtained from the Peripatetic philosophy, which supposed the seat of the *φρων* or soul to be the præcordia. The essential symptoms of diaphragmitis are:—painful constriction around the præcordia, with small, quick, laborious breathing. It is a rare disease.

DIAPHRAGMODYN'IA, (*diaphragm*, and *δύνη*, 'pain,') Muscular or other pain of the diaphragm.

DIAPHRATTON HYMEN, (*διαφραττων* 'υμην', 'separating membrane,') Mediastinum—d. Membrana, Mediastinum.

DIAPHRAXIS, Diaphragm.

DIAPH'THORA, *Destruct'io*, (*διαφθορα*, from *δια*, and *φθειρειν*, 'to corrupt,') Corruption in general; more especially corruption of the fœtus in utero. Also, corruption of the blood in the stomach. See Abortion.

DIAPHYLACTIC, (*διαφυλακτικω*, from *δια*, and *φυλασσειν*, 'to preserve,') Prophylactic.

DIAPHYSIS, (*διαφωσις*, from *διαφω*, 'I rise between,') *Interstit'ium*, *Discriminu'tio*: 'an interstice, interval, division.' Any thing that separates two bodies. Also, the middle part or body of a long bone, *Corpus ossis*. One of the ligaments of the knee.

DIA'PIA. Some lexicographers use this word synonymously with Diapysis or Suppuration; others have employed it in opposition to Myopia.

DIAPLASIS, (*διαπλασις*, from *δια*, and *πλασσειν*, 'to form,') Conformation, Reduction.

DIAPLASMUS, (*διαπλάσμος*,) Conformation, Reduction.

DIAPNEUSIS, (*διαπνευσις*, from *δια*, and *πνέω*, 'I breathe, or exhale,') Perspiration.

DIAPNOE, (*διαπνοη*,) Perspiration.

DIAPNOE, (*διαπνοια*,) Perspiration.

DIAPNOGENOUS APPARATUS, (*diapnoe*, and *γεννω*, 'I generate,') see Perspiration.

DIAPNOICUS, Diaphoretic.

DIAPHYSES, Transverse processes of the vertebrae.

DIAPORE'MA, gen. *Diapore'matis*, (*διαπορημα*, from *διαπορεω*, 'I doubt,') Anxiety, jactitation.

DIAPRU'NUM, *Diacecyme'lon*. A purgative electuary, of which the *pulpæ* of prunes and *rhubarb* formed the basis. By adding to the *diaprunum simplex* a 24th part of powdered scammony, the *Diaprunum resolutivum seu compos'itum* was formed. It was more active than the former.

DIAPYEMA, gen. *Diapye'matis*, (*διαπυημα*, from *δια*, and *πυνω*, 'pus,') Empyema, Suppuration.

DIAPYEMATA, Diapyetica.

DIAPYESIS, (*διαπυεσις*,) Suppuration—d. Oculi, Hyropyon.

DIAPYE'TICA, pl. of *Diapye'ticus*, *Diapye'mata*. Medicines which promote suppuration.

DIAPYETICUS, (*διαπυητικω*,) Suppurative.

DIARÆ'MIA, (F.) *Diarrémie*, (*διαρρεια*, 'I flow, and 'αίμα, 'blood,') A pathological condition, said to be common in sheep, in which the globules of the blood are diminished in quantity; the blood itself thinner, and transuding through the coats of the vessels into the cavities.

DIARÆ'MIE, Diarræmia.

DIARIA, (from *diēs*, 'a day,') Ephemera.

DIARRHAGE, (*διαρρηγν*, from *δια*, and *ρηγνναι*, 'to break,') Fracture.

DIARRHÉE, Diarrhœa.

DIARRHŒA, (*διαρρηα*, from *δια*, and *ρρῆω*, 'I flow,') *Enterorrhœa*, *Incontin'ntia alvi*, *Alvi proflu'vium seu fluxus aquosus*, *Ventris proflu'vium*, *Coliorrhœa*, *Coliol'yis*, *Alvea c'ita*, *Cacato'ria*, *Coprorrhœa*, *Catar'rhus intestinalis*, *Alvi fluxus*, *Rheuma*, *Epiph'ora alvi*, *Fluxus alv'imus*, *Lax'itas alvi*, *Deflux'io*, *Lax*, *Looseness*, *Purging*, *Scouring*, (Old Eng.) *Lask*, (Sc.) *Scour*, (Prov.) *Ray*, *Scutter*, *Skitter*, (F.) *Diarrhée*, *Dévoiement*, *Catarrhe intestinal*, *Flux de Ventre*, *Cours de Ventre*, *Ventre relâché*, *Courante*. A disease characterized by frequent liquid alvine evacuations, and generally owing to inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines. It is commonly caused by errors in regimen, the use of food noxious by its quality or quantity, &c., constituting the *Diarrhœa stercora'ria*, *D. Crapulo'sa* of writers. It may be acute or chronic. Many varieties have been made by some nosologists—e. g. mucous,—*Diarrhœa muco'sa*, *Blennoche'zia*, *Blennoche'zia*, *Mycodiarrhœa*; bilious,—*Reo-cholo'sis*, *Cholodiarrhœa*, *Diarrhœa bilio'sa*; serous,—*Hydroche'zia*, *Hydrodiarrhœa*, *Orrhoche'zia*; dependent upon the matters evacuated. Diarrhœa requires different treatment, according to its nature. If caused, as it often is, by improper matters in the intestinal canal, these must be evacuated; and the astringent plan of treatment must not be adopted, unless the discharges seem kept up by irritability of the intestines, or unless they are colligative. The indiscriminate use of astringents is to be deprecated.

A very fatal diarrhœa prevails amongst the native inhabitants of India, to which Mr. Tytler has given the name *Diarrhœa hec'tica*, because, like hectic fever, it seems to obtain habitual possession of the constitution, to operate upon it with scarcely any perceptible intermission, and in general, to defy the most powerful remedies.

DIARRHŒA ADIPOSA, *Gras-fondure*—d. cum Apepsiâ, Lientery—d. Arthritica, *Coliagra*—d. Biliosa, see Diarrhœa—d. Carnosa, Dysentery—d. Chylosa, *Coliac flux*—d. Chymosa, *Coliac flux*.

—d. Crapulosa, see Diarrhœa — d. Cruenta, Hæmatochezia — d. Dyspeptica, Lientery — d. Hepatica, Hepatirrhœa — d. Ingestorum, Lientery — d. Lienteria, Lientery — d. Mucosa, see Diarrhœa — d. Purulenta, Pyochezia — d. Sanguinolenta, Hæmatochezia — d. Stercoraria, see Diarrhœa — d. in Urinâ, Diabetes — d. Urinosa, Diabetes.

DIARRHOÏS'CHESIS, (diarrhœa, and σχησις, 'arrest.') Arrest of a diarrhœa.

DIARTHRO'DIAL, *Diarthrodialis*. Relating to diarthrosis or movable articulations; as *diarthro'dial articulation*. *Diarthro'dial cartilages* or *incrust'ing cartilages* are the cartilages which invest the articular extremities of bones.

DIARTHRO'SIS, (διαρθρωσις, from διαρθρω, (dia, and αρθρω, 'I articulate,' and οσις,) *Dearticulation*, *Proarthrosis*, *Aparthrosis*, *Abarticulation*, *Coarticulation*, *Perarticulation*, *Rota'tio*, (F.) *Embo'ture*. A movable articulation. One which permits the bones to move freely on each other in every direction, as in the case of the shoulder joint.

DIASATYR'ION, (dia, and σατυριον, 'the orchis mascula.') An electuary, of which this plant formed the basis. The ancients attributed to it the faculty of exciting the organs of generation.

DIASCINCI ANTIDOTUS, (dia, and σκιος, 'a kind of lizard.') Mithridate.

DIASCORDIUM, (dia, and σκορδιον, 'the water germander.') An electuary, so called because this plant entered into its composition. The Parisian codex had a formula for its preparation, under the title, *Electuarium opiatum astrin'gens seu diascor'dium*. (R. fol. scord. ʒss, rosar. rubr., bistort. rad., gentiane, tormentillæ, sem. berber. aa ʒss, zingib., piper. long. aa ʒij, cassie lignæ, cinnamom., dictamn. Creten., styrac. calamit., galban., gum. acacie aa ʒss, bol. oriental. prepar. ʒij, extract. viuos. opii. ʒij, mel. rosat. præp. lbij, vin. hypan. ℞ss: fiat electuarium.) In place of the *styrac calamita*, the balsam of tolu or benjamin may be used. The opium is, in this preparation, in the proportion of 1 to 184. The diascordium is employed in diarrhœa and dysentery, as a tonic, stomachic, and astringent. The common dose is from a scruple to a drachm and a half. See *Pulvis cretæ compositus*.

DIASOSTIC, (διασωστικός, from dia, and σωζειν, 'to preserve.') Prophylactic.

DIASPASIS, (διασπασις, from dia, and σπαιω, 'I draw,') Divulsio.

DIASPERMATON, (dia, and σπερμα, gen. σπερματος, 'seed.') The ancient name of two cataplasmas, composed of seeds.

DIASPHYX'IS, (διασφυξις,) (dia, and σφυζω, 'I strike, I beat,') Pulse. Also, a violent beat of the pulse.

DIASTAL'TIC, *Diastalticus*; (dia, and στέλλω, 'I send,') An epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to the reflex or excitomatory system of nerves; because the actions they induce are performed 'through' the spinal marrow as their essential centre.

DIASTALTICUS, Diastolic.

DIASASÉ'MIA, (F.) *Diastasémie*, (διασασσις, 'separation,' and αίμα, 'blood,') A pathological condition, characterized by a separation of the elements of the blood globules;—the fibrin and albumen separating also from the colouring matter, whilst the fibrin attaches itself to the valves of the heart.

DIASTASE. (Same etymon as Diastasis.) A vegetable principle, allied in its general properties to gluten, which appears in the germination of barley and other seeds, and, by its presence, converts the starch into sugar and gum.

DIASASÉ'MIE, Diastasemia.

DIAS'TASIS, (διασασσις, (dia, and ιστημι, 'to place,') 'separation,' 'division,') *Diastemia*, *Disident'ia*. A separation of bones, and parti-

cularly of the bones of the cranium, from each other; of the radius from the ulna, and the tibia from the tibia. The ancients used this word to designate the three dimensions of the body,—length, breadth, and thickness; for the interval separating the patient from the physician; the swelling of varicose veins; the time at which some change occurred in disease, &c.

DIASTEMA, gen. *Diastematis*, (διαστημα,) Diastasis, Interstice.

DIASTEMATELYT'RIA, (*diastema*, and ελετηρον, 'vagina,') An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division or fissure of the vagina.

DIASTEMATENCEPHA'LIA, (*diastema*, and εγκεφαλος, 'the brain,') An organic deviation, consisting in a longitudinal division of the brain.

DIASTEMA'TIA, (from *diastema*.) A term employed by Breschet for an organic deviation, characterized by the presence of a fissure in the mesial line of the body.

DIASTEMATOCAUL'IA, (*diastema*, and κουλος, 'trunk,') An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division of the trunk.

DIASTEMATOCHIEL'IA, (*diastema*, and χυλος, 'the lip,') An organic deviation, consisting in a longitudinal division or fissure of the lip.

DIASTEMATOCRA'NIA, (*diastema*, and κρανιον, 'the cranium,') An organic deviation, consisting in a longitudinal division of the cranium.

DIASTEMATOCYS'TIA, (*diastema*, and κυστις, 'bladder,') An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division of the urinary bladder.

DIASTEMATOGAS'TRIA, (*diastema*, and γαστηρ, 'the stomach,') An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division of the stomach.

DIASTEMATOGLOS'SIA, (*diastema*, and γλωσσα, 'tongue,') An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division or fissure of the tongue.

DIASTEMATOGNA'THIA, (*diastema*, and γναθος, 'jaw,') An organic deviation characterized by a longitudinal division of the jaw.

DIASTEMATOMET'RIA, (*diastema*, and μετρα, 'womb,') An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division or fissure of the womb.

DIASTEMATOPYEL'IA, (*diastema*, and πυελος, 'pelvis,') An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division or fissure of the pelvis.

DIASTEMATORA'CHIA, (*diastema*, and ραχις, 'spine,') An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division or fissure of the spine.

DIASTEMATORHI'NIA, (*diastema*, and ριν, 'the nose,') An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division of the nose.

DIASTEMATOSTA'PHYLL'IA, (*diastema*, and σταφυλη, 'uvula,') An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division of the uvula.

DIASTEMATOSTERN'IA, (*diastema*, and στεινον, 'the sternum,') An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division of the sternum.

DIASTEMENTER'IA, (*diastema*, and εντερον, 'intestine,') An organic deviation, characterized by a longitudinal division of the intestine.

DIAS'TOLÉ, (διαστολη, from διαστέλλω, (dia, and στέλλω, 'I send,') 'I dilate,') 'I open,') *Relaxa'tio seu Remiss'io cor'dis et arteria'rum*. Dilatation of the heart and arteries, when the blood enters their cavities. It is the opposite movement to *sy'stolé*, in which the heart and arteries contract to send forth the blood. *Dias'tolé* and *sy'stolé* are, consequently, successive movements. *Diastole*, *Motus cor'dis diastalt'icus*, like *systole*, occurs simultaneously in the two ventricles. The almost

inappreciable time, which elapses between the diastole and systole has been called *perinys'tole*, and that which succeeds to the diastole, *peridiast'ole*. When we speak of the contraction or systole of the heart, as well as of its diastole or dilatation, we mean only that of the ventricles. This dilatation is active.

DIASTOLEUS, (διαστολεὺς,) Dilator.

DIASTOLIC or DIAS'TOLIC, *Diastol'icus*, *Diastal'ticus*. Belonging to the diastole of the heart—as 'diastolic impulse of the heart.'

DIASTOLIC IMPULSE OF THE HEART, see Impulse, diastolic.

DIASTOMO'TRIS, (διαστομωτρίς, from διαστομω, (δια, and στωμα, 'mouth,') 'I dilate an aperture,') Dilating instruments, such as the different kinds of specula for the mouth, anus, vagina, &c.

DIASTREMA, gen. *Diastrem'matis*, (διαστρεμμα, from δια, and στρεφω, 'I turn,') Distortion, Perversion, Sprain.

DIASTROPHE, (διαστροφή,) Distortion, Perversion, Sprain.

DIAT'ASIS, *Diaten'sio*, (διατασις, from διατεινω, (δια, and τεινω, 'I stretch,') 'I distend,') *Ten'sion*. The reduction of a fracture by extension and counterextension.

DIATES'SARON, (δια, and τέσσαρες, 'four,') An electuary, into the composition of which entered four medicines; viz. the roots of *gentian*, *aristolochia rotunda* and *bay-berries*, each ℥ij. honey ℔ij. The whole was incorporated with extract of *juniper*. The *diapentes* is nothing more than this electuary, mixed with two ounces of ivory shavings. The *diatessaron* is tonic, and it was formerly employed in cases of stings and bites of venomous animals. It was regarded as emmenagogue, alexiterial, and alexipharmic.

DIATHÉSIQUE, *Diathetical*.

DIATH'ESIS, (διαθήσις, from διατίθημι, (δια, and τίθημι, 'to place,') 'I dispose,') (F.) *Diathêse*. Disposition, constitution, affection of the body: predisposition to certain diseases rather than to others;—(F.) *Imminence morbide*. The principal diatheses, mentioned by authors, are the *cancerous*, (*can'cerism*,) *scrofulous*, (*scrofulism*,) *scorbutic*, *rheumatic*, *gout'y*, (*podagrisim*,) and *cal'culous*.

DIATHESIS HEMORRHODALIS, see Hemorrhoids.—d. Hemorrhagic, Hematophilia.—d. Nervosa, Nervous diathesis.—d. Purulenta, see Pyohæmia.—d. Rheumatic, see Rheumatic.—d. Sthenica, Sthenia.

DIATHET'IC, *Diathet'ical*, *Diathet'icus*, (F.) *Diathétique*, *Diathésique*. Relating or appertaining to a diathesis:—as "diathetical diseases," *Diathet'ici (morbi)*—gout and cancer, for example.

DIATRAGACAN'THUS. A powder, composed of gum *tragacanth*, ℥ij, gum *Arabic*, ℥i and ℥ij, starch, ℥ss, liquorice, ℥ij, as much of the seeds of the melon, and white poppy; seeds of the water-melon, cucumber and gourd, and sugar candy ℥iij. It was used as a demulcent.

DIATRESIS, (διατρῆσις, from δια, and τρωω, 'I perforate,') Perforation.

DIATRIMMA, gen. *Diatrim'matis*, (διατριμμα, from δια, and τριβα, 'I rub,') Chafing.

DIATRINSANTALON, see Diatrion.

DIATRI'ON, *Diatrim'mum*, (δια, and τρεις, 'three,') A medicine composed of three ingredients. There were formerly two kinds. The first was called *Diatrim'mum Piper'con species*, and was formed of black and long pepper, aniseed, thyme, and ginger. It was highly stimulating. The second species was known under the name, *Diatrinsan'talon*, *Diatrim'mum Santal'rum pul'vis*, or Powder of the three *San'tlers*. They were considered diaphoretic.

DIATRITA'RII, (δια, and τριτος, 'third,') The Methodists were so called, who pretended to cure all diseases by subjecting the patient to treatment every third day.

DIATRITOS (διατριτος). Relating to every

third day, and the means then used by the Methodists to cure diseases.

DIAZOMA, gen. *Diazom'atis*, (διαζωμα, from δια, and ζωννμι, 'to girdle,') Diaphragm.

DIAZOSMA, gen. *Diazos'matis*, (διαζωσμα,) Diaphragm.

DIAZOS'TER (διαζωστηρ). The twelfth vertebra of the back, because it corresponds to the girdle, ζωστηρ.

DIAZOSTRA, (διαζωστρα,) Diaphragm.

DIBOTHRUM LATUM, (di, and βοθρον, 'a small pit,') Bothriocephalus latus.

DICEN'TRA CANADEN'SIS, *Cory'dalis Canaden'sis*, (di, and κεντρον, 'a spur,') *Squir'rel corn*, *Col'ic weed*. Family, Fumariaceæ. An indigenous plant, growing from Maine to Wisconsin, which flowers in May, the flowers having the odour of hyacinths. It has been given internally in syphilis, and applied externally in syphilis and gonorrhœa.

DICEPHALIUM, (di, and κεφαλη, 'head,') Bicephalum.

DICEPH'ALUS, *Biceph'alus*, *Derod'ymus* (where the duplication extends to the neck), *Janus*. A monster with two heads.

DICERAS RUDIS, (di, and κέρας, 'horn,') *Ditrachyceras rudis*, see Worms.

DICHALCON (διχαλκον). A weight, equal to a third part of the obolus.

DICHOPHY'IA, (διχα, 'double, and φυν, 'I grow,') A disease of the hairs, in which they split and grow forked.

DICHROMUS, (δichromos, from di, and χρωμα, 'color,') *Verbena officinalis*.

DICIATRIA, (δικη, 'justice, and ιατρεία, 'medicine,') *Medicine*, legal.

DICLIDOSTO'SIS, (diclis, and οστωσις, 'ossification,') Ossification of the valves—as of the heart.

DICLIS (δικλῆς), Valve.

DICORYPHUS, *Diera'us*, (di, and κορυφή, 'the crown of the head,') A monster with a double vertex or cranium.

DICORYPHUS DIHYPOGASTRIUS, Hemipages.

DICRANUS, (di, and κρανον, 'skull,') *Dicoryphus*.

DICROTUS, *Bisfer'iens*, *Di'erotous*, *Dicrotic*, (di, and κρωω, 'I strike,') An epithet given to the pulse, when it seems to beat twice as fast as usual. It is, also, synonymous with the term *rebounding*, the artery rebounding after striking, so as to convey the sensation of a double pulsation. It has been considered, and with truth, to frequently foretell hemorrhage. In bad cases of typhus, it certainly announces such a tendency. See Pulse, dicrotic.

DICTAMNE, *Dictamnus albus*—d. *de Orde*, *Origanum dictamnus*.

DICTAM'NUS ALBUS, (δικταμνος, from Δικτη, a mountain of Crete;) *D. Fraxinell'la*, *Fraxinella*, *F. Dictam'nus*, *White Fraxinell'la*, *Bas'tard Dit'tany*, (F.) *Dictamne*, *Fraxinelle*. The fresh root has been considered nervine, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. It is not used.

DICTAMNUS CRETICUS, *Origanum dictamnus*—d. *Fraxinella*, *Dictamnus albus*.

DICTOIDES, (δικτυον, 'a net, and ειδος, 'resemblance,') Reticular.

DICTYITIS, (*dictyon*, and *itis*,) Retinitis.

DICTYON, (δικτυον,) Rete.

DIDELPHYS, (di, and δελφς, 'uterus,') *Dihysteria*.

DIDYMAL'GIA, (διδυμοι, 'the testicles, and αλγος, 'pain,') Pain in the testicles.

DIDYMIS, (from *didymus*,) Epididymis.

DIDYMITIS, (*didymus*, and *itis*,) *Hernia humoralis*.

DIDYMUS, (διδυμος,) Gemellus, Testicle—d. *Symphogastrius*, *Gastrodidymus*—d. *Symphyo-hypogastrius*, *Hypogastrodidymus*—d. *Symphyo-*

perinæus, Pygodidymus—d. Symphyothoracogastrius, Thoracogastrodidymus.

DIECBOL'ION, (*diekbolion*, from *di*, and *ekballō*, (*ek* and *ballō*,) 'I cast out.') A name given, by the ancients, to a remedy which they believed capable of producing abortion.

DIERENBACH, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Dierenbach is a city in Bavaria, two leagues from which is a sulphurous spring.

DIERVIL'LA TRIF'IDA, *D. Canadensis* seu *la'tea* seu *hu'milis* seu *Tournefort'i*, *Lonic'e'ra Diervil'la*, (after Dierville, a French Surgeon.) *Bush hon'ey-suckle*. An indigenous plant of the Honey-suckle tribe—*Lonicereæ*. *Ord.* Caprifoliaceæ—whose flowers appear from June to August. It has been used as a diuretic; and in gonorrhœa and syphilis.

DIE'S, He'mera, 'A Day, (F.) *Jour*. The day is, properly, the period during which the solar light illumines our horizon; but commonly, also, we designate by the word *day* the period of 24 hours, *Nycthe'meron*, which is frequently divided into four parts—morning, midday, evening, and midnight. In antiquity, great importance was attached to the observation of days in disease. The medical day is usually reckoned at 24 hours,—universally, in estimating the duration of a disease. In parts of the United States, it comprises only the time when the sun is above the horizon, as regards the administration of medicine, so that if a medicine be ordered to be taken four times a day, it is understood to mean during the 12 hours of day.

DIES CANICULARES, see *Canicula*—d. *Contemplables*, Critical days—d. *Contemplantes*, Indicating days—d. *Critici*, Critical days—d. *Decretorii*, Critical days—d. *Indicantes*, Indicating days—d. *Indicatorii*, Indicating days—d. *Indices*, Indicating days—d. *Internuntii*, Critical days—d. *Judicatorii*, Critical days—d. *Radicales*, Critical days.

DIE'T, (*diæta*,) *Die'ta*, *Diet'e'ma*, (F.), *Diète*. Originally, this word signified nearly the same thing as *Hygiene* and *Regimen*,—that is, Diet was the employment of every thing necessary for the preservation of health and life. At the present day, it usually signifies a particular kind of food and drink. Also, abstinence:—to put any one upon diet, (F.) *mettre quelqu'un à la diète*, means to deprive him of his usual nourishment. The terms *milk diet*, *Die'ta lac'tis*,; *flesh or meat diet*, *Die'ta car'nis*; *soup or broth diet*, *Die'ta ju'ris vel jus'culi*, &c., explain themselves. See *Aliment*, *Hygiene*, and *Regimen*.

DIE'T, BROTH, see *Diet*.

DIE'T DRINK. A decoction or potion, variously composed, and used in considerable quantity, for the purpose of purifying the blood. The *Decoctum Lusitan'icum* or *Lisbon Diet-drink* is one of the most celebrated. See *Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum*.

DIE'T, DRY. A diet in which there is but a small or no allowance of fluid.

DIE'T, FLESH, see *Diet*—d. *Meat*, see *Diet*.

DIE'T SCALE, see *Dietary*.

DIE'T, SLOP, SLOPS—d. *Soup*, see *Diet*.

DIE'TARY, *Victûs Ra'tio*. A regulated diet or allowance of food. Every large hospital, military or civil; every prison and eleemosynary institution of every kind, has certain dietetic regulations, and many of them have *Tables of Dietary* or *Diet Scales*, which are more or less implicitly followed. See *Diet*.

The Diet Scale of the British Navy allowed from 31 to 35½ ounces of dry nutritious matter daily; of which 26 ounces were vegetable, and the rest animal—9 ounces of salt meat, or 4½ ounces of fresh. That of the Navy of the United States has been as follows:—*Three days in the week*—Pork, 16 oz.; beans or peas, 7 oz.; biscuit,

14 oz.; pickles or cranberries, 1 oz.; sugar, 2 oz.; tea, ½ oz.;—*40½ oz. Two days in the week*—Beef, 16 oz.; flour, 8 oz.; fruit, dried, 4 oz.; biscuit, 14 oz.; tea and sugar, 2½ oz.; pickles or cranberries, 1 oz.;—*45½ oz. Two days in the week*—Beef, 16 oz.; rice, 8 oz.; butter, 2 oz.; cheese, 2 oz.; biscuit, 14 oz.; tea and sugar, 2½ oz.; pickles or cranberries, 1 oz.;—*45½ oz.* The daily Diet allowance to the British soldier has been one pound of bread, and three-quarters of a pound of meat. In the Army of the United States, the quantity of beef, salt or fresh, issued per day, is a pound and a quarter; of pork or of bacon, three-quarters of a pound. Ordinarily, the soldiers have fresh meat four days in the week, and salt meat the other three days; but every diet scale is subject to mutations in the individual articles. It must combine, however, a due admixture of nitrogenized, nonnitrogenized, and inorganic materials. See *Aliment*. The treatise of Dr. Pereira on 'Food and Diet,' and the Treatise on Hygiene by Dr. W. A. Hammond, of the United States Army, 1863, contain numerous Dietaries, civil and military. See, also, *Ration*.

DIÈTE, *Diet*.

DIE'TET'ICS, (*διατητική τέχνη*,) *Dietet'icæ*, *Dietet'ica*, *Medic'na Dietet'ica*, (F.) *Diététique*. A branch of medicine, comprising the rules to be followed for preventing, relieving, or curing diseases by diet. Dietetics is diet administered according to principle. It is an important part of Hygiene. A well regulated system of diet has great power in checking disease, and likewise in preventing it. A proper knowledge of dietetics is, indeed, as important as that of the *Materia Medica*, strictly so called.

Dietetics has been used, also, synonymously with Hygiene.

DIETETIQUE, Dietetics.

DIE'TET'ISTS, *Dietetistæ*, (F.) *Diététistes*. Physicians who apply only the rules of dietetics to the treatment of disease.

DIE'TIC or DIE'TIC, *Diet'icus*, (from *Diet*.) Relating or appertaining to diet.

DIE'TIC DISEASES, *Dietici morbi*, according to Dr. Wm. Farre, are such as are produced by diet in its enlarged science—as scurvy, rickets, alcoholism, &c.

DIEU-LE-FILT, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. The waters of Dieu-le-filt, in France, are chalybeate, and much sought after.

DIEURYSMUS, (*δια*, and *εὔρυς*, 'to dilate,') Dilatation.

DIEX'ODUS, (*διεξόδος*, from *dia*, and *εξόδος*, 'an exit or way out,') *Di'odus*. Any opening by which an excretion takes place.

DIF, as a prefix, see *Di*.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS, see *Diacritica*.

DIFFERENTIATION, (*différo* (*dí*, and *fero*), 'to be different,') Development.

DIFFICULTAS INTESTINORUM, ('difficulty of the intestines,') Dysentery.

DIFFLATIO, (*dif*, and *flare*, *flatus*, 'to blow away,') Perspiration.

DIFFORMITÉ, (*dif*, and *forma*, 'form,') Deformation.

DIFFUSIBLE (stimulants), (*diffundere* (*dif*, and *fundere*, *fundus*, 'to pour'), 'to pour apart or abroad,') Those stimulating medicines are so called, which augment the action of the vascular and nervous systems in an acute but transitory manner.

DIGAS'TRICUS, (*di*, and *γαστήρ*, 'a belly,') *Biven'ter*, *B. Maxil'lar*, *Dep'rimentu Maxil'lar Biven'ter*, *Bigas'ter*, (F.) *Mastoidohygénien*, *Mastoidogénien*—(Ch.), *Digastrique*, *Abaisseur de la mâchoire inférieure*. The name *Digastrius* was formerly given to several muscles. It is now restricted to one of the muscles of the superior hyoid

region. The digastricus is thick and fleshy at its extremities, thin and tendinous at its middle. It is attached to the mastoid groove of the temporal bone, and to a fossette at the side of the symphysis menti. Its tendon passes through an aponeurotic ring, which is attached to the os hyoides.

The use of the digastricus is to depress the lower jaw, or to raise the os hyoides, and to carry it forwards or backwards, as in deglutition.

The strong double-bellied muscle, which forms the gizzard of birds, is also called *Digastricus*.

DIGASTRICUS CRANII, Occipitofrontalis.

DIGASTRIQUE, Digastricus.

DIGENY, (*di*, and *genesis*, 'generation,') see Generation.

DIGERENTIA, (*digere* (*di*, and *gerere*, 'to carry'), 'to digest.') Digestives.

DIGESTIBLE, (*digestus, digestum*, 'to digest,' and *habilis*, 'able,') *Concoctus habilis*. Capable of being digested. All food is not equally digestible, and some of the most important is the least so:—the fat of meat, for example. Certain substances, again, are entirely rebellious. As a general rule, albuminous aliments—as tender mutton and beef, are the most easily appropriated.

DIGESTIF, Digestive.

DIGESTIO, Digestion—d. Depravata, Dyspepsia—d. Difficilis, Dyspensia—d. Læsa, Dyspepsia.

DIGESTION. *Digestio*, (from *digere*, *digestum*, 'to digest;') *Coc'tio*, *C. Cibo'rum*, *Pep'sis*, *Digestio Proc'ess.* Digestion is a function, by means of which alimentary substances, when introduced into the digestive canal, undergo different alterations. The object of it is to convert them into two parts; the one, a reparatory juice, destined to renew the perpetual waste occurring in the economy; the other, deprived of its nutritious properties, to be rejected from the body. This function is composed of a series of organic actions, differing according to the particular organization of the animal. In man they are eight in number, viz.: 1. Prehension of food. 2. Mastication. 3. Insalivation. 4. Deglutition. 5. Action of the stomach. 6. Action of the small intestine. 7. Action of the large intestine. 8. Expulsion of the feces.

DIGESTION is also a *pharmaceutical* operation, which consists in treating certain solid substances with water, alcohol, or other menstruum, at a slightly elevated temperature, — in a sand-bath, for example, or by leaving them exposed for some time to the sun.

DIGESTIVE, see Digestives.

DIGESTIVE PRINCIPLE, Pepsin—d. Process, Digestion.

DIGESTIVE TEX'TURE. The particular organic condition of substances which affects their digestibility.

DIGESTIVE TUBE, Canal, alimentary.

DIGESTIVES, *Digestiva*, *Digerentia*; (F.) *Digestifs*. A term given, by surgeons, to substances, which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promote suppuration; as the *ceratum resinae*, warm *cataplasma*, fomentations, &c. Such substances are vulgarly termed *draw'ing*.

DIGESTIVUS, (F.) *Digentif.* Relating or appertaining to digestion; see, also, Digestives.

DIG''ITAL, *Digitallis*, (from *digitus*.) Having the shape of a finger; *dig''itated*. Belonging to the fingers.

The *Appen'dix vermifor'mis cæ'ci* is sometimes called DIGITAL APPEN'DIX.

DIGITAL ARTERIES, VEINS, and NERVES, are those distributed to the fingers.

DIGITAL BLANC Clavaria.

DIGITAL BLANC, Clavaria.
DIGITAL CAV'ITY, An'cyroid c

DESCENDING LATERAL VENTRICLE, *Anteyroia lateralis*, *Cor. m. descen'dens ventric'uli latera'lis*. The occipital portion of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

* **DIGITAL COMPRESSION**, see Compression.

DIGITAL HUMAIN, Clavaria.

DIGITAL IMPRES'SIONS, (see Impressions, digital,) are the slight depressions observable on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.

DIGITALE PETITE, *Gratiola officinalis*.

DIGITALÉ, (F.) *Doigiter*. A finger stall. The term *Doigiter* d'Andrubali has been given to a small iron instrument used for measuring the dimensions of the pelvis. Placed at the end of the index finger, it adds to its length and enables it to reach the promontory of the sacrum.

DIGITALINE, see Digitalis.

DIGITALIS, (from *digitale*, because its flower resembles a finger stall.) *Digitalis purpurea*, *Buccharis*, *Bacchar*, *Bacchar* [*f*], *Foxygloe*, (Sc.) *Deadmen's bells*, (Prov.) *Flapdock*. Ord. Scrophularineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Angiospermia. (F.) *Digitale*, *Gants de notre dame*, *Doigtier*. The leaves of this plant, which are indigenous in Great Britain, are powerfully sedative,—diminishing the velocity of the pulse, diuretic, and sorbent. In over-doses, Digitalis causes vomiting, purging, dimness of sight, vertigo, delirium, hicough, convulsions, and death:—all the symptoms in short, which characterize the acro-narcotic class of poisons. Its active principle has been called *Digitaline* or *Digitalin*, *Digitalinum* (Ph. B. 1864). It is said to be a hundred-fold stronger than the most active preparation of digitalis.

Digitalis has been administered in inflammatory diseases, phthisis, active hemorrhage, dropsy, &c.; but although it is a powerful remedy, it has not been as much employed as it probably would have been in particular cases, owing to the overstrained eulogiums, which many have passed upon it in almost all diseases. The average dose is one grain, in the form of pill, which may be repeated every six or eight hours.

DIGITALIS MINIMA, *Gratiola officinalis*.

DIGITARIA DACTYLON, *Cynodon dactylon*.
DIGITA'TION, *Digita'tio*, *Produce'tio denta'ta*,
Inser'tio denticula'ta, *I. digita'ta*, (F.) *Dentature*,
Denture. A division into processes having the
form of fingers. Several muscles, as the *serrati*,
exhibit digitations, similar to those which the
fingers form, when held separate.

DIGITATIONES TUBARUM FALLOPII,
see Tube, Fallopian.

DIGIT''IUM. Desiccation or atrophy of the fingers. Sauvages calls the same affection *Paronychia Digit''ium*, see Paronychia.

DIGITORUM TENSOR, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

DIG'ITUS, *Dactylus*, Fin'ger, (F.) *Doigt*. A name given to the prolongations which form the extremity of the hand. There are five on each hand: the first, the thumb, *Anticheir*, *Poll'ex*, *Al'tus Poll'ex*, *Ma'nus par'ta maj'o'r adju'trix*, *Dig'itus pri'mus* seu *mag'nus*, *Pro'manus*, (F.) *Pouce*; the second, the *In'dex*, *Dig'itus in'dex* seu *secun'dus* seu *saluta'ris* seu *saluta'rius* seu *demonstrato'rius* seu *demonstrati'vus*, *Indica'tor*, *Demonstra'tor*, *Li'chanos*; the third, *De'midius* seu *ter'tius* seu *famo'sus* seu *impudi'cus* seu *obscu'rus* seu *infa'mis* seu *ver'pus*, *mid'dle fing'er* or *long fing'er*, (F.) *Doigt du milieu*; the fourth, the *ring fing'er*, *Dig'itus annu'laris*, *Para'm'eos*, *De*. *quar'tus* seu *medicinal'is* seu *med'icus* seu *cor'dis*, *In'tricus*, (F.) *Annulaire*; and the little *fing'er*, *Oti'tes*, *Dig'itus auricu'laris* seu *min'imus* seu *par'vus* seu *quin'tus* seu *my'ops* seu *oti'tes*, *Eur fing'er*, (F.) *Auriculaire*, *Petit doigt*. All of these have three phalanges, except the first, which has only two.

DIGITUS ANNULARIS, Annular finger—d. Auricularis, see *Digitus*—d. Cordis, see *Digitus*—d. Demonstrativus, see *Digitus*—d. Demonstratorius, see *Digitus*—d. Famosus, see *Digitus*—d. Hippocraticus, Finger, Hippocratic—d. Impudicus, see *Digitus*—d. Index, Index, see *Digitus*—d. Indicatorius, Index, see *Digitus*—d. Infamis, see *Digitus*

tus—d. Magnus, Pollex, see Digitus—d. Medicinalis, see Digitus—d. Medicus, see Digitus—d. Medius, see Digitus—d. Minimus, see Digitus—d. Myops, see Digitus—d. Obscenus, see Digitus—d. Otites, see Digitus—d. Parvus, see Digitus.

DIGITUS PE'DIS, *Orteil'us*, *Toe*, (Sc.) *Tac*, (F.) *Orteil*. The toes are five in number, and distinguished numerically, reckoning from within to without. The first is, also, called *great toe*, *tom toe*, (F.) *gras orteil*; the fifth, the *little toe*, *petit orteil*. They have nearly the same organization as the fingers.

DIGITUS PRIMUS, Pollex, see Digitus—d. Quartus, see Digitus—d. Quintus, see Digitus—d. Salutaris, see Digitus—d. Salutaris, see Digitus—d. Saluatorius, Index—d. Secundus, Index, see Digitus.

DIGITUS SEMIMORTUUS, 'half dead finger.' A torpid condition of the fingers, met with in connection with chlorosis, and cerebro-spinal affections.

DIGITUS SUPERNUMERARIUS, *Supernumerary fin'ger*, (F.) *Doigt surnuméraire*. An occasional monstrosity occurs, in which there are supernumerary fingers; and at times owing to hereditary transmission.

DIGITUS TERTIUS, see Digitus—d. Verrus, see Digitus.

DIGNATHUS, (*di*, and *γναθος*, 'lower jaw.') A monster having two lower jaws.

DIGNOTIO, (*discernere*, *discernere*, 'to discriminate,') Diagnosis.

DIHYPOGASTRIUS, (*di*, and *hypo-gastron*, 'the hypogastrium.') A monster whose pelvis, together with the lower portion of the abdomen, is double.

DIHYSTERIA, *Dime'tra*, *Didel'phys*, *U'terus duplex*, (*di*, and *hystera*, 'uterus.') The state in which there is a double uterus.

DIJUDICATIO, (*di*, and *judicare*, *judicatum*, 'to judge,') Crisis.

DILACERATIO, (*di*, and *lacerare*, *laceratum*, 'to tear,') Laceration.

DILATANTS, Dilating agents.

DILATATEUR, Dilator—d. *Antérieur du larynx*, Crico-thyroid muscle—d. *Postérieur du larynx*, Crico-arytenoid, posterior.

DILATATIO, Dilatation—d. Bronchiorum, Bronchia, dilatation of the—d. Intestinorum, Enterectasis—d. Ventriculi, Gastrectasis.

DILATATION, *dilatatio*, (*dilatare*, *dilatatum*, (*latum* *facere*,') 'to enlarge,') *Eury's-mus*, *Aneurys'-mus*, *Dierys'-mus*. Augmentation of the bulk of a body, occasioned by a separation of some of its molecules. Caloric has the property of dilating all bodies. In Surgery, it means the accidental or preternatural augmentation of a canal or opening: as in aneurisms, varices, &c., or the process of enlarging any aperture or canal. When used so as to obtain a view of parts, as by the speculum, it is termed *Dioptrism*.

DILATATOIRE, Dilator.

DILATATORIUM, Dilator.

DILATATORIUS, Dilator.

DILATING AGENTS, *Dilatan'tia*, (F.) *Dilatants*. Certain substances used in surgery, either to keep parts separate which have a tendency to unite—as after opening an abscess, to prevent the edges of the incision from uniting; or to increase and dilate openings of canals, either when natural, or formed accidentally or artificially. These agents differ from each other: the chief are—*prepared sponge tents*, *gentian root*, *bougies*, *sounds*, *dried peas* for issues, &c.

DILATOR, *Dilatato'rius*, *Dias'toleus*, (F.) *Dilatateur* ou *Dilatatoire*, (*di*, and *ferre*, *latum*, 'to carry,') A muscle, whose office it is to dilate certain parts; as the inspiratory muscles, which dilate the chest.

DILATOR, *Dilatato'rium*, (F.) *Dilatateur*. An instrument, used for dilating a wound, excretory

canal, or other natural or artificial opening. When employed to obtain an inspection of internal parts, it is termed *Speculum*, *Diop'tra*, or *Diop'tron*. There are several instruments of this kind, each taking its name from the part to which it is applied; as *Speculum Oris*, *S. Nasi*, *S. Uteri*, &c.

DILATOR, AR'NOTT'S. A modification of the old dilators for strictures of the urethra. It consists of a tube of oiled silk, lined with the thin gut of some small animal to make it air-tight, and fixed on the extremity of a small canula, by which it is distended with air or water, from a bag or syringe at the outer end, whilst a stop-cock or valve serves to keep the air or water in, when admitted. As soon as the bag is passed within the stricture or strictures, as much air is to be injected into it as the patient can easily bear. The instrument is not much used.

DILATORES ALARUM NASI, Compressor Nasæ.

DILATRIS TINCTORIA, *Lachnanthes tinctoria*.

DILL, (Sax. *bile*,) *Anethum graveolens*.

DIL'DOO, *Dil'doe*, *Phallus*, *Fascinum*, *Pe'nis succedanea*, *Men'tula factitia*. An artificial penis.

DILLY, *Anthemis cotula*.

DILUENTIA, pl. of *Diluens*, (*diluo*, (*dis*, and *luere*,) 'I wash away,') (F.) *Diluyants*. Medicines which have been conceived proper for augmenting the fluidity of the blood and other animal liquids. All aqueous drinks are diluents. They are administered, with great advantage, in various diseases. In fever, water, which is the most familiar diluent, may be freely allowed; the only precaution being to give it *hot* in the cold stage, *cold* in the hot, and *tepid* in the sweating. In diseases, where it is considered necessary to abstract blood largely, diluents should not be given too freely. The abstraction of blood occasions activity of absorption, and the mass is speedily restored. It is also obvious, that in cases of inflammation of the mamme, in nurses, diluents should not be freely allowed, as they increase the secretion of milk, and add to the irritation. When *demulcents* are exhibited in cases of urinary disease, they act simply as diluents; their mucilaginous portion is digested in the stomach and small intestine,—the watery portion alone being separated by the kidney.

DILWEED, *Anthemis Cotula*.

DIMETRA, (*di*, and *μετρα*, 'uterus,') *Dihysteria*.

DINANT, MINERAL WATERS OF. Dinant is a small town, six leagues from St. Malo, in France, where are mineral waters, containing carbonate of iron, chloride of sodium, &c. They are much esteemed.

DINGEE, *Dengue*.

DINIC, (from *dinus*,) *Antidinic*.

DINKHOLD, MINERAL WATERS OF. A rich carbonated water, situate near the junction of the Lahn with the Rhine, in the duchy of Nassau. It contains sulphate of soda, chloride of sodium, carbonate of soda, sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, and sulphate of magnesia.

DINOMANIA, (*δινος*, 'a whirl,' and *μανια*, 'mania,') *Tarantismus*.

DINUS, (*δινος*,) *Vertigo*—d. *Scotoma*, *Scotodynia*—d. *Vertigo*, *Vertigo*.

DIQBOLON, (*διωβολον*, from *di*, and *ωβολον*,) *Seruple*.

DIODONCEPHALUS, (F.) *Diodoncephalus*, (*di*, *δινος*, gen. *δινος*, 'a tooth,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') A monster with a double range of teeth, or a double jaw.

DIODUS, (*διόδος*, from *dia*, and *οδος*, 'a way,') *Diexodus*.

DIECESIS, (*δικοις*, from *dia*, and *οικος*, 'to manage a house,') *Dispensation*.

DIONCO'SIS, (διονκωσις, from *dia*, and *ogkos*, 'a tumour.') The Methodists applied this name to a sort of tumefaction or plethora, occurring either directly from too great a quantity of fluid circulating in the system, or owing to the retention of substances which ought to be excreted. It is the antithesis to *symptomata*. See Intumescence.

DIONYSIA'NUS, (F.) *Dionysien*, (Διονυσος, 'Bacchus,' who is represented by the poets as wearing horns.) One who has long or horn-like excrescences.

DIONYSIS'CUS, (same etymon.) One who has a long horn-like excrescence on the frontal region.

DIOPTHALMUS, (*di*, and *ophthalmos*, 'an eye,') Binocular.

DIOPTRA, (διόπτρα, from *dia*, and *optomai*, 'to see,') Speculum, see Dilator.

DIOPTRISMUS, (from *dioptron*,) see Dilatation.

DIOPTRON, (διόπτρου,) Speculum, see Dilator.

DIORTHO'SIS, (διορθωσις, from *diorthōō*, 'I make straight,') The reduction of a fractured or luxated limb.

DIOSCOREA, (after Dioscorides,) see Yam.

DIOSCORE'A VILLO'SA, *Wild Yam'root*; indigenous: *Order*, Dioscoriaceae; flowering in July. A decoction of the root has been prescribed in bilious colic. It is said to be expectorant, diaphoretic, and, in large doses, emetic.

DIOSCURI, (διόσκουροι, from Δις, gen. Διός, 'Jupiter,' and *κουροι*, 'boys,') Castor and Pollux, —so called from their twin-like resemblance. See Parotis.

DIOSMA, *D. crenata*.

DIOSMA CRENA'TA, (διος, 'divine,' and *σμη*, 'odour,') *Baros'ma crenata*, *Agathos'ma crenata*. A South African plant, the powder of whose leaves—*Buch'u Leaves*, *Dios'ma* (Ph. U. S., 1842, *Buch'u*, 1851), *Buck'u*, *Boc'choe*, *Bochlo*, *Boo'cho*, *Buck'ho*, (F.) *Diosmée crénelée*. *Ord.* Rutaceae—is used by the Hottentots to perfume their bodies. It has been employed in chronic affections of the bladder and urinary organs in general; and has also been given in cholera. It is often adulterated in commerce, by the substitution of less potent plants of the same family, as *Diosma serratifolia*, and *Euplen'rum serrulatum*.

Bue'co, *Buch'u*, is referred by the British Pharmacopœia (1864), to *Baros'ma betulina*, *B. crenulata*, and *B. serratifolia*.

DIOSMA SERRATIFOLIA, *D. crenata*.

DIOSMÉE CRÉNELÉE, *Diosma crenata*.

DIOSPYROS LOTUS, (διόστροπος, from διος, 'divine,' and *τροπος*, 'wheat,') *Fa'ba Græ'ca*, *Indian Date Plum*, (F.) *Plaqueminier d'Europe*. *Ord.* Ebenaceae. This tree grows in some of the southern parts of Europe. Its fruit is very astringent, and has been recommended in dysentery and hemorrhage.

DIOSPYROS VIRGINIA'NA, *Lo'tus Virginia'na*, *Persim'mon*. A common tree in the middle parts of the United States. The fruit, *Persim'mons*, *Yellow Plums*, *Winter Plums*, *Seed'ed Plums*, which is only eatable after frost, (when it is tolerable,) is sometimes made into cakes with bran. These, being dried in an oven, are kept to make beer. When bruised in water, fermentation takes place. The unripe fruit, *Dios'pyrus* (Ph. U. S.), is distressingly acerb and astringent. It has been used as an astringent. The bark of the tree is extremely bitter, and may be used where bitters are indicated.

DIO'TA, *Dyo'ta*, (διωτος, from *di*, and *ots*, gen. *ωτος*, 'ear,') Two-eared, two-handled. Applied to a wooden cup, lined with a composition of resin, cinnamon, cloves, and ginger, to give more flavour to beer. It was formerly much used in the north of Europe.

DIPHORUS, *Diphrus*.

DIPH'RUS, *Diph'orus*, (διφρος, from *di*, and

φωω, 'I carry,') Properly a seat for two. A close stool.

DIPH'RUS MATEU'TICUS, (διφρος ματευτικός,) *Sella obstetric'ia*. An obstetric chair.

DIPH'RYGES, (διφρυγες, from *di*, 'twice,' and *φρυγας*, 'I torrefy,') The oxide of copper, more or less pure. The ancients reckoned three kinds of diphryges, which they used as astringents.

DIPHTHERIA, (διφθέρα, 'a skin or membrane,') Diphtheritis.

DIPHTHER'IC, *Diphther'icus*, *Diphtherit'ic*, *Diphtherit'icus*, (F.) *Diphthérique*, *Diphthéritique*. Same etymon as Diphtheritis. Relating or appertaining to diphtheria.

DIPHTHERITIC, *Diphtherie*.

DIPHTHÉRITE, *Diphtheritis* — *d. Buccale*, Stomatitis, pseudomembranous.

DIPHTHERITIS, (from *διφθέρα*, 'a skin, or membrane,' and *itis*,) *Diphther'ia*, *Diphtherit'ic Inflammation* or *Phlegma'ia*, *Pellicular Inflammation*, (F.) *Diphthérie*, *Diphthéropathie*. A name given by M. Bretonneau to a class of diseases, which are characterized by a tendency to the formation of false membranes; and which affect the dermoid tissue,—as the mucous membranes, and even the skin. See Cynanche maligna, and Pharyngitis, diphtheritic.

DIPHTHERITIS OF THE THROAT, Pharyngitis, diphtheritic — *d. Trachealis*, Cynanche trachealis.

DIPHTHÉROPATHIE, (διφθέρα, 'a skin or membrane,' and *παθος*, 'affection,') Diphtheritis.

DIPLASIASMUS, (διπλασιασμος, from *διπλασιος*, 'double,') Duplication.

DIPLECOIA, (*diplo*, and *ακωη*, 'hearing,') Double hearing.

DIPLOCEPHA'LIA, (*diplo*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') A monstrosity characterized by the presence of two heads on the same body.

DIPLO, (διπλος, 'double,') in composition, double.

DIP'LOË, (διπλοη, from *διπλος*, 'double,') *Diplo'sis*, *Meditull'ium*, *Medium Calva'rie Discri'men*. The areolar structure, which separates the two tables of the skull from each other. The ancients applied the term, also, to the proper coat of the uterus [?].

The Diploë has the same use as the cellular structure of the bones in general. See Cancelli.

DIPLOËTIC, *Diploë*.

DIPLOGEN'ESIS, (*diplo*, and *γενεσις*, 'generation,') (F.) *Diplogénese*. An organic deviation, which consists in the duplication of parts,—monstrosity by duplication, *Duplic'itas monstro'sa*, constituting double monsters.

DIP'LOÏC, *Diplo'icus*, *Diploë't'ic*, *Diploë't'icus*, (F.) *Diploïque*, *Diploë'tique*. Relating or appertaining to the diploë.

DIPLOIC or **DIPLOËT'IC VEINS**, *Venæ diplo'icæ* seu *diploë'ticæ*. Veins in the flat cranial bones, the trunks and larger branches of which, *veins of Breschet*, run mostly separately in special arborescent larger canals—*Breschet's bone canals*, which terminate in the *Emisoria Santorini*.

DIPLOLEPIS GALLÆ TINCTORIÆ, see *Quercus infectoria*.

DIPLO'MA, gen. *Diplo'matis*, (διπλωμα, from *διπλωω*, 'I fold double,') A letter or writing conferring some privilege: usually applied to the document, certifying that a person has obtained the title of Doctor. It was so called because formerly written on waxed tables, folded together. Diploma is also used in pharmacy for a vessel with double walls,—as a water-bath.

DIPLO'PIA, (*diplo*, and *οπτομαι*, 'I see,') *Vision Duplicatus*, *Ditto'pia*, *Dittop'ia*, *Ambio'pia*, *Double Vis'ion*, (F.) *Bévue*. An affection of the sight, in which two distinct sensations are produced by the same object, which consequently seems double. Sometimes more than two are

seen; but still the disease is termed *Diplo'pia* and *Suffu'sio Multiplicans*. The affection arises from some derangement in the visual axes, in consequence of which, the images are not impressed on corresponding parts of the retina of each eye. At times, the diplopia affects one eye, or each eye when used alone, owing to some irregularity in the curvature, density or position of the dioptric media. It is then called *Unio'cular Diplopia*, *Monodiplo'pia*.

The diplopia of both eyes has been termed *Amphodiplo'pia*, *Amphoterodiplo'pia*, and *Amphomphoterodiplo'pia*.

DIPLOSI, (διπλωσις,) *Diploë*, Duplication.

DIPLOSO'MA, gen. *Diplosoma'tis*, (*diplo*, and *σωμα*, 'body.') The *Diplosoma crenatum* is an imperfectly described entozoon, which has been passed from the urinary bladder. It varies in length from four to six or eight inches, and is thinnest in the middle, where it is bent at an acute angle upon itself, so that the two halves hang nearly parallel, and give to it an appearance as if two worms had been tied together by their heads. It has been confounded with the *Spiroptera hominis*.

DIPLOSO'MA'TIA, *Diplosoma'tia*. An organic deviation characterized by the presence of two complete bodies, united by one or more of their parts.

DIPNOUS, (διπνος, from *di*, and *πνοη*, 'breath.') Having two vent holes; *Bispi'rus*. An epithet applied to wounds which pass through a part, and admit the air at both ends.

DIPROSO'PUS, *Iriod'ymus* et *Opod'ymus*, *Opodid'ymus*, (*di*, and *προσωπον*, 'countenance.') A monster having a double face.

DIPROSO'PUS DIEDOE'US, (*di*, and *προσωπον*, 'countenance;' and *di*, and *αιδεια*, 'parts of generation.') A double monster, in which the duplication affects superiorly the face, and inferiorly the anterior pelvic region.

DIPROSO'PUS DIHYPOGASTRIUS, (*di*, and *προσωπον*, 'countenance;' and *di*, and *υπογαστριον*, 'the hypogastrium.') A double monster, in which the duplication affects superiorly the face and inferiorly the lower part of the body, four lower extremities being always present—*Tetras'celus*.

DIPSA, (διψα,) Thirst.

DIPSACUS, (διψακος,) Diabetes.

DIP'SACUS FULONUM, (from *dipsa*, said to be so called, owing to the leaves being so placed as to hold water.) *Her'ba Car'dui Ven'eri*, *Car'duus Ven'eri*, (F.) *Cardère cultivé*, *Chardon à foulon*, *Chardon à bonnetier*, has had similar properties with the next ascribed to it. Both have been also regarded as stomachic.

DIPSACUS SYLVES'TRIS, *Cultivated Tea'sel*, (F.) *Cardère*. Ord. Dipsacæ. The roots of this European plant are diuretic and sudorific. The water, which collects at the base of the leaves, has been recommended as an eye-water.

DIPSE'TICUS, (διψητικός, from *dipsa*,) (F.) *Dipsétique*. A remedy believed to be capable of exciting thirst. See *Alternative*.

DIPSO'DES, (διψωδης, *dipsa*, and *odes*,) *Sit'iens*, *Sitticulus*, (Old Eng.) *Af'forst*, (Prov.) *Thrus'ty*. Thirsty. Causing thirst.

DIPSOMA'NIA, (*dipsa*, and *mania*. Really, 'thirst-mania.' Often, however, applied to habitual drunkenness and to delirium tremens. An insatiable desire for intoxicating liquors.

DIPSOP'ATHY, *Dipsopathi'a*, (*dipsa*, and *παθος*, 'affection.') A mode of treatment, which consists in abstaining from drinks.

DIPSO'SIS, (from *dipsa*,) *Morbid thirst*. The desire for drinking, excessive or impaired. A genus in the class *Caliciæ*, order *Entericæ*, of Good.

DIPSOSIS AVENS, *Polydipsia*—d. *Expers*, *Adipsia*.

DIP'TERIX ODORA'TA, *Conmarou'na odora'ta*. The fruit of this large tree of Guiana is a pod, inclosing a single seed. The bean, *Tonka bean*, has a strong, agreeable, aromatic odour, and is used to flavour snuff.

DIPYGUS, (*di*, and *πυγη*, 'nates.') A double monster, the duplication being confined to the posterior portion of the lower end of the trunk—the coccygeal region.

DIPYRE'NON, (διπυρνον, from *di*, and *πυρρον*, 'a kernel.' A *specillum* or probe with two buttons or kernels—one at each end.

DIPYRITES, (διπυριτης, 'twice baked,') Biscuit.

DIPYROS, (διπυρος, from *di*, and *πυρ*, 'fire,') Biscuit.

DIR'CA PALUS'TRIS, (after *Διρκη*, a fountain at Thebes, because it grows in moist places.) *Leath'erwood*, *Suamp Leath'erwood*, *Moose'wood*, *Rope'bark*, *Bois de plomb*, (Canada.) Ord. *Thymeleaceæ*. An indigenous shrub, which grows in boggy woods and low wet places throughout the United States. It is analogous to mezereon in its action—six or eight grains of the fresh bark producing violent vomiting, preceded by a sense of heat in the stomach, often followed by purging. Applied to the skin, the bark vesicates.

DIREC'TOR, *Itinera'rium*, (*dirigere*, *directum*, (*di*, and *regere*, 'to rule,') 'to direct,') A *Conductor*. A grooved sound for guiding a knife, in dividing any part, (F.) *Sonde cannelée*.

DIRECTOR PENIS, *Ischiocavernosus*.

DIRIBITORIUM, (*diribere*, 'to separate,') Mediastinum.

DIRLING, Tingling.

DIRTEATING, *Chthonophagia*, *Geophagism*.

DIRUPTIO, (*di*, and *rumpere*, *ruptum*, 'to break,') *Rhexis*.

DIS, as a prefix, see *Di*.

DISC, see *Disk*.

DISCHARGE, (*dis*, and *charge*,) *Ee'roz*, *Flux'us*, *Proflu'vium*, (F.) *Ecoulement*. In pathology, an increased discharge from any part, that naturally secretes a fluid.

DISCHROA, *Dyschroæa*.

DISCRETE, *Discrete*.

DISCRETE, (*discernere*, *discretum*, (*dis*, and *cernere*,) 'to separate,') *Discre'tus*, *Intertinctus*, *Sep'arated*, (F.) *Discret*. This epithet is given to certain exanthemata, in which the spots or pustules are separated from each other. It is opposed to confluent.

DISCRE'TA PURGA'TIO. The purgation or expulsion of some particular matter.

DISCRETIVUS, *Diagnostic*.

DISCRETORIUM, *Diaphragm*.

DISCRI'MEN, 'separation, division.' A bandage, used in bleeding from the frontal vein; so called, because, in passing along the sagittal suture, it divides the head into two equal parts.

DISCRIMEN CALVARIE MEDICUM, *Diploë*—d. *Narium*, *Septum N*.

DISCRIMEN NASI; a bandage, in the form of the letter X, intended to support the nose, in transverse wounds of the organ.

DISCRIMEN THORACIS ET VENTRIS, *Diaphragm*.

DISCUS, (δίσκος,) *Disk*, (F.) *Disque*. A quoit; a plate or platter, or anything resembling it in form.

DISCUS PROLIGERUS, *Proligerous disc*—d. *Vitellinus*, *Proligerous disc*.

DISCUSSIFS, *Discutients*.

DISCUSSIO, (*discutere*, *discussum*, (*dis*, and *quater*, 'to shake,') 'to shake apart,') *Resolution*.

DISCUSSIVA, *Discutients*.

DISCUSSORIA, *Discutients*.

DISCU'TIENTS, *Discutien'tia*, *Resolven'tia*, *Discuss'ea*, *Discuss'o'ria*, (F.) *Discuss'ifs*, *Resolut'ifs*. Substances which possess the power of repelling or resolving tumours.

DISEASE', old French *désaise*, (*dis*, and *ease*.) *Morbus*, *Nosos*, *Nosé'ma*, *Nosé'u'ma*, *Nusua*, *Pathos*, *Pathe'ma*, *Lues*, *Malum*, *Passio*, *Ægritu'do*, *Ægro-tu'tio*, *Vit'ium*, *Arrhos'tia*, *Arrhos'te'ma*, *Valetu'do aduer'sa*, *Mal'ady*, *Complaint*, *Sickness*, *Distem-per*, *Distem'perature*, *Eg'ritude*, *Ail*, *Ailment*, *Ill-ness*, (F.) *Maladie*. An opposite state to that of health, consisting in a change either in the posi-

tion and structure of parts, or in the exercise of one or more of their functions, or in both.

By some *Disease* is applied to structural change, whilst *Disor'der* is restricted to functional derange-ment.

The following table, essentially that of Dr. C. J. B. Williams, comprises the chief elements of structural disease, all of which are dependent on modified cell action.

ALTERED MECHANISM.	DISEASED NUTRITION.	Increased—Hypertrophy, Diminished—Atrophy.	Inflammation, Induration, Softening, Transformation and Degeneration.	
		Perverted.....	Deposits.....	Euplastic..... Cicatrices, False membranes, Cirrhosis.
				Cocoplasic..... Fibro-cartilage, Gray tubercle, Atheroma.
				Aplastic..... Yellow tubercle, Calcareous matter.
Contraction, Dilatation, Obstruction, Compression, Displacement, Rupture, &c.			Growths.....	Nonmalignant... Cysts, Tumours, Hydatids.
				Malignant..... Carcinoma, Encephaloma, Melanosis.

DISEASE OF ADDISON, see Capsule, renal—d. Barking, *Mal de Laira*—d. Blue, Cyanopathy—d. of Bright, Kidney, Bright's Disease of the—d. English, Rachitis—d. Extrinsic, External disease—d. Family, see Hereditary—d. Foul, Syphilis—d. Fungoid, Encephaloid—d. Gastro-enteric, Gastro-enteritis—d. Grinders', Asthma, grinders'—d. Hæmatocerebriform, Encephaloid—d. Heredi-tary, see Hereditary—d. Lucifer match makers, see Phosphorus—d. Phosphorus jaw, see Phosphorus—d. Pretended, Feigned disease—d. Simulated, Feigned disease—d. Surgical, External disease.

DISEASED, Sick.

DISFIGURATION, (*dis*, and *figurare*, *figura-tum*, 'to form,') Deformation.

DISGORGE'MENT, (F.) *Dégorgement*, (*dis*, and *gorge*, 'the throat,') An opposite condition to that of *Engorgement*. The discharge or abstrac-tion of a certain quantity of fluid, which had previously collected in a part; as *Disorgement of bile*. It also means vomiting.

DISGUST', (*dis*, and *gustare*, 'to taste,') *Ci'bi fastid'ium*, *Aposi'tia*, *Asi'tia*, *Apoclei'sis*, *Abomina-tio*, *Siccha'tio*, *Hor'ror Cibo'rum*, *Loath'ing*. An aversion for food; (F.) *Dégout*. *Disgust* is not the same as *Anorexia*. The latter is only a want of appetite; the former consists in real repug-nance for food.

DISINFECTANT, *Disinfectans*, (*dis*, and *in-ficio*, *infectum*, (*in*, and *facio*,) 'I infect,') (F.) *Désinfectant*. This term has been restricted by some to agents that are capable of neutralizing morbid effluvia; but the author includes under it, also, antiseptics or agents that are capable of removing any incipient or fully formed septic condition of the living body, or of any part of it.

DISINFECTANT OF ELLERMAN, see Ferri chloridum—d. of Mr. James Young, see Man-ganese, sulphate of.

DISINFECTING LIQUID, SIR WILLIAM BURNETT'S, see Burnett's Disinfecting Liquid—d. Liquid of Condy, see Condy's Disinfecting Fluid—d. Liquid, Labarraque's, Liquor sodæ chlorinatæ—d. Liquid of Larnandés, see Zinci Sulphas—d. Liquid of Ledoyen, see Ledoyen's disinfecting liquid.

DISINFECTION, *Disinfectio*, (F.) *Désinsec-*

tion. The act of attempting to destroy mias-mata, with which the air, the clothing, &c., may be infected. Various means have been proposed for this purpose. Those most commonly em-ployed are: *chlorine*, *sulphurous* and *chlorohydric acid gases*, *vapours of vinegar*, *nitrous acid*, and what is, perhaps, the most manageable of any, *chlorinated lime*, or any of the chlorides of the alkalis. It is more than questionable whether any chemical action occurs between these agents and the miasmata, whence results a compound which is harmless, or in other words, whether there is any agent that is capable of destroying morbid miasms. Disinfection also includes the action of antiseptics.

The following fumigations have been largely employed as disinfectants.

Chlo'rine or *Oxy-muriat'ic Fumiga'tion*, *Solu'tio alexite'ria Gaubia'na*, *Fumiga'tio antiloin'ica Gan'bi*, *Alexite'rium chlo'ricum*, *Fumiga'tio Guy-tonien'sis*, is made by adding common salt 3ij, to black oxide of manganese 3j, sulphuric acid 3j, and water f3ij. This may be carried through an apartment, or be shut up in it.

Nitrous Fumiga'tion, *Alexite'rium Ni'tricum*, *Fumiga'tio Smythia'na*, may be formed by placing nitrate of potass 3iv, and sulphuric acid 3ij, in a saucer on hot sand.

DISJUNC'TI MOR'BI (*dis*, and *jungere*, *junc-tum*, 'to join,') *Disjoin'ed diseases*. Fernelius has thus denominated diseases which occupy different organs, and are not produced by each other.

DISK, *Discus*—d. Blood, Globule of the blood—d. Intervertebral, Intervertebral Cartilage—d. Proligerous, see Proligerous Disk.

DISLOCATIO, (*dis*, and *locare*, *locatum*, 'to place,') Dislocation, Luxation—d. Lienis seu Splenis, Splenectopia.

DISLOCATION, Luxation.

DISMAL, Melancholy.

DISOD'ICUS, (*dis*, and *ōdos*, 'threshold,') Hav-ing a double opening.

DISOMATOUS, see Disomus.

DISO'MUS, (F.) *Disome*, (*di*, and *σωμα*, 'body,') A monster with two bodies. Such a monster is said to be *disom'atus*.

DISORDER, (from *dis*, and *order*,) see Dis-ease.

DISORDERED, Sick.

DISORGANIZA'TION, *Organo'rum destruc'tio*, (F.) *Désorganisation*. A complete morbid change in the structure of an organ, or even total destruction of its texture. In sphacelus and sloughy ulcers, we have examples of this change.

DISPENS'AIRE, Dispensary, Dispensatory.

DISPEN'SARY, *Dispensa'rium*, (*dispendere*, (*dis*, and *pendere*, *pensum*, 'to weigh,') 'to take from a weight or mass,' 'to distribute,') The shop or place in which medicines are prepared. Also, an institution in which the poor are furnished with advice and necessary medicines. (F.) *Dispensaire*. This word is used by the French synonymously with Dispensatory.

DISPENS'A'TION, *Dispensa'tio*, *Disce'sis*, *Epine'me'sis*. The composition and distribution of medicines according to prescription. In France, it is more commonly applied to the weighing, measuring, and arranging of the articles which have to enter into a formula, prior to combining them.

DISPENSATOR, Apothecary.

DISPEN'SATORY, *Dispensa'torium*; *Antidota'rium*, *L'ber Pharmaceut'icus*, (F.) *Dispensaire*. A book which treats of the composition of medicines. A Dispensatory differs from a Pharmacopœia, in containing the physical and medical history of the various substances; whilst the Pharmacopœia is mainly restricted to the mode of preparing them. The Pharmacopœia too, is published under the authority of, and by the members of a college or association; whilst a Dispensatory contains the whole of the Pharmacopœia or Pharmacopœias, with additions by the author, under whose authority alone it usually appears. The Pharmacopœia, in other words, is *official*; the Dispensatory, generally, *private*. Formerly, the words were used indiscriminately. See Formulary, and Pharmacopœia.

DISPLACED, see Percolation.

DISPLACEMENT, Percolation.

DISPOSIT'I'ON, *Disposit'io*, (*dis*, and *ponere*, *positum*, 'to put or set,') A particular condition of the body, which renders it susceptible of altering, suddenly, to a state of health or disease;—of improving, or becoming changed for the worse. The *disposition* to phthisis pulmonalis is sometimes so strong, owing to original conformation, that the disease will make its appearance, notwithstanding every care. See Diathesis.

DISPUTATIO, (*dis*, and *putare*, 'to reason,') Thesis.

DISQUE, Discus—d. *Proligère*, Proligerous Disk.

DISQUES INTERVERTÉBRAUX, Inter-vertebral cartilages—d. *Sanguis*, Globules of the blood.

DISRUP'TIO, (*disrumpere*, (*dis*, and *rumpere*,) 'to break off,') A puncture, which interests deep-seated parts.

DISSECTING ANEURISM, See Aneurism.

DISSECTIO, Dissection—d. *Tendinum*, Tenotomy.

DISSEC'TION, *Dissec'tio*, (*dissecare*, (*dis*, and *secare*, *sectum*, 'to cut,') 'to cut open,') *Diac'opē*, *Sectio Anatom'ica*, *Prac'tical Anatomy*, *Neerot'omy*. An operation, by which the different parts of the dead body are exposed, for the purpose of studying their arrangement and structure. Dissection has received various names, according to the organ concerned;—as *Osteotomy*, *Syndesmotomy*, *Myotomy*, *Angiotomy*, *Neurotomy*, *Desmotomy*, &c.

DISSEC'TOR, *Prosec'tor*, *Pro'tomus*, (F.) *Prosecteur*. A practical anatomist. One who prepares the parts for the anatomical lecture.

DISSEPIMENTUM NARIUM, (*dissepio*, (*dis*, and *sepes*, 'a fence,') 'I separate,') *Septum narium*—d. *Thoracis*, *Mediastinum*.

DISSEPTUM, (*dissepio*, 'I separate,') *Dia-phragm*.

DISSERTATION, INAUGURAL, Thesis.

DISSIDENTIA, (*dis*, and *sedere*, 'to sit,') *Diastasis*.

DISSIPIUM, (*dissepio*, 'I separate,') *Dia-phragm*.

DISSOLUTIO, Dissolution, Solution—d. *Sanguinis*, *Hæmateclysis*—d. *Ventriculi*, *Gastromalacia*.

DISSOLU'TION, *Dissolu'tio*, *Dial'ysis*, (*dissolvere*, (*dis*, and *solvere*, *solutum*,) 'to loosen,') 'to melt,') This word is in frequent use, in the writings of the humorists. It is employed, particularly, in speaking of the blood,—to designate, not its entire decomposition or putrefaction, but a diminution in its consistence.

DISSOLUTION, Solution.

DISSOLVANTS, Dissolventia.

DISSOLVEN'TIA, *Sol'vents*, (F.) *Dissolvants*. Medicines believed to be capable of dissolving swellings, concretions, &c. *Discutients*, *Resolvents*.

DIS'TAD, (*disto*, (*di*, and *sto*,) 'to stand apart,') Away from a centre. Towards the far extremity. In anatomy, used by Dr. Barclay adverbially, to signify 'towards the distal aspect.'

DIS'TAL AS'PECT. An aspect of a bone from the trunk, or towards the extremity.

DISTEMPER, (*dis*, and *temperare*, 'to proportion duly,') Disease.

DISTEMPERANTIA, Dyscrasia.

DISTEMPERATURE, Disease.

DISTEMPERED, Sick.

DISTENSIO, (*distendere*, *distensum*, 'to stretch,') *Diatasis*, *Tension*, *Tetanus*—d. *Nervorum*, *Convulsion*.

DISTENSION DE LA VÉSICULE DU FIEL, Turgescencia vesicæ felleæ.

DISTICH'ASIS, *Distich'ia*, *Districh'ia*, *Districh'iasis*, *Distach'ia*, *Distach'iasis*, (*διστάχης*, from *dis*, and *τάχης*, 'a row,') An increased number of eyelashes; some turned towards the eye, and irritating the organ; whilst others preserve their natural direction. See Entropion.

DISTILLATE, see Distillation.

DISTILLA'TION, *Destilla'tio*, *Stalag'mus*, (*destillare*, (*de* and *stillare*,) 'to drop, little by little,') *Catastalag'mus*. An operation, by which—by the aid of heat and in closed vessels—the volatile are separated from the fixed parts of bodies, with the view of collecting the former, when condensed in appropriate receivers. The product of distillation is the *distillate*, (G.) *Destillat*.

The ancients distinguished distillation *per latus*, *per ascensum*, and *per descensum*, according to the direction which the volatilized matters were made to take. In *distillation per latus*, the apparatus is so arranged, that the vapour passes horizontally through a succession of spaces before reaching the receiver. *Distillation per ascensum* is the ordinary method by the still. In *distillation per descensum*, the fire is applied above and around the top of the apparatus; and it is so arranged that the vapour must pass downwards. *Fractional distilla'tion* is when ingredients volatilized at different degrees of heat are separated from each other during the process. When dry organic matter is placed in an apparatus for distillation, and heat is applied until all volatile matter is driven out, the process is called *dry* or *destructive distillation*.

DISTILLATION, DESTRUCTIVE, see Distillation—d. *Dry*, see Distillation—d. *Per Ascensum*, see Distillation—d. *Per Descensum*, see Distillation—d. *Per Latus*, see Distillation.

DISTOC'IA, *Ditoc'ia*, (*dis*, and *τοκος*, 'birth,') Delivery of twins.

DISTECHIA, Distichiasis.

DISTECHIASIS, (*distechiasis*), Distichiasis.

DISTOMA HEPATICUM, gen. *Distom'atis*, *Distomum hepaticum*, (*di*, and *stoma*, 'mouth.') *Fasciola hepatica* seu *humana* seu *lanceolata*, *Planaria latiuscula*, Gourd-worm, Fluke, Liver Fluke, (F.) Douce, *D. du Foie*. An obovate, flat worm, an inch in length, and nearly half an inch broad; sometimes found in the gall-bladder of man, whence it occasionally passes into the intestinal canal. It is one of the most common varieties of worms, infesting the livers of the sheep, goat, ox, stag, fallow-deer, horse, ass, hog, hare, &c. The treatment is like that required for other worms. **DISTOMA** seu **DISTOMUM LANCEOLATUM**, a different species, has been found in the biliary ducts of man, and of different phytivorous mammalia.

DISTOMA OCULI HUMANI, *Distomum oculi humani*. A parasite observed by Gescheidt in the eye of a child who had suffered from lenticular cataract.

DISTOMUM HÆMATOBIUM, see Worms—d. Hepaticum, *Distoma hepaticum*—d. *Oculi humani*, *Distoma oculi humani*.

DISTORTIO, Distortion, Sprain, Strabismus—d. *Oris*, Canine laugh.

DISTORTION, *Distorsio*, *Intorsio*, (*distorque*, (*dis*, and *torque*, *tortum*), 'to wrest aside.') *Distrem'ma*, *Dias'trophē*, (F.) *Distortion*. Usually applied to the preternatural curvature of a bone; as *distortion of the spine, limbs*, &c. It signifies, also, a morbid state of the muscles of the eye, constituting squinting or strabismus.

DISTORTOR ORIS, *Zygomatikus major*.

DISTRIBUTORIA LACTEA THORACICA, Thoracic duct.

DISTRICHIA, (*dis*, and *στριχ*, gen. *τριχος*, 'hair.') Distichiasis.

DISTRICHIASIS, Distichiasis.

DISTRICH, gen. *Districis*, (*dis*, and *στριχ*, gen. *τριχος*, 'hair.') *Trichio'sis distrix*, *Trichura capillorum*. Hairs of the scalp, weak, slender, and splitting at their extremities.

DITOCIA, *Distocia*.

DITRACHYCERAS, (*di*, *τραχος*, 'rough,' and *κερας*, 'horn.') A genus of intestinal worms. The *Ditrachy'ceras rudis*, *Dic'eras rudis*, (F.) *Bicorne rude*. This fancied entozoon was first observed in the evacuations of a female, by M. Sultzer, of Strasburg. It is of a fawn colour, from 3 to 5 lines in length, with an oval head, flattened and terminating in a point posteriorly; contained in a membranous sac, and furnished anteriorly, with a bifurcated, rugous horn. Laënnec considers it a vesicular worm or hydatid. According to Von Siebold, there is no such entozoon. The undigested seed of the mulberry, which had been eaten, was mistaken for it.

DITTANDER, *Lepidium sativum*.

DITTANY, (see *Dictamnus*.) *Cunila Mariana*—d. American, *Cunila Mariana*—d. Bastard, *Dictamnus albus*—d. of Crete, *Origanum dictamnus*—Mountain, *Cunila Mariana*.

DITTECOIA, (*ditros*, 'double,' and *ακον*, 'hearing.') Double hearing.

DITTOPIA, (*ditros*, 'double,' and *ωψ*, 'the eye.') Diplopia.

DITTOPSIA, Diplopia.

DIURESÆSTHESIS, *Diureticæsthesis*, *Ureinsæsthesis*: (*διουρω*, 'to pass the urine,' and *αἴσθησις*, 'feeling.') The desire or want to pass the urine.

DIURESIS, *Di'urism*, (*dis*, and *ουρω*, 'I pass the urine.') (F.) *Diurèse*. An abundant excretion of urine.

DIURETIC, *Diureticus*, *Ischuret'ic*, *Uret'icus*, *Urina'lis*, (F.) *Diurétique*. A medicine which has the property of increasing the secretion of urine. Diuretics act by producing a discharge of the

watery and other parts of the blood; and, by such discharge, indirectly promote absorption over the whole system. Hence, they are employed in dropsy. To this class belong squill, juniper, digitalis, &c. Some of them appear to affect the system of nutrition, by modifying the metamorphosis of tissue, and giving occasion to the separation of tissue materials from the blood by the kidneys. Hence they were called, by Dr. Golding Bird, *Renal alteratives*. To this class belong the alkalies, alkaline salts, &c.

DIURETICA, *Arnica Montana*.

DIURÉTICÆSTHESIS, *Diuresæsthesis*.

DIURISM, *Diuresis*.

DIVARICATIO, (*di*, and *varicare*, 'to straddle.') Ectropion.

DIVERSORIUM CHYLI, *Receptaculum chyli*.

DIVERTICULA SPIRITUUM ANIMALIUM, Ganglions, nervous.

DIVERTICULUM, *Deverticulum*, (F.) *Diverticule*. 'A turning;' (*divertere*, (*di*, and *vertere*), 'to turn aside.') A blind tube branching out of the course of a longer one. An organ which is capable of receiving an unusual quantity of blood, when the circulation is obstructed or modified elsewhere, is said to act as a diverticulum. Also, a malformation or diseased appearance of a part, in which it passes out of its regular course. It is sometimes applied to such a condition of the alimentary canal. Also, a hole to get out at. A by-passage. See Ectrope.

DIVERTICULUM NUO'KIL. The opening through which the round ligaments of the uterus pass.

DIVERTICULUM PHARYNGIS, *Pharyngocele*—d. *Vateri*, *Plica longitudinalis Vateri*.

DIVIDING, *Div'idens*, (*dividere*, *divisum*, (*di* or *dis*, and the *Hetruscan* verb *iduo*, 'to part or portion.') (F.) *Divisif*. That which divides or separates.

DIVIDING BANDAGE, *Fas'cia div'idens*, (F.) *Bandage divisif*, is a bandage employed for the purpose of keeping parts separated from each other. It is used particularly to prevent improper union; as in cases of burns of the neck or other parts.

DIVINATIO, (*divino*, *divinatum*, (from *divus*, 'divine,' 'to foresee,' 'divine.') *Mantia*.

DIVISIF, *Dividing*.

DIVISION, *Divisio*, *Dic'ensis*. Same etymon as *Dividing*. The accidental separation of parts naturally united; in other words, a wound or solution of continuity. Most frequently, however, it means an operation, which consists in cutting certain parts, with the view of fulfilling some therapeutical indication.

DIVUL'SIO, *Dias'pasis*, (*divellere*, (*di*, and *vel-lere*, *vulsum*), 'to pull asunder.') A term used in Surgery, to express the rupture or laceration of organs by external violence.

DIVULSIO URINÆ, Cloudiness of urine.—See *Enseorema*.

DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, *Pilulæ antibiliosæ*.

DIYLISIS, (*διυλισις*), Colatio.

DIYLISMUS, (*διυλισμος*), Colatio.

DIZZINESS, *Vertigo*.

DIZZY, (Sax. *birig*, *birig*), *Vertiginous*.

DOCCIONE, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is at Lucca, in Italy. It is a thermal saline.

DOCH'ME, (*δοχμ.*) A measure of the Greeks, equal to about four fingers' breadth: *Dactylo-doch'mē*.

DOCIMA'SIA, (*δοκιμασια*), *Docimas'ticē*, *Docimasiolog'ia*, (*δοκιμαζω*, 'I try or prove the quality of any thing.') The act of assaying.

DOCIMASIA MEDICAMENTORUM ET VENENORUM. The testing of medicines and poisons.

DOCIMASIA PULMONUM, *D. Pulmonalis*, *Pneobiomanti'a*, *Pneobiomanti'a*, *Pneobiomanti'a*. *Lung proof*, *Respiration proof*. Different proofs to which the organs of respiration of a new-born child are subjected, for the purpose of detecting whether it has or has not respired after birth; in other words, whether it was born alive or dead; —*Pneobiomanti'a*, *Pneobiomanti'a*. These consist, chiefly, 1. In testing the lungs with water, for the purpose of seeing whether they are specifically heavier or lighter than that fluid. This is called *Docimasia Pulmonum hydrostatica*, or the *Hydrostatic Test*. If lighter, it would be some evidence that the fœtus had respired; 2. In comparing the weight of the lungs with that of the whole body; the weight of lungs in which respiration has taken place being nearly twice as great. This is *Docimasia Pulmonum Stat'ica*, or *Plouquet's Stat'ic Test*; and, 3. By measuring the circumference of the thorax and lungs; and comparing their dimensions with those of an infant which has not respired. That is *Daniel's Test*. These tests, singly, afford only probable evidence; but when united, the deductions may be more conclusive.

DOCIMASIOLOGIA, (*docimasia*, and *logos*, 'a treatise.') *Docimasia*.

DOCKMACKIE, *Viburnum acerifolium*.

DOCK, (*Sax. noce*), *Rumex*—*d. Bitter*, *Rumex obtusifolius*—*d. Bloody*, *Rumex sanguineus*—*d. Bloody-veined*, *Rumex sanguineus*—*d. Blunt-leaved*, *Rumex obtusifolius*.

DOCK CRESSSES, *Lapsana*.

DOCK, CURLED, *Rumex crispus*—*d. Sour*, *Rumex acetosus*, *R. crispus*—*d. Sour, boreal*, *Oxyria reniformis*—*d. Spatter*, *Nuphar advena*—*d. Water*, *Rumex hydrolapathum*—*d. Wild, sharp-pointed*, *Rumex acutus*—*d. Yellow*, *Rumex crispus*.

DOCKEN (*Sc. and Prov.*) ('dock.') *Rumex*.

DOC'NIA SURA, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. This spring is in the Krapach mountains. The water contains sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, carbonate of lime, silica, and iron.

DOCTEUR, Doctor, Physician.

DOCTOR, *Med'icus*, (*doctus*, 'learned; 'an homme qui devrait être docteur.') (*F.*) *Docteur*. Frequently applied to any one who practises medicine; although properly confined to him who has received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. See Physician.

'To Doctor' is sometimes used, vulgarly, for 'to treat with drugs.'

DOCTORS' STUFF, see Medicament.

DOCTRINA GALLIANA ('doctrine of Gall.') *Craniology*—*d. Soteria*, *Medicina*.

DOCTRINE HOMEO-ORGANIQUE, *Homœopathy*.

DOCTRINE, MED'ICAL, *Doctrina Med'ica*. The principles or positions of any medical sect or master. Medicine has been too full of doctrines. One of the first was that of Herodotus of Selivra, who recommended gymnastic exercises in disease. The chief founders of doctrines have been Hippocrates, Serapion of Alexandria, Philinus of Cos, Herophilus, Asclepiades, Themison of Laodicea, Thessalus of Tralles, Soranus of Ephesus, Leonides of Alexandria, Athenæus of Attalia, Archigenes of Apamea, Agathinus of Sparta, Galenus, Paracelsus, John Baptist van Helmont, Sylvius de le Boe, Keill, Hamberger, Pitoirne, H. Boerhaave, J. D. Stahl, Frederick Hoffmann, George Baglivi, Cullen, Darwin, John Brown, Beddoes, Girtanner, Reil, Rush, Rasori, and Broussais.

DOCTRINE, PHYSIOLOGICAL, *Broussaism*.

DODDER, *Cuscuta glomerata*—*d. American*, *Cuscuta glomerata*—*d. of Thyme*, *Cuscuta epithymum*.

DODECADACTYLITIS, (*dodecadactylon*, and *itis*), *Duodenitis*.

DODECADACTYLON, (*dōdeka*, 'twelve,' and *δακτυλος*, 'a finger.') *Duodenum*.

DODECAPHAR'MACUM, (*dōdeka*, 'twelve,' and *φάρμακον*, 'a medicine.') An ancient name given to all medicines which consisted of twelve ingredients. See *Apostolorum Unguentum*.

DODECATH'EON, (*dōdeka*, 'twelve,' and *θεοί*, 'I put;' or from *θεός*, a god, after the twelve Grecian gods.) An antidote, consisting of twelve simple substances.

DODECATHEON, *Sanicula*—*d. Plinii*, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

DODONÆA, (after R. Dodœns, of Leyden,) *Myrica gale*.

DODONÆA THUNBERGIA'NA. A shrub of the *Nat. Ord.* *Sapindaceæ*, which grows at the Cape of Good Hope. A decoction of the root is used as a gentle cathartic in fever.

DODRANS, *Spithama*.

DOGCHOAK, *Cynanche*.

DOG'DAYS, (*F.*) *Jours Caniculaires*. During these days, comprised between the 24th of July and the 23d of August, the temperature of the air in Europe is generally high and oppressive. They have received this name from the dogstar, *Canic'ula*, *Σείριος*, *Si'rius*—a very brilliant star in the constellation of the *great dog*, which rises and sets, at this time, with the sun. It was formerly believed to be a period particularly unpropitious to health; that it was dangerous to purge during it; and other phantasies were indulged in regard to it.

DOGGRASS, *Triticum repens*.

DOGHIP, see *Rosa canina*.

DOGMAT'IC, (*dogmatikos*, from *δογμα*, gen. *dogmatos*, from *δοκω*, 'I think.') *Dogmat'icus*, (*F.*) *Dogmaticus*. The name of an ancient medical sect; so called, because its members endeavoured, by reasoning, to discover the essence of diseases and their occult causes; whilst the *Empirics*, their rivals, confined themselves strictly to experience; i. e., to the observation of facts. The union of the two modes of investigation makes the rational physician. These sectarians are likewise called *Dogmatists*, and their doctrine *Dogmatism*. The founders of the sect were Hippocrates, Thessalus, Draco, and Polybius; and the most celebrated of its supporters were Diocles of Carysta, Praxagoras of Cos, Chrysippus of Soli, Herophilus, and Erasistratus.

DOGS' BANE, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*—*d. Bane*, bitter, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*.

DOGS' GRASS, *Triticum repens*.

DOGS' STONES, *Orchis mascula*.

DOGSTAR, *Canicula*.

DOGTREE, *Cornus Florida*.

DOGWOOD, *Cornus Florida*—*d. Blueberried*, *Cornus sericea*—*d. Female*, *Cornus sericea*—*d. Florid*, *Cornus Florida*—*d. Great flowered*, *Cornus Florida*—*d. Jamaica*, *Piscidia erythrina*—*d. New England*, *Cornus sericea*—*d. Panicled*, *Cornus paniculata*—*d. Pond*, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*—*d. Round-leaved*, *Cornus circinata*—*d. Silky-leaved*, *Cornus sericea*—*d. Striped*, *Acer pennsylvanicum*—*d. Swamp*, *Cornus sericea*, *Ptelea trifoliata*—*d. Virginian*, male, *Cornus Florida*—*d. White*, *Cornus paniculata*.

DOIGT, *Digitus*—*d. Auriculaire*, *Auricular finger*—*d. Hippocratique*, *Finger*, *Hippocratic*—*d. Milien*, see *Digitus*—*d. Petit*, see *Digitus*—*d. Surnuméraire*, *Digitus supernumerarius*.

DOIGTIER, (from *doigt*), *Digitale*, *Digitalis*—*d. d'Asdrubali*, see *Digitale*.

DOIGTS PALMÉS, *Dactylion*.

DOITTE, (*Sc.*), see *Dementia*.

DOKE, *Contusio*.

DOLABRA, (*dolare*, 'to hew.') *Ascia*, *Doloira*.

DOLIC, *Dolichos*.

DOLICHOCEPHALÆ (GENTES); (*dolichos*,

'long,' and *κεφαλή*, 'head.') 'Longheads.' *Na-*

tions of men whose cerebral lobes completely cover the cerebellum—as the Kelts, Germans, negroes, &c.—Retzius.

DOLICHOCEPHALIA. Monstrosity, in which the head is abnormally long.

DOLICHOS, (δολιχός, 'long,' as applied to the pods.) A genus of plants of the leguminous family, (F.) *Dolic*, *Dolique*. It includes a number of species, generally indigenous in India or America. The *Dolichos Lablab*, or *Lablab*, is found in Egypt. (Prospero Alpini.) Its fruit is eaten there, like the haricot with us. The *Dolichos Sinen'sis*, is eaten in China, and is stored up as a provision for long voyages. The *Dolichos Tuberosus* (F.) *Pois Patate* of Martinique, has tuberous roots of the size of both fists, and has the consistence and taste of the turnip. The *Dolichos Bulbosus* of the West Indies resembles the turnip;—and from the seeds of the *Dolichos Soja*, the Japanese prepare the well-known sauce *Soy*, which they term *Soja*. The most important in medicine is the

DOLICHOS PRURIENS, *Dolichos*, *Stizolobium*, *Mucuna pruriens*, *Negretia pruriens*, *Con'hage*, *Con'itch*, *Adva'ria Pa'ta*. Order, Leguminosæ. (F.) *Pois à gratter*. The stiff hairs of the *Dolichos Pods*, called *Dolichos Pubes*, *D. Pruriens*, *pubes*, *Dol'ichi Se'tæ Legu'minum*, *Lanu'go Sil'icum hirsu'tæ*, *Muc'na* (Ph. U. S.), are the parts used in medicine. They excite an intolerable, prurient sensation, when applied to the skin; but do not irritate the mucous membrane over which they pass, when administered internally. The *Dolichos* is a mechanical anthelmintic, and is useful in cases of ascarides lumbricoides, and oxyures vermiculares. Dose, gr. v to x, of the pubes, in molasses.

Muc'na pruri'ta, a distinct species, but possessing similar properties, grows in the East Indies.

DOLIQUE, *Dolichos*.

DOLUIRE (F.), *As'cia*, *Dola'bra*, 'a carpenter's axe,' (from *dolere*, 'to hew.') A *Bandage en doloire* is one in which the turns are so placed, that each one covers two-thirds of that which is immediately beneath it. It has received the name *Doloire* from its representing the obliquity of the edge of the instrument whose name it bears. See *Bandage*.

DOLOR, gen. *Dola'ris*, Pain—d. Ani, Proctalgia—d. Capitis, Cephalalgia—d. Cephalicus, Cephalalgia—d. Colicus, Colic—d. Crucians faciei, Neuralgia, facial—d. Dentium, Odontalgia—d. Dentium à stridore, Hæmodia—d. Faciei, Neuralgia, facial—d. Ischiadicus nervosus, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea—d. Lenis, Hypodynia—d. Mitis, Hypodynia—d. Nephreticus, Nephralgia—d. Pectoris externus, Pleurodynia—d. Pudendorum, Pudendagra—d. Rheumaticus et arthriticus, Rheumatism.

DOLORS AD PARTUM, (pl. of *Dolor*,) Pains, labour—d. Intestinorum, Colic—d. Parturientis, Pains, labour—d. Post partum, Pains, after—d. Puerperarum, Pains, after—d. Rodentes, Pains, gnawing.

DOLORIFIC, (*dolor*, 'pain,' and *facere*, 'to make,') Odynopoeitic.

DOLP (Sc.), (Icel. *doef*,) Nates.

DOMBEY'A EXCEL'SA, (after Dombey, a French botanist.) *Arauca'ria Dombey'i*. A tree of Chili, which furnishes *Dombeya turpentine*; a glutinous, milky-looking fluid of a strong odour and taste.

DOMESTIC, *Domes'ticus*, (*domus*, 'a house,') The term *Domestic* or *Popular Medicine* has been given to treatises written for the purpose of enabling those who are not of the profession to treat diseases, which may occur in their families, without the necessity of calling in a physician. The term, likewise, signifies—medicine, when thus

practised. It is probable, that such works have been attended with mischievous as well as advantageous results.

DOMINA'RUM AQUA, ('ladies' water,') A medicine described by Myrepsus, which he considered emmenagogue.

DOMPTE-VENIN, ('poison-tamer, alexipharmic,') *Asclepias vincetoxicum*.

DOMUS LEPROSARIA, ('a house for the leprous,') *Ladrerie*.

DONDO, Albino.

DONESIS, (*donesis*,) Agitation.

DOORWEED, *Polygonum*.

DORA, (*dopa*,) Cutis.

DORADILLA, *Asplenium eeterach*.

DORCADIZON, (*δορκαδίζω*, 'to leap like a roe'—*δορκα*,) *Caprizans*.

DOREA, *Hemeralops*.

DOREMA AMMONIACUM, gen. *Dore'matis*, see *Ammoniac*, Gum.

DORMITATIO, (*dormitare*, *dormitatum*, 'to be sleepy,') *Somnolency*.

DORMITO, (*dormire*, 'to sleep,') Sleep—d. *Lucumoriana*, see *Lucumorianus*.

DORONIC, *Doronicum pardalianches*—d. *d'Allemagne*, *Arnica montana*.

DORONICUM ARNICA, *Arnica montana*—d. *Cordatum*, *D. Pardalianches*—d. *Germanicum*, *Arnica montana*—d. *Officinale*, *D. Pardalianches*—d. *Oppositifolium*, *Arnica montana*.

DORONICUM PARDALIAN'CHES, *D. Roma'num* seu *Cordatum* seu *Officina'le*, *Ro'man Leop'ard's Bone*, (F.) *Doronic*, *Doronicque*, *Mort aux Pan-thères*. The root of this plant resembles *Arnica Montana* in its properties.

DORONICUM PLANTAGINIS FOLIO, *Arnica montana*—d. *Romanum*, *D. Pardalianches*.

DORSAD, see *Dorsal Aspect*.

DORSAL, *Dorsal'is*, (from *dorsum*,) *Notin'us*, *No'tal*, *Ter'gal*. Relating to the back of the body, or of one of its parts; as the *Dorsal vertebrae*, *nerves*, &c.; *Dorsal artery of the tongue*, *penis*, &c.; *Dorsal region of the foot*, *hand*, &c.; *Dorsal Consumption*, &c.

DORSAL ASPECT. According to Dr. Barclay, an aspect towards the *dorsum* or *backbone*. *Dorsad* is used by the same writer adverbially, to signify 'towards the dorsal aspect.'

DORSAL, LONG, *Longissimus dorsi*.

DORSALIS, *Dorsal*.

DORSALIS PENIS (*Nervus*,) The branch of the internal pudic nerve, which is distributed to the upper part of the male organ; and to the clitoris of the female.

DORSCH, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

DORSE, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

DORSO-COSTAL, *Serratus posticus superior*—d. *Lombo-costal*, *Serratus posticus inferior*—d. *Lombo-sacro-humeral*, *Latissimus dorsi*—d. *Susacromien*, *Trapezius*—d. *Trachelon-occipital*, *Complexus*.

DORSTENIA BRASILIENSIS, (after Dr. Dorsten, a botanist of Marburg,) *Caa-apia*.

DORSTEN'IA CONTRAYER'VA, *D. Housto'nii*, *Contrayer'va*, *Drake'na*, *Cyp'rus lon'gus odo'reus* seu *Perna'nus*, *Besoar'dica Ra'diz*, *Lis'bon Contrayer'va* (F.) *Racine de Charcis ou de Dracks* (Drake) ou des *Philippines*. Order, *Urticeæ*. *Ser. Syst.* Tetandria Monogynia. A plant of South America, whose root, *Contrayer'va* (Ph. U. S.), is aromatic, bitter, and astringent. It has been given as a tonic, stimulant and sudorific. Dose, gr. xij to $\overline{ss}$.

DORSTENIA CORDIFOLIA, *D. Brasiliensis*—d. *Placentoides*, *D. Brasiliensis*—d. *Vitella*, *D. Brasiliensis*.

DOR'SUM, *No'tus*. The back. *Metaph'renon*, *Ter'gum*, (Prov.) *Rig*, (F.) *Dos*. The posterior part of the trunk, extending from the inferior and posterior region of the neck as far as the

loins. The *back of the foot*, *Dorsum pedis*, is the upper part of that organ, opposite the sole: the *back of the hand*, *Dorsum manus*, the part opposed to the palm. In the same sense, we say *Dorsum penis*, *Dorsum nasi*, for the upper part of those organs.

DORSUM, Vertebral column—*d.* Ephippii, see *Sella turcica*—*d.* Manus, *Opisthenar*.

DOS, Dorsum.

DOSAGE, (from *dose*), Posology.

DOSE, *Do'sis*, (*do'sis*, from *didomi*, 'to give,') *Præbium*, (F.) *Prise*. The quantity of any substance, which ought to form part of a compound medicine, or ought to be exhibited singly, to produce a desired effect. Many circumstances influence the doses of medicine. Women require smaller doses, as a general principle, than men. *Habit* has a great effect, as well as *climate*, *age*, and *idiosyncrasy*: all these, and other circumstances, must be taken into account; and every general rule on the subject will be found to have numerous exceptions. Some of the mechanical physicians laid it down as a rule, that the doses of medicines must always be as the *square of the constitution*!—A matter not easy of calculation.

The following Tables will exhibit an approximation, but only an approximation, to the proper doses (according to age) of most substances.

TABLE OF DOSES ACCORDING TO AGE.

Age	Let the full dose be	1	1 drachm.
24	will require	2-3ds.	2 scruples.
18	- - -	half.	1 drachm.
14	- - -	1-3d.	1 scruple.
7	- - -	1-4th.	15 grains.
4	- - -	1-6th.	10 grains.
3	- - -	1-8th.	8 grains.
2	- - -	1-12th.	5 grains.
1	- - -		

The table of doses, according to age, recommended by Dr. Thomas Young, differs in some respects from the above. It, also, affords a general approximation. His rule is, that

For children, under twelve years of age, the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age to the age increased by twelve:

Thus, at two years, to 1-7th; i.e. $1-7th = \frac{2}{2+12}$

At twenty-one the full dose is given.

DOSES, BROKEN, (F.) *Doses refractées*. When an agent is given in small portions it is said to be in *broken doses*,—*refractis donibus*, (F.) & *Doses refractées*.

DOSIA POWDER, see Powder, dosia.

DOSIOLOGIA, (*do'sis*, and *logos*, 'a discourse,') Posology.

DOSIS, (*do'sis*), Dose.

DOSSIL, (Old F. *do'sil*, 'a stopple,') Bourdonnet.

DOTAGE, ([F.] *radoter*, [D.] *dutten*, 'to rave,') See Dementia.

DOTHEN, (*do'sen*), Furunculus.

DOTHENENTERIA, (*dotherien, enteron*, 'intestine, and *itis*,) Dothienenteritis.

DOTHIENTÉRIE, Dothienenteritis.

DOTHINENTERIA, Dothienenteritis.

DOTHINENTERITIS, properly *Dothienenteritis*, *Dothienenteria*, *Dothienenteria*, *Enteritis pustulosa*, *Enterodotheria*, *Helcenteritis*, *Follicular Gastroenteritis*, (F.) *Dothientérite*, *Dothinentérie*, *Dothienentérie*, *Dothienentérite*. An inflammation and ulceration of the glands or follicles of Peyer and Brunner, which Bretonneau considered to be the essence of a large class of fevers, particularly of those of the typhoid character. See Typhus.

DOTHION, (*do'sion*), Furunculus.

DOTTRINA MEDICA ITALIANA, ('Italian medical doctrine,') *Controstimulus*, (doctrine of.)

DOUBLE, *Ingluvies*.

DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS, see Consciousness, double.

DOUBLE HEARING, *Dipleco'ia*, *Ditico'ia*, *Paraco'sis duplicata* seu *imperfecta*. The action of the one ear unaccordant with that of the other: sounds heard doubly, and in different tones or keys.

DOUBLE-MONSTERS, see Duplication.

DOUBLE-QUARTE, see Quartan.

DOUBLE-QUOTIDIENNE, see Quotidian.

DOUBLE-TIERCE, see Tertian.

DOUBLING GAP, MINERAL WATERS OF. They are situated in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, eight miles from Newville. They contain hydrosulphuric acid, carbonates of soda and magnesia, sulphates of soda and magnesia, and chloride of sodium. A chalybeate spring contains carbonate of iron, sulphate and carbonate of magnesia, and chloride of sodium.

DOUCE-AMÈRE, ('sweet bitter,') *Solanum dulcamara*.

DOUCHE (F.), (modern Latin, *ducia*, (L.) *dociare*, 'to pour,') *Cataclysmus*, *Douse*. This term is applied to a column of fluid, of a determinate nature and temperature, let fall upon the body. *Pumping* is a variety of the *Douche*. In using this kind of bath, the fluid is directed upon the part on which we are desirous of acting. The *douches descendantes* are those in which the fluid falls from a height,—the *douches ascendantes*, those administered in diseases of the uterus,—the *douches horizontales*, where the fluid is impelled horizontally, &c. They may be *cold* or *warm*, according to circumstances. The apparatus consists of a reservoir of water having a pipe or plug, by means of which the water can be directed as the practitioner may desire. The *Douche* communicates a considerable and peculiar shock to the nervous system; and is one of the most successful means for taming the furious maniac. It is, also, useful in chronic rheumatism, stiff joints, &c.

Douches of air are occasionally used, as in cases of obstruction of the Eustachian tube by mucus. They are sent from an air-press—of which Deleau and Kramer have invented one each—through a catheter introduced through the nose into the tube.

DOUCHE ÉCOSSAISE, *Douche*, transition—*d.* Scotch, *Douche*, transition.

DOUCHE, TRANSITION, *Scotch douche*, (F.)

Douche Écossaise. A *douche*, which consists in the successive use of hot and cold water.

DOUGLAS'S CUL-DE-SAC, (after Dr. James Douglas, the obstetrician and anatomist,) see Uterus.

DOULEUR, (from *dolor*,) Pain, *d. de Côté*, *Pleurodynia*—*d. des Dents*, *Odontalgia*—*d. de l'Estomac*, *Cardialgia*—*d. Névralgique de l'Estomac*, *Cardialgia*—*d. Pulsative*, see Throbbing.

DOULEURS, (pl. of *Douleur*,) Pains, labour—*d. Conquassantes*, see *Conquassant*.

DOULOUREUX, Painful.

DOUNT (Sc.), (onomatopœia,) Palpitation.

DOUP (Sc.), ([Icel.] *doef*,) Nates.

DOUSE, *Douche*.

DOUVE, *Distoma hepaticum*—*d. du Foie*, *Distoma hepaticum*—*d. Petite*, *Ranunculus flammula*.

DOWN, see Attack.

DOWP (Sc.), ([Icel.] *doef*,) Nates.

DOYLE, *Strabismus*.

DRACHION, *Pugillus*.

DRACHM, *Drachma*, (*δραχμή*,) *Dram*, (F.) *Gros*. The ancient name of a piece of money, weighing the eighth part of an ounce. At the present day it is used for this weight.

DRACO, (δρακων, gen. δράκοντος, 'a dragon,') in composition, a dragon or large serpent.

DRACO MITIGATUS, Hydrargyri submurias—d. Sylvestris, Achillea ptarmica.

DRACOCEPH'ALUM CANARIEN'SĒ, *D. Moldavicum*, (draco, and κεφαλή, 'head,' from the shape of the corolla,) *Melissæ Turcica* seu *Canariensis*, *Cedronella triphylla*, *Alpinia Balsamum*, *Turkey* or *Canary Balsam*, *Balm of Gilead Tree*, (F.) *Mélisse de Moldavie*. Ord. Labiatae. A Turkish and Siberian plant, which has an aromatic taste, joined with an agreeable flavour. It has been used as a tonic.

DRACONTHEMA, (draco, and αίμα, 'blood,') see *Calamus rotang*.

DRACONTIASE, see *Dracunculus*.

DRACONTIUM, *Dracunculus*. See, also, *Dracontium foetidum*.

DRACONTIUM FOETIDUM, (from draco,) *Ictodes foetidus*, *Symplocarpus foetidus*, *Pothos foetida* seu *Putorii*, *Arum Americanum betæ folio*, *Spathyema foetida*, *Skunk-cabbage*, *Skunkweed*, *Polecatcollard*, *Cowcollard*, *Collard*, *Itchweed*, *Stink-poke*, *Swampcabbage*, *Polecatweed*, *Hellebore*, *Ellebore*, *Frisk cabbage*. Ord. Aroidæ or Araceæ. See. Syst. Tetrandria Monogynia. This indigenous plant, as some of its names import, is extremely fetid. The property on which its medicinal virtues are dependent, resides in a volatile principle, which is impaired by long keeping, especially in powder. Dose, of the dried root, *Dracontium*, (Ph. U. S.,) ten to twenty grains. It resembles asafetida and other fetid gums in its properties; in other words, belongs to the class of reputed antispasmodics.

DRACONTIUM ANGUSTIPATHA, *Symplocarpus angustipatha*, *Narrow-spath'd Skunkcabbage*, is possessed of similar properties.

DRACUNCULUS, (dim of draco,) *D. Gordius*, *Dracontium*, *Ve'na Medi'na Arabum*, *Ve'na seu Gordius Medinen'sis*, *Medinogordius*, *Vermiculus Capilla'ris*, *Fila'ria Medinen'sis* seu *Guineen'sis*, *Mel'ie Dracuncul'us seu Gordii*, *Helminthion'eus Medinen'sis*, *Muscular Hair'worm*, *Bitchios*, *Bitchio*, *Guinea Worm* or *Thread'worm*, (F.) *Dragonæus*, *Ver de Guinée*, *Ver Filaire*, *V. de Médine*, *V. cutané*, *Veine ou Filaire de Médine*. A genus of worms, frequently met with in Indian and African climes. They are characterized by a filiform body, and are smooth and nearly of equal thickness throughout. The Guinea worm, when small, insinuates itself through the cutaneous pores, and penetrates into the areolar membrane and between the muscles; especially between those of the lower limbs, where it occasions a tumour like a boil, which subsequently suppurates, and the head of the worm appears and emerges gradually. The head must then be seized, and the worm be cautiously rolled round a small cylinder of linen or other substance. Care must be taken not to break it, as great pain and obstinate suppuration might be the consequence.

Considerable obscurity rests on this subject. Some even deny that the cases of *Dracunculus*, on record, are really those of worms.

The morbid phenomena induced by the *dracunculus* have been termed *Dracontiasis*, (F.) *Dracontiasis*.

DRACUNCULUS ARTEMISIA DRACUNCULUS—d. Polyphyllus, *Arum dracunculus*—d. Praten'sis, *Achillea ptarmica*.

DRAGÉES (F.), (corr. from τραγαναρα, 'sweetmeats [?],') Almonds or dried preserves, covered with white sugar; *Sugarplums*. Used in pharmacy for sugar-coated medicines.

DRAGÉES DE KEYSER. A pharmaceutical preparation, formerly much celebrated in syphilis. It was composed of acetate of mercury, manna, starch, mucilage, and gum tragacanth.

DRAGMA, gen. *Dragmatia*, (δραγμα,) Pugillus.

DRAGMIS, (δραγμης,) Pugillus.

DRAGON (F.), *Dragon*. Some authors have given this name to opaque spots on the cornea, and to cataract.

DRAGON CLAW, SCALY, *Pterospora andromedea*—d. Green, *Arum dracontium*—d. Root, *Arum triphyllum*, *Pterospora andromedea*—d. Turnip, *Arum triphyllum*.

DRAGON'S BLOOD, see *Calamus rotang*.

DRAGONNEAU, (dim. of dragon,) *Dracunculus*.

DRAIN'AGE. The act of depriving parts gradually of their redundant humidity. In Surgery, it means the gradual drawing off of purulent fluids from deep-seated abscesses, by means of hollow sounds,—the *Drainage chirurgical* of Chassaignac.

DRAIN'ING, (Sax. *dræhngean*, or from (F.) *trainer*, 'to draw,') *Dessica'tio*, (F.) *Dessèchement*. The act of drawing off the water from marshes, for the purpose of destroying the unhealthy emanations which proceed from them. It is a well known fact, that from marshes arise certain emanations or miasmata, with the nature of which we are, however, totally unacquainted, but which are the fertile source of intermittents and other diseases. Draining the soil and converting it into arable land changes its character, and the malaria ceases to be given off. It has happened, however, that although in some such situations intermittents have been got rid of, consumptions have taken their place.

DRAITSCH WATER, Godesberg, mineral waters of.

DRAKENA, (after Sir Francis Drake,) *Dorstenia contrayerva*.

DRAM, Drachm; also (Sc.) *Melancholic*.

DRAP FANON, see *Fanon*.

DRAPEAU (F.), (from drap, 'cloth,') *Vesicilum*. A bandage, used in wounds, &c., of the nose, to keep the dressings *in situ*. It is composed of a small triangular compress, having two openings at its inferior part, corresponding to those of the nostrils. It is fixed by means of a bandage, passing from its superior angle over the head, and another passing round the head, under the orbits, so as to join the first at the nape of the neck. Also, *Pterygion*.

DRASTIC, *Dras'ticus*, (δραστικός, from δραω, 'I am active,') *Cenot'ic*, (F.) *Drastique*. Active. An epithet given to purgatives, which operate powerfully; as *elaterium*, oil of *croton*, &c.

DRAUGHT, (past participle of Sax. *dragan*, 'to draw,') *Hæm'tus*. A term also applied by nurses to the sudden rush of blood to the mammae, occasioned in the mother by the sight, or even thought, of her infant, and which occasions a greatly increased secretion of milk.

DRAUGHT, BLACK, see *Infusum sennæ compositum*.

DRAWING, see *Digestives*.

DRAX, (δραξ,) Pugillus.

DREAM, ([G.] *Traum*,) *Somnium*—d. *Waking*, see *Hallucination*.

DRECHE, Malt.

DREGISTER, Druggist.

DREGS, ([G.] *Dreck* 'dirt,') *Feculence*.

DRENCH, (Sax. *dræncean*, 'to soak,') To give liquid physic by force. A liquid medicine, given by violence, is called "a *drench*."

DREPANOIDES, (δρεπανοειδής, from δρεπανον, 'a falx or scythe, and εἶδος, 'resemblance,') *Falciform*.

DRESS, *Vestitus*.

DRESS'ER, ([F.] *dresser*, 'to put right,') An hospital assistant, whose office it is to dress wounds, ulcers, &c. He corresponds in function to the *Édève externe* of the French hospitals.

DRESS'ING, *Cura*, *Cura'tio*, (F.) *Panacment*.

The methodical application of any remedy or apparatus to a diseased part. Also, the remedy or apparatus itself.

DRIBURG, MINERAL WATERS OF. At the small town of Driburg, near Pymont, in Germany, there are nine springs, which are rich in saline ingredients, iron, and carbonic acid gas. Their action on the economy is like that of Pymont water. They contain chloride of sodium, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of iron, chloride of calcium, and chloride of magnesium.

DRIMYPHA'GIA, (*δριμυφαγία*, from *δριμύς*, 'acid,' 'aromatic,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.') An aromatic and exciting diet.

DRIMYS WINTERI, (*δριμύς*, 'sharp, acid,') Wintera aromatica.

DRINK, (Sax. *drincan*.) *Po'ma*, *Po'tio*, *Po'tus*, *Bee'verage*, (F.) *Boisson*. Every liquid introduced into the alimentary canal for the purpose of repairing the loss of the fluid parts of the body. The necessity for its use is indicated by the sensation of thirst. Fluid, taken during a meal, aids in the digestion of the food. Some drinks are exciting and tonic, as the different varieties of beer, wine, and spirits, which we use at table. In a therapeutical point of view, drinks are used to appease the thirst which prevails in febrile affections, or to act as diluents in those and other cases.

The ordinary drinks, according to their material composition, are—1. *Water*, spring water, river water, well water, &c.—2. *Juices and infusions of Animal and Vegetable substances*, lemon juice, currant juice, whey, tea, coffee, mattee, &c.—3. *Fermented Liquors*, wines, ale, beer, cider, perry, &c.—4. *Spirituous Liquors*, brandy, alcohol, ether, kirschwasser, rum, arack, gin, whisky, ratafias, cordials, &c.

DRIVELLING, (from 'drip,' [?]) Slaving.

DROAT (Prov.), Throat.

DRODDUM (Prov. and Sc.), Nates.

DROGUE, Drug.

DROQUIER (F.). A collection of different simple medicinal substances. A methodical collection of specimens of drugs.

DROGUISTE, Druggist.

DROICH (Sc.), Nanus.

DROIT, (from *dirigere*, *directum*, 'to make straight,') Rectus—*d. de l'Abdomen*, Rectus abdominis—*d. Antérieur de la cuisse*, Rectus femoris—*d. Antérieur de la tête*, Rectus capitis internus minor—*d. Antérieur de la tête, grand*, Rectus capitis internus major—*d. Externe de l'œil*, Rectus externus oculi—*d. Inférieur de l'œil*, Rectus inferior oculi—*d. Interne de la cuisse*, Gracilis—*d. Interne de l'œil*, Rectus internus oculi—*d. Latéral de la tête*, Rectus capitis lateralis—*d. Postérieur de la tête, grand*, Rectus capitis posterior major—*d. Postérieur de la tête, petit*, Rectus capitis posterior minor—*d. Supérieur*, Rectus superior oculi.

DROP, (Sax. *drappa*.) Gutta—*d. Ague*, tasteless, Liquor arsenicalis—*d. Black*, Guttae nigrae—*d. Red*, Ward's, see Vinum antimonii tartarizati—*d. Serene*, Amaurosis.

DROPACISMUS, (*δρωπακισμός*,) see Depilation.

DROPAX, (*δρωπάξ*,) see Depilatory.

DROPPED HANDS, see Hands, dropped.

DROPS, (pl. of Drop,) see Guttae—*d. Abbé Rousseau's*, Laudanum Abbatis Rousseau—*d. Anodyne*, Liquor morphinae acetatis—*d. Antiscorbutic*, Marsden's, see Infusum gentianae compositum—*d. Antivenereal*, see Tinctura ferri muriatis—*d. Bateman's*, see Bateman's pectoral drops—*d. Chamomile*, see Anthemis nobilis—*d. Dutch*, Balsam of sulphur, Balsam of Turpentine—*d. Fit*, Spiritus ammoniae foetidus, see Fuligo—*d. Golden*, de la Motte's, Tinctura seu alcohol sulfurico-aethereus ferri—*d. Green's*, see Liquor Hydrargyri oxymuriatis—*d. Jesuit's*, Tinctura ben-

zoini composita—*d. Lavender*, Spiritus Lavandulae compositus—*d. Nitre*, Spiritus aetheris nitrici—*d. Norris's*, see Antimonium tartarizatum—*d. Norton's*, Liquor Hydrargyri oxymuriatis—*d. Pectoral*, Pectoral drops, Bateman's—*d. Peppermint*, Pastilli de mentha piperita—*d. Soot*, see Fuligo—*d. Wade's*, Tinctura benzoini composita.

DROPS, WARBURG'S. A secret preparation used in Demarara under the name of *Warburg's Fever Drops*. See Bebeern.

DROPS, WHITE, WARD'S, see Hydrargyri nitras.

DROPSICAL, Hydropic.

DROPSIED, Hydropic.

DROPSY, Hydrops—*d. of the lower Belly*, Ascites—*d. of the Brain*, Hydrocephalus.

DROPSY, CARDIAC, *Hy'drops cardi'acus*, (F.) *Hydropsie cardiaque*. Dropsy, dependent on disease of the heart.

DROPSY OF THE CELLULAR MEMBRANE, Anasarca—*d. of the Chest*, Hydrothorax—*d. of the Eye*, Hydrophthalmia.

DROPSY, FIBRINOUS. Dropsy in which the effused fluid contains fibrin.

DROPSY, GENERAL, Anasarca—*d. of the Head*, Hydrocephalus.

DROPSY, HEPATIC, *Hy'drops hepaticus*, (F.) *Hydropsie hépatique*. Dropsy, dependent on disease of the liver.

DROPSY OF THE LACHRYMAL SAC, Fistula lachrymalis, Lachrymal hernia.

DROPSY, OVARIAN, Hydroarion—*d. of the Pericardium*, Hydropericardium—*d. of the Peritoneum*, Ascites—*d. of the Pleura*, Hydrothorax.

DROPSY, RENAL, *Hy'drops renalis*, (F.) *Hydropsie rénale*. Dropsy, dependent on disease of the kidney.

DROPSY, WATER OF, Serum of Serous membranes—*d. Wind*, Emphysema.

DROPSY OF THE WOMB, Hydrometra.

DROWORT, (from *drop* and *wort*,) Spiraea filipendula—*d. Hemlock*, Ceanothe—*d. Water*, Hemlock, Ceanothe—*d. Western*, Gillenia trifoliata.

DROPYK (Prov.), Hydrops.

DROSE'RA ROTUNDIFO'LIA, (*δρωσέρας*, 'dewy,' *ῥόσος*, 'dew,' the leaf glands exuding a clear fluid like dew-drops.) The systematic name of the *Sun'dew*, *Ros so'lis*, *Drosobot'anon*, *Dro'sium*, *Rorel'la*, (F.) *Roseolis*, *Rosée du soleil*, *Herbe à la rosée*. Ord. Droseraceae. This plant has a bitter, acid, and caustic taste. It has been used as a rubefacient, and to destroy warts and corns. It has, also, been regarded as a pectoral.

DROSISTICON, see Bosa.

DROSIUM, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

DROSOBOTANON, (*δρωσος*, 'dew,' and *βοτανον*, 'plant,') *Drosera rotundifolia*.

DROSOMELI, (*δρωσος*, 'dew,' and *μελι*, 'honey,') *Fraxinus ornus*.

DROW (Sc.), Syncope.

DROWNING, ASPHYXIA BY, see Asphyxia by submersion.

DRUG, *Medicamentum*, (F.) *Droque*. (*Ménage* derives it from *droga*, and this from the Persian *droa*, 'odour,' because many drugs have a strong odour. It is, doubtless, from Teutonic *trocken*, Sax. *trujan*, 'to dry,') A name ordinarily applied to simple medicines; but, by extension, to every substance employed in the cure of disease.

DRUG. To prescribe or administer drugs. Most commonly, perhaps, to dose to excess with drugs. One who so doses is sometimes called "a druggier." "To drug," also means to tincture with some medicinal article.

DRUG DISEASE. A morbid condition, which is—or is presumed to be—caused or kept up by the administration of drugs.

DRUG GRINDER, see Pulverization—*d. Mill*, see Pulverization.

DRUGGER, Druggist, see Drug.
 DRUGGING, Pharmacomania.
 DRUGGIST, *Drug'ger, Drug'ster*, (Prov.) *Dre-gister, Pharmacopola, Materialis'ta, Seplasia'rius, Pharmacopae'us*, (F.) *Droguiste*. One who sells drugs.

DRUGSTER, Druggist.
 DRUM (Sc.), Melancholic—d. of the Ear, Tympanum.

DRUMBELLY, Tympanites.
 DRUMSIEVE, see Cribration.
 DRUNKENNESS, Temulentia.
 DRUNKEWORT, Nicotiana tabacum.

DRY'ING, (Sax. *oſnjan*, 'to dry.') *Desicca-tion, Sicca'tio, Desicca'tio, Essicca'tio, Xeran'sis, Anan'sis*, same etymon as Drug, (F.) *Dessiccation*. Evaporation or removal of the superfluous humidity in a body.

DRYING OF PLANTS, *Desicca'tio herba'rum, Desicca'tion of Plants*. Those which are very succulent should be dried quickly. They must be spread upon lattice work, covered from the light, and exposed to the heat of the sun or to that of a stove, not exceeding 110° Fahrenheit. The drying of less succulent plants can be effected at a lower temperature. *Flowers* must be dried very carefully, excluding light. Seeds are dried in a place where there is a free current of air. *Pulpy fruits* may be exposed to a gentle heat in a stove, which may be gradually elevated. *Roots* may also be dried in the stove: the tuberous require to be cut in slices.

DRY NURSE, see Nurse.
 DRYOBALANOPS CAMPHORA, see Camphor.
 DTHOKE, *Framboesia*.
 DUALITY, *Dual'itas*, (*duo*, 'two.') The state or quality of being two.

DUALITY OF THE MIND OR BRAIN. As the organ consists of two hemispheres, they have been regarded by some as separately and distinctly concerned in the mental and moral manifestations.

DUALM (Sc.), Syncope.
 DUCKFOOT, see Kylosis.
 DUCKLEGGED. Having short legs like a duck.
 DUCKSFOOT, *Podophyllum montanum*.
 DUCT, Ductus—d. Alimentary, Canal, ali-mentary, Thoracic duct.

DUCT OF BELLINI, Uriniferous tube.
 DUCT, NASAL, Lachrymal duct—d. Pancreatic, see Pancreas.

DUCT OF PECQUET, Thoracic duct.
 DUCT, SPERMATIC, Deferens vas.
 DUCT OF STENO, see Parotid.
 DUCT, VITELLINE, see Vesicula umbilicalis.
 DUCT OF WIRSUNG, see Pancreas.
 DUCTIO PRÆPUTII, Masturbation.
 DUCTLESS GLANDS, see Ganglion.
 DUCTOR CANALICULATUS, Gorget—d. Urimæ, Ureter.

DUCTS OF MÜLLER. Two canals, which descend at the outer border of the Wolffian bodies, of which the vesicula prostatica is the relic in the male, as the Fallopian tubes are in the female.

DUCTULI RECTI, (dim. of *Ductus*.) see Rete testis.

DUCTUS, gen. *Ductûs*, (*ducere, ductum*, 'to lead,') Canal, Meatus—d. Arantii, Canal, ve-nous—d. Arteriosus, Arterial duct—d. Auris palatinus, Eustachian tube.

DUCTUS BARTHOLINI'NUS, BARTHOLIN'S Duct, (F.) *Canal de Bar'tholin*. The excretory duct of the sublingual gland.

DUCTUS BELLINIANI, Uriniferous tubes—d. Biliarii, Pori biliarii—d. Biferi, Pori biliarii—d. Botalli, Arterial duct—d. Choledochus, Choledoch duct—d. Chyliferus, Thoracic duct—d. Cibarius, Canal, alimentary—d. Ejaculatorii, Ejaculatory ducts—d. Excretorius, Excretory duct—d. Fer-

reini, Ferrein, canal of—d. Hepaticus, Hepatic duct—d. Incisivus, Palatine duct (anterior)—d. Intestinalis, Canal, alimentary—d. Lacrymalis, Lachrymal duct—d. Lacrumalis, Lachrymal duct—d. Lacteus, Thoracic duct—d. Lactiferi, Lactiferous vessels—d. Nasalis orbitæ, Lachrymal or nasal duct—d. Nasalo-palatinus, Palatine duct (anterior)—d. ad Nasum, Lachrymal or nasal duct—d. Nutritii, Canals, nutritive—d. Omphalo-mesentericus, see Vesicula umbilicalis—d. Pan-creaticus, see Pancreas—d. Pecqueti, Thoracic duct—d. Pneumaticus, see Air-bladder—d. Ponetorum lacrymalium, Lachrymal ducts—d. Riviniani, see Sublingual gland—d. Rorifer, Thoracic duct.

DUCTUS SALIVA'NIS INFERIOR, *D. Whartonii' nus*, (F.) *Canal de WARTON*. The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland.

DUCTUS SALIVA'NIS SUPERIOR, *D. Stenonii' nus, Ste'no's Duct*, (F.) *Canal de STÉNON*. The excretory duct of the parotid gland which opens into the mouth opposite the second upper molar tooth.

DUCTUS SEMICIRCULARES LABYRINTHI, Semi-circular canals—d. Serosi, Lymphatic vessels—d. Spirales cochleæ, Scales of the cochlea—d. Ste-nonianus, Ductus salivaris superior—d. Thora-cicus, Thoracic duct—d. Urinæ, Ureter—d. Uri-narius, Urethra—d. Uriniferi Bellini, Uriniferous tubes—d. Varicosi uteri, Tubæ Fallopiæ—d. Venosus, Canal, venous—d. Vitellarius, see Vesicu-la umbilicalis—d. Vitello-intestinalis, see Vesicu-la umbilicalis—d. Waltheriani, see Sublingual gland—d. Whartonianus, Ductus salivaris inferior—d. Wirsungianus, see Pancreas.

DUELECH, Dulech.
 DUEL'LA. The ancient name of a weight, which was equivalent to eight scruples.

DUELLUM ('war,') VENEREUM, Coition.

DUG, (Sw. *dugga*, 'to give suck,') Nipple.

DULCAMARA, (*dulcis*, 'sweet,' and *amarus*, 'bitter,') Solanum dulcamara—d. Flexuosa, So-lanum dulcamara.

DULCEDO AMORIS, (gen. *Dulce'dinis*) ('sweetness of love,') Clitoris—d. Sputatorum, see Salivation.

DU'LECH, *Du'elech*. A term employed by Paracelsus and Van Helmont to designate a pre-tended tartarized substance, which forms in the human body, and produces acute pain, accom-panied with great danger.

DULL, (Sax. *deaf*,) Deaf.

DULSE, *Rhodomela palmata*—d. Pepper, Lau-rentia pinnatifida.

DUMB, (Sax. *dumb*,) see Mutitas.

DUMBNESS, Mutitas.

DUNBLANE, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. The springs of Dunblane, in Scotland, contain sulphate of soda, chlorides of sodium and calcium, and carbonate of iron.

DUNG, (Sax. *duns*,) Fimus—d. Cow's, Fimus Vaccæ—d. Goose, Fimus anseris—d. Stone-horse, Fimus equinus.

DUNGA, Dengue.

DUNT (Sc.), (onomatopœia,) Palpitation.

DUODENAL, *Duodena'lis*, (F.) *Duodenal*. Relating or appertaining to the duodenum.

DUODENITIS, *Dodecadaetyli'tis*, (F.) *Duo-dênite*, (*duodenum* and *itis*.) Inflammation of the duodenum, characterized by white tongue, bitter taste, anorexia, fulness and tenderness in the region of the duodenum, and often yellowness of skin, along with the ordinary signs of febrile irri-tation.

DUODENUM, (*duodeni*, 'twelve,') *Ventriculus Succenturiatus, Ec'physis* seu *Appen'dix* seu *Pro-cæsus Ventriculi, Portona'rium, Dodecadae-tylon*. The duodenum is the first part of the in-testinal canal, commencing at the pyloric orifice of the stomach, and terminating in the jejunum.

Its length was estimated, by the ancients, to be about twelve fingers' breadth. As it is only partially covered by the peritoneum, it is susceptible of considerable dilatation; hence its name *Ventriculus succenturiatus*. In the duodenum, *chylification* takes place after the admixture of the biliary and pancreatic fluids with the chyme.

DUOSTERNAL. Bérard thus names the second osseous portion of the sternum, which corresponds to the second intercostal space.

DUPLICATION. (*duo*, 'two,' and *plicare*, *plicatum*, 'to fold.') *Duplicatio*, *Duplic'itas*, *Diplosianismus*, *Diplosis*, (F.) *Duplicité*. A species of malformation or monstrosity, characterized by the parts concerned being doubled. See *Diplogenesis*.

DUPLICATION OF THE FŒTUS, Evolution, spontaneous.

DUPPLICATION. *Duplicatu'ra*, *Reflec'tion*. The folding or reflection of a membrane upon itself; as *Duplicature* or *reflection* of the *pleura*, *peritoneum*, &c.

DUPPLICITAS MONSTROSA, (*duplex*, gen. *duplicis*, 'double.') See *Diplogenesis*.

DUPPLICATE, Duplication.

DUPONDIUM. A weight of four drachms.

DUR, (from *durus*,) Hard.

DURA MATTER, ('hard mother,' called *dura*, because of its great resistance; and *mater*, because it was believed to give rise to every membrane of the body.) *Cras'sa* seu *Dura meninx*, *Scleromeninx*, *Pachymeninx*, *Perimeninx*, *Meninx exterior* seu *sclera* seu *dermatodes* seu *pachy'a* of Galen, *Dura membra'na cerebrum ambiens*, *Cuticula'ris membra'na*, (F.) *Dure mère*, *Dure-taye* (Paré), *Méninge*, *Périnéninge* (Ch). It is a fibrous, semi-transparent membrane, of a pearly-white colour, thick, and very resisting; lines the cavity of the cranium, and contains the spinal marrow; protects the brain and marrow; and, by its various expansions,—the *fala cerebri*, *tentorium*, &c.,—supports the different parts of the cerebral mass. The largest artery of the dura mater is the *A. meningea media*.

DURA MATER, LATERAL PROCESSES OF THE, Tentorium—d. m. Testis, Albuginea.

DURATION OF LIFE, see *Life*—d. of Pregnancy, see *Pregnancy*.

DURE-MÈRE, Dura mater.

DURE-TAYE, Dura mater.

DURÉE DE LA VIE, ('duration of life,') see *Longevity*.

DURETÉ D'OREILLE, ('hardness of ear,') *Barycoëia*—d. de l'Ouïe, Deafness.

DURILLON, (from *durus*,) Callosity.

DURRA, (in India,) *Panicum Italicum*.

DURUS, Hard.

DUST'ING BAG. In pharmacy, a kind of sieve, which consists of a bag made of lawn or other like material, hung inside of a wide-mouthed bottle or tin canister, to the mouth of which it is secured. The powdered substance is put into the bag, and the mouth being closed with a cover, the apparatus is shaken, and the finer particles pass into the bottle or canister.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE, *Aristolochia hirsuta*.

DUTROA, *Datura stramonium*.

DWALE, ([D.] *dwalen*, 'to wander,') was formerly used to express a lethargic condition. In Devonshire, England, 'to *dwale*, ' means to mutter derisively.

DWALE, COMMON, *Atropa belladonna*.

DWARF, (Sax. *weorþ*,) *Nanus*—d. Flag, *Iris lacustris*.

DWARFISH, see *Nanus*.

DWARFISHNESS, *Nanosomus*.

DYERS' BROOM, *Genista tinctoria*—d. Weed, *Genista tinctoria*, *Reseda-luteola*.

DYNAMETER, *Dynamometer*.

DYNAMIC, *Dynamical*, *Dynam'icus*, (F.) *Dynamique*, (from *dynamis*,) In Mechanics, *Dynam'ics* investigates the powers whereby bodies are put in motion, and the laws connected therewith. In Biology, that which relates to the vital forces, to the organism in action, *Vital Dynamics*. The influences of agents on the organism, which are ascribable to neither mechanical nor chemical causes, are sometimes termed *dynam'ic*. In this sense, it is a favorite term with the homœopaths, who maintain that, by certain processes, called, in the aggregate, *dynamization* and *potenti'zing*, the dynamic powers of a medicine may be set free and developed—as by shaking the bottle in which the article is contained, or by mixing an unlimited number of unmedicated globules with one that is medicated, and shaking them together. In this way, the former become *potentized*.

DYNAMIC DISEASES, see *Organic*.

DYNAMICS, VITAL, see *Dynamic*.

DYNAMICUS, *Dynamic*.

DYNAMIOMETER, *Dynamometer*.

DYNAMIS, (*dynamis*,) Faculty, Force.

DYNAMIZATION, see *Dynamic*.

DYNAMOMETER, *Dynamiom'eter*, *Myodynamiom'eter*, *Myodynamom'eter*, (F.) *Dynamomètre*, (*dynamis*, and *μετρον*, 'measure,') An instrument, contrived by M. Regnier for measuring the comparative muscular strength of man and animals. It consists of a spring, which, when pressed upon, causes a needle to move upon a portion of a circle, furnished with a scale of kilogrammes and one of myriagrammes. To measure the strength of the hands, the two branches of the spring are firmly grasped, and brought as near together as the force can carry them. This effort makes the needle traverse, and indicates, on the scale of kilogrammes, the strength of the experimenter's hands. A man, 25 or 30 years of age, exerts a force commonly equal to 50 kilogrammes or 100 pounds.

The strength of the loins of a man, about 30 years of age, as indicated by this instrument, is usually about 30 myriagrammes, or 265 pounds, which shows the weight he is capable of raising.

From experiments made by Péron, in his voyage, on 12 individuals of Van Diemen's Land, 17 of New Holland, 56 of the Island of Timor, 17 Frenchmen belonging to the expedition, and 14 Englishmen in the colony of New South Wales, he found their comparative strength, indicated by the dynamometer, to be as follows:

NATIVES OF	STRENGTH.			
	of the arm.		of the loins.	
	Kilog.	lbs.	Myri.	lbs.
1. Van Diemen's Land.	50.6	101.2		
2. New Holland.	50.8	101.6	10.2	208.08
3. Timor.	58.7	117.4	11.6	238.64
4. France.	69.2	138.4	15.2	310.08
5. England.	71.4	142.4	15.2	322.32

DYNAMOMETER OF DYNAMETER, MEDIC'INAL. An instrument devised by Dr. Paris, for the purpose of showing the quantity of active matter contained in a given weight or measure of any official compound, with the dose of any preparation, which will be equivalent in strength to a given quantity of any other of the same class. The instrument is more ingenious than usual.

DYNAMOPATHY, (*dynamis*, and *πάθος*, 'affection,') Homœopathy.

DYOTA. Diota.

DYS, *δύς*, as a prefix, 'difficult, faulty;' sometimes privative; mostly answering to the particles *dis*, *in*, *mis*, or *un*, in English.

DYSE'MIA, (*dys*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood.') A morbid condition of the blood.

DYÆSTHESIA, (*δυσαισθησία*,) *Dysæsthesia*, (*dys*, and *αἰσθάνομαι*, 'I feel.') Obscure, diminished, or even abolished sensation.

DYÆSTHESIA AUDITORIA, Cophosis—d. Gustatoria, Ageusia—d. Interna, Amnesia—d. Olfactoria, Anosmia.

DYÆSTHESIA VISUALIS, *Parop'isia*. Sense of sight vitiated or lost.

DYÆSTHESIS, *Dysæsthesia*.

DYSANAGO'GUS, (*δυσαναγωγός*, from *dys*, and *αναγω*, 'I bring up.') That which is expectorated with difficulty. An epithet given, by the Greek writers, to the sputa, when expectorated with difficulty on account of their viscidities.

DYSANNARRHOPHESIS, *Dysanarrhoph'ia*; (*dys*, and *αναρροήσις*, 'absorption,') Diminished absorption from morbid causes.

DYS'APHË, *Dysaph'ia*, (*dys*, and *ἀφή*, 'feeling,') Morbid touch.

DYSAPULO'TUS, *Dysapu'lus*, *Dyssepulo'tus*, *Dyssepulo'ticus*, *Dysapulo'tus*, (*dys*, and *απουλω*, 'to heal,') Healing with difficulty.

DYSANTHRITIS, (*dys*, and *arthritis*, 'gout,') Gout, irregular.

DYSCATABROSIS, (*dys*, and *καταβρωσις*, 'the act of eating up,') Dysphagia.

DYSCATAPO'SIS, (*dys*, and *καταποσις*, 'deglutition,') Dysphagia.

DYSCATAPO'TIA. This term is recommended by Dr. Mead as a substitute for hydrophobia, which means dread of liquids. The dread seems to be partly caused by the difficulty of deglutition.

DYSCHE'ZIA, (*dys*, and *χεῖναι*, 'to go to stool,') Difficult and painful defecation.

DYSCHRË'A, (*δυσχρῖα*, from *dys*, and *χρῖα*, 'colour,') *Dyschr'ea*. Sickly and unhealthy colour of the skin. Used, also, synonymously with the *macula* of Willan.

DYSCROMATOPSIA, (*dys*, *χρῶμα*, 'colour, and *ὥψις*, 'vision,') Achromatopsia.

DYSCHYMOSEN, (*dys*, and *χυμός*, 'juice,') Chymoplasia.

DYSCINE'SIA, (F.) *Dyscinēsia*, (*δυσκίνησια*, from *dys*, and *κινῶ*, 'I move,') Difficulty or utter incapability of moving.

DYSCELIA, (*dys*, and *celia*, 'the abdomen,') Constipation.

DYSCELIUS, (*δυσκοιλίος*,) Constipated.

DYSCOPHO'SIS, (*dys*, and *κοῖος*, 'I am deaf,') A defect in the sense of hearing.

DYSCO'RIA, *Coremetamorpho'sis*, (*dys*, and *κορη*, 'the pupil,') Irregularity of shape of the pupil.

DYSCRA'SIA, (*δυσκρασία*, from *dys*, and *κράσις*, 'temperament,') *Intempe'ries*, *Distemperan'tia*, *Dys'crasy*. A bad habit of body. See *Dyssthetica*.

DYSCRASIA POTATO'RUM. 'Dyscrasia of drinkers.' The aggregate of cachectic phenomena exhibited by those who indulge in alcoholic liquors.

DYSCRASIA SATURNINA, Saturnismus—d. Scrofulosa, Scrofula—d. Tuberculosa, see *Tubercle*.

DYSCRASIA CUM, Spanamic.

DYSCRASIA, Dyscrasia—d. Bilious, Cholosis, Icterus.

DYSCRITOS, (*δυσκρίτος*, from *dys*, and *κρίσις*, 'judgment,') That which it is difficult to judge of.

DYSDA'CRIA, *Dysdacryo'sis*, (*dys*, and *δακρυον*, 'a tear,') A morbid condition of the tears.

DYSDACRYOSIS, *Dysdacria*.

DYSECCRIS'IA, (*dys*, and *εκκρίσις*, 'excretion,') Difficult or defective excretion.

DYSECOIA, (*δυσήκοια*, from *dys*, and *ακοή*, 'audition,') Baryecolia, Deafness.

DYSEL'CIA, (*δυσελκία*, and *ὤσκληια*, from *dys*, and *ἔλκος*, 'an ulcer,') An ulcer difficult to heal.

DYSEMESIA, (*dys*, and *εμεσις*, 'vomiting,') Vomiturition.

DYSENTERIA, (*δυσεντερία*,) Dysentery—d. Biliosa, Colocolosis—d. Hæmateria, Dysentery—d. Hepatica, Hepatirrhœa—d. Maligna, Enterocæce—d. Putrida, Enterocæce—d. Scorbatica, Enterocæce—d. Splenica, Melæna—d. Typhodes, Enterocæce.

DYSENTERIC, (*δυσεντερικός*,) *Dysenter'icus*, *Dysen'terus*, (F.) *Dysentérique*, *Dysentérique*. Relating to dysentery.

DYSENTERIE, Dysentery.

DYSENTERIUM, Dysentery.

DYSENTERONERIA, (*dys*, *εντέρον*, 'intestine, and *νεύρον*, 'a nerve,') Colic—d. Saturnina, Colica metallica.

DYS'ENTERY, *Dysenter'ia*, *D. hæmate'ra*, *Dysenter'ium*, (*dys*, and *εντέρον*, 'intestine,') *Difficul'tas intestino'rum*, *Dissolu'tus mor'bus*, *Diarrhœa carno'sa*, *Coli'tis*, *Coloni'tis*, *Colorecti'tis*, *Endocoli'tis*, *Esocoli'tis*, *Deflux'us Dysenter'icus*, *Fœbris Dysenter'ica*, *Flu'men dysenter'icum*, *Flux'us dysenter'icus* seu *cruen'tus cum tene'smo*, *Rheumatid'mus intestino'rum cum ul'cerē*, *Tor'mina*, *T. Col'is*, *Blennenter'ia*, *Mor'bus dissolu'tus*, *Sēdes cruen'te*, *Lux'es dysenter'ica*, *Blood'y Flux*; *Flux*, (F.) *Dysentérie*, *Dysentérie*, *Flux dysentérique*, *Flux de Sang*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine; the chief symptoms of which are:—fever, more or less inflammatory, with frequent mucous or bloody evacuations; violent tormina and tenesmus. When the evacuations do not contain blood, it has been called *Dysenter'ia al'ba* or *sim'ple Dys'entery*, *My'eody'senter'ia*. The seat of the disease is, generally, in the colon and rectum. It occurs, particularly, during the summer and autumnal months, and in hot climates more than in cold: frequently, also, in camps and prisons, in consequence of impure air, and imperfect nourishment: and is often epidemic. Sporadic cases of dysentery are, generally, easily managed; but when the disease occurs epidemically, it often exhibits great malignancy. Generally, it yields to mild laxatives, as castor oil, combined with diaphoretic narcotics, such as the *pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus*, and counter-irritants to the abdomen; but, at times, the inflammation runs on so speedily to ulceration, that, unless a new action be rapidly excited, death will be the consequence. In such cases, mercury must be rapidly introduced into the system, and narcotics may be combined with it.

The whole management in acute dysentery, must, of course, be strictly antiphlogistic.

An epidemic dysentery prevailed in the 10th century, under the name *Scit'ia*.

DYSENTERY, Bilious, Colocolosis.

DYSEPULOTICUS, (*dys*, *επι*, 'upon, and *ουλωσ*, 'to heal,') *Dysapulotos*.

DYSEPULOTUS, *Dysapulotos*.

DYSGALACTIA, *Dysgalia*.

DYSGA'LIA, *Dysgalac'tia*, (*dys*, and *γάλα*, *gên*, *γαλακτός*, 'milk,') An unhealthy condition or depravation of the milk.

DYSGENNE'SIA, (*dys*, and *γεννῆσις*, 'generation,') Lesion of the generative organs or functions.

DYSGEU'SIA, *Dysgenn'ia*, (*dys*, and *γεννῆσις*, 'taste,') A morbid condition of the sense of taste.

DYSHÆ'MIA, (*dys*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') A morbid condition of the blood.

DYSHÆMORRHË'A, (*dys*, *αἷμα*, 'blood, and *ῥεω*, 'to flow,') Difficulty in the flow of blood,—according to some, of the hemorrhoidal flux. Also, symptoms occasioned by its diminution or suppression.

DYSHAPH'IA, *Dysaph'ia*, (*dys*, and *ἀφή*,

'touch.') A morbid condition of the sense of touch.

DYSHIDRIA, *Dys'idria*, (*dys*, and ἵδρω, 'sweat.') A morbid state of the perspiration.

DYSIATOS, (*dysiatos*, *dys*, and ἰαμαί, 'to heal.') *Cura'tu diffic'ilis*. Difficult to cure.

DYSLALIA, (*dys*, and λαλεῖν, 'to speak,') Balbuties, Bradylalia.

DYSLOCHIA, *Co'lica lochialis*, *Hyster'al'gia lochia'lis*, (*dys*, and λοχίαι, 'relating to parturition.') Diminution or suppression of the lochial discharge.

DYSMASESIS, *Dysmasse'sis*, *Bradymasse'sis*, (*dys*, and μασσῖς, 'mastication.') Difficult or impeded mastication.

DYSMENIA, (*dys*, and μηνς, 'the menses,') Dysmenorrhœa.

DYSMENORRHÉE, Dysmenorrhœa.

DYSMENORRHŒA, (from *dys*, and *menor-rhœa*,) *Dysme'nia*, *Para'me'nia diffic'ilis*, *Menor-rhag'ia stillatit'ia*, *Men'strua diffic'ilis seu Doloro'sa*, *Amenorrhœ'a diffic'ilis seu partia'lis*, *Men'ses dolorif'ici*, *Menorrh'gia diffic'ilis*, *Menstrua'tio diffic'ilis seu dolorif'ica*, *Labo'rious or Diff'cult Menstrua'tion*, (F.) *Dysménorrhée*, *Menstrua'tion difficile*, *Règles difficiles*, *Strangurie menstruelle*. Catamenia passed with great local pain, especially in the loins:—with sometimes a membranous discharge. Dysmenorrhœa is very difficult of removal, and prevents conception. In the married female, if she should be able to pass one period without pain, and subsequently become pregnant, the morbid action may be broken in upon by gestation, and a perfect cure be obtained. Change of air, soon after marriage, will sometimes give occasion to this desirable result. The affection generally depends upon erethism of the interior of the uterus, called into action at each catamenial period. The violence of the pain requires the liberal use of narcotics.

DYSMNE'SIA, (*dys*, and μνησις, 'memory,') Defective memory.

DYSMORPHE, (*dys*, and μορφή, 'shape,') Deformation.

DYSMORPHIA, (*dysmorphia*,) Deformation.

DYSMORPHOSIS, Deformation.

DYSNÉPHRONERVIE, (*dys*, νεφρός, 'kidney,') and νεύρον, 'a nerve,') Nephralgia.

DYODES, (*dysodēs*,) Fetid.

DYSDIA, (*dysōia*, from *dys*, and ὄω, 'I smell,') *Dysod'mia*, *Dysod'mia*, *Fœ'tor*, (F.) *Puanteur*. Sauvages has given this generic name to all diseases, characterized by fetid emanations, from whatever part proceeding:—from the mouth, nasal fossæ, bronchia, stomach, axillæ, groins, &c. Also, a stench or stink, *Pœ'a*.

DYSODMIA, (*dysod'mia*,) Dysodia.

DYSDONTYASIS, *Dentit'io diffic'ilis*, (*dys*, and ὀδοντίασις, 'dentition,') Difficult dentition.

DYSONEIR'US, (*dys*, and ονειρος, 'a dream,') Insomnia, with restlessness.

DYSOPIA, properly *Dysop'ia*, *Dysora'sis*, (*dys*, and ὀπτομαι, 'I see,') Difficulty of seeing: obscurity of vision.

DYSOPIA DISSITORUM, Myopia.

DYSOPIA LATERA'LIS, *Parop'ia latera'lis*, *Skewsight*, *Skewsight*, *Sight askew*. Vision only accurate when the object is placed obliquely. This state is generally caused by some opacity of the cornea.

DYSOPIA LUMINIS, Nyctalopia—d. Proximorum, Presbytia—d. Tenebrarum, Hemeralopia.

DYSPSIA, Dysopia.

DYSORASIS, (*dys*, and ὥρασις, 'vision,') Dysopia.

DYSOREX'IA, *Inappeten'tia*, *Appeti'tus de-jic'tiens*, (*dys*, and ὀρεξις, 'appetite,') Diminution of appetite.

DYSOS'MIA, (*dysos'mia*, from *dys*, and ὀσμη, 'smell,') Diminution of smell.

DYSOSPHERE'SIA, *Dysosphre'sis*, *Dysosphre'sia*, and σφῆρσις, 'the sense of smell,') A morbid state of the sense of smell.

DYSOSTO'SIS, (*dys*, ὀστικόν, 'a bone,') and ὀσις, 'a faulty conformation or morbid condition of bone.

DYSPATHIA, (*dyspathia*, from *dys*, and πάθος, 'an affection,') See Serious.

DYSEPSIA, (*dysēpsia*, from *dys*, and πέψω, 'I concoct,') *Limo'sis Dyspep'sia*, *Anorex'ia*, *Apep'sia*, *Bradyep'sia*, *Gastrotax'ia*, *Diges'tio deprava'ta seu diffic'ilis seu la'sa*, *Gastro-ato'sia*, *Concoct'io tar'da*, *Stom'achi resol'utio*, *Cris'ditas*, *Pas'sio stomach'ica*, *Dyspep'sy*, *Indigestion*, *Diff'culty of Diges'tion*. A state of the stomach, in which its functions are disturbed, without the presence of other diseases, or when, if other diseases be present, they are of but minor importance. The symptoms of dyspepsia are very various. Those affecting the stomach itself are:—loss of appetite; nausea; pain in the epigastrium or hypochondrium; heart-burn; sense of fulness, or weight in the stomach; acrid or fetid eructations; pyrosis, and sense of fluttering or sinking at the pit of the stomach. The sympathetic affections are of the most diversified character. Dyspepsia, being generally of a functional nature, is devoid of danger. When arising from disease of the stomach itself, it is, of course, more serious.

It is usually dependent on irregularity of living, either in the quantity or quality of the food taken: and the most successful treatment is, to put the patient on a diet easy of digestion; to combat the causes, where such are apparent; and, by proper remedies and regimen, to strengthen the system in every practicable manner. A great error exists in regarding it as always a disease of debility. It is often connected with an inflammatory or subinflammatory condition of the mucous lining of the stomach, and of course a very different plan of treatment is required in the two cases. Dyspepsia is often attended with too great a secretion of the gastric acids; but, on other occasions, they would appear to be too small in quantity, so as to constitute alkaline indigestion or neutral indigestion.

DYSEPSIA CHLOROSIS, Chlorosis—d. Hypochondriasis, Hypochondriasis—d. Pyrosis, Pyrosis.

DYSEPSIODYNIA, (*dyspepsia*, and ὀδυνή, 'pain,') Cardialgia.

DYSEPSODYNIA, Cardialgia.

DYSEPSY, Dyspepsia.

DYSEPTIC, *Dyspep'ticus*, *Dyspep'tus*, *Apep'tic*, *Apep'ticus*. Having relation to dyspepsia, as 'dyspeptic bread.' One who suffers from dyspepsia.

DYSEPTICUS, Dyspeptic.

DYSEPTODYNIA, (*dys*, πέπω, 'I concoct,') and ὀδυνή, 'pain,') Cardialgia.

DYSEPTUS, (*dysēptus*,) Dyspeptic.

DYSPERMA'SIA, *Dyspermatism'ia*, (*dys*, and σπέρμα, 'sperm,') Difficulty—sometimes incapacity—of voiding the sperm.

DYSPERMATISMUS, (*dys*, and σπερματισμός, 'discharge of sperm,') Bradyspermatismus.

DYSPHAG'IA, *Dyscatro'ia*, *Dyscatro'xis*, *Degluti'tio diffic'ilis*, *D. la'sa*, *D. impedi'ta*, (*dys*, and φάγω, 'I eat,') Difficulty of deglutition. Dysphagia is almost always symptomatic, either of inflammation or of other disease of the organs of deglutition, or of incomplete obstruction of the œsophagus, by some obstacle within it, or by a neighbouring tumour. At times, it is produced by spasms or paralysis of the œsophagus. The prognosis and treatment vary according to the cause.

DYSPHAGIA ATONICA, Pharyngoplegia—d. Callosa, D. constricta.

DYSPHAGIA CONSTRICTA, *D. Pharyngea* seu *Œsophagea* seu *Callosa*, *Strictura Pharyngia* seu *Œsophagi v'ra* seu *Callosa*, *Stenochoria* *Œsophagi*, *Œsophagiare'tia*, *Œsophagostenoma*, *Læmostenosis*. Stricture of the pharynx and œsophagus is an affection which may be the result of pharyngitis or œsophagitis; but more frequently of malignant disease in the parietes of the tube. The only remedy is the bougie.

DYSPHAGIA GLOBOSEA, Angone—*d. Hysterica*, Angone—*d. Inflammatoria*, Cynanche tonsillaris—*d. Lingua*, Paraglossa—*d. Nervosa*, *Œsophagismus*—*d. Œsophagea*, *D. Constricta*—*d. Paralytica*, *Œsophagoplegia*, *Pharyngoplegia*—*d. Pharyngea*, *D. Constricta*—*d. Ranula*, *Ranula*—*d. Scirrhus*, *Læmoscirrhus*—*d. Spasmodica*, *Œsophagismus*—*d. Spastica*, *Œsophagismus*—*d. Torpida*, *Pharyngoplegia*—*d. Uvulosa*, *Staphylœdema*.

DYSPHONIA, *Dysphony*, (*δυσφωνία*, from *dys*, and *φωνή*, 'the voice.') Difficulty of producing and articulating sounds: voice imperfect or depraved. *Aphonia* (of some).

DYSPHONIA IMMODULATA NASALIS, *Rhinophonia*—*d. Immodulata palatina*, *Asaphia*.

DYSPHORIA, (*δυσφωρία*, from *dys*, and *φωρ*, 'I bear.') *Inquietudo*, *Asia*. Dissatisfaction; restlessness; suffering; indisposition.

DYSPHORIA ANXIETAS, Anxiety—*d. Nervosa*, Fidgets—*d. Simplex*, Fidgets.

DYSPHOTIA, (*dys*, and *φως*, gen. *φωρος*, 'light.') Myopia.

DYSPIONIA, (*dys*, and *πῶρ*, 'fat.') A morbid condition of the adipous substance.

DYSPLASMATIC, (*dys*, and *πλαστικ*, 'to form.') Cæoplastie.

DYSPLASTICUM, Spanæmic.

DYSPNÉE, *Dyspnœa*—*d. Cardiaque*, *Asthma*, cardiac.

DYSPNŒA, (*δυσπνοία*, from *dys*, and *πνέω*, 'I breathe.') *Pseudo-asthma*, *Amphipneuma*, *Respiratio difficilis* seu *brevis et r'ra*, *Brachypneia*, *Retentio ærea*, *Anhelation*, *Short breath*, *Difficulty of breathing*, (*F.*) *Dyspnœe*, *Courte Hælieus*. *Dyspnœa* may be idiopathic or symptomatic. The latter accompanies almost all thoracic diseases. Urgent *dyspnœa* has been called *Amphipneuma*, *ap'neuvia*.

DYSPNŒA CONVULSIVA, *Asthma*—*d. Hydrothoracica*, *Hydrothorax*—*d. Montana*, *Puna*—*d. Phyothoracica*, *Pneumothorax*—*d. Pinguinosa*, *Pursiness*—*d. Pneumatica*, *Pneumothorax*—*d. Pyothoracica*, *Empyema*.

DYSENTÉRIE, *Dysentery*.

DYSENTÉRIQUE, *Dysenteric*.

DYSSIALIA, (*dys*, and *σάλια*, 'saliva.') A morbid condition of the saliva.

DYSSYNODUS, *Dysynodius*, (*δυσ*, and *συνόδος*, 'coition.') *Coitus difficilis*. Difficulty in coition.

DYSSYNUSIA, (*dys*, and *συνουσία*, 'coition.') *Dysynodus*.

DYSTHAN'ATUS, (*δυσθανάτος*, from *dys*, and *θανάτος*, 'death.') That which causes a slow and painful death. One who experiences this kind of death.

DYSTHELA'SIA, (*dys*, and *θηλάω*, 'I give suck.') Inaptitude for suckling.

DYSTHERAPEUTUS, (*δυσθεραπεύτης*, from *dys*, and *θεραπεία*, 'medical treatment,') *difficiliter curabilis*. That which is difficult of cure.

DYSTHE'SIA, (*δυσθεσία*, from *dys*, and *τέθημι*, 'I am situate.') *Dys'thesia*, *Cachexia*. Morbid habit. Bad humour. Impatience in disease.

DYSTHETICA, *Cachexia*, *Dyscrasia*, *Cachexies*. A morbid condition of the system of nutrition, connected with a faulty state of the blood, producing a diseased habit. The fourth order in the class *Hæmatica* of Good, including *Plethora*, *Hæmorrhagia*, &c.

DYSTHYM'IA, (*δυσθυμία*, from *dys*, and *θυμός*, 'mind.') *Depressio*, *Despond'ency*. A bad sign in acute diseases. Also, *Melancholy*.

DYSTOC'IA, *Mogostoc'ia*, *Bradytoc'ia*, *Retentio far'tis*, (*δυστοκία*, from *dys*, and *τοκος*, 'accouchement.') (*F.*) *Dystocie*. A *lab'rious accouchement*, *Lab'rious or mor'bid or difficult labour*, *Paradin'ia*, *Par'tus difficilis*. See *Laborious*.

DYSTOCIA ABORTIVA, *Abortion*—*d. Dyscyesis*, *Pregnancy*, morbid—*d. Dyscyesis extrauterina*, see *Pregnancy*, *præternatural*.

DYSTOCHIASIS, *Hæpid'itas*, (*dys*, and *στοιχος*, 'order.') Irregular position of the eye-lashes.

DYSTON'IA, (*dys*, and *τονος*, 'tone.') Morbid condition of the tone of a tissue or organ.

DYSTRUM'IA, (*dys*, and *τραύμα*, 'a wound.') The condition of wounds when they heal with difficulty, as in some persons and climates.

DYSTROPH'IA, (*dys*, and *τροφή*, 'nourishment.') Imperfect or defective nutrition.

DYSULOTUS, (*dys*, and *ουλή*, 'a cicatrix.') *Dysapulotus*.

DYSURE'SIA, *Dysure'sia*; (*dys*, and *ουρησις*, 'passing the urine.') Defective secretion and evacuation of the urine.

DYSUR'IA, (*δυσουρία*), *Dys'ury*, *Uri'na difficilis excretio*, *Strang'ury* (of some). (*F.*) *Dysurie*. Difficulty of passing the urine. In this affection the urine is voided with pain, and a sensation of heat in some part of the urethra. *Dysuria* is the first degree of retention of urine. It differs from *strangury*, in which the urine can only be passed in drops and with great straining.

DYSURIA CALCULOSA, *Calculi vesical*—*d. Irritata*, *Calculi vesical*—*d. Mucosa*, *Cystirrhœa*.

DYSURY, *Dysuria*.

E.

E, (*L.*) as a prefix, 'out of,' 'from.'

EAGLESTONE, *Ætites*.

EAR, (*Sax.*, *eape*.) *Auris*, *Ous*, *Ac'os*, (*Prov.*) *Lug.* (*F.*) *Oreille*. The organ of audition. It is composed of a series of more or less irregular cavities, in which the sonorous rays are successively received and reflected, until they agitate the nerves which are destined to convey the impression to the brain. The ear is contained partly in the substance of the temporal bone; and a part projects externally, behind the joint of the lower jaw. It may be divided into three portions;—

the *outer* or *external ear*, formed by the auricle and meatus auditorius; the *middle ear*, comprising the cavity of the tympanum and its dependencies; and the *internal ear*, comprehending the three semicircular canals, the cochlea and the vestibule; which, together, constitute the *osseous labyrinth*. Within the cavity of this labyrinth are contained membranes having nearly the shape of the vestibule and semicircular canals, but not extending into the cochlea. These membranes form the *membranous labyrinth*. Between the osseous and the membranous labyrinth is situat

the liquor of Cotunnus, and within the membranous labyrinth is a fluid, termed, by De Blainville, *vitrine auditiva*, from its supposed analogy to the vitreous humour of the eye. The form of the membranous vestibule is not an exact imitation of the osseous cavity, being composed of two distinct sacs, which open into each other,—the one termed the *Sacculus vestibuli*; the other *Sacculus*. Each sac contains in its interior a small mass of white calcareous matter resembling powdered chalk, which seems to be suspended in the fluid of the sacs by means of a number of nervous filaments proceeding from the auditory nerve. These are the *otoconies* and *otolithes* of Breschet.

The auditory nerve is distributed to the cavities of the internal ear.

EARDOCTOR, Aurist—*e.* Drum, Tympanum—*e.* Finger, see Digitus—*e.* Flap, Proptoma auricularum—*e.* Kecker, Tonsil.

EARNING, (from ([G.] *gerinnen*, 'to coagulate' [?]). Rennet.

EARPICK, *Otolyphus*, *Otolyphum*, *Cochlear auricularis*, *Auriscalpium*, (F.) *Cure-oreille*. A species of small scoop, used for extracting hardened cerumen from the meatus auditorius externus; or to remove foreign bodies from the ear. If carelessly used, it is apt to excite inflammation of the tube.

EARPOWDER, see Otolith.

EARSURGEON, Aurist—*e.* Surgery, Otiatria.

EARTRUMPET, *Tubus acusticus*, *Acusticum Cornu*, *Otophonu*, (F.) *Cornet acoustique*. An instrument for collecting sound and increasing its intensity, used by those who are hard of hearing. It is, commonly, a kind of cone, formed of silver, tin, or elastic gum, the base of which is turned towards the person who is speaking, and the apex placed in the entrance of the meatus auditorius externus.

EARWAX, Cerumen.

EARWIG, (*cruca*, 'a caterpillar,' Sax. *eapptigga*, 'earworm.') *Forficula auricularia*.

EARTH CLUB, *Orobancha Americana*—*e.* Eater, Geophagist—*e.* Eating, Geophagism.

EARTH, FULLER'S, *Cimolia purpurea*.

EARTH GALL, *Veratrum viride*.

EARTH, HEAVY, Baryta—*e.* Japan, Catechu—*e.* Lemnian, Terra Lemnia.

EARTH NUT, *Bunium bulbocastanum*, Pignut.

EARTH, PONDEROUS, Baryta—*e.* Samian, Sami terra—*e.* Sealed, Terra sigillata—*e.* Tale, Magnesia.

EASTINGWORT, *Scabiosa*.

EATABLE, Esculent.

EATIN-BERRIES (Sc.), see *Juniperus communis*.

EAU, ([L.] *agua*), Water—*e.* d'Aix-la-Chapelle, see Aix-la-Chapelle.

EAU D'ALIBOUR. This compound is made of sulphate of zinc, and sulphate of copper, each ʒi; camphor, ten grains; saffron, four grains; water, four fluidounces. Employed in chronic inflammation of the eyelids, and as a vulnerary.

EAU D'AMANDES AMÈRES, *Aqua amygdalarum concentrata*—*e.* de l'Amnios, Liqueur amnii.

EAU ANTIPUTRIDE DE BEAUFORT. Mineral lemonade prepared with sulphuric acid.

EAU D'ARMAGNAC, Tinctura cinnamomi composita—*e.* du Balaruc, Balaruc waters—*e.* de Barèges, Barèges water—*e.* de Binelli, Aqua Binellii—*e.* Blanche, Liqueur plumbi subacetatis dilutus—*e.* de Bonferme, Tinctura cinnamomi composita—*e.* de Bonnes, Bonnes, mineral waters of—*e.* de Boule, see Ferrom tartarizatum—*e.* de Bourbonne-les-Bains, Bourbonne-les-Bains, mineral waters of—*e.* de Brocchieri, Aqua Brocchi-

erii—*e.* des Carmes, see Melissa—*e.* de Chaux, Liqueur calcis—*e.* de Chaux composée, Liqueur calcis compositus.

EAU DE COLOGNE, Cologne water. A celebrated perfume, so called from the place where it is made. The following is one formula: Oil of bergamot, ʒiij; Oil of lemon, ʒij; Oil of Lavender, ʒiiss; Oil of neroli, ʒiiss; Oil of origanum, ʒij; Oil of rosemary, ʒi; Essence of vanilla, ʒij; Musk, ten grains; Rectified spirit, Oxxij; Rose-water, Oij; Orange-flower water, Oj. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

EAU DE CUIVRE AMMONIACALE, Liqueur cupri ammoniati—*e.* Destillée, Water, distilled—*e.* de Fontaine, Water, spring—*e.* des Fontaines de la Maréguerie, Rouen, mineral waters of—*e.* contre la Gangrène, Liqueur hydrargyri nitrici—*e.* de Goudron, see Pinus sylvestris—*e.* de Goulard, Liqueur plumbi subacetatis dilutus.

EAU HÉMASTATIQUE DE TISSERAND, Eau de Tisserand. A hemastatic water, reputed to possess the same properties as the Aqua Brocchieri. It may be prepared by digesting dragon's blood, and turpentine of the Vosges in water.

EAU D'HUSSON, Vinum coelestis—*e.* des Hydroptiques, Serum of serous membranes—*e.* Hydrosulfurée simple, Hydrosulphuretted water.

EAU DE JAVELLE, (after the mill of Javelle, where it was first made.) Bleaching liquid, Aqua alkali-na oxy-muriatica seu Javelle's, Laboraque's Solution, (Common salt, ʒij; Black oxide of manganese, ʒij; water, ʒiij. Put into a retort, and add, gradually, oil of vitriol, ʒij. Pass the vapour through a solution of subcarbonate of potassa ʒiij in water ʒxxix, applying heat towards the last. S. g. 1.087.) It is stimulant, detergent, and antiseptic,—applied externally.

EAU DE LAC, Water, lake.

EAU DE LÉCHELLE. A hemostatic water, prepared by macerating, in water, various aromatic and astringent herbs, flowers and roots, with tar, and distilling the same. It has been given internally, in hemorrhage, and used, also, as an external styptic.

EAU DE LUCE, Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus—*e.* Magnésienne, Magnesia, fluid—*e.* de Marais, Water, marsh—*e.* Médicinale d'Husson, see Colechicum autumnale, Vinum coelestis, and Veratrine, sulphate of—*e.* Médicinale naturelle, Water, mineral—*e.* de Mer, Water, sea—*e.* Mercurielle, Liqueur hydrargyri nitrici—*e.* Minérale, Water, mineral—*e.* de Montrossi, Aqua Binellii—*e.* de Naples, Naples water, factitious—*e.* de Neige, Water, snow—*e.* de Pagliari, Hemostatic, Pagliari's—*e.* Panée, Toast water—*e.* de Pluie, Water, rain—*e.* de Potasse, Liqueur potassæ—*e.* de Puit, Water, well—*e.* de Rabel, Elixir acidum Halleri—*e.* Régale, Nitromuriatic acid—*e.* Salée, Water, sea—*e.* de Source, Water, well—*e.* Styptique de Brocchieri, Aqua Brocchieri—*e.* Sucrée, Hydro-saccharum—*e.* de Tisserand, Eau hémastatique de Tisserand—*e.* Végéto-minérale, Liqueur Plumbi subacetatis dilutus—*e.* de Vichy, Vichy water—*e.* de Vie, Brandy—*e.* de Vie Allemande, Tinctura jalapii composita—*e.* de Vie Camphrée, Spiritus camphoræ.

EAUX LES (pl. of eau), Liqueur amnii—*e.* Chaudes, Aigues-caudes—*e.* Hépatiques, Waters, mineral, sulfurous—*e.* Minérales artificielles, Waters, mineral, artificial—*e.* Minérales factices, Waters, mineral, artificial—*e.* Minérales ferrugineuses, Waters, mineral, gaseous, &c.—*e.* Minérales gazeuses ou acides, Waters, mineral, gaseous, &c.—*e.* Minérales salines, Waters, mineral, saline—*e.* Minérales sulfureuses, Waters, mineral, sulfurous—*e.* Sulfurées, Waters, mineral, sulfureous.

ÉBARBEMENT (F.), (*e.* and *borbe*, 'beard.') The removal by the knife or scissors of a superficial portion of a tumour leaving the rest.

ÉBEAUPIN, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. An acidulous chalybeate, in the department of *Loire Inférieure*, near Nantes.

ÉBLOUISSEMENT, Dazzling.

EBRIECA'SUM, (*ebrius*, 'drunk.') A term employed by Paracelsus to denote a disturbance of the reason, similar to what occurs in drunkenness.

EBBIETAS, Temulentia.

EBRIOSITAS, Temulentia.

EBULLITIO, Ebullition, Strophulus—c. Stomachi, Ardor ventriculi, Pyrosis.

EBULLIT'ION, *Ebullit'io*, *Æstua'tio*, *Anaesthesia*, *Caus'is*, (*ebullire*, (*e*, and *bullire*), 'to bubble up.') *Boil'ing*; (F.) *Bouillonnement*. The motion of a liquid, by which it gives off bubbles of vapour, by heat or fermentation. The boiling point of liquids varies according to the pressure to which they are subjected. For the point of ebullition of different substances, see Heat.

Ebullition is used in France, in a vague manner, for every kind of transient eruption of the skin, occurring without fever or with a slight febrile attack.

EBULUS, *Sambucus ebulus*.

EBUR, gen. *Eb'oris*, Ivory, see Tooth.

EBURNEATIO, Eburnification.

EBURNIFICA'TION, *Eburnifica'tio*, *Eburna'tio*, *Eburna'tion*, (*ebur*, 'ivory,' and *fio*, 'to be made.') An incrustation of the cartilages of articular surfaces of bones with phosphate of lime, which gives them the whiteness and hardness of ivory:—*Cartilages eburneas*.

EC—before a vowel, Ex—(*ex*, *ex*), as a prefix, 'out of, from, of.'

ÉCAILLE, (Sax. *reylan*, 'to separate,') Scale.

ÉCAILLES D'HUITRES, *Ostreæ testæ*.

ÉCAILLEUX, Squamous.

ECBALIA ELATERIUM, (*ec*, and *βαλλειν*, 'to throw,') *Momordica elaterium*.

ECBALIN, see *Momordica elaterium*.

ECBALIUM AGRESTE, *Momordica elaterium*—c. *Officinatum*, *Momordica elaterium*.

ECBESOMENON, (from *εκβασιω*, 'to come out,') *Eventus*.

ECBLOMA, (*ec*, and *βαλλειν*, 'to throw,') See Abortion.

ECBOLE, (*εκβολη*), Abortion.

ECBOLIC, Abortive.

ECBOLICUS, Abortive.

ECBOLIUM ELATERIUM, (*ec*, and *βαλλειν*, 'to throw,') *Momordica elaterium*.

ECBOLIUS, (*εκβολιος*), Abortive.

ECBRAS'MATA, pl. of *Ecbra'sma*, (*εκβρασματα*, from *εκβραζω*, 'I boil up,') *Echym'ata*. Hippocrates uses the word for certain burning eruptions.

ECCEATHARTICUS, Cathartic.

ECCEPHALO'SIS, *Eccerebra'tio*, *Cephalotom'ia*, (*ec*, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *osis*, 'the removal of the brain of the child to facilitate delivery.

ECCELYSIS, (*ec*, and *χειλυσσαι*, 'to cough,') Expectorant.

ECCHORESIS, (*ec*, and *χωρω*, 'to make room,') Defecation.

ECCHYLOMA, (*ec*, and *χυλος*, 'juice,') Succus expressus.

ECCHYMATA, (*ec*, and *χυω*, 'to pour,') *Echym'ata*.

ECCHYMO'MA, gen. *Echymo'matis*, (*ec*, *χυμος*, 'humour,' and *oma*,) *Echymo'sis*, *Pelidno'ma*, *Pelid'ma*, *Hypere'ma*, *Hypore'ma*, *Hypore'mia*, *Effusio*, *Exsucca'tio*, *Suffusio sanguinis*. A livid, black, or yellow spot, *Livor sanguineus*, produced by blood effused into the areolar tissue from a contusion. Spontaneous effusions, occurring as the result of disease or after death, are called *angillations*.

ECCHYMO'MA ANEURISMUS, see Aneurism—c.

Capitis recens natorum, Cephalæmatoma—c. Hyponychon, Hyponychon—c. Lymphaticum, Phlegmatia dolens—c. Melasma, Melasma.

ECCHYMOSIS, (*εκχυμωσις*), *Echymoma*.

ECCHYSIS, (*εγχυσις*, from *ec*, and *χυω*, 'I pour,') Effusion.

ECCLISIS, (*εκκλισις*, from *ec*, and *κλινω*, 'I bend or give way,') Luxation.

EC'COPE, *Ec'tomè*, *Ectom'ia*, (*εκκοπη*, from *ec*, and *κοπτειν*, 'to cut,') The act of cutting out: also, a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument. See *Eutaille*.

ECCOP'EUR, (*εκκοπειν*), A knife or instrument for cutting. An ancient instrument—the *vaspary*—used in trepanning.

ECCOPROSLÆTHE'SIS, (*ec*, *κοπος*, 'excrement,' and *αισθησις*, 'sensation,') The sensation or desire to evacuate the bowels.

ECCOPROSIS, (*εκκοπρωσις*, from *ec*, and *κοπος*, 'excrement,') Defecation.

ECCOPROT'IC, *Eccoprot'icus*, *Ectoprot'ic*. Mild purgatives or laxatives, whose operation is confined to simply clearing out the intestinal canal.

ECCORTHAT'ICUS, (*ec*, and *κορθω*, 'I collect,') An ancient epithet for remedies to which was attributed the property of evacuating collections of humours.

ECERINOL'OGY, *Ecerinolog'ia*, *Eccerinolog'ia*, (*εκκρινω*, *ec*, and *κρω*, 'I separate,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') A treatise on the secretions.

ECERISIOLOGIA, (*eccrisis*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') Ecerinology.

ECERISION'OSI, *Eccerisionu'sis*, (*eccrisis*, and *osis*, 'disease,') Disease of excretion.

ECERISIOS'CHESIS, (*eccrisis*, and *σχισις*, 'retention,') Arrest or retention of excretions: or of a critical evacuation.

ECERISIS, (*εκκρισις*, from *ec*, and *κρινειν*, 'to separate,') Excretion.

ECERITICA. Disease of the excrement functions. The 6th class in Good's Nosology. Also, medicines that act on the excrement system. *Eliminantia*, *Eliminativa*.

ECCEYESIS, (*ec*, and *κειν*, 'to conceive,') Pregnancy, extra-uterine—c. Abdominalis, Pregnancy, abdominal—c. Ovaria, Pregnancy, ovarial—c. Tubalis, Pregnancy, tubal.

ECYLIOSIS, (*ec*, and *κυλειν*, 'to turn round,') *Morbus evolutio'nis*. A disease of evolution or development.

ECEDEMIOMA'NIA, *Ecedemion'omias*, (*εκδημιω*, 'I travel about,' and *μανια*, 'mania,') A morbid desire to be travelling about, frequently observed, according to Kraus, "in rich Englishmen and poor Germans," (*häufig beobachtet an reichen Engländern und armen Deutschen*.) It is the antitheton to Nostalgia.

ECEDEMIONOSUS, (*εκδημιω*, 'I travel about,' and *osis*, 'a disease,') Ecedemiomania.

EC'DORA, (*εκδωρα*, from *ec*, and *δωρω*, 'I flay,') *Anad'ora*, *Eccoria'tio*. Excoriation in general, but more especially of the urethra.

EC'DYSIS, (*εκδυσις*, from *εκδυω*, 'I put off,') Moulting of the skin of animals. Desquamation.

ÉCHALOTTE, *Eschalotte* (F.), [G.] *Schalotten*, from *Ascalon*, in Syria, *Allium Ascalon'icum*, *Ce'pa Ascalon'ica*. The *Eschalot* or *shallot*. A species of allium, employed in culinary preparations.

ÉCHANCRURE (F.), (*chancre*, [L.] *cancer*, 'a crab' [?]), *Emargina'tio*, *Emarginatu'ra*, *Incisur'a*. A word employed by anatomists to designate depressions and notches of various shapes, observed on the surface or edges of bones.

ÉCHANCRURE ETHMOÏDALE is on the

nasal bone, which unites with the ethmoid. See Ethmoid.

ÉCHANCRURE NAsALE, *Nasal Notch*, belongs to the os frontis, and is articulated with the bones of the nose.

ÉCHANCRURE PAROTIDIENNE, is a triangular space, comprised between the parotidian edge of the inferior maxillary bone and the mastoid process, so called because it lodges the parotid gland.

ÉCHANCRURE SCAPULAIRE, *Notch, scapular*—*é. Sciatique grande*, see *Sciatric Notch*—*é. Sciatique petite*, see *Sciatric Notch*.

ÉCHARDE, *Splinter*.

ÉCHARPE, *Sling*.

ÉCHARPE GRANDE et É. MOYEN, see *Sling*—*é. de J. L. Petit*, see *Sling*—*é. Petite*, see *Sling*.

ÉCHAUBOULURES (F.), *Échaubouillures*, (*chaud*, 'warm,' and *boule*, 'bull's' [?]). *Sudamina*, *Hidra*. A word whose meaning is not fixed. It is applied to any eruption on the surface of the body, accompanied with pricking and other uneasy sensations.

ÉCHAUFFANTS, (*échauffer*, [L.] *calefacere*, 'to make warm,') *Calefacients*.

ÉCHAUFFEMENT (F.), *Calefactio*, *Excalfactio*. Augmentation of heat in the animal economy; the symptoms of which are a more than ordinary sensation of heat, disposition to perspiration, great thirst, general indisposition, flushed countenance, &c. It goes off by the use of antiphlogistics and abstinence. In the vulgar language it is often used synonymously with *constipation*, and sometimes for simple gonorrhœa, and for chafing.

ECHECOLL'ON, (*εχεκολλον*, from *εχω*, 'I have,' and *κελλα*, 'glue,') *Echecollum*. Any topical glutinous remedy.

ECHELLES DU LIMAÇON, *Scalae* of the cochlea.

ECHENEIS, (*εχηνεις*,) *Remora* Hildani.

ECHETROSIS, (*εχετρωσις*,) *Bryonia alba*.

ECHID'NA (*εχιδνα*) OCELLA'TA, *Brown ten-inch-long vi'per*. A most formidable viper in the forests of Peru, the bite of which is so rapidly fatal, that it kills a strong man in two or three minutes.

ECHINA'CEA PURPU'REA, (*εχινος*, 'the hedge hog,' owing to the spiny chaff of the disk.) *Purple Conc'flower*, *Black Samp'son*; of the Composite Family; indigenous in Ohio and westward; its dull purple flowers appearing in July. The root is aromatic, and used popularly as a carminative.

ÉCHINE, *Vertebral column*.

ECHINOCOCCUS HOMINIS, (*εχινος*, 'a hedgehog,' and *κοκος*, 'a grain or berry,') See *Worms*—*e. Humanus*, *Hædatid*.

ECHINODERMI, (*εχινος*, 'hedgehog,' and *δερμα*, 'skin,') *Porcupine men*.

ECHINOGLOSSUM, (*εχινος*, 'hedgehog,' and *γλωσσα*, 'tongue,') *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.

ECHINOPHTHAL'MIA, (*εχινος*, 'a hedgehog,' and *οφθαλμα*, 'inflammation of the eye,') *Ophthalmia* of the eyelids, in which the cilia project like the quills of the hedgehog.

ECHINOPS, (*εχινος*, 'hedgehog,' and *ωψ*, 'appearance,') *Orocodil'ion*, *Acanthalru'ca*, *Scabio'sa carduiifo'lia*, *Sphæroceph'ala elatior*, *Echi'nopus*, *Echi'nops Sphæroceph'alus*, *Globe thistle*. The root and seeds are reputed to be moderately diuretic.

ECHINOPUS, (*εχινος*, 'hedgehog,' and *πους*, 'a foot,') *Echinops*.

ECHINUS SCANDENS, *Allamanda*.

ECHITES DIFFORMIS, (from *εχis*, 'the viper,'

owing to its smooth, twining shoots,) *Forsteria difformis*—*e. Suberecta*, see *Curare*.

ECHOS, (*ηχος* and *ηχη*,) *Sound*, *Tinnitus aurium*.

ECHOSCOPE, (*ηχος*, 'sound,' and *σκοπω*, 'I examine,') *Auscultation*.

ECHOSCOPIUM, *Stethoscope*.

ECHTHYSTEROCYESIS, (from *ecto*, *εωτερα*, 'the uterus,' and *κυσις*, pregnancy,') *Pregnancy*, extra-uterine.

ECLACTIS'MA, gen. *Eclactism'atis*, *Eclamp'sia*, *Eclamp'sia*, *Epilamp'sia*, *Effulgescent'ia*, (*εκλακτω*, 'I kick,') *Epilepsy* is often accompanied with flashings of light; and hence Hippocrates has used the last two words for epilepsy. They have all been applied to convulsions.

ÉCLAIR, *Astrape*.

ÉCLAIRE, *Chelidonium majus*—*é. Petite*, *Ranunculus ficaria*.

ECLAMP'SIA, (*εκλαμψις*, (*ec*, and *λαμψε*, 'I shine,') 'brilliancy,') *Flashes* of light before the eyes. See *Eclactisma*. *Convulsion*, as the convulsions of children, *Eclamp'sia infant'um*, *Epilep'sia acut'a infant'um* seu *febri'tia infant'um* seu *puer'il'is*, (F.) *Convulsions des Enfants*, *Eclampsie*; (probably from *εκ*, and *λαμβαινω*, *λαμβάνω*, 'to seize hold of,')

ECLAMPSIA GRAVIDA'RUM ET PARTURIEN'tium, *Puer'peral Convulsions*, (F.) *Convulsions des femmes enceintes et en couche*. *Convulsions* of pregnant and parturient women.

ECLAMPSIA INFANTUM, see *Eclampsia*—*e. Nutans*, *Convulsion*, *salaam*—*e. Typhodes*, *Raphania*.

ECLAMPSIE DES ENFANS, *Eclampsia infantum*.

ECLECTIC PHYSIC'IANs, *Eclectici Med'ici*, (*εκλεκτικοι*, 'selecting,' from *ελεγω*, (*ec*, and *λεγω*,) 'I choose,') A sect of physicians, who professed to choose, from other sects, all the opinions which appeared to them best founded. Agathinus of Sparta, master of Archigenes of Apamea, in Syria, was its reputed founder; and Archigenes and Aretæus were its greatest ornaments. The doctrine was called *Eclectism*, *Eclectismus*, *Medicina eclectica*, *Eclectic medicine*. Every judicious physician must be an eclectic.

The term *Eclectic* is, however, not unfrequently applied, in the United States, to one who 'chooses' to adopt exclusive views:—the so called *Eclectic* physicians generally belonging to the class of botanical physicians.

ECLECTISM, see *Eclectic*.

ELECTUS, (*εκλεκτος*,) *Eclig'ma*, *Eclig'ma*, *Eliz'is*, *Eclig'ma*, *Lambit'um*, *Lin'ctus*, *Linctus'rium*, (*ελεγω*, (*ec*, and *λεγω*,) 'I lick,') (F.) *Looch*.

A medicine, of a thick, syrupy consistence, chiefly used to allay cough, and consisting of pectoral remedies. It was formerly sucked from the end of a liquorice stick, made into a kind of pencil; hence its name *Linctus*, from *lingere*, 'to lick.' Although the linetus is usually exhibited in thoracic affections, it may have tonic virtues combined with it.

ELEGMA, gen. *Eclig'matis*, (*ελεγμα*,) *Electos*—*e. Album*, *Looch album*—*e. Gummoso-oleosum*, *Looch album*.

ECLIPSIS, (*εκλεισις*, from *ec*, and *λεισις*, 'a scale,') *Desquamation*, *Exfoliation*.

ECLIPSITREPANON, (*eclipsis*, and *τρεπανον*, 'a trepan,') *Exfoliative trepan*.

ECLIGMA, gen. *Eclig'matis*, *Electos*.

ECLIMIA, (*εκλιμα*, from *ec*, and *λιμα*, 'hunger,') *Boulimia*.

ECLIPSIS, (*εκλεισις*, from *ec*, and *λειπω*, 'I leave,') *Syncope*.

ÉCLISSE, *Splint*.

ECLYSES, (pl. of *Eclysis*,) *Adynamia*.

EC'LYSIS, *Exsolu'tio*; (ἐκλυσις, from ἐκλυω, 'I loosen.') Resolution, prostration of strength; faintness.

ECLYSIS PNEUMOCARDIACA, Asphyxia.

ECMYZESIS, (ἐκμυζοις, from ἐκ, and μυζειν, 'to suck.') Exsuctio.

ECNOËA, (ἐκνοία, from ἐκ, and νοος, 'mind.') Dementia.

ÉCOLE, (old (F.) *Eschote*, from *Schola*.) School—e. *Organicienne*, see *Organicism*.

ECON'OMY, (οικονομία,) *Econom'ia*, (οικία, 'a house,' a family, and νόμος, 'I rule.') By the term *animal economy* is understood,—the aggregate of the laws which govern the organism. The word *economy* is, also, used for the aggregate of parts which constitute man or animals.

ÉCORCE, Cortex—*é. Cariocostine*, Canella alba—*é. Éluthérienne*, see *Croton cascarilla*—*é. de Saint Lucie*, Cinchonæ Caribææ cortex—*é. de Winter*, see *Wintera aromatica*—*é. Fausse de Winter*, Canella alba.

ÉCORCHURE, (ex, and cortex,) Chafing, Excoriation.

ÉCOULEMENT, (ex, and colare, 'to strain or flow.') Discharge, Gonorrhœa—*é. Blanc*, Leucorrhœa—*é. de Sang par l'intestin*, Hæmatochezia.

ÉCOUVILLON, see *Écouvillonnement*.

ÉCOUVILLONNEMENT (F.), (*écouvillon*, 'a kind of mop, the sponge of a gun.') A term used by the French therapists for the act of cleansing or applying remedies to a part by means of a mop or brush fixed to the end of a piece of whalebone. Such mop or brush is termed *Écouvillon*.

ECPHLOGOSIS, (ἐκφλογωσις, from ἐκ, and φλογω, 'I set on fire.') Inflammation.

ECPHLYSIS, (ec, and φλυω, 'I boil.') Vesicula—e. *Herpes*, *Herpes*—e. *Herpes circinatus*, *Herpes circinatus*—e. *Herpes exedens*, *Herpes exedens*—e. *Herpes miliaris*, *Herpes phlyctenodes*—e. *Herpes zoster*, *Herpes zoster*—e. *Pompholyx*, *Pompholyx*—e. *Rhyphia*, *Rupia*.

ECPHRACTIC, (ἐκφρακτικός,) Deobstruent.

ECPHRAX'IS, (ἐκφραξω, 'I remove obstruction.') The action of ephractic or deobstruent remedies.

ECPHRONIA, (ec, and φραν, 'the mind.') Insanity—e. *Mania*, *Mania*—e. *Melancholia*, *Melancholia*.

ECPHYAS, (ἐκφύας, from ἐκ, and φύω, 'I grow.') Appendix vermiformis cæci.

ECPHYMA, gen. *Ecphy'matis*, (ἐκφύμα, from ἐκ, and φύω, 'I grow.') Excrescence, Tumour—e. *Callus*, *Callosity*—e. *Caruncula*, *Caruncle*—e. *Clavus*, *Corn*—e. *Œdematium*, *Œdema*, *Phlegmatia dolens*—e. *Physconia*, *Physconia*—e. *Trichoma*, *Plica*—e. *Verruca*, *Verruca*.

ECPHYMATA, (pl. of *Ecphy'ma*.) Rubeola.

ECPHYSE'SIS, *Effla'tio*, *Effla'tus*, (ἐκφύσσις, from ἐκφύσσω, 'I breathe through.') *Exsuffla'tio*. A quick and forced expulsion of air from the lungs.

ECPHYSIS, (ἐκφύσις, from ἐκ, and φύω, 'I grow.') Apophysis—e. *Ventriculi*, *Duodenum*.

ECPIES'MA, gen. *Ecpiēs'matis*, (ἐκπιεσμα, from ἐκπιεζω, (ec, and πιεζω,) 'I compress.') *Effractu'ra*, *Impunct'ion*, *Deces'sio*. A fracture of the cranium, with depression of the fragments and compression of the brain.

ECPIES'MUS, (ἐκπιεσμος,) *Expres'sio*. Celsus uses these words to signify the forcing of the eye from the orbital cavity, with apparent but not real augmentation of the organ. See *Exophthalmia*.

ECPLERO'MA, gen. *Ecplero'matis*, (ἐκπληρωμα, from ἐκ, and πληρωω, 'I fill.') A *cushion*, a *pad*. Hippocrates means, by this term, a small pad or ball of leather, or other substance intended to fill the hollow of the arm-pit; used probably in reducing luxations of the shoulder.

ECPLEXIA, (ἐκπληξία, from ἐκπλησσω, 'to stun.') Stupor.

ECPLEXIS, (ἐκπληξις,) Stupor.

ECPNEUMATOSIS, (ec, and πνευμα, 'air.') Expiration.

ECPNEUSIS, (ἐκπνευσις,) Expiration.

ECPNOË, (ἐκπνοή,) Expiration.

ECPTO'MA, gen. *Ecpto'matis*, *Ecpto'sis*, *Exci-den'tia*, (ἐκπτωμα, from ἐκπιπω, (ec, and πιπω,) 'I fall out.') This word has been used in various senses, 1. Synonymously with luxation. 2. For the separation of gangrenous parts. 3. For the expulsion of the secundines. 4. For the prolapsus of the womb: and 5. For intestinal or omental hernia.

ECPTOSIS, (ἐκπτωσις,) Luxation.

ECPYCTICA, (ec, and πυκναιω, 'to thicken.') *Incrassantia*.

ECPYEMA, gen. *Ecpye'matis*, (ἐκπύημα, from ἐκ, and πυον, 'pus,') Abscess, Suppuration, Empyema.

ECPYESIS, (ἐκπυεσις,) Abscess, Empyema, Pustule—e. *Impetigo*, *Impetigo*—e. *Porrigo*, *Porrigo*—e. *Porrigo crustacea*, *Porrigo larvalis*—e. *Porrigo favosa*, *Porrigo favosa*—e. *Porrigo furfuracea*, *Porrigo furfurans*—e. *Porrigo galeata*, *Porrigo scutellata*—e. *Porrigo lupinosa*, *Porrigo lupinosa*—e. *Scabies*, *Psora*.

ECPYETICUS, (ἐκπυητικός,) Suppurative.

ÉCRASEUR, (F.) ('a crusher,' from *écraser*, 'to crush.') *E. Linéaire*, *Histotriteur*, *Sarcotripteur*, *Ligature articulée*, *Sécateur par écrasement*. A surgical instrument invented by M. Chassaignac, of Paris, which consists of a steel chain, like that of a chain-saw devoid of teeth, attached at both ends to a steel mandril, which passes through a hollow steel cylinder. The tightening of the chain is made slowly and with great force, and in the last modification of the instrument is effected by an endless screw with a lever handle, working on a nut clogged on its outer side, which plays on a thread cut on the mandril. The slow bruising it makes is rarely followed by hemorrhage, even in the case of hemorrhoids, and other vascular tumours. The operation with the *Écraseur* has been termed *Écrasement* ou *Broiement linéaire*, *Sarcotripsie*, *Incision ou Amputation sèche*, and *Histotritie*.

ÉCREVISSE, ((G.) *Krebs*.) Crabs.

ECREX'IS, *Ruptu'ra*, (ἐκρηξις, from ἐκρήγνυμι, (ec, and ρήγνυμι,) 'to break.') Rupture, laceration.

ECRHYTH'MUS, (ec, and ρυθμος, 'rhythm.') A term applied to the pulse, particularly when irregular.

ECROË, (ἐκροή, from ἐκ, and ῥέω, 'to flow.') Discharge.

ÉCROUELLES, *Serofula*—*é. Mésentériques*, *Tabes mesenterica*.

EC'RYSIS, (ἐκρυσις, from ἐκρύω, 'I run from.') A discharge.

ECSCARCOMA, gen. *Escarco'matis*, (ἐκσκαρκωμα, from ἐκ, and σαρξ, 'flesh.') A fleshy excrescence of various kinds. See *Fungosity*, and *Sarcoma*.

ECSESMA, gen. *Ecses'matis*, *Eczema*.

EC'STASIS, (ἐκστασις, (ec, and ἵστημι,) 'I am beside myself.') An *ec'stasy* or *trance*, *Cariu ec'stasis*, *Cat'ochus*, *Ec'stasis*, *Catalept'sia sp'u'ria*, *Hyperplexie*, (F.) *Extase*. A state in which certain ideas so completely absorb the mind, that the external sensations are suspended, the voluntary movements arrested, and even the vital actions retarded. In catalepsy, there is, in addition, complete suspension of the intellectual faculties. This last condition is in general described as *trance*. See, also, *Luxation*.

ECTASTROPHE, (ἐκτροφή,) *Exstrophia*.

ECTASIA, *Aneurism*—e. *Venarum*, *Varix*.

ECTASIS, (ἐκτασις, from ἐκ, and τεννω, 'I stretch.') Extension, Expansion.

ECTASIS IRIDIS, the extension or expansion of the iris, which occasions diminution of the pupil.

ECTEXIS, (εκτεξίς, from *ec*, and *τηκνν*, 'to melt.') Colliquation.

ECTHETOBREPHOTROPHEUM, (εκθετος, 'placed out,' and *brepheotropheum*.) Brepheotropheum.

ECTHETOTROPHEUM, (εκθετος, 'placed out,' and *τροφειν*, 'to nourish.') Brepheotropheum.

ECTHLIMMA, gen. *Ecthlím'matis*, *Exulcera'tio*, (εκθλίμμα, from εκθλίβω, 'I express,' 'I bruise.') Attrition. Chafing, or excoriation, produced by external violence.

ECTHLIPSIS, (εκθλίψις,) Expression.

ECTHYMA or ECTHY'MA, gen. *Ecthy'matis*, (εκθύμα, from εκθύω, 'I break out.') *Epye'sia*, *Phly'sis* *ecthyma*, *Phlysa'cia* *a'gría*, *Thyma*, *Scabies* *Ve'ra*, *Furuncul'atoni'ci*, *Pap'ulons* *Scall*, (F.) *Dartre* *crustacée*, *D. fungueuse*. A cutaneous eruption, characterized by large round pustules, always distinct and seated upon an indurated and highly inflamed base. In the course of a day or two the pustules generally break, and olive-brown incrustations are formed which adhere firmly to the skin. These separate in about a fortnight. The disease requires the antiphlogistic treatment. Under *Ecthy'mata*, Vogel has designated certain hard, unequal tumours which appear transiently on the skin. See Efflorescence, Exanthem, and Pustule.

ECTHYSTEROCYESIS, (*ecto*, *hystera*, 'uterus,' and *κρησις*, 'pregnancy.') Pregnancy, extra-uterine.

ECTILLOTICUS, (*ec*, and *τλλαν*, 'to pluck.') Depilatory.

ECTILMUS, Evulsion.

ECTO, (εκτος, 'outside,') as a prefix, 'outside.'

ECTOBLAST, (*ecto*, and *βλαστος*, 'a germ.') See Cytoblast and Molecule.

ECTOME, (εκτομή, from *ec*, and *τομή*, 'incision.') Castration, *Eccope*, *Eutaille*, *Excision*.

ECTOMIA, Castration, *Eccope*.

ECTOMIAS, (εκτομίας,) Castration.

ECTOMON, *Helleborus niger*.

ECTOMOS, (εκτομος,) Castration.

ECTOPA'GIA, (F.) *Ectopagie*, (*ecto*, and *πηνννν*, 'to put together.') A genus of double monsters, having a common umbilicus, comprising those which are united laterally throughout the whole extent of the thorax.

ECTOPARASITES, (*ecto*, and *parasite*,) Epizoa.

ECTOPHYTE, *Ectophyton*, (*ecto*, and *φυτον*, 'a vegetable.') A vegetable parasite, which grows on the surface of the body.

ECTOPIA, *Ectop'isia*, *Ectopism'us*, *Entoce'lē*, *St'itus* *alie'nus* seu *perver'sus* seu *muta'tus*, *Anomotopie* of Piorry, (*ec*, and *τοπος*, 'out of place.') Morbid displacement of parts. See Luxation.

ECTOPIA AXI, Proctocele.

ECTOPIA CORDIS, *Cardianastrophē*. Displacement, dislocation, or unnatural position of the heart.

ECTOPIA HERNIOSA, *Hernia*—e. *Splenis*, *Splenectopia*.

ECTOPOCYST'ICUS, (εκτοπος, 'out of place,' and *κυστις*, 'bladder.') A disease dependent upon displacement of the bladder.

ECTOPROTIC, (improperly for) *Eccoprotic*.

ECTOZO'A, (sing. *Ectozo'on*), *Ectozo'a*, *Ectozoa'ria*, (F.) *Ectozoa'ria*; (*ecto*, and *ζωον*, 'an animal.') Parasitic animals that infest the exterior of the body,—as lice: a term which, like *Helmin'thia* *errat'ica*, *Pseudohelmin'thes*, and *Pseudopar'asites*, is applied, also, to worms or larvae of insects that have been introduced into the intestinal canal by accident. Animalcules, most frequently swallowed, are the hairworm, leech, grub of the fly, caddy insect—*Pha'ena pinguin'alis*; the

larve of the bee, the spider, the *triton palus'tris*, *lacer'ta aquat'ica*, &c. In animals, bots are produced by swallowing the ova of the *astus* or gad-fly. See *Helminthia* *errat'ica*.

ECTRIM'MA, gen. *Ectrim'matis*, (εκτριμμα, from εκτριβω, (*ec*, and *τριβω*), 'I rub off.') Ulceration of the skin; and particularly that which arises from the pressure of the bed on different parts of the body, after a protracted confinement.

ECTRODACTYL'IA, (εκτροσις, 'abortion,' and *δακτυλος*, 'a finger.') A malformation, in which one or more fingers or toes are wanting.

ECTROG'ENY, *Ectrogen'ia*, *Ectrogen'esis*, (εκτροσις, 'abortion,' and *γενσις*, 'generation.') Monstrosity by defect.

ECTRO'MA, gen. *Ectro'matis*, (εκτρομα,) Abortion.

ECTRO'MELES, (εκτροσις, 'abortion,' and *μελος*, 'a limb.') A genus of monsters, in which the limbs are nearly or altogether deficient, as in the ordinary caecæa.

ECTROPE, *Diectric'ulum*, (εκτροπω, (from *ec*, and *τροπω*), 'I turn off,' 'divert.') Any duct by which peccant or morbid matter was supposed to be drawn off.

ECTROPION, *Ectrop'ium*, *Evert'sio* *pal'pebræ*, *Blepharopto'sis* *Ectro'pium*, *Blepharot'is*, *Pal'pebræ* *inferior* *extro'rum* *flex'a*, *Divarica'tio* seu *Reflex'io* seu *Reclina'tio* *palpebra'rum*, (F.) *Évaillement* *des* *Paupières*, *Renversement* *des* *Paupières*. Eversion of the eyelids, so that they do not completely cover the globe of the eye. It happens more commonly to the lower than to the upper eyelid. It may be owing to the retraction of the skin, after the cure of an ulcer, wound, or burn of the eyelid; or it may depend on tumefaction or relaxation of the conjunctiva. In the majority of cases, removal of a portion of the conjunctiva will effect a cure; but there are many which defy the efforts of art. The ancients called Ectropion of the upper eyelid *lagophthal'mia*.

ECTROSIS, (εκτροσις,) Abortion.

ECTROSMUS, (εκτροσμος,) Abortion.

ECTROTIC, (from *ectroma*, (*ec*, and *τροπωσκω*, 'I wound,') 'abortion.') *Ectro'ticus*, *Abort'ive*. An epithet applied to methods for preventing the development or causing the abortion of any disease—as of chancres by the use of caustic; small-pox pustules by the use of mercurial ointment, &c.

ECTYLOTICUS, (*ec*, and *τυλος*, 'a protuberance.') Cathartic.

ECTYMPANOSIS, (εκτυμπανσις,) Tympanites.

ECUMEUX, (same root as *scum*.) Frothy.

ÉCUSSONS, (from *ecu*, old (F.) *escu*, (L.) *scutum*, 'a shield.') 'Escutcheons or shields.' Plasters spread upon the skin; or small bags—*sachets*—of the shape of escutcheons, filled with odorous powders, which are applied on the skin. See *Sachets*.

ECZEMA, gen. *Eczem'atis*, (εξέμα, from *εξίω*, (*ec*, and *ζωω*), 'I boil out,' 'I effervesce.') *Eczes'ma*, *Eczes'ma*, *Pustula* *ar'dens*, *Cytis'ma* *Ec'zema*, *Hu'mid* *Scall* or *Tetter*, *Ru'nning* *Scall*, (F.) *Dartre* *squammeuse* *humide*, *D. vice*, *Gale* *épidémique*, *Heat* *eruption*. An eruption of small vesicles on various parts of the skin, usually set close or crowded together; with little or no inflammation around their bases, and unattended by fever.

ECZEMA CAP'ITIS, E. of the hairy scalp.

ECZEMA OF THE FACE, at an advanced stage, and occurring in young children, has been described under the names *Crusta lactea* and *Por-rigo larvalis*.

ECZEMA OF THE HAIRY SCALP, *Ec'zema cap'i-tis*, *Vesic'ular* *scall*, is often confounded with other affections, under the names *Por-rigo* and *Tinea*, which are pustular, not vesicular, in their form. It occurs during dentition, and even after-

wards, and the discharge is so profuse, that the head appears as if dipped in some glutinous liquid. By and by, the secretion dries into crusts and mats the hair into little separate tufts. The scalp gives evidence of inflammatory excitement, and the lymphatic ganglions of the neck are apt to become inflamed and suppurate.

A variety of humid scalled head, in which the humour from the excoriated surface runs down upon the hairs, and encloses them in little silvery pellicles or sheaths, has received the name *Asbestos* Scott.

ECZEMA IMPETIGINODES, *Gall. Gro'cers'* or *Bricklayers' Itch*. Produced by the irritation of sugar or lime.

ECZEMA MERCURIALE, *E. rubrum, Erythema mercuriale* seu *ichororum, Hydrargyria, Hydrargyria, Hydrargyria, Morbus mercurialis, Mercurial lepra* or *rash*. A variety of eczema, arising from the irritation of mercury. The treatment is chiefly palliative, consisting in abluion with mucilaginous infusions or decoctions; mild dressings, where the cuticle has exfoliated; avoiding all irritation; keeping the bowels open; with the use of sulphuric acid and cinchona.

ECZEMA RUBRUM, *Eczema mercuriale*.

ECZEMATOSSES, (*G.*) *Eczematosen*. A family of diseases, in the classification of Fuchs, including morbid conditions of the cutaneous secretions—as of the perspiration, sebaceous and colouring matters, &c., and hence many chronic cutaneous affections. His subdivisions are, *epithro'es, smegmorrhoe'a, acar'pæ, polycar'pæ, and monocar'pæ*.

ECZESIS, (*αἰσῆσις*) Effervescence.

ECZESMA, gen. *Eczes' matis*, (*αἰσῆμα*) Eczema, Lieben tropicus.

EDDOES, see *Aram esculentum*.

EDEMATOUS, *Œdematous*.

EDENTATUS, *Edentulus*.

EDENTULL, *Nefrendes*.

EDENTULOUS, *Eden'tated, Eden'tulus, Eden'tatus*, (*e*, and *dens*, gen. *dentis*, 'a tooth.') *An'odus, Ca'rens den'tibus, No'des, No'dus*, (*F.*) *Édenté*. One without teeth. This defect can only be remedied by artificial means. See *Nefrendes*.

EDERA, *Hedera helix*.

EDIBLE, (from *edere*, 'to eat,' and *habilis*, 'able,') *Esulent*.

ÉDOCEPHALE, (*αιδοια*, 'the sexual organs,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') A monster, which has the two ears near each other, or united under the head, the jaws atrophied; no mouth, and above the eye a tube (*trompe*) resembling a penis.

EDROPPIT (*Sc.*), *Hydropic*.

EDUCATIO INFANTUM, ('bringing up of children,') *Pædia*.

EDULCORATION, *Glycan'sis, Edulcoratio*, (*e*, and *dulcis*, 'sweet,') An operation, the object of which is to deprive a substance of its acrid and disagreeable taste, or at least to disguise it. Also, the addition of a saccharine substance to a medicine, whose taste it is desirable to modify agreeably.

ÉDULE, (*edere*, 'to eat,') *Comestible*.

EDULIS, *Comestible*.

EE (*Sc.* and *Prov.*), *Eye*.

EEL GRASS, *Pila marina*.

EESKIN (*Sc.*), *Singultus*.

EEWINKER (*Sc.*), *Palpebra*.

EF, as a prefix, like *e*, and *ex*.

EFFERENT, *Eff'ferens, De'vehens, Centrif'ugal, Exod'ic, (effero (e, and fero), 'I carry, 'transport,') Conveying outwards, as from the centre to the periphery.*

Vasa efferentia are those lymphatic or chyliferous vessels which issue from the glands to convey their lymph to the thoracic duct; so called to distinguish them from those which pass to those

glands, and which have been termed *vasa afferentia* seu *inferentia*. Also, nerves that convey the nervous influence from the nervous centres to the circumference. See *Afferent*.

At the upper extremity of the mediastinum testis, the ducts of the rete testis terminate in from 9 to 30 small ducts, called *vasa efferentia* seu *Graafiana*, (*F.*) *Vaisseaux éfferents*, which form the *Co'ni vasculo'si*.

EFFERVES'CENTE, (*Effervescentia, Ze'sis, Ec'zesis, (effervescere (ef, and fervescere), 'to grow hot,') That agitation, which is produced by the escape of gas through a liquid, independently of the heat of the mixture; such, for instance, as results from the mixture of acetic acid and carbonate of potassa.*

In *Pathology* it has a similar signification. It expresses, in the language of the humorists, a sort of ebullition in the fluids of the living body, produced either by elevation of temperature or by the reaction on each other of the principles contained in the fluids in circulation.

EFFETUS, (*ef, and fetus or factus*, 'producing,') *Impoverished*.

EFFICA'CIOUS, *Eff'ficax, (efficere (ef, and facere), 'to accomplish,') That which produces a great effect,—as 'an efficacious remedy.*

Medic'na eff'ficax, La Médecine efficace, is a term sometimes applied to surgery.

EFFILA, *Ephelides*.

EFFLATIO, *Echphyesis*.

EFFLATUS, gen. *Effla'tus*, (*ef, and flare, flatum, 'to blow,') Echphyesis*.

EFFLORATIO, (*ef, and floreo, 'to bloom,') Exanthem*.

EFFLORESCENCE, *Efflora'tio, Efflorescentia*, (from *efflorescere (ef, and florescere), 'to blow as a flower,') Stribili'go, Ec'thyma*.

In *Pathology*, efflorescence has the same meaning as exanthema; and, in the nosology of Sauvages, the name is given to that order of diseases. Sometimes, it is confined to the *cutaneous blush*, the *exanthema* of Good.

Efflorescence is, also, the conversion of a solid substance into a pulverulent state by exposure to the air. In salts this is generally owing to the loss of a part of their water of crystallization.

EFFLORESCENCE ÉRYSIPELATEUSE, *Roseolæ*.

EFFLORESCENTIA, *Efflorescence, Exanthem*.

EFFLORESCENTIA, Élevures.

EFFLUVIUM, (*ef, and fluere, fluxum, 'to flow,') Emanation—e. Latrinarium, Mitte—e. Palustre, Miasm, marsh*.

EFFLUXION, see *Abortion*.

EFFORT, (*ef, and fortis, 'strong,') Ni'sus, Conatus, Pei'ra*. A muscular contraction of greater or less strength, the object of which is, either to resist an external force, or to accomplish a function, which has become naturally laborious:—such are, the act of pushing away, or of drawing a body towards us, and the more or less painful efforts used by the mother to cause the expulsion of the fetus. In France, the word *effort* is often used synonymously with *hernia*, and signifies, likewise, the painful twitches of muscles, occasioned by over-exertion, or by the rupture of some of their fleshy fibres. Sauvages calls *Efforts des reins, Lumbago à ni'su*, the pain in the loins occasioned by bearing too heavy a burden.

EFFORT, *Hernia—e. des Reins*, see *Effort*.

EFFOSSIO, (*ef, and fodere, fossam, 'to dig,') Exhumation*.

EFFRACTURA, (*ef, and frangere, fractum, 'to break,') Ecipiesma*.

EFFRACTURA CRANII, *En'thalasis Cra'nii*, *Fracture of the Cranium, with depression*.

EFFRENTITATIO, (*effrenis, 'unbridled,') Hypercatharsis*.

EFFUSIO, *Effusion—e. Seminis, Ejaculation*.

EFFUSION, *Effu'sio*, *Ecchysis*, (*effundere* (cf. and *fundere*, *fusus*), 'to pour out.') (F.) *Épanchement*, (*Infiltration* is the term generally employed for effusion into the areolar membrane. The pouring out of blood or of any other fluid into the areolar membrane, or into the cavities of the body. The *effusion of serum* or of *coagulable lymph*, for instance, is a common result of inflammation of serous membranes.

ÉGARÉ, Wild.

ÉGAREMENT DESPRIT, Delirium, Insanity.

EGER, MINERAL WATERS OF THE. In the valley of the Eger, at the western extremity of Bohemia, there are several acidulous springs. One of the most frequented of these is Franzensbad.

EGERIA. In ancient mythology, a nymph to whom pregnant females offered sacrifices *ut conceptus alvus facilius egeretur*. By some, supposed to have been identical with Lucina.

EGESTA, (*e*, and *gero*, *gestum*, 'to carry,') see Excretion.

EGESTAS, Want.

EGESTIO, Defecation, Dejection, Excretion.

EGG, (Sax. æg.) Ovum—*e*. Bed, Ovarium—*e*. Brandy, see Ovum—*e*. Plant, Solanum melongena.

Egg, White of, Albumen ovi.

ÉGLANTIER DE CHIEN, Rosa canina—*e*. *Sauvage*, Rosa canina.

EGOBRONCHOPHONY, see Egophony.

EGOPHONE, Egophony.

EGOPHONIC, or **EGOPHONIC**, *Ægophoniæ*, (F.) *Égophonique*. Having the character of, or relating to, egophony.

ÉGOPHONIQUE, Egophonic.

EGOPHONY, *Ægophonia*, (*αἴς*, gen. *αἴως*, 'a goat,' and *φωνή*, 'voice,') *Capriologium*, *Tragophonia*, Goat's Voice, Bleating Voice, (F.) *Égophonie*, *Voix chevrotante* ou *égophonique* ou de *Polichinelle* ou *séuile*, *Pectoriloquie chevrotante*. Lænnec has designated by this name, the kind of resonance of the voice heard through the stethoscope, when we examine the chest of one labouring under moderate effusion into one of the pleuræ. The voice, which strikes the ear through the cylinder, is more sharp and harsh than usual, and tremulous and broken, like that of the goat. The patient himself is called *Égophone*. Bouillaud affirms, that the 'bronchial and bleating voice' (*égobronchophonie*), is the principal symptom of pleuropneumonia. Egophony exists, however, in cases of hepatization where there is no pleural disease.

EGREGOR'SIS, *Vigilia*, *Vigilia*, *Vigilantia*, *Vigilia*, *Vigilia*, (*εγρηγορέω*, from *εγρηγορέω*, 'I watch,') Watchfulness. A morbid want of sleep.

EGRESSUS VENTRICULI, Pylorus.

EGRITUDE, (*egritudo*, from *ager*, 'sick,') Disease.

EIDOS, (*εἶδος*,) 'form, resemblance.' The *ei* is sometimes changed into *o*, at the termination of a word. Thus, *Hæmato'des* for *Hæmatoides*. See Odes.

EILAMIDES, (*εἰλαμίδες*, from *εἰλω*, 'I involve,') Meninges.

EILE'MA, gen. *Eile'matis*, (*εἰλημα*, from *εἰλω*, 'I roll,') 'a convulsion.' Vogel has given this name to a fixed pain, occupying some portion of the intestinal canal, which the patient compares to the sensation that would be produced by a nail driven into the part.

EILEON, (*εἰλεων*,) Pleon.

EILEUS, Pleus.

EI'LOID (*Tu'mour*,) *Eiloides*, (*εἰλω*, 'I roll,

and *eidos*.) A morbid growth of the cutis, coiled or folded.

EILSEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Eilsen is about six German miles from Hanover, at the foot of the Harrelberg. It has eleven springs, of which seven are sulphureous and four chalybeate.

EISANTHE'MA, gen. *Eisanthe'matis*, *Eranthe'ma inter'num*, *Eranthe'ma*, (*εις*, 'within,' and *ανθημα*, 'efflorescence,') An eruption on a mucous membrane;—aphthæ, for example.

EISBOLE, (*εισβολή*, from *εις*, 'within,' and *βαλλειν*, 'to throw,') Attack, Injection.

EISEL, Acetum.

EISPNOE, (*εισπνοή*, from *εις*, 'within,' and *πνέω*, 'I breathe,') Inspiration.

EJACULATIO, Ejaculation—*e*. Seminis Impedita, Bradyspermatus.

EJACULATION, *Ejaculatio*, (*e*, and *jacator* (itself from *jacere*), 'I throw out,') *Gonobol'ia*, *Gonobol'ismus*, *Ejaculatio* seu *Profusio* seu *Effusio* Seminis, *Expatratio*, *Patratio*, *Spermobol'ia*. The emission of sperm. That which occurs during coition has been termed *Insemination*. The act, by which the fluid is projected out of the urethra.

EJACULA'TOR. That which effects the emission of sperm. See *Transversus perinei*.

EJACULATOR SEMINIS, Accelerator urinae.

EJACULATORY, *Ejaculatorius*, *Ejaculatorius*; (F.) *Éjaculateur*, *Éjaculatoire*. Concerned in the ejaculation of sperm.

EJACULATORY DUCTS OR CANALS, *Ductus ejaculatorii*, (F.) *Conduits ou Canaux éjaculateurs*, are formed by the union of the vasa deferentia with the ducts of the vesiculæ seminales. They open at the lateral and anterior parts of the verumontanum, and convey into the urethra the sperm which is discharged from the vesiculæ, as well as that which comes directly from the testicle by the vasa deferens. Between them there is often a depression, sometimes of a large size, which is termed *Utriculus*, *U. prostaticus*, *Vesicula* seu *Vesicula prostatica*, *Sinus pocularis* seu *prostaticus*, *Corpusculum Weberianum*, *Weberian organ* or *corpuscle*, which has been regarded as the analogue to the uterus in the female, and thence called *Uterus masculinus*.

EJECTIO, Ejection, Excretion—*e*. Fæcum, Defecation.

EJECTION, *Ejectio*, (*ejicere*, *ejectum* (*e*, and *jacere*), 'to throw out or eject,') The excretion of the fæces, urine, sputa, &c.

EL NISPERO, Sapota.

ELABORATION, *Elaboratio*, (*e*, and *laborare*, *laboratum*, 'to work,') This word is used, by physiologists, to signify the various changes which substances susceptible of assimilation undergo, through the action of living organs, before they are capable of serving for nutrition. The food is said to be *elaborated* in the stomach during the formation of chyme; the chyme is *elaborated* in the small intestine before it is chyle, &c.

ELÆA, (*ελαία*,) Olea Europæa.

ELÆAGNUS, (*ελαία*, 'olive,' and *αγνός*, 'chaste,') Myrica gale—*e*. Cordo, Myrica gale.

ELÆOCARPUS COPALIFERUS, (*ελαία*, 'olive,' and *καρπός*, 'fruit,') Copal.

ELÆOCÉROLÉ, (*ελεον*, and *κερός*, 'wax,')

ELEOM'ELI, (*eleon*, and *μέλι*, 'honey,') Dioscorides means, by this, an oil thicker than honey, and of a sweet taste, which flows from the trunk of a tree in Syria. It is acrid and purgative; and sometimes occasions serious symptoms, according to that author.

ELEOM'ETER, (*eleon*, and *μετρον*, 'measure,') A very delicate glass hydrometer, for testing the purity of olive or almond oil by determining their densities. The 0 or zero of the scale is the

point at which the instrument floats in the oil of poppy seeds. In pure olive oil, it floats at 50°, and the space between these points is divided into 50 equal parts, and numbered accordingly. It floats at 38° or 38½° in pure oil of almonds.

ELÆON, (ἐλαίον,) Oil.

ELÆOPH'ANES, (ἐλαίον, and φαίνεται, 'I appear,') That which has the appearance of oil; as *Urtica elæoph'anes*.

ELÆOSAC'CHARUM, (ἐλαίον, and σάκχαρ, 'sugar,') *O'leosac'charum*, *Bal'samosac'charum*, (F.) *O'leosaccharolē*. A medicine, composed of essential oil and sugar. It was made by pouring upon an ounce of sugar, reduced to an impalpable powder, 3ss or ʒj of an essential oil; the mixture being triturated until the two substances were perfectly united.

ELÆOTHES'ION, *Uctua'rium*, (ἐλαίον, and τίθημι, 'the act of putting or placing,') The oil chamber in the ancient gymnasia, where the body was rubbed with oil before commencing the exercises.

ELAIN, (from ἐλαίον, 'oil,') See Fat.

ELAIS GUINEENSIS, (from *elaea*,) see *Cocos butyracea*—e. *Occidentalis*, see *Cocos butyracea*.

ÉLAN, ('a leap,') *Cervus alces*.

ÉLANCEMENT, (e, and *lancer*, 'to dart,') See Lancing.

ELAPHOBOS'CURUM, (ἐλαφος, 'a deer,' and βόσκω, 'to eat,') *Pastinaca sativa*.

ELAPHOM'YCES GRANULA'TUS, *E. officinalis*, (ἐλαφος, 'a stag,' and μυκή, 'a fungus,') *Lycoperdon cervinum*, *Cervi Bole'tus*, *Bole'tus cervinus*, *Tuber cervinum*, *Hart's Truffles*, *Deer Balls*, *Lycoperdon nuda*. Nat. Order, Fungi. Formerly used in the preparation of a *Bal'samum apoplec'ticum*, and to promote labour and the secretion of milk. Given, also, as an aphrodisiac. Dose, ʒiiss, in powder.

ELAPHRIUM ELEMIFERUM, (from ἐλαφος, 'light,' applied to the wood,) See *Amyris elemifera*—e. *Tomentosum*, *Fagara octandra*.

ELAPSUS, (e, and *labi*, *lapiens*, 'to fall,') Luxation.

ELAS'MA, gen. *Elas'matis*, (ἐλαύνω, 'I impel,') A elyster pipe.

ELASTES, (ελαστής, 'a driver,') Elasticity.

ELASTIC MEMBRANE, see Membrane.

ELASTICINE, see Fibrous.

ELASTIC'ITY, *Elastic'itas*, *El'ater*, *Elas'tes*, *El'ages*, *Via elastica*, *Tone*, *Tonic'ity*, (F.) *Contractilité de Tissu*, *Contractilité par défaut d'extension*, (ἐλαύνω, 'I impel,' ελαστής, 'a driver,') The property by which certain bodies return to their proper size and shape, where these have been modified by pressure or otherwise. It is possessed by the dead as well as by the living solid.

ELATE, (ελατή,) *Pinus picea*—e. *Theleia*, *Pinus rubra*.

ELATER, (ελατήρ,) Elasticity.

ELATERIN, see *Momordica elaterium*.

ELATERIUM, (ελατήρ, 'a driver,') *Extractum elaterii*, *Momordica elaterium*—e. *Cordifolium*, *Momordica elaterium*.

ELATES, (ελατήρ,) Elasticity.

ELATIN, see *Momordica elaterium*.

ELATINE, *Antirrhinum elatine*—e. *Cymbalaria*, *Antirrhinum linaria*—e. *Hastata*, *Antirrhinum elatine*.

ELBOCK (Sc.), Elbow.

EL'BOW, (Sax. *elboza*,) the bend of the ulna. *Cu'bitus*, *An'con*, *Pe'chyra*, *Ul'na*, *Um'bo*, (Sc.) *El'bock*, *El'bock*, (F.) *Coude*. This word, abstractedly, means the angle formed by the union of two straight bodies. It is particularly applied to the articulation of the arm with the forearm, and especially to the projection formed by the olecranon process at the posterior part of the

joints. The anterior part of the joint is called the bend of the elbow, (F.) *Pli du coude*.

ELBOW, MINERS', see Miners' Elbow.

ELBUCK (Sc.), Elbow.

ELCAJA, *Trichilia emetica*.

ELCOMA, gen. *Elco'matis*, Ulcer.

ELCOPLASTY, Helceoplasty.

ELCO'SIS, *Helco'sis*, *Elco'ma*, *Helco'ma*, (ἐλκος, 'an ulcer,' and *osis*,) Ulceration in general. An ulcer. A deep ulceration of the cornea, in consequence of a blow, or of violent inflammation.

Sauvages applies the term to a state of the body, in which there are numerous ulcerations of an obstinate character, complicated with caries, putrescency, low fever, &c.

ELCUSTER, (ἐλκυστήρ, from ἐλκω, 'I draw,') Embryuleus.

ELDER, (Sax. *ellapn*, (G.) *Holder*,) *Sambucus*—e. Common, *Sambucus Canadensis*—e. Dwarf, *Aralia hispida*, *Sambucus ebulus*—e. Prickly, *Aralia spinosa*—e. Redberried, *Sambucus pubens*.

ELCAMPANE, (Ελα'ia campana,) *Inula helianium*.

ELECTARIUM, *Electuarium*.

ELECTARY, *Electuarium*.

ELECTRICITAS, Electricity—e. Animalis, Galvanism—e. Galvanica, Galvanism—e. Metallica, Galvanism.

ELECTRIC'ITY, *Electric'itas*, (from ηλεκτρον, 'amber,'—the substance in which it was first noticed.) Electricity is used medicinally as an excitant. It has been occasionally employed with success in paralysis, rheumatism, accidental deafness, amaurosis, amenorrhœa, &c, but is not extensively used; and the cases are not always clear in which it could be of service. It may be communicated by means of the electric bath—*Bain électrique*, as it has been called; which consists in placing the patient upon an insulated stool, and connecting him with the prime conductor, of which he thus becomes a part. The fluid may be communicated by points, sparks, or by shocks, according to the required intensity. See Electrization.

ELECTRICITY, CHEMICAL, Galvanism—e. Contact, Galvanism—e. Magnetic, Electromagnetism—e. Voltaic, Galvanism.

ELEC'TRIFY, *Electrize*, (electrical, and *fio*, 'to become,') (F.) *Électriser*. To produce the electrical condition in a body, or to render it susceptible of producing electrical phenomena. It is often used to signify the act of communicating the electric fluid to man.

ÉLECTRISER, Electrify.

ELECTRIZA'TION, *Electriza'tio*, (F.) *Électrisation*. The medical application of electricity.

Lo'calized electriza'tion, (F.) *Electrization localisée*, of Duchenne, of Boulogne, consists in concentrating the electric action in particular parts without electro-puncture or any surgical operation.

It is founded on the greater or less resistance presented by a tissue to electric currents, according to its state of dryness or of moisture; and may be practised by using wet sponges or a metallic knob covered with a piece of wet kid for deep-seated structures, as muscles or any internal viscous; and dry metallic bodies of varying shape, or a metallic brush, for the purpose of cutaneous electrization. Electrization may also be employed for diagnostic purposes; for example, the atrophied muscle of rheumatism contracts well under the galvanic stimulus, whilst the opposite is the case in fatty transformation of the muscular tissue. See Galvanization, localized.

ELECTRO, as a prefix, Electricity.

ELEC'TRODE, (electro, and ὁδός, 'way,')

(F.) *Rhèophore* ou *Rèophore*. The poles of a galvanic battery are called electrodes.

ELECTRO'DES, (ηλεκτροῦδες, from ἤλεκτρον, 'amber,' and *odes*. An epithet for evacuations, which shine like amber.

ELECTROLITHOT'RY. The disintegration of calculi in the bladder by the mechanical force of the electrical discharge, applied by an appropriate apparatus.

ELECTROMAGNETISM. An electro-magnetic apparatus is occasionally used in cases of paralysis, or when a powerful excitant has to be applied to a part of the organism. A convenient form consists of a battery of six curved permanent magnets, and an intensity armature, around whose cylinders 1500 yards of fine insulated copper wire are coiled. The ends of the wire communicate respectively, with a pair of directors, each of which holds a piece of sponge, dipped in vinegar or a solution of common salt. When the armature is rotated, and a portion of the body is interposed between the directors, a succession of shocks is received.

ELECTROPUNCTURE, *Electropunctura'tion*, *Electropunctu'ra*, *Electrostix'is*, and *Galvanopuncture*, *Galvanopunctu'ra*. The operation of inserting two or more wires, and then connecting them to the electrodes of the electric or galvanic apparatus. It has been employed therapeutically in cases in which electricity, galvanism, and acupuncture have been indicated.

ELECTROSTIXIS, (*electro*, and *στιξίς*, 'puncturation.'). Electropuncture.

ELECTRUM, (ἤλεκτρον,) Succinum.

ELECTUAIRE, *Electuarium*—*e. Dentifrice*, *Dentifrice*—*e. Simple*, *Conserva*.

ELECTUARIUM, *Electa'rium*, *Opia'tum*, (Old Eng.) *Allectuary*, *Elec'tary*, *Elec'tuary*, (F.) *Electuaire*, *Saccharolé mou*, (*éliger*, *electum*, 'to make choice.'). A pharmaceutical composition of a soft consistence, somewhat thicker than honey, and formed of powders, pulps, extracts, syrup, honey, &c. In the London and American Pharmacopœias, electuaries are classed under Confections.

ELECTUARIUM DE ALOË, *Opium mesentericum*—*e. Aperiens*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. Aromaticum*, *Confectio aromatica*—*e. Cassiæ*, *Confectio cassiæ*—*e. Cassiæ fistulæ*, *Confectio cassiæ*—*e. Cassiæ sennæ*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. Cassiæ tamarindatum seu lenitivum*, *Confectio cassiæ*—*e. Catechu*, *Confectio catechu compositum*—*e. Catholicum commune*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. Cinchonæ*, *Opium febrifugum*—*e. de Croco emendatum*, *Confectio hyacinthi*—*e. Diaprunum*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. Ecceproticum*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. de Kinâ kinâ*, *Opium febrifugum*—*e. Laxativum*, *Confectio cassiæ*—*e. Lenitivum*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. Opium*, *Confectio opii*—*e. Piperis*, *Confectio piperis*—*e. Scammonii*, *Confectio Scammonii*—*e. de Scammonio*, *Confectio scammonii*—*e. Sennæ*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. Sennæ compositum*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. Sennæ cum pulpis*, *Confectio sennæ*—*e. Solidum*, *Tabella*—*e. Thebaicum*, *Confectio opii*.

ELECTUARY, *Electuarium*—*e. Lenitive*, *Confectio sennæ*.

ELÉENCÉPHALE, (ελαῖον, 'oil,' and 'encephalon.'). A fatty matter found by Couverbe in the encephalic neurine.

ELELISPHACUS, (ελελίσφακος,) Salvia.

ELEMENT, *Elemen'tum*, (akin to ancient *eleo*, for *oleo*, 'to grow' [?],) *Princip'ium*, *P. Primitivum*, *Stoiché'on*. A simple, ultimate constituent or principle in the human body, which forms the basis of a fibre or tissue. Also, a constituent of a compound organ. The *inorganic elements* are simple principles. An *organic element*, proximate principle or compound of organization, results from the union of certain inorganic elements.

Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen, are inorganic elements; fibrin, albumen, casein, &c., organic elements.

ELEMENTS, *ORGANIC*, Principles, immediate—*e. Sarcous*, see *Sarcous*.

ELEMENTARY CELL, see *Cell*.

ELEMENTUM, *Element*—*e. Acidificum*, *Oxygen*.

ELEMI, *Amyris elemifera*.

ELENIUM, *Inula helenium*.

ELEO'CHARIS PALUS'TRIS, (ἐλεος, 'a marsh,' and *χαῖω*, 'to delight in,') *Scirpus palustris*; indigenous. *Ord.* Cyperaceæ. The flowering tops, seeds, and roots are astringent, and have been used in diarrhœa and hemorrhage.

ÉLÉOLÉS, (ελαῖον, 'oil.'). *Olea medicinalis*.

ELEOSELINUM, (ἐλεος, 'a marsh,' and *εἰλωσ*, 'parsley.'). *Apium petroselinum*.

ELEPHANTIASIS, (ελεφαντίασις,) *Elephantia*, *Elephantias'mus*, *El'ephas*, *Luz'ari mor'bus seu ma'lum*, *Pachyder'mia*, *Phœnic'eus mor'bus*, *Phymato'sis Elephantiasis*, (ελεφας; gen. ελεφαντος, 'an elephant.'). Various affections have been described under this name, by adding an epithet. It is ordinarily and generally applied to a condition, in which the skin is thick, livid, rugous, tuberculate, and insensible to feeling.

ELEPHANTIASIS OF THE ANTILLES, *Barba'doss Leg*, *Gland'ular disease of Barba'doss*, (F.) *Jambes de Barbade*, is the Elephantiasis of many writers, *Bucnè'mia*. It is characterized by the leg being enormously tumid and misshapen; skin thickened, livid, and rugous, often scaly; scrotum, arms, or other parts sometimes participating in the affection. The *Bucnè'mia Trop'ica*, *Cochin leg*, is an affection of this kind.

ELEPHANTIASIS ARABICA, *Tyri'asis*, *El'ephas*, *Elephantiasis*, *E. Indica*, *Elephantia Arabum*, *Le'pra Arabum* (of some), *Maladie glandulaire*, *Ladrerie*, *Yava Skin* of the Polynesians [?]. In this the tubercles are chiefly on the face and joints. There is loss of hair, except on the scalp; voice, hoarse and nasal; and the disease is said to be contagious and hereditary. It most frequently attacks the feet; and gives the lower extremity a fancied resemblance to the leg of an elephant, whence its name. The seat of the disease seems to be in the lymphatic vessels and glands, and in the subcutaneous areolar tissue: the inflammatory condition of which is accompanied with general morbid symptoms. Medicine has little or no effect on this loathsome complaint. See *Lepra*.

ELEPHANTIASIS OF CAYENNE, *Mal rouge de Cayenne*, seems to be a variety of *Lepra*, characterized by red and yellow spots, occupying the forehead, ears, hands, loins, &c., afterwards extending and becoming scaly, with deformity of the parts where they are seated, particularly of the face; and ultimately producing cracks, ulcers, caries, and sometimes death.

ELEPHANTIASIS OF THE GREEKS, *E. Græcorum*, is probably the same disease as *Lepra*.

ELEPHANTIASIS OF INDIA is characterized by red, livid, or yellowish spots, slightly prominent, to which succeed indolent tumours, formed in the areolar texture. At a more advanced period, the phalanges swell, and become ulcerated; the bones of the nose carious, the lips thickened; and emaciation gradually carries off the patient. For this form [?] the term *Spiloplasie* was proposed by Duchaffaig. It, likewise, belongs to *lepra*.

ELEPHANTIASIS ITALICA, *Pellagra*.

ELEPHANTIASIS OF JA'VA is likewise a variety of *lepra*, characterized by large white tumours on the toes and fingers, resembling scrofulous tumefactions. These tumours ulcerate, and the ulcerations spread from the extremities towards the trunk, destroying even the bones. Amputation

can alone arrest its progress. The disease is often accompanied by alopecia, and by an eruption of red spots.

ELEPHANTINUM EMPLASTRUM, (Ελεφαντινον.) An ancient plaster, composed of 30 parts of ceruss, 45 of wax, oil lbs, water lbj. Oribasius and Celsus both mention a plaster of this name, but they are by no means similar in composition.

ELEPHANTOMMA, gen. *Elephantom'matis*, (ελεφας, 'elephant,' and ομμα, 'eye.') Buphthalmia.

ELEPHANTOPUS, (F.) *Éléphantope*; (ελεφας, gen. ελεφαντος, 'elephant,' and πους, 'foot.') One affected with elephantiasis.

ELEPHANTUSIA, (ελεφας, 'ivory.') *Phytelephas macrocarpa*.

ELEPHAS, gen. *Elephan'tis*, (ελεφας,) Elephantiasis, Ivory.

ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM, *Amomum cardamomum*, and *Cardamomum*.

ELEUTHERIA, *Croton cascariilla*.

ÉLEVATEUR, Elevator—*É. Commun de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure*, Levator labii superioris aleque nasi—*É. de l'Œil*, Rectus superior oculi—*É. de la Paupière supérieure*, Levator palpebræ superioris.

ELEVATIO UTERI. Ascent of the uterus. This displacement occasionally occurs, in the unimpregnated state, in connection with fibrous uterine, and enlarged ovarian tumours.

ÉLEVATOIRE, Elevator.

ELEVATOR, *Levator*, (elevare, (e, and levare,) 'to lift up.') (F.) *Élévateur*. A muscle, whose function it is to raise the part into which it is inserted. See Levator.

ELEVATOR, *Elevato'rium*, *Vectis elevato'rius*, *Élévatoire*. A name given to different surgical instruments employed for raising portions of bone which have been depressed, for raising and detaching the portion of bone separated by the crown of the trepan, and for removing stumps of teeth. See Lever.

ELEVATOR ANI, *Levator ani*—*e. Labii inferioris*, Levator labii inferioris—*e. Labii superioris proprius*, Levator labii superioris proprius—*e. Labiorum communis*, Levator anguli oris—*e. Oculi*, Rectus superior oculi—*e. Patientiæ*, Levator scapulae—*e. Scapulae*, Levator scapulae—*e. Testiculæ*, Cremaster—*e. Urethræ*, see Transversus perinei.

ELEVATOR, COM'MON. This is a mere lever, the end of which is somewhat bent and made rough, in order that it may less readily slip away from the portion of bone which is to be raised. The instrument is used, by forming a fulcrum for it, either on the hand which holds it, or upon the fingers of the other hand; or by making a fixed point for it on the edge of the opening made with the trephine.

ELEVATOR OF LOUIS differed from the last only in the circumstance of the screw-peg being united to the bridge by a kind of pivot instead of hinge, so that greater extent of motion was permitted.

ELEVATOR OF PETIT consists of a lever mounted on a handle, and straight throughout its whole length, except at its very end, which is slightly curved, in order that it may be more conveniently put under the portion of bone intended to be elevated. The lever is pierced at various distances from its butt-end with several holes, intended for the reception of a movable screw-peg, fixed on the top of a kind of bridge. This part of the instrument consists of an arch, the ends of which are long, and covered with small pads, and on its centre is the screw-peg already mentioned. By means of these holes the arm of the lever can be lengthened at pleasure.

ELEVATOR TRIP'LOID, *Vectis triploides*. This was so called from its consisting of three branches,

uniting above in one common trunk. The latter part was traversed by a long screw, having below a kind of hook, and above a handle for turning it. By turning the screw, the hook was drawn up, and the bone thus elevated.

The simple lever is the only one now used, owing to the want of facility and advantages in the use of the others.

ELEVATOR, UTERINE, see Pessary intrauterine.

ÉLÈVE EXTERNE, (e, and levare, 'to raise,') see House-surgeon—*É. Interne*, Housesurgeon.

ÉLEVURES (F.), *Efflorescentiæ*. A generic name, including all the exanthemata, in which there is tumefaction of the tissue of the skin. See Exanthem.

ELFLOCK. A condition of the hair in which it is matted and twisted into locks, as in plica. Supposed, in olden times, to have been the work of elves or fairies.

ELIASTER, Ilex.

ELICHRYSUM, (ελχρυσος, from ελη, 'light of the sun,' and χρυσος, 'gold,') *Solidago virgaurea*—*e. Montanum*, *Antennaria dioica*.

ELICOIDES, (ελκοιδης, from ελξ, 'a tendril,' and οιδος, 'resemblance,') *Capreolaris*.

ELIGMA, gen. *Elig'matis*, Eccectos.

ELIMINANTIA, (eliminare, (from e, and limen, 'a threshold,') 'to turn out of doors,') Eccectica.

ELIMINATIVES, Eccectica.

ELIQUATIO, (e, and liquare, *liquatum*, 'to melt,') Colliquation.

ELIXA'TIO, *Elixa'tion*, *Eps'e'sis*, (from elixus, (e, and lix, 'water, liquor, lye,') 'boiled,' 'sodden,') This word has been used synonymously with Decoction. The act of boiling.

ELIX'IR, (Arab.) *Psir*, *Is'ir*, *Quel'les*, *Alex'ir*. (The etymology of this word is not clear. Lemery derives it from ελξω, 'I extract,' and also from αλεξω, 'I aid.' Others believe it to be from Arabic, *al-ecsir*, or *al-eksir*, 'chymistry,') An elixir is a medicine composed of various substances held in solution in alcohol. The name has been used, however, for preparations which contain no spirit of wine.

ELIXIR AC'IDUM HALLE'RI seu **DIPPEL'II**, *E. Antipodag'ricum* seu *Antinephret'icum* seu *Sulphu'rico-ac'idum*, *Gut'tæ ac'idæ tou'icæ*, *A'qua Rabe'lii*, *Liq'or ac'idus Halle'ri*, *Mist'u'ra sulphu'rico-ac'idæ*, *Æ'ther sulphu'ricus ac'idus*, *Ac'idum sulphu'ricum alcoolisa'tum*, *A. vitriol'icum vino'sum*, *Al'cohol Sulphurica'tum*, *A. sulphu'ricum*, is a mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid and alcohol—in the *Eau de Rabel*, of one part of the former to three of the latter. It is employed as an astringent in hemorrhages, &c.

ELIXIR ALOES, *Tinctura aloes composita*—*e. Anthelminticum Succorum*, *Tinctura jalapii composita*.

ELIXIR, ANTI-ASTHMAT'IC, OF **BOERHAAVE**. This elixir is composed of alcohol, aniseed, camphor, orris, asarabacca root, calamus aromaticus, liquorice, and elecampane. It is given in asthma, in the dose of 20 or 30 drops.

ELIXIR ANTHYPOCHONDRIACUM, *Tinctura cinchonæ amara*—*e. Antinephreticum*, *E. acidum Halleri*.

ELIXIR, ANTISCROF'ULOUS, OF **PEYRILHE**, is composed of weak alcohol, subcarbonate of potassa, and gentian root. It is administered in scrofula.

ELIXIR, APERITIVUM, *Tinctura aloes composita*.

ELIXIR, BOERHAAVE'S, see *Tinctura aloes composita*.

ELIXIR OF CALISA'YA. This is made of *Calisaya bark* ℥j; fresh orange peel ℥ss; cinnamon, coriander, and angelica seeds, āā ℥ij; caraway, aniseed, and cochineal, āā ℥j; brandy and water, of each a sufficient quantity; syrup i℥x. Treat the Calisaya and aromatics with the brandy by percolation, until ℥x have been obtained: continue the

percolation with equal parts of brandy and water until $\mathfrak{Z}$ xxij have been obtained; then add the syrup to make two pints. A tonic and cordial.

ELIXIR, CARMINATIVE, OF SYLVIIUS, *Tinctura carminativa Sylvi*.

ELIXIR CLAUDE'RI, CLAU'DEN'S *Elix'ir*. Made by macerating for a few days carbonate of potassa $\mathfrak{Z}$ j; *aloes*, *guaiacum*, *myrrh*, *saffron*, *rhubarb* bruised, of each $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij; *water* f $\mathfrak{Z}$ xvij; and decanting. Dose, a tablespoonful as a laxative and emmenagogue.

ELIXIR, DUFFY'S, *Tinctura sennæ comp.*—e. Danorum, E. pectorale regis Danicæ—e. *Fœtidum*, *Tinctura castorei composita*—e. of Garus, *Tinctura de croco composita*—e. *Guaiaci volatil*, *Tinctura Guaiaci ammoniata*—e. *Jalapæ compositum*, *Tinctura jalapii composita*—e. of Long Life, *Tinctura aloes composita*—e. *de Longue vie*, *Tinctura aloes composita*—e. *d'Or de M. le Général de la Motte*, *Tinctura seu Alcohol sulfurico-æthereus*—e. Paregoric, Edinburgh, *Tinctura opii ammoniata*—e. Paregoricum, *Tinctura camphoræ composita*—e. *Pectorale dulce*, E. pectorale regis Danicæ.

ELIXIR PECTORA'LE RE'GIS DA'NIE, E. *Dano'rum seu Ringelman'ni seu ex suc'co glycyrrhizæ seu pectora'le dulcè seu à suc'co liquorit'is*: (*Succ. glycyrrhizæ*, p. 1; *Ag. Fœnicul.* p. 2; *Alcohol ammoniat.* p. 6. A formula in many of the Pharmacopœias of continental Europe.) With the addition of opium it constitutes the *Elixir ammoniaco-opiatum*, *Extractum thebæicum ammoniacale*, of some Pharmacopœias.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS, *Tinctura aloes composita*—e. *Proprietatis Paracelsi*, *Tinctura aloes composita*—e. *Purgans*, *Tinctura jalapii composita*—e. *Radeliffe's*, see *Tinctura aloes composita*—e. *Rhei dulce*, *Vinum rhei palmati*—e. *Ringelmanni*, E. pectorale regis Danicæ—e. *Roborans Whytlii*, *Tinctura cinchonæ amara*—e. *Sacrum*, *Tinctura rhei et aloes*—e. *Salutis*, *Tinctura sennæ comp.*—e. *Squire's*, see *Tinctura camphoræ composita*—e. *Stomachicum*, *Tinctura gentianæ composita*—e. *Stomachicum spirituosum*, *Tinctura cinchonæ amara*—e. *Stoughton's*, see *Tinctura gentianæ composita*—e. ex *Succo glycyrrhizæ*, E. pectorale regis Danicæ—e. ex *Succo liquorit'is*, E. pectorale regis Danorum—e. *Sulphurico-acidum*, E. *acidum Halleri*—e. *Traumaticum*, *Tinctura Benzoini composita*—e. *Viscerale Hoffmanni*, *Tinctura Gentianæ composita*.

ELIXIR VI'Æ OF MATHI'OLUS; composed of *alcohol* and 22 aromatic and stimulating substances. It was formerly employed in epilepsy.

ELIXIR OF VITRIOL, *Sulphuric acid*, dilute—e. of *Vitriol*, sweet, *Spiritus ætheris aromaticus*—e. of *Vitriol*, *Vigani's*, *Spiritus ætheris aromaticus*—e. *Vitrioli*, *Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum*—e. *Vitrioli acido-aromaticum*, *Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum*—e. *Vitrioli dulcè*, *Spiritus ætheris aromaticus*, *Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum*—e. *Vitrioli Edinburgensium*, *Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum*—e. *Vitrioli Mynsiehti*, *Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum*—e. *Vitrioli cum Tincturâ aromaticâ*, *Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum*—e. *Whytlii*, *Tinctura cinchonæ amara*.

ELIXIRIUM ANTISEPTICUM DOCTORIS CHAUSSIER, *Tinctura cinchonæ ætherea composita*.

ELIXIS, *Electes*.

ELIXIVIATION, (e. and *lixivium*, 'a lye,') *Lixiviation*.

ELK, (Sax. *elc*.) *Cervus alces*—e. *Bark*, *Magnolia macrophylla*—e. *Tree*, *Andromeda arborea*—e. *Wood*, *Andromeda arborea*, *Magnolia macrophylla*.

ELKOPLASTY, *Helcoplasty*.

ELLARNE, (Sax. *ellapn*.) *Sambucus*.

ELLEBORASTER, *Helleborus fœtidus*.

ELLEBORE, *Dracontium fœtidum*. See *Hellebore*.

ELLEBORISMUS, *Helleborismus*.

ELLEBORUM ALBUM, *Veratrum album*, see *Helleborus*.

ELLEBORUS ALBUS, *Veratrum*, see *Helleborus*—e. *Niger*, *Helleborus niger*.

ELLENTREE, (Prov.), *Sambucus*.

ELLER, (Prov.), *Alnus glutinosa*.

ELLERMAN'S DEODORIZING FLUID. An antitrombic or remover of odours—said to be a solution of a persalt (chloride) of iron.

ELLET, (Prov.), *Sambucus*.

ELLIPTIC, *Oval*.

ELLYCHNIA, *Stellulæ Verheyntii*.

ELLYCHNIO'TUS, (*ελληνικός*, from *ελλην*, 'the wick of a lamp,') A sort of tent, used by the ancient surgeons, so called because it was shaped like a wick, or because it was made of a similar material.

ELM, COMMON, *Ulmus*—e. *Red*, *Ulmus Americana*—e. *Rough-leaved*, *Ulmus Americana*—e. *Slippery*, *Ulmus Americana*.

ELMINTHES, see *Helmin*.

ELMINTHOCORTON, (*Helminthocorton*), *Corallina Corsicana*.

ELNORNE, *Sambucus*.

ELO'DES, *Helo'des*, (*ελωδης*, from *elos*, 'a marsh,' and *odes*), *Paludosa*, *Palus'ter*, *Palu'dal*, *Marshy*, (F.) *Marécageux*, *Paludéen*, *Palustre*. *Febris elo'des seu helo'des seu paludo'sa*, *Helop'gra*, *Heloppy'etos*, *Potamop'gra*, (F.) *Fèvre intermittente paludéenne*, *F. paludéenne ou Maremmatique*, (so called, because it prevails in the Maremma district of Italy.) *Marsh fever*. Also, a kind of fever, characterized by great moisture or sweating.

ELOME, *Orpiment*.

ELONGA'TION, *Elonga'tio*, (*elongare*, *elongatum*, (e. and *longus*), 'to lengthen,' 'extend,') An incomplete luxation, in which the ligaments of an articulation are stretched and the limb lengthened, without total luxation. The word has also been used for the extension required in the reduction of fractures and luxations, and for the increased length of limb, (F.) *Allongement*, in diseases and dislocations of the hip-joint.

ELREN, (Prov.) *Sambucus*.

ELTH, (old E.), see *Age*.

ELUTRIATIO, *Decantation*, *Elutriation*.

ELUTRIA'TION, *Elutria'tio*, (originally *eluo*, (e. and *luo*, 'I wash,') 'I wash away, I rinse,') In pharmacy a process by which the finer particles of a powder are separated from the coarser. It consists in diffusing the powder in water, allowing the larger and heavier particles to subside, and then decanting the liquor, that the finer particles may subside.

ELUVIES, ('a washing away,') An inordinate discharge of any fluid, and also the fluid itself. In the works of some authors it is particularly applied to the mucus which flows from the vagina in cases of leucorrhœa.

ELUXATION, *Luxation*.

ELYTRA, (pl.), see *Elytron*.

ELYTRATRESIA, (*elytro*, and *ατρητος*, 'imperfect,') *Colpatesia*.

ELYTREURYNTER, (*elytro*, and *ερυων*, 'I dilate,') *Speculum vaginæ*.

ELYTRITIS, (*elytro*, and *itis*), *Colposis*, *Leucorrhœa*.

ELYTRO, (*ελτρον*, 'a vagina or sheath,') In composition, the vagina.

ELYTROBLENNORRHŒA, (*elytro*, and *blennorrhœa*), *Leucorrhœa* (vaginal.)

ELYTROCE'LE, (*elytro*, and *εηλε*, 'a tumour,') Vogel has given this name to vaginal hernia, *Colpoce'le*.

ELYTRODES, (tunica), (*elytro*, and *odes*), *Vaginal coat of the testicle*.

ELYTRŒDE'MA, *Colecœde'ma*, *Colpœde'ma*, (*elytro*, and *œdema*, 'œdema.') Œdema of the vagina.

ELYTROITIS, (*elytro*, and *itis*.) Colpositis.

ELYTRON, (*ελυτρον*, *ελω*, 'I involve.') A sheath. The vagina. The membranes which envelope the spinal marrow are called *elytra*.

ELYTRON'CUS, *Elytrophyl'ma*, (*elytro*, and *γκος*, 'a tumour.') A swelling of the vagina.

ELYTROPAP'PUS RHINOCERO'TIS. A South African bush, *Nat. Ord.* Compositæ, the whole of which is bitter and resinous. The tops of the branches, infused in wine or brandy, make excellent bitters. The tops are also given in powder to children affected with diarrhœa.

ELYTROPHYMA, gen. *Elytrophyl'matis*, (*elytro*, and *φωμα*, 'a swelling.') Elytroncus.

ELYTROPLASTY, *Elytrophylast'icē*, (*elytro*, and *πλαστω*, 'I form.') The operation for restoration of the vagina.

ELYTROPTOSIS, (*elytro*, and *πτωσις*, 'a falling.') Prolapsus vaginae.

ELYTRORRHAGIA, (*elytro*, and *ρᾱγη*, 'a breaking forth.') Colporrhagia.

ELYTRORRHAPHY, *Elytorrhaph'ia*, *Colporrhaphy*, *Kolporrhaphy*, (*elytro*, and *ρᾱγη*, 'a suture.') The operation of closing the vagina by suture in cases of prociidentia uteri.

EM and **EN**, *ε*, 'in, into, within;' also 'excess;' frequently used in this last sense by Dr. Good. A common prefix, generally answering to the prefixes *in* and *in*, in English. In composition, before *β*, *π*, *φ*, *ψ*, and *μ*, the *v* is changed into *μ*; before *γ*, *κ*, *ξ*, and *χ*, into *γ*; before *λ*, into *λ*; and before *ρ* generally into *ρ*.

EMAC'IATE, *Maces'cere*, *Tabes'cere*, (F.) *Amagrir*; (*emaciare*, *emaciatum*, (*e*, and *maceo*, 'to be lean,') 'to grow lean,') To lose flesh, to become lean, to waste away.

EMACIATION, *Emacia'tio*, *Extenuat'io*, *Ma'cies*, *Macritu'do*, *Ma'ror*, *Marco'res*, *Skeleti'a*, *Leptysm'us*, *Leptyn'sis*, *Pingued'inis diminiut'io*, (F.) *Amagrissement*, *Dépérissement*. That condition of the body, or of a part of the body, in which it grows lean. The state of one who is lean—*Leanness* *Isch'notes*, *Asar'cia*, (F.) *Mai-grour*.

EMAIL DES DENTS, Enamel of the teeth.

ÉMAILLOTAGE (F.) (*maillot*, 'swathing or swaddling clothes,') The 'wrapping up' or 'packing up' in dry or wet sheets, which is practised in hydropathic establishments to induce sweating.

EMANA'TION, *Emanat'io*, *Efflu'vium*, (*emanare*, *emanatum*, (*e*, and *manere*, 'to issue or flow from,') The term is applied to a body which proceeds or draws its origin from other bodies—such as the light which *emanates* from the sun; the miasm which arises from the putrid decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, &c. See *Miasm*.

EMAN'SIO MEN'SIUM, (*e*, and *manere*, *manere*, 'to stay,') This term has been applied to amenorrhœa or obstruction of the menses before they have been established. Some have used it for the retention which occurs even after they have been established. The former is the general acceptance.

EMARGINATIO, (*e*, and *margo*, gen. *marginis*, 'a margin,') *Échancrure*, Notch.

EMARGINATURA, *Échancrure*, Notch.

EMASCULA'TION, *Emascula'tio*, (*emasculare*, (*e*, and *masculus*, 'a male,') 'to render impotent,') The act of removing or destroying the generative organs of a male animal.

EMASCULATUS, *Castratus*, Eunuch.

EMBALM'ING, (*em*, and *balsamum*, 'balsam,') *Balsamatio*, *Smyrni'smus*, *Cedei'a*, *Pollinctu'ra*, *Necroced'i'a*, *Conditu'ra* *Cadaverum*, (F.) *Embau-*

ment, *Imbalsamation*. An operation which consists in impregnating the dead body with substances capable of preventing it from becoming putrid, and thus putting it in a condition to be preserved.

EMBAM'MA, gen. *Embam'matis*, (*εμβαμμα*, *Apobam'ma*, *Bamma*, (*εμβαπτω*, (*em*, and *βαπτω*, 'I dip,') 'I immerse,') A medicated pickle or sauce.

EMBARRAS, (*em*, and *barrer*, 'to bar,') *Emphraxis*.

EMBARRAS GASTRIQUE (F.), *Gastric disorder* or *impediment*, *Colla'vies gastrica*, *Sor'des prima'rum via'rum*, *Status gastricus*, *Gasteratax'ia*, (F.) *Gastricité*. Disorder of the stomach, in which there is loss of appetite, with bitterness and clamminess of mouth, white and yellow tongue, feeling of oppression in the epigastrium, and sometimes pain in that region, nausea and bilious or bitter vomiting; this state being accompanied with headache, lassitude, and pain in the back and limbs.

EMBARRAS GASTRO-INTESTINAL, *Gastro-intestinal disorder*. Slight gastro-enteritis, according to the Broussaists, in which the symptoms of the *Embaras gastrique* and *E. intestinal* are united.

EMBARRAS INTESTINAL, *Intestinal disorder*. The principal characters assigned to this are:—tension of the abdomen, colic, borborygmi, discharge of flatus *per anum*, and constipation or diarrhœa.

EMBARRURE, (*em*, and *barré*, 'barred,') Engisoma.

EMBAUUMENT, (*em*, and *baume*, 'balsam,') Embalming.

EMBOÎTEMENT (F.), 'Encasing, (*em*, and *boîte*, 'a box,') *Enadel'phia*, *Endadel'phia*, *Euteradel'phia*. This term has been applied to the theory of generation which considers that the germs are encased in each other in the ovary of the female, in such sort that they are developed in succession after impregnation. It is the theory of *enca'sing of germs*. One, who believes that all organized bodies are the result of the development of germs encased in each other *ad infinitum*, is said to be an *Infu'itivist*.

Monstrosities by inclusion, (F.) *Monstrosités par inclusion*, are supposed to arise from an accidental *emboîtement* of germs.

EMBOÎTURE, Diarthrosis.

EM'BOLE, (*εμβολω*, (*εμ*, and *βαλλω*, 'I put in place,') Reduction of a luxated bone. *Ερποσι'tio*. Also, a wedge or plug—*εμβολη*, *εμβολον*, *εμβολος*—hence.

EMBOL'IA, (F.) *Embolies*. Diseases produced by plugging or obturation of the bloodvessels. *Em'bolism*, *Embolism'us*.

EMBOL'IC, *Embol'icus*, (from *εμβολη*, 'a wedge or plug,') Relating to plugging or obturation of the vessels, as 'embolic apoplexy.'

EMBOLIMOS, (*εμβολισμος*, from *em*, and *βαλλω*, 'I cast,') Intercalary.

EMBOLISM, see *Embolia*.

EMBOLUM CEREBRI, Infundibulum of the brain.

EMBONPOINT (F.). 'In good point or plight.' *Bo'na cor'poris habitu'do*. The state of the animal body when in full health. Excessive *embonpoint* constitutes corpulence and obesity, and may become a morbid condition.

EMBONPOINT EXCESSIF, Polysarcia adiposa.

EMBOWELLING, Exenterismus.

EMBREGMA, Embrocation.

EMBROCATIO, Embrocation, Irrigation.

EMBROCA'TION, *Embroca'tio*, *Embrog'ma*, *Em'brochē*, *Implev'ium*, (*εμβροχω*, (*εμ*, and *βροχω*, 'I wet,') 'I dip in,') A fluid application to be rubbed on any part of the body. It is often used

percolation with equal parts of brandy and water until $\mathfrak{Z}$ xxij have been obtained; then add the syrup to make two pints. A tonic and cordial.

ELIXIR, CARMINATIVE, OF SYLVIVS, Tinctura carminativa Sylvii.

ELIXIR CLAUDE'RI, CLAU'DER'S *Elix'ir*. Made by macerating for a few days carbonate of potassa $\mathfrak{Z}$ i; aloes, guaiacum, myrrh, saffron, rhubarb bruised, of each $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij; water $\mathfrak{f}$ xxvij; and decanting. Dose, a tablespoonful as a laxative and emmenagogue.

ELIXIR, DAFY'S, Tinctura sennæ comp.—e. Danorum, E. pectorale regis Daniæ—e. Foetidum, Tinctura castorei composita—e. of Garus, Tinctura de croco composita—e. Guaiaci volatilis, Tinctura Guaiaci ammoniata—e. Jalapæ compositum, Tinctura jalapii composita—e. of Long Life, Tinctura aloes composita—e. de Longue vie, Tinctura aloes composita—e. d'Or de M. le Général de la Motte, Tinctura seu Alcohol sulfurico-æthereus—e. Paregoric, Edinburgh, Tinctura opii ammoniata—e. Paregoricum, Tinctura camphoræ composita—e. Pectorale dulce, E. pectorale regis Daniæ.

ELIXIR PECTORA'LE RE'GIS DA'NIE, *E. Danorum* seu *Ringelman'si* seu *ex suc'co glycyrrhizæ* seu *pectora'le dulce* seu *ex suc'co liquiritiæ*: (*Succ. glycyrrhizæ*, p. 1; *Aq. Fœnicul.* p. 2; *Alcohol ammoniat.* p. 6. A formula in many of the Pharmacopœias of continental Europe.) With the addition of opium it constitutes the *Elixir ammoniato-opiatum*, *Extractum thebaicum ammoniatum*, of some Pharmacopœias.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS, Tinctura aloes composita—e. Proprietatis Paracelsi, Tinctura aloes composita—e. Purgans, Tinctura jalapii composita—e. Radcliffe's, see Tinctura aloes composita—e. Rhei dulce, Vinum rhei palmati—e. Ringelmanni, E. pectorale regis Daniæ—e. Roborans Whytii, Tinctura cinchonæ amara—e. Sacrum, Tinctura rhei et aloes—e. Salutis, Tinctura sennæ comp.—e. Squire's, see Tinctura camphoræ composita—e. Stomachicum, Tinctura gentianæ composita—e. Stomachicum spirituosum, Tinctura cinchonæ amara—e. Stoughton's, see Tinctura gentianæ composita—e. ex Succo glycyrrhizæ, E. pectorale regis Daniæ—e. ex Succo liquiritiæ, E. pectorale regis Danorum—e. Sulphurico-acidum, E. acidum Halleri—e. Traumaticum, Tinctura Benzoini composita—e. Viscerale Hoffmanni, Tinctura Gentianæ composita.

ELIXIR VITÆ OF MATHI'OLUS; composed of alcohol and 22 aromatic and stimulating substances. It was formerly employed in epilepsy.

ELIXIR OF VITRIOL, Sulphuric acid, dilute—e. of Vitriol, sweet, Spiritus ætheris aromaticus—e. of Vitriol, Vigani's, Spiritus ætheris aromaticus—e. Vitrioli, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. Vitrioli acido-aromaticum, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. Vitrioli dulce, Spiritus ætheris aromaticus, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. Vitrioli Edinburgensium, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. Vitrioli Mynsichti, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. Vitrioli cum Tincturâ aromaticâ, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. Whytii, Tinctura cinchonæ amara.

ELIXIRIUM ANTISEPTICUM DOCTORIS CHAUSSIER, Tinctura cinchonæ atheros composita.

ELIXIS, Eclectos.

ELIXIVIATION, (*ex* and *lixivum*, 'a *lyo*.)

Lixivum.

ELIXIR, ALOES, *Elix'ir*—e. Bark, *Elix'ir*.

ELIXIR, ANDROMEDA, *Elix'ir*—e. Andromeda, *Elix'ir*.

ELIXIR, MAGNOLIA, *Elix'ir*—e. Magnolia, *Elix'ir*.

ELIXIR, MYRRH, *Elix'ir*—e. Myrrh, *Elix'ir*.

ELIXIR, RHEI, *Elix'ir*—e. Rhei, *Elix'ir*.

ELIXIR, SASSAPILLA, *Elix'ir*—e. Sassapilla, *Elix'ir*.

ELIXIR, SASSAPILLA, *Elix'ir*—e. Sassapilla, *Elix'ir*.

ELIXIR, SASSAPILLA, *Elix'ir*—e. Sassapilla, *Elix'ir*.

ELIXIR, SASSAPILLA, *Elix'ir*—e. Sassapilla, *Elix'ir*.

ELIXIR, SASSAPILLA, *Elix'ir*—e. Sassapilla, *Elix'ir*.

ELIXIR, SASSAPILLA, *Elix'ir*—e. Sassapilla, *Elix'ir*.

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ELIXIR, SASSAPILLA, *Elix'ir*—e. Sassapilla, *Elix'ir*.

ELIXIR, SASSAPILLA, *Elix'ir*—e. Sassapilla, *Elix'ir*.

ELLEBORE, Dracontium foetidum. See Hel-lebore.

ELLEBORISMUS, Helleborismus.

ELLEBORUM ALBUM, Veratrum album, Helleborus.

ELLEBORUS ALBUS, Veratrum, see Helleborus—e. Niger, Helleborus niger.

ELLENTREE, (Prov.), Sambucus.

ELLER, (Prov.), Alnus glutinosa.

ELLERMAN'S DEO'DORIZING FLU

antibromic or remover of odours—said

solution of a persalt (chloride) of iron.

ELLET, (Prov.), Sambucus.

ELLIPTIC, Oval.

ELLYCHNIA, Stellula Verheyndii.

ELLYCHNIO'TUS, (ελληνιον, *Ellion*, 'the

wick of a lamp.') A sort of

the ancient surgeons, so called be-

shaped like a wick, or because it

similar material.

ELM, COMMON, Ulmus—e. E-

ricana—e. Rough-leaved, Ulmus

Slippery, Ulmus Americana.

ELMINTHES, see Helminz.

ELMINTHOCORTON, (Hel-

rallina Corsicana.

ELNORNE, Sambucus.

ELO'DES, *Helo'des*, (ελωδες, 'and

odes,) *Paludo'sus*, *Palus*

(F.) *Marécageux*, *Paludéen*,

seu *helo'des* seu *paludo'sus*

etos, *Potamop'ya*, (F.) *Po-*

décenne, *F. paludéenne* ou

because it prevails in

Italy.) Marsh fever.

characterized by great mo-

ELOME, Orpiment.

ELONGATION, *Elon-gation*, (e,

and *longus*),

incomplete luxation,

an articulation ar-

ened, without total

been used for the

duction of fracture

increased length

eases and disloca-

ELREN, (P-

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male, Sperma-
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EMPEIRIA, (*εμπειρια*, from *em*, and *πειρα*, 'a trial,') Experience.

EMPETRUM. (*εμπετρον*, from *em*, and *πειρα*, 'a rock,') *Herniaria glabra*.

EM'PHLYSIS, (*em*, and *φλυσις*, 'a vesicular tumour or eruption,') *Ich'orona Exan'them*. An eruption of vesicular pimples, filled progressively with an acrid and colourless, or nearly colourless, terminating in scurf or laminated scabs. in the order *Exanthematica*, class *Hermatod.*

APHTHA, Aphthæ, Stomatitis, aph-
sipelas, Erysipelas — e. Miliaria.
Pemphigus, Pemphigus — e.
cinn — e. Variocella, Varicella.
thracticus.
conia.
cic'lic, (*εμφρακτικός*,
'I shut up,') 'I
Emplattum'
plied to the
stin, (*εμφραγμα*.)
Anything that
s term to design-
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s preternatural.
Fistula lacrymalis—

is,) Obstruc'tio, Obtura-
i, Infarc'tio, Facetus, Far-
ruction.' An Embarras or
r cavities of any substance,
aid from quantity or quality.
PARIS, Hepatempiraxis.

gen. *Emphy'matis*, (*em*, and *φωμα*,
umour—e. Encystis, Encystis—e.
roma, Atheroma — e. Encystis gan-
on. Testudo — e. Encystis meliceris.
-e. Encystis steatoma, Steatoma — e.
osses, Exostosis—e. Exostosis periostei,
e. Sarcoma, Sarcoma—e. Sarcoma adipo-
Adipose sarcoma — e. Sarcoma cellulosum,
e sarcoma — e. Sarcoma mammarum, Mam-
y sarcoma — e. Sarcoma pancreaticum, Pan-
entic sarcoma — e. Sarcoma scirrhusum, Scir-
inous sarcoma—e. Sarcoma tuberculosum, Tuber-
culate sarcoma—e. Sarcoma vasculosum, Sarcoma,
vascular.

EMPHYSE'MA, gen. *Emphy'se'matis*, (*εμφυσμα*,
from *εμφυσω*, (*em*, and *φυσω*, 'I blow,') 'I in-
flate,') *Infla'tio*, *Em'pneumato'sis*, *Sarci'tes flatu'o-*
sis, *Emphy'se'ma cellula'rè* seu *pneumato'sis*, *Phy-*
son'e'cia, *Tu'mor flatulen'tus*, *Pneumato'sis*, *Infla-*
tion, *Winddrop*, (F.) *Emphy'sème*, *Aërethmie* of
Piorry. This term is commonly applied to any
white, crepitant, shining, elastic, indolent tumor
of the integuments, caused by the introduction of
air into the areolar texture, *Aërodermectasi'a*.
Injuries of the larynx, trachea, or lungs; frac-
tures of the ribs, or wounds penetrating the chest,
are the most frequent causes of this affection,
which is owing to the air escaping from the air-
passages, and insinuating itself into the areolar
texture surrounding the wound. There are some
cases of emphysema, which are owing to internal
causes; and hence a division has been made into
the *accidental* and *symptomatic*, and the *sponta-*
neous and *idiopathic*.

EMPHYSEMA ABDOMINIS, Tympanites.

EMPHYSEMA OF THE LUNGS, E. *Pulmo'num*,
Asth'ma aë'reum ab *Emphy'se'matè Pulmo'num*,
Pneumato'sis Pulmo'num, *Pneumoc'tasis*, *Pneu-*
mec'tasis, (F.) *Pneumoëctasie*, *Emphy'sème du Pou-*
mon. A considerable pressure or contusion of the
chest, or any violent concussion of the lung, may
produce a laceration in that viscus, without in-
jury being done to the parietes of the thorax, and
may give occasion to the infiltration of air into
the areolar texture, *interlob'ular emphysema*.

EM'PATIA, gen. *Empathe'matis*, *Ma'nia a-*
(F.) *Manie sans délire*; ungovernable
(*em*, and *πάθε*, 'suffering,') Fixed delu-

trial,') Experience.

EMPETRUM. (*εμπετρον*, from *em*, and *πειρα*, 'a

rock,') *Herniaria glabra*.

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tumour or eruption,') *Ich'orona Exan'them*. An

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Adipose sarcoma — e. Sarcoma cellulosum,

e sarcoma — e. Sarcoma mammarum, Mam-

y sarcoma — e. Sarcoma pancreaticum, Pan-

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jury being done to the parietes of the thorax, and

may give occasion to the infiltration of air into

the areolar texture, *interlob'ular emphysema*.

synonymously with liniment. Originally it was employed in the sense of *Fomentation*.

EMBROCATION, GUESTONIAN, see *Oleum Terebinthinae rectificatum*.

EMBROCHE, (εμβροχη,) Embrocation.

EMBRYO, gen. *Embryo'nis*, *Em'bryon*, (εμβρυον, from *em*, and *βρωω*, 'I grow.') *Cye'ma*. The fecundated germ, in the early stages of its development in utero. At a certain period of its increase, the name *fœtus* is given to it, but at what period is not determined. Generally, the *embryo* state is considered to extend to the period of quickening.

EMBRYOTONY, *Fœ'tus trucidat'io*, (*embryo*, and *κνωω*, 'destruction.') The act of destroying a fœtus in utero, when insurmountable obstacles—as certain deformities of the pelvis—oppose delivery.

EMBRYOG'ENY, *Embryogen'ia*, (F.) *Embryogénie*; (*embryo*, and *γεννω*, 'to generate.') The generation or formation of the embryo.

EMBRYOGRAPHY, *Em'bryogra'phia*, (*embryo*, and *γραφω*, 'a description.') The part of anatomy which describes the embryo.

EMBRYOL'OGY, *Embryolog'ia*, (*embryo*, and *λογος*, 'a description.') The doctrine of, or a treatise on, embryonic development.

EMBRYON, (εμβρυον,) Embryo.

EMBRYONAL, Embryonic.

EMBRYONIC, *Embryon'icus*, (F.) *Embryonique*, *Embryonnaire*, *Em'bryonal*. Relating or appertaining to an embryo;—as '*embryonic life*.'

EMBRYONIQUE, Embryonic.

EMBRYONNAIRE, Embryonic.

EMBRYOTHLAS'TA, *Embryothlas'tes*, *Embryothlas'tum*, (F.) *Embryotome*, (*embryo*, and *θλαω*, 'I break.') An instrument for dividing the fœtus piecemeal, in order to effect delivery. A crotchet or other instrument, used, in certain cases of laborious parturition, to break the bones of the fœtus, for the purpose of extracting them with greater facility.

EMBRYOTOCIA, (*embryo*, and *τοκος*, 'delivery.') Abortion.

EMBRYOTOME, Embryothlasta.

EMBRYOT'OMY, *Embryotom'ia*, (εμβρυοτομία, from *embryo*, and *τεμνω*, 'to cut.') A division of the fœtus into fragments, to extract it by piecemeal, when the narrowness of the pelvis or other faulty conformation opposes delivery.

EMBRYOTROPHY, *Embryotroph'ia*, (*embryo*, and *τροφή*, 'nourishment.') Fœtal nutrition; *Cyot'rophy*.

EMBRYUL'CIA, *Embryuterul'cia*, (*embryo*, and *ἔκω*, 'I extract,' 'I draw.') A surgical operation, by which the fœtus is extracted by means of appropriate instruments, when faulty conformation or other circumstances prevent delivery by the natural efforts.

EMBRYUL'CUS, (εμβρυουλκος,) *Elcus'ter*. An iron hook or crotchet, described by Fabricius ab Aquapendente, which was used to extract the fœtus in some cases of laborious labor.

EMBRYUSTERULCIA, (*embryo*, *ἔσπερα*, 'uterus,' and *ἔκω*, 'I extract,') *Embryulcia*.

EMENDANS, (*emendo*, (e, and *mendum*, 'a fault,') 'to amend,') *Corrigent*.

ÉMERAUDE, *Smaragdus*.

EMERAUDES, *Hæmorrhoids*.

EMERODS, *Hæmorrhoids*.

EMEROIDS, *Hæmorrhoids*.

EMESIA, (εμεσία,) *Vomiturition*.

EMESIS, (εμεσις,) *Vomiting*.

EMETATROPH'IA, (εμεω, 'I vomit,' and *τροφία*, 'want of nourishment.') Atrophy induced by vomiting.

EMETIA, *Emetine*.

EMET'IC, *Emet'icum*, *Emetopœ'um*, *Vomito'rium*, *Vom'itory*, *Vom'it*, *Puke*, (Prov.) *Pick*, (εμετικόν, from *εμεω*, 'I vomit,') A substance capa-

ble of producing vomiting. (F.) *Vomitif*, *Émé-tique*. [This last term is also given by the French to tartarized antimony—the *emetif*, as it were, *par excellence*.]

Tartarized antimony, ipecacuanha, and sulphate of zinc, are the chief emetics. They are valuable agents in disease, and may either act *primarily* on the stomach, or *secondarily* on other parts of the system,—the sympathy between the stomach and other parts of the body being very extensive, and an important object of study.

EMETIC ROOT, *Euphorbia corollata*—c. *Tartar*, *Antimonium tartarizatum*—c. *Weed*, *Lobelia inflata*.

EMETICOLOGIA, *Emetology*.

EM'ETINE, *Emet'ina*, *Emet'ia*, *Vom'itine*, *Cephœli'num*. A vegetable alkali, discovered by M. Pelletier in ipecacuanha, to which it owes its emetic power. It is obtained from different ipecacuanhas, but chiefly from *psychot'ria emet'ica*, *callicoc'ca ipecacuan'ha*, and *viol'a emet'ica*. It is in transparent scales, of a reddish-brown colour, almost inodorous, of a bitter, slightly acrid taste; is unchangeable in the air, soluble in water and alcohol, and insoluble in ether. Three grains of impure emetia or one grain of pure are equal to eighteen of ipecacuanha. See *Ipecacuanha*.

ÉMÉTIQUE, *Antimonium tartarizatum*, *Emetif*.

ÉMÉTISER (F.). To cause vomiting by emetics. In French pharmacy, it is, likewise, used to signify the addition of *émétique*—tartar of antimony and potassa—to a medicinal preparation.

EMETOCATHARSIS, see *Emetocathartic*.

EM'ETOCATHARTIC, *Em'etocathar'ticus*, (*emetus*, and *καθαρτικός*, 'a purgative,') A remedy, which at the same time excites vomiting and purging—*Em'etocathar'sis*.

EMETOL'OGY, *Emetolog'ia*, '*Emeticolog'ia*, (*emetus*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') A treatise on vomiting, and on emetics.

EMETOPŒUM, (*emetus*, and *ποιω*, 'to make,') *Emetif*.

EMETUS, (εμετος,) *Vomiting*.

EM'INENCE, (e, and *mineo*, 'to project,') *Eminent'ia*, *Protuberant'ia*, *Es'ochē*. A projection at the surface of a healthy or diseased organ.

ÉMINENCE PORTE ANTÉRIEURE, *Lobulus anonymus*—*É. Porte postérieure*, *Lobulus Spigelii*—*É. Sus-pubienne*, *Mons veneris*.

ÉMINENCES BIGÉMINÉES, *Quadrigemina corpora*—*É. Latérales*, *Corpora olivaria*—*É. Pyramidales*, *Corpora pyramidalia*—*É. Vermiformes du cerecet*, *Vermiformes processus*.

EMINENTIA, *Eminence*, *Protuberantia*—*É. Annularis*, *Pons varolii*—*É. Pyramidalis*, *Crista vestibuli*—*É. Thyreoides*, *Pomum Adami*—*É. Tympani*, *Pyramid*.

EMINENTIÆ BIGEMINÆ, *Quadrigemina tubercula*—*É. Candicantes*, *Mammillary Tubercles*—*É. Lenticulares*, *Corpora striata*—*É. Magnæ cerebri*, *Thalami nervorum opticeorum*—*É. Medianæ internæ*, *Corpora Pyramidalia*—*É. Olivares*, *Corpora olivaria*—*É. Ouales laterales*, *Corpora olivaria*—*É. Pyramidales*, *Corpora pyramidalia*—*É. Quadrigemina*, *Quadrigemina tubercula*—*É. Teretes*, *Processus teretes*.

ÉMISSAIRE, (same etymon as *Emission*,) *Emunctory*.

EMISSARIA SANTORINI, (F.) *Émissaires de Santorini*. A name given to some small veins, which communicate with the sinuses of the dura mater, by apertures in the cranium. Such are the parietal, posterior condyloid, mastoid veins, &c.

EMISSION, Emission—e. Seminis, Spermatismus.

EMIS'SION, *Emis'sio*, (*mittere*, (e, and *mittere*, *missum*,) 'to send out,' 'drive out.') The act by which any matter whatever is thrown from the body. Thus, we say *Emission of urine*, *Emission of semen*, &c.

EMISSION SANGUINE, Bloodletting.

EMMAN'UEL. The name of an ointment, much used in the latter part of the 16th century, which was formed by boiling various herbs, as dittany, centaury, plantain, spurge, &c., in wine and afterwards adding pitch, resin, oilibanum, turpentine, suet, mastich, myrrh, &c. to form an ointment.

EMMENAGOGUES, *Emmenago'ga*, *Emmeni-ago'ga*, *Ame'nia*, (*emmenia*, and *αγω*, 'I drive,' or 'expel.') *Men'agogues*. A name given to medicines believed to have the power of favouring the discharge of the menses. There is probably no substance which possesses this power directly. According to different conditions of the system, the most opposite remedies may act as emmenagogues. *Black hellebore*, *savin*, *madder*, *polygala senega*, and *ergot*, are by some, reputed to be specific emmenagogues.

EMMENAGOLOG'IA, (*emmenagogue*, and *λογος*, 'discourse.') A treatise of emmenagogues.

EMMENIA, (*εμμηνα*, from *em*, and *μην*, 'a month,') Menses.

EMMENIAGOGA, Emmenagogues.

EMMENIOP'ATHY, *Emmeniopathi'a*, (*emmenia*, and *πάθος*, 'affection,') An affection or disorder of menstruation.

EMMENOLOG'IA, (*emmenia*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') A treatise on menstruation.

EMMENOLOG'ICAL, *Emmenolog'icus*. Relating or appertaining to menstruation.

EMMYXIUM ARTICULARE, (*em*, and *μυξα*, 'mucus,') Hydrarthrus.

EMOLLIENTIA, Emollients.

EMOLLIENTS, *Emollientia*, *Malthac'tica*, *Relaxan'tia*, *Epicerast'ica*, *Malac'tica*, *Lubrican'tia*, *Malacopœ'a*, *Mollicen'tia*, (from *emollire*, (e, and *mollire*,) 'to soften,') Substances which relax and soften parts that are inflamed, or too tense. They are used both internally and externally: as the former, however, consist of mucilaginous substances, they are generally reckoned as demulcents: the latter, or proper emollients, consist of oils, cataplasms, fomentations, &c. Oleaginous bodies, rubbed on a part, act by diminishing its cohesion. Fomentations, in cases of internal inflammation, act probably through contiguous sympathy. The following are the chief emollients:—*Adeps*, *Amygdale Oleum*; *Avenæ Farina*; *Cera*; *Cetaceum*; *Linum*; *Olivæ Oleum*; *Sesamum*; *Triticæ Farina*, and *Ulmus*.

EMOLLITIES, Mollities—e. *Morbosa*, Mollities—e. *Ossium*, Mollities ossium—e. *Uteri morbosa*, *Hysteromalacia*.

EMOLLITIO, Mollities—e. *Ventriculi*, *Gastro-malacia*.

EMONCTOIRE, Emunctory.

EMOPTOE, Hæmoptysis.

EMOTIO, (e, and *motus*, *motum*, 'to move,') Delirium, Luxation, Passion.

EMOTIONAL. Relating to emotion or passion independently of the will:—hence an 'emotional or instinctive impulse.'

EMPASMA, gen. *Empasmat'is*, (*em*, and *παστειν*, 'to sprinkle,') Cataplasma.

EMPATEMENT, (*empâter*, (em, and *pâte*, 'paste,') 'to render pasty or doughy,') A non-inflammatory engorgement, which retains, more or less, the impression of the finger.

EMPATHE'MA, gen. *Empathe'matis*, *Ma'nia a pathe'matē*, (F.) *Manie sans délire*; ungovernable passion; (*em*, and *πάθος*, 'suffering,') Fixed delusion.

EMPEIRIA, (*εμπειρια*, from *em*, and *πειρα*, 'a trial,') Experience.

EMPETRUM, (*εμπετρον*, from *em*, and *πετρα*, 'a rock,') *Herniaria glabra*.

EM'PHLYSIS, (*em*, and *φλυσις*, 'a vesicular tumour or eruption,') *Ich'orous Ecan'them*. An eruption of vesicular pimples, filled progressively with an acrid and colourless, or nearly colourless, fluid, terminating in scurf or laminated scabs. A genus in the order *Ecanthematica*, class *Hæmatica* of Good.

EMPHLYSIS APHTHA, *Aphthæ*, *Stomatitis*, *aphthous*—e. *Erysipelas*, *Erysipelas*—e. *Miliaria*, *Miliary fever*—e. *Pemphigus*, *Pemphigus*—e. *Vaccina inserta*, *Vaccina*—e. *Varicella*, *Varicella*.

EMPHRACTIC, *Emphracticus*.

EMPHRACTICA, *Physconia*.

EMPHRACTICUS, *Emphractic*, (*εμφρακτικός*, from *εμφραττω*, (*εμ*, and *φραττω*, 'I shut up,') 'I close,') 'I obstruct,') *Emplast'icus*, *Emplatton'icus*. Any substance which, when applied to the skin, was presumed to close the pores.

EMPHRAG'MA, gen. *Emphrag'matis*, (*εμφραγμα*,) *Obturamen'tum*, *Impedimen'tum*. Anything that obstructs. Hippocrates uses this term to designate the obstacle to delivery on the part of the fœtus, when the presentation is preternatural.

EMPHRAGMA LACRYMALE, *Fistula lacrymalis*—e. *Salivare*, *Ranula*.

EMPHRAX'IS, (*εμφραξις*,) *Obstruc'tio*, *Obtura'tio*, *Oppila'tio*, *Infarc'tus*, *Infarc'tio*, *Farc'tus*, *Farc'tus*, *Infarc'tion*. 'Obstruction.' An *Embarras* or detention in canals or cavities of any substance, which is either morbid from quantity or quality.

EMPHRAXIS HEPATIS, *Hepatemphraxis*.

EMPHYMA, gen. *Emphy'matis*, (*em*, and *φύμα*, 'a swelling,') Tumour—e. *Encystis*, *Encystis*—e. *Encystis atheroma*, *Atheroma*—e. *Encystis ganglion*, *Ganglion*, *Testudo*—e. *Encystis meliceris*, *Meliceris*—e. *Encystis steatoma*, *Steatoma*—e. *Exostosis ossea*, *Exostosis*—e. *Exostosis periosteæ*, *Node*—e. *Sarcoma*, *Sarcoma*—e. *Sarcoma adiposum*, *Adipose sarcoma*—e. *Sarcoma cellulosum*, *Cystic sarcoma*—e. *Sarcoma mammae*, *Mammary sarcoma*—e. *Sarcoma pancreatium*, *Pancreatic sarcoma*—e. *Sarcoma scirrhosum*, *Scirrhous sarcoma*—e. *Sarcoma tuberculosum*, *Tuberculate sarcoma*—e. *Sarcoma vasculosum*, *Sarcoma vascular*.

EMPHYSEMA, gen. *Emphy'sematis*, (*εμφυσημα*, from *εμφυσω*, (em, and *φυσω*, 'I blow,') 'I inflate,') *Infla'tio*, *Empneumat'o'sis*, *Sarci'tes flatu'o'sus*, *Emphy'sema cellula'rē seu pneu'mato'sis*, *Phys'on'cus*, *Tu'mor flatulen'tus*, *Pneu'mato'sis*, *Infla'tion*, *Winddropsy*, (F.) *Emphy'sème*, *Aërethmie* of Piorry. This term is commonly applied to any white, crepitant, shining, elastic, indolent tumor of the integuments, caused by the introduction of air into the areolar texture, *Aërodermectæ'sia*. Injuries of the larynx, trachea, or lungs; fractures of the ribs, or wounds penetrating the chest, are the most frequent causes of this affection, which is owing to the air escaping from the air-passages, and insinuating itself into the areolar texture surrounding the wound. There are some cases of emphysema, which are owing to internal causes; and hence a division has been made into the *accidental and symptomatic*, and the *spontaneous and idiopathic*.

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EMPHYSEMA OF THE LUNGS, *E. Pulmo'num*, *Asth'ma aë'reum ab Emphy'sematē Pulmo'num*, *Pneu'mato'sis Pulmo'num*, *Pneu'monect'asis*, *Pneu'mect'asis*, (F.) *Pneu'monect'asis*, *Emphy'sème du Poupon*. A considerable pressure or contusion of the chest, or any violent concussion of the lung, may produce a laceration in that viscous, without injury being done to the parietes of the thorax, and may give occasion to the infiltration of air into the areolar texture, *interlob'ular emphysema*. La-

önnec has described another species of emphysema of the lungs, *Vesicular emphysema*, *Aëropneumonie*, *Aëropneumonectasie* of Piorry, consisting in excessive dilatation of the air-cells, some of which become as large as hemp-seed, ultimately break, and give rise to irregular vesicles at the surface of the lung, some of which are as large as a hazelnut. *Physical signs*.—The thorax externally, generally or locally, appears unnaturally convex and prominent. The intercostal spaces are widened, but depressed. The inspiratory efforts are increased. The sound on percussion is morbidly clear, but not tympanitic. On auscultation, the inspiratory murmur is feeble or suppressed. The expiration, which is more frequently audible, is prolonged, laborious and wheezing. There are no certain physical signs which can distinguish *interlobular emphysema* from the *vesicular*.

Emphysema under the pleuro-pulmonalis is termed, by Piorry, *Aërethmopneumonie*.

EMPHYSEMA PECTORIS, Pneumothorax—e. Scroti, Physocèle—e. Tympanites, Tympanites—e. Uteri, Hysterophysis, Physometra.

EMPHYSEM'ATOUS, *Emphysemato'sus*. Relating or appertaining to emphysema.

EMPHYSEME, Emphysema—e. du Poumon, Emphysema of the lungs.

EMPHYTUM THERMUM, (εμφύτον θερμόν, *em*, and *phus*, 'to have naturally,') 'innate heat.' Biolychnium.

EMPIMELIUM POLYSARCIA, (*em*, and *πιμην*, 'fat,') Polysarcia adiposa.

EMPIRIC or *Empiric*, *Empiricus*, (εμπειρικός, from *em*, and *πειρα*, 'a trial,') 'experimental.' One who follows only experience. A sect of physicians, who rejected all theory, and took for their guide experience alone. It was opposed to the dogmatic sect. The Empiric sect prevailed till near the time of Galen. Among its most eminent members, after Philinus and Serapion, were Apollonius, Glaucias, Bacchius of Tanagra, and Zeuxis, both disciples of Herophilus,—Heraclides of Tarentum, Cleophantus (master of Asclepiades), Menodotus of Nicomedia, and Theudas of Laodicea. They occupied themselves, chiefly, with discovering the properties of drugs, and did important service, in this manner, to medicine.

At the present day, the word *Empiric* is only taken in a bad sense, being employed in nearly the same signification as *charlatan* or *quack*.

EMPIRICE, (εμπειρία,) Empiricism.

EMPIRICISM, *Empirica Ars*, *Empiricē*, (F.) *Empirisme*. Medicine founded on experience. It generally, at the present day, signifies *quackery*.

EMPIRISME, Empiricism.

EMPLASTICUS, (εμπλαστικός, from *επλασσω*, (*em*, and *πλασσειν*, 'to form,') 'I spread upon,') A remedy which adheres, as a plaster, to the surface, and in this manner may obstruct the pores (?): an *emphractic*.

EMPLASTROENDERMIC, Endermic.

EMPLASTRUM, (εμπλάστρον, same etymon as *Emplasticus*.) (F.) *Emplâtre*, *Stéaraté*. A solid and tenacious compound, adhesive at the ordinary heat of the human body. Some of the plasters owe their consistence to wax and resin; and others to the chemical union which takes place between the semivitreous oxide of lead and oil. Most of them become too consistent by age. When such is the case, they may be remelted by a gentle heat, and oil be added to them.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM, Emplastum resinæ—e. Adhæsivum Woodstockii, see Sparadrapum Adhæsivum—e. Alexandri, Alexandrine—e. de Althæa, Unguentum de Althæa.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONI'ACI, *Ammoniacum Plaster*, (*Ammoniac. pur.* ʒv, *Acidi aceticī dil.* Oss. Dissolve the ammoniac in the vinegar and strain: then evaporate the solution by means of a water-bath, stirring constantly until it acquires a proper

consistence.—*Ph. U. S.*) It is used as a discutient plaster.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONI'ACI CUM HYDRARGYRO, *Ammoniacum plaster with mercury*, (*Ammoniaci lbj, Hydrarg. ʒij, Olei oliv. gr. x, Sulphur. gr. viij.*) Rub the mercury with the oil until the globules disappear, then add the ammoniac, previously melted, and mix. *Ph. U. S.*)

EMPLASTRUM ANDRÉE DE CRUCE, E. de Pice et resinis glutinans—e. Anglicum, see Sparadrapum adhæsivum.

EMPLASTRUM ANTIMONII, *Plaster of Antimony*, (*Antimon. et Potass. tart. in pulv. subtil. ʒj, Pice Burgundic. ʒiv.* Melt the pitch in a water-bath and strain: add the powder, and stir well on cooling. *Ph. U. S.* 1863.) An excitant or warm plaster.

EMPLASTRUM AR'NICÆ, *Plaster of Ar'nica*, *Ar'nica plaster*, (*Ext. Arnicæ alcoholicæ. ʒiiss, Emp. Resinæ. ʒij.* Add the extract to the plaster, previously melted, and mix. *Ph. U. S.* 1863.) A warm strengthening plaster.

EMPLASTRUM AROMAT'ICUM, *Aromatic Plaster*, (*Thuris. ʒij, Cere flavæ, ʒss, Pulv. cort. cinnam. ʒvj, Ol. ess. Piment., Ol. ess. Limon. aa ʒij.* Melt the frankincense and wax together, and strain; then add, as it cools, the cinnamon, previously rubbed with the oils, and form a plaster. *Ph. D.*) Used as a stimulating plaster.

A *spice plaster*, made by incorporating powdered cinnamon and any other spices with melted *suet*, has been used in cholera infantum. It is spread on leather or linen, and is renewed twice in the twenty-four hours. Another, for extemporaneous use, is to mix powdered spices with *meal* or *flour* and *spirits*. One, advised by Dr. Parrish, senior, of Philadelphia, consisted of powdered *capsicum*, cinnamon, and cloves, each ʒij; *rye meal*, *spirits*, and *honey*, q. s. To be rubbed together on a plate, spread upon a close fabric, and applied as a cataplasm.

EMPLASTRUM ASSAFŒTIDÆ, *E. antihyster'icum*, *Assafœtida plaster*, (*Emp. plumb., Assafœt. zing. lbj, Galban., Cere flavæ, aa lbs, Alcohol. dilut. Oijj.* Dissolve the assafœtida and galbanum in the alcohol, in a water-bath, strain while hot, and evaporate to the consistence of honey; add the lead plaster and wax previously melted together, stir the mixture well, and evaporate to the proper consistence. *Ph. U. S.*) Used as an antispasmodic [?] and anodyne [?] plaster.

EMPLASTRUM ATTRAHENS, E. cere—e. Auricularæ, Hypotium.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADON'Æ, *Plaster of Belladonna*, (*Empl. resin. ʒij, Ext. Belladon. alcoholic. ʒi.* Add the extract to the plaster, previously melted in a waterbath, and mix. *Ph. U. S.*) An anodyne application in neuralgia and rheumatism.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFA'CIENS, E. Pici cum canthar'idæ, (Ph. U. S.), *Calefacient Plaster*, *Warm Plaster*, *Warming plaster*, (F.) *Emplâtre échauffant*. (*Cerat. cantharid. (Ph. U. S.), ʒiv, Pici abiet. ʒxlviij.* Melt together, and form into a plaster. *Ph. U. S.*) It is rubefacient and stimulant.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS, E. lyttæ—e. Cantharidis vesicatorii compositum, E. lyttæ comp.—e. Cephalicum, E. pici compositum.

EMPLASTRUM CE'RAE, E. simplex, E. Attrahens, *Wax plaster*, (*Cere flavæ, Succi Præp. aa lbij, resinæ flavæ, lbj.* Melt them together and strain. *Ph. L.*) It has been considered drawing. It is stimulating.

EMPLASTRUM CICU'TÆ, E. de Cicutâ sed eon'is maculat'is, *Unguentum solidum de cicutâ*, *Hemlock plaster*, (F.) *Emplâtre de Ciguë*. (*Resinæ abiet. 960 p. Cere flav. 640 p. Pici alba, 448 p. Ol. cicutæ per decoct. præparat. 128 p. Fol. cicut. recent. 2000 p.* Melt the resins, wax and oil; add the cicuta leaves, and boil; strain and add,

after having dissolved it in vinegar of squills and cicuta juice, *gum ammoniac*. 500 p. *Ph. P.*) It is used as a discutient, especially to scirrhus tumours.

EMPLASTRUM CINEREUM, E Hydrargyri—*e. Citrinum*, Unguentum de althæa—*e. Commune*, *E. Plumbi*—*e. Commune cum resinâ*, *E. resinæ*—*e. Conii*, *E. cicutæ*.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI, *Cum'min plaster*, (*Cumin. resinâ*, *Carui sem.*, *Lauri bacc.*, sing. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, *Piciæ aride*, lbij, *Ceræ flavæ*, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. Melt the pitch and wax together, then add the other ingredients. *Ph. L.*) It is used as a warm discutient plaster.

EMPLASTRUM DIACHYLON, Diachylon, *E. plumbi*—*e. Divinum Nicolai*, see *Magnet*—*e. Emolliens*, Unguentum de althæa—*e. Epispasticum*, *E. lyttæ*.

EMPLASTRUM FERRI, E. roborans, *Pron Plaster*, *Strengthening Plaster*, (*Ferri subcarb.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, *Emp. plumbi*, lbij, *Piciæ Burgund.* lbss. Add the subcarbonate of iron to the lead plaster and Burgundy pitch previously melted together, and stir until they thicken. *Ph. U. S.*)

EMPLASTRUM FERRI RUBRI, E. oxidi ferri rubri—*e. Flavum*, Unguentum de althæa—*e. ad Fonticulos*, *Ceratum Galeni*.

EMPLASTRUM GAL'BANI, Gal'banum plaster, (*Empl. litharg.* lbij, *Gum. galban.* lbss, *Ceræ flavæ*, $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. Melt the galbanum before adding the plaster and wax, then melt all together. *Ph. D.*) A stimulant and discutient.

EMPLASTRUM GAL'BANI COMPOSITUM, E. lithargyri compositum, *Diachylon magnum cum gummi*, *Compound gal'banum plaster*, (*Galb.* $\mathfrak{z}$ vij, *Emp. plumbi*, lbij, *Tereb.* $\mathfrak{z}$ i, *Piciæ Burgund.* contus. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. Melt the galbanum and turpentine together, then mix in the resin, and afterwards the plaster, previously melted. *Ph. U. S.*) It is stimulant and discutient.

EMPLASTRUM GLUTINOSUM, see *Sparadrapum adhesivum*—*e. cum Gummatis*, *E. gummosum*.

EMPLASTRUM E GUMMATIBUS RESINOSIS, E. gummosum.

EMPLASTRUM CUM GUMMIRENISIS, (F.) Emplâtre de gomme résine, *Diachylon gommé*, *Plaster of gum resins*, (*Emplastr. simpl.* p. 1600, *Ceræ flavæ*, p. 96, *Piciæ albæ*, p. 96, *Terebinth.* p. 96. Melt by a gentle heat, and add *Gum ammoniac*, p. 32, *Bdellium*, p. 32, *Galban.* p. 32, and *Sagpenum*, p. 32. Dissolve in a sufficient quantity of alcohol, evaporate to the consistence of honey, and mix carefully all together. *Ph. P.*) A discutient.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMO'SUM, Emplastrum lithargyri cum gummi seu cum gummatis seu e gummatis resinosis seu Oxidi Plumbi semiolei gummosum, *Gum plaster*, *Diachylon cum gummi*, *Yellow or Gum diachylon*, (*Emp. plumbi*, p. viii, *Ammoniac.*, *Galbani*, *Ceræ flavæ*, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ p. i. *Ph. E.*) Properties and uses like the last.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI, Emplastr. lithargyri cum hydrargyro, *E. cinereum*, *Mercurial plaster*, (*F.*) *Emplâtre mercuriel*, (*Hydrarg.* $\mathfrak{z}$ vj, *Ol. oliv.*, *Resin.* $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, *Emplast. plumbi*, lbj. Melt the oil and resin together, and when cool rub the mercury with them till the globules disappear; then gradually add the lead plaster, previously melted, and mix all. *Ph. U. S.*) It is stimulant, resolvent, and discutient. Applied as a discutient to venereal and other tumours.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM, E. de hydrargyro compositum seu de Vigo cum mercurio emendatum, *Compound plaster of mercury*, (*Empl. simpl.* p. 1250, *Ceræ flavæ*, p. 64, *Resinæ*, p. 64. Melt, and before it congeals add *Pule. g. ammoniac.*, p. 20, *Bdellium*, p. 20, *Olibum*, p. 20, *Myrrh.* p. 20, *Saffron*, p. 12. Mix carefully. Take of *Mercury*, p. 380, *Pure turpentine*, p. 64, *Liquid and Pure Storax*, p. 192. Triturate in an iron mortar till the globules disappear: melt all to-

gether, and before congealing add *essential oil of Lavender*, p. 8. *Ph. P.*) The same properties as the last.

An *Emplastrum de Vigo sine mercurio seu Vigo-nis sine mercurio*, (*F.*) *Emplâtre de Vigo* was, at one time, much celebrated as an adhesive plaster or sparadrap. In the *Pharmacopœia* of Wirtemberg, it was directed to be formed of *living frogs* and *living earthworms* boiled with various ordinary plaster ingredients, and other substances, and was termed *Emplastrum rana-rum simplex seu de Ranis sine mercurio*.

EMPLASTRUM ICHTHYOCOLLE TELE INDUCTUM, see *Sparadrapum adhesivum*—*e. Irritans*, *E. lyttæ*—*e. Lithargyri*, *E. Plumbi*—*e. Lithargyri compositum*, *E. galbani compositum*—*e. Lithargyri cum gummi*, *E. gummosum*—*e. Lithargyri cum hydrargyro*, *E. hydrargyri*—*e. Lithargyri cum resinâ*, *E. resinæ*—*e. Lithargyri cum resinâ pini*, *E. resinæ*.

EMPLASTRUM LYTTÆ, E. cantharidis seu cantharidis vesicatorii seu mel'ois vesicatorii, *E. vesicatorium*, *E. epispasticum seu e cantharidibus epispasticum solidius et tenacius hærens seu irritans seu rubefacens*, *Plaster of the Spanish or blistering fly*, *Blistering Plaster*, *Fly Plaster*, (*Cantharides*, in powder, lbj, *Emp. ceræ*, lbss, *Adipis. præp.* lbj. Melt the plaster and lard together, and as the mixture becomes thick, on cooling, sprinkle in the flies, and mix. *Ph. L.*) This is the common blistering plaster. Too much heat must not be used in its preparation. It requires to remain on six or eight hours before its full effect is induced, and it acts sufficiently well, provided even a piece of thin gauze or tissue paper be placed between it and the skin, whilst absorption of the flies is thus prevented. See *Blister*. The *Blistering Cerate* of the *Ph. U. S.*, *Cera-tum Cantharidis*, is made as follows:—*Cantharid* in pulv. subtiliss., $\mathfrak{z}$ xij, *Ceræ flavæ*, *Resinæ*, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ vij, *Adipis*, $\mathfrak{z}$ x. To the wax, resin, and lard, previously melted, add the Spanish flies, and stir the mixture constantly until cool.

The *Ph. U. S.* (1863) has a *Cera-tum Extrac-ti Cantharidis*, *Cerate of extract of cantharides*, formed by adding to an alcoholic extract of cantharides, resin, yellow wax and lard.

EMPLASTRUM LYTTÆ COMPOSITUM, E. cantharidis vesicatorii compositum seu mel'ois vesicatorii compositum, *Compound plaster of cantharides or Spanish flies*, (*Resin. liq. pini laricis*, p. 18, *Resinæ concret. pini abietis*, *Mel'ois vesicat.* $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ p. 12, *Ceræ flavæ*, p. 4, *Subacet. cupri*, p. ij, *Semin. sinapis alb.*, *Fruct. pip. nigr.* $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ p. j. Melt the pitch and wax, then add the turpentine, and, as these cool, sprinkle in the other substances, in the form of powder, so as to make a plaster. *Ph. E.*) The same properties as the last, but more energetic and speedy in its action.

EMPLASTRUM MELOS VESICATORII, E. lyttæ—*e. Meloes vesicatorii comp.*, *E. lyttæ comp.*—*e. e Minio*, see *Emplastrum Plumbi*—*e. Mucilaginosum*, Unguentum de althæa—*e. Nigrum*, of Augsburg, see *Magnet*.

EMPLASTRUM NORIMBERGENSĒ, E. ex oxido plumbi rubro camphoratum, (*F.*) *Emplâtre de Nuremberg*, *Nuremberg plaster*, (*Oxid. plumb. rubr.* p. 300, *Ol. oliv.* p. 600, *Aquæ*, q. s. Boil until the oxide is dissolved, and almost to dryness. Remove the vessel from the fire, and add *yellow wax*, p. 500. Put the vessel again on the fire, and after the wax is melted, add, before it congeals, *camphor*, p. 24: mix. *Ph. P.* It is considered a desiccative, and has been employed in gangrene.

EMPLASTRUM NYGMATICUM, E. resinæ.

EMPLASTRUM OPII, Opium Plaster, (*Ext. opii*, $\mathfrak{z}$ i, *Piciæ Burgund.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Emplast. plumbi*, lbj, *Aq. bullient.* f $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. Melt together the lead plaster and Burgundy pitch; then add the extract of

opium previously mixed with the water, and boil over a gentle fire to the proper consistence.—*Ph. U. S.*) It is employed as an anodyne, and to give support.

EMPLASTRUM OXIDI FERRI RUBRI, *E. Ferri rubri seu Ro'borans, Plaster of red oxide of iron, Strengthening Plaster.* (*Empl. oxid. plumb. semivit.* p. xxiv, *Resinæ pin.* p. vi, *Ceræ flavæ, Olei oleæ Europ.* sing. p. iij, *Oxidi ferri rubr.* p. viij. Rub the red oxide of iron with the oil, and add the other ingredients melted. *Ph. E.*) It is employed as a strengthening plaster.

EMPLASTRUM OXIDI PLUMBI SEMIVITREI, *E. plumbi—e. Oxidi plumbi semivitrei gummosum, E. gummosum—e. ex Oxido plumbi rubro compositum, E. Norimbergense—e. ex Oxido plumbi semivitreo, E. plumbi—e. Pheniceum, Diapalma—e. Picis, E. Picis Burgundicæ, E. Picis compositum.*

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUNDICÆ, *E. Picis, Burgundy Pitch or Pitch Plaster, (Picis Burgund. lbvj, Ceræ flavæ, lbss.—Ph. U. S.)*

EMPLASTRUM PICIS CANADENSIS, *Plaster of Canada Pitch, Hemlock Pitch Plaster, (Picis Canadens. lbvj; ceræ flavæ, 3vj. Melt and strain, stirring whilst it thickens. Ph. U. S. 1863.)*

EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM, *E. picis cephalicæ, Cephalic plaster, Compound pitch plaster. (Picis arid. lbij, Abietis resinæ lbj, Resinæ flavæ, Ceræ flavæ, aa 3iv, Myrist. ol. 3i, Ol. oliv., Aquæ, aa 13ij. To the pitch, resin, and wax, melted together, add the other matters and mix. Ph. L.) It is stimulant and rubefacient. Sometimes used in headache,—applied to the temples. See Depilatory.*

EMPLASTRUM PICIS CUM CANTHARIDE, *E. Calefaciens.*

EMPLASTRUM DE PI'CE ET RESINIS GLUTINANS, *E. Au'dræ de Cro'ce, (F.) Emplâtre d'André de la Croix, ou collant de poix et de résines, Adhesive plaster of pitch and resins. (Picis albæ, p. 128, Resin. elemi, p. 32, Terebinth. pur. p. 16, Ol. laur. p. 16. Melt with a gentle heat, and pass through linen. Ph. P.) Used in contusions and fractures as a support.*

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI, *E. lithargyri seu commu'næ seu diach'ylon seu ox'idi plumbi semivitrei seu ex ox'ido plumbi semivitreo, Diach'ylon simplex, White Diach'ylon, Lead or Diach'ylon plaster. (Plumbi oxid. in pulv. 3xxx, Olei oliv. 3lvi, Aquæ q. s. Sift the oxide into the oil; add half a pint of boiling water, and boil until a plaster is formed; adding, from time to time, a little boiling water as that first added is consumed. Ph. U. S.)*

A plaster of red lead, *Emplastum e min'io*, was formerly official. It was prepared much in the same way as *Emplastum Plumbi*, but was kept on the fire and stirred, until it became black, when it was called *black plaster*. See *Emplastum oxidi ferri rubri*.

EMPLASTRUM POLYCHRESTUM, *E. resinæ.*

EMPLASTRUM POTASSII IODIDI, *Plaster of Iodide of Potassium (Potass. iodid. 3j, Thuris, 3vj; Ceræ, 3vj, Ol. oliv. 13ij. Ph. L.) This plaster, spread on leather, is applied to indolent tumours.*

EMPLASTRUM RANARUM SIMPLEX, see *Emplastum hydrargyri compositum—e. de Ranis sine mercurio, Emplastum hydrargyri compositum.*

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ, *E. adhesivum seu lithargyri cum resinâ seu resinosum seu nygmaticum seu commu'næ cum resinâ seu Polychrestum seu lithargyricum cum resinâ pini, Resin, Adhesive or Stick'ing plaster. (Resin, lbss. Emp. plumb. lbij. Melt the plaster, with a gentle heat, add the resin, and mix. Ph. U. S.) Employed in wounds and ulcers.*

Baynton's adhesive plaster is made by melting one pound of lead plaster and six drachms of resin together.

EMPLASTRUM RESINOSUM, *E. Resinæ—e. Robo-*

rans, E. Ferri (Ph. U. S.), E. oxidi ferri rubri—e. Rubefians, E. Lyttæ.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS, *E. saponaceum, Soap plaster. (Saponis concis. 3iv, Emplast. plumb. lbij. Mix the soap with the melted plaster, and boil to a proper consistence. Ph. U. S.) It is a mild discutient. Applied to tumours, corns, &c.*

EMPLASTRUM SIMPLEX, *E. ceræ—e. Spermatidis ceti, Ceratum cetacei.*

EMPLASTRUM THURIS, *Frankincense plaster. (Emp. lithargyri, lbij, Thuris, lbss, Oxid. ferri rubr. 3ij, Ph. D.) Use:—the same as the plaster of red oxide of iron.*

EMPLASTRUM VESICATORIUM, *Blister, E. lyttæ—e. de Vigo cum mercurio emendatum, E. hydrargyri compositum.*

EMPLÂTRE, *Emplastrum—e. d'André de la Croix, Emplastrum de poix et résinis glutinans—e. de Ciguë, Emplastrum cicutæ—e. Collant de poix et de résines, Emplastrum de poix et résinis glutinans—e. de Gomme-résine, Emplastrum cum gummi-resinis—e. Mercuriel, Emplastum hydrargyri—e. de Nuremberg, Emplastum Norimbergense—e. de Vigo, see Emplastum hydrargyri compositum—e. de Vigo sine mercurio, see Emplastum hydrargyri compositum.*

EMPLATTOMENUS, (*εμπλάττωμος*, same etymon as *Emplasticus*.) *Emphraeticus.*

EMPNEUMATOSIS, (*εμπνευματώσις*, from *em*, *πνεμα*, gen. *πνεματος*, 'air,' and *osis*.) *Emphysema, Inspiration.*

EMPOISONNEMENT, *Poisoning.*

EMPORIUM, (*εμποριον*, from *em*, and *πορεω*, 'I transport or send.') The brain was so called, of old, because there all the mental affairs are transacted.

EMPORIUM SPIRITUUM, *Sensorium.*

EMPOSIOS, (*em*, and *ποσις*, 'drink.') *Imbibition.*

EMPREINTE, (*em*, and *premere*, 'to press.') *Impression.*

EMPRESIS, (*εμπρησις*, from *em*, and *πρησις*, 'burning.') *Empresma.*

EMPRESMA, gen. *Empresmatis, Empresmus, Empres'is*. Inflammation. A genus in the class hæmatica, order phlogotica, of Good. *Phlegmatiz membranosæ et parychyntosæ, Phlogisticæ, Fe'bres contin'æ inflammato'riæ, Inflammatio inter'na, Can'ra, Inter'nal inflammation.*

EMPRESMA BRONCHITIS, *Cynanche trachealis—e. Bronchlemmitis, Cynanche trachealis—e. Carditis, Carditis—e. Cephalitis, Phrenitis—e. Cystitis, Cystitis—e. Enteritis, Enteritis—e. Gastritis, Gastritis—e. Hepatitis, Hepatitis—e. Hysteritis, Metritis—e. Nephritis, Nephritis—e. Orchitis, Hernia humoralis—e. Otitis, Otitis—e. Paristhmitis, Cynanche—e. Paristhmitis tonsillaris maligna, Cynanche maligna—e. Paristhmitis pharyngea, Cynanche pharyngea—e. Paristhmitis tonsillaris, Cynanche tonsillaris—e. Parotitis, Cynanche parotidea—e. Peritonitis, Peritonitis—e. Peritonitis mesenterica, Mesenteritis—e. Peritonitis omentalis, Epiploitis—e. Pleuritis, Pleuritis—e. Pleuritis diaphragmatica, Diaphragmitis—e. Pneumonitis, Pneumonia—e. Splenitis, Splenitis.*

EMPRESMOMANIA, (*εμπρησμος*, 'burning,' and *mania*.) *Pyromania.*

EMPRESMUS, (*εμπρησμος*.) *Empresma.*

EM'PRION, (*εμπριον*, from *em*, and *πριον*, 'a saw.') Serrated. Galen has given this name to the pulse, when the sensation produced by the artery under the fingers is analogous to that which would be caused by the unequal teeth of a saw.

EMPROSTHOCYRTOMA, (*εμπροσθεν*, 'forwards,' *κυρτος*, 'bent,' and *ωμα*.) *Lordosis.*

EMPROTHOT'ONUS, *Emprosthoton'ia, Eutasi'a tet'onus anti'cus, Tet'onus anti'cus, (εμπροσθονος, from εμπροσθεν, 'forwards,' and τενω, 'I stretch,' 'I extend.') A variety of tetanus, in*

which the body is drawn forwards by the permanent contraction of the muscles.

EMPSYCHO'SIS, (*εμψυχωσις*, (*em*, and *ψυχη*, 'life,') 'I animate,' 'I vivify,') A word formerly used for the act of animating. The union of the soul with the body.

EMPTOE, *Hæmoptysis*.

EMPTOICA PASSIO, *Hæmoptysis*.

EMPTYSIS, *Hæmoptysis*.

EMPTYSMA, *Sputum*.

EMPYE, (*εμψη*,) *Empyema*.

EMPYE'MA, gen. *Empyem'atis*, *Empy'e'sis*, *Em'pye's*, (*εμψημα*, from *em*, and *πυρ*, 'pus,') *Apost'e'ma empye'ma*. A collection of blood or pus, and, conventionally, of other fluid, in some cavity of the body, and particularly in that of the pleura. *Empyema* is one of the terminations of inflammation of the pleura, and is called also, *Pyotho'rax ve'rus*, *Pleurorrhoe'a purulen'ta*, *Diapye'ma*, *Ecpye'ma*, *Ecpye'sis*, *Empy'e'sis* seu *Pgo'sis pec'toris*, *Hydrotho'rax purulen'tus*, *Dyspno'e'a pyothorac'e'ica*, *Pneumo'nia suppurato'ria*, *Abaces'vus pec'toris* seu *Thora'cia*, *Pleuraposte'ma*, *Pleuropye'sis*, (E.) *Empy'me*, *Pyopleurite*.

The *Opera'tion* for *empy'e'ma* properly means the making of an opening into the thorax for the purpose of giving issue to the matter collected in the cavity of the pleura, although it has been used for the operation required for the evacuation of any fluid from the chest, or synonymously with *Paracentesis thoracis*.

EMPYE'SIS, (*εμψησις*,) *Suppuration*. An eruption of phlegmonous pimples, gradually filling with a purulent fluid, and terminating in thick scabs, frequently leaving pits or scabs;—*Pus'tulous Exan'them*. A genus in the order *Ezanthematica*, class *Hæmatica* of Good. See *Empyema*.

EMPYESIS OCULI, *Hypopyon*—e. *Pectoris*, *Empyema*—e. *Variola*, *Variola*.

EMPYOCE'LE, *Em'pyoccele*, (*em*, *πυον*, 'pus,' and *κελη*, 'tumour,' 'hernia,') A tumour, formed by an accumulation of pus in the scrotum. Different diseases have been described under this name, such as suppuration of the testicle, empyema of the tunica vaginalis, accumulation of pus in the cavity of a hernial sac, abscesses of different kinds formed in the areolar texture of the scrotum, &c.

EMPYOM'PHALUS, (*em*, *πυον*, 'pus,' and *μφαλος*, 'the navel,') This word has been used to designate a suppurating tumour at the umbilicus; or, at times, umbilical hernia, the sac of which is filled with blood.

EMPYREU'MA, gen. *Empyreun'atis*, (*εμπυρευμα*, from *em*, and *πυρ*, 'fire,') The burnt smell and acrid taste, which volatile products—gaseous and liquid—contract, when animal or vegetable substances are decomposed by a strong heat. The cause of this smell is seated in an oil, called *em-pyreumat'ic*, which does not exist in the substance subjected to the operation, but is the result of its decomposition. If the empyreuma occurs when the organic substance is placed in a still with a liquid, it is owing to the solid matter touching the bottom of the vessel to which the fire is applied.

EMPYREUMAT'IC, *Empyreumat'icus*. Belonging to empyreuma,—as an *empyreumatic* odour.

EMPYRUS, (*εμπυρος*, from *em*, and *πυρ*, 'fire,') *Febric'itans*. One who has fever.

EMPYUS, (*εμπυος*, from *em*, and *πυον*, 'pus,') *Purulent*.

EMS, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Celebrated springs on the river Lahn, duchy of Nassau. They are thermal (from 83 to 115° Fahrenheit,) and carbonated salines, containing carbonic acid, bicarbonate of soda, and chloride of sodium; and are much used in gastric and intestinal affections,

&c. Season from the 1st of June to the 15th of September.

EMUL'GENT, *Emul'gens*, (*emulgere*, (*e*, and *mulgere*, *mulsum*,) 'to milk out,' 'to draw out,') A name given to the renal artery and vein, because the ancients imagined they milked, as it were, the urine from the kidneys. See *Renal*.

EMUL'SIFY, (F.) *Émulsionner*, (*emulsio*, and *fio*, 'to become,') To make or form an emulsion.

EMULSIN, see *Amygdalin*.

EMUL'SIO, *Emul'sum*, *Emul'sion*; same etymon as *Emulgent*. A pharmaceutical preparation, of a milky-white opaque appearance, which is composed of oil, divided and held in suspension in water by means of mucilage. Emulsions have been divided into the *true* and *oily*, and into the *false* or *not oily*; the latter being composed of resinous substances, balsams, or camphor, rubbed up with dilute alcohol, mucilage, or yolk of egg.

EMULSIO ACA'CIE, *E. Arab'ica*, *Gum Ar'abie Emul'sion*. (*Nucleor. amygd. comm.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *aque* liijss , *mucilag. acac.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *sacch.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. While beating the decorticated almonds with the sugar and water, add the mucilage.—*Ph. E.*) Used in the same cases as the next. Under the name *Mistu'ra Aca'cia*, *Gum Ar'abie Mixture*, the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia had the following. *Mucilag. Aca'cie* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; *Amygdal. dulc.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; *Sacchar.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$; *Aque* Oij . (*Imper. meas.*) Blanch the almonds; peel them; beat to a smooth pulp first with the sugar, and then with the mucilage; add the water gradually, stirring constantly, and strain through linen or calico.

EMULSIO AMYGDALÆ, *E. Sim'plex*, *Lac amygd'alæ*, *Amygdala'tum*, *Mistu'ra amygd'alæ*, *Emul'sio sive Lac Amygdala'rum*, *Al'mond emul'sion*, *mixture or milk*, (F.) *Lait d'amandes*. (*Amygdal. dulc.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$; *Aca'cia*, in pulv. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$; *Sacchar.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; *Aque destillat.* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{vij}$. Macerate the almonds in water, and having removed their external coat, beat them with the gum Arabic and sugar, in a marble mortar, till they are thoroughly mixed; then rub the mixture with the distilled water gradually added, and strain.—*Ph. U. S.*) It is used as a diluent and demulcent.

EMULSIO ANTIIYSTERICA, *Mistura assafœtidæ*—e. *Arabica*, *Emulsio acaciae Arabicæ*.

EMULSIO CAM'PHORÆ, *E. Camphora'ta*, *Mistu'ra Cam'phoræ*; *Cam'phor Emul'sion*. (*Camphoræ* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *amygd. com. decortic.*, *sacch. dur.*, $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, *aque* $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$.—*Ph. E.*) A convenient form for giving camphor.

EMULSIO GUAIAICINA, *Mistura guaiaci*—e. *Leniens*, *Looch ex ovo*.

EMULSIO O'LEI AMYGDALA'RUM; *Emul'sion of Oil of Al'monds*, (*Ol. amygd.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *gum acac. pulv.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *syrup.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *aque destill.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. *Mix.*) A good pectoral or cough mixture.

EMULSIO O'LEI RIC'INI; *Cast'or Oil Emul'sion*. (*Ol ricini* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, *vitelli ovi* q. s. , *aque destillat.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.) An aperient draught.

EMULSIO O'LEI TEREBIN'THINE; *Emul'sion of Oil of Tur'pentine*, (*Ol. tereb. rect.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *sacch. alb.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, *citell. ovi* j , *emuls. amygd. vel aque destillat.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$. *Mix.*) In rheumatic and nephritic affections. Dose $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.

EMULSIO OLEOSA, *Looch ex ovo*.

EMULSIO PUR'GANS CUM JALA'PÆ RESI'NA, *Purg'ing Emul'sion with Res'in of Jal'ap.* (*Jal'apæ resin. gr. xij. sacch. alb.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. Triturate for some time, and add gradually half the yolk of an egg; continue to triturate, adding by degrees *emuls. simpl.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, *aq. flor. aurant.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.—*Ph. P.*)

EMULSIO PUR'GANS CUM SCAMMO'NIO; *Purg'ing Emul'sion with Scam'mony*. It is prepared like the preceding, substituting only *Scam'mony* for the jalap.

EMULSIO SIMPLEX, *E. Amygdalæ*.

EMULSION, Emulsio—*e.* Almond, Emulsio amygdalæ—*e.* Camphor, Emulsio Camphoræ—*e.* Castor oil, Emulsio olei ricini—*e.* Gum Arabic, Emulsio acaciæ Arabicæ—*e.* *Huileuse*, Looch ex ovo—*e.* of Oil of Almonds, Emulsio olei amygdalarum—*e.* of Oil of Turpentine, Emulsio olei terebinthinæ—*e.* Purgine, with resin of jalap, Emulsio purgans cum jalapæ resinâ—*e.* Purgine, with scammony, Emulsio purgans cum scammonio.

ÉMULSIONNER, Emulsify.

EMULSIVE, *Emulsivus*. An epithet given to seeds whence oil may be extracted by expression; such as almonds, apricots, peaches, hemp, rape, melons, gourds; those of the nut kind, and cucurbitaceous and cruciferous plants in general.

EMULSUM, Emulsion.

EMUNCTORIUM, Emunctory—*e.* Cerebri, Nasus.

EMUNCTORY, *Emunctorium*, (*emungere* (*e.* and *ungere*, *munctum*), 'to drain off,' 'to cleanse.') *Emissarium*, (*E.*) *Emonctoire*, *Émissaire*. Any organ whose office it is to give issue to matters which ought to be excreted. The ancients thought that some organs were more particularly destined to serve as emunctories of others: the nasal fossæ, for example, they believed to be the emunctories of the brain.

EMUNDANTIA, (*e.* and *mundare*, 'to cleanse,') Detergents.

EMYS PALUSTRIS, (*εμυς*,) *Salt Water Turtle*. This species of turtle is found exclusively in salt or brackish waters, near the sea shore, along the whole Atlantic coast. It is much prized by the epicure, and is nutritious and sufficiently easy of digestion when dressed plain.

EN, in composition, see *Em*.

ENADELPHIA, (*en*, and *ἀδελφος*, 'a brother,') *Emboîtement*.

ENEMA, (*εναμα*, pl. of *εναπον*, from *en*, and *αμα*, 'blood,') *Hæmatostasia*.

ENÆMON, (*εναπον*,) *Styptic*.

ENÆOREMA, gen. *Enæorematis*, (*εναορημα*, from *en*, and *αωρεω*, 'I lift up,') 'that which hangs or floats in,') (*E.*) *Enforème*. The *Nephelæ*, *Nu'bes*, *Sublimatio*, *Sublîmæ*, *Suspensum*, *S. Urinæ*, *Suspensæ*, *Nubecula* or cloud which is suspended in the urine as it cools.

ENAM'EL, *E. of the Teeth*, (*en*, and (*F.*) *email*,) seu *Nitor* seu *Cortex* seu *C. striatâ* seu *Substantia filamentosa* (of Malpighi,) *S. Adamantina* seu *Vitrea* seu *Crusta adamantina Dentium*, *Odonth'alus*, *Adamantine* or *vitreous substance*. (*F.*) *Substance vitrée ou émailée*, *Email des Dents*. The substance which covers the coronæ of the teeth. The enamel is of a milky white colour, and sufficiently hard to strike fire with steel. Its surface is very smooth and polished, and it forms a thicker layer towards the part where the teeth come in contact, and becomes thinner towards the cervix. The fibres of the enamel are perpendicular to the surface of the teeth, on the ivory of which they seem planted, as it were. This gives them a velvety appearance, when examined by the microscope. The enamel has no blood vessels, and is not renewed when removed. It is formed of phosphate of lime, and a very small portion of animal matter. A delicate membrane covers the enamel—*cuticle of the enamel*, *Nat'smyth's membrane*; but so closely united with it, that it can be demonstrated only by the use of chlorohydric acid.

ENAMEL, *CUTICLE OF THE*, see *Enamel*.

ENANTHE'MA, gen. *Enanthematis*, (*en*, and *ανθω*, 'I bloom,') A name recently given to certain eruptions of the mucous membrane, as exanthema is to certain eruptions of the skin.

ENANTHESIS, *Rash exanthem*. Eruption of red, level, or nearly level, patches, variously figured, irregularly diffused, often confluent, and

terminating in cuticular exfoliations. A genus in the order *Exanthematica*, class *Hamatica*, of Cullen, including scarlet fever, measles, &c.

ENANTHESIS ROSALIA, *Scarlatina*—*e.* *Urticaria*, *Urticaria*.

ENANTIOPATHIC, (*εναντιος*, 'opposite,' and *παθος*, 'affection,') *Palliative*.

ENARTHRO'SIS, *Inarticulatio*, *Ball and Sock*, *et-joint*, (*en*, and *αρθρωσις*, 'an articulation,') A kind of diarthrodial articulation, in which the head of a bone is received into the cavity of another, and can be moved in all directions. The joint of the os femoris with the os innominatum is one of this character.

ENAR'THRUM, (*en*, and *αρθρον*, 'a joint,') A foreign body in a joint.

ENASMA, gen. *Enasmatis*, (*ενασμα*, 'that which kindles,' from *en*, and *αωω*, 'to kindle,') *Fomites*.

ENCAN'THIS, (*εγκανθις*, from *en*, and *κανθος*, 'the angle of the eye,') A tumour, formed by an increase in size, or a degeneration, of the caruncula lacrymalis. Any morbid growth in the inner angle of the eye.

ENCANTHIS BENIGNA. Simple excrescence of the caruncula. It commonly yields to astringent collyria.

ENCANTHIS FUNGOSA. A condition of the semilunar fold and lachrymal caruncle in which they are the seat of morbid growths.

ENCANTHIS INFLAMMATORIA. Inflammation with enlargement—swelling—of the semilunar fold and lachrymal caruncle.

ENCANTHIS MALIGNA has often a cancerous character, and requires extirpation before it has attained any considerable size.

ENCARDITIS, *Endocarditis*.

ENCARPUS, (*εγκαρπος*, from *en*, and *καρπος*, 'fruit,') *Pregnant*.

ENCASING, *Emboîtement*.

ENCATALEPSIS, *Catalepsy*.

ENCATHISMA, gen. *Encathismatis*, *Semicaupium*. With the ancients, *Encathisma* (*εγκανθισμα*, from *en*, and *καθισω*, 'I seat upon,') meant a vapour-bath taken sitting.

ENCAU'MA, gen. *Encaumatidis*, (*εναυμα*, from *en*, and *καυω*, 'I burn,') *Epicau'mis*, *Epicau'sis*, *Encau'sis*. A tumour produced by a burn. A burn. Also, an ulcer of the transparent cornea, occasioning loss of the humours.

ENCAUSIS, (*εγκαυσις*,) *Burn*, *Encauma*, *Moxibustion*.

ENCAUSSE, *MINERAL WATERS OF*. Encausse is a village in the department of the Haute-Garonne, which possesses several saline acidulous springs.

ENCAVURE, (*en*, and *caver*, 'to hollow,') *Argema*.

ENCEINTE, (*sine cinctu*, 'without a zone,') (*Isidore*,) or from *en*, and *cingere*, *cinctum*, 'to surround,') *Pregnant*.

ENCENS, (*incendere*, *incensum*, 'to burn,') *Juniperus lycia*.

ENCENSIER, *Rosmarinus*.

ENCEPHALALGIA, (*encephalon*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') *Cephalalgia*—*e.* *Hydropica*, *Hydrocephalus internus*.

ENCEPHALIC, *Encephalicus*, (from *encephalon*,) That which is situate in the head. A name given to several parts which relate to the encephalon, as the *encephalic membrane*, *muscles*, &c.

ENCEPHALITIS, (*encephalon*, and *itis*,) This term has been used, by some nosologists, synonymously with *Cephalitis* and *Phrenitis*. By others, it has been appropriated to inflammation of the brain, in contradistinction to that of the membranes.

ENCEPHALITIS EXSUDATORIA, *Hydrocephalus internus*—*e.* *Infantum*, *Hydrocephalus internus*

—e. Insolationis, *Coup-de-soleil*—e. Membranosa, Meningitis—e. Peripherica, Meningitis—e. Potatorum, Delirium tremens.

ENCEPHALUM, (dim. of *encephalon*.) Cerebellum.

ENCEPHALOCELE, *Enceph'alocele*, (*encephalon*, and *κηλη*, 'a tumour') *Her'nia seu Fun'gus Cer'ebri*, *B. Cerebra'lis*, *Cranioc'e'le*, *Her'nia of the Brain*. This may be a congenital or accidental affection. In the former case, it is dependent upon tardy ossification of the fontanelles or some faulty conformation. In the latter, it is owing to some considerable loss of substance in the parietes of the cranium, produced by fractures, wounds with a cutting instrument, caries, the application of the trephine, &c. In slight congenital encephalocele, gentle pressure may be exerted upon the protruded portion. When the disease is of considerable extent, it is fatal. In accidental encephalocele, similar means must be used for confining the tumour, and preserving it from the action of external bodies.

ENCEPHALOCHYSIS, (*encephalon*, and *χυναι*, 'to pour out,') Hydrocephalus internus—e. Senilis, Apoplexy, serous.

ENCEPHALODYNIA, (*encephalon*, and *δύνη*, 'pain,') Cephalalgia.

ENCEPHALOHÆMIA, (*encephalon*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') Cephalæmia.

ENCÉPHALOHÉMIE, Cephalæmia.

ENCEPHALOID, *Encephaloi'des*, *Ceph'aloid*, *Cephaloi'des*, *Cephaloi'des*, (*encephalon*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance,') Laënnec has given the term *Enceph'aloid* or *Cer'ebroid* matter to one of the morbid substances commonly formed by scirrhous or cancerous tumors. It is either encysted, in irregular masses without cysts, or infiltrated into the texture of the diseased organ. This name was given to it in consequence of its resemblance, when fully developed, to the medullary substance of the brain. It is also called *Fun'gus medullaris seu cancro'sus medullaris seu cerebra'lis*, *Sarco'ma medullar'e*, *Spong'oid inflammation*, *Cancer mol'lis seu medullaris*, *Carcino'ma medullar'e seu spong'iosum*, *Carci'nus spong'iosus*, *Stru'ma fungo'sa*, *Myelo'ma*, *Myelom'yces*, *Myelospon'gus*, *Galactom'yces*, *Galactospon'gus*, *Tela accidenta'lis medullaris*, (F.) *Matière cérébriforme*, *Carcinome mou et spongieux*, *Tumeur encéphaloïde ou spongieuse ou osseuse ou pulpeuse ou fonguïde ou fungueuse ou spléniforme*, *Fongus médullaire*, *Carcinôme sanglant*, *Cancer mou ou encéphaloïde ou médullaire ou cérébriforme*, *Milt'like tu'mour*, *Med'ullary sarco'ma*, *Cellular cancer*, *Fun'goid* or *Hæmatoc'er'ebroid* disease.

ENCEPHALOID TUMOUR OF THE LUNG, Phthisis, cancerous.

ENCEPHALOLOG'IA, (*encephalon*, and *λογος*, 'a description,') A description of the encephalon.

ENCEPHALOMALACIA, (*encephalon*, and *μαλακία*, 'softness,') Mollities cerebri.

ENCEPHALOMALACOSIS, Mollities cerebri.

ENCEPHALOMALAXIS, Mollities cerebri.

ENCEPHALOMENINGITIS, Meningocephalitis.

ENCEPH'ALON, (*εγκεφαλον*, from *en*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') *Enceph'alum*, *Enceph'alus*, *Enkeph'alon*. That which is situate in the head. This name has generally been given to the *brain*, *cerebellum*, and *mesocephalon*. At times, it includes likewise the *medulla spinalis*, when it is also called the *Cer'ebro-spi'nal*, and *Neur'al axis*. Under the term *Cra'nio-spi'nal axis* or *centre of automa'tic actions*, Dr. Carpenter includes the sensory ganglia—the respiratory and stomato-gastric ganglia forming the centre of the medulla oblongata and the spinal ganglia or true spinal cord.

ENCEPHALOPATHIA, (F.) *Encephalopathie*,

(*encephalon*, and *παθος*, 'disease,') A disease of the encephalon.

ENCEPHALOPATHIA LITERATO'RUM. The condition of brain, supposed to be produced by over-tasking it.

ENCEPHALOPATHIA PUERPERALIS, *Mania*, puerperal—e. *Saturnina*, see *Encephalopathie saturnine*.

ENCÉPHALOPATHIE, *Encephalopathia*—e. *Crapuleuse*, *Delirium tremens*.

ENCÉPHALOPATHIE SATURNINE, *Encephalopathi'a Saturni'na*. Encephalic disorder occasioned by the poison of lead.

ENCEPHALOPHTHISIS, (*encephalon*, and 'phtthisis,') see *Encephalopyosis*.

ENCEPHALOPHY'MATA, pl. of *Encephalophy'ma*, *Phymato'ses seu Strumo'ses seu Tuber'cula cer'ebri*, (*encephalon*, and *φύμα*, gen. *φύματος*, 'a tumour,') Tubercles of the brain.

ENCEPHALOPYO'SIS, (*encephalon*, and *πύω*, 'pus,') *Aposte'ma seu Absces'sus seu Helco'sis cer'ebri*. Suppuration of the brain. When accompanied with emaciation and hectic, it is called *Encephalophth'isis*.

ENCEPHALORACHIDIAN, Cephalospinal.

ENCEPHALORRHAGIA, (*encephalon*, and *ῥαγη*, 'a breaking forth,') see *Apoplexy*.

ENCEPHALOSCOPIA, (*encephalon*, and *σκοπεω*, 'I examine,') Craniology.

ENCEPHALOSEPSIS, (*encephalon*, and *σηπτις*, 'to corrupt,') Mollities cerebri.

ENCEPHALOSIS OF THE LIVER, (*encephalon*, and *οσις*,) *Hepatoscirrhosis*.

ENCEPHALOSISMUS, (*encephalon*, and *εισσμος*, 'a shaking,') Concussion of the brain.

ENCEPHALOSTRUMOSIS, (*encephalon*, and *struma*, 'serofula,') see *Hydrocephalus internus*.

ENCEPHALUM, *Encephalon*.

ENCEPHALUS, (*εγκεφαλος*,) *Encephalon*.

ENCEPHALUS OP'ISTHIUS, (*εγκεφαλος οπισθιος*, [*οπισθιος*, 'behind,']) *Cerebellum*.

ENCEROSIS, (*en*, and *κερος*, 'wax,') *Inceration*.

ENCHARAXIS, (*εγχαραξις*, from *en*, and *χαρασσειν*, 'to scarify,') *Scarification*.

ENCHATONNEMENT, *Chatonnement*.

ENCHEIRE'SIS, *Encheire'sis*, *Enchei'ria*, (*εγχειρησις*, from *en*, and *χειρ*, 'the hand,') Galen uses this term as a part of the title to one of his works, which treats of dissection. It means the manual treatment of any subject.

ENCHEIRIA, *Encheiresis*.

ENCHIFFRÈNEMENT, *Coryza*.

ENCHIRESIS, *Encheiresis*.

ENCHONDROMA, gen. *Enchondro'matis*, (*en*, and *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage, and *oma*,) *Chondroma*.

ENCHORIONOSUS, (*en*, *χωρος*, 'a place, and *νοσος*, 'a disease,') *Endemie*.

ENCHORIUS, (*εγχωριος*,) *Endemie*.

ENCHRISTON, (*εγχριστον*, from *en*, and *χρισταιν*, 'to anoint,') *Liniment*.

ENCHUSA, *Anchusa*.

ENCHYLO'SIS, (*εγκυλωσις*, from *εγκυλιζω*, 'I press out juice,') *Extraction*.

ENCHYMA, gen. *Enchym'atis*, (*εγχυμα*, from *en*, and *χυναι*, 'to pour,') *Infusum*, *Plethora*.

ENCHYMO'MA, gen. *Enchymo'matis*, *Enchymo'sis*, (*εγχυμομα*, from *en*, *χυω*, 'I pour, and *oma*,) By the ancients this word was used to designate the sudden effusion of blood into the cutaneous vessels, which arises from joy, anger, or shame; in the last instance constituting blushing. It differs from *ecchymosis* in there being, in the latter, extravasation of blood into the areolar texture, and its being produced by an external cause; a contusion, for example.

ENCHYSIS, (*εγχυσις*,) *Infusion*.

ENCLAVE, (*en*, and (L.) *claudere*, 'to shut,') *Wedged*.

ENCLAVEMENT, see *Wedged*.

ENCLUME, *Incus*.

ENCLYDASTICUS, *intus fluctuans*, (εγκλυδαστικός, from εγκλυδαζομαι (en, and κλυω, 'to wash'), 'to float in.') Floating in or between;—applied to liquids, e. g., to serum, pus, &c., contained in any cavity.

ENCLYSMA, gen. *Enclysmatis*, (εγκλυσμα, from en, and κλυειν, 'to wash,') Clyster.

ENCELIA, (εγκελια, from en, and κοιλια, 'the belly,') The abdominal viscera. The entrails.

ENCELIALGIA, (*encelia*, and αλγος, 'pain,') Tortura—e. Inflammatoria, Encelitis.

ENCELITIS, *Encelitis*, *Encelialg'ia inflammatoria*, *Inflammatio abdominalis*; (*encelia*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of any of the abdominal viscera.

ENCOLEOSIS, (en, κολωσ, 'a sheath,' and *osis*.) Invagination.

ENCOLPISMUS, (en, and κολπος, 'the vagina,') Injection or introduction of any thing into the vagina.

ENCOLPITIS, *Col'pophlegm'hymenitis*; (en, κολπος, 'the vagina,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the vagina.

ENCOPE, (εγκοπη, from en, and κοπτειν, 'to cut,') Diacepe, Incision.

ENCRANION, (en, and κρανιον, 'the skull,') Cerebellum.

ENCRANIS, Cerebellum.

ENCREE, Atramentum.

ENCYESIS, (εγκυησις, from en, and κυησις, 'pregnancy,') Fecundation, Pregnancy.

ENCYMON, (εγκυμον, from en, and κυειν, 'to be pregnant,') Pregnancy.

ENCYMOSIA, Fecundation, Pregnancy.

ENCYSIS, (εγκυσις, 'pregnancy,') Pregnancy.

ENCYSTED, *Cyst'idē obduc'tus*, *Sacca'tus*, *Saccula'tus*, *Sac'cated*, *Sac'culated*, *Pouch'ed*. Enclosed in a kyst or cyst, or pouch; (en, and κυστις, 'a bladder,') (F.) *Encystē*. An epithet given to certain tumours, or solid or fluid collections enclosed in a particular envelope or cyst. They are movable and often elastic to the touch.

ENCYSTIS, gen. *Encystidis*, *Encystes*, *Tu'mor tunica'tus seu cysticus*, *Emphy'ma encystis*. *L'u'p'ia*, *Glan'dula Avicen'ne*, *No'dus*. An encysted tumour.

ENDAELPHIA, (*endo*, and ἀδελφος, 'a brother,') see *Emboitement*.

ENDANGIUM; properly *Endangi'on* or *Endangi'um*, *Membra'na vasoru'm commu'nis*, (F.) *Tunique commune de Bichat*; (*endo*, and αγγιον, 'a vessel,') The serous or lining membrane of vessels.

ENDARTERITIS, (*endo*, and *arteritis* 'inflammation of an artery,') Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery.

ENDEICTICUS, (ενδεικτικός, 'indicant,')

ENDEIXIOLOGY, *Endeixiolog'ia*, (*endeixis*, and λογος, 'a discourse,') The doctrine of indications.

ENDEIXIS, (ενδείξις, from en, and δεικνυμι, 'to show,') Indication.

ENDEMIA, Endemic.

ENDEMIC, *Endem'ical*, *Ende'mia*, *Regiona'lis mor'bus*, *Ende'micus*; (en, and δημος, 'the people,') *Encho'rius*, *Enchorion'osus*, *Vernac'ulus* seu *Ende'mius Mor'bus*, *En'demy*, (F.) *Endémie*, *Maladie régionale*. A disease is said to be endemic, (F.) *Endémique*, or to arise from *endemic'ity*, (F.) *endémicité*, when it is owing to some peculiarity in a situation or locality. Thus, ague is endemic in marshy countries; goitre at the base of lofty mountains, &c. Some authors use the term in the same sense as epidemic. We have no accurate knowledge of the emanations or other circumstances which give occasion to endemic affections. We seem to know that some emanation from marshy lands does produce intermittents: but we are ignorant of the nature of such emanation.

ENDÉMICITÉ, see Endemic.

ENDEMICITY, see Endemic.

ENDEMIOL'OGY, *Endemiolog'ia*, (*endemie*, and λογος, 'a discourse,') The doctrine of endemic diseases.

ENDÉMIQUE, Endemic.

ENEMY, Endemic.

ENDEPIDERMIS, Epithelium.

ENDERMIC, *Ender'matic*, *Ender'micus*, *Endermat'icus*, *Emplas'tro'ender'mic*, (F.) *Endermique*, (en, and δερμα, 'the skin,') An epithet given to the method of treating diseases by placing the therapeutical agent in contact with the skin, especially after the cuticle has been removed; *Enderm'ism*, *Enderm'ismus*, *Endermo'sis*, *Meth'odus endermica* seu *endermat'ica*, *Diadermat'ica*. Morphia, strychnia, &c., are often administered in this way.

ENDERMIS, see Endermic.

ENDERMISMUS, see Endermic.

ENDERMOSIS, see Endermic.

EN'DESIS, (en, and δεω, 'I bind,') A ligature, bandage, connexion. Hippocrates has so termed the ankle-joint.

ENDIVE, *Cichorium endivia*—e. Wild, *Cichorium intybus*.

ENDIVIA, *Cichorium endivia*.

ENDIXIS, (en, and δεικνυμι, 'to show,') Indication.

EN'DO, (ἐνδόν, 'within,') as a prefix, within.

ENDOARTITIS, (*endo*, and *aortitis*, 'inflammation of the aorta,') Inflammation of the lining membrane of the aorta.

ENDOARTERITIS, (*endo*, and *arteritis*,) see Arteritis.

ENDOBLAST, (*endo*, and βλαστος, 'a germ,') see Periblast.

ENDOCARDE, Endocardium.

ENDOCAR'DIAC, *Endocar'dial*, *Endocardi'acus*. Relating to the endocardium, or to the interior of the heart; as '*endocardiac* sound or murmur,'—a sound produced within the cavities of the heart, in contradistinction to *exocardiac*, *exocardial*, or *extracardial* sounds or murmurs, which are induced by conditions of the external surface of the organ.

ENDOCARDITIS, *Encarditis*, *Carditis interna*, *Inflammatio superfic'iei inter'næ cor'dis*, *Internal Carditis*, *Inflammatio of the internal mem'brane of the heart*, (F.) *Endocardite*: (*endocardium*, and *itis*.) In this disease, the heart's action is visibly increased, and very manifest to the touch; the hand is strongly repelled, and, at moments, is sensible of a trembling vibratory motion. Percussion gives a dull sound over a surface of several inches, owing, according to Bouilland, to the inflammatory turgescence of the heart, and the engorged state of its cavities. On auscultation, a *bruit de soufflet* is generally heard, masking one or both sounds of the heart; and the ear is sensible of a metallic ringing with each systole of the ventricle. The pulsations are rapid as well as strong, and, with few exceptions, irregular, unequal and intermittent. The pulse, by the way, does not always indicate the force or number of the heart's contractions.

ENDOCARDIUM, (*endo*, and καρδια, 'the heart,') (F.) *Endocarde*. The membrane that lines the interior of the heart.

ENDOCHORION, see Chorion.

ENDOCOLITIS, (*endo*, colon, and *itis*,) Dysentery.

ENDOCYMIEN, (*endo*, and κυμα, 'the product of conception,') A double monster by inclusion. See *Emboitement*.

ENDODONTITIS, (F.) *Inflammation de la Pulpe dentaire*, *Inflammation of the Dent'al mem'brane*, (*endo*, οδους, gen. οδοντος, 'a tooth,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of a tooth.

ENDOENTERITIS, see Enteritis.

ENDOGASTRITIS, *Esogastri'tis*, (*endo*, and *gastritis*, 'inflammation of the stomach.') Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach.

ENDOGEN, see Endogenous.

ENDOG'ENOUS; (*endo*, and *γεννω*, 'I engender.') A term first applied to plants—hence called *End'ogens*—in which the new woody matter is deposited within the old, and towards the centre. In the animal, cells are often formed *endog'enously*, or within the cells, as in the case of the sperm vesicles.

An *endog'enous aneurism* is one that originates spontaneously from lesions of the inner coat of the arteries.

ENDOLYMPH, *Vitrine auditive*.

ENDOMETRI'TIS, (*endo*, and *metritis*, 'inflammation of the uterus.') Inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus. When accompanied with a diphtheritic exudation, it is sometimes called *Endometri'tis croupo'sa*.

ENDONARTERITIS, see Arteritis.

ENDONEPHRITIS, (*endo*, and *nephritis*.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the pelvis of the kidney.

ENDOPERICARDI'TIS, (F.) *Endopéricardite*, (*endo*, and *pericarditis*.) Inflammation of the endocardium and pericardium.

ENDOPHLEBITIS, (*endo*, and *phlebitis*.) Phlebitis. Inflammation of the inner coat of a vein.

ENDOPLAST, (*endo*, and *πλασσειν*, 'to form,') see Periplast.

ENDORMIE, (*en*, and *dormir*, 'to sleep,') *Datura stramonium*.

ENDOSIS, (*ενδοσις*, from *en*, and *διδωμι*, 'to give up,') Remission.

ENDOSKELETON, see Skeleton.

ENDOSMIC, Endosmotic.

ENDOSMOSE', *Endosmo'sis*, *Antoth'esis*, *Antothism'us*, *Pertrusio mu'tua*, *Double Imbibit'ion*, (*endo*, and *ωρεσις*, 'impulse,') A term first used by Dutrochet, to express the action by which fluids pass from without to within organic membranes. The action of two fluids on each other, when separated by a membrane. The general conditions of the phenomena are—*first*, that they should have an affinity for the interposed membrane; and *secondly*, that they should have an affinity for each other, and be miscible.

At times, *endosmose* is used to signify the passage of the more transmissible fluid, whilst *exosmose* signifies that of the least transmissible.

The rapidity with which endosmose is accomplished varies according to the nature of the septum or tissue and of the penetrating body, and to the penetrability of the tissue.

ENDOSMOTIC, *Endosmot'icus*, *Endos'mic*, *Endos'micus*; same etymon. Belonging to endosmose—as an 'endosmotic current.'

ENDOSQUELETTE, see Skeleton.

ENDOSTEITIS, (from *endosteum* and *itis*.) Inflammation of the internal periosteum.

ENDOSTEUM, (*endo*, and *οστειον*, 'a bone,') Medullary membrane.

ENDOÛTERITIS, (*endo*, and *uteritis*.) see Metritis.

ENDUIT (F.), ([L.] *induerē*, 'to put upon, 'to put on,') A coat; a fur. This term is often applied to a layer of greater or less thickness which covers the surface of certain organs, and particularly of the tongue and the interior of the mouth. The *enduit* is designated variously, according to its appearance,—*enduit bilieux*, *jaune*, *blanc*, &c.—a bilious, yellow, white coat or fur, &c. It is at times owing to the evaporation of the watery portions of the secretions; at others, to a morbid condition of the secretions;—generally, to both causes combined. The tongue, in

such a condition, is said to be coated or furred; sometimes, loaded.

ENDUIT CHOROÏDIEN, see Choroid.

ENDURCISSEMENT, (*en*, and *durcir*, ([L.] *durus*, 'hard,') 'to harden,') Induration—*e. du Cerveau*, Sclerencephalia—*e. du Cœur*, *Cardiosclérose*—*e. Rouge*, see Hepatization—*e. du Tissu cellulaire*, Induration of the cellular tissue.

ENDYMA VENTRICULORUM, (*ενδυμα*, 'a garment,' from *en*, and *ενειν*, 'to put on,') *Ependyma ventriculorum*.

ENEHEMA, (*ενηημα*, from *en*, and *ημα*, 'a sound,') *Tinnitus aurium*.

ENEZIA, (*ηνεσις*, 'continued,') *Synocha*—*e. Cauma*, *Synocha*—*e. Synochus*, *Synochus*—*e. Synochus Puerperarum*, see *Peritonitis*—*e. Typhus*, *Typhus*.

EN'EMA, gen. *Enem'atis*, (*ενμα*, from *ειναι*, (*en*, and *ειναι*, 'to send in,') *Clyster*.

ENEMA ALOES, *Clyster of Alo'es*. (*Aloës*, $\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{ij}$; *Potass. carbon.* gr. xv; *Decoct. Hordei*, Oss, (Imp. meas.,) M. Ph. L.) Used in cases of ascarides and amenorrhœa.

ENEMA ANOD'YNUM, *Enema O'pii*; *An'odyne* or *Starch* and *O'pium Clyster*. (*Decoct. amyli* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ iv; *Tinct. opii* M. xxx. M.) Exhibited in cases of severe diarrhœa or dysentery.

ENEMA ASSAFŒTIDÆ, E. *Fœtidum*.

ENEMA CATHART'ICUM: *Cathartic* or *Purg'ing Clyster*. (*Olei. oliv.* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ j; *Sulph. Magnes.* $\mathfrak{ss}$ j; *Mucilag. acaciæ* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ xvi; M.)

ENEMA COLOCYNTH'IDIS, *Clyster of Colo'cynt.* (*Ext. Colocynth.* $\mathfrak{ss}$ s; *Sapon. mollis* $\mathfrak{ss}$ j; *Aquæ*, Oj. (Imp. meas.,) M. Ph. L.) An efficient cathartic clyster.

ENEMA COMMUN'E; *Common* or *Domestic Clyster*. (*Water* gruel or molasses and water Oss or Oj; add a little oil or lard, and a spoonful of common salt.) Given as a cathartic enema; and, without the common salt, as an emollient.

ENEMA FŒTIDUM, E. *assafoetida*, *Fetid Clyster*, *Clyster of assafetida*, *Mistu'ra assafetidis pro clysmatē*, *Clysm'a tou'icum et antispasmod'icum seu incitans et sedans*, (F.) *Lavement antispasmodique*. (The last, with the addition of $\mathfrak{ss}$ ij of the tincture of assafetida.) Given as an antispasmodic and anodyne.

ENEMA MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS, E. *Catharticum*.

ENEMA NICOTI'NÆ; E. *Tabaci*, *Tobac'eo Clyster*. This generally consists of from half a pint to a pint of the *Infusum Tabaci*. It is employed in cases of strangulated hernia; but occasionally acts as a fatal poison when given in this way. The smoke of tobacco is sometimes thrown up the rectum to produce the same medicinal effects as the infusion.

ENEMA OPII, E. *Anodynum*.

ENEMA TABACI, E. *Nicotianæ*.

ENEMA TEREDIN'THINÆ: *Tur'pentine Clyster*. (*Ol. tereb.* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ j. *Decoct. hordei* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ xix, one yolk of egg. Incorporate the turpentine with the yolk, then add the gruel.) To be administered in cases of ascarides, (*oxyures*.)

ENEPIDERM'IC, *Enepiderm'icus*, (*en*, *ειναι*, 'upon,' and *δερμα*, 'the skin,') An epithet given to the method of treating diseases, which consists in the application of medicines, as plasters, blisters, &c., to the skin.

ENERGIA, Action, Energy, Force.

ENERGY, *Energ'ia*, (*ενεργια*, from *en*, and *εργον*, 'action,') Action. Acting power. Also, vigour; as the 'muscular energy'; the 'brain acts with energy.'

ENERVATIO, Aponeurosis, Enervation.

ENERVATION, *Enerva'tio*, (*e*, and *nervus*, 'strength,') The act of weakening—the state of being weakened. See Debility.

ENERVATIONES TENDINEÆ, *Inscriptiones tendineæ musculorum*.

ENERVITAS, Inertia.
 ENFANCE, Infancy.
 ENFANT, Infans—*c.* *Légitime*, see Legitimate—*c.* à *Terme*, see Fœtus.
 ENFANTEMENT, Parturition.
 ENFLURE, (*en*, and *flare*, 'to blow,') Swelling, *Œdema*—*c.* des *Jambes et des cuisses de la femme accouchée*, Phlegmatia dolens.
 ENFONCEMENT SCAPHOÏDE, (*en*, and *fencer*, 'to find the bottom,' *fond*,) Scaphoides fossa.
 ENFONCEURE, Arthrodia.
 ENFONCURE, Arthrodia.
 ENGASTRIMISME, see Engastrimyth.
 ENGASTRIMYSME, see Engastrimyth.
 ENGASTRIMYTH; (*εγγαστριμυθος*,) *Engastrimythus*, *Englottogastor*, *Gastriloquus*, *Ventriloquus*, *Gastriloquist*, *Eu'rycles*, *Euryclitus*, *Enteromantis*, *Gastroman'tis*, (*en*, *γαστηρ*, 'the belly,' and *μαθεωμαι*, 'I discourse,') *Ventriloquist*. (F.) *Ventriloque*, *Gastriloque*. One who possesses the art of modifying his natural voice, so that it seems to come from a greater or less distance, and from different directions. It was formerly believed that such persons spoke from the belly; hence their name. It is an imitative art, and is called *VENTRILLOQUISM*; (F.) *Engastrimisme*, *Engastrimysme*.
 ENGEISOMA, Engisoma.
 ENGELURE, (*en*, and *geler*, 'to be frozen,') Chilblain.
 ENGHIEN MONTMORENCY, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Engbien-les-Bains*. A hydro-sulphurous water, four leagues from Paris, near Montmorency, which is possessed of some celebrity. It contains chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesium, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of lime, silica, sulphohydrate of lime and magnesia, sulphohydric acid, carbonic acid and nitrogen. Season, from the first of May to October.
 ENGISO'MA, *gen.* *Engiso'matis*, *Engiso'ma*, *Engiso'ma*, (*εγγιζω*, 'I approximate,') (F.) *Embarrure*. A species of fracture of the skull, in which a splinter passes beneath the sound portion of the bone, and compresses the brain. Also, a kind of instrument used in fractures of the clavicle.
 ENGLISH DISEASE, Rachitis.
 ENGLOTTOGASTOR, (*εγγλοττογαστωρ*, from *en*, *γλωττα*, 'the tongue,' and *γαστηρ*, 'the stomach,') *Engastrimyth*.
 ENGOMPHOSIS, (*εγγομφωσις*,) *Gomphosis*.
 ENGORGEMENT, (*en*, and [F.] *gorge*, 'the throat,') An obstruction occurring in the vessels of a part, giving rise to augmentation of volume. Congestion.
 ENGORGEMENT DES MEMBRES ABDOMINAUX À LA SUITE DES COUCHES, Phlegmatia dolens—*c.* *Hepatic*, *Hepatohæmia*—*c.* *Laiteux des membres abdominaux*, Phlegmatia dolens.
 ENGOUEMENT (F.), *Obstruc'tio*, *Iner'tia*, (from [L.] *angere*, 'to choke,') Accumulation in a hollow organ, of the matters secreted by it or carried into it. There is said to be *Engouement des bronches*, when the mucus accumulates in the bronchia; and *Engouement des intestins*, when the matters which ought to pass through the intestines are detained; as in a case of strangulated hernia.
 ENGOUEMENT DES POUMONS, *E.* of the *lungs*, in *Pathological Anatomy*, signifies that state of the lungs, in which a mixture of air and thin fluid escapes from them when cut into.
 ENGOURDISSEMENT, Torpor.
 ENGRAFT, Graft.
 ENGRENURE, Suture.
 ENHÆMATOSIS, Hæmatosis.

ENIXA, (*enitor*, *enixus*, 'to bring forth,') *Pærapera*.
 ENIXIO FÆTUS, Parturition.
 ENIXUS FÆTUS, Parturition.
 ENKEPHALON, (*εγκεφαλος*,) *Encephalon*.
 ENKYSTÉ, Encysted.
 ENKYSTEMENT, Chatonnement.
 ENMETRITIS, see Metritis.
 ENNEAPHAR'MACUS, (*εννα, 'nine,' and φαρμακον, 'a medicine.'*) A medicine, composed of nine simple ingredients. A pessary, so formed. The *Antidotus Heracli'dis*, described by Galen, and some plasters by Aëtius and Celsus, are, likewise, termed *cuneapharmaca*.
 ENNEUROSIS, (*en*, and *νευρον*, 'nerve,') *Innervation*.
 ENORMIS, (*e*, and *norma*, 'rule,') *Abnormal*.
 ENORMITAS CORDIS, Heart, hypertrophy.
 ENOR'MON, (*ενορμων*,) *Hor'mon*, *Im'petum fixiciens*, (*en*, and *ορμω*, 'I rouse,' 'excite,') A word used by Hippocrates in the same sense as *vital principle* is by modern physiologists.
 ENOSIS, (*ωνωσις*, from *en*, and *αι*, 'one,') *Insertion*.
 ENOSTO'SIS, *Entostosis*, (*en*, *οστειον*, 'a bone,' and *οσις*,) A morbid growth of bone inwards—the opposite to *exostosis*.
 ENRAGE, (*en*, and *rage*, 'rabies,') *Rabid*.
 ENRHUMER, (*en*, and *rhume*, 'rheuma,') See Cold.
 ENROUEMENT, (*en*, and [L.] *raucus*, 'hoarse,') *Ranecdo*.
 ENRYTH'MOS, (*ενρυθμος*, from *en*, and *ρυθμος*, 'number,') Having rhythm. An epithet applied to the pulse when its pulsations occur with some degree of order. It is opposed to *Arhyth'mos*, and differs from *Euryth'mos*, which signifies 'regular.'
 ENS. A being. Paracelsus meant, by this term, the power exerted by certain beings on the body. He speaks of the *Ens De'i*, *E. Astro'rum*, *E. natural'e*, *E. virtu'tis*, *E. morbo'rum*, *E. de poten'tibus spirit'ibus*, &c. These absurd denominations suggested to some of the ancient chymists a name for certain chymical preparations. The muriate of ammonia and iron was called *Ens martis*; the muriate of ammonia and copper, *Ens ven'eris*; and *Ens pri'mum* was, with the alchemists, the name of a tincture which they considered possessed of the power of transmuting metals.
 ENS MARTIS, *Ferrum ammoniatum*—*c.* *Veneris Boylei*, *Ferrum ammoniatum*.
 ENSIFORM, *Ensiform'is*, (*ensis*, 'a sword,' and *forma*, 'form,') *Sword-like*.
 ENSIFORM APOPHY'SES or PROO'ESSES are the lesser alæ of the sphenoid bone.
 ENSIFORM APPEN'DIX or CAR'TILAGE is the xiphoid appendix of the sternum. See *Xiphoid*.
 ENSIFORMIS, *Xiphoid*.
 ENSISTERN'AL. Relating to the ensiform process of the sternum. Bèclard gave this name to the last osseous portion of the sternum. He also called it *l'os ultimi-sternal*. See *Ultimosternal*.
 ENSOMATO'SIS, (*ενσωματωσις*, from *en*, and *σωμα*, *gen.* *σωματος*, 'a body,') *Incorporation*.
 ENSTALAX'IS, (*en*, and *σταλαζειν*, 'to drop,') *Instillation*.
 EN'STOPHÉ, (*en*, and *στροφω*, 'I turn,') *Inversion* of a part, as of the eyelids.
 ENTAILLE (F.), (*en*, and *tailler*, 'to cut,') *Excis'io*, *Ec'copē*, *Ec'tomē*. A deep wound made by a sharp instrument obliquely. *Entailles* and *Taillades* are, also, used to designate deep scarifications, made for the purpose of producing a speedy disengagement of any tumefied part, such, for

example, as are made in the tongue in certain cases of glossitis.

ENTAMURE (F.), (*en*, and *τεμνω*, 'to cut.') A slight incision or laceration.

ENTANTHEMA, *gen. Entanthe'matis*, Eisanthema.

ENTASIA, (*en*, and *τεινεν*, 'to stretch.') Tonic spasm—*e. Articularis*, *Contractura*—*e. Loxia*, *Torticollis*—*e. Priapismus*, *Priapismus*—*e. Systemma*, *Cramp*—*e. Tetanus*, *Tetanus*—*e. Tetanus anticus*, *Emprosthotonus*—*e. Trismus*, *Trismus*.

ENTASIS, (*ενασις*,) Tonic spasm.

ENTATICUS, (*εντατικός*,) *Intensi'vus*. A medicine which invigorates the venereal appetite.

ENTELMINTHA, (*ento*, and *ελμινς*, *gen. ελμιν-3ος*, 'a worm.') Worms.

ENTEMENT, ([*L.*] *in*, and *tendere*, 'to stretch, direct:' as *intendere animum*, 'to direct the mind.') Intellect.

ENTERADELPHIA, (*enteron*, and *αδελφος*, 'a brother.') See *Emboitement*.

ENTERAD'ENES, (*enteron*, and *αδην*, 'a gland.') The mucous glands of the intestines.

ENTERADENOGRAPHY, *Enteradenogra'phia*, (*enteron*, *αδην*, 'gland,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.') A description of the intestinal glands.

ENTERADENOLOGY, *Enteradenolog'ia*, (*enteron*, *αδην*, 'gland,' and *λογος*, 'a treatise.') That part of anatomy which treats of the intestinal glands.

ENTERAERECTASIA, (*enteron*, *αερ*, 'air,' and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation.') Tympanites.

ENTERALGIA, *Enterodyn'ia*, (*enteron*, and *αλγος*, 'pain.') Pain in the intestines. Colic.

ENTERALGIA ACUTA, Enteritis—*e. Inflammatoria*, Enteritis—*e. Saturnina*, Colica metallica.

ENTERANGEMPHRAXIS, Enterangiemphraxis.

ENTERANGIEMPHRAX'IS, *Enterangiemphrax'is*, (*enteron*, *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,' and *εμπρασσω*, 'I obstruct.') Obstruction of the vessels of the intestines.

ENTERATROPH'IA, *Atrroph'ia Intestino'rum*, (*enteron*, and *ατροφία*, 'want of nutrition.') Atrophy of the coats of the intestines.

ENTERAUX'E, (*ενταρον*, 'intestine,' and *αυξη*, 'increase.') Hypertrophy of the muscular coat of the intestines.

ENTERECHE'MA, *gen. Enterече'matis*, (*enteron*, and *ηχη*, *ηχημα*, 'sound.') *Sim'itus intestinalis*. The sound of the movement of the intestines, heard by the stethoscope.

ENTERECTASIS, *Dilata'tio Intestino'rum*, (*enteron*, and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation.') Dilatation of the intestines, as in tympanites.

ENTERELCO'SIS, *Enterhelco'sis*, *Enterohelco'sis*, (*enteron*, and *ελκος*, 'ulceration.') Ulceration of intestines—*Ulcera'tio intestinalis*, *Ul'cera intestinalis*.

ENTERELESIA, (*enteron*, and *ελευ*, 'to involve.') Pleus.

ENTERELOSIS, Pleus.

ENTEREMPHRAX'IS, *Infarc'tus Intestino'rum*, *Incarcera'tio intestino'rum interna*, (F.) *Étranglement des Intestins*, *É. Intestinale*, (*enteron*, and *εμφραξις*, 'obstruction.') Obstruction of the intestines from accumulation of feces or otherwise. Also, Enterangiemphraxis.

ENTERENCHYTA, *Enterenchytes*, (*enteron*, *εν*, and *χω*, 'I pour.') Any surgical instrument for administering injections.

ENTEREPILOCELE, Enterœpiplocele.

ENTEREPILOMPHALOCE'LE, *En'terepi- plomph'alocele*, (*enteron*, *επιπλοον*, 'omentum,' *ομφαλος*, 'navel,' and *ελη*, 'rupture.') Hernia of the umbilicus, with protrusion of the omentum and intestine.

ENTERHELCO'SIS, Enterelcoosis—*e. Nervosa*, Typhus (abdominal.)

ENTERHYPERTROPH'IA, *Hypertroph'ia intestino'rum*, (*enteron*, and *hypertrophia*, 'excessive nutrition.') Hypertrophy of the coats of the intestines.

ENTERIC, (from *enteron*,) Intestinal.

ENTERICA. Diseases affecting the alimentary canal. Order I., Class I. (*Colica*), of Good. Also, medicines affecting the alimentary canal.

ENTERICI (MORBI), in the classification of Dr. William Farr, means bowel diseases.

ENTERICUS, (*εντερικός*,) Intestinal.

ENTÉRIQUE, Intestinal.

ENTÉRITE, Enteritis—*e. Folliculense*, see Typhus—*e. Typhohémique*, Typhoid fever.

ENTERITIS, (*enteron*, and *itis*,) Inflammation of the intestines. *Empres'ma Enteritis*, *Intestino'rum inflamma'tio*, *Ileocoli'tis*, *Chordop'sus*, *Cicum'a Enteritis*, *Enterophlog'ia*, *Enterophlogo'sis*, *Colica acu'ta seu inflammato'ria*, *Ileus inflammato'rius*, *Enterol'gia acu'ta seu inflammato'ria*, *Fe'bris intestino'rum seu ili'aca inflammato'ria*, *Enterop'gra*, (F.) *Entérite*, *Inflammation des Intestins*. The essential symptoms of this disease are:

—violent abdominal pain, increased on pressure; with vomiting and inflammatory fever. Enteritis may affect both the peritoneal and the mucous coat of the intestines; and, in violent cases, all the coats may be implicated. The structure of the mucous and peritoneal coats is different; so are their functions in health and in disease. The inflammation of the serous coat, *Seroenteritis*, *Ecoenteritis*, resembles that of the cellular membrane; the inflammation of the mucous coat, that of the skin. The former is usually, therefore, of a more active character. Inflammation of the mucous coat, *Esoenteritis*, *Endoenteritis*, *Mucoenteritis*, *Mucous Enteritis*, *Phlegmymen'itis enterica*, is generally attended with diarrhoea, and its pathology is identical with that of dysentery. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat is, on the other hand, generally attended with constipation.

Enteritis of the peritoneal coat, for such usually is the meaning of the word in the abstract, requires the most active treatment. Copious bleeding, followed up by a large dose of opium—and, if the symptoms be not decidedly ameliorated, repeating the bleeding and opium—warm fomentations, and blisters, are the chief agents to be relied upon. Purgatives ought not to be exhibited until the inflammation and spasm are abated by the use of the bleeding and opium. When the physician is called early, this plan will usually succeed. Sometimes, Enteritis passes into a chronic state, requiring much careful management. Broussais considered inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach and intestines as the proximate cause of the phenomena of fevers.

ENTERITIS ARTHRITICA, *Cœliagra*—*e. Colica*, *Colitis*—*e. Epiploitis*, *Epiploitis*—*e. Follicular*, Typhoid fever—*e. Folliculosa*, see Typhus—*e. Mesenterica*, *Mesenteritis*—*e. Mucous*, see Enteritis—*e. Pustulosa*, *Dothineritis*.

ENTEROBRO'SIS, *Enterorrhœ'is*, *Perfora'tio Intestino'rum*, (F.) *Perforation des Intestins*, (*enteron*, and *βρωσις*, 'the act of gnawing.') Perforation of the intestines.

ENTEROC'ACÉ, *Dysente'ria putrida seu typho'des seu scorbu'tica seu malig'na*, (*enteron*, and *κακος*, 'evil.') Adynamic dysentery, accompanied by phenomena indicating a pseudomembranous and gangrenous state of the lining membrane of the large intestine.

ENTEROCE'LE, *En'terocele*, *Her'nia intestinalis*, (*εντεροκηλη*, from *enteron*, and *κηλη*, 'a hernia,' 'tumour.') Abdominal hernia, which contains only a portion of intestine, is so called.

ENTEROCELE'TES, (*εντεροκελητες*,) *Enteroc'e-*

lieus (εντεροκηλικός.) Affected with intestinal hernia.

ENTEROCEPHALOPYRA INFANTUM, (*enteron*, κεφαλή, 'head,' and πυρ, 'fire or fever.') Hydrocephalus Internus.

ENTEROCÆLICUS, (*enteron*, and κοιλία, 'the abdomen.') Relating to the cavity of the abdomen.

ENTEROCOLITIS, (F.) *Entéro-colite*, (*enteron*, and *colitis*, 'inflammation of the colon.') Inflammation of the small intestine and colon.

ENTEROCYSTOCELE, *En'terocys'toceles*, (*enteron*, κύστις, 'a bladder,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.') Hernia formed by the bladder and a portion of intestine.

ENTERODARISIS, (*enteron*, and δαρσις, 'skinning.') Excoriation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

ENTERODOTHIENIA, (*enteron*, and δόθην, 'a pustule.') Dothineritis.

ENTERODYNIA, (*enteron*, and ὄδυν, 'pain.') Enteralgia.

ENTEROËPIPOCELE, *En'teroëpip'locele*, (*Enteroëpiploce'le*, *Her'nia intestinalis omentalis*, (*enteron*, επιπλουν, 'the omentum,' and κηλη, 'tumour.') Hernia, formed by intestine and omentum.

ENTEROËPILOM'PHALUS, (*enteron*, επιπλουν, 'the omentum,' and ὀμφαλός, 'the umbilicus.') Umbilical hernia, containing intestine and omentum. Almost all umbilical herniæ are of this kind.

ENTEROGRAPHY, *Enterog'raphia*, (*enteron*, and γραφή, 'description.') The part of anatomy which describes the intestines.

ENTEROHEMORRHAGIA, *Hæmatochezia*.

ENTEROHELICOSIS, *Entereleosis*.

ENTEROHYDROCELE, *En'terohy'drocele*, (*enteron*, ὕδωρ, 'water,' and κηλη, 'tumour.') Intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

ENTEROHYDROM'PHALUS, (*enteron*, ὕδωρ, 'water,' and ὀμφαλός, 'the navel.') Umbilical hernia, in which the sac contains, along with a portion of intestine, a quantity of serum.

ENTEROÏSCHIOCELE, *En'teroïsch'ioccele*, (*enteron*, ισχίον, 'ischium,' and κηλη, 'tumour.') Ischiatic hernia, formed of intestine.

ENTEROLITHIASIS, (*enteron*, and λίθιασις, 'the formation of stone.') The formation of concretions in the intestines.

ENTEROLITHUS, see Calculi of the stomach and intestines—e. Bezoardus, Bezoar—e. Scybalum, Scybala.

ENTEROLOG'Y, *Enterolog'ia*, (*enteron*, and λόγος, 'a discourse.') The part of anatomy which treats of the intestines.

ENTEROMALACIA, *Enteromalax'ia*, (F.) *Ramollissement de l'Intestin*, (*enteron*, and μαλασσω, 'I soften.') Softening of the mucous or other coats of the intestine.

ENTEROMALAXIS, *Enteromalacia*.

ENTEROMANTIS, (*enteron*, and μαντις, 'a diviner.') Engastrimyth.

ENTEROMEROCELE, *En'teromé'rocele*, (*enteron*, μηρός, 'the thigh,' and κηλη, 'tumour.') Crural hernia, formed of intestine.

ENTEROMESENTERIC, *Enteromesenter'icus*, (F.) *Entéro-mésentérique*. Relating to the intestine and mesentery.

ENTEROMESENTERICA FEBRIS. MM. Petit and Serres have given this name to the typhoid form of adynamic fever, in which the intestines are ulcerated, with enlargement of the corresponding mesenteric glands. See Typhus.

ENTÉROMÉENTERITE, *Tabes mesenterica*—e. *Mésentérite typhoïde*, see Typhus.

ENTEROMORPHA COMPRESSA, (*enteron*, and μορφή, 'shape.') One of the algae, used by the Sandwich Islanders as an esculent.

ENTEROMPHALOCLE, *En'terom'phalocle*, *Enteromphalus*.

ENTEROM'PHALUS, *Enteromphaloc'le*, (*enteron*, and ὀμφαλός, 'umbilicus.') Umbilical hernia, formed of intestine.

ENTEROMYCODORITIS, (*enteron*, μύκος, 'slime,' ὄρα, 'skin,' and ἰτις, 'inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

ENTERON, (*εντερον*, from εως, 'within.') Intestine.

ENTEROPARALYSIS, *Enterople'gia*, *Paral'ysis intestinalis*, (*enteron*, and παραλυσίς, 'paralysis.') Paralysis of the intestines.

ENTEROPARISAGOGE, (*enteron*, παρα, 'in,' and αγω, 'to lead.') Intussusceptio.

ENTEROPATHIA, *Enterop'athy*, (*enteron*, and παθος, 'disease.') Disease of the intestines in general.

ENTEROPATHIA CANCEROSA, *Enteroscirrhus*, *Enterostenosia scirrhus* seu *organica*, *Enterosarco'mia*, *Indura'tio seu Scirrhus seu Can'cer seu Carcino'ma Intestinalis*, (F.) *Cancer des Intestins*. Cancer of the intestines.

ENTEROPERISTOLE, *Enterosp'ig'ma*, *Hernia incarcerata*, *Incarceratio intestinalis*, (*enteron*, and περιστρέλλω, 'I contract.') Constriction or obstruction of the intestines, from a cause which acts either within the abdomen, or without it, as in strangulated hernia.

ENTEROPHLOGIA, (*enteron*, and φλεγω, 'I inflame.') Enteritis.

ENTEROPHLOGOSIS, *Enteritis*.

ENTEROPHTHISIS, (*enteron*, and φθισις, 'consumption.') Consumption of the bowels. Consumption owing to suppuration in the intestines.

ENTEROPHYMATA, (*enteron*, and φυμα, 'a swelling.') *Tubercula intestinalis*. Tubercles of the intestines.

ENTEROPLASTY, *En'teroplast'icé*, (*enteron*, and πλασσω, 'I form.') A plastic operation for the restoration of an intestine.

ENTEROPLEGIA, (*enteron*, and πλεγη, 'a stroke.') Enteroparalysis.

ENTEROPYRA, (*enteron*, and πυρ, 'fire or fever.') Enteritis. Also, enteromesenteric fever, *Entéropyrrie* of Alibert.

ENTEROPYRA ASIATICA, *Cholera*—e. *Biliosa*, *Fever*, bilious.

ENTERORHAGY, *Enterorrhagia*.

ENTERORRHAPHIA, *Enterorrhaphia*.

ENTERORRHAG'IA, *Enteror'rhagy*, *Enterorrhagy*, (*enteron*, and ραγή, 'violent rupture.') Hemorrhage, or excessive discharge from the bowels.

ENTERORRHAGIA SIMPLEX, *Hæmatochezia*.

ENTERORRHAGY, *Enterorrhagia*.

ENTERORRHAPHIA, *Enteror'r'haphé*, *Enterorraph'ia*, *Enteror'r'haphy*, (*enteron*, and ράφω, 'a suture.') Suture of the intestines, for the relief of injuries done to them.

ENTERORRHEUM'MA, gen. *Enterorrheum'atis*, *Rheumatismus Intestinalis*, (*enteron*, and ρεύω, 'defluxion, rheumatism.') Rheumatism of the intestines.

ENTERORRHEXIS, (*enteron*, and ρήσω, 'to break.') Enterobrosis.

ENTERORRHŒA, (*enteron*, and ρέω, 'to flow.') Diarrhoea, Melæna.

ENTEROSARCOCELE, *En'terosar'cocele*, (*enteron*, σαρκ, 'flesh,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.') Intestinal hernia, complicated with fleshy excrescence, or rather sarcocele.

ENTEROSARCOMIA, (*enteron*, and σαρκ, gen. σαρκος, 'flesh.') Enteropathia cancerosa.

ENTEROSCHEOCELE, *Enteros'cheoccele*, *Enteroschoce'le*, (*enteron*, σκωω, 'the scrotum,' and κηλη, 'tumour.') Scrotal hernia consisting of intestine.

ENTEROSCIRRHUS, *Enteropathia cancerosa*.

ENTERO'SES, (*εντερον*, 'intestine.') A class of

diseases, comprehending all those that are seated in the intestines.

ENTEROSPHIGMA, (*enteron*, and *σφιγγω*, 'to bind tightly.') Enteroperistole.

ENTEROSTENOSIS, (*enteron*, and *στενωσις*, 'stricture.') Stricture or constriction of the intestines. See *Ileus*.

ENTEROSTENOSIS ORGANICA, Enteropathia cancerosa—*c. Scirrhus*, Enteropathia cancerosa—*c. Volvulus*, *Ileus*.

ENTEROTOME, *Enterotōmy*, (*enteron*, and *τέμνω*, 'I cut.') A name given by J. Cloquet to an instrument for promptly opening the intestinal canal through its whole extent. It consists of a pair of scissors, one blade of which is much longer than the other, and rounded at its extremity. This is passed into the intestine.

ENTEROTOMIA, *Enterotōmy*. In anatomy, it signifies dissection of the intestines. In surgery, it means an operation, little used, which consists in opening the intestines, in order to evacuate the fecal matters accumulated in it; for example, in certain cases of hernia, accompanied with contraction of the intestinal canal; in operations for an artificial anus, performed on the newborn, where the rectum is imperforate or not existing, &c.

ENTEROTOMY, Enterotomia.

ENTEROTYPHUS, see Typhus.

ENTEROZOA, (*entero*, and *ζωον*, 'an animal.') Worms.

ENTERYDROCE'LE, *Enterohydroce'le*, (*enteron*, 'water,' and *εϋλη*, 'rupture.') Intestinal hernia, with hydrocele.

ENTHELMINTHES, (*ento*, and 'ελμως, gen. 'ελμωδος, 'a worm.') Worms.

ENTHEOMANIA, (*ενθεος*, (*en*, and *θεος*, 'God,') 'inspired,' and *μανια*.) Demonomania.

ENTHET'IC, *Enthet'icus*, (*ενθετος*, (*en*, and *θετος*,) 'placed, introduced.') Put in, introduced,—as *Enthetic diseases*, *Enthetici (Morbi)* of Dr. William Farr, those produced by inoculation or infection.

ENTHLASIS, *Es'phlasia*, *Illis'io*, (*en*, and *σλαω*, 'I break.') A fracture of the cranium, with comminution, in which the bone is depressed, or has lost its level.

ENTHLASIS CRANII, Effractura Cranii.

ENTITE, Entity.

ENTITY, *En'titas*, (*F.*) *Entité*, (*ens*, gen. *entis*, 'a being.') The being or essence of anything. It has been used somewhat vaguely, in modern French medicine more especially, to signify apparently a general or essential disease, the nature and seat of which cannot be determined.

ENTO, (*εντος*, 'within.') In composition, within.

ENTOBlast, (*ento*, and *βλαστος*, 'a germ.') See Cytoblast, and Molecule.

ENTOCeLE, (*ento*, and *εϋλη*, 'rupture.') Ectopia.

ENTOCe'LE LENTIS. Dislocation of the crystalline into the anterior chamber of the eye.

ENTOGONYAN'CON, *Ge'nu va'rum*, *Calfknee*, *X leg*, (*ento*, *γυνυ*, 'the knee,' and *αγκων*, 'a bend.') Bending of the knees inwards. The state of being knockkneed or in-kneed. (*Proy.*) *Knockkneed*, (*Sc.*) *Nulekneed*.

ENTHYALOID MUSCÆ, see Metamorphosis.

ENTONIA, (*εντονια*) Tension, Tonic spasm.

ENTON'IC, *Enton'icus*, *En'tonus*, (*en*, and *τονος*, 'tone,') Having great tension or exaggerated action.

ENTONNOIR, (*en*, and *tonne*, 'a tun,') Calix, Infundibulum—*c. du Ventricule moyen du Cerveau*, Infundibulum of the brain.

ENTONUS, (*εντονος*,) *Entonie*.

ENTOPARASITES, Worms.

ENTOPHTHAL'MIA, (*ento*, and *ophthalmia*,) Ophthalmia affecting the interior of the eye.

ENTOPHYTE, *Entoph'yton*, pl. *Entoph'yta*, (*ento*, and *φυτον*, 'a vegetable,') A vegetable parasite, and especially one growing in the interior of the body. For the chief entophytes, see Fungus.

ENTOPHYT'IC, *Entophyt'icus*. Of or belonging to an entophyte,—as 'an entophytic growth.'

ENTOPTERYGOID, see Pterygoid.

ENTOP'TIC, *Entop'ticus*, (*ento*, and *οψις*, 'vision,') Relating or appertaining to the vision of objects within the organ of sight,—as of the bloodvessels of the retina.

ENTORSE, (*en*, and *torquere*, *torsum* 'to twist,') Sprain.

ENTOSTETHIDIA, (*εντοστηθία*,) Entrails.

ENTOSTHIA, (*εντοσθία*,) Entrails.

ENTOSTHOBlast, (*εντοσθε*, 'within,' and *βλαστος*, 'a germ,') See Cytoblast, and Molecule.

ENTOSTOSIS, (*ento*, and *οσσιον*, 'a bone,') Enostosis.

ENTOTORRHŒA, (*ento*, and *otorrhœa*,) See Otirrhœa.

ENTOZÆNA, (*ento*, and *οζæνα*,) See Ozæna.

ENTOXICISMUS, (*en*, and *toxicum*, 'a poison,') Poisoning.

ENTOXISMUS, Poisoning.

ENTOOA, (*ento*, and *ζωον*, 'an animal,') pl. of *Entozoon*, Worms.

ENTOOAIREs, Worms.

ENTOOAARIA, Worms.

ENTOOOGENESIS, (*entooza*, and *γενεσις*, 'generation,') Helminthiasis.

ENTOOZON, see Entooza—*c.* Folliculorum, *Acarus Folliculorum*.

ENTRAILLES, Entrails.

ENTRAILS, *Splanchna*, *Enco'lia*, *Vis'cera*, *Entosthid'ia*, *Entos'thia*, *Entostethid'ia*, *Interal'nea*, (from *enteralia*, a word of low Latin, coming from *εντρω*, 'intestine,') It is used for the viscera enclosed in the splanchnic cavities, and especially for those in the abdomen; *Bowels*, *Guts*, (*F.*) *Entailles*, *Viscères*. *Exta* has had this latter signification, but it was most frequently used by the ancients, as by Pliny, for the thoracic viscera.

ENTRAINEMENT, Training.

ENTRECRUISSEMENT, 'Intercrossing.'

The reciprocal passage of fibres, and especially of nerve fibres, from one side of a median line to the other.

ENTREFESSION, (*entre*, 'between,' and *fesses*, 'the buttocks,') Chafing.

ENTRICHOMA, (*en*, and *τριχωμα*, (*τριχ*, gen. *τριχος*,) 'hair,') The tarsal cartilage, and the edge of the eyelids, in which the cilia are implanted.

ENTROP'ION, *Entrop'ium*, (*en*, and *τροπω*, 'I turn,') *Inver'sio palpebrarum*, *Capitit'ium*, *Trich'asis*, *Introrseup'tio* seu *Blepharopto'sis* *entro'pium*, *Blepharopto'sis*, *Trich'ia*, *Tricho'sis*. A name given to the inversion or turning inwards of the eyelids, so that the eye-lashes are directed towards the globe of the eye; irritate and inflame it, and give rise to the affection called *Trich'asis*.

The contact of the hair with the surface of the eye occasions considerable irritation of the conjunctiva, which is soon followed by chemosis, ulceration of the eye, and other symptoms, such as fever, watchfulness, &c.

If the disease be *entropion*, as above defined, that is, dependent upon the inversion of the eyelids, it must be remedied,—either by dispersing the oedema or swelling of the eyelids, or by cutting out a portion of the skin. When the disease is dependent on a vicious direction of the cilia, they must be plucked out, and the bulbs be cauterized.

ENTROPIUM, Entropion.

ENTYPOSIS, (εντυπωσις,) see Glene.

ENUCLEATION, *Enucleatio*, (enucleare, *enucleatum*, (e, and *nucleus*,) 'to take out a kernel.') This term has been proposed for the operation of removing tumours, &c., without cutting into them.

The word is used in *Pharmacy* for the operation of shelling or removing the kernels of any nut.

ENULA CAMPANA, *Inula Helenium*.

ENULON, (ενυλον, from *en*, and *ολον*, 'the gum.') The inner part of the gums. The external part was called *ολον*, and that between the teeth *αριος*.

ENURE'SIS, (ενουρεσις, (en, and *ουρεσις*,) 'I void the urine in bed.') *Parn'ria incon'tinens*, *Incontin'en'tia ur'ine*, *Excre'tio Ur'ine involunta'ria* seu *inopportu'na*, *Mic'tio involunta'ria*, *Uracra'tia*, *Urorrha'a*, *Perirrha'a*, *Anischu'ria*, *Hyperure'sis*, *Diam'nes*, *Invol'untary discharge' of u'rine*, *Incon'tinence of u'rine*. This affection is most common in advanced life. It may depend on too great irritability of the bladder, or on distension, or injury of the fibres about its neck, paralysis of the organ. *Cystoparal'ysis*, *Cystople'gia*; the presence of an irregularly shaped calculus impacted in the urethra near its commencement; rupture of the bladder and urethra; renal disease; or on pressure exerted on the bladder by the distended womb or by a tumour. It often occurs after difficult labour, but generally yields in the course of a week or ten days; the catheter being introduced twice a day in the mean time.

The treatment must of course vary according to the cause; and when the affection on which it is dependent cannot be removed, the discharge of urine may be prevented, by exerting a degree of compression on the urethra by means of appropriate instruments; or a urinal may be employed to receive the urine as it passes off.

ENVIE, (from (L.) *invidia*.) Hangnail, Malacia, 'Nevus—e. de Vomir, Nausea.

ENYPNION, (ενυπνιον, from *en*, and 'υπνος, 'sleep.') Somnium.

ENYSTRON, (ενυστρον, from *ενειν*, 'to complete.') Abomasus.

ENZOOTIA, *Enzooty*.

ENZOOTY, *Enzootia*, (F.) *Enzootie*, (en, and *ζωον*, 'animal.') An endemic disease attacking animals.

EP, EPH, EPI, (επ, εφ, επι, 'upon, above;') in composition, generally means 'augmentation, addition, increase, reciprocal action, repetition.' Hence:

EPACMAS'TICUS, (επακμαστικός, from *επ*, and *ακμαζω*, 'I increase.') An epithet applied to fevers, *Fe'bre epacmas'tica*, whose symptoms go on augmenting in violence, from the commencement to the termination. Such fevers are, also, called *Epanadidom'tes*.

EPAGOGIITIS, (επαγωγιον, 'prepuce,' and *itis*, inflammation.) Posthitis.

EPAGOGIUM, (επαγωγιον, from *επ*, and *αγειν*, 'to draw.') Phimosis, Prepuce.

EPANADIPLSIS, (επαναδιπλωσις, from *επ*, and *αναδιπλωσις*.) Anadiplosis.

EPANALEPSIS, (επαναληψις, from *επ*, and *αναληψις*.) Anadiplosis, Analepsia.

EPANAS'TASIS, (επαναστασις, from *επανάστημι*, 'to cause to rise up.') The formation of a tumour. The breaking out of an eruption—*Erup'tio exanth'e'matis*. A pustule.

EPANASTEMA, gen. *Epanaste'matis*, (επαναστημα,) Exanthem, Swelling.

EPANCHEMENT, (e, and *pandere*, *pandere*, 'to spread.') Effusion.

EPANESIS, (επανεσις, from *επανάημι*, 'to remit.') Remission.

EPANETUS, Remittent—e. Hecticus, Hectic

fever—e. Malignus flavus, Fever, yellow—e. Mitis, Remittent fever.

EPANORTHOSIS, (επ, and *αποθω*, 'to make straight.') Restauratio.

EPANTHEMA, gen. *Epanthe'matis*, (επ, and *ανθος*, 'a flower.') Exanthem.

EPANTHISMA, gen. *Epanthism'atis*, Exanthem.

EPAPH'RESIS, (επαφαιρω, (επ, apo, and *αιρω*, 'I take,') 'I take away.') *Repeti'tu subla'tio* seu *evacuatio*. A repeated abstraction or evacuation. It was formerly used synonymously with *repeated blood'letting*; *Phlebotom'ia iterata*.

EPAPHRISMUS, (επ, and *αφρος*, 'froth.') Dospumation.

EPARMA, (επαρμα, from *επ*, and *αρειν*, 'to use up.') Tumour.

EPARSIS, (επαρσις) Tumour.

ÉPAULE, (old (F.) *espaule*, from *σπαση*, *spatha*, 'the scapula.') Humerus.

EPENCRANIS, (επ, en, and *κρανιον*, 'the skull.') Cerebellum.

EPENDYMA, gen. *Ependym'atis*, (επ, and *ενδυω*, (επ, and *δυω*,) 'I enter;' hence, *ενδυμα*, 'an upper garment or cloak.') Membrane.

EPENDYMA VENTRICULO'RUM, *En'dyna* seu *Indumentum ventriculo'rum*. The lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain, formed by a prolongation of the pia mater, and probably also of the arachnoid.

EPERON, (old (F.) *esperon*, 'spur,') Hipocampus minor—*E. des Arteres*, Spur.

*ÉPERVIER, Accipiter.

ÉPERVIERE DES MURAILLES, *Hieracium murorum*.

EPH, in composition, see Ep.

EPHEBÆ'ON, (εφηβαιων,) *Ephēbæum*, (eph, and 'ηβη, 'pubes.') The parts of generation; also, the region of the pubes, as well as the hair upon the pubes. It meant, likewise, a part of the ancient gymnasium in which the rhetoricians, philosophers, &c., disputed.

EPHEBÆUM, *Mons veneris*.

EPHEBIA, or EPHE'BIA, (εφηβεια,) *Pubertas*. The age of puberty.

EPHEBOSYNE, (εφηβοσυνη,) Puberty.

EPHEBOTES, (εφηβοτες,) Puberty.

EPHEBUS, (εφηβος,) *Pu'bens*, *Pu'ber*, (F.) *Pu'bère*, *Éphèbe*. One who has attained the age of puberty.

EPHEDRANA, (εφεδρανα, from *eph*, and *εδρα*, 'a seat.') Nates.

EPHEL'CIS, (eph, and 'δλως, 'an ulcer.') The crust or scab of an ulcer.

ÉPHELIDE SCORBUTIQUE, Chloasma.

EPHELIDES, (εφελιδες, from *eph*, and 'ελως, 'the sun.') *Epichro'sis*, *Mac'ula sola'ris*, *Mac'ulae fus'cae* seu *lenticula'res*, *Vitilig'ines*, *Pha'ci*, *Pu'vus lenticula'ris*, *Lentic'ula*, *Lenti'go*, *Eph'e'lis Lenti'go* seu *Lentic'ula* seu *à so'lè*, *Nigre'do à so'lè*, *Spilo'sis eph'e'lis*, *Æsta'tes*, *Effli'ta*, *Freck'les*, *Sunburn*, (Prov.) *Fernitickles*, *Fantickles*, *Faratickles*, *Fernfreckles*, *Fanfreckles*, *Fornpeckles*, *Freckens*, *Murples*, (F.) *Taches de rousseur*. This term includes not only the yellow lentiginos, which appear on persons of a fair skin, and the larger brown patches, which also arise from exposure to the direct rays of the sun, but also those large dusky patches which are very similar in appearance, but occur on other parts of the surface, that are constantly covered. See Chloasma. They do not extend farther than the skin. Many cosmetics have been recommended for their removal. Simple spirituous lotions or weak mineral acids, applied a few times in the day, are as effectual as any other means.

One, affected with freckles, is said to be *freckled*, (So.) *Fairtickle*, *Ferntickle*, (Prov.) *Farn'tickle*, *Fon'tickle*, *Fernfreckled*, *Fornfreckled*, *Freckened*, *Murpled*, (F.) *Tacheté de Rousseurs*.

EPHELIS, (ἐφήλις,) see Ephelides—e. Lentigo, Ephelides—e. *à Sole*, Ephelides.

EPHELOTES, (ἐφηλότης, from *eph*, and ἦλος, 'a nail.') Leucoma.

EPHE'MERA, *Dia'ria*, (ἐφήμερος, 'lasting a day,' from *eph*, and ἡμερα, 'a day.') That which continues a day. An epithet given to diseases, and particularly to fevers, which last only a day.—*Febris dia'ria* seu *simplex* seu *Eph'e'mera*, *Ephem'erop'gra*, *Febrie'ula*, *Ephem'eral*, *Di'ary* or *Sim'ple Fe'ver*, (F.) *Fidere éphémère*. The term *prolonged eph'e'mera* is sometimes used for fevers, which cease after two or three days' duration.

EPHEMERA ANGLICA PESTILENS, *Sudor anglicus*—e. *Britannica*, *Sudor anglicus*—e. *Maligna*, *Sudor anglicus*—e. *Mortifera*, *Plague*—e. *Pestilentialis*, *Plague*—e. *Sudatoria*, *Sudor anglicus*.

EPHEMEROPYRA, (*ephemera*, and πυρ, 'fire,' 'fever.') *Ephemera*.

EPHEMERUS, (ἐφήμερος,) *Quotidian*.

EPHIALTES HYPOCHONDRIACA, (ἐφιάλης, from *eph*, and ἄλλομαι, 'to leap.') *Incubus vigilanti*—e. *Nocturnus*, *Incubus*—e. *Vigilanti*, *Incubus vigilanti*.

EPIDHRO'SES, (G.) *Ephidrosen*. A division of the family *Ekzematosen*, of Fuchs, comprising morbid varieties of sweating.

EPIDHRO'SIS, (ἐφιδρώσις, from *eph*, and ἵδρω, 'I sweat.') *Idro'sis*, *Idro'sis*, *Suda'tio*, *Sweating*. Of old, it meant, at times, a slight sweating, *sudati'cula*, of no value, and of bad augury; at others, a good and critical sweat. It has likewise been used for a copious sweat.

EPIDHROSIS, *Desudatio*—e. *Cruenta*, *Sudor cruentus*—e. *Saccharata*, *Sudor dulcis*.

EPIDHROSIS PROFUSA, *E. spont'nea* seu *idiopath'ica*, *Hydropede'sis*, *Exsuda'tio*, *Eruda'tio*, *Hyperphidro'sis*, *Hyperhydro'sis*, *Hydrorrho'a*, *Hydropede'sis*, (F.) *Flux de Sueur*. An excessive sweating. A colligative sweat. Such copious perspirations are generally owing to debility, and require the use of tonics, especially of the mineral acids, opium, &c.

EPIDHROSIS SACCCHARATA, *Sudor dulcis*.

EPHIPPIUM, (ἐφίππιον, from *eph*, and ἵππος, 'a horse.') *Sella Turcica*.

EPH'ODOS, (ἐφ'όδος, from *eph*, and ὁδός, 'a way,' 'a road or avenue to a place.') Hippocrates uses this word in three senses: 1. For the vessels or canals, which give passage to the excrements of the body. 2. For a periodical attack or accession of fever; and 3. For the approach of similar or dissimilar things which may be useful or hurtful to the body.

EPH'RATA SPRINGS. These are in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The water is pure; and facilities are afforded for bathing—warm and cold.

EPI, in composition, see Ep.

EPI, (old F.) *espi*, *Spica*.

EP'ALOS, (ἐπίαλος,) *He'pi'alos*, *Quer'cera*, *Quer'quera*. A name given by the ancients to fever, when the hot stage was mingled with irregular chills. Also, the cold stage of fever.

EPIALTES, (ἐπιαλτης, from *epi*, and ἄλλομαι, 'to leap.') *Incubus*.

EPIAN, *Framboesia*.

EPIBLEMA, gen. *Epible'matis*, (ἐπιβλημα,) *Captablema*.

EPIBOLE, (ἐπιβολή,) *Incubus*.

EPICAN'THIS, *Epican'thus*, (from *epi*, and κανθος, 'the angle of the eye.') A defective formation, in which a fold of skin passes from the root of the nose over the inner canthus of the eye. In the plural *epican'thides*—the angles of the eye.

EPICARDIUM, (*epi*, and καρδιά, 'heart.') See *Pericardium*.

EPICAR'PIUM, *Pericar'pium*, (*epi*, and καρπος, 'the wrist.') An application made to the wrists, or to the region of the pulse, was so called.

EPICAUMA, (ἐπικαυμα, from *epi*, and καω, 'to burn.') *Encauma*.

EPICAUSIS, (ἐπικαυσίς,) *Encauma*.

EPICERASTICA, (ἐπικεραστικός, 'soothing,' from *epi*, and κεραυννυμι, 'to temper.') *Emollients*.

EPICHOLOS, (ἐπικόλος, from *epi*, and χολή, 'bile.') *Bilious*.

EPICHORDIS, (ἐπυχόρdis, from *epi*, and χορδή, 'a gut.') *Mesentery*.

EPICHORION, (*epi*, and χοριον, 'skin.') See *Decidua*, *Epidermis*.

EPICHORUM, *Epidermis*.

EPICHRISIS, (*epi*, and χρίω, 'to anoint.') *Inunctio*.

EPICHR'O'SIS, *Spilo'sis*, (*epi*, and χρωμα, 'colour.') *Simple discoloration of the surface*—*Ephelides*.

EPICHRYSIS SPILL, see *Nævus*.

EPICHYSIS, (*epi*, and χύω, 'to pour.') *Affusion*.

EPICELIDES, (*epi*, and κελίς, 'the eyelash'?) *Cilia*, see *Palpebra* (superior).

EPIC'E'MASIS, (ἐπικειμασμαι, (*epi*, and κειρασμαι, 'to lie down to rest,' 'to sleep.') *Decubitus ad dormien'dum*, et *Dormit'tio*. The position of sleeping, as well as sleeping itself.

EPICOL'IC, (*epi*, and κολον, 'the colon.') The *epicolic regions*, *regio'nes epico'licæ*, are those parts of the abdomen which correspond to the colon.

EPICOLLESIS, (*epi*, and κλλά, 'glue.') *Agglutination*.

EPICON'DYLE, *Epicon'dylus*, (*epi*, and κονίδυλος, 'a condyle.') A name given by Chaussier, to an eminence at the outer part of the inferior extremity of the os humeri; so called, because it is seated above the condyle. The epicondyle gives attachment to the outer lateral ligament of the elbow joint, and to a very strong tendon to which several of the muscles of the posterior part of the forearm are attached.

EPICONDYLO CUBITALIS, see *Anconeus*—e. *Radial*—*Supinator radii brevis*—e. *Sus-métacarpien*, see *Radialis*—e. *Sus-phalangettien communis*, *Extensor digitorum communis*—e. *Sus-phalangei t'ien du petit doigt*, *Extensor proprius minimi digiti*.

EPICOPHO'SIS, (*epi*, and κωφωσις, 'deafness.') *Deafness supervening on another disease*.

EPICRA'NIUM, (*epi*, and κρανιον, 'the cranium.') A name given to different parts seated on the cranium. The skin, aponeurosis between the occipital and frontal muscles, and the whole of the scalp, have been so called. Portal includes under this name the occipito-frontalis muscle, pyramidalis nasi, and superior and anterior auricular muscles. The pericranium.

EPICRANIUS, *Occipitofrontalis*.

EPIC'RASIS, *Contempera'tio*, (ἐπικρασις, from *epi*, and κραννυμι, 'I mix,' 'I temper.') A term used by the humourists for an amelioration of the humours. They called *Cure by Epicrasis*—*per epicrasin*, a mode of treatment by imagined alternatives which they supposed to be possessed of the power of gradually correcting the vitiated humours.

EPICROUSIS, (*epi*, and κρουω, 'I strike.') *Per-cussion*.

EPICTENIUM, (ἐπικτενιον, from *epi*, and κτεας, 'pubes.') *Pubes*.

EPICTETI MORBI, (ἐπικτετιος, from *epi*, and κτασμαι, 'to acquire.') *Acquired diseases*.

EPICYEMA, gen. *Epicy'e'matis*, (ἐπικυημα, from *epi*, and κειν, 'to conceive.') *Superfoetation*.

EPICYESIS, *Superfoetation*.

EPICYSTOTOMIA, (*epi*, and *cystotomia*.) See *Lithotomy*.

EPIDEM'IC, *Epidem'icus*, *Epidem'icus*, (F.) *Epidémique*, (*epi*, and δῆμος, 'the people.') *Appertaining to an epidemy*. An epidemy.

EPIDEMIC CONSTITUTION, Epidemy—e. Disease, Epidemy—e. Influence, Epidemy.

EPIDÉMICITÉ, see Epidemy.

EPIDEMICUS, Epidemy.

EPIDEMIOGRAPHY, *Epidemiograph'ia*, (*epidemy*, and *γραφη*, 'a description.') A history or description of epidemics.

EPIDEMIOLOGY, *Epidemiolog'ia*, (*epidemy*, and *λογος*, 'a description.') The doctrine of epidemics.

EPIDÉMIQUE, Epidemy.

EPIDEMIUS, (*επίδημος*,) Epidemy.

EPIDEMY, *Epidem'ic*, *Epidem'ia*, *Morbus publicus seu popularis seu epidem'icus seu epidem'us*, *Epidem'ic disease*, (F.) *Épidémie*. A disease which attacks at the same time a number of individuals, and which is referred to some particular *constitutio aeris*, or condition of the atmosphere, *E. influence*, *E. constitution*, with which we are utterly ignorant. It differs from *endemic*, the latter being owing to locality; but it is obvious, that should a particular epidemic constitution of the air—*epidemic'ity*, (F.) *épidémicité*—exist along with a favouring endemic condition, these combined influences may act in the causation of several of those serious and fatal complaints, which at times visit a district, and are never afterwards met with, or at least not until after the lapse of a considerable period.

EPIDENDRUM VANILLA, (*epi*, and *ἐνδρῶν*, 'a tree.') See Vanilla.

EPID'ERIS, (*ἐπίδερμις*,) *Epider'rhia*, *Epider'rhion*, *Hypod'eris*, *Hypoderm'is*, *Hypoderm'rhia*, (*epi*, and *δερμα*, 'a skin.') This word, with some, means the *nymphæ*; with others, the clitoris; with others, again, the prepuce of the clitoris.

EPIDERMA, gen. *Epiderm'atis*, Epidermis.

EPIDERMATIS, Epidermis.

EPIDERMEOUS, Epidermis.

EPIDERMIC, *Epiderm'icus*, *Epiderm'al*, *Epiderm'alis*, *Epider'meous*, *Epider'midal*, (F.) *Épidermique*. Belonging or relating to the epidermis, —as

EPIDERMIC CELLS, see Cell, epidermic.

EPIDERMIDAL, Epidermia.

EPIDERMIDON'OSI, *Epidermidon'oi*, (*epidermis*, and *ωσος*, 'disease.') Diseases of the epidermis.

EPIDERMION, Epidermis.

EPIDERMIS, gen. *Epider'midis*, (*ἐπίδερμις*, gen. *ἐπίδερμιδος*,) *Epider'mion*, *Epider'matis*, *Epider'ma*, *Epicho'rium*, *Sum'mitas cut'is*, *Cutic'ula*, *C. ex'tima seu extre'ma*, *Cut'is ex'tima seu sum'ma seu ul'tima*, *Pell'is sum'ma*, *Pell'ic'ula sum'ma seu supe'rior*, *Lam'ina pri'ma cut'is*, *Oper'culum cut'is*, (*epi*, and *δερμα*, 'the skin.') *Scarf'skin*, *Cuticle*. (F.) *Surpeau*, *Cuticule*. A transparent, dry, thin membrane, devoid of nerves and vessels, which covers all the surface of the body, except the parts that correspond to the nails. It appears to consist of minute scales, placed one above the other. Chaussier considers it to be formed and reproduced by an excretory action of the true skin; to act like a dry varnish—*Stratum Cor'neum*—which prevents the immediate contact of bodies with the nervous papillæ, and consequently to deaden tactile impressions, which, without its intervention, might be painful. The *Epider'mic*, *Epider'meous*, or *Epider'moid System*, (as Bichat called it) in general anatomy, comprises three parts. 1. External Epidermis. 2. Epidermis spread over the mucous membranes. 3. The Nails and Hair.

EPIDERMIS LINGUÆ, see Tongue.

EPIDERM'OID, *Epiderm'oides*, (*epidermis*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.') Resembling the epidermis.

EPIDERRHION, (*epi*, and *δερμα*, 'skin.') Epideris.

EPIDERRHIS, (*ἐπίδερφας*,) Clitoris, Epideris.

EPIDERRHITIS, (*epiderchis*, and *itis*,) Clitoritis, Nymphitis.

EPIDESIS, (*ἐπίδωσις*, from *epi*, and *δωω*, 'to bind.') Deligation, see Bandage—e. *Hæmostasis*, Ligature.

EPIDESMIS, Epidesmus.

EPIDESMUM, Epidesmus.

EPIDES'MUS, (*ἐπίδεσμος*,) *Epides'mis*, *Epides'mum*, *Superliga'men*. A fascia, bandage or ligature, by which dressings are secured.

EPIDID'YMIS, gen. *Epididym'idis*, (*ἐπιδιδυμις*, gen. *ἐπιδιδυμιδος*, from *epi*, and *διδυμις*, 'a testicle.') *Epidid'ymus*, *Did'ymis*, *Paras'tata*, *Testic'ulus accessor'ius*, *Cap'ut test'is*, *Cor'pus varico'sum seu varicifor'me test'is*, *Supergemina'tis*, (F.) *Corpus varic'neux ou variciforme*. That which is placed upon the testicle. A small, oblong, vermiform, grayish body, lying along the superior margin of the testicle. The Epididymis is a canal formed by the union of all the seminiferous vessels folded several times upon themselves, after having traversed the *Corpus Highmorianum*. Its lower portion or tail, *Cauda seu globus seu caput minor*, is curved upwards, and is continuous with the *vas deferens*; the opposite extremity is called the head, *globus seu caput major*. The length of this canal, folded as it is upon itself and describing numerous curvatures, is, according to Munro, 32 feet.

EPIDIDYMITIS, (*epididymis*, and *itis*,) Parastatitis—e. *Blennorrhagic*, *Hernia humoralis*.

EPID'OSIS, (*ἐπίδωσις*, from *epi*, and *δίδωμι*, 'to give.') Augmentation, increase. A word applied to the natural increase of the body, or to the increase of a disease.

EPID'ROMÈ, (*ἐπίρρομη*,) *Epiderom'ia*, *Epiph'arra*, (*epi*, and *ῥομη*, 'I run.') An afflux or congestion of humours.

EPIDROMIA, (*ἐπίρροπια*,) Epidrome.

EPIFAGUS AMERICANUS, (*epi*, and *fagus*, 'the beech.') *Orobanche Virginiana*—e. *Virginianus*, *Orobanche Virginiana*.

EPIGÆA, EPIGÆA or EPIGÆA RE'PENS, (*επιγαια*, from *epi*, and *γη*, 'the earth,' from its trailing growth.) *Trailing Ar'butus*, *Ground Lau'rel*, *May'flower*, called, by the Shakers, *Grav'elpoint*. A small, trailing plant, of the Family *Eriaceæ*, which grows in sandy woods, or in rocky soil, especially in the shade of pines. Its flowers appear in early spring, and exhale a rich, spicy fragrance. The leaves and stems are prepared and used like *uva ursi*.

EPIGASTRAL'GIA, (*epigastrium*, and *αλγος*, 'pain.') Pain at the epigastrium.

EPIGAS'TRIC, *Epigas'tricus*, *Epigas'trinus*, (*epi*, and *γαστρη*, 'the stomach.') This name has been given to several parts.

EPIGASTRIC AR'TERY, *Arte'ria epigas'trica*, *Ar'tère sus-pub'icue*, (Ch.) It arises from the *external iliac*, on a level with the crural arch; sometimes by a trunk proper to it, at others by one common to it and the *Obturator artery*. It ascends upwards and inwards, behind the spermatic cord, follows the outer edge of the *rectus abdominis* muscle, and anastomoses, towards the umbilicus, with the internal mammary. The epigastric artery anastomoses, also, with the obturator, spermatic, lumbar, and intercostal vessels.

EPIGASTRIC REGION, *Re'gio epigas'trica seu cardi'aca seu stomach'ica seu stomach'a'lis*, is the superior region of the abdomen, comprised between the false ribs on each side, and extending from the lower surface of the diaphragm to two fingers' breadth above the umbilicus. It is divided into three parts, one *middle*, the *epigas'trium*,—and two *lateral*, the *hypochond'ria*.

EPIGASTRIC VEIN follows nearly the same course as the artery.

EPIGASTRICUS, *Epigastria*.

EPIGASTRIUM, (*επιγαστριον*, same etymon as *Epigastria*.) The belly; the epigastric region.

EPIGASTRIUS, (*επιγαστριος*.) *Epigastrie*.

EPIGASTROCE'LE, *Epigastrocele*, (*επιγαστηρ*, 'the stomach,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour,') *Hernia*, formed by the stomach; *Gastrocele*. This name has been given more especially to *hernia*, which occurs towards the upper part of the *linea alba* or in the epigastric region, whether formed or not by the stomach.

EPIGEA, *Epigæa*.

EPIGENEMA, gen. *Epigene'matis*, (*επιγενημα*.) *Epigenesis*.

EPIGENESIS, (*επι*, and *γενεσις*, 'generation,') A theory of conception, according to which the new being is created entirely anew; and receives at once from each parent the materials necessary for its formation. Also, a new formation.

EPIGENESIS, as well as *Epigene'ma* or *Epigenes'ma*, is, also, applied to any symptom occurring during a disease, without changing its nature. An accessory symptom. *Epiginom'enos*, *Superven'iens*, has a similar acceptation.

EPIGINOMENOS, (*επιγινωμιος*, from *επι*, and *γινωμι*, 'to happen,') see *Epigenesis*.

EPIGLOT'TIC, *Epiglot'ticus*, (*επι*, and *γλωττις*, 'the glottis,') Relating to the epiglottis.

EPIGLOTTIC GLAND, *Periglot'tis*, *Ca'ro glandulo'sa*. A collection of small, glandular granula, situate in the adipose, areolar texture at the base of the anterior surface of the epiglottis, in a triangular space, bounded anteriorly by the thyrohyoid membrane and thyroid cartilage. It pours out an unctuous and mucous fluid, which lubricates the epiglottis, keeps it supple and movable, and prevents the larynx from being irritated by the constant passage of the air, in the act of respiration.

EPIGLOTTIS, gen. *Epiglot'tidis*, (*επιγλωττις*, gen. *επιγλωττιδος*.) *Epiglot'tis cartilage*, *Lig'ula*, *Ope'culum laryn'gis*, *Lin'gua Ex'igua*, *Lin'gua fist'ula*, *Sublin'guum*, *Superlig'ula*. A fibro-cartilage, situate at the upper part of the larynx, behind the base of the tongue. Its form is oval; texture elastic; thickness greater below than above, and greater in the middle than at the sides. By its smaller extremity, which is the lower, it is attached to the thyroid cartilage; its two surfaces are covered by the mucous membrane of the pharynx and larynx. The special use of the epiglottis would seem to be to cover the glottis accurately at the moment of deglutition, and, thus, to assist in opposing the passage of alimentary substances into the air tubes.

EPIGLOTTITIS, (*epiglottis*, and *itis*.) *Inflam'ma'tio Epiglot'tidis*, *Angi'na epiglottide'a*, (F.) *Inflammation de l'Epiglote*. Inflammation of the epiglottis.

EPIGLOT'TUM. An instrument, mentioned by Paracelsus, for raising the eyelids. It resembled the epiglottis in shape.

EPIGLOU'TIS, (*επι*, and *γλουτος*, 'the buttocks,') The superior region of the nates.

EPIGNA'THUS, (*επι*, and *γνοθος*, 'the jaw,') A double monster, in which an incomplete foetus is rooted, with its blood vessels in the palate of one more complete.

EPIGONATIS, (*επιγονατις*, from *επι*, and *γωνη*, 'the knee,') *Patella*.

EPIGONE, (*επιγονη*.) *Go'nê*, *Hypporh'ysis*, *Progen'ies*, *Pro'les*, *Sol'oles*, *Sub'oles*, (*επι*, and *γωνη*, 'seed,') Offspring. Progeny. Also, Superfoetation.

EPIGONTION, *Fœtus*.

EPIGONIS, (*επι*, and *γωνη*, 'the knee,') *Patella*.

EPIGONON, (*επι*, and *γωνος*, 'progeny,') Superfoetation.

EPIGOUNIS, (*επιγωνις*, from *επι*, and *γωνος*, 'the knee,') *Patella*.

EPIGUNIS, *Patella*.

EPILATION, (*ε*, and *πιλος*, 'a hair,') Depilation.

ÉPILATOIRE, *Depilatory*.

EPILATORIUM, *Depilatory*.

EPILEMP'SIS, *Epilepsy*.

EPILENTIA, *Epilepsy*.

EPILEPSIA, *Epilepsy*—e. *Acuta Infantum*, *Eclampsia*—e. *Algetica*, see *Algos*—e. *Febrilis infantum*, *Eclampsia*—e. *Nocturna*, *Inebus*—e. *Puerilis*, *Eclampsia infantum*—e. *Saltatoria*, *Chorea*—e. *Uterina*, *Lorind matricis*.

ÉPILEPSIE, *Epilepsy*—e. *Utérine*, *Hysteria*—e. *Vertige*, see *Epilepsia*.

EP'ILEPSY, (*επιληψια*, *ιλη* *νοσος*, *σκληρεια νοσος*.) *Epilep'sia*, *Epilep'sis*, *Epilemp'sis*, *Epi-len'tia*, *Sypsa'sia Epilep'sia*, *Catalen'tia*, *Deciden'tia*, *Pa'sia cad'i'ca*, *Heracle'us mor'bus*, *Hiera'n'onus*, *Deprehen'sio*, *Clon'os epilep'sia*, *Prehen'sio*, *Perdit'i'o*, *Epilep'tica pas'sio*, *Mor'bus comit'i'ialis* seu *cadu'cus* seu *Heracle'us* seu *sa'cer* seu *astral'is* seu *sidera'tus* seu *dæmoni'acus* seu *Sanc'ti Johan'nis* seu *fo'd'us* seu *puer'il'is* seu *mag'us* seu *ma'ior* seu *interlu'nus* seu *divi'nus* seu *dæmoni'us* seu *son'ticus* seu *seleni'acus* seu *lunol'icus* seu *mena'd'is* seu *deif'icus* seu *sceles'tus* seu *vitriola'tus* seu *viridel'us* seu *Sanc'ti Valenti'ni*, *Ma'lum cadu'cum*, *Analep'sia*, *Catapo'tis*, *Insa'nia cad'i'ca*, *Apoplex'ia par'ea*, *Cadu'ca pas'sio*, *Lu'es divi'na* seu *deif'ica*, *Vit'i'um cadu'cum* seu *divi'nium* seu *Heracle'um*, *Fall'ing sick'ness*, *Fall'ing-down*, (Old E.) *Fallandeyl*, (F.) *Mal caduc ou divin ou Saint-Jean ou de Terre*, *Haut mal*, *Goutte caduque*. (The word is derived from *επιλαμβάνω*, 'future,' *επιληψω*, (*ep*, and *λαμβάνω*, 'I seize,') 'I seize upon,') It is a cerebrospinal disease which may be idiopathic or symptomatic, spontaneous or accidental, and which occurs in paroxysms, with uncertain intervals between. These paroxysms are characterized by loss of consciousness and by convulsive motions of the muscles. Frequently, the fit attacks suddenly; at other times, it is preceded by indisposition, vertigo, and stupor. At times, before the loss of consciousness occurs, a sensation of a cold vapour is felt, hence called *aur'a epilep'tica*. This appears to rise in some part of the body, proceeds towards the head; and as soon as it has reached the brain the patient falls down. The ordinary duration of a fit is from 5 to 20 minutes. Sometimes it goes off in a few seconds; at others, it is protracted for hours. In all cases, there is a loss of sensation, sudden falling down, distortion of the eyes and face; countenance of a red, purple, or violet colour; grinding of the teeth; foaming at the mouth; convulsions of the limbs; difficult respiration, at times stertorous; with, sometimes, involuntary discharge of feces and urine. After the fit, the patient retains not the least recollection of what has passed, but remains, for some time, affected with headache, stupor, and lassitude.

The disease is cerebrospinal, and is generally organic; but it may be functional and symptomatic of irritation in other parts, as in the stomach, bowels, &c. The prognosis, as to ultimate recovery, is unfavourable. It does not, however, frequently destroy life, but is apt to lead to mental imbecility. Dissection has not thrown light on its pathology.

To the attacks of epilepsy which are unaccompanied by convulsions, as is sometimes the case, the French give the name *Petit-mal*, and *Épilepsie Vertige*, *Cerebral Epilepsy*. Fully formed epilepsy is the *Grand-mal* of the French, *Sp'inal Epilepsy*. When furious mania succeeds to a

paroxysm, it is termed *Ma'nia epilep'tica* and *Epilep'tic Delir'ium*.

In the treatment, the cause must be sought after, and if possible removed. In the paroxysm, but little can be done; but as the tongue is liable to be injured by the teeth, the jaws may be kept open by putting a cork or piece of wood between them. If the fit has been brought on by indigestible food, the stomach must be cleared. It is between the paroxysms that the great effort must be made. Generally, there is considerable irritability and debility of the nervous system, and hence tonics have been found the best remedies. Of these, perhaps, the most powerful, in epilepsy, is the *argenti nitras*, given regularly and continued for months, if necessary. Preparations of iron, copper, and zinc, have also been used, and vegetable tonics and antispasmodics in general. Counter irritants, as blisters, moxa, &c., may be employed, if necessary, along with this course.

Unfortunately, in many cases, these means are found insufficient, and all that can be done is to palliate, removing carefully the exciting causes; such as the use of spirituous liquors, strong emotions, violent exercise, &c.; and regulating the diet.

EPILEPSY, CEREBRAL, see Epilepsy—c. Spinal, see Epilepsy.

EPILEP'TIC, (*επιληπτικός*;) *Epilep'ticus*, *Epilep'tus*, *Lunaticus*, *Caducans*. One affected with epilepsy. Any thing relating to epilepsy; as an *epilep'tic individ'ual*; an *epilep'tic symptom*. Some authors also speak of *epilep'tic remedies*.

EPILEPTIFORM, Epileptoid.

EPILEP'TOID, *Epileptoïdes*, *Epilep'tiform*, *Epileptiformis*, (*epilepsy*, and *αἶδος*, 'resemblance.')

Resembling epilepsy—as '*epileptoid symptoms*.'

ÉPILEUR (F.). One employed in the French hospitals to practise epilation in affections involving the hair follicles.

EPILO'BIIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM, (*epi*, and *λοβός*, 'a pod,' the flowers seeming as if on a pod.)

Great Willow herb. An indigenous plant, *Order*, *Onagraceæ*, which flowers in July. The root is emollient and slightly astringent.

EPILOBIIUM COLORATUM, *Purple-veined Willow herb*, has similar properties.

EPILOBIUM VILLOSUM, a South African plant, is used at the Cape of Good Hope as a domestic remedy for cleansing foul ulcers.

EPIM'ANES, (*επιμανής*, from *epi*, and *μανομαι*, 'I am in a rage at.')

A name given to a maniac when in a paroxysm.

EPIMELE'TAI, (*επιμεληταις*, 'a care taker,' from *epi*, and *μελω*, 'I take care.')

A name by which the ancient Persians called the curers of wounds, who followed their armies.

EPIMOR'IOS, (*επιμοριος*, 'unequal,' from *epi*, and *μερω*, 'I divide.')

An epithet applied to the pulse when unequal.

ÉPINARD, ([Old F.] *espina*, from *épine*, (L.) *spina*, 'a thorn or prickly,')

Spinacia—*é. Sauvage*, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

ÉPINE, ([Old F.] *espine*,) Spine—*é. de Cerf*, *Rhamnus*—*é. du Dos*, *Vertebral column*—*é. Gut-turale*, *Nasal spine*, inferior and posterior—*c. Sphénoïdale*, *Sphenoidal spine*—*é. Vinette*, *Oxyacantha Galeni*.

EPINEMESIS, (*επινησις*, from *epi*, and *νεμω*, 'to divide,')

Dispensation.

EPINEPH'ELOS, (*επινεφελος*, from *epi*, and *νεφελή*, 'a cloud,')

Nubilo'sus. Presenting a cloud. Applied to the urine.

ÉPINEUX, Spinous—*é. du Dos*, *grand*, *Spinalis dorsi major*: see *Interspinales dorsi et lumborum*—*é. du Dos*, *petit*, see *Interspinales dorsi et lumborum*.

ÉPINGLE, ([Old F.] *espingle*; from (L.) *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, 'a thorn,')

Pin.

ÉPINIÈRE, ([Old F.] *espinière*,) Spinal.

EPINOTION, (*επινωτιον*, from *epi*, and *νωτος*, 'the back,')

Scapula.

EPINYCTIDES, pl. of *epinyctis*, (*επινυκτις*, gen. *επινυκτιδος*, from *epi*, and *νυξ*, gen. *νυκτος*, 'the night,')

Eruptions which appear on the skin in the night, and disappear in the day. *Pustula li'vens et noctibus inquietans*.

EPINYCTIS PRURIGINOSA, *Urticaria*.

ÉPIONE, (*epi*, and *ων*, 'ovum,')

Decidua. A paroxysm superadded to an ordinary paroxysm.

EPIPASTUM, (*επιπαστον*, from *epi*, and *πασσω*, 'to sprinkle,')

Cataplasma.

EPIPE'CHU, (*επιπεχον*, from *epi*, and *πηχες*, 'the elbow,')

The upper part of the elbow. The part above the elbow.

EPIPHENOM'ENON, *Post appa'rens*, *Epi-phenom'enon*; (same etymon as the next.)

Any kind of adventitious symptom which occurs during the progress of an affection; and which is not as intimately connected with the existence of the disease as the symptoms properly so called.

EPIPHANI'A, (*επιφανεια*, from *epi*, and *φανω*, 'I appear,')

The external appearance of the body.

EPIPHEGUS VIRGINIANA, (*epi*, and *φηγος*, 'the beech,')

Orobanche Virginiana.

EPIPHENOMENON, *Epiphenomenon*.

EPIPH'LEBUS, (*επιφλεβος*, from *epi*, and *φλεβ*, gen. *φλεβος*, 'a vein,')

An epithet given to those whose veins are very apparent.

EPIPHLEGIA, (*epi*, and *φλεγω*, 'I inflame,')

Inflammation.

EPIPHLOGISMA, *Erysipelatous inflammation*.

EPIPHLOGOSIS, *Hyperphlogosis*.

EPIPH'ORA, (*επιφωρα*, from *epi*, and *φωω*, 'I carry,')

Daeryo'ma, *Lacrymato'ia*, *Delacrymato'ia*, *Ilacrymato'ia*, *Stillicid'ium lacryma'rum*, *Oculus lacrymans*, *Weeping*. (F.)

Larmo'ient. The watery eye;—an involuntary and constant flow of tears upon the cheek. It is almost always symptomatic of some disease of the lachrymal passages, and occurs when the tears cannot pass into the *ductus ad nasum*. Occasionally, it is owing to the tears being secreted in too great quantity; as in certain cases of ophthalmia. The treatment must of course be directed to the removal of the cause.

EPIPHORA, *Epidrome*, *Ophthalmia*—*c. Alvi*, *Diarrhoea*—*c. Ptyalismus*, *Salivation*.

EPIPHYMATA, (*epi*, and *φωω*, 'to grow,')

Cutaneous diseases.

EPIPH'YSIS, (*επιφωσις*, same etymon,)

Addita'mentum. Any portion of a bone, separated from the body of the bone by a cartilage, which becomes converted into bone by age. The *epiph'ysis* of the foetus becomes the *osroph'ysis* of the adult.

EPIPHYSIS CHRURIS LONGIORIS INCUDIS, *Os orbiculare*.

EP'IPHYTE, *Epiph'yton*, pl. *Epiph'ytæ*, (*epi*, and *φυων*, 'a plant,')

Phy'topar'asite. A parasite derived from the vegetable kingdom. Epiphytes are divided by Vogel into, 1. Vegetations in the human fluids, as the *tor'ula cerevis'ie* in vomited fluids, and fecal evacuations, and the *sar'cina ventriculi*.

2. Vegetations on the external skin and its appendages, as in *tinea favosa*, *mentagra*, *herpes tonsurans* and *plica polonica*; and, 3. Vegetations on the mucous membrane,—as in the aphthæ of children; in the cicatrices of the mucous membrane after typhus, &c.

By some, the term *epiphytes* is restricted to those vegetable parasites which grow on the surface of the body.

EPIPLAS'MA, gen. *Epiplasm'atis*, (*επιπλασμα*, from *επιπλασσω*, (*epi*, and *πασσω*, 'I smear,')

'I plaster,')

Cataplasma. Galen uses it especially for an application of wheaton flour, boiled in *hydrecl'ium*, and applied to wounds.

EPIPLEGIA, (*epi*, and *πληγη*, 'a stroke.') Paralysis of the upper extremities.

EPIPLERO'SIS, (*epi*, and *πληρωσις*, 'repletion.') Excessive repletion; distension.

EPIPLO, from *επιπλω*, (*epi*, and *πλω*, 'I swim or float,') in composition, 'epiploon.'

EPIPLOCE, (*επιπλοκη*, from *epi*, and *πλεω*, 'I twine,') Coition. Entanglement.

EPIPLOCE INTERSTINALIS, *Conglomeratio intestino-rum*. Conglomeration of the intestines.

EPIPLOCELE, *Epiplocele*, (*epiplo*, and *κηλη*, 'tumour,') *Epiploic hernia*, *Zirbu'lis hernia*, *Hernia omentalis*, *Oment'al hernia*, (F.) *Hernie de l'épiploon*. Omental hernia is recognised—but at times with difficulty—by a soft, unequal, pasty tumour, in which no gurgling sound is heard on pressing or reducing it. It is less dangerous than hernia of the intestines.

EPIPLOENTEROCELE, *Epip'loën'terocele*, (*epiplo*, *εντερων*, 'intestine,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour,') Hernia formed by the epiploon and a portion of the intestine. It is more commonly called *Enteroëpiplocele*.

EPIPLOENTEROSCHEOCELE, *Epip'loën'teroscheoce*, *Epiploenteroschocele*, (*epiplo*, *εντερων*, 'intestine,' *σχων*, 'serotum,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour,') Hernia with omentum and intestine in the serotum.

EPIPLOIC, *Epiplo'icus*. Relating to the epiploon.

EPIPLOIC APPENDAGES, *Appendiculæ pinguedinosæ*.

EPIPLOIC ARTERIES; *Arteriæ Epiplo'icæ*. The arterial branches, which are distributed to the epiploon, and which are given off by the gastro-epiploicæ.

EPIPLOISCHIOCELE, *Epip'loisch'iocele*, (*epiplo*, *ισχιον*, 'the ischium,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour,') Hernia formed by the epiploon through the ischiatic notch.

EPIPLOÏTIS, (*epiplo*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the omentum; *Oment'itis*, *Empres'na periton'itis omentalis*, *Oment'i inflammatio*, *Enter'itis epiplo'itis*, *Oment'itis*. A form of partial peritonitis.

EPIPLOMEROCELE, *Epip'lome'rocele*, (*epiplo*, *μηρος*, 'the thigh,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour,') Femoral hernia, formed by the epiploon.

EPIPLOMPHALOCELE, (*κηλη*, 'a tumour,') Epiplomphalon.

EPIPLOMPHALON, *Epiploë'm'phalon*, *Epiplomphalocèle*, *Hernia umbilical'is*, (*epiplo*, and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel,') Umbilical hernia, formed by the epiploon.

EPIPLOCOMIS'TES, (*epiplo*, and *κομίζω*, 'I carry,') One who has the omentum morbidly large. Also, one labouring under epiplocele.

EPIPLOON, (*επιπloon*,) *Epip'loon*, (*epi*, and *πλω*, 'I swim or float,') *Omen'tum*, *Re'te*, *Reticulum*, *Dar'tron*, *Zir'bus*, *Gan'gamé*, *Gan'gamum*, *Operimentum intestino-rum*, *Sac'cus epiplo'icus*, *Sage'na*, The Caul, (Prov.) *Flick*, Web. A prolongation of the peritoneum, which floats above a portion of the intestines, and is formed of two membranous layers, with vessels and fatty bands distributed through it. Anatomists have described several epiploons. The uses of the omentum are but little known. The chief one seems to be, to retain the viscera *in situ*, and to give passage to vessels.

EPIPLOON, COLIC, *Col'ic Omen'tum*, *Omen'tum colicum*, *Third Epip'loon* or *Omen'tum*, is a duplicature of the peritoneum, situate along the ascending portion of the colon, as far as its junction with the transverse portion. It is behind the great epiploon, and fills up the angle formed by the junction of the ascending with the trans-

verse colon. Its two laminae are separated by colic arteries and veins.

EPIPLOON, GASTROCOLIC, *Great Omen'tum*, *Omen'tum gastrocolicum* seu *ma'jus*, *Peritonæum duplicatum*, *Re'te ma'jus*, *Zir'bus adipi'nus*, consists of an extensive duplicature, which is free and floating on the folds of the intestines. It is quadrilateral, and longer on the left side than on the right:—its base being fixed, anteriorly, to the great curvature of the stomach; and, posteriorly, to the arch of the colon. It is formed of two laminae, each consisting of two others. In this epiploon a number of vessels is distributed, and there is much fat.

EPIPLOON, GASTROHEPATIC, *Lesser Omen'tum*, *Omen'tum hep'atogast'ricum* seu *mi'nus*, *Membru'na macilentior*, is a duplicature of the peritoneum which extends transversely from the right side of the cardia to the corresponding extremity of the fissure of the liver, and downwards from this fissure to the lesser curvature of the stomach, the pylorus and duodenum. Below it is the *foramen* or *hiatus* of WINSLOW; and between its laminae are lodged the biliary and hepatic vessels. It contains but little fat. If air be blown in at the foramen of Winslow, the cavity or sac of the omen'tum, *Sac'cus Peritonæ'i retroentricularis*, *Bur'sa omentalis*, will be rendered perceptible.

EPIPLOON, GASTROSPLE'NIC, *Omen'tum Gastro-sple'nicum*. A reflection of the peritoneum, which passes between the concave surface of the spleen and the stomach, from the cardiac orifice to near its great curvature, and which lodges the *vasa brevia* and splenic vessels between its laminae.

EPIPILOSARCOMPHALUS, (*epiplo*, *σαρξ*, gen. *σαρκος*, 'flesh,' and *ομφαλος*, 'navel,') Umbilical hernia, formed of indurated omentum.

EPIPILOSCHEOCELE, *Epiploschocele*, *Epiploschocele*, (*epiplo*, *σχων*, 'the serotum,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour,') Scrotal hernia, formed by a displacement of the epiploon.

EPIPLOUM, Epiploon.

EPIPNŌIA, (*επιπνοια*, from *epi*, and *πνέω*, 'I breathe,') Afflatus.

EPIPOROMA, gen. *Epiporo'matis*, (*επιπωρος*, (*epi*, and *πωρος*,) 'I harden,') A tophaceous concretion which forms in the joints. The callus of fracture.

EPIRRHOË, (*επιρρην*,) *Epirrha'a*, (*epi*, and *ρῶω*, 'I flow,') Afflux or congestion of humours.

EPIRRHŌEA, (*επιρρην*,) *Epirrhoe*.

EPI SARCIDIUM, (*epi*, and *σαρξ*, 'flesh,') Anasarca.

EPISCHESIS, (*επισχσις*, from *επισχω*, 'I restrain,') Retention. A suppression of excretions.

EPISCHETICUS, (*επισχτικος*,) *Sistens*, *Re'pri-mens*, *Co'hibens*; 'restraining.' An agent that diminishes—secretion, for example.

EPISCHION, (*cp*, and *ισχιον*, 'ischium,') Abdomen, Pubes, Pubis os.

EPISCOPALES VALVULÆ, (from *episcopus*, 'a bishop,') Mitral valves.

EPISEION, (*επισειον*,) Pubis (os) Vulva, Labium Pudendi, Tressoria.

EPISEMA'SIA, (*επισημασια*, from *επισημαινω*, (*epi*, and *σημα*, 'a sign,') 'I afford some sign,') *Sema'sia*. It has been used synonymously with *signa*, and also with the invasion of an attack of fever. See Annotatio.

EPISI'Ō, (*επισειον*, (modern) the labium pudendi,) in composition, labium pudendi.

EPISIOCELE, (*episio*, and *κηλη*, 'rupture,') see Hernia, valvar.

EPISIEDE'MA, (*episio*, and *οίδημα*, 'oedema,') Oedema of the labia pudendi.

EPISIOITIS, (*episio*, and *itis*,) Inflammation of the labia pudendi.

EPISION, (*επισειον*,) Episeion.

EPISION'CUS, *Episiohy'ma*, (*episio*, and *eykos*, 'a tumour.') *Tumor labio'rurum*. A swelling or tumour of the labia pudendi.

EPISIOPHYMA, gen. *Episiohy'matis*, (*episio*, and *φυμα*, 'a swelling,') Episioncus.

EPISIORRHAG'IA, (*episio*, and *ῥαγν*, 'rupture,') Hemorrhage from the labia pudendi.

EPISIORRHAPHY, *Episiorrhaph'ia*, (from *episio*, and *ῥαφν*, 'suture,') An operation practised in cases of prolapsus uteri, which consists in paring the opposing surfaces of the labia pudendi, bringing them together and uniting them by suture, so as to diminish the outlet of the vulva.

EPISPA'DIA, (*epi*, and *σπaw*, 'I draw,') *Hyper-spa'dia*. The condition of an Epispadias.

EPISPA'DIAS, *Epispadiæ'us*, *Anaspa'dias*, *Anaspa'diæ'us*, *Hyperspa'dias*, *Hyperspa'diæ'us*, *Epispa'dian*. The opposite to Hypospadias. One who has a preternatural opening of the urethra at the upper part of the penis.

EPLSPASTICS, (*επισπαστικά*,) *Epispas'tica*, *Helc'tica*, (F.) *Épispastiques*; (same etymon as *Epispadia*.) An epithet for every medicinal substance which, when applied to the skin, excites pain, heat, and more or less redness, followed by separation of the epidermis,—which is raised up by effused serum,—or by suppuration. Now usually restricted to blisters.

EPISPASTICUM, pl. *Epispastica*. Blister.

ÉPISPASTIQUES, *Epispastics*.

EPISPHÆ'RIA, (*epi*, and *σφαῖρα*, 'a sphere,') Some physiologists have applied this term to the different convolutions and sinuosities presented by the external surface of the brain.

EPISPLENITIS, see *Splenitis*.

EPISTACTIS'CHESIS, (*epistaxis*, and *σχων*, 'to restrain,') Arrest of bleeding from the nose.

EPISTAPHYLINI, (*epi*, and *σταφύλη*, 'the uvula,') see *Azygos Muscles*.

EPISTASIS, *Insiden'tia*, (*επιστας*, from *epi*, and *στω*, 'I rest,') A substance which swims at the surface of urine. It is opposed to the *hypos'tasis* or sediment. Epistasis has also been employed synonymously with suppression.

EPISTA'TION (F.), *Epi'station*, *Pista'tion*, *Pista'tio*, (*e*, and *pistare*, 'to pound,') consists in bruising in a mortar soft and parenchymatous substances.

EPISTAX'IS, (*epi*, and *σταξω*, 'I flow drop by drop,') *Hæmorrhag'ia acti'ca nō'rurum*, *H. vari'ca seu na'rurum*, *Epistax'is junio'rurum seu arterio'sa*, *Hæmorrhin'ia*, *Hæmorrhinorrhag'ia*, *Hæmatid'mus*, *Rhinorrhag'ia*, *Stillicid'ium seu Stilla'tio Sang'uinis e nar'ibus*, *Hemorrhage from the pituitary mem'brane*, *Bleed'ing at the nose*, *Nose'bleed*, (F.) *Hémorrhagie nasale*, *Saignement du nez*, *Hémorrhinie*. This is one of the most common varieties of hemorrhage; the organization of the Schneiderian membrane being favourable to it, as the blood-vessels are but slightly supported. It does not generally flow from both nostrils, and is very apt to recur. Puberty is the period at which it is most common. Its exciting causes are:—any thing that will induce local congestions, as running, coughing, blowing the nose, &c., provided there is a disposition to it. A common case of epistaxis requires but little treatment, especially if in a young person. Light diet and a dose or two of the sulphate of magnesia will be sufficient. In more severe attacks, cold and astringent washes of alum, sulphate of zinc, weak sulphuric acid, or creasote, may be used, and the nostrils be plugged anteriorly; but if the bleeding goes on posteriorly, —*Choanorrhag'ia*—the posterior nares must be plugged likewise,—the patient being kept with the head raised, and on dry diet. The flow of blood has been arrested by directing the patient to stand up with his head elevated, compressing

the nostril whence the blood flows with the finger, raising the corresponding arm perpendicularly, and holding it in this position for about two minutes. A less vigorous circulation through the carotids appears to result from the increased force required to carry on the circulation through the upper extremity when raised. To prevent the recurrence, strict diet must be inculcated.

EPISTER'NAL, *Episterna'lis*, (*epi*, and *στερνον*, 'the sternum,') An epithet applied to two bones which form part of the sternum, and are situate upon its superior and lateral part. In the young subject, they are attached to the sternum by a synovial membrane, and a fibrous capsule. They have somewhat the appearance of the pisiform bones, but are of a greater size.

According to Professor Owen, the piece of a segment of an articulate animal, which is immediately above the middle inferior piece or sternum.

EPISTHOT'ONUS, (*επισθεν*, 'forwards, and *τενω*, 'I extend,') A spasm of the muscles, drawing the body forwards. The word *emprosthotonus* is more commonly employed.

EPISTROPHE, (*επιστροφή*, from *epi*, and *στρέφω*, 'I turn,') Relapse.

EPISTROPHEUS, (*επιστροφενς*,) *Axis*.

EPISTROPHUS, (*επιστροφος*,) *Axis*.

EPISYNAN'CHE, (*epi*, and *συνανچه* or *cynanche*,) *Episyngangi'na*. A Greek word, used by a modern writer for spasm of the pharynx, by which deglutition is prevented, and the solid and liquid food driven back towards the mouth or nasal fossæ.

EPISYNTHET'IC, *Episynthet'icus*, (*επισυνθετις*, (*epi*, *syn*, and *τιθημι*,) 'to collect, accumulate,') The name of a medical sect, whose object it was to reconcile the principles of the Methodists with those of the Empirics and Dogmatics. Leonides of Alexandria seems to have been one of the first partisans of this sect; of which we know little.

EPIT'ASIS, (*επιτασις*, from *epi*, and *τενω*, 'to extend,') The period of violence of a fever. (*Fébris inten'sio*,) attack or paroxysm; sometimes it is used in the same sense as epistasis, for 'suppression.'

EPITELIUM, *Epithelium*.

EPITHE'LIAL, *Epithelia'lis*, (*epi*, and *θηλη*, 'a nipple,') Appertaining or relating to the epithelium,—as epithelial cells, and scales.

EPITHELIAL CAN'CEB, *Canc'roid of the skin*, *Epithelio'ma*, *Carcino'ma epithelio'des*, is a morbid growth of epithelial cells; forming an *epithelial* tumour, which, by some, is regarded as carcinoma. See *Canceroid*.

EPITHELIOMA, gen. *Epithelio'matis*, (*epithelium*, and *oma*,) Epithelial cancer.

EPITHE'LIUM, *Epithel'ium*, *Epithel'is*, *Epithel'ia*, *Endepiderm'ia*. The thin layer of epidermis, which covers parts deprived of *derma* properly so called,—as the nipple, mucous membranes, lips, &c. Modern histological researches have shown that it exists, in different forms, *pavement*, *cy'linder*, and *vi'brate* or *cil'iated epithelium*. *Tes'selated pavement*, *scaly*, *lam'ellar*, *tubular*, or *flat'tened epithelium*, *Epithel'ium polyed'ricum*, and *E. lamello'sum*, (F.) *Épithélium pavimenteux*, covers the serous and synovial membranes, the lining of blood-vessels, and the mucous membranes, except where cylinder epithelium exists. It is spread over the mouth, pharynx and œsophagus, conjunctiva, vagina, and entrance of the female urethra. *Cyl'inder*, *colum'nar* or *prismatic epithelium*, *Epithelium cylindricum*, (F.)

Épithélium cylindrique is found in the intestinal canal, beyond the cardiac orifice of the stomach; in the larger ducts of the salivary glands; in the ductus communis choledochus, prostate, Cowper's glands; vesiculæ seminales, vas deferens, tubuli uriniferi, and urethra of the male; and lines the

urinary passages of the female, from the orifice of the urethra to the beginning of the tubuli uriniferi of the kidneys. In all these situations, it is continuous with tessellated epithelium, which lines the more delicate ducts of the various glands. For the uses of the *ciliated epithelium*, *Epithelium ciliatum*, see Cilia.

Mr. Bowman has applied the term *spheroidal* to a variety of epithelium, the cells of which, for the most part, retain their primitive roundness; or, being flattened where they touch, acquire a polyhedral figure. At times, these show a disposition to pass into the columnar, or the tessellated variety; and, hence, this form has been called the *transitional*. The spheroidal epithelium is found in the urinary passages, where it succeeds the columnar epithelium of the urethra at the internal orifice of that canal, and lines the whole of the bladder, ureters and pelvis of the kidneys. It is found, also, in the excretory ducts of the mammary, perspiratory, and of many mucous, glands; and a modification of it lines the inmost secreting cavities or commencing ducts of glands generally.

EPITHEM, *Epithema* or *Epithema*, gen. *Epithematis*, (ἐπίθημα or ἐπίθημα, from ἐπί, and τίθημι, 'to place.') This term is applied to topical applications, which cannot be classed either under ointments or plasters. Three sorts of epithems have been usually distinguished,—the *liquid*, *dry*, and *soft*, which comprise *fomentations*, *bags filled with dry substances*, and *cataplasms*.

EPITHESES, (ἐπίθεσις.) (Same etymon.) The rectification of crooked limbs by means of instruments.

EPITHYMÆ, (ἐπι, and θυμός, 'desire.') Morbid desires or longings.

EPITHYMIAMA, gen. *Epithymiamatis*, (ἐπιθυμίαμα, from ἐπί, and θυμιαμα, 'fumigation,') Fumigation.

EPITHYMIUM, (ἐπί, and θυμός, 'thyme,') *Cuscuta epithymum*—*c.* *Officinatum*, *Cuscuta Eurypæa*.

EPITROCH'LEA, (ἐπί, and τροχάλη, 'a pulley,') (F.) *Epitrochlea*. That which is situate above a pulley. Chaussier gives this name to the unequal, round protuberance situate on the inside of the inferior extremity of the humerus above its articular trochlea. It is the part usually called the *inner or lesser condyle* of the humerus. From it originate several muscles of the forearm, to which it has given part of their names, according to the system of Chaussier.

EPITROCHLO-CARPI-PALMAIRE, *Palmaris longus*—*l.* *Cubito-carpien*, see *Cubital muscles*—*l.* *Métacarpien*, *Palmaris magnus*—*l.* *Phalangien commun*, *Flexor sublimis perforatus*—*l.* *Radial*, *Pronator radii teres*.

EPIZO'A, pl. of *Epizo'on*, (F.) *Epizoaires*, *Ectoparasites*, (ἐπί, and ζῷον, 'an animal,') Parasitic animals, which infest the surface of the body, or the common integument.

EPIZOÛTIA, *Epizo'oty*, *Epizo'otic*, (F.) *Epizo'otic*. (Same etymon.) A disease which reigns amongst animals. It corresponds, in the veterinary art, to epidemic in medicine.

EPIZOÛTIC, *Epizo'oticus*. Relating or appertaining to an epizooty,—as an '*epizo'otic aphtha*.' An Epizooty.

EP'OCHE, (ἐποχή, from ἐπί, and ἔχω, 'to have or to hold,') Doubt, suspension of judgment—*Suspensa sententia*. Sometimes employed in the same sense as *episthesis* or suppression.

EPOCHETEUSIS, (from ἐποχτενω, 'to turn water from its course,') Derivation.

EPODE, (ἐπὸδῳ, from ἐπί, and ὠδή, 'a song,') Incantation.

EPO'MIS, (ἐπ'omis, *Superhumeralē*, (ep, and ὤμῳ, 'the shoulder,') The acromion. The upper part of the shoulder.

EPOMPHALICUM, *Epomphalium*.

EPOMPHALION, (ἐπομφάλιον,) Uterus.

EPOMPHA'LIIUM, *Epomphal'icum*, (ep, and ὀμφαλός, 'the navel,') A medicine which, when placed upon the umbilicus, moves the belly.

ÉPONGE, old (F.) *Espouge*, *Spongia*—*l.* *d'Eglantier*, *Bedegar*.

ÉPOQUES, ('periods,') *Menses*.

EPOSTOMA, (ep, *osteon*, and *oma*) *Exostosis*.

EPOSTOSIS, (ep, *osteon*, and *osis*,) *Exostosis*.

ÉPREINTES, (e, and *premere*, 'to press,') *Tenesmus*.

EPSEMA, gen. *Epse'matis*, (ἐψημα, from ἐψω, 'to boil,') Decoction.

EPSESIS, Decoction, Elixatio.

EP'SOM, **MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF**. *Epsom* is a town in Surrey, about 15 miles from London. The water is a simple saline;—consisting chiefly of sulphate of magnesia, which has consequently received the name of *Epsom salts*, though no longer prepared from the *Epsom water*.

ÉPUISEMENT, (e, and *puiser*, 'to draw,') Exhaustion.

EPU'LIS, (ἐπουλῖς, from ἐπί, and ὤλος, 'the gum,') *Odon'tia excre'scens*, *Sarc'oma epul'ia*, *Ulon'eus*, *Excre'scentia gingivæ*. (F.) *Épulis*, *Épulie*. An excrescence on the gum, sometimes ending in cancer.

EPULOSIS, (ἐπουλωσις, from ἐπί, and ὤλω, 'to cicatrize,') Cicatrization.

EPULOTICA, (ἐπουλωτικά,) *Cicatrifiantia*.

ÉPURGE, (e, and *purgare*, 'to purge,') *Euphorbia lathyris*.

E'QUAL, *Æqua'lis*. An epithet applied particularly to the pulse and to respiration. The pulse and respiration are equal, when the pulsations and inspirations which succeed each other are alike in every respect.

EQUILIB'RIMUM, (æquus, 'equal, and *librare*, 'to weigh,') In medicine, this word is sometimes used to designate that state of organs, fluids and forces, which constitutes health.

EQUINA CAUDA, see *Cauda Equina*.

EQUINIA, (*equinus*, 'belonging to a horse,') *Gland'ers*, (F.) *Morve*. A dangerous contagious disorder, accompanied by a pustular eruption, which arises from inoculation with certain diseased fluids generated in the horse, the ass and the mule. Two forms are met with,—*E. m'itis*, contracted from horses affected with grease, and *E. glandulo'sa*, a dangerous and commonly fatal disease communicated to man, either in the acute or chronic form, from the glandered horse. The veterinary surgeons make two varieties of the disease in the horse—*Gland'ers*, *Mal'lia*, *Malins'mus*, *Mal'tie*, *Malie*, *Mallens*; and *Farcin' gland'ers*, *Farcin'na*, *Farcin'na*, *Mall'ens farcin'no'sus*, *Mor'bus farcin'no'sus*, *Cachex'ia lymphat'ica farcin'no'sa*, (F.) *Morve farcin'euse*, *Farcin*;—the former affecting the pituitary membrane and occasioning a profuse discharge from the nostrils, with pustular eruptions or small tumours, which soon suppurate and ulcerate, being attended by symptoms of malignant fever and by gangrene of various parts;—the latter being the same disease, but appearing in the shape of small tumours about the legs, lips, face, neck, &c. of the horse; sometimes very painful, suppurating, and degenerating into foul ulcers. They are often seen together.

The mild cases require little treatment but rest; the more severe generally resist all remedies.

EQUSETUM ARVENSE, (*equus*, 'a horse, and *seta*, 'a bristle,') see *Hippuris vulgaris*—*c.* *Minus*, *Hippuris vulgaris*.

EQUITA'TION, *Equita'tio*, *Hippe'ia*, *Hippa'sia*, *Hippe'usis*, (*equitare*, *equitatum*, 'to ride on horseback,') *Horseback exercise*. A kind of exercise, advisable in many diseases, although

improper in others—in uterine affections, for instance. It has been much recommended in phthisis pulmonalis. It is less fatiguing than walking, and consequently more available in disease. But to prevent disease, where much exercise is required, the latter is preferable.

EQUIVOROUS, *Equivorus*, *Hippophagous*, (*equus*, 'a horse,' and *voro*, 'I devour.') Feeding or subsisting on horseflesh.

EQUIVOCAL, *Equivocus*, (*equus*, 'equal,' and *vox*, gen. *vocis*, 'voice.') Those symptoms are occasionally so denominated which belong to several diseases. Generation is said by some to be 'equivocal,' when it is, or seems to be, spontaneous. See Generation.

EQUUS, ('a horse,') *Hippus*.

ER, in composition, see *Em*.

ÉRABLE, *Acer saccharinum*.

ERADICATION, *Eradicatio*, (*e*, and *radix*, gen. *radicis*, 'a root.') The act of rooting out, or completely removing a disease.

ERADICATIVE, *Eradicans*. Any thing possessed of the power of completely rooting out a disease.

ÉRAILLEMENT DES PAUPIÈRES, ([*L.*] *e*, and *radix*, 'a ray,') *Ectropion*.

ERCLE, *Blister*.

EREBINTHUS, *Acer arietinum*.

ERECTEUR DU PÉNIS, *Ischio-cavernosus*.

ERECTHITES HIERACIFOLIA, (after *Erechthites* [?], *Senecio hieracifolius*, *Fireweed*. An indigenous plant, *Order*, *Compositæ*, which flowers from July to September. It is said to be an acrid tonic, and astringent, and in large doses emetic.

ERECTILE TISSUE, *Tela seu Textus erectilis*, (*erigere*, *erectum*, (*e*, and *rigere*,) 'to erect,' 'to become erect,') A tissue, whose principal character is, to be susceptible of dilatation, i. e. of turgescence and increase of size. It is formed of a collection of arteries and veins, intermixed with nervous filaments; the veins varicose, and contained in spaces formed by trabeculae of fibrous tissue, being prolongations from the fibrous envelope. Smooth muscular fibres have been detected in it. This tissue exists in the corpora cavernosa of the penis and clitoris, at the lower and inner surface of the vagina, in the spongy part of the urethra, the lips, nipples, iris, &c. Sometimes it is developed accidentally, and constitutes a kind of organic transformation.

ERECTION, *Erectio*, *Arrectio*, *Anorthosis*. The state of a part, in which, from having been soft, it becomes stiff, hard and swollen by the accumulation of blood in the areolæ of its tissue, as in the case of the penis—*Sty'ma*, *Sty'sis*.

ERECTOR CLITORIDIS, *Ischio-cavernosus*—*e*. Penis, *Ischio-cavernosus*—*e*. Spine, *Sacrospinalis*.

EREMACUSIS, (*F.*) *Éremacúsie*, (*ηρεμα*, 'slowly,' and *καυσis*, 'combustion,') A term applied by Liebig to the slow combustion, oxidation, or decay of organic matters in the air.

EREMIA, (*ηρεμα*, 'rest,') *Acinesia*.

ERESIPÈLE, *Erysipelas*.

ERETHILYTICUM, (*ερηθισ*, 'redness,' and *λυσις*, 'solution,') *Spanæmic*.

ERETHISM, *Erethismus*, *Erethisis*, *Irritamentum*, *Irritatio*, (*F.*) *Érêthisme*, *Érêtisme*, (*ερεθισ*, 'I irritate,') Irritation. Augmentation of the vital phenomena in any organ or tissue. *Orgasm*. Under this name, Mr. Pearson has described a state of the constitution produced by mercury acting on it as a poison. He calls it *Mercurialis Erethism* or *Erethismus*. It is characterized by great depression of strength; anxiety about the præcordia; irregular action of the heart; frequent sighing; tremors; small, quick, sometimes intermitting pulse; occasional vomit-

ing; pale, contracted countenance, and sense of coldness; but the tongue is seldom furred, nor are the vital and natural functions much disturbed. In this state any sudden exertion may prove fatal.

ERETHISMA, gen. *Erethismatis*, (*ερεθισμα*,) *Rubefacient*.

ERETHISMUS, (*ερεθισμος*,) *Erethism*, *Irritation*—*e*. *Ebriosorum*, *Delirium tremens*—*e*. *Hydrophobia*, *Hydrophobia*—*e*. *Oneirodynia*, *Incurbus*, *Paroniria*—*e*. *Simplex*, *Fidgets*.

ERETHISTICUS, (*ερεθιστικός*,) *Erethiticus*, *Rubefacient*.

ERETHITIC, *Erethiticus*, *Erethisticus*. Belonging or relating to *erethism*—as "erethitic phenomena," or phenomena of irritation.

ÉRÉTISME, *Erethism*.

EREUGMOS, (*ερευγμος*,) *Eruetation*.

EREUXIS, (*ερευξις*,) *Eruetation*, *Flatulence*.

ERGASTERION, (*εργαστήριον*, from *εργον*, 'work,') *Laboratory*—*e*. *Spiritus*, *Pulmo*.

ER'GOT, ([*F.*] *ergot*, 'a spur,') *Er'gota* or *Ergota*, *Seca'le cornu'tum* seu *mater'num* seu *turgidum* seu *temulentum* seu *luxurians* seu *clavatum*, *Clavus secalinus* seu *seca'lis* seu *Siliq'inis*, *Spermodia clavus*, *Ma'ter secal'is*, *Cal'car*, *Se-ca'lis ma'ter*, *Ustilago*, *Fruen'tum cornu'tum* seu *corniculatum* seu *luxurians* seu *turgidum* seu *temulentum*, *Brizoc'eras* [?], *Melanophy'ma*, *Spur'wed* or *Horn'd Rye*, *Spur*, *Horn'weed*, *Cock'spur rye*, *Cock'spur*, (*F.*) *Seigle ergoté* ou *cornu* ou *corrompu* ou à *Éperon* ou *Ergotisé*, *Blé cornu*, *Ergot* ou *Clou* ou *Mère de seigle*, *Bled avorté* ou *farouche*, *Fane seigle*. *Ergot* is generally considered to be the result of a disease in rye—*Seca'le cerea'le*—occurring most frequently when a hot summer succeeds a rainy spring. Decandolle, however, regards it as a parasitic fungus, and calls it *Sclerotium clavus*; whilst Leveillé esteems it to be a fungus giving a coating to the diseased grain; the medical virtues residing in the coating. This parasitic fungus he calls *Sphaec'lia seg'etum*. More recently, it has been maintained, that it is a diseased state of the grain occasioned by the growth of a fungus not previously detected, to which the names *Er-gota'tia abortiva* seu *abortiva'ciens*, *Od'dium abortiva'ciens*, *Ergotmould*, have been given. It is found projecting from among the leaves of the spike or ear, and is a long, crooked exerescence, resembling the spur of a cock, pointed at its extremities, of a dark brown colour externally, and white within.

Ergot has been long used in Germany to act on the uterus, as its names *Mutterkorn* and *Gebärpolver* ('womb-grain,' *pulvis partu'riens*, *pulvis ad par'tum*) testify. Upwards of fifty years ago, it was recommended in this country for accelerating parturition; and since that period, numerous testimonials have been offered in its favour. Half a drachm of the powder is gently boiled in half a pint of water, and one-third part given every 20 minutes, until proper pains begin. Some recommend the clear watery infusion; others advise the powder; others the oil; and others the wine. It is obvious that, in many cases, the uterine efforts would return in the period which would necessarily elapse in the administration of *ergot*; so that several of the cases, at least, of reputed efficacy, may not have been dependent upon the assigned agent. *Ergot* also possesses, it is affirmed, narcotic virtues, which have rendered it useful in hemorrhagic and other affections of excitement.

Bread, made of spurred rye, has been attended with the effects described under *ERGOTISM*.

ERGOT, ('a spur,') *Hippocampus minor*—*e*. *de Seigle*, *Ergot*.

ERGOTMOULD, see *Ergot*.

ERGOTA, *Ergot*.

ERGOTÆTIA ABORTANS, (ergot, and aīra, 'ause,') see Ergot—e. Abortificiens, see Ergot.

ERGOTIN, *Ergoti'num*, *Extractum Ergotæ*, *Extract of Ergot*, (F.) *Ergotine*, *Extrait hémotatique de Boujean*. The extract of ergot has been found an excellent hemastatic in the dose of two grains several times a day. It has also been used externally.

ERGOTINE, *Ergotin*.

ERGOTISM, *Ergoti'smus*, from *ergota*, 'ergot.' *Morb'us cerea'lis*. Poisoning by ergot. An affection produced by the use of spurred rye. At times, the symptoms are limited to vertigo, spasms, and convulsions. See *Convulsio cerealis*. Most commonly, there is torpor with numbness of the hands and feet, which waste away, lose sensation and the power of motion, and separate from the body by dry gangrene.—*Ergoti'smus Sphacelo'sus*, *Sphac'elus cerea'lis*, *Necro'sis cerea'lis*, *Gangræ'na ustilagin'ea*, *Necro'sis ustilagin'ea*, *Ergot or Mill'dee mortifica'tion*, (F.) *Ergotisme gangréneux*, *Gangrène des Solenois*, *Mal de Sologne*.

ERGOTISME CONVULSIVE, *Convulsio cerealis*.

ERGOTISMUS, *Ergotism*—e. Spasmodicus, *Convulsio cerealis*—e. Sphacelosus, *Ergotism*.

ERI'CA VULGA'RIS, (*epica*), *Callu'na vulga'ris* seu *Eri'ca*, *Common Heath*, (Sc.) *Heath'er*, (F.) *Bruyère vulgaire*. This has been regarded as diuretic and diaphoretic.

ERIGERON AMBIGUUM, (*epi'speron*, from *epi*, 'spring,' and *peron*, 'an old man,' owing to the hoary appearance of some of the vernal species,) E. *Philadelphicum*—e. *Annum*, see E. *Canadense*.

ERIG'ERON BELLIDIFOLIUM, *Robin's plantain*, *Ro'sy Bet'ty*. An indigenous plant of the Composite family; flowering in May. It is said to possess properties like those of E. *Philadelphicum*.

ERIGERON CANADEN'SE, *Canada Flea'bane*, *Pride'weed*, *Horse'weed*, *But'terweed*, is considered to be allied in properties to E. *Philadelphicum*; and the same may be said of *Erig'eron Heterophyllum*, E. *an'num*, *Sweet Sea'bious* or *various-leaved Flea'bane*; which is in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

ERIGERON HETEROPHYLLUM, see E. *Canadense*—e. *Integrifolium*, E. *Philadelphicum*.

ERIG'ERON PHILADELPHICUM, E. *strigosum* seu *ambiguum* seu *integrifolium*, *Sea'bious*, *Ske'vich*, *Philadelph'ia* or *Ske'vich* or *Nar'row-leaved Fleabane*, *Da'isy*, *Cocash*, *Frost'weed*, *Field'weed*, *Squaw'weed*, (F.) *Vergerette de Philadelphie*. The plant has been used in decoction or infusion for gouty and gravelly complaints, and is said to operate powerfully as a diuretic and sudorific. The essential oil has been given in uterine hemorrhage. Dose, five drops.

In the Ph. U. S. 1863. *Erigeron* means the herb of E. *Heterophyllum* and E. *Philadelphicum*.

ERIGERON STRIGOSUM, E. *Philadelphicum*.

ERIGERUM, *Senecio*.

ÉRIGNE, (from *epi*, 'to raise,') Hook.

ÉRINE, Hook.

ERIOCEPHALUS UMBELLULATUS, (*epi'us*, 'wool,' and *keph'alo*, 'head,' from the character of its flowers.) *Wild Rose'mary*. A South African shrub, Ord. *Compositæ*, which is diuretic, and used by the farmers and Hottentots in various forms of dropsy.

ERIOSPERMUM LATIFOLIUM, (*epi'us*, 'wool,' and *spe'rma*, 'seed,' from the woolly envelope of the seeds.) A South African plant, the tuber of which is muculent, and used externally in abrasions of the skin, and in superficial ulcers. It is also employed by the Mohammedans, in decoction, in amenorrhœa.

ERODENS, (*e*, and *rodere*, 'to gnaw,') Caus-tic.

ERODIUM MOSCHATUM, (from *epi'us*, 'a heron,') *Geranium moschatum*.

EROMANIA, (*epi'mania*, from *eros*, and *mania*,) *Erotomania*.

ERON'OSUS, *Eronu'sos*, (*epi*, 'spring,' and *osus* or *vovos*, 'disease,') A disease which appears chiefly in spring.

EROS, (*epos*, gen. *epuros*,) Love.

EROSIO, Corrosion, Erosion—e. et Perforatio spontanea Ventriculi, *Gastromalacia*.

EROSION, *Ero'sio*, *Diabro'sis*, *A'mo'sis*, *Corro'sion*, (*erodere*, *erosum*, (*e*, and *rodere*,) 'to eat away,') The action of a corrosive substance, or the gradual destruction of a part by a substance of that kind. It is often employed in the same sense as ulceration,—*spontaneous erosion*.

EROSION, GANGRENOUS, OF THE CHEEK, *Cancer aquaticus*.

EROTIC, *Ero'ticus*, (*epi'us*, from *eros*,) That which is produced by love—as *Erot'ic melancholy*, *E. delirium*, &c.

EROTICOMANIA, *Erotomania*.

EROTOMANIA, *Eroma'nia*, *Ma'nia ero'tica*, (from *eros*, and *mania*, 'mania,') A species of mental alienation caused by love. *Erotic melancholy* is *Love melancholy*. Some authors write it *Erot'ico-mania*. Also, *Nymphomania*.

ERPES, (*epi'us*,) *Herpes*.

ERRABUNDUS, (*errare*, 'to wander,') Plan-etes.

ERRAT'IC, *Errat'icus*, *Atac'tos*, *A'typos*; *Wand'ering*, *Irregular*. That which disappears and recurs at irregular intervals. This name is given to intermittents, *Fe'bres er'aticæ*, which observe no type. Most commonly, it is applied to pains or to any diseased manifestations which are not fixed, but move from one part to another, as in gout, rheumatism, erysipelas, &c.

ERREUR DE LIÉU, *Error loci*.

ER'RHINE, (*epi'us*,) *Erri'num* or *Er'rhinum*, *Sternutatorium*, *Ster'nutatory*, *Star'micum*, *Apo-phlegmat'ismus per na'rea*, *Nasa'te*, (*er*, and *rh*, 'the nose,') A remedy whose action is exerted on the Schneiderian membrane, exciting sneezing and increased discharge. Errhines have been mainly used as local stimulants in head affections.

ERRHINUM, *Erhine*, *Sternutatory*.

ER'RHYSIS, (*er*, and *rh*, 'I flow,') With some, a draining of blood. A trifling hæmorrhage.

ER'ROR LO'CI, ('error of place,') *Apoplanc'is*, (F.) *Erreur de Lieu*. A term frequently used by Boerhaave to express deviation of fluids, when they enter vessels not destined for them. Boerhaave admitted several orders of capillary vessels, the diameters of which went on decreasing. The largest received red blood, those which came next received only white, others only lymph, whilst the last of all were destined for yet more subtle fluids—for a kind of vapour. When the red globules entered vessels destined for the white, or the white those intended for the thinner fluids, there was, according to the theory of Boerhaave, an *error loci*, the proximate cause of inflammation and other mischiefs. See *Aberration*.

ERUCA, *Brassica eruca*, *Sinapis*—e. *Barbarea*, *Erysimum barbarea*—e. *Fœtida*, *Brassica eruca*—e. *Sativa*, *Brassica eruca*.

ERUCTATION, (*eructare*, *eructa'tum*, (*e*, and *ructare*,) 'to belch,') *Ructa'tio*, *Ereug'mus*, *Er'ygè*, *Eructa'tio*, *Ruc'tus*, *Ructa'men*, *Ructua'tio*, *Ereuz'-is*, *Restagna'tio*, (Old Eng.) *Bolke*, *Bouffe*, *Belke*, (Sc.) *Boek'ing*, *Bok'king*, *Ruck'ing*, *Rift*, (Prov.) *Kel'ing*, *Rasp'ing*, *Rosp'ing*, *Ri'ving*, *Ruft* (N. of England); *Belching*, (F.) *Rot*, *Rapport*. A sonorous emission, by the mouth, of flatus proceeding from the stomach. When so frequent as to occa-

sion a diseased condition, this is termed *Ructuositas*, *Morbus ructuosus*.

ERUGATORIA, (ε, and *ruga*, 'a wrinkle.') Tetanothra.

ÉRUGINEUX, Æruginous.

ERUPTIO, (*erumpere*, *eruptum*, (ε, and *rumper*,) 'to issue with violence,' 'to break out.') Eruption—e. Exanthematis, Epanastasis—e. Sanguinis, Hæmorrhagia.

ERUPTION, *Eruptio*. This word has several meanings. 1. The sudden and copious evacuation of any fluid from a canal or cavity—of serum, blood, pus, &c., for example; 2. The breaking out of an exanthem; and, 3. The exanthem itself, whether simply in the form of a rash, or of pustules, vesicles, &c.

ÉRUPTION ANOMALE, Roseolæ—e. Roseæ, Roseolæ—e. Violet, Ionthus.

ERUPTIVE, *Eruptivus*. That which is accompanied by an eruption. Thus small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, miliaria, &c., are *eruptive fevers*. The term *eruptive disease* is nearly synonymous with cutaneous disease.

ERVA DE SANCTA MARIA, Arum Dracunculæ—e. *do Rato*, Palicourea Maregraavii.

ÉRVALENTA, see Eryum.

ERVUM, *E. Ervil'ia*, *E. plicat'um*, *Vie'ia ervil'ia*, *Or'obus*, (F.) *Lentille Ers* ou *Orobe*. In times of scarcity, the seeds have been made into bread, but it is said not to be wholesome. The meal was once much used in poultices; it was formerly called *Orob'ion*. Under the name *Ervalent'a*, a secret dietetic preparation has been introduced. It is a vegetable powder, which, when mixed with milk and soup and taken night and morning, is said to have succeeded in removing old and obstinate obstructions! Buchner thinks it is bean-meal, Dittierich, the meal of the seed of Eryum Ervilia.

A specimen of Warton's *Ervalent'a*, obtained at the dépôt, and analyzed by Dr. Hassall, was found to contain a mixture of the French and German *lentil*, reduced to powder, including portions of the shells or husks, and of a substance very closely resembling, in its microscopic characters, *corn meal*. A sample of Du Barry's *Revalent'a Arab'ica* was found to consist of a mixture of the Egyptian or Arab'ian *lentil* and *barley meal*.

ERVUM ERVILIA, Eryum.

ERVUM LENS, *C'cer Lens*, *Lens esculen'ta*, *Pha'cos*, the *Len'til*, (F.) *Lentille*. The seed, *Pha'cè*, *Pha'cea*, *Pha'cus*, is eaten in many places like peas: they are flatulent and difficult of digestion.

ERVUM Plicatum, Eryum.

ERYGE, (ερυγη,) Eructation.

ERYNGIUM AQUATICUM, (ερυγγιον,) *E. yuccifolium*, *Water Eryn'go*, *But'ton Snake'root*. Order, Umbelliferae. This root, *Eryngium*, (Ph. U. S.) is nearly allied to the contrayerva of the shops, and acts more especially as a sudorific. It is a secondary article in the Pharm. U. S.

ERYNGIUM CAMPESTRÈ, *E. vulga'rè*, *Cent'um Cap'ita*, *As'ter squina'lis*, *Capitulum Mar'tis*, *A'eus Ven'eris*, (F.) *Panicaut*, *Chardon-Roland*, is sometimes used for *E. maritimum*.

ERYNGIUM FORTIDUM, indigenous, is said to possess properties like those of valerian and contrayerva.

ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM seu MARINUM, (ερυγγιον, from ερυγομαι, 'to belch.') The *Sea Holly* or *Eryn'go*, *Æthe'ra Her'ba*, (F.) *Panicaut Maritime*. *Eryngo* root has a slightly aromatic odour, and sweetish and warm taste. It is considered to be diuretic and expectorant, but its powers are so weak, that it is scarcely ever used.

ERYNGIUM VULGARE, *E. Campestre*—e. *Yuccæfolium*, *E. Aquaticum*.

ERYNGO, SEA, *Eryngium maritimum*—e. *Water*, *Eryngium aquaticum*.

ERYSIMUM, *E. officina'le*, (ερω, 'to draw,' from its power of raising blisters.) *Sisymbrium officina'le*, *Chama'plion*, *Hedgemus'tard*, (F.) *Vélar*, *Tortelle*, *Herbe aux Chantres*. This was, formerly, much used for its expectorant and diuretic qualities. The seeds greatly resemble mustard.

ERYSIMUM ALLIARIA, *Alliaria*.

ERYSIMUM BARBARE'A, *E. lyrat'um*, *Ar'abis barbare'a*, *Sisymbrium barbare'a*, *Eru'ca barbare'a*, *Barbare'a*, *B. stric'ta*, (F.) *Herbe de Sainte Barbe*, has been ranked amongst the antiscorbutic plants. See *Alliaria*.

ERYSIMUM CORDIFOLIUM, *Alliaria*—e. *Lyratum*. *E. barbarea*.

ERYSIPELA'CEA. (Same etymon as the next.) A family of eruptive diseases, comprising erysipelas, variola, rubella, and scarlatina.

ERYSIPE'ELAS, gen. *Erysipel'atia*, (ερυσίπelas, from ερω, 'I draw,' and πeλας, 'near,' from its tendency to spread, or from ερυσος, 'red.' [?]) *Febris erysipelato'sa* seu *erysipel'a'cea*, *Erythropyra*, *Em'phlysis Erysip'elas*, *St. Anthony's fire*, *Wild'fire*, *Iguis Sane'ti Anto'nii* seu *Colanell'æ* seu *Sa'cer*, *Hieropyr*, *Icterit'ia ru'bra*, *Ru'bea icterit'ia*, *Vicinut'raha*, *Vicinut'ra'ctus*, *Br'u'us*, *Lug'dus*, *Rose*, (F.) *Érysipèle*, *Érésipèle*, *Feu St. Antoine*, *Feu sacré*, *Mal Saint Antoine*. A disease, so called because it generally extends gradually to the neighbouring parts. Superficial inflammation of the skin, with general fever, tension and swelling of the part; pain and heat more or less acrid; redness diffused, but more or less circumscribed, and disappearing when pressed upon by the finger, but returning as soon as the pressure is removed. Frequently, small vesicles appear upon the inflamed part, which dry up and fall off, under the form of branny scales. Erysipelas is, generally, an acute affection: its medium duration being from 10 to 14 days. It yields, commonly, to general refrigerant remedies. Topical applications are rarely serviceable. At times, when the disease approaches the phlegmonous character, copious bleeding and other evacuations may be required, as in many cases of erysipelas of the face; but this is not commonly necessary. In most cases, indeed, the general action seems deficient, and it becomes necessary to give tonics.

When erysipelas is of a highly inflammatory character, and invades the parts beneath, it is termed *Erysip'elas phlegmono'des*, (F.) *Érysipèle phlegmoneux*: when accompanied with phlyctenæ, and the inflammation terminates in gangrene, *Erysip'elas gangræno'sum*, (F.) *Érysipèle gangrèneux*; and when associated with infiltration of serum, *Erysip'elas œdamato'sum*, (F.) *Érysipèle œdamateux*.

At times, the surface in erysipelas has a bronzed rather than a red hue—*bronzed erysipelas*.

ERYSIPELAS, BRONZED, see Erysipelas—e. *Gangrænosum*, see Erysipelas—e. *œdematosum*, see Erysipelas—e. *Periodica nervosa chronica*, *Pellagra*—e. *Phlegmonodes*, see Erysipelas—e. *Phlyctenoides*, *Herpes zoster*—e. *Pustulosa*, *Herpes zoster*—e. *Zoster*, *Herpes zoster*.

ERYSIPELATODES, (ερυσίπelaτωδης,) *Erysipelatous*.

ERYSIPEL'ATOUS, *Erysipelato'des*, *Erysipelato'sus*. Belonging to erysipelas; as an *erysipel'atous affection*.

ERYSIPEL'ATOUS INFLAMMA'TION, *Inflamma'tio erysipelato'sa*, *Epiphlogis'ma*, *Cutit'is*, *Dermatit'is*, is the character of inflammation which distinguishes erysipelas, *Erythe'ma erysipelato'sum*.

ÉRYSIPE'LE, Erysipelas—e. *Ambulant*, see *Ambulant*—e. *Gangrèneux*, see Erysipelas—e. *œdemateux*, see Erysipelas—e. *Phlegmoneux*, see Erysipelas—e. *Pustuleux*, *Herpes zoster*—e. *Serpigineux*, see *Serpiginous*.

ERYSOS, ερυσος, ('red.') Erythema.

ERYTHEMA, gen. *Erythre'matis*, (ερυθρας, eruthros, 'red, rose-coloured.') *Inflammatory blush*, *Erythre'ma*, (F.) *Érythème*. This name is, sometimes, given to erysipelas, especially when of a local character. It is, also, applied to the morbid redness on the cheeks of the hectic and on the skin covering bubo, phlegmon, &c. It forms the 6th genus of the 3d order, *Erythematosa*, of Bateman's classification of cutaneous diseases; and is defined, 'a nearly continuous redness of some portion of the skin, attended with disorder of the constitution, but not contagious.' Many varieties are described by dermatologists,—for example, *E. intertrigo*, *E. fulgax*, *E. papulatum*, *E. tuberculatum*, *E. nodosum*, *E. lævè*, *E. centrifugum*, *E. marginatum*, and *E. aerodynia*.

ERYTHEMA AERODYNIA, *Aerodynum*—e. Ambustio, Burn—e. Anthrax, Anthrax.

ERYTHEMA CENTRIFUGUM. A variety of erythema attacking the face, commencing with a small red spot, and spreading around, so as, at times, to affect the whole face.

ERYTHEMA CIRCINATUM, see *E. Marginatum*.

ERYTHEMA ENDEMICUM, *Pellagra*—e. à Frigore, Chilblain.

ERYTHEMA FU'GAX. Patches of erythema, that sometimes appear on the body in febrile diseases, teething children, &c., and which are of brief duration.

ERYTHEMA GANGRÆNOSUM, *Anthrax*—e. Ichorosis, *Eczema mercuriale*—e. Intertrigo, Chafing.

ERYTHEMA LÆVÈ, (F.) *Érythème léger*. Slight erythema affecting the skin, as in oedema.

ERYTHEMA MARGINATUM, (F.) *Érythème marginal*. A form in which the prominent patches of erythema are distinctly separated from the skin at their margins. When they can be distinctly measured or composed we have *E. circinatum*.

ERYTHEMA MERCURIALE, *Eczema mercuriale*.

ERYTHEMA NODOSUM, (F.) *Érythème noueux*. A more severe form of *Erythema tuberculatum*.

ERYTHEMA PAPULATUM, (F.) *Érythème papuleux*. Patches of erythema, which are at first papulated, appearing on the face, neck, breast, &c., of females, and young persons more especially.

ERYTHEMA PELLAGRUM, *Pellagra*—e. Pernio, Chilblain.

ERYTHEMA SOLARE. A name given by the Italians to *Pellagra*, owing to its being attended with an eruption of small red spots or patches on the parts that are exposed to the sun.

ERYTHEMA TUBERCULATUM, *E. tuberculatum*, (F.) *Érythème tuberculeux*. A form of erythema in which the patches are in small lumps.

ERYTHEMATOUS, *Erythemat'ic*, *Erythematous*, *Erythemat'icus*, (F.) *Érythémateux*. Appertaining or relating to *Erythema*.

ÉRYTHÈME, *Erythema*—*é. Léger*, *Erythema lævè*—*é. Marginal*, *Erythema marginatum*—*é. Noueux*, *Erythema nodosum*—*é. Papuleux*, *Erythema papulatum*—*é. Tuberculeux*, *Erythema tuberculatum*.

ERYTHRÆA CENTAURIUM, (from *ερυθρος*, 'red,' 'the flower.') *Chironia centaurium*—e. *Chilensis*, *Canchalagua*, *Chironia Chilensis*.

ERYTHRÆMIA, (*erythro*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood.') *Plethora*.

ERYTHRAN'CHÈ, *Angi'na erysipelato'sa*, (*erythro*, and *αἶμα*, 'I suffocate.') *Erysipelatous* or *erythematous* sore throat.

ERYTHREMA, gen. *Erythre'matis*, *Erythrema*.

ERYTHRINA MONOSPERMA, (*ερυθρος*, 'red,' 'the flowers.') *Butea frondosa*.

ERYTHRO, (from *ερυθρος*, 'red,') in composition, red.

ERYTHROCHERAS, (*erythro*, and *cheras*.) *Cynanche parotidea*.

ERYTHRODANUM, (*ερυθρος*, 'red,') *Rubia*.

ERYTHROID, *Erythro'des*, *Erythroï'des*, (*erythro*, and *αἶμα*, 'resemblance.') Reddish.

ERYTHROID COAT, *Tunica erythro'des*. Vaginal coat of the testis.

ERYTHROID VESICLE, *Vesic'ula Erythroï'des*. A vesicle of the fœtus described by Pockels and others. It is pyriform, and much longer than, although of the same breadth as, the umbilical vesicle. Velpeau, Weber, and others, doubt its being a physiological condition.

ERYTHRONIUM, (from *ερυθρος*, 'red,' which does not, however, apply to the American species.) *E. Americanum*.

ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM, *E. fl'evum* seu *dens canis* seu *lanceolatum* seu *longifolium*, *Com'mon Erythro'nium*, *Yel'low Snake'leaf*, *Yel'low Ad'der's tongue*, *Ad'derleaf*, *Dog vi'olet*, *Dog's tooth vi'olet*, *Rat'tlemake vi'olet*, *Lamb's tongue*, *Scrof'ula root*, *Yel'low Snow'drop*. *Ord. Liliaceæ*. This plant is possessed of emetic properties, but is rarely, if ever, used. The root and herb, *Erythro'nium*, (Ph. U. S.), are in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia the United States.

ERYTHRONIUM DENS CANIS, *E. Americanum*—e. *Flavum*, *E. Americanum*—e. *Lanceolatum*, *E. Americanum*—e. *Longifolium*, *E. Americanum*.

ERYTHROPHLEUM JUDICIALE, (*erythro*, and *φλοιον*, 'to flow'—from the red juice.) *Sassy bark tree*.

ERYTHROPYRA, (*erythro*, and *πῦρ* 'fire, fever,') *Erysipelas*.

ERYTHRORRHIZA ROTUNDIFOLIA, (*erythro*, and *ρίζα*, 'root,') *Galax aphylla*.

ERYTHROSIS, (*erythro*, and *οἷα*.) *Plethora*.

ERYTHROXYLON COCA, *Co'ca*, (*erythro*, and *ξύλον*, 'wood,') A plant. *Ord. Violaceæ*, which grows on the eastern slopes of the Andes, is prized in Peru, Chili, and Bolivia, both as a medicine and an article of diet; and serves as a substitute for the tea, coffee, betel, tobacco, hashish, and opium of other peoples. An active alkaloid—*Co'caine*, *Cocai'na*—has been separated from it.

ES'APHE, (*εσάφω*, from *αις*, and *άφω*, 'I feel,') 'I feel inside,') (F.) *Le Toucher*, *Le Toucher vaginal*. The introduction of a finger or fingers into the vagina, for the purpose of examining the condition of the uterus. It is employed to verify the existence or non-existence of pregnancy and its different stages; to detect certain affections or faults of conformation in the genital organs and pelvis; and, during the process of accouchement, to examine into the progress of labour, &c.

ESCA, *Aliment*.

ESCALDAS, *MINERAL WATERS OF*, in the department Pyrénées-orientales, France, are thermal sulphureous, containing sulphuret of sodium. Temperature about 108° Fah. The season is from June to the 15th of September.

ESCARA, *Eschar*.

ESCARGOT, *Helix pomatia*, *Limax*.

ESCHALOT, *Échalotte*.

ES'CHAR, *Es'chara*, (*εσχαρά*,) *Es'cara*, (Old Eng.) *Asker*; a slough, a crust or scab. The crust or disorganized portion, arising from the mortification of a part, and which is distinguishable from the living parts by its colour, consistence, and other physical properties. The inflammation which it excites in the contiguous parts gives occasion to a secretion of pus between the living and dead parts, which ultimately completely separates the latter.

ESCHARA, (*εσχαρά*,) *Vulva*.

ESCHAROTIC, *Escharot'icum*, (*εσχαρωτικον*, from *eschar*.) Any substance which, when applied upon a living part, gives rise to an eschar, such as *caustic potassa*: the concentrated mineral acids, &c.

ESSOUFFLEMENT, (ε, and *soûfle*, 'breath.')
Anhelatio.

ESTHEMA, gen. *Esthé'matis*, (ἔσθημα, 'a garment.') Vestitus.

ESTHESIS, (ἔσθης, 'clothing.') Vestitus.

ESTHIOMÈNE, Esthiomenus.

ESTHIOM'ENUS, *Esthiom'enus*, (ἔσθω, 'I eat.')
Es'edens, (F.) *Esthiomène*. That which devours
or eats away. Certain ulcers and eruptions—
Dortres rougeantes—are so called.

ESTIVAL, *Esti'vus*; (ἔστας, gen. *estatis*,
'summer.') Happening in summer, belonging to
summer. This epithet is given to *summer diseases*,
so called because they reign at that season, and
appear to depend on the influence exerted by it
on the animal economy. In the United States,
the term *summer disease* or *complaint* means
disorder of the bowels; as *diarrhœa*, *cholera*
morbida, &c.

ESTOMAC, Stomach.

ESTRAGON, *Artemisia dracunculæ*.

ESULA CYPARISSIAS, *Euphorbia cyparissias*—*e.* Major. *Euphorbia palustris*—*e.* Minor,
Euphorbia cyparissias.

ESULE GRANDE, *Euphorbia lathyris*.

ESURIES, Hunger.

ESURIGO, gen. *Esurig'iniæ*, Hunger.

ESURITIO, Hunger.

ETÆRISTRIA, (*εταίριστα*, from *εταίρειν*, 'to in-
dulge unnatural desires.') Tribas.

ÉTAGE, (old F.] *estage*,) Stage.

ÉTAÏN, (old F.] *estain*, from (L.) *stagnum*,
stagnum.) Tin—*É. de Glace*, Bismuth—*É. Gris*,
Bismuth.

ÉTAT, (old F.] *estat*, from *stare*, *statum*, 'to
stand.') Acme—*É. Granuleux du Rein*, Kidney,
Bright's Disease of the.

ÉTÉRNUEMENT, ([old F.] *esternuer*, from
[L.] *sternutare*, 'to sneeze.') Sneezing.

ETESTICULATIO, (ε, and *testiculus*, 'a testi-
cle.') Castration.

ETHEMOSYNE, (ἔθνησυνν,) Habit.

ETHER, *Æther*, *Æther sulphuricus*—*e.* Acetic,
see *Æther*—*e.* *Acétique*, see *Æther sulphuricus*—*e.* *Azoteux*, see *Æther sulphuricus*—*e.* *Azoteux al-
coolisé*, *Spiritus ætheris nitrici*.

ETHER CHLO'RIC, see *Chloroform*. Under the
names *concentrated chloric ether* and *strong chloric
ether*—a compound of pure *chloroform* and nearly
absolute *alcohol*, in the proportion of one-third
of the former to two-thirds of the latter—has
been used as an anæsthetic by inhalation, in the
same cases as *sulphuric ether* and *chloroform*. It
is properly an *alcoholic solution* or *tincture* of *chlo-
roform*. See *Spiritus Chloroformi*.

ETHER, CHLOROHYDRIC, CHLORINATED, see
Æther muriaticus—*É. Chlorohydrique*, see *Æther
sulphuricus*—*É. Chlorohydrique chloré*, see *Æther
muriaticus*.

ETHER, COM'POUND. A preparation consisting of
a solution of *chloroform* in *sulphuric ether*, which
has been used as an anæsthetic by inhalation, in
the same cases as *chloroform*.

ETHER, HYDRATIQUE, *Æther sulphuricus*
—*e.* *Hydriodic*, *Æther hydriodicus*—*É. Hydrique
alcoolisé*, *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus*
—*e.* *Hydrochloric*, see *Æther*—*e.* *Hydrochloric*,
spirit of, *Spiritus ætheris muriatici*—*e.* *Hydrocy-
anic*, *Æther hydrocyanicus*—*e.* *Iodhydric*, *Æther
hydriodicus*—*e.* *Marine*, *Æther muriaticus*—*e.*
Muriatic, *Æther muriaticus*—*e.* *Muriatic*, spirit
of, *Spiritus ætheris muriatici*—*É. Nitreux*, see
Æther sulphuricus—*e.* *Nitric*, see *Æther*—*e.* *Ni-
trique*, see *Æther sulphuricus*—*e.* *Nitrous*, see
Æther—*e.* *Phosphoric*, see *Æther*—*e.* *Prussic*,
Æther hydrocyanicus—*e.* *Rectified*, *Æther sul-
phuricus*—*e.* *Stronger*, see *Æther sulphuricus*—*É.
Sulfurique*, *Æther sulphuricus*—*É. Sulfurique al-*

coolisé, *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus*—
e. *Sulphuric*, *Æther sulphuricus*—*e.* *Terebinthi-
nated*, *Æther terebinthinatus*—*É. Vitriolique*,
Æther sulphuricus.

ÉTHÉRAT, *Éthérolat*.

ÉTHÉRÉ, *Æthereal*.

ÉTHÉREAL, *Æthereal*.

ÉTHÉREOUS, *Æthereal*.

ETHERINE, HYDROCYANATE OF, *Æther
hydrocyanicus*—*e.* *Muriate of*, *Æther muriaticus*.

ÉTHÉRISÉ, *Etherized*.

ETHERISM. The aggregate of phenomena
induced by the inhalation of ether—*Ætherism'us*.

ETHERIZATION, *Ætherisa'tio*. The ad-
ministration of ether by inhalation, as an anæ-
sthetic.

ETHERIZED, *Ætherian'tus*, (F.) *Éthérisé*.
Presenting the phenomena induced by the inha-
lation of ether.

ÉTHÉROLAT, *Éthérat*. The product of the
distillation of ether on aromatic substances.

ÉTHÉROLATURE, see *Tincture*.

ÉTHÉROLÉ. A liquid medicine formed of
ether and medicinal principles united with it by
direct solution or simple mixture.

**ÉTHÉROLÉ D'ESSENCE DE TÉRÉBIN-
THINE**. See *Liquor anodynus terebinthinatus*.

ÉTHÉROLIQUE, *Etherol'ic*. A medicine
which has ether for excipient.

ÉTHÉROLOTIF. An etherolic medicine
which is exclusively employed externally.

ETHICS, MEDICAL, (ἠθός, 'moral conduct.')
Deontology, medical.

ETHIK, *Hætic*.

ETHIOPIAN, see *Homo*.

ETHIOPS, see *Æthiops*.

ETHISIS, (ἠθίσις, from ἠθεω, 'to sift.') Filtra-
tion.

ETHISMUS, (from ἠθίσις, 'a sieve.') Filtration.

ETH'MO, (ἠθμός, 'a sieve,') in composition, a
sieve; also, the ethmoid bone.

ETHMOCÉPHALE, *Ethmoceph'alus*; (*ethmo*,
'the ethmoidal portion of the nose, and κεφαλή,
'head.') A genus of monsters, with eyes close to-
gether, but distinct; the nasal apparatus atro-
phied and rudimental.

ETH'MOID, *Ethmo'des*, *Ethmoï'des*, *Ethmoï-
deus*, (*ethmo*, and ειδος, 'form.') Shaped like a
sieve.

ETHMOID BONE, *Os ethmoïdeum seu multifor'me
seu spongiosum seu spongoides seu cribra'sum seu
cribrifor'me seu cu'bicum seu cristat'um seu 'ora-
minulen'tum seu colifor'me seu colato'rium*, (F.)
Os criblens. One of the eight bones which com-
pose the cranium; so called, because its upper
plate is pierced by a considerable number of
holes. The ethmoid bone is situate at the ante-
rior, inferior, and middle part of the base of the
cranium. It seems to be composed of a multitude
of thin, fragile, semi-transparent laminae, which
form more or less spacious cells, called the *Eth-
moid'al lab'yrinth* or *cells*, distinguished into *an-
te'rior* and *post'e'rior*. These communicate with
the nose, and are lined by a prolongation of the
pituitary membrane. The ethmoid bone is consti-
tuted of compact tissue, and is surrounded by the
Eth'moid au'ture. It is articulated with the *frontal*
and *sphenoid'al* bones, the *cornua sphenoid'alia*;
the *superior maxillary bones*, the *palate bones*, the
ossa turbinata inferiora, the *vomer*, the *proper
bones of the nose*, and the *lacrimal bones*.

ETHMOID'AL, *Ethmoïda'lis*. Belonging to
the ethmoid bone; as, *Ethmoïd'al cells*, *E. au'ture*,
&c. The *Ethmoïd'al apoph'ysis* or *proc'ess* is the
advanced part of the sphenoid bone, which artic-
ulates with the ethmoid. The *ethmoïd'al ar'teries*
are two in number, the anterior of which arises
from the ophthalmic artery. The origin of the

other varies. The *Échancrure ethmoïdale* of the os frontis receives the ethmoid bones. The *Éthmoïdal veins* correspond to the arteries.

ETHMOSE, (ἔθρος, 'a sieve.') Cellular tissue.

ETHMYPHE, (ἔθρος, 'a sieve,' and ἔψη, 'tis-sue.') Cellular tissue.

ETHMYPHITIS, *Inflammatiō tēlē cellulōsēs, Cellulitis*, (ethmyphē, and itis.) Inflammation of the cellular membrane.

ETHMYPHOTYLOSIS, (ethmyphē, and τυλώσις, 'hardness.') Induration of the cellular tissue.

ETHNOGRAPHY, *Ethnograph'ia*; (ἔθνος, 'nation,' and γραφή, 'a description.') A history of the races and families of man.

ETHNOLOGY, *Ethnology'ia*, (ἔθνος, 'nation,' and λόγος, 'a discourse.') The science of the races and families of man.

ETHOS, (ἔθος.) Habit.

ÉTHUSE, *Æthusa cynapiū*—*É. Mēum*, *Æthusa meum*.

ETHYLE, CHLORIDE OF, *Æther muriaticus*—*e. Cyanuret of, Æther hydrocyanicus*—*e. Iodide of, Æther hydriodicus*.

ETICK, Hectic.

ETIOLATION, *Blanch'ing*, (F.) *Étiolément*. That state of plants which occurs in consequence of privation of light, when they become pale and watery. In *pathology*, it is sometimes used to denote the paleness produced in those persons who have been kept long without light; or a similar paleness, the result of chronic disease.

ÉTOLEMENT, Etiolation.

ETIOLOGY, *Ætiology*.

ÉTIQUE, Hectic.

ETIQUETTE, MEDICAL. Deontology, medical.

ÉTISE, Hecticis—*É. Mésentérique*, *Tabes mesenterica*.

ETITA. A singular cutaneous affection described by Du Chaillu as existing amongst the Ashira, in Africa. It consists in the rapid appearance of blotches over the body, the parts being swollen, and as if they had been badly scalded. The skin is raised and a thin matter collects beneath it. It is attended with intolerable itching.

ETNAGHBERRIES, see *Juniperus communis*.

ÉTOILE, ([old F.] *estoile*.) Stella.

ÉTONNÉE, ([old F.] *estonnée*.) Stunned.

ÉTOUFFEMENT, ([old F.] *estouffement*, from (G.) *stopfen*, 'to stop.') Suffocation.

ÉTOUPE, ([old F.] *estoupe*.) Stupa.

ÉTOURDISSEMENT, Vertigo.

ÉTRANGLE-LOUP, ('strangle wolf,') Paris.

ÉTRANGLEMENT, ([old F.] *étranglement*, from (L.) *strangulare*, 'to strangle.') Strangulation, *Hysteria*—*É. des Intestins*, *Enteremphraxis*.

ÉTRANGUILLON, (from *étrangler*, 'to strangle.') An ancient French appellation for a violent angina accompanied by symptoms of imminent asphyxia.

ÉTRIER, ([old F.] *estrier*, [L.] *strepā*.) Stapes. Also, a bandage, *Huit du Cou-de-pied*, applied, after bleeding from the foot, to compress the sapheua.

ETRON, (ἔτρον.) Abdomen, Hypogastrium.

ETRON'CUS, (*etron*, and *oikos*, 'a tumor.') A tumour of the lower belly.

ETTICK, Hectic fever.

ETILE, Urtica.

ÉTUI DE L'HIPPOCAMPE. A name given by Vicq d'Azyr to the upper part of the sphenoidal portion of the lateral ventricle of the brain, which is bounded by the lateral cornu of the corpus callosum.

ÉTUVE, ([old F.] *estuve*.) Stove—*e. Humide*, Bath, vapour.

ÉTUVER, to Foment. See Stupa.

EU, (eu,) 'good, proper,' when prefixed to words.

EUE'MIA, (eu, and *aima*, 'blood.') A good condition of the blood.

EUÆSTHESIA, (eu, and *αἰσθησις*, 'perception.') Vigorous perception. A good condition of the perceptive faculties.

EUÆSTHETUS, (*ευαίσθητος*.) One whose senses are in full vigor.

EUANALEP'SIS, (eu, and *αναληψις*, 'recovery.') Rapid restoration to strength.

EUANTHEMON, *Anthemis nobilis*.

EUCALYPTUS MANNIFERA, (eu, and *καλυπτος*, 'covered,' the flower by the calyx.) From this Australian species, *Order*, *Myrtaceæ*, a manna-like substance exudes, which has similar properties to manna.

EUCALYPTUS RESINIFERA, see *Kino*.

EUCHRŒA, (*ευχρῶα*, from eu, and *χρῶα*, 'colour.') A good or healthy colour of the skin. A good appearance of the surface.

EUCHYMIA, (*ευχῡμια*, from eu, and *χυμος*, 'juice.') A good state of the humours.

EUCRA'SIA, (*ευκρασια*, from eu, and *κρασις*, 'temperament.') A good temperament.

EUDIAPNEUSTIA, (eu, and *διαπνοη*, (dia, and *πνοη*, 'breath;') 'one who breathes well.') Easy transpiration.

EUËCTICA (medicina), (*ευεκτησις*, (eu, and *εχω*, 'to hold,') 'conductive to health.') Gymnastics.

EUEL'CES, (*ευελκος*, from eu, and *ελκος*, 'an ulcer.') One in whom wounds and ulcers are readily healed.

EU'EMES, *Euem'etos*, (*ευεμης*, from eu, and *εμεω*, 'I vomit.') That which readily excites vomiting. One who vomits with facility.

EUETHES, (eu, and *εθος*, 'habit,') Benign.

EUEX'IA, (*ευεξια*, from eu, and *εξις*, 'constitution.') A good constitution.

EUFRAISE, *Euphrasia officinalis*.

EUGENIA ACRIS, see *Spiritus myrcine*.

EUGENIA CARYOPHYLLATA, (after Prince Eugene of Savoy,) *Garrophyllus*, *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, *Myrtus caryophyllus*. The Indian tree which affords the clove. *Order*, *Myrtaceæ*. The Clove, *Caryophyllus*, *C. aromaticus*, *Caryophyllum*, is the unexpanded bud, (F.) *Girofle*, *Gérofle*, *Gyrophle*, *Clon de Girofle*. Its odour is strong, aromatic, and peculiar; taste, pungent and acrid. Like all substances whose virtue depends upon essential oil, it is stimulant and carminative. It is generally used as a corrigent to other remedies, and in cases where substances containing the essential oils are demanded. The oil—(F.) *Huile de Girofle*; *Oleum caryophylli*, *Oil of Cloves*—has the properties of the cloves.

EUGENIA PIMENTA, *Myrtus pimenta*.

EUGION, and **EUGIUM**, (eu, and *γω*, 'earth,' *αγωγος*, 'fertile.') Hymen, Uterus, Vulva.

EU'LÊ, (*εὐλα*, 'a worm.') *Eula*, (*εὐλαι*), with *Hippocrates*, meant especially worms bred in a wound or ulcer.

EULOPHIA, see *Salep*.

EU'NUCH, *Eunu'chus*, (*εὐνυχος*, from *ευνυ*, 'the bed,' and *εχω*, 'I keep.') *Hemian'drus*, *Hemian'or*, *Hemianthro'pus*, *Sem'imus*, *Seminac'ulus*, *Seminaculus*, *Sem'ivir*, *Thla'dius*, *Thla'sias*, *Thlib'ias*, *Castratus*, *Gal'tus*, *Excastratus*, *Ecivatus*, *Emasculatus*, *Exsec'tus*, *Extesticulatus*, *Extom'ius*, *Deli'acus*, (Old Eng.) *Gelding*. (F.) *Eunucque*. One whose organs of generation have been removed, or so altered, that he is rendered incapable of reproducing his species, or of exercising the act of venery. Eunuchs were common with the ancient Romans. With them, *Castratus* meant one from whom the external organs had been removed: the

Spa'do was deprived of the testicles only; whilst the *thlib'ias* and *thla'sias* preserved the organs, but the testicles were crushed so as to render them unfit for procreation.

In Italy, this horrible mutilation still takes place to improve the voice; and in the East, eunuchs have the surveillance of the seraglio.

EUNUCHISMUS, Castration.

EUNUCHIUM MECONIS, Lactuca.

EUNUCHUS, Castratus, Eunuch.

EUNUQUE, Eunuch.

EU'ODES, (εὐόδης, from *eu*, and *oδew*, 'to smell.') Benevolentia.

EUONYMUS, (*eu*, and *onyma*, 'name.') Quassia simarouba.

EUONYMUS AMERICA'NUS, (*eu*, and *onyma*, 'name.') *Straw'berry bush*, *Straw'berry tree*, *Burn'ing bush*, *Indian ar'row-wood*. A shrub of the Ord. Celastraceae, *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia, which, like the next, is found throughout the United States and Canada; flowering from May to June.

EUONYMUS ATROPURPUREUS, *Burn'ing bush*, *Spin'dle tree*, *Indian Ar'row-wood*, flowers from June to July.

From these varieties of Euonymus the *Wahoo'* or *Whoo'ee' bark* is said to be obtained. In the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, it is referred to *Euonymus atropurpureus*. It is diuretic, antiperiodic, tonic, and a hydragogue cathartic, and has been used in dropsy in infusion, in the proportion of an ounce to a pint of water.

EUPATHIA, (εὐπαθία, from *eu*, and *παθος*, 'affection.') A disposition for being affected by pain easily. Also, a good state of health—*Euphor'ia*.

EUPATOIRE D'AVICENNE, *Eupatorium cannabinum*—*c. Percefeuille*, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

EUPATORIUM, (after Mithridates *Eupator*.) *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

EUPATORIUM AGERATOIDES, *E. Urticifolium*, *Ageratum altissimum*, *White Snake'root*; indigenous; flowering in August and September; has the same properties as *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

EUPATORIUM AROMATICUM, *Aromatic Eupatorium* or *Hemp'weed*, has similar properties.

EUPATORIUM CANNABINUM, *Eupatorium*, *E. Arabicum* seu *Japonicum* seu *trifoliatum*, *E. of Avicenne*, *Cannab'ina aquatica*, *Trifolium cervinum*, *Orig'anum aquaticum*, *Hemp og'rimony*, *Herb of Saint Catherine*, (F.) *Eupatoire d'Avicenne*. Ord. Composite. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia aequalis. The juice of this plant proves violently emetic and purgative, if taken in sufficient quantity. It has been considered diuretic, cathartic, and emetic.

EUPATORIUM CONNATUM, *E. perfoliatum*—*e. Guaco*, *Guaco*—*e. Japonicum*, *E. Cannabinum*—*e. Mesues*, *Achillea ageratum*.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM, *E. Conuatum*, *Bone'set*, *Thor'oughwort*, *Thor'oughstem*, *Thor'ough-wax*, *Veg'table antimony*, *Cross'wort*, *A'gueweed*, *Feverwort*, *Indian sa'ge*, *Joc-pye*, *Te'azel*, *Sweet'ing plant*, (F.) *Eupatoire percefeuille*, is a plant which grows in low, wet meadows throughout the United States. The tops and leaves, gathered after flowering has commenced—*Eupatorium*, (Ph. U. S.)—are considered to be stimulating, tonic, emetic, purgative, diuretic, and sudorific. Dose, gr. xv of the powder, as a gentle purgative.

EUPATORIUM PURPLE-STALKED, *E. purpureum*.

EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM, *Mo'hawk tas'sel*, *Purple-stalk'ed Eupatorium*, *Trump'etweed*, *Joc-pye*, *weed*, *Gravelroot*, is used in similar cases, as well as

EUPATORIUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM, *Round-leaved Hemp'weed*, *Wild hore'hound*;

EUPATORIUM SESSILIFOLIUM, *Upland Bone'set*, and

EUPATORIUM TEUCHIFOLIUM, *Wild hore'hound*, *German'der-leaf'ed hore'hound*, *Rough bone'set*.

EUPATORIUM TRIPOLIATUM, *E. Cannabinum*—*e. Urticifolium*, *E. ageratoides*.

EUPEP'SIA, (εὐπεψία, from *eu*, and *πεψω*, 'I digest.') A good digestion. The antithesis to *dyspepsia*.

EUPEP'TIC, *Eupep'tus*, (εὐπεπτός,) *Eupep'ticus*. Relating to a good digestion. One endowed with a good digestion.

EUPHLO'GIA, (*eu*, and *φλεγω*, 'I burn.') Mild inflammation.

EU'PHONY, *Eupho'nia*, (εὐφωνία, from *eu*, and *φωνη*, 'voice.') An agreeable or regular voice.

EUPHORBE CYPRESS, *E. cyparissias*—*c. des Marais*, *E. palustris*—*c. Vomitive*, *E. ipecacuanha*.

EUPHORBIA CAPITATA, *Cacacia*. Ord. Euphorbiaceae, (after Euphorbus, physician to Juba.) A Brazilian plant, which is strongly astringent, and not poisonous. It is considered to be one of the best remedies for the bites of serpents. It is, also, called *Colubri'na Lusitan'ica*.

EUPHORBIA CAPUT MEDUSÆ. A South African plant, with which, according to Bruce, the wild inhabitants poison their arrows. The Ethiopians use, for the same purpose, *Euphor'bia heptago'va*, *E. viro'sa*, and *E. cereiform'is*; the savages, in the most southern part of America, the sap of *E. cotinifolia*.

EUPHORBIA CEREIFORMIS, see *Euphorbia caput Medusæ*.

EUPHORBIA COROLLA'TA, *Large flow'ering spurge*, *Milk'weed*, *Snakes' milk*, *Ipecacuan'ha*, *Hip'po*, *Picac'*, *Ip'ecac*, *Milk pur'slain*, *Purge'root*, *Emet'ic root*, *Bow'man's root*, *Ap'ple root*, *Indian Phys'ic*; indigenous; has similar properties to the last. The dose of the root is the same.

EUPHORBIA COTINIFOLIA, see *Euphorbia caput Medusæ*.

EUPHORBIA CYPARISIAS, *E. Cypress'ina*, *Ed'ula mi'nor* seu *Cypariss'ias*, *Tithym'alus Cypariss'ias*, *Cy'press spurge*, *Well'come to our house*, (F.) *Euphorbe cypre'se*. This, like most of the spurges, is very acrimonious. Amongst the rustics, it was formerly called *poor man's rhubarb*, and was, consequently, a laxative. It is not used.

EUPHORBIA CYPRESSINA, *E. Cyparissias*.

EUPHORBIA HELIOSCOP'IA, *E. obtusa'ta*, *Sun'spurge*, *Wart'wort spurge*; indigenous. The juice has been given in syphilis. It is said to be cathartic.

EUPHORBIA HEPTAGONA, see *Euphorbia caput Medusæ*.

EUPHORBIA HYPERICIFOLIA, *Large spot'ted spurge*, *Eye'bright*. A native of the United States. It is astringent and tonic. Used in infusion—fʒss to Oj of boiling water. Dose, a tablespoonful. EUPHORBIA MACULA'TA, *Milk Pur'slane*, *Spot'ted spurge*, has similar properties.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUAN'HA, *Anisophyl'ium Ipecacuanha*, *Ipecacuan'ha spurge*, *Wild ip'ecac*. (F.) *Euphorbe vomitive*. This species of spurge is common in the southern and middle parts of the United States. The root is a powerful emetic, in the dose of from five to fifteen grains: twenty grains act as a cathartic likewise. In large doses, it acts as a narcotico-acrid.

EUPHORBIA LATH'YRIS. The systematic name of the plant which affords the *les'ser cataput'ia seeds*, *Cataput'ia mi'nor*, *Ca'per Spurge*, *Lath'yris*, *Gar'den spurge*, *Ca'per plant*, *Mole'plant*, *Tithym'alus latifol'ius* seu *lath'yris*, *Galarrho'us Lath'yris*, (F.) *Épurga ou grande Émule*. The seeds—(F.) *Graines de Catepuce ou d'Épurga ou Royales mineures*—possess cathartic properties; and an expressed oil of the seeds—*O'leum Euphor'bie Lathyr'idis*, (F.) *Huile d'épurga*—has been given as a cathartic in the dose of six to twelve drops.

EUPHORBIA MACULATA, see *E. hypericifolia*—

e. Myrtifolia, Pedilanthus tithymaloides—c. Ob-
turata, E. helioscopia.

EUPHORBIA OFFICINARUM. The systematic name of the plant which affords the *Euphorbium*, *Euphorbia gummi-resinosa*, *Gummi euphorbia*, in greatest abundance. The euphorbium is an inodorous gum-resin, in yellow tears, which have the appearance of being worm-eaten. It enters into the composition of some plasters, and has been used as an errhine.

EUPHORBIA PALUSTRIS, *E. paniculata*, *Great-er spurge*, *Esula major*, *Tithymalus palustris*, *Galarrhea palustris*, *Marsh spurge*, *Wre'weed*, (F.) *Euphorbe des marais*. The juice is given, in Russia, as a common purge. It is used, too, as an irritant in tinea, warts, &c.

EUPHORBIA PALUSTRIS and **E. VILLOSA**, or **E. PILOSA**, have been brought forward as preventives of hydrophobia—the bitten part being washed with a decoction, and, at the same time, the decoction being taken internally.

EUPHORBIA PANICULATA, *E. palustris*.

EUPHORBIA PARALIAS, *Tithymalus paralias*, *Sea spurge*. This is violently cathartic and irritating, and is seldom used.

EUPHORBIA PERLUS, *Petty spurge*: indigenous. The powdered root is actively cathartic. It has been given in drops.

EUPHORBIA PILOSA, see *Euphorbia palustris*—c. *Tithymaloides*, *Pedilanthus tithymaloides*—c. *Villosa*, see *Euphorbia palustris*—c. *Viroza*, see *Euphorbia caput Medusæ*.

☞ All the spurges are vesicant and rubefacient, when applied externally.

EUPHORBIVM, *Euphorbia officinarum*.

EUPHORIA, (*εὐφορία*, from *eu*, and *φέρω*, 'I carry,') *Eupathia*.

EUPHRAGIA, *Euphrasia officinalis*.

EUPHRA'SIA, (*εὐφρασία*, 'cheerfulness,' so called from its effects.) *E. officinalis* seu *min'ima* seu *imbricata*, *Ocularia*, *Euphrasia*, *Ophthalmica*, *Eyebright*, (F.) *Enfraise*, *Euphrase*, *Casse-Lunette*. It has been recommended in diseases of the eye, but is unworthy of notice.

EUPLASTIC, *Euplasticus*, (F.) *Euplastique*: (*eu*, and *πλασσω*, 'I form,') Having the capacity of becoming organizable in a high degree,—as in false membranes resulting from acute inflammation in a healthy person.

EUPLEURUM SERRULATUM, *Diosma crenata*.

EUPNŒA, (*εὐπνοία*, from *eu*, and *πνέω*, 'I respire,') Freedom or facility of respiration.

EURHYTH'MIA, *Eurhyth'mia*, (*εὐρυθμία*, from *eu*, and *ῥυθμός*, 'rhythm,') Regularity of the pulse.

EURIBAL, *Juribali*.

EURODES, (*εὐρώδης*, from *eurus*, and *odes*, 'Carious,')

EURODONTICUS, (*εὐρώς*, 'putrefaction,' and *ὄδους*, gen. *ὀδούς*, 'a tooth,') Suffering from carious teeth.

EURRYTH'MIA, *Eurhythmia*.

EURUS, (*εὐρος*, 'mould, putrefaction,') *Mucor*, *Ca'ries*. Corruption of the humours.

EURYCHO'RIA, (*εὐρύς*, 'extensive,' and *χωρὸς*, 'space,') Sinus.

EURYCLES, (*Εὐρυκλῆς*, a celebrated soothsayer and ventriloquist,) *Engastrimyth*.

EURYCLITUS, *Engastrimyth*.

EURYSMUS, (*εὐρύνειν*, 'to dilate,') Dilatation.

EUSAR'CUS, (*εὐσαρκός*, from *eu*, and *σάρξ*, gen. *σαρκός*, 'flesh,') One who is fleshy, robust, muscular.

EUSEMIA, (F.) *Eusémie*, (*εὐσμία*, from *eu*, and *σημειν*, 'a sign,') A collection of good signs.

EUSOMPHALIN, (*eu*, and *ομφαλός*, 'navel,') A double monster in which each being has a separate navel, and is able to execute, independently, almost all the vital functions.

EUSPLANCH'NIA, (*eu*, and *σπλῆγχνον*, 'a viscous,') A healthy state of the viscera.

EUSTA'CHIAN TUBE, *Tuba Eustachiana* seu *Eustachii* seu *Aristotel'ica*, *Syrin'go*, *Syrinx*, *Meatus ear'cus*, *Ductus aur'is palati'vus*, *Pter a Palato ad Aur'em*, (F.) *Trompe* ou *Conduit d'Eustache*, *Conduit guttural de l'oreille*, (Ch.,) (called after Eustachius.) It is partly bony and partly cartilaginous: extending from the cavity of the tympanum to the upper part of the pharynx. Its length is about two inches; the bony portion, which belongs to the temporal bone, is about three-fourths of an inch long. It is lined, internally, by a prolongation of the lining membrane of the pharynx. Its nerves are furnished by the palatine branches of the ganglion of Meckel, and its vessels proceed from those of the pharynx and velum pendulum. The use of the tube seems to be to permit the renewal of air in the cavity of the tympanum.

EUSTA'CHIAN VALVE, *Valve of Eustachius*, *Valvule d'Eustachi* ou *d'Eustache*. A membranous, semilunar fold, which corresponds to the opening of the vena cava inferior into the right auricle of the heart.

EUSTHENIA, *Vi'gor*, *Exuberantia*, (*εὐσθένεια*, from *eu*, and *σθένος*, 'strength,') Flourishing, exuberant health.

EUSTOM'ACHUS, (*εὐστομαχος*, from *eu*, and *στωμαχος*, 'stomach,') Digesting rapidly. Having a good stomach.

EUSTRONGYLUS GIGAS, *Strongylus gigas*.

EUTAX'IA, (*ευταξία*, from *eu*, and *τάσσω*, 'I arrange,') *Euthe'cia*. A well-ordered constitution, in which every part has its proper relation. The ready return of a rupture, or of a luxated bone.

EUTHANA'SIA, (*ευθανασία*, from *eu*, and *θανάτος*, 'death,') An easy death. The opposite to this is *Cacothann'cia*.

EUTHESIA, (*ευθесία*, from *eu*, and *σείω*, 'position,') *Eutaxia*.

EUTHYENTERON, (*ευθύς*, 'straight,' and *εντέρον*, 'intestine,') Rectum.

EUTHYENTEROSTENOMA, (*enthyenteron*, and *στενός*, 'narrow,') Stricture of the rectum.

EUTHYM'IA, *An'imi tranquillitas*, (*ευθυμία*, from *eu*, and *θυμός*, 'mind,') Tranquillity of mind. A good state of the mental faculties.

EUTHYPNOE, (*ευθύς*, 'straight,' and *πνέω*, 'breath,') *Orthopnoea*.

EUTHYPNŒA, *Orthopnoea*.

EUTOC'IA, (*ευτοκία*, from *eu*, and *τακος*, 'delivery,') An easy labour. Fecundity.

EUTROPH'IA, (*ευτροφία*, from *eu*, and *τροφή*, 'nourishment,') A good state of nutrition.

EUTROPH'IC, *Eutroph'icus*. A term introduced into medical terminology, by the author, for an agent whose action is exerted on the system of nutrition, without necessarily occasioning manifest increase of any of the secretions. The chief eutrophics are,—mercurials, the preparations of iodine, bromine, cod liver oil, the preparations of gold and silver, sulphur, sugar, and sarsaparilla.

EUZODYNAMIA, (*eu*, *ζωον*, 'animal,' and *δυναμις*, 'power,') *Sanitas*.

EVACUANTS, *Evacuanti'a*, (*e*, and *vacuare*, 'to empty,') (F.) *Évacuatifs*. Medicines are so called which occasion a discharge by some emunctory: such as purgatives, emetics, &c.

ÉVACUATIFS, *Evacuants*.

EVACUATIO, *Evacuation*, *Excretion*.

EVACUATION, *Evacuatio*, *Lapae'is*. The discharge of any matter whatever by the natural passages or by an artificial opening. See *Dejection*.

ÉVANOUISSMENT, (from *evanescere*, (*e*, and *vanescere*,) 'to fade away,') *Syncope*.

EVAN ROOT, *Geum Virginianum*.

EVAPORATION, *Evaporatio*, *Vapora'tio*, *Exhala'tio*, (*e*, and *evaporare*, *evaporatum*, 'to emit a vapour.') Transformation of a liquid into vapour, in order to obtain the fixed matters contained in it dry and separate from the liquid. When the vapour is received into a proper vessel and condensed, the process is called distillation. Evaporation produces cold, and this is one of the processes by which the body is cooled, through the evaporation of the perspiratory fluid.

ÉVAUX, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. *Evaux* is situate in Auvergne, in France. The waters are hydrosulphurous and thermal. Season, from the 15th of May to the 1st of October.

EVENTRATION, *Eecentra'tio*, *Hypogastrorrhæ'tis*, (*e*, and *venter*, 'the belly.') A tumour, formed by a general relaxation of the parietes of the abdomen, and containing a great part of the abdominal viscera. Also, *ventral hernia*, or that which occurs in any other way than through the natural openings of the abdominal parietes. Lastly, any very extensive wound of the abdominal parietes, with issue of the greater part of the intestines.

EVENTUS, (*e*, and *venire*, *ventum*, 'to come.') *Terminatio mor'bi*. The event or issue of a disease, either favourable or unfavourable.

EVERLASTING, DICICIOUS, *Antennaria dioica*.

EVERRICULUM, *Specill'um*, (*e*, and *verrere*, 'to clean out.') A sort of sound or scoop, used for extracting sand or fragments of stone or clots of blood from the bladder, after or during the operation of lithotomy.

EVERSIO PALPEBRÆ, (*e*, and *vertere*, *versum*, 'to turn,') *Ectropion*.

ÉVIGILATION, ([*L*] *evigilare*, *evigilatum*, 'to awake,') see *Sleep*.

EVIL, THE, *Serofula*—*c*. King's, *Serofula*.

EVIRATIO, (*e*, and *vir*, 'a man,') *Castration*.

EVIRATUS, *Castratus*, *Eunuch*.

EVISCERATION, (*e*, and *viscus*, gen. *visceris*,) *Exenterismus*.

EVOLUTIO, (*e*, and *volvere*, *volutum*, 'to roll,') *Development*—*c*. *Spontanea*, *Evolution*, *spontaneous*.

EVOLUTION OF GERMS, see *Generation*.

EVOLUTIO, SPONTANEOUS, *Ver'sio seu Evolutio spontanea*, *Spontaneous ver'sion*, *Spontaneous expulsion*, *Unplication of the fœtus*. A term, applied, by Dr. Denman, to what he considered to be a spontaneous turning of the fœtus in utero, in an arm presentation, in consequence of powerful uterine contractions forcing out the breech and feet, whilst the arm receded. It is now usually considered to be a doubling of the fœtus, so that the arm changes its position but little, whilst the breech is forcibly expelled before the upper extremity;—the case becoming similar to a breech presentation.

EVOLUTION, VESICLE OF, *Vesicle of development*.

EVOMITIO, (*e*, and *emitto*,) *Vomiting*.

EVONYMUS, *Eunonymous*.

EVULSION, *Avul'sion*, *Eul'sio*, (*evellere*, *evulsum* (*e*, and *vellere*), 'to pluck out,') *Apotil'mus*, *Ectil'mus*, *Til'mus*. The action of plucking out; forcible extraction. (*F*.) *Arrachement*. This word is oftener used by the French than by the English surgeons, for the act of extracting certain parts, the presence of which is injurious,—as the teeth, &c.

EW-GOWAN, or *Ewe-Gowan*, ([*Sc*.] *gowan*, 'a daisy,') *Bellis*.

EX, as a prefix, out of. See *Ec*.

EX MARIBUS, (*ex*, and *mas*, gen. *maris*, 'a male,') *Castratus*.

EXACERBATIO, (*ex*, and *acerbare*, 'to embitter,') *Exacerbation*, *Paroxysm*.

EXACERBATION, *Exacerba'tio*, *Exaspera'tio*, *Exerec'escentia*. (*F*.) *Redoublement*. An increase in the symptoms of a disorder. Often used synonymously with *paroxysm*.

EXACUM SPICATUM, (*ex*, and *ago*, 'to drive,') from its supposed virtue as an expeller of poison, *Coutoubea alba*.

EXÆMATOSIS, (*ex*, *ἷμα*, 'blood,' and the suffix *osis*,) *Hæmatosis*.

EXÆMIA, (*ex*, and *ἷμα*, 'blood,') *Anæmia*.

EXÆMUS, *Exanguious*.

EXÆ'RESIS, (*ἐξαίρεσις*, from *ex*, and *αἶρεω*, 'I take away,') (*F*.) *Excérèse*. A surgical operation, which consists in drawing, extracting, or removing, from the human body, any thing that is useless, noxious, or extraneous. It is a generic term, which includes extraction, evulsion, evacuation, excision, ablation, amputation, &c.

EXÆRESIS, *Extraction*.

EXAGGERATED, *Exaggera'tus*, (*F*.) *Exag'éré*, (*exaggero*, (*ex*, and *aggero*, 'I heap up,') 'I magnify,') Heightened. Increased by expression. An epithet for sounds heard on auscultation and percussion when much increased—*Hyperec'hésie*, *Hyperec'héma*.

EXAG'ION, (*ἐξαίγιον*,) *Exo'gium*. The sixth part of an ounce:—four scruples.

EXAL'MA, gen. *Exal'matis*, (*ἐξάλμα*, from *ex*, and *ἄλμα*, 'I leap,') *Exal'sia*. Hippocrates calls thus the displacement of the vertebrae.

EXALSIS, (*ἐξάλσις*,) *Exalma*, *Leap*.

EXALTATION OF THE VITAL FORCES, *Exalta'tio vi'tium*, (*exalto*, (*ex*, and *alto*,) 'I raise,') This expression has been used, by modern pathologists, to designate a morbid increase in the action of organs, and partly that which occurs in an inflamed organ. Some use *exaltation of the vital forces*, and *inflammation*, synonymously.

EXAMBLOMA, gen. *Examblo'matis*, (*ἐξαμβλωμα*, from *ex*, and *αμβλωω*, 'I abort,') *Abortion*.

EXAMBLOSIS, (*ἐξαμβλωσις*,) *Abortion*.

EXA'MEN RIGOROSUM, ('a rigorous examination,') An examination of a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the German Universities, which, like the *Testamen medicum*, is conducted in Latin, and takes place before the medical faculty on all branches of medicine.

EXANASTOMOSIS, *Anastomosis*.

EXANASTROPHE, (*ex*, *ανα*, and *στροφή*, 'I turn,') *Convalescence*.

EXANGI'A, (*ex*, and *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,') *Exangei'a*. An enlargement or rupture of a blood-vessel, without external opening. A genus in the order *Dyssthetica*, class *Hæmatica* of Good. It comprises *aneurism* and *varix*.

EXANGIA ANEURISMA, *Aneurism*.

EXANGUIOUS, *Exsang'uius*, *Exsanguineus*, *Exæ'mus*, *Exsang'uis*, (*F*.) *Exsangue*, (*ex*, and *sanguis*, 'blood,') Seeming to be bloodless; as a female, who has suffered largely from uterine hemorrhage. See *Anæmic*.

EXANIA, (*ex*, and *anus*,) *Proctocèle*.

EXANIMATION, *Exanima'tio*, (*ex*, and *animā*,) This word has two acceptations. Sometimes, it means real death, corresponding with the Greek *Σάραξ*, *ωρς*. At others, it signifies apparent death, corresponding with the Greek *ἄλνξια*, *ἐκ' ἧς*, *ἰδναι*, *Ἀν' ἡμὶν deliquium*.

EXANTHEM, *Exantha'ma*, *Anthe'ma eruptio*, *Epanthe'ma*, *Efflorescen'tia*, *Exanthis'ma*, *Ec'thy-ma*, *Epanaste'ma*, *Eponthe'ma*, *Epanthis'ma*, *Efflora'tio*, (*ἐκσθνήσκει*, from *ἐκ*, and *σθνήω*, 'I bloom,') A rash. (*F*.) *Exanthème*, *Élévure*. Under this term is comprehended, by some, every kind of eruption, of which the skin is the seat. Others understand by it those eruptions that are accompanied by fever, *Fe'bres exanthemat'ice*; includ-

ing, under the head of the *major exanthemata*, those which attack a person but once in his life, and which are communicated by specific contagion; and, under the *minor exanthemata*, those which are not marked by these characteristics. Small-pox, measles, cow-pox, &c., belong to the major;—chicken-pox, herpes, lichen, &c., to the minor. The general acceptance of Exanthem is, however, a more or less vivid, circumscribed, or diffuse redness of the skin, which diminishes, or disappears transiently, under the pressure of the finger.

EXANTHEM, CARUNCULAR, Anthracis—e. Ichthiosis, Emphysema—e. Pastulous, Empyema—e. Rash, Eranthesis.

EXANTHEMA, gen. *Exanthematis*, Eminence, Exanthem—e. Antivariolousum, Vaccina—e. Interum, Eisanthema.

EXANTHEMA IODICUM. An eruption of dark red definite spots, of various sizes, spreading over the whole body, without the formation of scales, and disappearing only after a long time, and which seems to be produced occasionally by the use of iodine.

EXANTHEMA MILIARIA, Miliary fever—e. Pestis, Plague—e. Serosum, Pemphigus—e. Strophulus, Strophulus—e. Urticatum, Urticaria—e. Vaccina, Vaccina—e. Varicella, Varicella.

EXANTHEMATICA, *Eruptive fevers*. Cutaneous eruptions, essentially accompanied with fever;—the third order in the class *Hæmatica* of Good.

EXANTHEMATIS/CHESIS, *Exanthematosis*, chesis, (exanthem, and *chēsis*, 'to withhold.') Suppression of a cutaneous eruption.

EXANTHEMATOLOGY, *Exanthematology*, (exanthem, and *logos*, 'a discourse.') The doctrine of cutaneous eruptions.

EXANTHEMATOPHTHALMIA, *Ophthalmia exanthematosa*, (exanthem, and *ophthalmia*, 'inflammation of the eye.') Ophthalmia in the course of, or succeeding to, a cutaneous eruption.

EXANTHEMATOUS, *Exanthematous*, *Exanthematous*, (F.) *Exanthématique*. Relating or appertaining to exanthem, as "an *exanthematous eruption*," (F.) *Éruption exanthématique*.

EXANTHEME INTESTINALE, see Typhus.

EXANTHESIS, (εξανθήσις,) see Efflorescence—e. Arthrosis, Dengue—e. Roseola, Roseola—e. Rubella, Rubella.

EXANTHISMA, (εξανθήσμα,) Exanthem.

EXANTHROPIA, (ex, and *anthropos*, 'man,') Misanthropia.

EXAPSIS, (εξαψις, from *ex*, and *apsis*, 'to inflame,') Inflammation.

EXARAG'MA, (εξαράγμα, from *εξαράσσω*, 'I tear away,' 'I break.') Collision, violent fracture, a fragment.

EXARCHIA'TER, *Exarchiatros*. Chief of the *archiatri*, or chief of physicians, a title, like that of *Comes Archiatro'rum*, given to the chief physician of an emperor or king. *Archiatro* appears to have meant, at times, the same thing.

EXARMA, gen. *Exar'omatis*, (εάρμα, from *ex*, and *ar'eo*, 'to raise up,') Swelling.

EXAR'SIO, (ex, and *ardeo*, *arsum*, 'to burn,') A burning heat.

EXARTEMA, gen. *Exarte'matis*, (ex, and *apraw*, 'I suspend,') Amuletum.

EXARTERITIS, *Exarterii'tis*, (ex, and *arteria*, 'an artery,' and *itis*,) Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery.

EXARTHREMA, gen. *Exarthre'matis*, (εξαρθρημα, from *ex*, and *arthron*, 'a joint,') Luxation.

EXARTHROMA, gen. *Exarthro'matis*, (εξαρθρωμα,) Luxation.

EXARTHROSIS, (εξαρθρωσις,) Luxation—e. Pareitica, see Pareitica.

EXARTICULATIO, (ex, and *articulus*, 'a joint,') Amputation, joint. Luxation.

EXARYSIS, (εξαρύσις,) Exhaustion.

EXASPERATIO, (ex, and *asperare*, *asperatum*, 'to sharpen,') Exacerbation.

EXBIBITION, see Imbibition.

EXCÆCARIA AGALLOCHA, (excæcare, 'to make blind,' its acrid juice,) Agallochum.

EXCALEFACTIO, (ex, *calidus*, 'warm,' and *facere*, 'to make,') Échauffement.

EXCARNA'TION, *Excarnatio*, (ex, and *caro*, gen. *carnis*, 'flesh,') A mode of making anatomical preparations, which consists in separating injected vessels from the parts in which they are situated. This is done by means of corrosion by an acid or by putrefaction.

EXCASTRATIO, Castration, Eunuch.

EXCATHISMA, gen. *Excathis'matis*, (ex, and *καθίσιμα*, 'a seat,') Bath, half; Semicupium.

EXCAVATOR DENTAL, (ex, and *cavare*, *cavatum*, 'to make hollow,') see Dental.

EXCERBRATIO, (ex, and *cerebrum*, 'brain,') Eccephalosis.

EXCEREBRATUS, Delirious.

EXCERNENT, (ex, and *cernere*, 'to sift,') Separating.

EXCIDENTIA, (ex, and *cadere*, 'to fall,') Ectopoma.

EXCIP'IENT, *Excipiens*, (excipere, (ex, and *capere*,) 'to receive,') (F.) *Intermède*. A substance, which, in a medicinal prescription, gives form and consistence to it, and serves as a *vehicle* or *medium* for the exhibition of the other ingredients.

EXCIPULUM, Cup.

EXCISIO, *Entaille*, Excision.

EXCIS'ION, *Excis'io*, (excidere, *excisum*, (ex, and *cadere*,) 'to cut off,') *Ectomè*. A surgical operation, by which parts of a small size are removed with a cutting instrument.

EXCITABIL'ITY, *Excitabil'itas*, Irritability.

(From *excitare*, (ex, and *citare*, *citatum*,) 'to excite,') The faculty possessed by living beings, of being sensible to the action of excitants. The doctrine of excitability forms an important part of the Brunonian system: see Excitation.

EXCITANT, Stimulant.

EXCITA'TION, *Excitatio*, *Excitement*. The act of exciting; the state of an organ or organs excited. Excitement is, sometimes, used synonymously with augmented arterial action. The effect of the exciting powers acting on the excitability, according to Brown, constitutes *excitement*. Cullen used the term to express the restoration of the energy and action of the brain, which had been interrupted by sleep or some debilitating cause,—a state opposite to that of *collapse*. Not unfrequently, it is employed in the sense of excessive action.—*Superexcitatio*, (F.) *Sur-excitation*.

EXCITED DISEASES, Feigned diseases.

EXCITO-MOTION, see Excito-motory.

EXCITO or EX'CITO-MO'TORY, (F.) *Excito-moteur*. An epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to a division of the nervous system—comprising the gray matter of the spinal marrow, with the afferent and efferent nerves connected with it;—all of which are concerned in *reflex* actions; or those by which impressions are transmitted to a centre, and reflected so as to produce muscular contraction without sensation or volition. They constitute the *reflex system of nerves*. See Nerves.

The term *excito-motion* has also been employed to signify motion, no matter how excited, by the reflex nerves or by volition.

Excitons'triant and *Excitosecre'tory* are reflex actions in which nutrition and secretion are modified in parts by impressions made elsewhere and reflected to them, as where tumours disappear or secretions of tears, milk, saliva, for example, are increased, by impressions made on the cerebro-spinal nervous centres.

EXCORIATIO, (*ex*, and *corium*, 'skin,') *Excoria*, Excoriation.

EXCORIATION, *Excoria'tio*, *Excoria'tu'ra*, *Am'yghê* (F.) *Écorchure*. A slight wound, which removes only the skin.

EXCORIATURA, Excoriation.

EXCREATION, *Excrea'tio*, *Excrea'tio*, *Excrea'tio*, *Screa'tus*, *Rasca'tio*, (*ex*, and *screare*, 'to spit,') Act of spitting. (F.) *Crachement*. See *Exspuitio*.

EXCREMENT, *Excremen'tum*, *Retrinen'tum*, *Excre'tum*, *Excre'tio*, *Perit'toma*, *Diachore'ma*, *Aph'odos*, *Aphodeu'ma*, *Apoch'o'reon*, *Apoc'risis*, *Ar'da*, *Ar'dalus*, (*excernere*, *excretum*, (*ex*, and *cernere*,) 'to separate,' 'cleanse,') Everything, which is evacuated from the body of an animal by the natural emunctories as superfluous; such as the faecal matters, the urine, perspiration, nasal mucus, &c. Generally, however, the term is restricted to the faecal evacuations;—*Purgamen'ta*, *He'dra*, *Se'des*, *Fu'ces*, *Ster'eus*, *Cac'cê*, *Spat'ilê*, (especially when liquid,) *Dejec'tio alvi'na*, *O'nera al'ei seu ven'tris*, *Sor'des ven'tris*, *Hypochore'ma*, *Cal'ia*, *Hypochore'sis*, *Mer'da*, *Mer'dus*, *Catar'rhœ'sis*, *Co'prus*, *Co'pranon*, *Scor*.

EXCREMENT, HUMAN, *Stercus humanum*.

EXCREMENTIT'IAL, *Excrementit'ious*, *Excrementit'ius*, (F.) *Excrémentieux*, *Excrémentiel*. That which is similar to excrement, and forms part of it. *Excrementit'ial humours* or *parts* are those destined to be evacuated as incapable of administering to the nutrition of the body.

EXCREMENTORECREMENTIT'IAL, *Excrementorecrementit'ious*. Animal fluids intended to be partly absorbed and partly rejected.

EXCRESCENCE, *Excrecen'tia*, *Ephy'ma*, *Phyma'tosis*, *Hypersarco'sis*, *Sarcophy'ia*, *Ca'ro excre'scens*, (*excrecere*, (*ex*, and *crecere*,) 'to grow outwards,') (Sc.) *Swalme*. (F.) *Excroissance*. A tumour, which forms at the surface of organs, and especially on the skin, mucous membranes, or ulcerated surfaces. *Excrecences* differ in size, shape, cause, &c., and each requires its own treatment. *Warts*, *condylomata*, *polypi*, *hemorrhoids*, belong to this head.

EXCRESCENTIA, Exacerbation, Protuberance, Tumour—*e. Carnosa*, *Sarcoma*—*e. Fungosa*, *Fungosity*—*e. Gingivæ*, *Epulis*—*e. Vesicæ urinarie carnosæ*, *Cysthypersarcosis*.

EXCRETA, see *Excretion*.

EXCRÉTEUR, Excretory.

EXCRETIO, Excretion, Excrement—*e. Alvina*, Defecation—*e. Fæcum alvinarum*, Defecation—*e. Urine involuntaria*, *Enuresis*.

EXCRETION, *Excre'tio*, *Ec'erisis*, *Evacu'tio*, *Ejec'tio*, *Expul'sio*, *Eges'tio*, *Diachore'sis*, (*excernere*, *excretum*, (*ex*, and *cernere*,) 'to separate,') The separation or throwing off of those matters, *Excre'ta*, *Eges'ta*, *Ion'ta*, *Apion'ta*, from the body of an animal, which are supposed to be useless, as the urine, perspiration, and faeces.

EXCRÉTOIRE, Excretory.

EXCRETORY or EXCRETORY, *Excretori'us*, (F.) *Excréteur* or *Excrétoire*. An Excretory vessel or duct, *Ductus excretori'us*, is one which transmits the fluid secreted by a gland either externally or into the reservoirs into which it has to be deposited. The existence of an excretory duct was regarded as a distinctive character of the glands properly so called.

EXCRETORY ORGAN means any one charged with the office of excreting; thus, the skin is said to be an excretory organ, because through it the perspiration takes place.

EXCRETUM, Excrement.

EXCROISSANCE, Excrecence.

EXCUTIA VENTRICULI, (*ex*, and *cutio*, 'to shake,') *Stom'ach Brush*. An instrument, composed of iron or brass wire, at one of the extremities of which is a pencil of bristles. Some

ancient authors proposed this to extract foreign bodies from the œsophagus, as well as to cleanse the stomach of viscid and tenacious matters adhering to it.

EXECHEBRONCHUS, (*εξεχων*, 'to project,' and *βρογχος*, 'the throat,') *Bronchocele*.

EXECHEGLUTI, (*εξεχων*, 'to project,' and *γλουτοι*, 'the nates,') *Exischioi*.

EXEDENS, (*ex*, and *edere*, 'to eat,') see *Herpes exedens*.

EXELCOSIS, (*ex*, and *ἔλκος*, 'an ulcer,') see *Ulceration*.

EXELCYS'MUS, (*ἐξελκυσμος*, from *ex*, and *ἔλκω*, 'I draw,') *Extraction*. Also the act of breaking out into ulcers.

EXENCÉPHALE, (*ex*, and *εγκεφαλον*, 'the encephalon,') A genus of monsters, in which the encephalon is situate in a great measure out of the cranium, the upper portion of which is almost wholly wanting.

EXENTERATION, Exenterismus.

EXENTERIS'MUS, *Exenter'isis*, *Exentera'tio*, *Exentera'tion*, *Eviscera'tion*, *Deviscera'tion*, *Unbow'elling*, *Embow'elling* or *Imbow'elling*, *Viscera'tion*, (*ex*, and *εντερον*, 'an intestine,') The operation of taking out the bowels.

EXERA'MA, gen. *Exera'matis*, (*εξεραμα*, from *ex*, and *εραω*, 'I pour out,') Any thing cast out. Vomiting; or the matter vomited.

EX'ERCISE, *Exercita'tio*, *Exercit'ium*, *Asce'sis*, *Gymna'sion*, (*exercere*, *exercitum*, 'to work,') Every motion of the body arising from the contraction of muscles subjected to the will. Also, the action of any organ whatever. Exercises may be *active* or *passive*. The passive are referred to under the head of *Gestation*. The chief active exercises are:—walking, running, dancing, hunting, fencing, playing at ball, cricket, racket, quoits, swimming, declamation, and singing. Exercise is an important prophylactic, particularly for those disposed to be plethoric. It improves the digestion; augments the secretions; and, when used in moderation, gives strength to the body; but when carried to excess, produces debility and disease.

EXÉRÈSE, Exæresis.

EXERRHO'SIS, (*ex*, and *ῥέω*, 'I flow,') The discharge which takes place by insensible perspiration.

EXFETATION, see *Pregnancy*.

EXFOLIATIF, Exfoliative.

EXFOLIATION, *Enfolia'tio*, *Desquama'tio*, *Eclep'isis*, (*ex*, and *folium*, 'a leaf,') By this is meant the separation of the dead portions of a bone, tendon, aponeurosis, or cartilage, under the form of lamellæ or small scales. Exfoliation is accomplished by the instinctive action of the parts, and its object is to detach the dead portion from those subjacent, which are still alive. For this purpose the latter throw out fleshy granulations, and a more or less abundant suppuration occurs, which tends to separate the exfoliated part—now become an extraneous body. The ancients distinguished exfoliation into *sensibile* and *insensibile*, according as the dead portions of bone were detached in fragments of greater or less size, or in very thin pieces, and in an almost insensible manner. When the dead part embraces all or almost all the substance of a bone, it takes the name *Sequestrum*.

EXFOLIATIVE, *Exfoliat'ivus*, *Desquamato'rius*, (F.) *Exfoliatif*. That which takes away by leaves or scales. The term has been applied to certain medicines, which were regarded as proper to hasten exfoliation, such as alcohol, oil of turpentine, tincture of myrrh, &c.

EXFOLIATIVE TREPAN, *Eclepisitrep'anum*. An ancient raspatory, or instrument for scraping exfoliating portions of bone.

EXHALAISON, Exhalation.

EXHA'LANT, *Exha'lent, Exha'lans*, (*exhalare, exhalatum*, (*ex*, and *halare*, 'to breathe,') 'to exhale, throw out.')

EXHALANT VES'SELS, *Va'sa exhalan'tia*, are very minute, and rise from the arterial capillary system. They are situate in every tissue of the body, and on the surface of the mucous and serous membranes and skin; on which each pours its particular fluid. Bichat distinguished three sets. 1. The *external*, terminating on the mucous and external dermoid system, where they pour the matter of perspiration. 2. The *internal*, comprising those of the areolar and medullary tissues, and of synovial surfaces; and, 3. The *nutritive exhalants*, which vary in each organ where they are found, and preside over the phenomena of composition and increase of every part of the body. The exhalants are the antagonists of the absorbents. They are imaginary, as a distinct set from the capillary vessels.

EXHALATIO, Evaporation, Exhalation.

EXHALATION, *Exhalatio*; (same etymon as Exhalant,) *Anathym'asis, Apopneu'sis*, (F.) *Exhalaison*. A function, by virtue of which certain fluids, obtained from the blood, are spread, in the form of dew, in the areolæ of the different textures, or at the surface of membranes; either for the sake of being thrown out of the body, or to serve ulterior purposes. The sweat is a *liquid excrementitious exhalation*; the serous fluid of the pleura, a *liquid recrementitious exhalation*.

Exhalation is also applied to that which exhales from any body whatever, organic or inorganic, dead or living.

EXHALATION, PULMONARY, see Perspiration.

EXHAUST'ION, *Exar'ysis, Vires exhaust'a*, (*exhaustire, exhaustum*, (*ex*, and *haurire*,) 'to draw out.')

(F.) *Épuisement*. Loss of strength, occasioned by excessive evacuations, great fatigue or privation of food, or by disease.

EXHIL'ARANT, *Exhil'arans*, (*ex*, and *hilaro*, 'I make merry.')

An agent that exhilarates or enlivens.

EXHUMA'TION, *Exhumatio, Effos'sio*, (*ex*, and *humus*, 'the ground.')

The disinterment of a corpse. The circumstances which render this necessary are:—1. Judicial investigations relative to the body of the person inhumed. 2. The removal of a body from one cemetery to another; and, 3. The evacuation of cemeteries or sepulchral vaults. The operation is attended with much unpleasant smell and annoyance, and requires the use of disinfecting agents, of which one of the most available is chlorinated lime. See Disinfection. The putrid effluvia from animal substances are not, however, found to excite endemic disease.

EXIDIA AURICULA JUDÆ, *Peziza auricula*.

EXINANIT'ION, *Exinanit'io*, (*ex*, and *inanis*, 'empty.')

Extreme exhaustion; complete evacuation.

EXIS'CHIUM, (*ex*, and *ischion*, 'the ischium.')

Prominence of the hips.

EXIS'CHIUS, (*ἐξίσχιος*,) *Exis'chus*. A luxation of the os femoris. Those with large nates, and prominent hips, were formerly called *Exis'chiosi* and *Ezecheglu'ti*.

EXITU'RA, (*exire, exitum*, (*ex*, and *eo*,) 'to go out.')

According to some, any abscess which discharges. Paracelsus calls thus every kind of putrid excrement.

EX'ITUS, gen. *Ex'itūs*. The outer termination or exit of a canal. The termination of a disease.

EXO, (*ἐξω*, in composition, without, outwards.

EXOARTERITIS, see Arteritis.

EXOCARDIAC, see Endocardiac.

EXOCARDIAL, see Endocardiac.

EXOCARDITIS, Pericarditis.

EX'OCHAS, *Ex'ochē*, (*ἐξοχος*, from *ἐξω*, (*ἐξ*, and *χω*,) 'I project.')

A soft tumour—as a hemorrhoid—outside of the anus. An outward pile.

EXOCHE, (*ἐξοχη*,) Eminence, Exochas.

EXOCHORION, see Chorion.

EXOCOLITIS, see Colitis.

EXOCULA'TIO, (*ex*, and *oculus*, 'an eye.')

Want of eyes. Want of vision. Blindness.

EXOCYS'TE, *Exocys'tis*, (*exo*, and *cystis*, 'the bladder.')

A prolapsus of the bladder into the urethra. Also called *Prolap'sus ves'i'cæ, Adopto'sis ves'i'cæ*, (F.) *Renversement de la vessie*.

EXOCYS'TE NOELIA'NA. Protrusion of the inner membrane of the bladder. So called from M. Noel, who first accurately described it.

EXOCYS'TE SOLINGENIA'NA. Protrusion of the neck of the bladder. Called after M. Solingen, who first accurately described it.

EXODIC, Effluent.

EXODESIS, (*ex*, and *εἰσω*, 'to swell.')

Swelling.

EXOENTERITIS, see Enteritis.

EXOG'ENOUS, (*exo*, and *γενναω*, 'I engender.')

A term first applied to plants—hence called *Ex'ogens*—in which the wood increases by annual additions to the outside.

In animal anatomy, processes which shoot out from any part are termed *exog'enous*. An *exogenous aneurism* is one caused by division, from without, of the arterial walls.

EXOGENS, see Exogenous.

EXOGENIUM PURGA, *Convolvulus jalapa*.

EXOGONYAN'CON, (*exo*, *γων*, 'the knee, and *αγκων*, 'an elbow.')

Bowing of the knees outwards.

EXOINE, *Exoïne*, (low [L.] *exonium*, 'an excuse,') from *exonerare*, 'to exonerate' [?].) In France, a certificate of excuse, exemption, or dispensation, given to those summoned to appear before a court of justice, and who are unable to do so.

EXOLCE, (*ἐξολη*, from *ex*, and *ελεω*, 'I draw.')

Extraction.

EXOLUTION, Syncope.

EXOMETRA, (*exo*, and *μητρα*, 'uterus.')

Prolapsus uteri.

EXOMOIOSIS, (*ἐξομοiosis*, from *ex*, and *ομοιος*, 'like.')

Assimilation.

EXOMPHALOCLE, (*exomphalus*, and *κηλη*, 'rupture.')

Exomphalus.

EXOM'PHALUS, *Exom'phalus*, (*ἐξομφαλιν*,)

Exumbilica'tio, Exomphaloc'le, Omphaloc'le, Her'nia umbilica'tis, Omphaloc'chē, Omphalo-propto'sis, Prolap'sus umbil'i'ci, (F.) *Hernie ombilicale, H. du nombril, Umbilical her'nia*, (*ex*, and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.')

Hernia occurring at the navel. This affection happens more frequently in infants, and takes place by the umbilical ring.

In adults, it occurs more commonly in females than in males; and, when it does so, the sac passes in the vicinity of the umbilicus. The organs found in this kind of hernia are particularly—the epiploon, the jejunum, the arch of the colon, and sometimes the stomach. The tumour is, in general, round, and presents all the characters of hernia. It is, commonly, readily reducible, and not subject to strangulation. It may be produced, and retained by an elastic bandage, in the form of a girdle, and furnished with a button at its middle part. When strangulated, the tumour may be divided upwards and downwards.

side.

EXONCOMA, gen. *Exoncomatēs*.

Exonco'sis, (*ex*, *ονκος*, 'a tumour,') a large, prominent tumour.

protuberance of the viscera.

EXPECTORATION DE SANG, Hæmoptysis.
EXPECTORATIVE, Expectorant.

EXPELLENS, (*expellere*, (*ex*, and *pellere*), 'to drive away.') Expulsive.

EXPERIENCE, *Experientia*, *Peir'a*, *Empeir'a*, (*ex*, and *peira*, 'a trial.') A knowledge of things acquired by observation. In medicine, this knowledge can be obtained both by the practitioner's own experience, and by that obtained from tradition and from books. To profit by experience requires a mind capable of appreciating the proper relations between cause and effect; and hence it happens, that *false experience*, *Experientia fallax*, is extremely common; and that a man had better, in many instances, trust to that which he has learned from others, than to his own fallacious observation.

The union of accurate observation by the physician with that handed down by medical writers constitutes perfect experience, so far as it is attainable in any individual case.

EXPÉRIENCE, Experiment—*e. de Mariotte*, Mariotte, experiment of.

EXPERIENTIA, Experience.

EXPERIMENT, *Experimentum*, (F.) *Expérience*. A trial, made on the bodies of men or animals, for the purpose of detecting the effect of a remedy, or of becoming better acquainted with their structure, functions, or peculiarities. In a more general sense, it means any trial instituted with the intent of becoming better acquainted with any thing. By experiments on living animals, we have obtained much valuable information in the various departments of medicine; but particularly in physiology and toxicology.

EXPERIMENT OF MARIOTTE, see Mariotte.

EXPERIMENT OF WEPFER, *Experimentum Wepferianum*. An experiment attributed to Wepfer, which consisted in injecting air into the blood-vessels of animals, with the view of observing its effects on the economy.

EXPERTS NUPTIARUM, ('ignorant of marriage rites,') Virgin.

EXPERT, (F.) *Expertus*, (*ex*, and *peritus*, 'skilled,') Expert. Skilful or of good experience. A physician, charged with the duty of making a report, (F.) *Expertise*, upon any case of legal medicine.

EXPERTISE, see Expert.

EXPIRATION, *Expiratio*, *Exspira'tio*, *Ec-pnoë*, *Ecpneumato'sis*, *Ecpneu'sis*, *Apopen'sis*, *Apop'noë*, *Apopno'a*, (*exspirare*, (*ex*, and *spirare*, *spiratum*), 'to breathe out,') The act of expelling from the chest, the air received during inspiration. 'To expire,' is, also, to emit the last breath, or 'to die.' See Vital capacity.

EXPIRATORY, *Expiratio'ni inser'viens*. Relating or appertaining to expiration. The expiratory muscles are all those which contribute to diminish the cavity of the chest, for the purpose of expelling the air contained in the lungs or of producing expiration. These muscles are, chiefly, the intercostals, triangularis sterni, quadratus lumborum, serratus posticus inferior, the oblique and recti muscles of the abdomen, and the sacrolumbalis.

EXPIRE, see Expiration.

EXPLORATIO, (*explorare*, *exploratum*, 'to search into,') Exploration—*e. Abdominis*, Abdominoseopia.

EXPLORATION, *Explora'tio*, *Recognit'io*. The act of observing and attentively examining or investigating every thing connected with a case of disease. The word is chiefly used in this sense by the French practitioners.

EXPLORATOR, CHEST. An instrument, proposed by Dr. B. Babington for exploring the chest in cases of empyema. It consists of a needle, contained in the smallest sized canula. This is passed between the ribs into the chest.

The needle is then withdrawn, and the escape of fluid indicates the nature of the case.

EXPLORATORIUM, Sound, Specillum.

EXPRESsION, *Expres'sio*, *Ecpres'mus*, *Ecthlip'sis*, (*ex*, and *premere*, *pressum*, 'to press,') The act of compressing a substance, for the purpose of separating from it the fluids which it contains. Also, the manner in which impressions made upon us are depicted; especially in the traits of the countenance.

EXPRESSION OF SWEAT, (F.) *Sueur d'expression*, is a term given to the passive perspiration observable in very debilitated individuals.

EXPUITION, Exspuition.

EXPULSIF, Expulsive.

EXPULSIO, (*expellere*, *expulsum*, (*ex*, and *pellere*), 'to drive away,') Excretion—*e. Fæcum*, Defecation—*e. Fœtus*, Parturition.

EXPULSION, SPONTANEOUS, Evolution, spontaneous.

EXPULSIVE, *Expellens*, *Expulsorius*, (F.) *Expulsif*. Driving out.

An *expulsive bandage*, (F.) *Bandage expulsif*, is one constructed with the view of compressing a part, from which we are desirous of expelling pus, serum, &c. Certain medicines were formerly called *expulsives*, which were believed to have the power of driving the humours towards the skin;—as diaphoretics, and sudorifics.

EXPULTRIX, see Vis expultrix.

EXSANGUE, (*ex*, and *sanguis*, 'blood,') Exanguious.

EXSANGUINE, Exanguious.

EXSANGUINITY, Anæmia.

EXSANGUIS, Exanguious. *Exsanguis* is used by Ausonius for one exhausted by venery;—as *sanguis* meant sperm as well as blood. See Sperm.

EXSARCOMA, gen. *Exsarco'matis*, Sarcoma.

EXCREATIO, Excretion.

EXSECTIO, Exsection—*e. Virilium*, Castration.

EXSECTION, *Exsectio*, (*ex*, and *secare*, *sectum*, 'to cut,') The cutting out of any thing, as of a nerve.

EXSECTUS, Castratus, Eunuch.

EXSICCATIO, (*ex*, and *siccare*, *siccatum*, 'to dry,') Drying.

EXSICCATIVA, Desiccative.

EXSOLUTIO, (*ex*, and *solvere*, *solutum*, 'to loosen,') Eclysis.

EXSPIRATIO, Expiration.

EXSPUIT'ION, *Exspuit'io*, *Sput'io*, *Sputa'tio*, *Anachremp'sis*, *Apochremp'sis*, *Chremp'sis*, *Pty'sis*, *Anacine'ma*, *Anacine'sis*, (F.) *Exspuition*, *Sputation*, (*ex*, and *spuo*, 'I spit,') Rejection of the matters accumulated in the pharynx and larynx; spitting.

EXSTASIS, Ecstasis.

EXSTINCTIO, see Extinctio.

EXSTIRPATIO, Extirpation—*e. Lingue*, Glossectomy—*e. Testiculorum*, Castration.

EXSTROPH'IA, *Ec'stroph*, *Ec'strophê*, (*ex*, and *εστρεφω*, 'turning,') *Extrover'sio*, *Extrover'sion*. Eversion or turning out of a part—as of the eyelids. A term used by M. Chaussier for certain displacements of organs, and especially of the urinary bladder.

EXSTROPH'IA or EXSTROPHY OF THE BLADDER, (F.) *Renversement de la Vessie*, is a faulty conformation, in which the organ opens above the pubes; so that in the hypogastric region there is a red, mucous surface, formed by the inner coat of the bladder; on which two prominences are distinguishable, corresponding to the openings of the ureters.

EXSUCCATIO, (*ex*, and *succus*, 'juice,') Ecchymoma.

EXSUCTIO, *Suctio*, *Ecmuze'sis*, (*ex*, and *sugere*, *suctum*, 'to suck,') The action of sucking.

EXSUDATIO, (*ex*, and *sudare*, *sudatum*, 'to sweat,') Ephidrosis, Exudation.

EXSUFFLATIO, (*ex*, and *sufflare*, *sufflatum*, 'to blow.') Ephysexis.

EXTA, see *Entrails*.

EXTASE, Ecstasis.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, *Extempora'neus*, *Extempora'lis*, (F.) *Extemporane*, (*ex*, and *tempus*, gen. *temporis*, 'time.') Those prescriptions are called 'extemporaneous,' or 'magistral,' which are made on the spot, and composed according to the prescription of the physician.

EXTENSEUR COMMUN DES DOIGTS, (*extendere*, (*ex*, and *tendere*, *tensum*.) 'to stretch out.') *Extensor digitorum communis*—*e. Commun des orteils*, *Extensor communis digitorum pedis*—*e. Court du Pouce*, *Extensor pollicis brevis*—*e. Long du Pouce*, *Extensor longus pollicis*—*e. Petit des orteils*, *Extensor brevis digitorum pedis*—*e. Propre de l'Index*, *Extensor proprius indicis*—*e. Propre du petit doigt*, *Extensor proprius minimi digiti*.

EXTENSIBILITY, *Extensibil'itas*, (*extensio*, and *habilis*, 'able.') A property, possessed by certain bodies, of being capable of extension or elongation.

EXTENSIO, Extension, Tetanus.

EXTENSION, *Extens'io*, *Ta'sis*, *Ec'tasis*, *Cat'tasis*, *Ana'tasis*. An operation in surgery, in which either by the hands alone, or by straps, a fractured or luxated limb is pulled strongly, to restore it to its natural position. It is the opposite of *Counterextension*.

EXTENSOR, (F.) *Extenseur*. A muscle, whose office is to extend certain parts.

EXTENSOR BREVIS DIGITORUM PEDIS, *Ped'ic'us*, (F.) *Calcaneo-phalangien commun*, of *DUMAS*; *Muscle p'ed'ic'us ou petit extenseur des orteils*, *Calcaneo-sus-phalangien commun*—(Ch.), *Carré du pied*; *Short Extensor of the Toes*. A muscle, situate on the dorsal region of the foot. It arises from the external surface of the calcaneum, and at the anterior edge of a ligament, which unites that bone to the astragalus. Anteriorly, each of its divisions terminates by a small tendon, which is fixed successively, at the superior part of the posterior extremity of the first phalanx of the great toe, and to the second and last phalanges of the next three toes. Its use is to extend the first four toes, and to direct them a little outwards.

EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS BREVIOR, see *Radialis*—*e. Carpi radialis longior*, see *Radialis*—*e. Carpi ulnaris*, see *Cubital muscles*.

EXTENSOR COMMUNIS DIGITORUM PEDIS, *E. Longus Digitorum Pedis*, *E. Digitorum longus*, *Cnemodactyl'us*, (F.) *P'eronéo-tibi-sus-phalangien commun*, *P'eronéo-sus-phalangien commun*, *Extenseur commun des Orteils*. This muscle is situate at the anterior part of the leg. It is long, thin, flattened, simple, and fleshy above, and divided into four tendons below. It arises from the outer tuberosity of the tibia and the anterior surface of the fibula, and is inserted into the superior part of the posterior extremity of the second and third phalanges of the last four toes. It extends the three phalanges of these toes.

EXTENSOR DIGITORUM COMMUNIS, *E. digito'rum communis* *ma'n'us cum extenso'r'e pro'prio auricula'ris*, *Digito'rum Ten'sor*; (F.) *Épicondyl'o-sus-phalangien commun*—(Ch.), *Extenseur commun des Doigts*, *Common Extensor of the Fingers*. A long, flattened muscle; simple above, and divided into four portions inferiorly. It is situate at the posterior part of the forearm; arises from the external tuberosity of the humerus, from the aponeurotic septa situate between it and the neighbouring muscles, and is inserted at the posterior surface of the second and third phalanges of the last four fingers. This muscle extends the phalanges of the last four fingers upon each other, and upon the metacarpal bone. It can, also, extend the hand on the forearm.

EXTENSOR DIGITORUM LONGUS, *E. communis*

digitorum pedis—*e. Dorsi communis*, *Sacro-spinalis*—*e. Indicis*, *E. proprius indicis*—*e. Internodii ossis pollicis*, *E. longus pollicis*—*e. Minor Pollicis man'us*, *E. pollicis brevis*—*e. Ossis metacarpi pollicis man'us*, *Abductor longus pollicis*—*e. Longus digitorum pedis*, *E. communis digitorum pedis*.

EXTENSOR POL'LICIS BREVIS, *E. mi'nor pol'licis ma'n'us seu pri'mi interno'dii seu pol'licis pri'mus seu secun'di interno'dii* (DOUGLAS,) *seu secun'di interno'dii os'sis pol'licis*; (F.) *Cubito-sus-phalangien du pouce*,—(Ch.), *Court extenseur du pouce*. Seated at the posterior and inferior part of the forearm. It is thin, long, and broader at its middle than at the extremities. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted behind the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. It extends the thumb, and aids in supination.

EXTENSOR POL'LICIS LONGUS; *E. ma'ior pol'licis ma'n'us seu secun'di interno'dii seu pol'licis secun'dus seu ter'tii interno'dii* (DOUGLAS,) *seu interno'dii os'sis pol'licis*, (F.) *Cubito-sus-phalangien du pouce*,—(Ch.), *Muscle long extenseur du pouce*. This muscle is long, flat, and fusiform; and is seated at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted at the posterior part of the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. It extends the last phalanx of the thumb upon the first. See *Extensor proprius pollicis pedis*.

EXTENSOR POL'LICIS SECUNDUS, *E. Pollicis longus*—*e. Primi Internodii*, *Abductor longus pollicis*, *E. pollicis brevis*—*e. Proprius hallucis*, *E. proprius pollicis pedis*.

EXTENSOR PROPRIUS IN'DICIS, *E. pro'prius pri'mi dig'iti ma'n'us*, *E. In'dicis*, *Indica'tor seu secun'di interno'dii in'dicis pro'prius*, (F.) *Cubito-sus-phalangien de l'Index*,—(Ch.), *Extenseur propre de l'Index*. This muscle is long and thin; broader in the middle than at the extremities; and is situate at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna, and is inserted at the posterior part of the upper extremity of the second and third phalanges of the index-finger. It extends the three phalanges of the index-finger; and has, besides, the same uses as the other extremities of the fingers.

EXTENSOR PROPRIUS MINIMI DIG'ITI, (F.) *Épicondyl'o-sus-phalangien du petit doigt*,—(Ch.), *Extenseur propre du petit doigt*. Situate on the inside of the *Extensor communis digitorum*. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri and the aponeurotic septa seated between it, the *extensor communis digitorum*, and the *extensor carpi ulnaris*; and is inserted into the last two phalanges of the little finger. Its use is to extend the little finger, and even the hand upon the forearm.

EXTENSOR PROPRIUS POL'LICIS PEDIS, *E. pro'prius Hall'ucis seu Longus* (DOUGLAS,) *seu pol'licis longus*, *P'eronéo-sus-phalangien du pouce*, *P'eronéo-sus-phalangien du pouce*,—(Ch.) This muscle is situate at the anterior part of the leg. It is fleshy, broad, flat above; small and tendinous below. It arises from the anterior part of the middle third of the fibula, and is inserted into the posterior part of the superior extremity of the last phalanx of the great toe. It extends the last phalanx of the great toe upon the first, and the first upon the first metacarpal bone.

EXTENSOR SECUNDI INTERNODII, *E. pollicis brevis*, *Extensor pollicis longus*—*e. Secundi internodii indicis proprius*, *E. proprius indicis*—*e. Tertii internodii*, *E. pollicis longus*—*e. Tertii internodii indicis*, *Prior annularis*—*e. Tertii internodii minimi digiti*, *Abductor minimi digiti*.

EXTENSOR TARSII MAGNUS, *E. Tar'si sur'al'is*. A name given, by some anatomists, to the gastrocnemius and soleus combined.

EXTENSOR TARSII MINOR, Plantar muscle.

EXTENUATIO, (*extenuare*, *extenuatum*, (*ex*, and *tennis*), 'to make thin,') Emaciation.

EXTERGENTIA, (*extergere*, (*ex*, and *tergere*, 'to clean,') 'to wipe clean,') Detergents.

EXTERNAL DISEASES, (*exter*, 'without,') *Extrin'sic Diseases*, *Mor'bi exter'ni seu extrin'seci*, *Surg'ical diseases*, (*F.*) *Maladies externes*. Those diseases which occupy the surface of the body, and form the object of surgical pathology, requiring, generally, external means, or surgical operations.

EXTERNAT. The post or office of an *externe*.

EXTERNE, see Housesurgeon.

EXTERNUS AURIS, Laxator tympani—*e.* Mallei, Laxator tympani.

EXTESTICULATUS, (*ex*, and *testiculus*, 'a testicle,') Castratus, Eunuch.

EXTINCTIO, Death—*e.* Hydrargyri, Extinction of Mercury—*e.* Mercurii, Extinction of Mercury.

EXTINCTIO VO'cis, (*F.*) *Extinction de voix*. The French use this term for cases in which the voice is not wholly suppressed, but produces only feeble sounds:—*Incomplete aphonia*.

EXTINCTIO MERCURI, *Extinction of Mercury seu Hydrargyri*. Trituration of mercury with lard or other substance, until the metallic globules disappear. The mercury is then so divided, that it forms a black powder, generally considered to be a protoxide of mercury, but perhaps, erroneously.

EXTINCTION OF MERCURY, *Extinctio Mercurii—e. de Voix*, *Extinctio vocis*.

EXTIRPATION, *Extirpa'tio*, *Abla'tio*, *Apha'resis*, (*extirpare*, (*ex*, and *stirps*, 'a root,') 'to root out,') The complete removal or destruction of any part, either by cutting instruments or the action of caustics. Thus, we speak of the extirpation of cancer, polypos, encysted tumour, &c.

EXTOMIUS, (*ex*, and *temper*, 'to cut,') Eunuch.

EXTOZOA, (pl. of *Ectozo'um*.) Ectozoa.

EXTOZOAIRES, Ectozoa.

EXTOZOARIA, Ectozoa.

EXTRA (*L.*), in composition, 'on the outside, without.'

EXTRA-PELVIS-PUBI-TROCHANTÉRIEN, Obturator externus.

EXTRACARDIAL, see Endocardiac.

EXTRACT, (*ex*, and *trahere*, *tractum*, 'to draw,') Extractum—*e.* of Aconite, Extractum aconiti—*e.* of Aconite, alcoholic, Extractum aconiti alcoholicum—*e.* Alcoholic, see Extractum—*e.* of Aloe, Extractum aloes—*e.* Extract, alcoholic of Arnica, Extractum Arnice alcoholicum—*e.* of Bael, liquid, Extractum Bala liquidum—*e.* of Bark, Extractum cinchonae—*e.* of Bark, resinous, Extractum cinchonae resinousum—*e.* of Belladonna, Extractum belladonnae—*e.* of Belladonna, alcoholic, Extractum belladonnae alcoholicum—*e.* of Bittersweet, Extractum dulcamare—*e.* of Bittersweet, fluid, see Extractum dulcamare—*e.* of Broom-tops, Extractum cecumini geniste—*e.* Buchu, fluid, Extractum buchu fluidum—*e.* of Butternut, Extractum juglandis—*e.* of Cascarella, resinous, Extractum cascariillae resinousum—*e.* of Chamomile, E. anthemidis—*e.* of Cinchona, Extractum cinchonae—*e.* of Colchicum, Extract of Colchicum—*e.* of Colchicum, acetic, Extractum colchici aceticum—*e.* of Colchicum, fluid, Extractum Colchici fluidum—*e.* of Colocynth, Extractum colocynthidis—*e.* of Colocynth, compound, Extractum colocynthidis compositum—*e.* of Cubebs, fluid, Extractum cubebae fluidum—*e.* of Dandelion, Extractum taraxaci—*e.* of Dandelion, fluid, Extractum Taraxaci fluidum—*e.* of Digitalis, alcoholic, Extractum digitalis alcoholicum—*e.*

of Elaterium, Extractum elaterii—*e.* of Ergot, Ergotae—*e.* of Ergot, fluid, see Extractum Ergotae—*e.* Etheral, see Extractum—*e.* of male Fern, see Polypodium filix mas—*e.* of Foxglove, Extractum digitalis—*e.* of Gentian, Extractum gentianae—*e.* of Hellebore, alcoholic, Extractum Hellebori alcoholicum—*e.* of Hellebore, American, fluid, Extractum Veratri viridis fluidum—*e.* of Hellebore, black, Extractum hellebori—*e.* of Hemlock, Extractum conii—*e.* of Hemlock, alcoholic, Extractum conii alcoholicum—*e.* of Hemlock Fluid, Extractum Conii fluidum—*e.* of Hemp, purified, Extractum cannabis purificatum—*e.* of Henbane, Extractum hyoscyami—*e.* of Henbane, alcoholic, Extractum hyoscyami alcoholicum—*e.* of Henbane, fluid, Extractum hyoscyami fluidum—*e.* of Hops, Extractum humuli, E. lupuli—*e.* of Ignatia, alcoholic, Extractum Ignatie alcoholicum—*e.* of Ipecacuanha, fluid, Extractum Ipecacuanhae fluidum—*e.* of Jalap, Extractum jalapae—*e.* of Lead, Goulard's, Liqueur plumbi subacetatis—*e.* of Lettuce, Extractum lactucae—*e.* of Liquorice, Extractum glycyrrhizae—*e.* of Logwood, Extractum hamatoxyli—*e.* of Lupulin, fluid, Extractum Lupulinae fluidum—*e.* of Mayapple, Extractum podophylli—*e.* of Meat, saponaceous, Osmazome—*e.* of Nux Vomica, Extractum nucis vomicae—*e.* of Oak-bark, Extractum corticis quercus—*e.* of Opium, fluid, Extractum opi liquidum—*e.* of Pareira Brava, Extractum pareire—*e.* of White Poppy, Extractum papaveris—*e.* of Quassia, Extractum quassiae—*e.* of Quinia, Extractum quinine—*e.* of Rhatany, Extractum krameriae—*e.* of Rhubarb, Extractum rhei—*e.* of Rhubarb, fluid, Extractum rhei fluidum—*e.* of Rhus, Extractum Rudi—*e.* of Rue, Extractum ruta—*e.* of Sarsaparilla, Extractum sarsaparillae—*e.* of Sarsaparilla, fluid, Extractum sarsaparillae fluidum—*e.* of Savine, Extractum foliorum sabinae—*e.* of Senega, alcoholic, Extractum Senegae alcoholicum—*e.* of Senna, fluid, Extractum sennae fluidum—*e.* of Serpentaria, fluid, Extractum Serpentariae fluidum—*e.* of Spigelia, fluid, Extractum Spigeliae fluidum—*e.* of Spigelia and Senna, Extractum spigeliae et sennae—*e.* of Stramonium, Extractum stramonii—*e.* of Stramonium, alcoholic, Extractum Stramonii alcoholicum—*e.* of Uva Ursi, Extractum uvae ursi—*e.* of Uva Ursi, fluid, see Extractum Uva Ursi—*e.* of Valerian, Extractum valerianae—*e.* of Valerian, alcoholic, Extractum valerianae alcoholicum—*e.* of Wild Cherry Bark, Extractum Pruni Virginiana fluidum—*e.* of Wormwood, Extractum cecumini absinthii.

EXTRACTA, see Extractum—*e.* Fluida, see Extractum.

EXTRACTIF, Extractive—*e.* Oxygéné, Apothème.

EXTRACTIO, Extraction, Extractum.

EXTRACTION, *Extrac'tio*, *Extrac'sio*, *Exel'ct*, *Execl'ys'mus*, *Enchylo'sis*. The act of removing an extraneous substance from any part of the body. Thus, a splinter is said to be extracted. It is also applied to the removal of certain parts. The cataract is said to be extracted; a tooth is extracted, when carious, &c.

EXTRACTIVE, (*F.*) *Extractif*. A peculiar, presumed principle, which has been admitted in extracts. Thus, bitter extractive is the immediate principle of bitter vegetables, &c. The term is, also, applied to ill defined animal matters met with on analysis.

EXTRACTIVE, OXIDIZED, *Apothème*.

EXTRACTS, see Extractum—*e.* Fluid, see Extractum.

EXTRACTUM, *Exch'lo'ma*, *Extrac'tio*, *Ex'tract*, (*F.*) *Extrait*, *Apostollé*. An extract is prepared by evaporating vegetable solutions, till a tenacious mass is obtained. When prepared from an infusion or decoction, it is called a *water*; if

from ether, an *etheral*; and from alcohol, an *alcoholic* or a *spiritous extract*. Both kinds contain all the principles of the vegetable that are soluble in the menstrua with which they are prepared; but the volatile parts are dissipated, and some of the fixed parts are decomposed; the proper extractive is oxygenized, and the virtues of the vegetable substance are altered or destroyed. Extracts are *hard*, *soft*, or *fluid*: the consistence of the soft being such as to retain the pilular form without the addition of a powder. A patent was taken out, many years ago, by a Mr. Barry, of London, for preparing them in *vacuo*; and, as the temperature is much lower than in the ordinary method, the virtues of the plant are less altered, and the extracts are generally green. Extracts are also prepared by displacement or percolation. They have, likewise, received different names, according to their predominant principle. The *gum'my* or *mucous*, or *mucilag'inous*, are those which are mainly composed of gum or mucilage. Gum tragacanth may be considered a pure gummy extract. *Gelat'inous extracts* are those composed especially of gelatin; *res'inous extracts*, those of a resinous character; *extract'ores'inous*, those composed of extractive or colouring matter and resin; *gum-res'inous*, those containing gum and resin; and *sapona'ceous* or *sapona'ceous saline*, those containing a notable quantity of saline substances and a resinous matter, so combined with mucus and other soluble substances, that they cannot be separated. Under the name *Fluid Extracts*—*Extracta Fluida* seu *Liquida*—a class of preparations has been introduced into the Pharmacopœias, the distinctive character of which is, the concentration of the active ingredients of medicinal substances into a small bulk, in the liquid form.

EXTRACTUM ARSIN'II CACUMINUM, *Extract of Wormwood*. (A decoction defecated and evaporated.) The flavour is dissipated along with the essential oil. It is a bitter tonic. Dose, gr. x to ℥j, in pill.

EXTRACTUM ACONIT'II, *Extract of Aconite*, *Succus spissatus aconit'i napol'li*, (from the inspissated juice without defecation.) It is esteemed to be narcotic and diuretic; and has been given in the cases referred to under Aconitum. Dose, gr. j, gradually increasing it.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI ALCOHOL'ICUM, *Alcoholic Extract of Aconite*. (Aconit. in pulv. crass. ℥ij; Alcohol, dilat. Oiv. Moisten the aconite with half a pint of diluted alcohol: let it stand for 24 hours: transfer it to a displacement apparatus, and gradually add the remainder of the diluted alcohol. When the last portion of this has penetrated the aconite, pour in from time to time water sufficient to keep the powder covered. Stop the filtration when the liquid which passes begins to produce a precipitate, as it falls, in that which has already passed. Distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to a proper consistence.—Ph. U. S. 1851. A modified formula has been received into the Ph. U. S. 1863.) Dose, half a grain or a grain.

EXTRACTUM AL'OEÆ, *Extract of Aloes*, *E. aloës aquosum seu purificatum*, *Purified extract of aloes*. (The gummy part extracted by boiling water, defecated and inspissated.) Dose, gr. v. to gr. xv.

EXTRACTUM ALOES AQUOSUM, *E. aloës*—*E. Aloes purificatum*, *E. aloës*.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEM'IDIS, *E. anthemidis nobilis seu chamæmeli seu florum chamæmeli*, *Extract of Chamomile*. The volatile oil is dissipated in this preparation. It is a pure, grateful bitter, and is tonic and stomachic. Dose, gr. x. to gr. xx, in pill.

EXTRACTUM AR'NICÆ ALCOHOL'ICUM, *Alcoholic Extract of Ar'nica*. (Ph. U. S. 1863.) Prepared

in a similar manner to the Extractum Aconiti alcoholicum.

EXTRACTUM ASPARAGI, see Asparagus.

EXTRACTUM BE'LE LIQ'UIDUM, *Liquid Extract of Bell.* A preparation introduced into the British Pharmacopœia (1864). Astringent, in diarrhœa and dysentery. Dose, f ʒss, or more.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ, *Succus spissatus atropæ belladonnæ, Extract of Belladonna* (an expressed juice inspissated). Properties same as those of the plant. Dose, gr. i, gradually increased. It dilates the pupil when applied to the eye.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ ALCOHOL'ICUM, *Alcoholic extract of Belladonna*. (Prepared like the extractum aconiti alcoholicum.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, half a grain or a grain.

EXTRACTUM BUCHU FLU'IDUM, *Fluid Extract of Buchu*. This is official in the Ph. U. S. 1863.

EXTRACTUM CANNABIS, see Bangué.

EXTRACTUM CANNABIS PURIFICATUM, *Purified Extract of Hemp*, of the Ph. U. S. 1863, is made by rubbing *Extract of Hemp* in Alcohol; adding alcohol and macerating; filtering and evaporating to dryness. Dose, half a grain.

EXTRACTUM CAR'NIS, *Extract of Flesh*. An extract formed by evaporating beef tea in a water-bath. It can be kept for sale. An ounce of it may represent thirty-two ounces of meat.

EXTRACTUM CASCARILLÆ RESINOSUM, *Res'inous extract of cascarrilla*. (Cort. cascarrillæ, in pulv. crass. ℥ij; Sp. vini rect. ℥iv. Digest for four days; then decant and strain; boil the residuum in ten pints of water to two; filter and evaporate the decoction, and distil the tincture in a retort, till both are thickened; then mix and evaporate to a pilular consistence.) Dose, gr. x. to gr. xx, in pills.

EXTRACTUM CATECHU, *Catechu*—*e. Catharticum*, *E. Colocyntidis compositum*.

EXTRACTUM CATHOL'ICUM, (F.) *Extrait Catholique*. This epithet is given to pills composed of aloes, black hellebore, and colocynt, resin of jalap, and scammony. See, also, Extractum Colocyntidis compositum.

EXTRACTUM CHAMÆMELI, *E. Anthemidis*—*e. Cientiæ*, *E. Conii*.

EXTRACTUM CIMICIF'UGÆ FLU'IDUM, *Fluid Extract of Cimicif'uga*, is official in the Ph. U. S. (1863). Dose, ℥xv. to xx.

EXTRACTUM CINCHO'NÆ, *E. Corticis Peruvia'ni seu Cincho'næ Mol'le, Extract of Cincho'na or of Bark*. (A decoction evaporated.) The active principles are similar to those of the bark in substance; but it is not so effectual, owing to the chymical change induced in the drug during the boiling. When reduced, by drying, to a state fit for being powdered, it is called *Hard Extract of Bark*, *Extractum Corticis Peruvia'ni durum*, *E. Cincho'næ durum*. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ (Ph. U. S. 1863.) *E. Cinchonæ Flavæ*, of the Pharmacopœia of the United States (1842). An alcoholic extract of yellow cinchona made by exhausting the bark by means of alcohol in a percolator, and evaporating to the proper consistence. *Fluid Extract of Cinchona*, *Extractum Cinchonæ Fluidum*, is official in the Pharmacopœia of the United States, 1863. Dose, f ʒss.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ PAL'IDÆ, may be prepared in the same manner.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINOSUM, *E. Cinchonæ lancifoliae seu Cincho'næ Rubræ resinosum*, *Res'inous Extract of Bark*, *E. Cincho'næ Resinæ*. The aqueo-spirituous extract contains both the extractive and resin of the bark. Dose, gr. x to xxx.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ, may be prepared in the same manner as Extractum cinchonæ flavæ.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI, *Extract of Colchicum*, is prepared in the same manner as *Extractum Aconiti*. Dose, one or two grains.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM, *Acetic or Acetic Extract of Colchicum*. (*Colchic. rad.* in pulv. $\mathfrak{f}\text{ij}$, *Acid. acet.* $\mathfrak{f}\text{iv}$, *Aqua* q. s. To the acid add a pint of water, and mix this with the root. Put the mixture in a percolator, and pour on water until the liquid that passes has little or no taste. Evaporate to a proper consistence. Ph. U. S.) Dose, gr. j to gr. iij.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI RADICIS FLUIDUM, *Fluid Extract of Colchicum Root*; and *Extractum Colchici Seminis Fluidum*, *Fluid Extract of Colchicum Seed*, are official in the Ph. U. S. 1863. Dose, $\mathfrak{M}\text{x}$.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS, *Extract of Colocynth*. (Ph. L. & E.) (A watery infusion or decoction of colocynth evaporated.) Cathartic, in the dose of from gr. v to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss}$.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS ALCOHOLICUM, *Alcoholic Extract of Colocynth*. (Obtained by the action of diluted alcohol on colocynth, by maceration, percolation, and evaporation.) (Ph. U. S. 1863.)

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM, *E. Catharticum seu Catholicum seu Quercetani Compound Extract of Colocynth*. (*Colocynth. pulp. concis.* $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vj}$, *Aloes*, pulv. $\mathfrak{Z}\text{xij}$, *Scammon*, pulv. $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$, *Cardamon*, pulv. $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$, *Saponis* $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$, *Alcohol*, dilut. cong. Macerate the pulp in the spirit at a gentle heat for four days; strain; add the aloes and scammony; then distil off the spirit and mix in the cardamon seeds. Ph. U. S.)

In the Ph. U. S. of 1863, it is directed to be made of *Alcoholic Extract of Colocynth*, in fine powder, $\mathfrak{Z}\text{liiss}$; *Socotrine Aloes*, in fine powder, $\mathfrak{Z}\text{xij}$; *Resin of Scammony*, in fine powder, $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$; *Cardamon*, in fine powder, $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$; *Soap*, in fine powder, $\mathfrak{Z}\text{lii}$; mixed well and kept in a well-stopped bottle. It is an active cathartic, and is used in obstinate visceral obstructions, &c. Dose, gr. vj. to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss}$.

EXTRACTUM CONII, *E. Cicuta*, *Succus cicutæ spissatus*, *S. spissatus conii maculati*, *Extract of Hemlock*. (In the Ph. U. S. of 1863, fresh hemlock is sprinkled with water, and the juice expressed, filtered, and evaporated.) Employed in the same cases as the conium. Dose, gr. iij to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss}$.

EXTRACTUM CONII ALCOHOLICUM, *Alcoholic Extract of Hemlock*. (Prepared like the *Extractum aconiti alcoholicum*.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, one or two grains.

A *Fluid Extract of Hemlock*, *Extractum Conii Fluidum*, is in the Ph. U. S. (1863.) Dose, $\mathfrak{M}\text{v}$.

EXTRACTUM CONVULVULI JALAPÆ, *E. jalapæ* —c. *Corticis Peruviani*, *E. Cinchone*.

EXTRACTUM CUBEBE FLUIDUM, *Oleoresina Cubebe*, (Ph. U. S. 1863.) *Fluid Extract of Cubebe*. (*Cubebe* exhausted by ether through percolation, and the solution evaporated. Dose, from 5 to 30 minims.

EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS, *Extract of Foxglove*. (Prepared like *Extractum conii*.) Dose, from half a grain to a grain.

EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS ALCOHOLICUM, *Alcoholic Extract of Digitalis* (Ph. U. S. 1863), is prepared like *Extractum aconiti alcoholicum*.

EXTRACTUM DULCAMARÆ, *Extract of Bittersweet*. (Prepared by displacement, by means of diluted alcohol, from bittersweet in moderately fine powder.—Ph. U. S.) Dose $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{Z}\text{i}$.

A *Fluid Extract of Bittersweet*, *Extractum Dulcamaræ Fluidum*, is in the Ph. U. S. for 1863.

EXTRACTUM ELATERII, *Elaterium*, *Extract of Elaterium*. (*The fecula of the expressed juice of the fruit of Momordica elaterium*.) It is violently cathartic, hydragogue, and sometimes emetic. Dose, gr. ss every hour till it operates.

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ, *Ergotin*. A *Fluid Ex-*

tract of Ergot, *Extractum Ergotæ Fluidum*, is in the Ph. U. S. 1863. Dose, $\mathfrak{M}\text{xxx}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{Z}\text{i}$.

EXTRACTUM FILICIS ÆTHEREUM, see *Polypodium filix mas*.

EXTRACTUM GENISYÆ CACUMINUM, *Extract of Broom Tops*. Diuretic and stomachic. Dose, $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ, *E. Gentianæ luteæ seu Radicis Gentianæ*, *Extract of Gentian*. (*The evaporated decoction*.) Prepared also by displacement.—Ph. U. S.) Properties like those of *Gentian*. Dose, gr. x to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss}$.

A *Fluid Extract of Gentian*, *Extractum Gentianæ Fluidum*, is in the Ph. U. S. for 1863. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{Z}\text{i}$.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ, *Succus Glycyrrhizæ inspissatus seu Liquiritiæ*, *Spanish Juice*, *Italian Juice*, *Black Sugar*, *Extract of Liquorice*. (*The evaporated decoction*.) It is demulcent, taken ad libitum.

Refined Liquorice, which is sold in the form of cylinders, is made by gently evaporating a solution of the pure extract of liquorice with half its weight of gum Arabic, rolling the mass and cutting it into lengths, and then polishing, by rolling them together in a box.

EXTRACTUM GRAMINIS, *Extract of Grass*. An extract prepared from *Triticum repens*. It is considered by the Germans to be a mild tonic; and is greatly used, especially in convalescence from fever. It is probably devoid of all injurious properties, and, as probably, totally inefficacious.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXILI, *E. Hematoxylis Campechianæ seu Scobis Hematoxylis*, *Extract of Logwood*. (*The evaporated decoction*.) It is astringent. Dose, gr. x to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss}$.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI, *E. Hellebori nigri*, *Extract of Black Hellebore*. (*The evaporated decoction*.) In large doses, this is cathartic; in smaller, diuretic, resolvent, [?] and emmenagogue. [?] Dose, as a cathartic, gr. x to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$; as an emmenagogue, gr. iij to gr. x.

Extractum Hellebori, (Ph. U. S. 1851.) *E. H. Alcoholicum*, *Alcoholic Extract of Black Hellebore*, (Ph. U. S. 1863), is prepared from Black Hellebore, in coarse powder, like the *Extractum aconiti alcoholicum*. Dose, like the last.

EXTRACTUM HUMULI, *E. Lupuli*, *Extract of hops*. (*The evaporated decoction*.) It is tonic, anodyne, [?] diuretic. [?] Dose, gr. v to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{i}$.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI, *Succus spissatus Hyoscyami*, *Extract of Henbane*. (*The expressed juice, inspissated without defecation, or the expressed juice of the bruised leaf sprinkled with water, heated to the boiling point; strained, and evaporated*. Ph. U. S. 1863.) Its virtues are narcotic. Dose, gr. iij to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ss}$.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI ALCOHOLICUM, *Alcoholic Extract of Henbane*. (Prepared from leaves of *Hyoscyamus*, in coarse powder, like the *Extractum aconiti alcoholicum*, Ph. U. S.) Dose, one or two grains. A *fluid Extract of Henbane*. *Extractum hyoscyami fluidum* is official in the Ph. U. S. (1863.) Dose, $\mathfrak{M}\text{v}$.

EXTRACTUM IGNATIE ALCOHOLICUM, *Alcoholic Extract of Ignatia*. (*Ignatia* exhausted by alcohol in a percolator; and the solution evaporated to a proper consistence. Ph. U. S. 1863.) Dose, half a grain to a grain.

EXTRACTUM IPECACUANHÆ FLUIDUM, *Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha*. Admitted into the Ph. U. S. for 1863. Dose, $\mathfrak{M}\text{v}$ to xx.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ, *E. Convolvuli Jalapæ seu Jalapii seu Jalapi*, *Extract of Jalap*. (*A spirituous tincture distilled; and an aqueous decoction evaporated; the residua being mixed together: kept both soft and hard*.) It is cathartic and hydragogue. Dose, gr. x to $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ RESINOSUM, *Resina Jalapæ*, (Ph. U. S.), *Resinous Extract of Jalap*.

(Made by exhausting *Jalap* powder, by displacement by alcohol; throwing down the resin from the fluid by means of water, and drying the precipitate.) Properties like the last.

EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS, *Extract of Butternut*. (Prepared by displacement from butternut, in moderately coarse powder.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, gr. x to xx.

EXTRACTUM KRAMERIE, *Extract of Rhatany*. (Prepared by displacement from rhatany, in moderately fine powder.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, gr. x to xx.

EXTRACTUM LACTUCÆ, *Succus spissatus Lactucæ sativæ, Extract of Lettuce*. (Leaves of fresh lettuce 1½j; beat them in a stone mortar, sprinkling them with water; then express the juice and evaporate, without allowing it to subside until it acquires a proper degree of consistence.) It is said to be narcotic and diaphoretic. Dose, gr. iij to gr. x.

An extract is, sometimes, made from the juice of the wild lettuce, *Lactuca vi-rosa*, which is regarded as diuretic.

EXTRACTUM LUPULINÆ FLUIDUM, *Fluid Extract of Lupulin*. Admitted into the Ph. U. S. 1863. Dose, ℥v to x.

EXTRACTUM MARTIS ACETICUM, *Ferri Acetas*.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ ALCOHOLICUM, *Alcoholic Extract of Nuc Vomica*, see *Strychnos nux vomica*. Dose, ½ a grain to a grain.

EXTRACTUM OPII, *E. Opii aquosum seu Thebaicum seu Opii gummosum, Extract of Opium, Laudanum opiatum seu simplex, Opium colatum seu depuratum*. (A watery solution defecated and evaporated.) Dose gr. ss to gr. iss, —about half that of opium.

A *Fluid Extract of Opium, Extractum opii liquidum*, is official in the Ph. B. 1864.)

EXTRACTUM PANCHYMOGUM. A drastic medicine, composed of colocynth, bruised with its seeds; senna bruised; black hellebore root, Agaric, Scammony, in powder, *Extract of Aloes*, and *Powder of Diarrhodon*, into which roses entered.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS, *E. Papaveris somniferi seu Papaveris albi, Extract of white poppy*. (The decoction evaporated.) It possesses nearly the same virtues as opium, but is much weaker. Dose, gr. ij to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ, *Extract of Pareira Braea*. Prepared like *Extractum Hæmatoxyli*. Dose, ten grains to half a drachm.

A *Fluid Extract of Pareira, Extractum Pareiræ liquidum*, is official in the Ph. B. 1864. Dose, fʒi.)

EXTRACTUM PIPERIS FLUIDUM, *Oleoresina Piperis*. (Ph. U. S. 1863), *Fluid Extract of Black Pepper*. (Black pepper exhausted by ether through percolation, the solution evaporated, and the piperin in crystals separated by expression.) Dose, one to five minims.

EXTRACTUM PODOPHYLLI, *Extract of Mayapple*. (Prepared from podophyllum, in coarse powder, in the same manner as the *Extract of cinchona*.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, gr. v to gr. xv, as a cathartic.

EXTRACTUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ, *Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry Bark*. Admitted into the Ph. U. S. for 1863. Dose, fʒj.

EXTRACTUM PURGANS, see *Hedera helix*—e. *Quercetani*, E. *Colocynthidis compositum*.

EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ, *Extract of Quassia*. (Prepared by displacement from Quassia in moderately fine powder.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, as a tonic, five grains and more.

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS QUERCUS, *Extract of oak bark*. (The decoction evaporated.) It is astringent and tonic.

EXTRACTUM QUIINÆ, *Quinine sulphas impuræ*. (This is made by evaporating the liquor poured off the crystals of sulphate of quinia to the consistence of a pilular mass.) Twenty-four grains will generally arrest an intermittent.

EXTRACTUM RHEI, *E. Rh. alcoholicum, Extract of Rhubarb*. (A solution in diluted alcohol by percolation evaporated.) Uses like those of the powdered root. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM RHEI FLUIDUM, *Fluid Extract of Rhubarb*, is in the Pharmacopœia of the United States. Dose, fʒi.

EXTRACTUM RUDII, *Extract of Rudius*, (F.) *Extrait de Rudius*. (Pills made of colocynth, agaric, scammony, roots of black hellebore and jalap, socotrine aloes, cinnamon, mace, cloves, and alcohol.) See *Pilule Aloes et Colocynthidis*.

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ GRAVEOLENTIS, *E. Rutæ seu foliorum Rutæ, Extract of Rue*. (A decoction evaporated.) The volatile oil being dissipated in the boiling, this is not a good preparation. Tonic, stomachic. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM FOLIORUM SABIINÆ, *Extract of Savine*. (A decoction evaporated.) The same remarks may be made on this preparation as on the last. Tonic. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM SANGUINIS BOVINI, see *Blood*.

EXTRACTUM SASSAPARILLÆ, *Extract of Sarsaparilla*. (A strained decoction evaporated.) Virtues the same as those of the powdered root. Dose, gr. x to ʒj. *Extractum Sarsaparillæ* of the United States Pharmacopœia is prepared from Sarsaparilla, in coarse powder, like the *Extractum aconiti alcoholicum*.

EXTRACTUM SASSAPARILLÆ FLUIDUM, *Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla*, Ph. U. S. for 1863, is a simple fluid extract.

EXTRACTUM SASSAPARILLÆ FLUIDUM COMPOSITUM, *E. Sarsæ Liquidum, E. Sarsæ Fluidum, Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, Extractum Sarsaparillæ Fluidum, Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla*, Ph. U. S. 1851.) (*Sarsaparilla concis. et contus. ʒxxj, Glycyrrhizæ contusæ, Sassafras rad. contusæ, ʒiij, Mezerei concis. ʒvj, Sacchar. ʒxij, Alcohol. dilut. Oviij*. Macerate, with the exception of the sugar, for 14 days; express and filter; evaporate to fʒxij; and add the sugar. Ph. U. S. 1863.) Dose, a fluidrachm.

EXTRACTUM SATURNI, GOULARD'S, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*—e. *Scobis Hæmatoxyli*, E. *hæmatoxyli*.

EXTRACTUM SCAMMONII, *Resina Scammonii, Scammonia Resina*. The resinous cathartic principle of scammony obtained from scammony root by means of alcohol.

EXTRACTUM SENEGÆ ALCOHOLICUM, *Alcoholic Extract of Senega*. (Prepared by displacement from Senega and diluted alcohol:—the tincture being evaporated to the proper consistence. Ph. U. S. 1863.) Dose, gr. v to x.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ FLUIDUM, *Fluid Extract of Senna*, is prepared from senna, by displacement by diluted alcohol, adding sugar, and evaporating. (Ph. U. S. 1863.) Dose, fʒss.

EXTRACTUM SERPENTARIÆ FLUIDUM, *Fluid Extract of Serpentaria*. (Prepared by displacement by diluted alcohol.) Ph. U. S. 1863. Dose, fʒss.

EXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ FLUIDUM, *Fluid Extract of Spigelia*. (Prepared from *Spigelia* by displacement by diluted alcohol, and evaporation.) Ph. U. S. 1863.) Dose, fʒj.

EXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ ET SENNÆ FLUIDUM, *Fluid Extract of Spigelia and Senna*. (A mixture of the fluid extracts of spigelia and senna; carbonate of potassa and oils of anise and caraway. Ph. U. S. 1863.) Dose, fʒi.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII, (Ph. U. S. 1863,) *E. Stramonii foliorum, Extract of Stramonium* or of *Stramonium leaves*. (The expressed juice inspissated.) The *Extractum Stramonii Seminis, Extract of Stramonium Seed*, is made from the powdered seed by means of diluted alcohol, with the aid of the percolator;—the solution being evaporated.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII ALCOHOLICUM, *Alcoholic*

Extract of Stramonium, (Ph. U. S. 1863,) is made in like manner from the recently dried leaves. These Extracts are used as narcotics in asthma and other spasmodic affections. Dose, of Extractum Stramonii, gr. ij to gr. v, of E. s. Alcoholicum, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. i.

EXTRACTUM STYRACIS, see Styraç.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI, *E. Her'bx et Rad'cis Tarax'aci, Ex'tract of Dan'delion.* (The strained juice evaporated.) It has been considered deobstruent, laxative, and diuretic. Dose, gr. x to $\mathfrak{zj}$.

A fluid extract of Dan'delion, *Extractum Tarax'aci flu'idum*, is official in the Ph. U. S. for 1863.

EXTRACTUM THEBAICUM, E. Opil.

EXTRACTUM U'VE UR'SI, *Ex'tract of U'va Ur'si.* (The Decoction evaporated.) Dose, gr. v to gr. xxx.

A fluid Extract of U'va Ur'si, *Extractum U'væ Ur'si Flu'idum*, is official in the Ph. U. S. for 1863. Dose, $\mathfrak{zj}$.

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ, *Ex'tract of Vale'rian.* (The expressed decoction evaporated.) The virtues of the valerian being dependent upon its essential oil, this is an objectionable preparation. Dose, gr. x to $\mathfrak{zj}$.

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ ALCOHOLICUM, *Alcohol'ic Ex'tract of Valerian.* (Made from Valerian root, in fine powder, by displacement with diluted alcohol, and evaporation. Ph. U. S. 1863.) Dose, gr. iij to v.

A fluid extract of Valerian, *Extractum Valerianæ flu'idum*, is in the Pharmacopœia U. S. It is prepared by exhausting the valerian by ether and alcohol, through the percolator, and evaporating. Dose, $\mathfrak{zj}$ to $\mathfrak{zj}$.

EXTRACTUM VERA'TRI VIR'IDIS FLU'IDUM, *Fluid Ex'tract of American Hellebore*, is official in the Ph. U. S. for 1863. Dose, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ to x.

EXTRACTUM ZINGIB'ERIS FLU'IDUM, *Fluid Ex'tract of Ginger*, is prepared by exhausting ginger with alcohol by displacement and evaporation. Dose, $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to xv.

EXTRAIT, Extract—*e. des Fruits*, Rob—*e. Hémostatique de Bonjean*, Ergotin—*e. de Kino*, Kino—*e. de Viaude*, Osmakome.

EXTRA'NEOUS BODY, *For'eign bod'y*, *Cor'pus extra'neum*, C. *exter'num*, C. *alie'num*, (F.) *Corps étranger*. Any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance, inanimate or animate, proceeding from without, or formed in the body; which constitutes no part of the body, but occupies, in the substance of the textures, or some of the cavities, a place foreign to it.

EXTRAVASA'TION, *Extravasa'tio*, *Extrava'sion*, (*extra*, and *vasa*, 'vessels.') Escape of a fluid—*extravasa'tum*—from the vessel containing it, and infiltration or effusion of the fluid into the surrounding textures. Such fluid is said to be *extrava'nted*, (F.) *Extravasé*.

EXTRAVASATUM, see Extravasatio.

EXTRAVASÉ, see Extravasation.

EXTRAVASION, Extravasation.

EXTREM'ITY, *Extrem'itas*, (F.) *Extrémité*; (*extremus*, 'the outermost.') The end or termination of a thing. The limbs, *accede'ria*, have been so called,—as the *upper* and *lower extremities*. See Membrum. It has been, also, used to express the last moments of life; as when we say, a patient is in extremity, (F.) *le malade est à l'extrémité, à toute extrémité*.

EXTRIN'SIC, *Extrin'secus*, ('from without.') That which comes from without. This term has been used for muscles, which surround certain organs and attach them to the neighbouring parts; in order to distinguish them from other muscles, which enter into the intimate composition of those organs, and which have been named *intrin'sic*. Thus, there are extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of the tongue, ear, &c.

EXTROVERSIO, (*extra*, and *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.) Exstrophia.

EXTUBERANTIA, (*ex*, and *tuber*, 'a prominence.') Protuberance.

EXTUBERATIO, Protuberance.

EXTUMEFACTIO, (*ex*, *tumere*, 'to swell,' and *facere*, *factum*, 'to make.') Swelling.

EXTUS'SIO, (*ex*, and *tussis*, 'a cough.') 'I cough with expectoration.'

EXUBER, (*ex*, and *ubera*, 'breasts;') *Apogalactus*. A child which has been weaned.

EXUDATION, *Exsuda'tion*, *Exsuda'tio*, (*ex*, and *edere*, *edatum*, 'to sweat.') The oozing of a material through the pores of a membrane. Also, the material which issues in this manner. See Diapedesis, Exhalation, and Endosmose.

EXUDATION CORPUSCLES, see Corpuscles, exudation.

EXULCERATIO, (*ex*, and *ulcus*, gen. *ulceris*, 'an ulcer.') Ecthlimma, Ulceration—*e. Uteri*, Hysterelcosis—*e. Ventriculi*, Gastrelcosis.

EXUMBILICATIO, (*ex*, and *umbilicus*, 'the navel.') Exomphalus.

EXUSTIO, (*ex*, and *urere*, *ustum*, 'to burn.') Cauterization.

EXUTOIRE, Exutory, Fenticulus.

EXUTORIUM, (*exuere*, *exutum*, 'to draw or put out.') Fenticulus.

EXUTORY, Fenticulus.

EXUVIÆ, see Exuviation.

EXUVIATION, *Exuvia'tio*, (*exuere*, 'to put off.') The shedding or casting off of parts, as the deciduous teeth, the skins of serpents, &c., which are hence called *Exuvie*.

EYE, (Sax. *eoð*, Teuton. *Auge*.) *Oculus*, *Ops*, *Omma*, *Ophthalmos*, *Illos*, *Op'tilos* (Doric.) *Visu'rium* *Org'annum*, (Sc.) *Es*, plural *Een*, (F.) *Œil*. The eye is the immediate organ of vision. It is seated in the orbit, while its dependencies, called by Haller *Tutamina Oculi*, occupy the circumference of the cavity, and are composed of the eyebrows, the eyelids, cilia, glands of Meibomius, &c. The *Ball*, *Globe*, or *Bulb of the Eye*, *Bulbus Oculi*, is covered anteriorly by the tunica conjunctiva; is moved by six muscles, four straight, two oblique; and is constituted of membranes, as the *sclerotic*, *cornea*, *choroid*, *tunica Jacobi*, *retina*, *iris*, *hyaloid*, and, in the fetus, the *membrana pupillaris*; and of fluids, called *Humours*, or *Media*,—the *aqueous*, *crystalline*, and *vitreous*. The eyeball is invested with a membranous tunic, which separates it from the other structures of the orbit, and forms a smooth, hollow surface, by which its motions are facilitated. This investment has been called *cell'ular capsule of the eye*, *oc'ular capsule*, *tunica vagin'al'is oculi*, *vag'in'al coat*, and *subma'scular fascia of the eye*. The vessels of the eye proceed from the ophthalmic artery. The nerves, except the optic, are chiefly furnished from the ophthalmic ganglion. The following are the dimensions, &c., of the organ, on the authority of Petit, Young, Gordon, and Brewster:

Length of the antero-posterior diameter of the eye.....	0.91
Vertical chord of the cornea.....	0.45
Versed sine of the cornea.....	0.11
Horizontal chord of the cornea.....	0.47
Size of pupil seen through the cornea, 0.27 to 0.13	
Size of pupil diminished by magnifying power of cornea, from.....	0.25 to 0.12
Radius of the anterior surface of the crystalline.....	0.30
Radius of posterior surface.....	0.22
Principal focal distance of lens.....	1.73
Distance of the centre of the optic nerve from the <i>foramen centrale</i> of Sömmerring.....	0.11
Distance of the iris from the cornea.....	0.10
Distance of the iris from the anterior surface of the crystalline.....	0.02

Field of vision above a horizontal line, 50°	120°
Field of vision below a horizontal line, 70°	
Field of vision in a horizontal plane.....	150°
Diameter of the crystalline in a woman	
above fifty years of age.....	0.378
Diameter of the cornea.....	0.400
Thickness of the crystalline.....	0.172
Thickness of the cornea.....	0.042

EYE, APPLE, see Melum—e. Apple of the, Pupil.

EYE BALL, see Eye—e. b. Anæmie protrusion of the, see Exophthalmia.

EYE BALM, Hydrastis Canadensis—e. Breek, Palpebra—e. Breen, see Supercilium—e. Bright, Euphrasia officinalis, Lobelia Veronica—e. Brow, Supercilium.

EYE, CAT'S, Amaurotic, see Amaurotic—e. Cellular capsule of the, see Eye.

EYE, CYLINDRICAL. An eye is so called in which the rays of light, on entering the organ, are refracted to a nearer focus in a vertical than in a horizontal plane.

EYE DROP, Tear.

EYE GLASS, Scaphium oculare, see Spectacles. Also, a glass adapted for the application of collyria to the eye.

EYE, GUM OF THE, Chossie.

EYE LASHES, Cilia—e. Lid, Palpebra—e. Lid, granular, Trachoma.

EYE, MELON, see Melum—e. Purulent, Ophthalmia, purulent, of infants.

EYE ROOT, Bignonia ophthalmica—e. Salve, Singleton's, Unguentum Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—e. Salve, Smellome's, see Cupri subacetat.

EYE, SIGHT OF THE, Pupil.

EYE STONE. The shelly operculum of small turbinidae. Used at Guernsey to get things out of the eyes. Being put into the inner corner of the eye, under the eyelid, it works its way out at the outer corner, and brings out any foreign substance with it.

EYE TEETH, Canine Teeth—e. of Typhon, Scilla—e. Vine, Bignonia ophthalmica—e. Water, Collyrium—e. Water, blue, Liquor cupri ammoniati—e. Water, common, Liquor zinci sulphatis cum camphora.

EYE, WATERY, Epiphora—e. White of the, see Sclerotic.

F.

FABA, ('a bean,') Phaseolus, Vicia faba—f. Ægyptiaca, Nymphaea nelumbo—f. Cathartica, Jatropha curcas—f. Crassa, Sedum telephium—f. Febrifuga, Ignatia amara—f. Græca, Diospyros lotus—f. Indica, Ignatia amara—f. Major, Vicia faba—f. Pechurei, Pichurim Beans—f. Pichurim, Pichurim Beans—f. Purgatrix, Ricinus communis—f. Sancti Ignatii, Ignatia amara—f. Suilla, Hyoscyamus—f. Vulgaris, Vicia faba.

FABÆ, Onisci aselli.

FABAGELLE, Zygophyllum fabago.

FABARIA CRASSULA, (from faba,) Sedum telephium.

FABRICA ANDROGYNA, ('androgynous make,') Hermaphrodite.

FACE, *Facies, Vultus, Vol'tus, Proso'pon, Sto'ma*, (F.) *Face*, (*face*, 'to make or form,') The face is the anterior part of the head. It is formed of 13 bones,—the two superior maxillary, the two malar, the two ossa nasi, the two ossa unguis, the vomer, the two ossa spongiosa inferiora, the two palate bones, and the inferior maxillary, without including the frontal portion of the os frontis, and the 32 teeth, which may be considered to form part of it. Its numerous muscles are chiefly destined for the organs of sight, hearing, taste, and smell. Its arteries proceed from the external carotid: its veins end in the jugular, and its nerves draw their origin immediately from the brain.

The face experiences alterations in disease, which it is important to attend to. It is yellow in jaundice; pale and puffy in dropsy; and its expression is very different according to the seat of irritation, so that, in infants, by an attention to medical physiognomy, we can often detect the seat of disease. Hippocrates has well depicted the change which it experiences in one exhausted by long sickness, by great evacuations, excessive hunger, watchfulness, &c., threatening dissolution. Hence this state has been called *Facies Hippocratica*, *Facies Cadaver'ica*, *F. Tortua'lis*. In this, the nose is pinched; the eyes are sunk; the temples hollow; the ears cold, and retracted; the skin of the forehead tense, and dry; the com-

plexion livid; the lips pendent, relaxed, and cold, &c.

The term *Face* (F.) is likewise given to one of the aspects of an organ; thus, we say, the superior face of the stomach.

FACE AGUE, Neuralgia, facial.

FACE INJECTÉE, see Vultueux—f. Vultueuse, see Vultueux.

FAC'ET, (F.) *Facette*, (dim. of *Face*.) *Facie'cula*. A small face. A small, circumscribed portion of the surface of a bone, as the articulation of a bone.

FACHINGEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. These springs are at no great distance from those of Geilenau, and two miles north of Wisbaden. They contain free carbonic acid; carbonate, sulphate, and phosphate of soda; chloride of sodium, carbonate of lime, magnesia, and iron.

FA'CIAL, *Facial'is*, (from *facies*.) Belonging to, or connected with, the face. See Facial vein.

FACIAL ANGLE, see Angle, facial.

FACIAL ARTERY, *Labial artery, An'quiar* or *external maxillary artery, A. palato-labial*—(Ch.), is a branch of the external carotid, which rises beneath the digastricus, and is distributed to almost every part of the face. It furnishes the inferior palatal, submental, superior labial, inferior labial, and dorsalis nasi. Chaussier calls the external carotid artery, *Facial Artery*.

FACIAL LINE, see Angle, facial.

FACIAL NERVE, *Ramus du'rior sept'imæ conjugatio'nis, Sympathet'icus mi'nor, Par sept'imum seu facia'le, Commun'icans fa'ciei ner'vus, Por'tio du'ra of the 7th pair, Res'piratory nerve of the face*. This nerve arises from the inferior and lateral part of the tuber annulare, in the groove which separates it from the medulla oblongata, external to the corpora olivaria, and by the side of the auditory nerve. It issues from the cranium by the *meatus auditorius internus*; enters the aqueduct of Fallopius; receives a branch of the Vidian nerve; forms a gangliform swelling—*Intumescen'tia gangliform'is*;—sends off filaments to the internal muscles of the malleus and stapes; furnishes, according to many anatomists, that

called *Chorda Tympani*; makes its exit at the foramen stylo-mastoideum, and divides into two branches—the *temporo-facial*, and *cervico-facial*. On the face it is termed *Pes anserinus*, *Plexus nervorum anserinus*. See *Portio Wrisbergii*.

FACIAL VEIN, *Palato-lobial*—(Ch.), arises between the skin and frontalis muscle, and bears the name *Vena Frontalis*, *V. Præparata*, (F.) *Veine frontale* ou *V. Préparée*. It then descends, vertically, towards the greater angle of the eye, where it is called *Angulo-aris*; and afterwards descends, obliquely, on the face, to open into the internal jugular, after having received branches, which correspond with those of the facial artery. It is only in the latter part of its course that it is called *Facial Vein*.

FACIECULA, (dim. of *Facies*.) Facet.

FACIENT, (*faciens*, 'making,' *facio*, 'I make.') A suffix, as in *Culefacient*, *Rubefacient*, &c., 'warm making,' 'red making.'

FACIES, Face—f. *Cadaverica*, see *Face*—f. *Concava pedis*, Sole—f. *Hippocratica*, see *Face*—f. *Inferior pedis*, Sole—f. *Tortualis*, see *Face*.

FACTICE, Factitious.

FACTITIOUS, *Factitius*, (F.) *Factice*, (*facere*, *factum*, 'to make.') Artificial. That which is made by art, in opposition to what is natural, or found already existing in nature. Thus, we say, *factitious mineral waters* for artificial mineral waters.

FACULTAS, Faculty—f. *Auctrix*, Plastic force—f. *Formatrix*, Plastic force—f. *Nutrix*, Plastic force—f. *Vegetativa*, Plastic force—f. *Zotica*, *Vis vitalis*.

FACULTATES NATURALES, ('natural faculties,') see *Function*.

FACULTY, *Facultas*, *Dynamis*, *Vir'tus*, *Potency*, *Power*, *Vir'tue*, (F.) *Faculté* (*facilis*, itself from *facere*, 'to make,') 'what can be made or done.') The power of executing any function or act. The collection of the intellectual faculties constitutes the understanding. We say, also, *vital faculties*, for *vital properties*, &c. Faculty likewise means the whole body of the medical profession, and, also, a body of medical or other professors.

FÆCAL, (from *fæces*.) Stercoraceous—f. *Retention*, Constipation.

FÆCES, (pl. of *Fæx*), *Feces*, *Chersu*, 'the dregs of any thing,') *Feculence*, (F.) *Fèces*. The alvine evacuations are so called; (F.) *Garderoles*; the excrements, *Impuritates alvine*, *Fæcal matter*, (F.) *Matière fécale*. See *Excrement*.

FÆCES INDURATÆ, ('indurated fæces,') *Seybala*.

FÆCOSITAS, (*fæx*, gen. *fæcis*), *Feculence*.

FÆCULA, *Fecula*.

FÆCULENTIA, *Feculence*.

FÆX, *Feculence*. See *Fæces*.

FAGA'RA OCTAN'DRA, (*fagus*, 'the beech,' which it resembles.) *Xanthoxylum octandrum*, *Elaphrium tomentosum*, *Am'gris tomentosum*. Ord. Rutaceæ. The systematic name of the plant, which affords *Tacamahaca*, a resinous substance, that exudes from the tree *Tacamahaca*, which has a fragrant, delightful smell, was formerly in high estimation, as an ingredient in warm, stimulating plasters, and was given internally, like the balsams generally. The *East India Tacamahacæ Balsamum Vir'idæ* seu *Cal'aba* seu *Ma'ria*, *O'leum Ma'ria*, (F.) *Baume de Calaba*, *Bume vert*, *B. Marie*, is yielded by *Calophyllum inophyllum* *Balsamaria inophyllum*.

The name *Tacamahacæ* is also given to a resin furnished by *Populus balsamifera* seu *tacamahaca*, (F.) *Peuplier baumier* ou *de la Caroline*, which grows in the northern parts of America and Siberia.

FAGARA *PIPERITA*, *Xanthoxylum piperitum*, *Jap'anes pepper*, (F.) *Fagarier poivre*, a native of Japan, possesses the qualities of pepper, and is

used as such by the Japanese. It is also, employed as a rubefacient cataplasm.

FAGARAS'TRUM CAPEN'SE, (after *Fagara*.) *Nat. Ord. Xanthoxyleæ*. A South African plant, the fruit of which is known to the Colonists as *wild Card'amom*; and, on account of its aromatic qualities, is prescribed in flatulency and paralysis.

FAGARIER POIVRÉ, *Fagara octandra*.

FAGOPYRUM, (*fagus*, 'the beech,' and *πῶρος*, 'wheat,') *Polygonum fagopyrum*.

FAGUS, (*ῥῆγες*, from *φαγω*, 'to eat,') [?] *F. sylvatica*.

FAGUS CASTA'NEA. The systematic name of the *Chestnut Tree*; *Castanea*, *C. vulgaris* seu *vesca*, *Lo'pina*, *Glans Jo'vis Theophrasti*, *Jupiter's* or *Sardinian A'corn*; *Common Chestnut*, (F.) *Châtaignier commun*, of the Oak Family. Ord. Cupuliferæ. *Sax. Syst.* *Monocotyledon Polyandria*. The *Chestnut*, *Castanea* *uva*, (F.) *Châtaigne*, is farinaceous and nutritious, but not easy of digestion.

FAGUS CASTA'NEA PU'MILA. The *Chin'capin* or *Chin'quapin*, *Castanea Pu'mila*, (F.) *Châtaignier nain*. The nut of this American tree is eaten like the chestnut. The bark, *Castanea* (Ph. U. S.), has been used in intermittents.

FAGUS PURPUREA, *F. sylvatica*.

FAGUS SYLVATICA. The systematic name of the *Beech*, *Fagus*, *F. Sylvestris* seu *purpurea*, *Ox'ya*, *Balan'da*, *Valan'ida*; the *Beech Tree*, (F.) *Hêtre*. The *Beech-nut* or *Beech-mast*, (F.) *Faine*, affords an oil, by expression, which is of a palatable character, and is eaten in some places instead of butter. It has been supposed to be a good vermifuge, but it is no better than any mild oil.

FAGUS SYLVESTRIS, *F. sylvatica*.

FAIBLESSE, (from *debilis*, 'weak,') 'deplorable,' or from *debilis*, 'weak,') [?] Debility.

FAIM, (from *fames*.) Hunger—f. *Canine*, *Boulimia*—f. *de Loup*, *Fames lupina*.

FAINE, see *Fagus sylvatica*.

FAINT, (from *Sax. rýnigean*, 'to decay,') see *Syncope*.

FAINTING, *Syncope*—f. *Fit*, *Syncope*.

FAINTISHNESS, see *Syncope*.

FAINTNESS, *Languor*, *Syncope*.

FAIRBURN, MINERAL WATERS OF. The mineral waters at this place, which is in the county of Ross, in Scotland, are sulphureous, and frequented.

FAIRNICKLED, see *Ephelides*.

FAISANDÉES (VIANDES), (from *faisan*, 'a pheasant,' hence, game in general kept until it is putrescent.) See *Hyposaprus*.

FAISCEAU, *Fasciculus*—f. *Intermédiaire de Wrisberg*, *Portio Wrisbergii*—f. *Petit*, *Fasciculus*.

FAIX, ('a burthen,' from *fascis*, 'a bundle,') *Fœtus*.

FALCADINA, see *Scherlievo*.

FALCES, (pl.), see *Falx*.

FAL'CIFORM, *Falciformis*, *Drepanoides*, (*falc*, gen. *falcis*, 'a scythe,' and *forma*, 'shape,') Having the shape of a scythe. This term has been applied to different parts. See *Falx*, and *Sinus*.

FALCIFORM EXPAN'SION OF THE FAS'CIA LA'TA is the scythe-shaped reflection of the *fascia lata*, which forms, outwards and upwards, the opening for the vena saphæna, and is attached to the crural arch by its superior extremity, forming the anterior paries of the canal of the same name.

FALLACIA, (*fallax*, 'deceitful,') *Hallucination*.

FALLACIA OPTICA, An optic illusion.

FALLAND-EVYL, *Epilepsy*.

FALLING DOWN, *Epilepsy*.

FALLING SICKNESS, *Epilepsy*.

FALLOPIAN TUBE, see *Tube*, *Fallopian*.

FALLPOISON, *Amianthum muetoxicum*.

FALLTRANCK, *Faltranck* (G.), literally,

a drink against falls. A vulnerary. It is a mixture of several aromatic and slightly astringent plants, which grow chiefly in the Swiss Alps, and hence the name—*Vulnéraire Suisse*—given to such dried plants cut into fragments. They are called, also, *Espéces Vulnéraires*, and *Thé Suisse*. Within the present century, in England, a kind of vulnerary beer was often prescribed, in country practice, in all cases of inward bruises. It bore the name *Cerevisia nigra*, or *black beer*, and was formed by infusing certain reputed vulnerary herbs in beer or ale.

The infusion of the *Falltranck* is aromatic, and slightly agreeable, but of no use in the cases for which it has been particularly recommended.

FALMOUTH, CLIMATE OF. The climate of Falmouth, in Cornwall, England, resembles that of Penzance; and, like it, is in many respects, a favourable retreat for the phthisical during the winter months.

FALSA VIA, False passage.

FALSE, *Fal'sus, No'thus, Pseudo'* (in composition,) *Spu'rious, Bas'tard,* (F.) *Faux, Fausse,* (from *fallere, falsum*, 'to deceive.') This epithet has been frequently added to peripneumony, pleurisy, &c., to designate a disease similar to these, but less severe. Most commonly, a severe catarrh or pleurodynia has received the name. See *Peripneumonia notha*.

FALSE PASS'AGE, Fal'sa Via, (F.) *Fausse Route.* An accidental passage, made in surgical operations, and particularly in introducing the catheter. The catheter is sometimes passed through into the rectum.

FALSE WA'TERS, False Delic'ery, (F.) *Hydralante.* Water, which sometimes collects between the amnion and chorion, and is commonly discharged before the birth of the child.

We say, also, *False Ribs, False Rhubarb, &c.*

FALSETTO VOICE, ([L.] dim of *falso*, 'false,') see *Voice*.

FALSIFICA'TION, Adultera'tio, (*falsus*, 'false,' and *facere*, 'to make,') A fraudulent imitation or alteration of an aliment or medicine by different admixtures. It is synonymous with *adultera'tion* and *sophistica'tion*. By Dr. Hassall, the practice of adulteration is defined as the intentional addition to an article, for purposes of gain or deception, of any substance or substances, the presence of which is not acknowledged in the name under which the article is sold.

The following table was prepared to indicate common falsifications practised with some of the most useful drugs. Of late years, increased attention has been drawn to the alarming extent to which the adulterations of both drugs and aliments have been carried. The object has been seriously examined and reported on by a committee of the British House of Commons, and two elaborate works have been published by Dr. Hassall,—the one "On Food and its Adulterations," (1855); and the other entitled "Adulterations Detected," (1857), both in food and medicines, comprising the Reports of the Analytical Sanitary Commission of "the Lancet," &c. &c., (1857.) The principal means for the detection of such adulterations are afforded by chemistry and the microscope. The former has always been employed for the purpose; but the latter only recently. It is especially adapted for the detection of animal and vegetable admixtures, on the presence of which chemistry can shed little or no light. The distinctive characters of many of the pure articles employed in medicine are given in the *Pharmacopœias*, as in that of the United States (1863.)

MEDICINES.	ADULTERATIONS.	MODE OF DETECTION.
ACACIE GUMMI. <i>Gum Arabic.</i>	{ <i>Gum Senegal</i>	{ Gum Senegal is clammy and tenacious. Gum Arabic is perfectly soluble in water, and its solution limpid.
ACETUM DESTILLATUM. <i>Distilled Vinegar.</i>	{ <i>Sulphuric Acid</i>	{ Acetate of barytes causes a white precipitate.
	{ <i>Nitric Acid</i>	{ By evaporating it, the residuum deflagrates, when thrown on burning charcoal.
	{ <i>Copper</i>	{ Supersaturate with ammonia—a blue colour is produced.
	{ <i>Lead</i>	{ Sulphuretted hydrogen causes a dark precipitate.
ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. <i>Arsenious Acid.</i>	{ <i>Chalk, Sulphate of Lime, Sulphate of Baryta.</i>	{ Not volatilizable by heat.
ACIDUM CITRICUM. <i>Citric Acid.</i>	{ <i>Tartaric and Oxalic Acids</i>	{ Their presence is indicated by forming a granular sediment in a concentrated solution of a neutral salt of potassa.
ACIDUM MURIATICUM. <i>Muriatic Acid.</i>	{ <i>Sulphuric Acid</i>	{ Deposits by evaporation the salts it may contain; precipitates with solution of hydrochlorate of baryta if it contains sulphuric acid.
ACIDUM NITRICUM. <i>Nitric Acid.</i>	{ <i>Muriatic and Sulphuric Acids.</i>	{ The presence of chlorine is indicated by a precipitate with nitrate of silver: that of sulphuric acid by the same result with hydrochlorate of baryta.
ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. <i>Sulphuric Acid.</i>	{ <i>Muriatic and Nitric Acids</i>	{ The presence of muriatic and nitric acid is indicated by the smell, when the acid tested is strongly heated.
ETHER RECTIFICATUS. <i>Rectified Ether.</i>	{ <i>Ton dilute, Sulphuric Acid</i>	{ The s. g. detects this.
	{ <i>Alcohol</i>	{ By acetate of baryta. Precipitate white.
		{ With phosphorus a milky instead of limpid solution is formed.
AMMONIÆ AQUA. <i>Water of Ammonia.</i>	{ <i>Carbonic Acid</i>	{ A precipitation occurs on adding a solution of muriate of lime.
AMMONIÆ CARBONAS. <i>Carbonate of Ammonia.</i>		{ It should be capable of complete volatilization by heat.
AMMONIACUM		{ The <i>Gutta Ammoniaci</i> are white, clear, and dry.
AMMONIAC.		{ The lump <i>Ammoniacum, lapis Ammoniaci</i> , is often adulterated with common resin.
ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM. <i>Sulphuret of Antimony.</i>	{ <i>Lead.</i>	{ It ought to be entirely volatilized by a red heat.
	{ <i>Arsenic</i>	{ Imparts a foliated texture, and is not vaporizable.
	{ <i>Manganese and Iron.</i>	{ A smell of garlic is emitted when thrown on live coals.
		{ Are not vaporizable.

MEDICINES.	ADULTERATIONS.	MODE OF DETECTION.
ARGENTI NITRAS <i>Nitrate of Silver.</i>	Copper	The solution assumes a blue colour, when supersaturated with ammonia. It may be suspected when the salt deliquesces.
	Nitrate of Potassa	The adulteration with nitrate of potassa is easily recognized by the fracture of a stick of it, which is radiated when pure, and granular if adulterated: or by precipitating a solution of the salts with a sufficient quantity of muriatic acid, and evaporating the clear liquor: the nitrate of potassa or other salts will remain.
BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. <i>Balsam of Peru.</i>	A mixture of Resin and some Volatile Oil, with Benzoin.	Not easily detected.
CALUMBA. <i>Columbo.</i>	A menisperm from Ceylon, tinged Bryony root, and the root of <i>Prasera Walteri</i> .	The true is distinguishable from the false Columbo by adding to an infusion of the root, a few drops of solution of sulph. iron, which gives to the infusion of the false Columbo a greenish black colour; but produces no change in the other.
CAPRICUM. <i>Cayenne Pepper.</i>	Chloride of Sodium	This disposes it to deliquesce.
CASTOREUM. <i>Castor.</i>	Red Lead	Digest in acetic acid, and add a solution of sulphuret of ammonia—a dark-coloured precipitate will be produced.
	A mixture of dried blood, gum ammoniac, and a little real castor, stuffed into the scrotum of a goat.	Smell and taste will generally detect the fraud.
CERA ALBA. <i>White Wax.</i>	White Lead	Melt the wax, the oxide will subside.
	Tallow	The cake has not its ordinary translucency.
	Earth or Peasmeal	May be suspected when the cake is brittle and colour grayish.
CERA FLAVA. <i>Yellow Wax.</i>	Resin	Put it in cold alcohol, which will dissolve the resin, without acting on the wax.
	Tallow	Is known by the greater softness and unctuousity, and its smell when melted. Turmeric is generally added in this case to obviate the paleness.
CINCHONA. <i>Bark.</i>	This is variously adulterated, but generally with the <i>Cuthagena</i> and other inferior barks.	Can only be detected by practice, and examining into the quantity of quinia, or cinchonina, or both, which it contains.
COCCUS. <i>Cochineal.</i>	Pieces of dough formed in moulds, and coloured with cochineal.	Throw it into water, the adulteration will appear.
COPAIBA. <i>Balsam of Copaiba.</i>	Fixed Oils	If it does not retain its spherical form when dropped into water, its adulteration may be inferred.
		Mix one part of strong liquid ammonia of 22°, with three parts of copaiba. If pure, the mixture will, in a few minutes, become transparent; if not, it will remain opaque.
CROCUS. <i>Saffron.</i>	Fibres of smoked Beef	Affords an unpleasant odour when thrown on live coals.
CUBEBA. <i>Cubebs.</i>	Petals of <i>Calendula officinalis</i> , and <i>Curthamus Tinctorius</i> .	Infuse the specimen in hot water, and the difference will be perceptible.
	Turkey Yellow Berries, or the dried fruit of <i>Rhamnus Catharticus</i> .	Detected by attentive examination.
CUSPARIA CORTEX. <i>Angustura or Cusparia Bark.</i>	False <i>Angustura</i> sometimes sold for it.	The epidermis of the true <i>Cusparia</i> is characterized by being covered with a matter resembling the rust of iron. False <i>cusparia</i> bark yields brucia and strychnia; the true yields neither.
GUAIAACA RESINA. <i>Resin of Guaiacum.</i>	Common Resin	Detected by the turpentine smell emitted when thrown upon hot coals.
	Manchined Gum	Add to the tincture a few drops of the spirit of nitre, and dilute with water; the guaiacum is precipitated—the adulteration floats in white stric.
	Corrosive Sublimate and Sub-nitrate of Bismuth.	A precipitation will be produced by the carbonate of potassa, from a solution made by boiling the suspected sample with a small portion of muriate of ammonia in distilled water; or, the presence of deutochloride of mercury is indicated by warming gently a small quantity of calomel in alcohol, filtering and adding to the clear liquor some lime-water, by which a reddish yellow precipitate is afforded. When calomel is rubbed with a fixed alkali, it ought to become intensely black, and not exhibit any orange hue.
HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE. <i>Calomel.</i>	Carbonate of Lead, Sulphate of Baryta, and Carbonate of Baryta.	Not volatilized by heat,—the carbonates effervesce with acids.
	Red Lead, Red Oxide of Iron, Brick Dust.	Digest in acetic acid: add sulphuret of ammonia, which will produce a dark coloured precipitate. It should be totally volatilized by heat.
HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM NIGRUM.	Ivory Black	Throw a suspected portion on hot coals—the residuum will detect the fraud.
HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM. <i>Red Sulphuret of Mercury.</i>	Red Lead, Red Oxide of Iron, Brick Dust.	Digest in acetic acid, and add sulphuret of ammonia—a black precipitate will be produced. Does not wholly sublime like the genuine article.
IODINUM. <i>Iodine.</i>	Plumbago, Charcoal, and Oxide of Manganese.	The tests of its purity are—that it is freely soluble in ether and alcohol. Heated on a piece of glass or porcelain, it sublimes without residuum, rising in purple vapour. With starch in cold solution it produces a blue colour.
		Bryony root is of a paler colour, and less compact texture, and does not easily burn at the same of a candle. Liquorice is detected by the taste.
JALAPÆ RADIX. <i>Jalap Root.</i>	Bryony Root, spurious or false Jalap Root, and Liquorice Root.	

MEDICINES.	ADULTERATIONS.	MODES OF DETECTION.
MAGNESIA.	<i>Lime</i>	Detected by the solution in dilute sulphuric acid affording a precipitate with oxalate of ammonia.
	<i>Sulphuret of Lime</i>	Gives off, when moistened, the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen.
MAGNESIÆ CARBONATÆ. <i>Carbonate of Magnesia.</i>	<i>Chalk</i>	Detected by adding dilute sulphuric acid to the suspected substance, when, if chalk be present, there will be a white insoluble precipitate.
	<i>Gypsum</i>	Boil in distilled water, and test the solution by a barytic and oxalic reagent.
MANNA.	<i>A factitious article, consisting of honey or sugar, mixed with scammony, is said to be sometimes sold for it.</i>	The colour, weight, transparency, and taste detect it.
MORPHIÆ ET EJUS SALES. <i>Morphia, and its Salts.</i>		Morphia and its salts, when placed in contact with nitric acid, are coloured red; with persalts of iron, blue. They are perfectly soluble in warm alcohol, and acidulated warm water. When morphia is mixed with narcotina, the adulteration is ascertained by mixing them with sulphuric ether, which dissolves the narcotina, without sensibly affecting the morphia. The bag must not appear to have been opened.
MOSCHUS. <i>Musk.</i>	<i>Dried Blood</i>	This may be suspected, if it emits a fetid smoke when inflamed.
	<i>Asphaltum</i>	Discovered by its melting and running before it inflames.
	<i>Fine particles of Lead</i>	Rub with water. The metallic particles will subside.
OLEA DESTILLATA. <i>Essential Oils.</i>	<i>Fixed Oils</i>	Touch writing paper with it, and hold it before the fire: fixed oil leaves a stain of grease.
	<i>Alcohol</i>	Add water; a milkiness and increase of temperature occurs.
OLEUM RICINI. <i>Castor Oil.</i>	<i>Olive or Almond or Poppy Oil.</i>	Alcohol S. g. 820 will mix with any proportion of castor oil, whilst it dissolves very little of the others.
OPUM.	<i>Extract of Liquorice, Bullets and Stones sometimes; Extract of Poppy, of Chelidonium majus, and other vegetables. Molasses, G. Arabic, G. Tragacanth, Linseed Oil, Owl's Dung.</i>	The best opium is covered with leaves and the reddish capsules of a species of Rumex. The inferior kinds have capsules adherent. It is bad when soft and friable, when intensely black or mixed with many impurities, and when sweet. The quantity of morphia affords the best test.
POTASSII IODIDUM. <i>Iodide of Potassium.</i>	<i>Chlorides of Potassium, and Sodium, Nitrate and Carbonate of Potassa.</i>	The adulteration is ascertained by precipitating a solution of the salt with nitrate of silver, and treating the precipitate with ammonia, which dissolves the chloride of silver, without acting upon the iodide of this metal.
QUININÆ SULPHAS. <i>Sulphate of Quinia.</i>	<i>Mannite, Sugar of Milk, Starch, Chalk.</i>	The genuine salt leaves no residue when submitted to calcination; is perfectly soluble in warm alcohol, and in water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid.
STRYCHNINÆ ET EJUS SALES. <i>Strychnia and its Salts.</i>	<i>Brucia</i>	By the red color produced by contact with nitric acid.
ZINCI OXYDUM. <i>Oxide of Zinc.</i>	<i>Chalk and Carbonate of Magnesia.</i>	Sulphuric acid excites an effervescence.
	<i>White Lead</i>	Sulphuric acid forms an insoluble sulphate of lead.

The following table by Dr. Hassall is a classified list of various substances ascertained by him to be employed for the adulteration of different dietetic articles, — to imitate bulk and weight, and give colour, smell, or taste, or other proper-

ties. It sufficiently exhibits the considerable number of substances possessing qualities more or less injurious, which are employed in the adulteration of food.

	For Bulk and Weight.	For Colour.	For taste, Smell, and other Properties.
ARROW-ROOT.....	Sago, Potato, and Tapioca Starches, and various mixtures and combinations of these with the inferior arrow-roots.		
ANCHOVIES.....	Dutch, French and Sicilian Fish.	Bole Armenian, Venetian Red.	
BREAD.....	Mashed Potatoes.....		Alum, Hards and Stuff.*
BUTTER.....	Water.....		
BOTTLED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.		Certain Salts of Copper, usually the Acetate.	Salt.
CINNAMON.	Cassia, and most of the articles mentioned under Spices.		
COLOURED CONFECTIONERY.	East India Arrow-root, Wheat and Potato Flour, Hydrated Sulphate of Lime.	Cochineal, Lake, Indigo, Prussian Blue, Antwerp Blue, Artificial Ultramarine, Carbonate of Copper or Verditer, Carbonate of Lead or White Lead, Red Lead, Vermilion; Chrome Yellow or Chromates of Lead; Lemon, Orange, and deep; Gamboge; the three Brunswick Greens, Emerald Green or Arsenite of Copper, Indian red; brown ferruginous earths, chiefly Umber, Sienna, and Vandyke Brown, and various combinations of the above pigments.	

* 'Hards' and 'Stuff' are mixtures of alum and salt used by bakers to whiten bread.

	For Bulk and Weight.	For Colour.	For Taste, Smell, and other Properties.
COFFEE.....	Chicory, Roasted Wheat, Rye and Potato Flours, Roasted Beans, Mangel-wurzel, Acorns.	Burnt Sugar or Black Jack.	
CHICORY.....	Roasted Wheat and Rye Flours, Burnt Beans and Acorns, Burnt Sugar, Sawdust, Mahogany Sawdust, Carrot, Mangel-wurzel.	Ferruginous earths, as Venetian Red and Umber, Burnt Sugar or Black Jack.	
COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.....	Maranta, East India, and Tacca or Tahiti Arrow-roots; Tous les Mols: the Flours of Wheat, Indian Corn, Sago, Potato, and Tapioca, and various Mixtures of these; Sugar, Chicory.	Venetian Red, Red Ochre, and other ferruginous earths.	
CAYENNE PEPPER.....	Ground Rice, Mustard Husk, Deal Sawdust, Salt.	Red Lead, Vermillion or Bisulphuret of Mercury, Venetian Red, Turmeric	
CUSTARD AND EGG POWDERS.....	Wheat, Potato, and Rice Flours...	Chrome Yellow, or Chromate of Lead, Turmeric.	
CURRY POWDER.....	Ground Rice, Potato-farina, Salt...	Red Lead.....	Salt.
FLOUR.....	Wheat, Sago, and Potato Flours, Ground Rice, Mustard Husks.	Turmeric Powder.	Alum.
GINGER.....	Water, Sugar.....		Cayenne, Cassia or Cinnamon, Sugar, and flavouring of different kinds. For firing, Alum, Salt of Tartar.
GLASS.....	Gelatin.		
LARD.....	Potato-flour, Water.....		Salt, Carbonate of Soda, Caustic Lime.
MUSTARD.....	Wheat-flour, Turmeric.....	Turmeric.	
MILK.....	Water.....	Annatto.	
MARMALADE.....	Pulp of Apple or Turnip.		
OATMEAL.....	Barley-flour, and the integuments of Barley called Rubble.		
PORTER AND STOUT.....	Water.....	Sugar, Treacle.....	Sugar, Treacle, Salt.
PICKLES.....		Salts of Copper, usually the Acetate of Copper.	
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.....	Flour, probably Wheat-flour boiled.	Bole Armenian, and sometimes Venetian Red.	
PRESERVES.....	Salts of Copper, including the Acetate.		
PEPPER.....	Wheat and Pea Flour, Ground Rice, Ground Mustard Seeds, Linseed Meal, P. D. or Pepper Dust.		
SNUFF.....		The Chromates of Potash, Chromate of Lead, Ferruginous earths, chiefly Umbers, Red and Yellow Ochre, Red Lead, or Oxide of Lead.	The Chromates of Potash, Carbonate of Ammonia, Lime, Powdered Glass or Silica, Powdered Orris-root.
SUGAR.....	Wheat-flour in two cases only, Potato-flour, and Tapioca-starch.		
SPICES:			
CLOVES.....	Powdered Clove-stalks in one case.		
CINNAMON.....	Cassia, Wheat-flour, Sago-meal, and mixtures of these; East India Arrow-root, Potato-flour.		
PIMENTO.....	Mustard Husk in one instance.		
MIXED SPICE.....	Wheat, Sago, and Potato Flours, Ground Rice, Two Vegetable Substances, one of which resembled Linseed.		
SAUCES, as the Essences of Anchovies, Lobsters, and Shrimps, and Tomato Sauce.		Red ferruginous earths, as Bole Armenian and Venetian Red.	
TEA.....	Exhausted Tea Leaves; Leaves, other than those of Tea, British and Foreign.—as, amongst the former, those of Sycamore, Horse-chestnut, and Plum; Lîe Tea,* Paddy Husk, Sand, Starch.	Plumbago, or Black Lead, Gum, Indigo, Prussian Blue, Turmeric, Chinese Yellow, China Clay, Soapstone or French Chalk.	Sulphate of Iron, Catechu, Galls, La Venoeno, Chinese, Botanical Powder.†
TOBACCO.....	Water, Sugar, Treacle, and Salts...	Sugar, Treacle.....	Oil.
VINEGAR.....	Water.....	Burnt Sugar.....	Sulphuric Acid.

* 'Lîe Tea' is so termed from being spurious. It is formed of the dust of tea leaves, and at times of other leaves and sand made into small masses by means of starch or gum; which are painted and coloured so as to resemble either black or green gunpowder tea.

† Called, also, the 'Chinese Tea Improver,' is said to be a mixture of a very small portion of tea powder, with upwards of 90 per cent. of catechu. The 'Chinese Botanical Powder' is an imitation of this.

FALTRANCK. Falltranck.

FALX, gen. *Falcis*, ('a scythe.') Anatomists have given this name to several membranous reflections having the shape of a falx or scythe.

FALX CEREBELLI, *Falx minor*, *Septum Cerebelli* seu *parvum occipitale*, *Processus falciformis Cerebelli*, (F.) *Faux du cervelet*, *Septum medianum du cervelet*, (Ch.), is a triangular process of the dura mater opposite the internal occipital protuberance. Its base is attached to the middle of the tentorium, and its top or apex bifurcates, to proceed to the sides of the foramen magnum. Its convex surface is towards the cranium, and its concave in the fissure or groove, which separates the two lobes of the cerebellum.

FALX CEREBRI, *F. major*, *Vertical superior longitudinal process*, *Mediastinum cerebri*, *Septum Cerebri*, *Processus falciformis duræ matris*, (F.) *Faux du cerveau*, *Repli longitudinal de la méninge*, (Ch.) The greatest process of the dura mater. It extends from the fore to the hind part of the skull, on the median line; is broad behind and narrow before, and is lodged in the groove which separates the hemispheres from each other—the *interlobular fissure*. At its superior part is situated the longitudinal sinus (*superior*), and at its lower, corresponding to the edge of the scythe, the *inferior longitudinal sinus*. Its anterior extremity is attached to the crista galli; its posterior is continuous with the tentorium cerebelli, and contains the straight sinus.

FALX MAJOR, Falx cerebri—f. Minor, Falx cerebelli.

FALX OF THE PERITONEUM, GREAT, *F. peritonæi major*, (F.) *Grande faux du péritoine*, *Faux de la Veine Omphalique*, *Falx of the umbilical vein*, is a reflection of the peritoneum, which ascends from the umbilicus to the anterior and inferior surface of the liver.

FALCES OF THE PERITONEUM, LESSER, *Falces Peritonæi minores*, (F.) *Petites faux du péritoine*, are the lateral ligaments of the liver, and the reflections which the peritoneum forms, raised up by the umbilical arteries.

FALX OF THE UMBILICAL VEIN, Falx, great, of the Peritoneum.

FAME, Lancet.

FAMELICUS, (from *fames*.) Hungry.

FAMELICA FEBRIS, Fever accompanied with insatiable hunger.

FAMES, Hunger—f. Bovina, Bouldimia—f. Canina, Bouldimia.

FAMES LUPINA, ('wolf hunger,') *Lycorex'is*, (F.) *Faim de Loup*. Authors have described, under this name, a kind of bouldimia, or depravation of the digestive functions, in which the patient eats voraciously, and passes his food, almost immediately afterwards, *per anum*.

FAMIGERATISSIMUM EMPLASTRUM, (*fama*, 'fame,' and *gero*, 'I wear.') A plaster extolled in ague, and made of aromatic, irritating substances. It was applied to the wrist.

FAMILIARICA SELLA, (*familia*, 'a household,' and *sella*, 'a seat or stool.') Close stool.

FAMILY DISEASES, see Hereditary.

FANCULUM, Anethum.

FANCY MARK, Nævus.

FANFECKLES, Ephelides.

FANG, (from Sax. *fangan*, 'to seize.') Radix.

FANON, (F.), (G.) *Fahne*, 'a banner, ensign, standard,' (L.) *pannus*, 'a cloth,' *Ferula*, *Lectulus stramineus*, *Thorulus stramineus*. A splint of a particular shape, employed in fractures of the thigh and leg to keep the bones in contact.

The Fanons were divided into *true* and *false*. The *true fanon* consists of a cylinder of straw, strongly surrounded with a cord or riband, in the centre of which a stick is usually placed to insure its solidity. The *false* consists of a thick piece of linen, made flat like a compress, and folded at the

extremities. It was placed between the fractured limb and the true fanon. The *Drop-fanon* is a large piece of common cloth placed between the fractured limb, in which the fanon or lateral splints are rolled.

FANTICKLES, Ephelides.

FANTOM, *Phantom*, *Phantom*, (*φάντασμα*, 'a spectre,') (F.) *Phantôme*, *Fantôme*. This word has two acceptations. It means the spectres and images which the imagination presents to the sick, when asleep or awake; and, also, the figure called *Man'ikin*, *Man'ikin*, and *Man'akin*, (F.) *Mannequin*, on which surgeons practice the application of bandages, or the accoucheur the manual part of midwifery—*Phantom obstetricium*.

Fantom or Phantom Tumour is one that forms, in the abdomen for example, simulating organic disease, and occasionally exceedingly deceptive.

FARADIC, (F.) *Faradique*. Relating or appertaining to faradisation or electricity of induction.

FARADISATION, *Faradism*, (after *Faraday*, the celebrated physicist.) A term proposed by Duchenne, of Boulogne, for electricity of induction, or the localised application, therapeutically, of induction currents:—the currents, in other words, which are instantaneously developed in metallic conductors under the influence of voltaic or magnetic currents, or even of the earth.

FARCIMEN, (*farceire*, 'to stuff.') See Equinia.

FARCIMINALIS MEMBRANA SEU TUNICA, (*farceimen*, 'a sausage.') Allantois.

FARCIN, ([Celt.] *farceil*, from *fare*, 'a horse,') See Equinia.

FARCINOMA, Equinia.

FARCTURA, *Farctura*, (*farceire*, *farctum*, or *farctum*, 'to stuff.') The operation of introducing medicinal substances into the cavities of animals or of fruits, which have been previously emptied.

FARCTUS, ('stuffed,') Emphraxia.

FARCY GLANDERS, see Equinia.

FARD, ([G.] *farbe*, 'color,') Paint.

FARDEAU, ([Celt.] *fardeall*, 'a burden,') Mole.

FARFARA, Tussilago—f. Bechium, Tussilago.

FARIGOULE, Thyinus.

FARINA, (*far*, 'corn,' or grain of any kind, of which it is made.) *Al'khiton*, *Crim'non*, *Al'eton*, *Aleur'on*, *Al'ema*, (F.) *Farine*. Meal or Flour. The powder, obtained by grinding the seeds of the gramineous, leguminous, and cucurbitaceous plants in particular. It is highly nutritious and much used, dietetically as well as medicinally. In the pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, *Fari'na* means wheat flour—*Fari'na Trit'ici*.

Leath's Alimen'tary Fari'na or *Homœopath'ic Farina'ceous Food*, is said to consist principally of wheat flour, slightly baked, and sweetened with sugar, together with potato flour and a very small quantity of Indian corn meal and tapioca.

FARINA AMYGDALARUM, see Amygdala.

FARINA, COMPOUND'ED, BAS'TER'S, is said to consist of wheat flour, sweetened with sugar.

FARINA, NUTRIT'IOUS, MAID'MAN'S, is said to consist of potato flour, artificially coloured of a pink or rosy hue, the colouring matter being probably rose pink.

FARINA TRIT'ICI, Wheaten flour; *F. Secalis*, Rye flour or meal; *F. Hordei*, Barley meal; *F. Avena'cea*, Oat meal, &c. See Amylum.

FARINÆ RESOLVENT'ES, (F.) *Farinæ Résolutives*. This name was formerly given to a mixture of the farina of four different plants; Lupine, *Lupinus albus*; Ervum *Ervilia*; Vicia faba, and Barley, *Hordeum distichum*. They were recommended to form cataplasms.

FARINA'CEOUS, *Farina'ceus*, *Farino'sus*, (F.) *Farinacé*, *Farineux*, *Meal'y*. Having the appear-

adec or nature of farina. A term given to all articles of food which contain farina. The term *Farinacea* includes all those substances called *cerealia*, *legumina*, &c., which contain farina, and are employed as nutriment.

Hard's farina'ceous food is fine wheat flour, which has been subjected to some heating process. *Bra'den's farina'ceous food* is said to be wheat flour, baked.

In *Pathology*, the epithet *farina'ceous*, (F.) *farineux*, is applied to certain eruptions, in which the epidermis exfoliates in small particles similar to farina.

FARINACEOUS FOOD, BRADEN'S, see *Farinaceo'us*—f. Food, *Hard's*, see *Farinaceo'us*—f. Food, homoeopathic, see *Farina*.

FARINACEOUS FOOD, PLUMBE'S, is said to consist principally of bean or pea flour, most probably the former, with a little *Tacca* arrowroot, some potato flour, and a very little *Maranta* arrowroot.

FARINACEOUS FOOD, PRINCE ARTHUR'S, for infants and invalids of all ages, is said to consist entirely of wheat flour, slightly baked.

FARINARIUM, Alica.

FARINE, Farina.

FARINES RÉSOLUTIVES, *Farinæ* resolyentes.

FARINEUX, *Farinaceo'us*.

FARINOSUS, *Farinaceo'us*.

FARMERY, Hospital.

FARTICKLES, Ephelides.

FARRIER, (from *ferrarius*, relating to *ferrum*, 'iron,' 'a blacksmith.') Hippiater.

FARSIGHTEDNESS, Presbytia.

FART, (Sax. *fart*, Teut. *fahren*, 'to go:—fahrt, 'a voyage,' or by onomatopoeia; [G.] *Furz*.) *Bdellus*, *Bdellus*, *Bdelygmia*, *Bdelygmus*, *Bom-bus*, *Por'de*, *Phy'sa*, *Phy'si*, *Flat'us*, *Crep'itus*, *C. vent'ris*, (F.) *Pet*. A sonorous or other discharge of wind from behind. A low word, but of respectable parentage.

FARTURA, *Fartura*.

FARTUS, (*farcire*, *fartum* or *fartum*, 'to stuff.') *Emphraxis*.

FAS'CIA, (a band, from *fas*, 'that which is binding.') *Liga'tio*, *Ligatu'ra*, *Alligatu'ra*, *Anades'mus*, *Vin'culum*, *Spar'ganon*, *Epides'mus*, *Vinctu'ra*. A band'age, fil'let, rol'ler, lig'ature. The aponeurotic expansions of muscles, which bind parts together, are likewise termed *Fascia*. See *Tenia*.

FASCIA APONEUROTICA FEMORIS, *Fascia lata* aponeurosis—f. *Capitalis*, *Bonnet d'Hippocrate*, *Capelina*—f. *Capitis*, *Diadema*—f. *Cooperi*, *F. Transversalis*.

FASCIA CRIBRIFORM, *F. Cribriform'is*. The sieve-like portion of the fascia lata; so called from its being pierced by numerous openings for the passage of lymphatic vessels.

FASCIA DENTA'TA, *F. D. Tari'ni*, *Corps godronné*, of *Vicq d'Azyr*. A band of gray matter seen beneath the *tenia hippocampi* on raising it up, which runs along the inner border of the *cornu ammonis*. It is, as it were, crenated by transverse furrows.

FASCIA DIGITALIS, *Gantelet*—f. *Diopthalmica*, *Bino'culus*—f. *Dividens*, *Dividing bandage*—f. *Heliodori*, *T. bandage*.

FASCIA ILI'ACA, *Ili'ac aponeuro'sis*. An aponeurosis which proceeds from the tendon of the *psaos minor*, or which arises from the anterior surface of the *psaos magnus*, when the former muscle does not exist. It is attached, externally, to the inner edge of the crest of the ilium, below and anteriorly,—on one side to the crural arch, sending an expansion to the fascia transversalis; and on the other, continuous with the deep-seated lamina of the fascia lata, which forms the posterior paries of the crural canal. Within and behind,

the fascia iliaca is attached to the brim of the pelvis, and is continuous with the aponeurosis, which M. Jules Cloquet has called *Pel'vian*. The iliac aponeurosis covers the iliac and *psaos* muscles, which it separates from the peritoneum.

FASCIA INFUNDIB'ULIFORMIS, is a funnel-shaped offset from the fascia transversalis, which is prolonged as a sheath upon the *vas deferens* and spermatic vessels as they pass out of the abdomen.

FASCIA INGUINALIS, *Spica*.

FASCIA LA'TA. A name given by anatomists to an aponeurosis, and to a muscle.

FASCIA LATA APONEURO'SIS, *F. aponeurotica fem'oris*, *Vag'ina fem'oris*, *Crural* or *Fem'oral Aponeuro'sis*, is the most extensive in the body, and envelopes all the muscles of the thigh. Above, it is attached to the outer edge of the ilia; before, it arises from the crural arch by two distinct laminae, separated by the femoral vessels, and becoming confounded a little below the part where the great vena saphæna opens into the crural vein. Of these two laminae, the one is more anterior and thicker than the other, and may be considered as a prolongation of the aponeurosis of the external oblique: it is intimately united to *Poupart's* ligament. The other, which is thinner, is behind, and deeper seated, and, after its union with the former, proceeds to be inserted into the pubis. Inferiorly, the fascia lata becomes confounded with the tendon of the triceps, and is attached to the external tuberosity of the tibia. The use of the fascia lata, like that of other aponeuroses, is to strengthen the action of the muscles, &c.

FASCIA LA'TA MUSCLE, *Ten'sor vag'inæ fem'oris*, *Fascia'tis*, *Membrano'sus*, *Mus'culus aponeuro'sis seu fas'cie la'tæ seu fem'oris membrano'sus*, (F.) *Ilio-aponeurosi-femoral*, *Ilio-aponeuroti-femoral*—(Ch.) *Tenseur de l'aponeurose femorale*. A muscle, situate at the upper and outer part of the thigh. It arises, above, from the outer part of the anterior and superior spine of the ilium; and is inserted, below, between the two laminae of the fascia lata, which it stretches and raises when it contracts.

FASCIA, OBTURATOR, see *Pelvic aponeuroses*—f. *Pelvic*, *Internal*, see *Pelvic aponeuroses*—f. *Pelvic*, *Lateral*, see *Pelvic aponeuroses*—f. *Pelvic*, *Superior*, see *Pelvic aponeuroses*.

FASCIA PRO'PRIA. A layer of areolar tissue derived from the sheath of the femoral vessels—or, according to some, from the cribriform fascia. It is one of the coverings of femoral hernia, and is generally pretty dense about the neck of the hernia; but thin or even wanting on its fundus.

FASCIA REPENS, *Spica*—f. *Scapularis*, *Scapular'y*—f. *Soulteti*, *Bandage of separate strips*—f. *Semicircularis*, *Tenia semicircularis*—f. *Spiralis*, *Ascia*—f. *Stellata*, *Stella*—f. *Submuscular*, see *Vaginal* (of the eye).

FASCIA, SUPERITONE'AL, *Subperitone'al aponeuro'sis*. A thin tendinous layer on the outer surface of the peritoneum.

FASCIA SUPERFICIA'LIS, *Superfic'ial aponeuro'sis of the abdo'men and thigh*, (F.) *Aponeurose superficielle de l'abdomen et de la cuisse*. A very thin aponeurosis, which covers the muscles and aponeuroses of the abdomen; passes before the crural arch, to which it adheres with some degree of force; sends a membranous sheath, which surrounds the spermatic cord, and is continuous with the dartos, which it assists in forming. The fascia superficialis presents, beneath the crural arch, very distinct fibres, whose direction is parallel to the fold of the thigh. It is applied over the fascia lata aponeurosis, and is attached, internally, to the ascending ramus of the ischium, near the root of the corpus cavernosum. Before the descent of the testicle from the abdomen, the fascia super-

facialis is very manifestly continuous with the *Gubernaculum testis*.

FASCIA TIFORMIS, T. bandage—f. Tortilis, Tour-niquet.

FASCIA TRANSVERSA' LIS, F. Cooperi. An aponeurosis, which separates the transversalis muscle from the peritoneum in the inguinal region. It arises above the posterior edge of the crural arch, where it seems to be continuous with the aponeurosis of the greater oblique muscle. Above, it is lost in the areolar tissue at the internal surface of the transversalis abdominis. Within, it is continuous with the outer edge of the tendon of the rectus muscle and Gimbernat's ligament; below, it is continuous with the aponeurosis of the greater oblique, and receives an expansion from the *Fascia Iliaca*. Towards its middle and a little above the crural arch, the fascia transversalis has the wide orifice of a canal, which is occupied, in the female, by the round ligament of the uterus; and in man, furnishes an expansion, that serves as a sheath to the spermatic vessels.

FASCIAE (pl. of *Fascia*). Also, Swathing clothes—f. Coli, see Colon—f. Ligamentosa Coli, see Colon.

FASCIALIS, Fascia lata muscæ, Sartorius—f. Longus, Sartorius—f. Sutorius, Sartorius.

FASCIARUM APPLICATIO, Deligation.

FASCIATIO, Deligation, see Bandage—f. Cucullata, Couvrecchef.

FASCICLE, Fasciculus.

FASCICULATED PORTION OF THE PEDUNCLE, see Peduncles of the Brain.

FASCICULI (pl. of *Fasciculus*) CORTICALES, Ferrein, pyramids of—f. Graciles, see Corpora restiformia.

FASCICULI INNOMINATI. Two large bundles of fibres in the interior of the medulla oblongata, behind the corpora olivaria, and more or less apparent between those bodies and the corpora restiformia. They ascend, and become apparent in the fourth ventricle, under the name *Fasciculi seu Processus teretes*.

FASCICULI, MEDIAN POSTERIOR, OF THE MEDULLA OBLONGATA, Funiculi graciles—f. Musculorum, see Muscular fibre—f. Pyramidales, Ferrein, Pyramids of—f. Teretes, Processus teretes, see Fasciculi innominati—f. Teretes cordis, Columnæ carnae.

FASCICULUS, *Phacellus*, *Phacelus*, *Fascicle*, (dim. of *fascia*, 'a band,') 'a small bundle.' *Desme'dion*. In *Anatomy*, it is employed in this sense, as 'a fasciculus of fibres.' (F.) *Fascicule*, *Faisceau* ou *Petit Faisceau*, *Trousseau*. In *Pharmacy*, it means *Manipulus*, *Cheiroplethes*, 'a handful.' *Messa* *Brassavolus* says,—as much as can be held in two fingers.

FASCICULUS CUNEATUS, Reinforcement, fasciculus of—f. of Reinforcement, Reinforcement, F. of.

FASCICULUS UNCINATUS. A white bundle, seen on the lateral aspect of the cerebral hemispheres, passing across the bottom of the fissure of Sylvius, and connecting the anterior with the middle and posterior lobes. The fibres of this fasciculus expand at each extremity, and the superficial portions of them curve or hook sharply between the contiguous parts of the anterior and middle lobes, whence the epithet 'uncinatus.'

FASCINOSUS, (from *fascinum*.) Membrosus.

FASCINUM, Dildo, Penis.

FASCIOLA, (dim. of *fascia*, 'a band,') *Bandelette*—f. Cinerea. Tuberculum cinereum—f. Hepatica, Distoma hepaticum—f. Humana, Distoma hepaticum—f. Lanceolata, Distoma hepaticum.

FASELUS, Phaseolus vulgaris.

FASÉOLE, Phaseolus.

FASTIDIUM, (abridged from *fatis tedium*.) *Fastidiousness*, *Sycam'ishness*, or the condition of a stomach that is really affected with nausea.

FASTIDIUM CIBI, Asitia, Disgust—f. Potūs, Loathing of drink.

FASTIGIUM, 'the top,' (from *fastus*, 'elevation,') Acme.

FASTING, (from Sax. *þyrcan*.) *Limo'sis ex-pers protracta*, *Inc'dia*, *Nesti'a*, *Jejunium*, (F.) *Jéûne*. Loss or want of appetite without any other apparent affection of the stomach; so that the system can sustain almost total abstinence for a long time without faintness. Some wonderful cases of this kind, *Anorexia mirabilis*, are on record. See Abstinence.

FAT, (G. fett, Sax. *fæt*.) *Pingue'do*, *Pim'elè*, *Pi'ar*, *Li'pè*, *Li'pos*, *Ste'ar*, *A'deps*, *Se'um*, *Se'bium*, *Cor'pus adipo'sum*, *Axun'gia*, (F.) *Graisse*. A soft, white, animal substance; inodorous; insipid; oily; inflammable; easy to melt; spoiling in the air, and becoming rancid by union with oxygen; almost insoluble in alcohol; insoluble in water; soluble in fixed oils. Fat is formed of the immediate principles, *stearin*, *margarin*, and *olein* or *elain*, all of which are regarded as salts composed of stearic, margaric and oleic acids, and a common base, to which, from its sweetish taste, the name *Glyc'er'in*, *Glyceri'na*, *Glyceri'num*, (F.) *Glycérine* has been given. To these are, almost always, joined an odorous and a colouring principle. GLYCERIN, *Glyceri'na*, was introduced into the edition of the Pharmacopœia of the U. S. (1851), in which it was directed to be prepared as follows:—Lead plaster, recently prepared and yet fluid, and boiling water, of each a gallon; mix; stir briskly for 15 minutes; allow it to cool, and pour off the liquid. Evaporate until it has the s. g. 1.15, and pass slowly through it a current of sulphohydric acid until a black precipitate is no longer thrown down. Filter and boil until the sulphohydric acid is driven off, and evaporate the liquid until it ceases to lose weight.

In the last edition of the Pharmacopœia (1863), it has been transferred to the primary list of the *Materia Medica*.

Glycerin is a colourless or straw-coloured syrupy fluid; s. g. 1.25. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but not in ether. It is used in the form of lotion, composed of half an ounce to ten fluid-ounces of water, in cutaneous diseases, as psoriasis, pityriasis, lepra, and ichthyosis. It keeps the part moist, as it does not evaporate readily. A *Glycerin ointment* may be made of *Spermaceti* 3ss; *White wax* 3j; *Oil of almonds* 13ij; *Glycerin* 13j. Melt the spermaceti and wax with the oil, and incorporate the glycerin in a mortar. It may be used wherever a mild ointment is demanded.

Fat is found in a number of animal tissues, and is very abundant in the neighbourhood of the kidneys and in the epiploon. It is generally fluid in the cetacea; soft, and of a strong smell in the carnivora; solid, and inodorous in the ruminating animal; white, and abundant in young animals; and yellowish in old. It generally forms about a twentieth part of the weight of the human body. The fat, considered physiologically, has, for its function, to protect the organs; maintain their temperature; and to serve for nutrition in case of need; as is observed in torpid animals.

FAT, Corpulent—f. Cells, Fatty vesicles.

FAT, MACKAW, see *Cocos butyracea*.

FATIGATIO, (*fatigare*, *fatigatum*, 'to fatigue,') Copos.

FATIGUE, Copos.

FAT'TY, (Sax. *fæt*; past participle of *þeðan*, 'to nourish,') *Adipo'sus*, *Adipo'tus*, *Pimel'icus*, *Pimelo'des*, *Liparo'des*, *Li'parus*, *Pici'ros*, *Ad'i-pous*, *Pin'guid*, *Pingued'inous*. Relating to fat. Resembling or containing fat. The cellular membrane has been called *fatty* or *ad'ipous*; from an opinion that, in its areolæ, the fat is deposited. The areolar membrane, however, merely lodges, be-

tween its lamellæ and filaments, the vesicles in which the fat is contained.

FATTY DEGENERATION OF THE LIVER, Adiposis hepatica.

FATTY LIGAMENT, *Adipous ligament*. This name has been given to a reflection of the synovial membrane of the knee joint, which passes from the ligamentum patellæ towards the cavity that separates the condyles of the femur.

FATTY LIVER, Adiposis hepatica.

FATTY MEMBRANE, *Adipous membrane*, *Adipous tissue*. The subcutaneous areolar tissue, or that containing the fatty or adipose vesicles.

FATTY VESICLES, *Sacculi adiposi*, *Adipous vesicles*, *Fat cells*. This name is given to small bursæ or membranous vesicles which enclose the fat, and are found situate in the areolæ of the areolar tissue. These vesicles vary much in size. Generally, they are round and globular; and, in certain subjects, receive vessels which are very apparent. They form so many small sacs without apertures, in the interior of which are filaments arranged like septa. In fatty subjects, the adipous vesicles are very perceptible, being attached to the areolar tissue and neighbouring parts by a vascular pedicle. Raspail affirms that there is the most striking analogy between the nature of the adipose granules and that of the amylaceous grains.

FATTY VESSELS, *Adipous vessels*. The vessels connected with the fat. Some anatomists have called *Adipous canals*, (F.) *Conduits adipeux*, the vessels to which they attribute the secretion of fat.

FATUISME, *Fatuitas*.

FATUITAS, *Morosis*, *Stultitia*, *Stupor mentis*, *Amentia*; (F.) *Fatisme*, *Fatuité*, (from *fatuus*, 'foolish.') Mental imbecility. Idiotism. Dementia. One affected with fatuity is said to be *fatuous*, (Sc.) *Davepit*.

FATUITAS ALPICOLARUM, Cretinism—f. *Convallinus*, Cretinism.

FATUOUS, see *Fatuity*.

FAUCES, Isthmus, Pharynx, Throat.

FAUCETTE VOICE, (dim. of (F.) *fauz*, (L.) *falsus*, 'false.') See *Voice*.

FAUCIAL, (from *fauces*.) Pharyngeal.

FAUCITIS, (*fauces*, and *itis*.) Isthmitis.

FAUNORUM LUDIBRIA, *The sports of the Fauni*. Some authors have called thus incubus; others, epilepsy.

FAUQUIER SPRINGS, see *Virginia*, Mineral Waters of.

FAUSSE, (from *falsus*.) False—f. *Conception*, Conception, false.

FAUSSE COUCHE (F.), ('false birth.') *Vannum parturium*. Some authors have used this term for the expulsion of different bodies constituting false conceptions; such as moles, hydatids, clots of blood, &c. Most accoucheurs use the term synonymously with abortion.

FAUSSE GROSSESSE, ('false pregnancy.') Pregnancy, false—f. *Membrane*, Membrane, false—f. *Pleurésie*, Pleurisy, false—f. *Pneumonie*, Peripneumonia notha.

FAUSSE POSITION (F.), *False position*. The French use this term, in vulgar language, to indicate any attitude in which torpor, tingling, and loss of power over the motion of a part, are produced by too strong contraction or painful compression.

FAUSSE RHABARBE, ('false rhubarb.') *Thaliotron*—f. *Route*, False passage—f. *Variola*, *Varicella*.

FAUSTINI PASTILLI, *Faustinus's Lozenges*. These were once celebrated. They were composed of burnt paper, quicklime, oxide of arsenic, sandarach, lentils, &c.

FAUX, (from (L.) *falsus*.) False—f. *du Cerveau*, *Falx cerebri*—f. *du Cervelet*, *Falx cerebelli*—f.

Germe, Conception, false—f. *Grande du péritoine*, *Falx*, great, of the peritoneum—f. *Petite du péritoine*, *Falx*, lesser, of the peritoneum—f. *de la Veine ombilicale*, *Falx*, great, of the peritoneum.

FAVEUX, *Favosus*.

FAVIFORMIS, (*favus*, 'honeycomb,' and *forma*, 'shape.') *Favosus*.

FAVUSUS, *favus*, similar to a honeycomb. *Faviformis*, *Favous*, (F.) *Favens*. An epithet given to a species of porrigo. *Cerion*, *Kerion*, *Favus*; it means also a state of ulceration resembling a honeycomb.

FAVULUS, (dim. of *favus*, 'a honeycomb.') *Favuli* is used by Dr. S. G. Morton, of Philadelphia, for the honeycomb-like depressions in the lining membrane of the stomach—the stomach-cells of Messrs. Todd and Bowman.

FAVUS, ('a honeycomb.') *Porrigo*, *Porrigo favosa*, see *Favosus*—f. *Confertus*, *Porrigo scutulata*—f. *Dispersus*, *Porrigo lupinosa*—f. *Diseminé*, *Porrigo lupinosa*—f. *en Groupes*, *Porrigo scutulata*.

FAXWAX, see *Nucha*.

FEABERRY, *Ribes uva crispa*.

FEATHERFEW, ([?] 'feverfew.') *Matricaria*.

FEBRICITANS, *Febriens*, *Empyros*, (F.) *Fébricitant*, (*febricitare*, 'to have a fever—*febris*.) One attacked with fever.

FEBRICITATIO, Feverishness.

FEBRICOSUS, (from *febris*.) Feverish.

FEBRICULA, *Feveret*, (F.) *Fébricule*; (dim. of *febris*.) A term employed to express a slight degree of fever. *Ephemera*.

FEBRICULOSITY, Feverishness.

FEBRIENS, (*febris*, 'to have *febris*, a fever.') *Fébricitans*, Feverish.

FEBRIFACIENT, (*febris*, 'a fever,' and *facere*, 'to make.') See *Feverish*.

FEBRIFEROUS, *Feb'rifer*, (*febris*, and *fero*, 'I carry.') Fever-bearing, as a *febriferous locality*.

FEBRIFIC, *Febrificient*, see *Feverish*.

FEBRIFUGA, *Lexipyrreticus*, *Lexipyrretus*, *Pyreticus*, *Alexipyrreticus*, *Antifebrilis*, *Antipyretic*, *Febrifugus*, (*febris*, and *fugare*, 'to drive away.') A medicine which possesses the property of abating or driving away fever.

FEBRIFUGUM, *Febrifuge*—f. *Lignum*, *Quassia*.

FEBRILE, *Feb'rilis*, (from *febris*.) *Pyreticus*. Relating to fever, as *febrile movement*, *febrile pulse*, &c.

FEBRIS, Fever—f. *Acmaestica*, *Synocha*—f. *Acuta*, *Synocha*—f. *Acuta continua*, *Synocha*—f. *Adeno-meningea*, Fever, adeno-meningeal—f. *Adeno-nervosa*, Plague—f. *Adynamica*, Typhus—f. *Africana*, Fever, African—f. *Agrypnodes*, see *Agrypnodes* and *Agrypnos*—f. *Alba*, *Chlorosis*—f. *Algida*, see *Algidus*—f. *Amatoria*, *Chlorosis*, Hectic fever—f. *Americana*, Fever, yellow—f. *Amphemera*, Quotidian—f. *Amphimerina hectica*, Hectic fever—f. *Amphimerina latica*, *Latica* (*febris*)—f. *Ampullosa*, *Pemphigus*—f. *Anabatica*, Continued fever—f. *Anginosa*, *Angina*—f. *Angiotenica*, *Synocha*—f. *Annua*, see *Annual diseases*—f. *Anomala*, Fever anomalous—f. *Aphonica*, Fever, aphonic—f. *Aphthosa*, *Aphtha*—f. *Apoplectica*, Fever, apoplectic—f. *Ardens*, *Synocha*—f. *Arte promota*, Fever, artificial—f. *Arthritica*, Gout—f. *Asodes*, Fever, bilious, see *Asodes*—f. *Assidua*, Continued fever—f. *Asthenica*, Fever, asthenic, Typhus—f. *Asthmatica*, Fever, asthmatic—f. *Ataxo-Adynamica*, Fever, ataxo-Adynamic—f. *Azodes*, see *Asodes*—f. *Biliosa*, Fever, bilious—f. *Bullosa*, *Pemphigus*—f. *Cardialgia*, Fever, cardialgic—f. *Catarrhalis*, *Catarrh*—f. *Catarrhalis epidemica*, Influenza—f. *Caumatodes*, *Synocha*—f. *Causodes*, *Synocha*—f. *Cephalalgica*, Fever, cephalalgic—f. *Cephalica*, Fever, cephalic—f. *Cholepyretica*, Fever, bilious—f. *Cholerica*, Fever, bilious, Fever, choleric—f. *Chronica*, Fever, chronic—f.

Coalterna, see Coalterna febres—f. Colliquative, Fever, colliquative—f. Comatodes, Fever, apoplectic—f. Communicans, see Subintrantes F.—f. Confusa, see Confusa febris—f. Continens, Typhus—f. Continens non putrida, Synocha—f. Continens putrida, Typhus—f. Continua inflammatoria, Empresma—f. Continua putrida, Synochus—f. Continua putrida icterodes Carolinensis, Fever, yellow—f. Continua non putris, Synocha—f. Continua sanguinea, Synocha—f. Convulsiva, Fever, convulsive—f. Crymodes, see Crymodes, and Algid fever—f. Culicularis, Miliary fever—f. cum Delirio, Fever, delirious—f. Depuratoria, Fever, depuratory—f. Deurens, Synocha—f. Diaphoretica, Fever, diaphoretic—f. Diaria, Ephemeræ—f. Duodecimana, Fever, duodecimane—f. Dysenterica, Dysentery—f. Elodes, see Elodes—f. Elodes icterodes, Fever, yellow—f. Enterica, see Typhus—f. Enteromesenterica, Enteromesenteric—f. Epacmastica, see Epacmasticus—f. Ephemeræ, Ephemeræ, Quotidian Fever—f. Epidemica cum anginâ, Cynanche maligna—f. Epileptica, Fever, epileptic—f. Erotica, Fever, erotic—f. Erratica, Fever, anomalous, Fever, erratic, see Erratic and Planetes—f. Erronea, see Planetes—f. Erysipelacea, Erysipelas—f. Erysipelatosa, Erysipelas—f. Esseræ, Miliary fever—f. Exanthematica articularis, Dengue—f. a Fame, Fever, famine—f. Exquisita, Fever, regular—f. Famelica, see Famelica febris—f. Flava, Fever, yellow—f. Flava Americanorum, Fever, yellow—f. Gangrenodes, Fever, gangrenous—f. Gastrica, Fever, bilious, Fever, gastric—f. Gastro-adynamica, Fever, gastro-adyamic—f. Hæmoptoica, Fever, hæmoptoic—f. Hebdomadana, Octana—f. Hæctica, Hæctic fever—f. Hæctica infantum, Tabes mesenterica—f. Hæctica maligna nervosa, Typhus mitior—f. Hemeresia, Quotidian—f. Hemitritea, Hemitritea—f. Hepatica, Fever, bilious—f. Hepatica inflammatoria, Hepatitis—f. Horrida, see Algidus—f. Horrida, see Algidus—f. Humoralis, Fever, humoral—f. Hungarica, Fever, Hungaric—f. Hydrocephalica, Hydrocephalus internus—f. Hydrophobica, Fever, hydrophobic—f. Hysterica, see Postpositio—f. Hysterica, Fever, hysterica—f. Ictericæ, Fever, icteric—f. Iliaca inflammatoria, Enteritis—f. Infantum remittens, Fever, infantile remittent—f. Inflammatoria, Synocha—f. Intenso, Epitasis—f. Intermittens, Intermittent fever—f. Intermittens cephalica larvata, Cephalalgia periodica—f. Intestinalis ulcerosa, see Typhus—f. Intestinorum, Enteritis—f. Irregularis, Fever, anomalous—f. Lactea, Fever, milk—f. Larvata, Fever, masked—f. Lenta, Fever, infantile remittent, Hæctic fever, Synochus—f. Lenta nervosa, Typhus mitior, Fever, nervous—f. Lenticularis, Miliary fever—f. Lethargica, Fever, apoplectic—f. Lochialis, Fever, lochial—f. Lygmodes, Fever, singultous—f. Lynxodes, Fever, singultous—f. Maculosa, see Typhus—f. Maligna, Fever, malignant—f. Maligna biliosa Americæ, Fever, yellow—f. Maligna cum Soporæ, Typhus—f. Maligna flava Indiæ occidentalis, Fever, yellow—f. Marasmodes, Hæctic fever, Marasmodia—f. Meningo-gastricus, Fever, gastric—f. Mesenterica, Fever, adeno-meningeal, Fever, mesenteric—f. Methemerina, Quotidian—f. Miliaris, Miliary fever—f. Minuta, Fever, syncopal—f. Morbillosa, Rubella—f. Mucosa, Fever, adeno-meningeal—f. Mucosa verminosa, Fever, infantile remittent—f. Nautica pestilentialis, Typhus gravior—f. Nephritica, Fever, nephritic—f. Nervosa, Fever, nervous—f. Nervosa enterica, see Typhus—f. Nervosa epidemica, Typhus—f. Nervosa exanthematica, Typhus—f. Nervosa gastrica, see Typhus—f. Nervosa mesenterica, see Typhus—f. Nervosa petechialis, Typhus—f. Neurodes, Fever, nervous—f. Nocturnus, see Nocturnal—f. Nonana, Fever, nonane—f. Nosocomiorum, Typhus gravior—f. Nycterinus, see Noctur-

nal—f. Octana, Fever, octane—f. Oscitans, Oscitant fever—f. Paludosa, see Elodes—f. Pannonica, Fever, Hungary—f. Pemphigodes, Pemphigus—f. Pemphigodes, Pemphigus—f. Pemta, Quintan—f. Periodica, Fever, periodic—f. Perniciosa, Fever, pernicious—f. Pestilens, Plague—f. Pestilens maligna, Typhus gravior—f. Pestilentialis, Fever, pestilential—f. Pestilentialis Europæ, Typhus gravior—f. Phthisica, Hæctic fever—f. Planetes, see Planetes—f. Pleuritica, Pleuritis—f. Pneumonica, Fever, pneumonic, Pneumonia—f. Podagrica, Gout—f. Polycholica, Fever, bilious—f. Puerperalis, Fever, puerperal—f. Puerperalis biliosa, Metrocholosis—f. Puerperarum, Puerperal fever—f. Punctularis, Miliary fever, Typhus gravior—f. Purpurate rubra et alba miliaris, Miliary fever—f. Purulenta, Fever, purulent—f. Putrida, Typhus gravior—f. Putrida nervosa, Typhus mitior—f. Quartana, Quartan—f. Quæquæ, see Algidus—f. Quinta, Quintan—f. Quintana, Fever, quintan, Quintan—f. Quotidianæ, Fever, quotidian, Quotidian—f. Recurrens, Relapsing fever—f. Regularis, Fever, regular—f. Remittens, Remittent fever—f. Remittens infantum, Fever, infantile remittent—f. Rheumatica inflammatoria, Rheumatism, acuta—f. Rubra, Scarlatina—f. Rubra pruriginosa, Urticaria—f. Sanguinea, Synocha—f. Saprophyra, Typhus gravior—f. Scarlatina, Scarlatina—f. Scorbatica, Fever, scorbutic—f. Semitritæa, Hemitritea—f. Septana, Fever, septan—f. Sesquialtera, Hemitritea—f. Sextana, Fever, sextan—f. Simplex, Ephemeræ, Fever, simple—f. Singultosa, Fever, singultous—f. Soporosa, Fever, apoplectic—f. Stercoralis, Fever, stercoral—f. Sthenica, Synocha—f. Stomachica inflammatoria, Gastritis—f. Subintrans, Fever, subintrant—f. Sudatoria, Fever, diaphoretic, Hydripyretus, Sudor anglicus—f. Syncopal, Fever, syncopal—f. Syphilitica, Fever, syphilitic—f. Tabida, Fever, colliquative, Hæctic fever—f. Tertiana, Fever, tertian, Tertian fever—f. Tonica, Synocha—f. Topica, Neuralgia, facial—f. Toxica, Fever, yellow—f. Tragica, Fever, tragico—f. Traumatica, Fever, traumatic—f. Tropica, Fever, yellow—f. Typhodes, Typhus—f. Urticata, Urticaria—f. Uterina, Metritis—f. Vaga, Fever, anomalous, see Planetes—f. Variolosa, Variola—f. Verminosa, Fever, infantile remittent, F. verminous, Helminthopyra—f. Vernalis, Fever, vernal—f. Vesicularis, Miliary Fever, Pemphigus—f. Virginum, Chlorosis.

FEB'RUA, (*Februus*, 'I purge.') In ancient mythology, a goddess who presided over menstruation.

FECAL, Stercoraceous—f. Matter, see Fæces.

FÆCES, Fæces.

FÆCONDATION, Fecundation.

FÆCONDITÉ, Fecundity.

FÆCULA, *Fæcula*, (dim. of *fæces*.) An immediate principle of vegetables, composed of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon. It exists in several plants, and has different names, according to that which furnishes it. (F.) *Fæcule*, *Amygdolé*. When extracted from wheat or barley, it is called *starch*, *Amylum*. When from *Cy'cas circinalis*, *Sa'go*;—from *Or'chis mo'rio*, *Salép*. We say, also, *Fæcula* of the *Potato*, *Bryony*, *Arum*, *Manioc*, &c.

FÆCULA AMYLACEA, Amylum.

FÆCULA GREEN. This name is given to a green, solid matter, of variable character, which is believed to be resinous, and which renders turbid several kinds of juices extracted from vegetables. It is also called *Chlorophyll*.

FÆCULA MARANTÆ, Arrow-root—f. Tapioka, see *Jatropha manihot*.

FÆCULE, Fæcula.

FÆCULENCE, *Fæculen'tia*, *Fæcos'itas*, *Fæx'*, plural *Fæ'ces*, *Len'ma*, *Lee*, *Depos'it*, *Dregs*. In

Pharmacy, feculent, albuminous, or other substances, which are deposited from turbid fluids.

FECULENT, *Feculen'tus*, *Hypot'rygus*, *Trygo'des*. 'Foul, dreggy, excrementitious;' as a feculent fluid, feculent evacuations, &c.

FECUND, *Fecun'dus*, *Fæcun'dus*, (F.) *Fécond*. Fruitful, prolific.

FECUNDATION, *Fæcunda'tio*, *Impregna'tion*, *Imprægnat'io*, *Ingravida'tio*, *Prægnat'io*, *Gravida'tio*, *Prægnat'us*, *Fructifica'tio*, *Cye'sis*, *Encye'sis*, *Encymo'sia*, *Procrea'tion*, (F.) *Fécondation*. The act by which, in organized beings, the material furnished by the generative organs of the female, unites with that prepared by those of the male, so that a new being results.

FECUNDITY, *Eutoc'ia*, *Polygon'ia*, *Polytoc'ia*, *Fæcunditas*, *Productiv'itas*, (F.) *Fécondité*. The faculty of reproduction, possessed by organized bodies.

It has been estimated that, throughout a country, taking one marriage with another, not more

than 4 children are the result; and in towns only 35 children in 10 marriages.

FEE, *Pysechorages*, *Sostrum*.

FEET, BURN'ING OF THE. A singular cachectic disease, described by Mr. Malcolmson as occurring in India, the prominent symptom of which was a sense of burning in the feet.

FÉGARITE, Cancer aquaticus, Stomatitis, pseudo-membranous.

FEIGNED DISEASES, *Mor'bi dissimula'ti seu simula'ti seu cela'ti seu infittio'ti seu pseudo'-lei*, *Sim'ulated or Pretend'ed diseases*, (F.) *Maladies dissimulées ou simulées ou feintes ou supposées*. The tricks employed, by impostors, to induce a belief that they are attacked with diseases when they are not. These are generally assumed by beggars to obtain alms; by criminals to escape punishment; and by soldiers to be exempt from duty.

The following table exhibits the chief feigned, pretended, simulated or excited diseases, or disqualifications, with the means of detection:—

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
ABORTION.	{ By staining the clothes and body with { borrowed blood.	{ By constant and minute attention.
ABSTINENCE.	.....	{ Amaurosis is characterized by dilated pupil. Where these substances have been applied, the effects will go off in ten days or a fortnight.
AMAUROTIC BLINDNESS.	{ By applying the extract of belladonna or { datura stramonium to the eye.	{ By anaesthetics, and, under their use, or otherwise, taking the person off his guard.
APHONIA.	.....	{ By powerful stimulants; an electric shock; application of hot water, sternutatories, actual cautery, &c.
APOPLEXY.	{ By falling down as if deprived of sensation { and consciousness.	{ By examining if the pulse be strong, and the skin hot, and whether there be loss of appetite or of strength, or swelling of the limbs, or unmistakable feebleness of the vital actions.
CACHEXIA, ANÆMIA, AND DEBILITY.	{ Using substances to make the face appear { pale and livid. Indulging freely in wine, and privation of sleep prior to examination.	{ By the aid of chymistry. We are acquainted with the chymical composition of urinary calculi.
CALCULI, EXCRETION OF.	{ Putting sand, pebbles, &c. into the urine.	{ By noticing whether there be signs of cachexia, and by attentive examination of the part.
CANCEROUS ULCER.	{ By gluing on a portion of a spleen with { the smooth side to the skin, leaving on the outside the appearance of an ulcerated surface.	{ By powerful stimulants, as recommended under apoplexy. Letting fall a drop of boiling water on the back. Proposing to use the actual cautery, and seeing whether the pulse rises.
CATALEPSY.	{ By seeming to be suddenly motionless, the { joints remaining flexible, and external objects making no impression.	{ By examining the patient whilst he may imagine himself unobserved, and seeing whether the convulsive motions go on. By anaesthetics, as under Aphonia.
CHOREA.	{ By assuming the convulsive motions of a { part which characterize chorea.	{ Mode of discrimination sometimes so obscure as to deceive the most practised and attentive. By anaesthetics, as under Aphonia.
CONTRACTION OF JOINTS IN GENERAL.	.....	{ Introduce a cord between the fingers and the palm of the hand, and gradually apply weights so as to expand the fingers. Confine him so that he cannot obtain his food without using his clenched hand. By anaesthetics, as under Aphonia.
CONTRACTION OF THE FINGERS.	.....	{ When feigned, they do not present the rigidity of muscles or the rapidity of action which characterize the real. The mode of detection must be the same as in epilepsy.
CONVULSIONS.	.....	{ The existence of the opacity can be detected by attentive observation.
CORNEA, OPAKE.	{ Produced by the application of a strong { acid, by acrid powders, as quicklime, &c.	{ By careful watching and examination on the part of practitioner and nurse.
CUTANEOUS DISEASES.	{ Some articles of diet will bring on urticaria or nettlerash, in particular individuals, as shellfish, bitter almonds, &c. By acrida, acids, or any irritants applied to the surface. An ointment of tartarized antimony causes a painful pustular eruption. See Porriago, in this list.	{ The really deaf and dumb acquire an expression of countenance and gestures which it is difficult to assume. By anaesthetics, as under Aphonia.
DEAFDUMBNESS.	.....	

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
DEAFNESS.	It may be assumed or excited by putting a pea in the ear, or by inserting irritants, so as to induce inflammation and temporary loss of function.	Make a noise when not expected, and see if the countenance varies or pulse rises. Put to sleep by opium, and then fire a pistol close to the ear, when he may be thrown off his guard. Examine the ear to see if any trick has been played there. By anaesthetics, as under Aphonia.
DEATH.	Some persons possess the power of suspending or moderating the action of the heart.	If suspected, the plan recommended under apoplexy will be found most efficacious.
DEBILITY, see CACHEXIA.		
DEFORMITY.		Examine the part and its articulation naked, and compare it with the opposite.
DELIRIUM.		Real delirium is accompanied by bodily disease; with general wandering and incoherency. The feigned is more confined to special subjects.
DELIVERY.	After enlargement produced artificially, a subsidence of the tumefaction; the parts being moistened by borrowed blood, and the child of another substituted as the female's own.	Can only be positively detected by examination <i>per vaginam</i> . Soon after delivery, the vagina will be relaxed and the lochial discharge be flowing in greater abundance, the shorter the time that may have elapsed since delivery.
DIARRHOEA.	Said to have been caused by a mixture of vinegar and burnt cork. May be occasioned by the use of any of the purgative roots, &c.	When diarrhoea is feigned by the lower classes, inspect the linen; if clean, the bowels are probably not much out of order. Let every individual have a close stool of his own; and inspect the evacuations, taking care that one suffering under the disease does not lend his evacuations to another.
DROPSY.	May be feigned, like pregnancy, by wearing pads. The anasarous condition of the lower limbs has been caused by applying a ligature round them. By inflating the cellular membrane of the abdomen.	Can be detected by attentive examination. There will be a want of that leucophlegmatic habit which accompanies and characterizes dropsy.
DYSENTERY.	May be feigned, like diarrhoea, by adding a little blood to the evacuations, or by introducing a soap, or some more irritating, suppository.	Same rules as under diarrhoea.
EPILEPSY.	The foaming of the mouth has been produced by keeping a piece of soap in it.	Sensation in epilepsy is totally abolished. If any remain, disease probably feigned. Incontractility of pupil, which occurs in epilepsy, cannot be feigned. Same means to be used as in feigned apoplexy.
FEVER.	By various stimulants, as wine, brandy, pepper; swallowing a small quantity of tobacco, or introducing it into the anus. Flour or chalk used to whiten the tongue. Redness of skin, caused by friction with a hard brush.	This deceit is generally developed by an examination of a day or two. Where flour or chalk has been used to whiten the tongue, the line of demarcation between the whitened part and the clean, healthy margin of the tongue, is too well marked to escape observation.
FISTULA IN ANO.	By making an incision near the verge of the anus, and introducing into it an acrid tent, such as the <i>root of white heliobore</i> .	By careful examination.
FRACTURES.	There is generally nothing but the man's own testimony. He complains of pain in the part; if fracture of the skull be feigned, he states, perhaps, that he becomes deranged on tasting liquor.	By attentive examination.
HEMATEMESIS.	By drinking the blood of some animal, or using some coloured liquid, and then throwing it up.	By cutting off the supply of the fluid and careful examination.
HEMOPTYSIS.	By secreting bullock's blood for the purpose of colouring the saliva; making small incisions in the mouth; using bole armeniac or paint of vermilion.	Blood from the lungs is frothy and light-coloured. Mouth and fauces must be carefully inspected, and the individual be observed.
HEMORRHOIDS.	By introducing bladders of rats or of small fish partly into the rectum. The linen has also been stained with borrowed blood.	The means are obvious.
HEART, DISEASES OF, see PALPITATION.		
HEPATITIS.		Unless the person be a well-educated impostor, acute inflammation of the liver will be detected by the absence of marks of strong inflammatory action. <i>Chronic liver disease</i> is, frequently, not characterized by wellmarked symptoms, and hence, when assumed, is difficult of detection.
HERNIA.	In the same manner as hydrocele;—by inflation.	The detection is easy.
HYDROCELE.	By puncturing the skin of the scrotum, and inflating the cellular membrane.	Do.
HYDROCEPHALUS.	By opening the integuments of the head near the vertex, e.g. and blowing in air.	Do.
Hysteria.		Does not easily resist the application of strong sternutatories to the nostrils. Attentive examination necessary.

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
INSANITY.	.....	The expression of countenance cannot easily be feigned. Nor can the affection be kept up so long as in real mental alienation. The individual cannot do so long without food, sleep, &c.
JAUNDICE.	By colouring the skin with an infusion of turmeric or tincture of rhubarb. Clay-coloured stools produced by taking daily a small quantity of muriatic acid. High-coloured urine by rhubarb taken internally.	The eyes cannot be coloured, although smoke has been used for this purpose. The skin must be washed to remove the colouring matter if any exist, and the supply of acid and rhubarb be prevented.
LAMENESS.	By keeping the limb in a contracted state, and resisting any efforts to move it.	By two persons taking hold of the individual and moving rapidly along with him; and when they are tired having relays. The impostor will generally give in. By anaesthetics, as under Aphonia.
MENSTRUATION.	By staining the clothes and body with borrowed blood.	By cutting off the supply.
MYOPIA.	.....	Present an open book, and apply the leaves close to the nose. If it cannot be read distinctly, when thus placed, or when glasses proper for short-sightedness are used, the disease is feigned.
OPHTHALMIA.	Excited by a variety of acrid and corrosive substances applied to the eye; as lime, &c. A portion of black muslin, spread over the cornea. The eyelashes are sometimes extracted, and caustic applied to excite disease in the palpebra.	When ophthalmia is thus excited, its progress is ordinarily very rapid, arriving at its height within a few hours.
OZENA.	By impregnating a piece of sponge with some offensive juices or oils, mixed with decayed cheese, and putting the imbued sponge into the nostrils.	
PAINS.	.....	The detection is here often difficult. The non-existence of pain cannot be proved, and great pain may be present without any appearance externally.
PALPITATION.	White hellebore, given in the dose of 10 or 12 grains, and repeated, will occasion general indisposition, and undue action of the heart.	The imposition is more frequently detected by inconsistencies and contradictions in the patient's history of the case, than in any other manner.
SHAKING PALSY.	.....	Cut off the supply.
PARALYSIS.	.....	May be suspected, if the person be in an ordinary state of vigour. Use violent remedies and means, recommended under Chorea.
PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.	Individuals with long necks and contracted shoulders have simulated phthisis, by covering the chest with blisters, cicatrices of issues, &c., and by taking drugs which cause paleness.	Violent remedies are here required. Cold affusion, actual cautery, electric shocks, &c. By anaesthetics, as under Aphonia.
POLYPUS NASI.	By introducing the testicle of a young cock, or the kidney of a rabbit, into the nostril, and retaining it there by means of a sponge fastened to it.	By attentive examination of the symptoms.
PORRIGO OR SCALDED HEAD.	By applying nitric acid to the head, after protecting the face with fatty substances; but the chronic state is imitated by the use of depilatories of different kinds applied sometimes in patches, so as to resemble <i>Porrigo decalvans</i> .	
PREGNANCY.	By wearing pads, and assuming the longing after particular articles of diet, &c.	By the absence of the areola; the presence of a pad; and, if necessary, by examination <i>per vaginam</i> .
PROLAPUS ANI.	* By a portion of the intestine of the ox, in which a sponge filled with a mixture of blood and milk is placed.	
PROLAPUS UTERI.	By a similar fraud.	
PULSE, WEAKNESS OR DEFECT OF.	By ligatures applied to the corresponding arm. Slowness of pulse may be caused by the use of <i>Veratrum viride</i> .	By examining whether the arteries of the two arms beat alike; and if a ligature be placed on the arm.
RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC.	By complaining of great suffering on moving the limbs, and of pain and stiffness of the joints.	By careful observation, and the use of anaesthetics, as under Aphonia. It is frequently feigned, and not easy of detection. See Pains.
SCROFULA.	By exciting ulcers below the angles of the jaw.	By examining the general habit, and observing whether the ulcerations be glandular, and the discharge of a scrofulous character.

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
SCURVY.	By covering the teeth with wax, and then applying acid corrosive substances to the gums.	By examining the general habit; whether debilitated, cachectic, and possessing the usual general signs of scorbutus. Simulators of this defect generally state, that it is connate, or ascribe it to a fit of apoplexy or severe fever. Where the organs of speech were perfect, and the moral evidence of the previous existence of the infirmity was not satisfactory, the French authorities used to confine the soldiers, and not supply them with food, until they called for it without stammering.
STAMMERING.	.....	If the person be roused suddenly from sleep, the eyes will be right, as they also are during sleep. Under anaesthetics they would be so likewise.
STRABISMUS.	.....	By passing a bougie.
STRUCTURE OF THE URETHRA.	By ligatures round the thighs.	Examine the limbs uncovered.
SWELLING OF THE LEGS.	Ligatures are sometimes used to prevent the pulse being felt. By applying lotions to the face to make it pale.	By using sternutatories. By the absence of some of the symptoms of syncope. Examine the naked arms. Wash the face.
SYNCOPE.	.....	.....
TUBERCULOSIS, see Phthisis.	.....	.....
TYPHANY.	Persons have possessed the power of swallowing air, so as to distend the stomach, and simulate tympany.	.....
ULCER OF THE EAR.	By introducing a tent, imbued with blistering plaster into the ear, and repeating the application, until the tube becomes ulcerated, and a discharge of puriform matter is established. The fetid smell is imitated, by dropping into the ear a mixture of empyreumatic oil, asafoetida, and old cheese. Also, by introducing a little honey into the meatus.	By careful examination.
ULCERS OF THE LEGS, &c.	By corrosives, or irritants. Sometimes by abrasion, by rubbing sand on the shin-bone. At others, they are pretended, by gluing on a piece of spleen or the skin of a frog.	Artificial ulcers have, usually, a more distinct margin, and are more readily healed than others; the latter being generally indicative of an impaired constitution.
URINE, BLOODY.	The fruit of the Indian Fig (<i>Cactus opuntia</i>) colours the urine as red as blood. Cantharides will cause it. Blood may also be procured and mixed with the urine.	By making the patient pass his urine in the presence of the physician, and examining the vessel before and after. By cutting off the supply of any substance which could cause the appearance.
URINE, INCONTINENCE OF.	.....	Difficult, at times, of detection. Give the person a full dose of opium, and introduce the catheter when he is asleep. If there be urine, the incontinence is feigned.
VARICOSE VEINS.	By a ligature, placed tightly round the limb. They may be excited in this manner, or aggravated if already existing.	By examining the limb.

FEL, gen. *Fellia*, Bile—*f. Anguillæ*, see Bile—*f. Bovinum*, Bile of the Ox—*f. Bovis*, see Bile—*f. Naturæ*, Aloes—*f. Tauri*, see Bile—*f. Terræ*, Ludus Helmontii—*f. Ursi*, see Bile—*f. Vitri*, see Vitrum.

FELDSCHEREN, ('army barbers,') see Bathers.

FELINEUS, (from *fel*,) Bilious.

FELLEUS, Biliary, Bilious.

FELLIDUCUS, (*fel*, and *ducere*, 'to lead,') Cholagogue.

FELLIS OBSTRUCTIO, ('obstruction of bile,') Icterus—*f. Suffusio*, Icterus—*f. Superfusio*, Icterus.

FELON, 'a great criminal,' (from Sax. *Fællan*, 'to offend,') Paronychia.

FELTING, (Sax. *felt*, 'cloth or stuff made without weaving,') *Tangling*. A term applied to the hair when inextricably interlaced, as occurs occasionally in women from inattention.

FÉLURE DE GLASER, 'fissure of Glaser,' (Old [F.] *feslure*; from [L.] *findere*, *fissum*, 'to split' [?]), Fissure, glenoid.

FELWORT, *Gentiana lutea*.

FE'MALE, *Fæ'mina*, *Fe'mina*, *Femell'a*, *Gy'nē*, (F.) *Femelle*, (dim. of *femme*, 'woman,') In animals, the one that engenders and bears the young. It is, also, used adjectively;—as, the *Female Sex*, &c.

FEMALE PARTS, Vulva.

FEME'LLA, Female.

FEME'ELLE, (from *femme*,) Female.

FEMEN, Thigh (inner part), Vulva.

FEMINA, Female.

FEMINAL, Pubes.

FEMINES'CENCE, *Fæminescen'tia*, (*fæmina*, 'a female,') The possession or assumption of certain male characteristics by the female.

FEMME, Woman—*f. en couche*, Puerpera.

FEM'ORAL, *Femora'lis*, (*femur*, gen. *femoris*, 'the thigh,') Belonging or relating to the thigh; as *Femoral artery*, *Femoral hernia*, &c. See Crural.

FEMORALIS, Femoral, Triceps cruris.

FÉMORO-CALCANIEN PETIT, Plantar muscle—*f. Popliteal*, great, Sciatic nerve, great—*f. Popliti-tibial*, Popliteus muscle.

FEM'OROTIB'IAL, *Femorotibia'lis*. Belonging to the femur and tibia. The *Femorotibial articulation* is the knee-joint.

FE'MUR, *Me'rus*, *Me'rium*. The thigh. Also, the *thighbone*, *Os fem'oris*, (F.) *L'os de la Cuissé*. The strongest and longest of all the bones of the body, extending from the pelvis to the tibia, and forming the solid part of the thigh. The femur is cylindrical, slightly curved anteriorly, unsymmetrical and oblique downwards and inwards.

The body of the bone is prismatic, and has, behind, a prominent ridge, the *linea aspera*.

PROCESSES.	Upper or Pelvic Extremity.	Head supported on a column or neck.
		Great trochanter.
	Inferior or Tibial Extremity.	Lesser trochanter.
		External condyle.
		Internal condyle.
		External tuberosity.
		Internal tuberosity.

The femur ossifies from five points:—one on each process of the pelvic extremity; one in the body of the bone; and two on the condyles. It is articulated with the pelvis, tibia, and patella. See Thigh.

FÉMUR, COL DU, Collum femoris—*f.* Moven-tium septimus, Iliacus internus—*f.* Moven-tium sextus, Psoas magnus—*f.* Summum, Vulva.

FENES'TRA, 'a window,' (akin to *φαινω*, 'I show,') (*F.*) *Fenêtre*. Anatomists have given this name to two apertures, situate in the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum. The one of these is the *Fenes'tra ova'lis seu vestibula'ris, Fora'men ova'le*. It is oval-shaped; situate at the base of the stapes, and corresponds with the cavity of the vestibule. The other is the *Fenes'tra rotun'da seu cochlea'ris seu triq'uetra, Fora'men rotun'dum*. It is closed by a fine, transparent membrane, called *Membra'na Tym'pani secunda'ria, Tym'panum mi-nus seu secunda'rium, Membra'na fenes'tre rotun'de*, and corresponds to the inner seal of the cochlea.

FENESTRA OCULI, Pupil—*f.* Ovalis, see Fenestra—*f.* Rotunda, see Fenestra.

FENES'TRAL, *Fenestra'tus*, (from *fenestra*.) (*F.*) *Fenêtré* et *Fenêstré*. Bandages, compresses, or plasters with small perforations or openings, are so called. The openings prevent the deten-tion of the discharge.

FENESTRATUS, Fenestral.

FENESTRÉ, Fenestral.

FENÊTRE, Fenestra.

FENÊTRÉ, Fenestral.

FENNEL, (*Sax. fenol*.) Anethum—*f.* Dogs', Anthemis cotula—*f.* Flower, Nigella—*f.* Hog's, Peucedanum—*f.* Sweet, Anethum—*f.* Water, Phellandrium aquaticum.

FENOUIL, Anethum—*f.* d'Eau, Phellandrium aquatium—*f.* Marin, Crithmum maritimum—*f.* de Porc, Peucedanum—*f.* Puant, Anethum gra-veolens.

FENTE, (from *fendre*, [*L.*] *findere*, 'to split,') Fissure—*f.* Capillaire, see Pilatio—*f.* Glénoïdale, Fissure, glenoid—*f.* Orbitaire, Orbital fissure—*f.* Orbitaire inférieure, Spheno-maxillary fissure—*f.* Sphénoïdale, Sphenoidal fissure—*f.* Sphéno-maxil-laire, Spheno-maxillary fissure.

FÉNUGREC, (*fenum Græcum*, 'Greek hay,') Trigonella fœnum.

FENUGREEK, Trigonella fœnum.

FER, Ferrum—*f.* Acétate de, Ferri acetas—*f.* Bromure de, see Bromine—*f.* Carbonate de, Ferri protocarbonas—*f.* Carburé de, Graphites—*f.* Chaud, Pyrosis—*f.* Hydrate de, tritoxide de, Étités—*f.* Hydriodate de, see Ferri iodidum—*f.* Iodure de, Ferri iodidum, see Iodine—*f.* Lactate de, Ferri Lactas—*f.* Limaille de, Ferri limatura—*f.* Perchlorure de, Ferri chloridum—*f.* Peroxide de, Ferri subcarbonas—*f.* Persulfate de, see Ferri Sulphas—*f.* et de Potasse, tartrate de, Ferrum tar-tarizatum—*f.* et de Potassium, cyanure de, Potassii Ferrocyanuretum—*f.* et de Potassium, proto-cyanure de, Potassii Ferrocyanuretum—*f.* Réduit par l'hydrogène, Ferri pulvis—*f.* Rouge, Pyrosis—*f.* Sulphate de, Ferri Sulphas—*f.* Sulphure de, Ferri Sulphuretum—*f.* Tannate de, Ferri tannas—*f.* Trichlorure de, Ferri chloridum—*f.* Valériante de, Ferri Valerianas.

FERIALIS PEDICULUS, see Pediculus.

FE'RINE, *Feri'nus*; ('savage, brutal,') from *fera*, 'a wild beast,') *Therio'des*. A term, ap-plied to any malignant or noxious disease. In France it is used only when joined to *Toux*; *Toux férine*, a dry, obstinate, and painful cough.

FER'MENT, *Fermen'tum*, (quasi *ferveo*, from *ferveo*, 'I boil, I am hot,') *Zy'ma, Zymo'-ma, Lev'en, (F.) Lévain*. The Iatrochymists ap-plied this name to imaginary substances, *Fer-men'ta mor'bi*, to which they attributed the power of producing disease, by exciting a fermentation in the humours.

FERMENTA'TION, *Fermenta'tio, Zymo'sis, Æstua'tio, Caus'is, Bras'mos*. An intestinal movement, occurring spontaneously in a liquid; whence result certain substances, that did not pre-viously exist in it.

The chemical physicians attributed all diseases to an imaginary fermentation of the humours.

FERMENTATION, PUTREFACTIVE, Putrefaction.

FERMENTOLEUM SOLANI, Oil, fusel.

FERMENTUM CEREVISIÆ, Yest—*f.* Morbi, Ferment—*f.* Ventrículi, Gastric juice.

FERN BUSH, (*Feapn*.) *Comptonia asplenifolia*—*f.* Cinnamon, *Osmunda cinnamomea*—*f.* Eagle, *Pteris aquilina*—*f.* Female, *Asplenium filix fe-mina, Pteris aquilina*—*f.* Flowering, *Osmunda re-galis*—*f.* Gale, *Comptonia asplenifolia*—*f.* Male, *Polypodium filix mas*—*f.* Meadow, *Comptonia asplenifolia*—*f.* Rock, *Adiantum pedatum*.

FERN ROOT, *Polypodium vulgare*.

FERN, SWEET, *Adiantum pedatum, Comptonia asplenifolia*—*f.* Sweet, shrubby, *Comptonia as-plenifolia*.

FERNAMBUCO WOOD, *Cassalpinia echinata*.

FERNFRECKLED, Ephelides.

FERNITICKLES, Ephelides.

FERON'IA ELEPHANT'UM, (from the god-dess *Feronia*.) A tree of India, *Order Aurantia-cæ*, which yields a gum closely resembling Gum Arabic. Dr. Pereira thinks it not improbable, that a part of the *East India gum* taken to Eng-land may be the produce of this tree. The leaves are aromatic, of an odour resembling anise, and are used as a carminative.

FERONIA PELLUCIDA, Covolam.

FERRAMENTUM, *Siderion, Instrumen'tum fer'reum*, (from *ferrum*.) Any surgical instrument made of iron. By the vulgar, in France, the word *ferrements* means the instruments used in difficult labours.

FERRARIA, *Serophularia aquatica*.

FERRATED, Chalybeate.

FERRATUS, (from *ferrum*.) Chalybeate.

FERRERIN', CANAL' OF, *Ductus Ferrei'ni*. A triangular channel, which Ferrein supposed to re-sult from the approximation of the free edges of the eyelids applied to the globe of the eye; and which he considered adapted for directing the tears towards the puncta lacrymalia, during sleep. The canal is, probably, imaginary.

The same name is likewise given to the *cortical canals*,—the first portions of the uriniferous ducts, whilst still in the cortical substance of the kidney.

FERREIN, PYR'AMIDS OR, Pyram'ides Ferrei'ni. Each of the papillæ of the kidney, according to Ferrein, consists of, at least, 700 subordinate cones or pyramids. To these last the names *Pyram'ides of Ferrein, Pyram'ides ren'al'es Ferrei'ni, Fascie'-uli pyramido'les, Fas'ciculi cortica'les, Lob'uli re'-num*, have been given, in contradistinction to the Pyramids of Malpighi.

FERRI ACETAS, *Extrac'tum mar'tis acé'ti-cum, Acé'ticum mar'tia'le, Ac'etate of Iron, Iron Liq'uor, (F.) Acétate de fer*. A preparation of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, made by digesting 1 part of carbonate of iron in 6 parts of acetic acid for three days, and filtering. Dose, as a tonic and astringent, ℞v to ℞xx, in water.

FERRI ÆRUGO, F. Subcarbonas.

FERRI ET ALUMINÆ SULPHAS, *Sal'phate of Iron and Alumina*, is made by treating bicarbonated solution of soft iron and carbonated solution of pure washed alumina, with sulphuric acid. It has been recommended as a valuable astringent. Dose, from five to ten grains.

FERRI ET AMMONIÆ MURIAS, *Ferrum ammoniatum*.

FERRI ET AMMONIÆ SULPHAS, *Sal'phate of Iron and Ammonia*. *Ammonio-fer'ric alum*. (*Liq. ferri tersulphat*. Oij; *Ammon. sulph.* ℥ivss. Add the sulphate of ammonia to the solution boiling hot; stir until it is dissolved, and crystallize. Ph. U. S. 1863.)

FERRI ET AMMONIÆ TARTRAS, *F. Ammonio-tar'tras*, *Tar'trate of Ammonia and Iron*, (Ph. U. S. 1863,) is formed by dissolving hydrated oxide of iron in a solution of bitartrate of ammonia; evaporating, and drying to form scales. Dose, iv to x grains.

FERRI AMMONIOCHLORIDUM, *Ferrum ammoniatum*.

FERRI AMMONIOCI'TRAS, *Ammonio ferro-citras*, *Ferrum ammonio-aceticum*, *Ammonio-cit'rate of iron*, *Cit'rate of ammonia and iron*. (Prepared by adding ammonia to citrate of iron, so as to neutralize the excess of acid.) In the Ph. U. S. 1863, *Ferri et Ammonie Cit'ras*, *Cit'rate of Iron and Ammonia*, is prepared by evaporating to the consistence of syrup, and drying on plates of glass a mixture of the official *Liquor Ferri Citratis*, Oj; and *Liquor Ammonie*, ℥vj. Dose, gr. v to gr. viij. A POTASSIOCI'TRATE and a SODIOCI'TRATE OF IRON have also been introduced; and a CITRATE OF THE MAGNETIC OXIDE OF IRON prepared by combining the magnetic oxide with citric acid.

FERRI AMMONIOTARTRAS, *Ammoniotartrate of Iron*. (This salt is best made by dissolving to saturation freshly precipitated hydrated oxide of iron in a solution of bitartrate of ammonia, and evaporating to dryness.) It is very soluble. The dose is five grains or more in pill or solution.

FERRI ARSENIAS, *Arsenate of Iron*—f. *Borussias*, Prussian blue—f. *Bromidum*, see *Bromine*—f. *Carbonas*, F. subcarbonas—f. *Carbonas saccharatum*, see F. *Protocarbonas*—f. *Carbonas cum Saccharo*, see *Ferri Protocarbonas*—f. *Carbonatum*, *Graphites*—f. *Carburetum*, *Graphites*.

FERRI CHLORIDUM, *F. Sesquichloridum* seu *Perchloridum*, (F.) *Trichlorure* ou *Perchlorure de fer*, *Chloride*, *Sesquichloride*, *Perchloride* or *Muriate of Iron*, is obtained by dissolving sesquichloride of iron in muriatic acid, or by the action of muriatic acid and nitric acid on iron. (Ph. U. S. 1863.) It is generally prescribed in the form of *Tinctura Ferri Chloridi*. A concentrated solution of the perchloride has been used as an injection for the radical cure of aneurism, and it has been employed wherever a powerful styptic has been needed. It forms the *Liquor Ferri Perchloridi*, (Ph. B. 1864,) *Liquor Ferri sesquichlorati*, *Liquor Ferri muriatici oxydati*, *Oleum Martis*, *Liquor stypticus Looffi*; and is the basis of *Ellerman's Disinfectant*.

FERRI CITRAS, *Ferrum citricum*, *Cit'rate of Iron*. Two citrates of iron are prepared—the *Sesquicitrate* or *Citrate of the Sesquioxide*; and the *Citrate of the Protoxide*. The former, *Ferri citras*, is official in the Ph. U. S., in which it is directed to be prepared (Ph. U. S. 1863) from the official *Liquor Ferri Citratis*. The citrates resemble, in their medical properties, the tartrate and the lactate of the metal. Dose, five grains or more.

FERRI CYANURETUM, Prussian blue—f. *Dentocarbonas fuscus*, F. subcarbonas—f. *Dentoxydum nigrum*, *Æthiops martial*—f. *Ferrocyanas*, Prus-

sian blue—f. *Ferrocyanidum*, Prussian blue—f. *Ferrocyanuretum*, Prussian blue.

FERRI FULM. The pharmacopœial name (Ph. U. S. 1851) of iron wire.

FERRI HYDRIDAS, F. Iodidum—f. *Hydrocyanas*, Prussian blue—f. *Hypercyanuretum*, *Graphites*.

FERRI IODIDUM, *F. Ioduretum*, *Ferrum ioda'tum*, *Iodide*, or *Ioduret of Iron*, (F.) *Iodure de fer*, *Iodure ferreux*; in solution, *Hydrodate of Iron*, *Ferri hydro'das*, *Ferrum hydro'datum*, (F.) *Hydrodate de fer*. (*Iodin*. ℥ij, *Ferri rament*. ℥j, *Aq. destillat*. Oiss.) Mix the iodine with a pint of the distilled water, in a porcelain or glass vessel, and gradually add the iron filings, stirring constantly. Heat the mixture gently until the liquid acquires a light greenish colour; then filter; and, after the liquid has passed, pour upon the filter half a pint of the distilled water, boiling hot. When this has passed, evaporate the filtered liquor, at a temperature not exceeding 212°, in an iron vessel, to dryness; keep the dry iodide in a closely stopped bottle. Ph. U. S.) Dose, gr. iij to gr. x or more.

FERRI IODURETUM, F. Iodidum.

FERRI LACTAS, *Ferrum lactium*, *Lactate of Iron*, *L. of Protoxide of Iron*, (F.) *Lactate de Fer*. (Prepared by digesting in a sand-bath, at a low temperature, diluted lactic acid with iron filings.) It is employed in the same cases as the precipitated subcarbonate of iron, and especially in chlorosis. Twelve grains of the lactate may be given in the 24 hours, in the form of lozenges.

FERRI LIMATURA PURIFICATA, *Purified Iron Filings*:—purified by means of the magnet, for internal use. The filings are, also, called *Ferri Scobs*, *F. Ramenta et Filia*, *Ferri seu Martis Limatura*, *Speculum Indicum*, *Ferri in pulverem resolutio*, (F.) *Limaille de Fer*. They are considered to possess the general properties of iron;—the iron becoming oxidized.

FERRI ET MAGNESIÆ CITRAS, *Cit'rate of iron and magnesia*, is prepared by dissolving hydrated oxide of iron in a solution of citric acid, saturated with carbonate of magnesia, and evaporating to dryness. It is soluble in water, and does not constipate. Dose, from four grains to fifteen, in solution.

FERRI NITRAS, see *Liquor Ferri nitratis*—f. *Nitratis Liquor*, see *Liquor Ferri nitratis*—f. *Oxidum fuscum*, F. subcarbonas—f. *Oxidum hydratum*, *Ferrum oxydatum hydratum*—f. *Oxidum Magnetium*, *Oxydum Ferri nigrum*—f. *Oxidum Nigrum*, *Oxydum Ferri nigrum*—f. *Oxidum rubrum*, *Colcothar*, *Ferri subcarbonas*—f. *Perchloridum*, see *Ferri chloridum*—f. *Percyanidum*, Prussian blue—f. *Peroxydum hydratum*, *Ferrum oxydatum hydratum*—f. *Persequinitras*, see *Liquor Ferri nitratis*—f. *Persulphas*, see *Ferri sulphas*.

FERRI PHOSPHAS, *Phosphat of Iron*, (*Ferri Sulphat*. ℥v, *Sodæ Phosphat*. ℥vi, *Aque cong.* Dissolve the sulphate of iron and phosphate of soda, severally, in four pints of the water; then mix the solutions, and set the mixture by, that the powder may subside; lastly, having poured off the supernatant liquor, wash the phosphate of iron with water, and dry it with a gentle heat.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, 5 to 10 grains as a chalybeate. Rarely used.

The British Pharmacopœia (1864) has a *Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis*, *Syrup of Phosphate of Iron*—gr. iijss of the phosphate to ℥℥ of syrup—the dose of which is a fluidrachm or more.

Ferri Pyrophosphas, *Pyrophosphate of Iron*, has been introduced into the Ph. U. S. for 1863.

FERRI ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS, *Ferrum tartarizatum*—f. *Potassio-citras*, see *Ferrum ammonio-citras*—f. *Potassio-tartras*, *Ferrum tartarizatum*.

FERRI PROTOCARBONAS, *Protocarbonate of Iron*, (F.) *Carbonate de Fer*. The protocarbonate of iron, thrown down from a solution of the sulphate of iron by the carbonate of soda, readily attracts oxygen and becomes converted into the sesquioxide. To prevent this, it may be associated with honey and sugar, and the mixture be reduced by evaporation to a pilular consistence. The mass constitutes the *Ferruginous Pills*, *Pilules ferrugineuses*, of Vallet, *Vallet's Pills*. See *Pilule Ferri Carbonatis*. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia contained the *Ferri Carbonas Saccharatum Ferri Carbonas cum Saccharo*, *Saccharine Carbonate of Iron*, prepared in this manner. It is the *Ferrum Carbonicum Saccharatum* of Klawer, the *Ferri Carbonas Saccharata*, *Saccharated Carbonate of Iron* of the Ph. B. (1864.)

The protocarbonate is given in the same diseases as the lactate of iron; ten or fifteen grains in the course of the twenty-four hours.

FERRI PROTOSULPHAS VIRIDIS, F. Sulphas—f. Prussias, Prussian blue.

FERRI PULVIS, (Ph. U. S. 1851,) *Ferrum pulveratum seu reductum seu redactum* (Ph. U. S. 1863,) seu *metallicum*, *Powder of iron*, *Reduced Iron*, *Queen's Iron*, (F.) *Fer réduit*, *F. réduit par l'hydrogène*, prepared by passing a stream of hydrogen gas over the sesquioxide of iron, contained in an iron or porcelain tube heated to low redness. It is very liable to become oxidated, and must be kept in a dry, well-stopped bottle. It has been prescribed in anæmic, and especially in chlorotic, cases. The ordinary dose is three to six grains, or more, three times a day, in pill made with sugar and gum. A formula for its preparation from subcarbonate of iron, is given in the Pharmacopœia of the United States, 1863.

FERRI PYROPHOSPHAS, see *Ferri phosphas*.

FERRI ET QUINIE CITRAS, *Ferrum et Chininum citricum*, *Citrate of Iron and Quinia*, formed by the union of four parts of citrate of iron and one part of citrate of quinia, has been prescribed in cases where a combination of these tonics was indicated. In the Ph. U. S. 1863, it is formed by decomposing an acid solution of sulphate of quinia by water of ammonia, and adding the precipitated quinia to a solution of citrate of iron until it is dissolved; evaporating to the consistence of syrup, and drying on plates of glass in scales.

FERRI RAMENTA, F. limatura—f. Rubigo, F. Subcarbonas—f. Scobis, F. limatura—f. Sesquichloridum, Ferri chloridum—f. Sesquinitratum, Liqueur Ferri nitratis—f. Sesquioxidum, F. subcarbonas precipitatus—f. Sodio citras, see *Ferri ammonio-citras*.

FERRI SUBCARBONAS, F. Carbonas, F. Rubigo, *Ferrum precipitatum*, *Chalybis Rubigo preparata*. (The last two terms, as well as *Ferrugo*, are applied to the subcarbonate or rust, *Aerugo Ferri*, *Cacaferris*, formed by the action of moist air on metallic iron.) A protoxide of iron, oxidized by the decomposition of water; the carbonic acid being attracted from the air. Dose, gr. v to ʒss and more.

Ferri Subcarbonas, *Subcarbonate of iron*, *Precipitated carbonate of iron*, may be precipitated from sulphate of iron by carbonate of soda. The following is the formula of the Pharmacopœia of the United States:—*Ferri sulph.* ʒviiij; *Sode carb.* ʒix; *Aque bullient.* cong. Dissolve the sulphate of iron and carbonate of soda severally in four pints of the water, then mix the solutions, and having stirred the mixture, set it by that the powder may subside: having poured off the liquor, wash the subcarbonate with hot water, wrap it in bibulous paper, and dry with a gentle heat. It has, also, been called *Ferri sesquioxidum*, *Oxidum ferri fuscum*, *O. ferri rubrum*, *Denticarbonas Ferri fuscus*, *Croceus martis apéritiens*, *Ses-*

quioxide or peroxide of iron, (F.) *Peroxiide de fer*, *Safran de Mars apéritif*.

FERRI SULPHAS, *Sal Martis*, *Vitriolum Martis* seu *Ferri*, *Ferrum Vitriolatum*, *Sulphas seu Protosulphas Ferri viridis*, *Calceidinum*, *Calceat*, *Cal'otar*, *Chalcant'hum*, *Calcite'a*, *Atramentum euto'rium*, *Vitriol*, *Vitriolum viride*, *An'ima Hepatis*, *Sulphate of Iron*, *Green Vitriol*, *Cop'ernes*, (F.) *Sulfate de fer*. The Pharmacopœia of the United States directs it to be made by the action of sulphuric acid ʒxviiij, on iron wire, cut in pieces, ʒxij—water, a gallon,—evaporating, crystallizing, and drying the crystals on bibulous paper. This salt is inodorous, and of a strong styptic taste. The crystals are light green, transparent, rhomboidal; and soluble in two parts of water. It is tonic and anthelmintic. Dose, gr. j to vj and more.

Ferri Persulphas, *Persulphate of Iron*, *Mon'sel's salt*, (F.) *Persulfate de fer*, *Sel de Monsel*, is a powerful coagulant and styptic, introduced by M. Monsel. A formula for the *Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis*, *Solution of Subsulphate of Iron*, *Solution of Persulphate of Iron*, *Monsel's solution*, is in the Ph. U. S. 1863. (*Ferri sulphat.* in pulv. crass. ʒxij; *Acid sulphur.* ʒj and gr. xxx; *Acid nitric.* ʒj and gr. ccc; *Aq. destillat.* q. s. To the acids, mixed with half a pint of the water, and heated to the boiling point, add the sulphate gradually, stirring until effervescence ceases. Boil briskly until nitrous vapours are no longer perceived, and the colour is deep ruby red. When nearly cold, add enough water to make it measure f ʒxij.

FERRI SULPHAS CALCINATUM, *Coleothar*.

FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATUM, F. S. *Exsiccata*, (Ph. U. S. 1863,) *Ferri Sulphas siccatum*, is Sulphate of Iron exposed to a moderate heat, until it is capable of being reduced to powder. In this form it can be made into pills. Three grains may be esteemed equivalent to five of the crystallized salt.

FERRI SULPHURETUM *Sulphuret of Iron*, *Fron pyrites*, (F.) *Sulfure de fer*, may be made by heating one part of sublimed sulphur over three parts of iron filings in a crucible until the mass begins to glow. It is employed as a ready means for obtaining hydrosulphuric acid gas by the addition of sulphuric or chlorohydric acid.

FERRI TANAS, *Ferrum tan'nicum*, *Tannate of Iron*, (F.) *Tannate de fer*. This salt is usually obtained by adding a solution of a salt of sesquioxide of iron, as the persulphate, to a decoction of nut-galls. It is possessed of tonic and astrigent properties, and has been extolled, especially in chlorosis.

FERRI TANTARUM, *Ferrum tartarizatum*—f. Tritoxydum, *Coleothar*.

FERRI VALERIA'NAS, *Ferrum Valeria'nicum*, *Valerianate of Iron*, (F.) *Valérianate de fer*. (Formed by the action of valerianic acid on oxide of iron.) It is a dark brick-red powder, insoluble in water, and has been given in hysteria complicating chlorosis. Dose, from two to four grains. The Dublin Pharmacopœia of 1850 has a formula for this salt.

FERRICUS HYDRAS, (from *ferrum*), *Ferrum oxydum hydratum*.

FERRIQUE, (from *fer*), *Chalybeate*.

FERROMANGAN'IC, *Ferromangan'icus*. Composed of iron and manganese—as a "ferromanganic preparation."

FERROSALINE MIXTURE, see *Mixture, ferrosaline*.

FERRUGINEOUS, *Chalybeate*.

FERRUGINOUS, *Chalybeate*.

FERRUGO, gen. *Ferruginis*, (*ferrum* and *rubigo*, 'rust,') *Ferri subcarbonas*, *Ferrum oxydatum hydratum*.

FERRUM, *Mars*, *Sideros*, *Metal'lum hæmatopoit'icum*, *Fron*, (F.) *Fer*. A metal of a bluish-gray colour; fibrous texture; brilliant and fine-

grained fracture. Specific gravity 7·000 to 7·800; hard, ductile, malleable, and magnetic. The medicinal virtues of iron are tonic; producing fetid eructations, when it takes effect, owing to its meeting with acid in the stomach, which oxidizes it, and causes the evolution of hydrogen gas. When given in the metallic state, the filings are chiefly used; but the oxides and salts are most commonly employed.

Ferum (Ph. U. S. 1863) means *Ferri filum*, and *F. ravenuta*.

FERRUM AMMONIACALE, *F. ammoniatum*—*f. Ammoniac-citricum*, *Ferri ammonio-citras*.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM, *F. ammoniacale*, *Muriat Ammonia et Ferri*, *Ferri ammonio-chloridum*, *Flores martiales seu salis ammoniaci martiales*, *Ens martis seu Veneria Boylei*, *Sal martis muriaticum sublimatum*, *S. ammoniacum martiale*, *Ammonium muriaticum martiatum seu martiale*, *Ammonium hydrochloratum ferratum*, *A'roph Paracelsi*, *Calendulae minerales*, *Ammoniated Iron*, *Ammonio-chloride of Iron*, (F.) *Muriate d'ammoniaque et de fer*. A mixture of the hydro-chlorates of ammonia and iron. [?] (*Ferri Subcarb.* 3ij; *Acid muriat.* f3x; *Ammon. muriat.* Biss; *Aq. destillat.* Oiv. Mix the subcarbonate with the acid in a glass vessel and digest for two hours; then add the muriate previously dissolved in distilled water, and having filtered the liquor, evaporate to dryness. Rub to powder.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, gr. iij to gr. xv.

FERRUM ARSENIATUM, Arseniate of iron—*f. Arsenicum oxydulatum*, Arseniate of iron—*f. Borassicum*, Prussian blue—*f. Bromatum*, see Bromine—*f. Carbonicum Saccharatum*, *Ferri protocarbonas*—*f. et Chininum citricum*, *Ferri citras*—*f. Citricum*, *Ferri citras*—*f. Cyanogenatum*, Prussian blue—*f. Haematites*, Hematites—*f. Hydriodatum*, see Ferri iodidum—*f. Hydrobromicum oxydatum*, see Bromine—*f. Lacticum*, see Ferri lactas—*f. Magnes attractorium*, Magnet—*f. Metallicum*, *Ferri pulvis*.

FERRUM OXYDATUM HYDRATUM, *Ferri Oxidum Hydratum* (Ph. U. S.) seu *Peroxidum Hydratum*, *Ferrugo*, *Hydras Ferrieus*, *Hydroxide of Iron*, *Hydrated peroxide of Iron*, *Hydrated Tritoxide of Iron*. It may be prepared by taking a solution of sulphate of iron, increasing its dose of oxygen by heating it with nitric acid, and precipitating the oxide by adding pure ammonia in excess, washing the precipitate, and keeping it moist.

In the Ph. U. S. 1863, it is directed to be prepared by adding water of ammonia to a solution of tersulphate of iron; washing the precipitate until the washings pass nearly tasteless. It is then mixed with water and transferred to a wide-mouthed bottle, which must be kept well-stopped.

It has been brought forward as an antidote to arsenic; and many cases of its efficacy have been published.

From 10 to 20 parts of the hydrated oxide would seem to be more than sufficient to convert 1 part of arsenious acid into the basic salt of iron.

FERRUM OXYDULATUM HYDROCYANICUM, Prussian blue—*f. Potabile*, *F. tartarizatum*—*f. Præcipitatum*, *Ferri subcarbonas*—*f. Pulveratum*, *Ferri pulvis*—*f. Reductum*, *Ferri pulvis*.

FERRUM TANNICUM, *Ferri tannas*.

FERRUM TARTARIZATUM, (F.) *Tartaratum*, *Tartaras Potassæ et Ferri*, *Tartarum Ferri*, *Ferri et Potassæ Tartaras* (Ph. U. S.), *Tartarus chalybeatus seu martialis*, *Mars solubilis*, *Chalybs tartarizatus*, *Ferri potassio-tartaras*, *Tartaras ka'lico-ferrieus seu Potassæ ferrugineus*, *Ferri potabile*;—when formed into balls or pellets, called *Globi martiales* and *Globuli Tartari martiales seu martiales soluti seu martia'ti seu tartaratis ferri et lixivii*, *Boli Martis*, and *Pyl'i martia-*

les; *Tartarized Iron*, *Tartrate of Potassa and Iron*, (F.) *Tartrate de potasse et de fer*; in balls or pellets, *Boules de Mars ou de Nancy ou d'Acier*, (formed from the union of hydrated oxide of iron and bitartrate of potassa, Ph. U. S.) It is one of the mildest of the salts of iron, and not unpalatable. Dose, gr. x to 3ss.

The *Tinctura Martis Aperitiva*, *Tincture of Ludwig*; *Alcohol cum Sulphate Ferri tartarizatus*; *Tinctura Martis Glauberi* is, essentially, a solution of this salt. *Eau de Boule*, a solution of the salt in water, is used in contusions.

The *Boules de Molsheim* are prepared by adding to five parts of the *Boules de Mars* one part of benzoin and as much turpentine.

Helvetius's Styptic was composed of the filings of iron and tartar, mixed to a proper consistence with French brandy. It was called in England *Eaton's Styptic*; but this is now formed of Sulphate of Iron.

FERRUM VALERIANICUM, *Ferri valerianas*—*f. Vitriolatum*, *Ferri sulphas*—*f. Vitriolatum ustum*, *Colcothar*—*f. Zooticum*, Prussian blue.

FERSÆ, Rubeola.

FERTILITY, (*fero*, 'to bear,') Fecundity.

FER'ULA, 'a staff,' (from *ferio*, 'to strike,') *Fanon*, *Palette*, *Splint*—*f. Africana*, *Bubon galbanum*—*f. Asafoetida*, see *Asafoetida*—*f. Graveolens*, *Anethum graveolens*—*f. Opoponax*, *Pastinaca opoponax*—*f. Persica*, see *Sagapenum*—*f. Tingitana*, see *Ammoniac*, gum.

FERUS, ('savage,') Homicidal.

FESISIAN, Physician.

FESSES, (from *findere*, *finium*, 'to divide,') Nates.

FESSIER, Gluteal—*f. Grand*, Gluteus maximus—*f. Mogen*, Gluteus medius—*f. Petit*, Gluteus minimus.

FESTER. A word of unknown etymology, which signifies to corrupt or rancid; and, when applied to a sore, means to suppurate, or rather to discharge a thin fluid as an evidence of its being irritated.

FET'ID, *Fætidus*, (*fæteo*, 'to stink,') *Dysodes*, *Cacoetes*, *Bromo'sus*, *Grævolens*. Having a bad smell.

FETUS, Fœtus, Pregnant.

FEU ACTUEL, 'fire,' (from [L.] *focus*, [G.] *Feuer*,) *Cauterium*—*f. Persique*, Herpes zoster, see *Anthrax*—*f. Potentiel*, see *Cauterium*—*f. Sacré*, *Erysipelas*, *Mal des Ardens*—*f. St. Antoine*, *Erysipelas*—*f. Sauvage*, *Ignis sylvaticus*—*f. Volage*, *Ignis sylvaticus*.

FEUILLET, (from *folium*, 'a leaf,') *Omasum*; see *Tache embryonnaire*.

FEUX (pl. of *feu*) DE DENTS, *Strophulus*—*f. Volages*, *Porrigo larvalis*.

FÈVE, (from *faba*,) *Vicia faba*—*f. de Carthage*, *Habilla de Carthagona*—*f. à Cochon*, *Hyoscyamus*—*f. du Calabar*, *Ordeal nut*—*f. Époisee*, *Sedum telephium*—*f. Épreuve du Calabar*, *Ordeal nut*—*f. des Marais*, *Vicia faba*—*f. Purgatif*, *Ricinus communis*—*f. de Sainte Ignace*, *Ignatia amara*.

FE'VER, *Fëbris*, (*feritas*, 'wildness,' or from *feror*, 'heat,' or from *februo*, 'I purify,') *Pyr*, *Pyr'etus*, (F.) *Fièvre*. One of the most frequent and dangerous affections to which the body is liable. A person has an attack of fever, when he is affected with rigors, followed by increased heat of skin, quick pulse, languor, and lassitude. Rigors, increased heat, and frequency of pulse have each been assumed as the essential character of fever. It is not characterized, however, by any one, but depends upon the coexistence of many symptoms. Fevers have been usually divided into the *idiopathic* or *essent'ial*, and the *symptomatic*. The idiopathic arise without any obvious local cause. The symptomatic are dependent

upon local irritation. Idiopathic fevers may be divided into three classes: 1. Those attended with distinct paroxysms:—intermittents. 2. Remittent and continued fevers: and 3. Fevers complicated with eruptions,—the exanthematous. These divisions admit of great variety, owing to climate, season, soil, age, &c. All ages and climates are liable to fever; and its exciting causes are very numerous. These causes may be common; as irritations in the intestines; external injuries, stimulants, &c.; or they may be specific; as miasmata, contagion, &c. The greatest diversity has prevailed regarding the theory of fever. Its primary seat has been placed in the brain, mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, skin, nerves, blood-vessels, liver, vena cava, pancreas, &c. It would seem, however, that although, in fever, the whole of the functions are morbidly impressed, the arguments in favour of the impression being first made on the nervous system and the system of nutrition are the strongest. The exciting cause of fever, whatever it may be, produces an irregular action in the system of nutrition, which is soon conveyed to the rest of the system, owing to the extensive sympathy which exists between every part of the body; and it is probable, that all those local inflammations and congestions are the consequence, rather than the cause, of this disordered condition of the system. The general character of fever is clearly shown by examination of the blood. When fever is devoid of inflammatory complication, the quantity of fibrin is in no case augmented. It frequently remains in the healthy proportion, and at times diminishes to an extent not met with in any other acute disease. The alteration of the blood in fevers, which consists generally in a diminution of the fibrinous element, is the reverse of what occurs in inflammation.

Many phenomena of fever are influenced by that periodicity, which we notice in the exercise of several of the functions of the body. The types of intermittents are strong evidences of such an influence.

In the treatment of fever, it is important to bear in mind, 1. Its tendency, particularly in the case of the exanthemata, to run a definite course, and terminate in restoration to health. 2. The disposition to local determination or hyperæmie:—the most frequent cause of the fatal termination of fever; a circumstance requiring the vigilant attention of the physician. 3. That the symptoms must be attentively studied, in order to deduce, as far as possible from them, the indications of cure. Lastly, attention must be paid to the prevalent epidemic. There are particular seasons in which fevers are very malignant; and others in which they are as mild; circumstances which necessarily have an effect upon the treatment.

FEVER AND AGUE, Intermittent Fever—f. Acclimating, f. strangers'.

FEVER, A'DENOMENINGE'AL, *Fe'bris a'denomeninge'a seu mesenter'ica* (BAGLIVI) seu *mucosa*, *Mor'bus mucosus*, *Gast'rodiadenopy'ra*, *Mucous* or *Pituitous* or *Catarrhal Fe'ver*, *Phlegmopy'ra*, *Phlegmopy'ra*, *Phlegmatopy'ra*, *Gastrobronchi'tis*. Fever, accompanied with considerable mucous secretion; especially from the digestive tube.

FEVER, ADENONERVOUS, Plague.

FEVER, ADYNAM'IC, *Fe'bris adynam'ica*, *Asthenicopy'ra*, *Asthenicopyr'etus*, *Asthenopy'ra*, *Asthenopyr'etus*. Fever attended with great prostration of the vital powers—as Typhoid and Typhus fever.

FEVER, AF'RICAN, *Fe'bris Africa'na*. The malignant bilious remittent fever, which prevails on the western coast of Africa.

FEVER, ALGID, see Algidus.

FEVER, ANOM'ALOUS, *Fe'bris Anom'ala seu er-*

rat'ica seu irregula'ris seu va'ga. A fever, whose progress and type are irregular.

FEVER, APHOX'IC, *Fe'bris apho'nica*. A variety of intermittent, in which the voice is lost during the paroxysm.

FEVER, APOPLEC'TIC, *Fe'bris apoplec'tica seu comato'des seu lethar'gica seu soporo'sa*, *Com'atose Fe'ver*. An intermittent or continued fever, attended with apoplectic symptoms.

FEVER, ARTHRIT'IC, Fever, characterized by inflammation of the joints,—as in gout and rheumatism.

FEVER, ARTICULAR ERUPTIVE, Dengue—f. Articular rheumatic, Dengue.

FEVER, ARTIFIC'IAL, *Fe'bris artificia'lis seu ar'te promo'ta*. Fever produced designedly by the internal or external use of stimulants.

FEVER, ASTHEN'IC, *Fe'bris asthen'ica*. Fever accompanied with debility. It may include every variety of fever under certain circumstances, but is generally appropriated to typhus.

FEVER, ASTHMAT'IC, *Fe'bris asthmatica*. A pernicious intermittent, accompanied with symptoms of asthma.

FEVER, ATAXOADYNAM'IC, *Fe'bris ataxo'adynam'ica*. Fever characterized by symptoms of ataxia and adynamia.

FEVER, BARCELONA, Fever, yellow—f. Bastard, Illegitimate fever.

FEVER, BILIOUS, *Fe'bris bilio'sa seu polychol'ica seu aso'des seu chol'er'ica seu gastr'ica seu hepatic'ica seu cholepyr'et'ica*, *Cholep'ra*, *Cholepyr'etus*, *Hepatogastrochol'o'sis*, *Enteropy'ra bilio'sa*, *Choloz'e'mia febrilis*, *Syn'ochus bilio'sa*. The common remittent fever of summer and autumn; generally supposed to be owing to, or connected with, derangement of the biliary system.

FEVER, BILIOUS REMITTING, YELLOW, Fever, yellow—f. Bladdery, Pemphigus.

FEVER BLIS'TER. A term, vaguely applied to vesicular or pustular eruptions, which appear particularly about the mouth, during or after febrile disturbance.

FEVER, BOA VISTA. A malignant bilious remittent fever, greatly resembling yellow fever, which was very fatal at Fernando Po, and in ships in its waters, in the year 1845.

FEVER, BONA. A malignant paludal fever, which prevailed amongst the troops of the garrison at Bona in Algeria, from 1832 to 1835.

FEVER, BONE, see Inflammation—f. Bouquet, Dengue—f. Brain, f. cerebral, *PL'aitis*—f. Brain, water, Hydrocephalus internus—f. Breakbone, Dengue—f. Bucket, Dengue—f. Bulam, Fever, yellow.

FEVER, CAMP. Any continued fever occurring in camp or in the army. Formerly it meant the typhus of armies. See Typhus gravior.

FEVER, CARDIAL'GIC, *Fe'bris Cardial'gica*. A variety of pernicious intermittent, accompanied with violent cardialgia during the paroxysm.

FEVER, CARDIT'IC. Intermittent fever, accompanied with pain at the heart.

FEVER, CATARRHAL, f. adenomeningeal.

FEVER, CEPHALAL'GIC, *Fe'bris cephalal'gica*. A pernicious intermittent, accompanied with intense pain of the head. Also, intermittent cephalalgia.

FEVER, CEPHAL'IC, *Fe'bris cephal'ica*. A febrile affection of children—intermediate between the acute form of active cerebral congestion and the chronic form—which is attended by fever, pain in the head, disorder, or more generally constipation of the bowels, and a train of phenomena often supposed to be premonitory of an attack of hydrocephalus.

FEVER, CER'EBRAL, *Brain fe'ver*. Fever; generally of an ataxic character, in which the brain is considerably affected.

FEVER, CHA'GRES, *Panama' Fe'ver*. A severe

form of endemic fever, common on the isthmus of Panama.

FEVER, CHILDRED, Fever, puerperal, Puerperal Fever—f. Childbed, low, see Peritonitis.

FEVER, CHOLERIC, *Febris cholericæ*. A variety of pernicious intermittent, accompanied with symptoms of cholera morbus.

FEVER, CHOLERIC, OF INFANTS, Cholera infantum.

FEVER, CHRONIC, *Febris Chronica*. Some authors apply this name to protracted fevers; others to hectic fever.

FEVER, COLLIQUATIVE, *Febris tabida seu colliquativa*. Fever, characterized by rapid emaciation, copious evacuations, and rapid prostration of strength.

FEVER, COMATOSE, F. apoplectic.

FEVER, CONGESTIVE, *Febris congestiva*. Fever accompanied by obscure symptoms; or by great oppression and depression; in which it is difficult—and often impossible—to induce reaction. Congestive fevers occur in various parts of this country, especially in the fall; and they are very common in India. The term congestive fever is often used in some parts of the south of the United States very indefinitely,—to include winter typhus, and typhoid fevers, typhoid pneumonia, as well as intermittents and autumnal remittents.

FEVER, CONTINENT, see Continent and Continued fever—f. Continual, see Continued fever—f. Continued, common, Synochus.

FEVER, CONVULSIVE, *Febris convulsiva*. A pernicious intermittent or remittent, accompanied by convulsions.

FEVER, COUNTRY. Fever occasioned by exposure to the miasms of a highly malarious locality. A term much used in the Southern States.

FEVER, DELIRIOUS, *Febris cum delirio*, (F.) *Fièvre délirante*. A pernicious intermittent, characterized by delirium in the paroxysms.

FEVER, DEPURATORY, *Febris depuratoria*. A fever, to which was attributed the property of purifying the blood; or which indicated, that such a supposed depuration had occurred.

FEVER, DIAPHORETIC, *Febris diaphoretica*, *Febris sudatoria*. A pernicious intermittent, with excessive sweating during the fit.

FEVER, DIARY, Ephemera.

FEVER, DIGESTIVE. The chilliness, followed by increased heat and quickness of pulse, which frequently accompanies digestion.

FEVER, DOUBLE, (F.) *Fièvre double ou doublée*. An intermittent, which has two paroxysms in a given time, instead of one.

FEVER, DOUBLE QUARTAN. A fever, whose paroxysms occur two days in succession, and fail the third day; the first paroxysm resembling the 4th, and the second the 5th.

FEVER, DOUBLE QUOTIDIAN. An intermittent, whose paroxysms return twice every day at corresponding hours.

FEVER, DOUBLE TERTIAN. An intermittent, whose paroxysms return every day; the first corresponding with the 3d, the second with the 4th, and so on.

FEVER, DUODECIMANE, *Febris duodecimana*. A supposititious intermittent, whose paroxysms recur on the 12th day, or every 11 days.

FEVER, DYNAMIC, Synocha—f. Endemic, Remittent F.—f. Endemic, Remittent F.—f. Enteric, see Typhus—f. Ephemeral, Ephemera.

FEVER, EPILEPTIC, *Febris epileptica*. A variety of pernicious intermittent, accompanied with attacks of epilepsy.

FEVER, EROTIC, *Febris erotica*, (F.) *Fièvre d'amour*. A chronic fever, occasioned by unpropitious love.

FEVER, ERRATIC, see Erratic—f. Eruptive, Ex-

anthematica—f. Eruptive, articular, Dengue—f. Exacerbating, Remittent Fever.

FEVER, FAINTING, OF PERSIA. A singular and fatal epidemic, presenting some points of analogy with cholera, which prevailed at Teheran in the autumn of 1842.

FEVER, FAMINE, *Febris à faim*. The febrile phenomena induced by want of food.

FEVER, FIVE DAY, see Relapse.

FEVER, GANGRENOUS, *Febris gangrenodes*. Fever, accompanied by gangrene of various parts, and especially of the limbs and genitals. Sénac describes an intermittent of this kind.

FEVER, GASTRALGIC. An intermittent accompanied with acute burning lacerating pain at the stomach.

FEVER, GAS'TRIC, *Febris gastrica seu gastrica biliosa*, *Gastrop'gra*, *Gastropyr'ctus*, *Gastrocholo'sis*, *Hepatogastrocholo'sis*, *Stomach'ic fever*, *Syn'ochus Biliosa*. A name given by some to bilious fever, which has appeared to them to be dependent on an affection of the stomach. Also, called, *Meningogastric fever*, *Febris meningogast'rica*, *Meningogast'itis*, *Gastromening'itis*, *Har'vest fever*, (F.) *Fièvre de la Moisson*, *F. Meningo-gastrique*.

FEVER, GASTRO-ADYNAMIC, *Febris gastro-ady-namica*. A fever, in which the symptoms of bilious fever are joined with those of adynamic fever.

FEVER, GASTRO-ANGIOTENIC. A fever, in which the symptoms of bilious are united with those of inflammatory fever.

FEVER, GASTRO-ATAXIC. A fever, in which the symptoms of bilious fever are united with those of ataxic fever.

FEVER, GIBRALTAR, Fever, yellow—f. Hæmagast'ric, F. yellow.

FEVER, HEMOPTIC, *Febris hæmoptica*. A variety of masked intermittent, in which periodical hæmoptysis is the chief symptom.

FEVER, HARVEST, F. Gastric.

FEVER, HAY, *Catarrhus aestivus*, *Chort-anth'ma*, *Sum'mer Catarrh*, *Hoy Anth'ma*, *Rose Catarrh*, *Sum'mer Bronch'itis*. A catarrh to which certain persons are subject in summer, and which has been ascribed in England to the effluvia of hay, but this is not the probable cause. It is a catarrh with sneezing, headache, weeping, snuffling and cough, with, at times, fever and general discomfort. It is not uncommon in this country. It disappears spontaneously,—to recur on subsequent years about the same period.

FEVER, HERDOM'ADAL. A supposititious fever, whose paroxysms return weekly, and on the same day.

FEVER, HECTIC, see Consumption, and Hectic Fever.

FEVER, HEPATIC or HEPAT'ALGIC. A pernicious intermittent, with violent pain in the right hypochondrium.

FEVER, HILL. A modification of remittent, occurring in the hilly districts of India.

FEVER, HOSPITAL, Typhus gravior.

FEVER, HUMORAL, *Febris humoralis*. Fever in which an alteration or deterioration of the humours is suspected.

FEVER, HUNG'ARY, *Febris Hungar'ica seu Pannon'ica*, *Lu'es Pannon'ice*, *Mor'bus Ungar'icus*, *Cephalon'ous*, *Ver'mis cer'ebri*, (F.) *Fièvre Hongroise ou de Hongrie*. An epidemic typhus, common amongst the soldiers in barracks, in Hungary.

FEVER, HYDROPHOBIC, *Febris hydrophob'ica*. Pernicious intermittent, with dread of liquids.

FEVER, HYSTERIC, *Febris hyster'ica*. Hysteria, accompanied by fever. Hysteria, occurring with each paroxysm of an intermittent.

FEVER, ICTERIC, *Febris icter'ica*. Fever, accompanied with jaundice. Some intermittents exhibit this complication at each paroxysm.

FEVER, ICTERIC, REMITTING, see Relapse.

FEVER, INFANTILE REMIT'TENT, *Fe'bris infantum remittens*, *F. vermino'sa*, (of many), *F. mucosa vermino'sa*, *F. len'ta*, *Spur'ious wormfever*, *Remit'ting fever of chil'dren*, *Hec'tica infant'ilis*. A fever occurring in childhood, which often assumes many of the characters of hydrocephalus. It appears generally to be dependent upon a morbid condition of the stomach and bowels.

FEVER, INFLAMMATORY, Synocha.

FEVER, INSID'IOUS. Fever, which, at first, seems devoid of danger, but may subsequently become of a more or less malignant character.

FEVER, INTERMITTENT, see Intermittent fever—*f. Irritative*, Irritation, morbid—*f. Jail*, Typhus gravior—*f. Jungle*, see Jungle fever.

FEVER, LAKE. Fever produced by exposure to the malaria in the neighbourhood of the northern lakes of this country.

FEVER, LENTICULAR, Miliary fever.

FEVER, LO'CHIAL, *Fe'bris lochia'lis*. That acceleration of the circulation which sometimes occurs during the discharge of the lochia.

FEVER, LUNG, Catarrh, Pneumonia—*f. Maculated*, Typhus.

FEVER, MALA'RIAL OR MALA'RIOUS. Fever induced by malarious or miasmatic emanations; hence also called *Miasmatic fever*. Intermittent and remittent fever belong to this class.

FEVER, MALIG'NANT, *Fe'bris maligna*. Fever which may make its approaches insidiously, and subsequently becomes formidable. Any fever which exhibits a very dangerous aspect. *Typhus gravior*.

FEVER, MALIG'NANT PESTILENTIAL, Fever, yellow—*f. Marsh*, Elodes (febris.)

FEVER, MASK'ED, *Fe'bris larva'ta*, (*F.*) *Fièvre larvée*; *Dead or Dumb Ague*, *Dumb Chill*. An anomalous intermittent, the paroxysms of which have not the regular stages, or are *masked*.

FEVER, MENINGOASTRIC, Fever gastric.

*FEVER, MESENTER'IC, *Fe'bris mesenter'ica*. A name given, by Baglivi, to a species of fever which appears to have belonged either to the *mucous* or *bilious*.

FEVER, MIASMATIC, *F. Malarial*.

FEVER, MILK, *Fe'bris lactea*, *Galactop'gra*, *Galactoppyr'etus*, (*F.*) *Fièvre de lait ou lacteuse ou lactée*. The fever which precedes or accompanies the secretion of milk in women recently delivered. It comes on generally about the third day after delivery, and is characterized by quick pulse; increased heat; redness of face; diminution or temporary suspension of the lochial discharge; tumefaction and tension of the breasts. It commonly terminates in twenty-four hours, and often with profuse perspiration. It requires the use of antiphlogistics, with dry diet.

FEVER, MIXED, Synochus.

FEVER, MOUNTAIN. Fever belonging to mountainous regions. A form of fever, said to be peculiar to the elevated regions of the Rocky Mountains; and seen only at an altitude of 7000 feet and upwards.

FEVER, MUCOUS, *F. Adenomeningeal*.

FEVER, NEPHRIT'IC, *Fe'bris nephrit'ica*. Intermittent fever, accompanied with nephritic pain during the paroxysm.

FEVER, NER'VOUS, *Fe'bris nervosa seu neuro'des seu len'ta nervosa*, *Neurop'gra*, *Neuropyr'etus*. A variety of Typhus; the *Typhus mitior* of Cullen; now, generally, however, it is esteemed a distinct disease. See Typhoid fever.

FEVER, NERVOUS, WITH EXANTHEMATOUS ERUPTION, Typhus.

FEVER, NEURALGIC, Dengue.

FEVER, NI'GER. A malignant fever, of the bilious remittent kind, which proved fatal to many in the expeditions sent out by the British

government to explore the Niger, in the years 1841-42, and previously.

FEVER, NON'ANE, *Fe'bris nona'na*. A supposititious fever, whose paroxysms recur every ninth day, or every eight days.

FEVER, OC'TANE, *Fe'bris octa'na*. An intermittent, whose paroxysms recur every eighth day.

FEVER, PALUDAL, Intermittent—*f. Panama*, Fever, Chagres—*f. Paroxysmal*, Remittent fever—*f. Periodic*, *F. Periodical*, Intermittent.

FEVER, PERIOD'ICAL OR PERIOD'IC, *Fe'bris period'ica*. An intermittent or remittent fever.

FEVER, PERNIC'IOUS, *Fe'bris pernicio'sa*. Intermittent fever, when attended with great danger, and which destroys the majority of those affected by it in the first four or five paroxysms; sometimes in the very first.

FEVER, PESTILENT'IAL, *Fe'bris pestilentia'lis*. The *Plague*. Also a severe case of typhus. The yellow fever and sweating sickness have, likewise, been thus designated.

FEVER, PESTILENTIAL, OF CATTLE, Mu't—*f. Petchial*, Typhus—*f. Pitu'tous*, *F. adenomeningeal*.

FEVER, PLEURIT'IC. An intermittent or remittent, accompanied with inflammation of the pleura.

FEVER, PNEUMON'IC, *Fe'bris pneumon'ica*. An intermittent, accompanied with inflammation of the lungs. Also, pneumonia.

FEVER POISON, see Poison.

FEVER, PSEUDO, Irritation, morbid.

FEVER, PUER'PERAL, *Fe'bris puerpera'lis*, *Child-bed fever*, (*F.*) *Fièvre puerpérale*. This name has been given to several acute diseases, supervening on delivery. It means, generally, a malignant variety of peritonitis, which runs its course very rapidly, and passes into a typhoid condition, unless met, at the very onset, by the most active sedative measures. By the generality of practitioners, it is esteemed to be eminently contagious; some, however, deny that it is so. See Peritonitis, and Puerperal fever.

FEVER, PUERPERAL, ADYNAMIC OR MALIGNANT, see Peritonitis—*f. Puking*, Milk sickness.

FEVER, PU'RULENT, *Fe'bris purulen'ta*. Fever, which accompanies suppuration.

FEVER, PUTRID, Typhus gravior—*f. Pythogenic*, Typhoid fever.

FEVER, QUIN'AN, *Fe'bris quinta'na*. A fever, whose paroxysms return every fifth day. It is rarely or never seen.

FEVER, QUOTIDIAN, see Quotidian.

FEVER, QUIN'IC, (*F.*) *Fièvre quinique*, *F. de Quinquina*. A fever, accompanied by a cutaneous eruption, said to affect those who are engaged in the preparation of the sulphate of quinia. The French use the term *Fièvres à quinquina* for intermittents, which cinchona alone cures.

FEVER, RECURRENT, see Relapse—*f. Red Tongue*, see Typhus.

FEVER, REG'ULAR, *Fe'bris regula'ris seu exquis'ita*. An intermittent whose paroxysms follow a determinate type. It is opposed to *atypic*. Sometimes opposed to *anomalous*.

FEVER, RELAPSING, see Relapse.

FEVER, REMIT'TENT, see Remittent Fever—*f. Remittent*, Bilious, see Relapse—*f. Remittent* of children, *F. infantile remittent*—*f. Remittent*, infantile, see Fever, infantile remittent—*f. Remitting icteric*, see Relapse—*f. Rheumatic*, Rheumatism, acute.

FEVER ROOT, *Triosteum perfoliatum*.

FEVER, SCORBU'TIC, *Fe'bris scorbut'ica*. The febrile movement, which sometimes accompanies scorbutus or scurvy.

FEVER, SEASONING, *F.*, strangers'.

FEVER, SEC'ONDARY. A febrile condition which recurs in certain affections after having ceased; such as the secondary fever, which comes on at the time of the maturation of the variolous pus-

tules, or as the eruption of scarlatina, &c., disappears.

FEVER, SEP'TAN, *Febris septuaginta*. An intermittent, whose paroxysms recur every six days, and consequently on the seventh.

FEVER, SEVEN DAY, see Relapse.

FEVER, SEX'TAN, *Febris sexta*. A fever, which recurs every five days, and consequently on the sixth.

FEVER, SHIP, see Typhus.

FEVER, SIM'PLE, *Febris simplex*. Simple fever is that which has no predominant character—bilious, inflammatory, or nervous; and which is unaccompanied by any local determination, hyperæmia, or complication. It may be continued, remittent, or intermittent.

FEVER, SIMPLE CONTINUED. This is the most favourable form of continued fever, and has a tendency to wear itself out, provided only the *lætentia* be avoided. The prognosis is consequently favourable, and the treatment simple; consisting in perfect repose of body and mind, abstinence, and relieving the thirst by cold drinks.

FEVER, SINGUL'ROUS, *Febris singul'tosa* seu *typhoides* seu *lyngo'des*. Fever, accompanied with singultus or hiccough.

FEVER, SOLAR, Dengue—f. Spotted, Typhus gravior.

FEVER, STER'CORAL, *Febris stercoralis*. Fever, produced by an accumulation of feces in the intestines.

FEVER, STOMACHIC, Gastric Fever.

FEVER, STRA'NGERS', *Acclimating* or *Sea-soning fever*. Yellow, or remittent fever, which is endemic in certain places, and to which strangers are especially liable.

FEVER, SUBCONTINUAL, Remittent Fever.

FEVER, SUBIN'TRANT, *Febris subintrans*. An intermittent, in which one paroxysm is scarcely finished before the other begins.

FEVER, SUN, Dengue—f. Sweating, Sudor Anglicus.

FEVER, SYN'OPAL, *Febris syncopalis* seu *minuta*, (F.) *Fievre syncopale*. A variety of pernicious intermittent, in which there is, in every paroxysm, one or more faintings.

FEVER, SYNOCHOID, Synochus.

FEVER, SYPHILIT'IC, *Febris syphilitica*. Fever, accompanying syphilis, or supposed to be owing to a syphilitic taint.

FEVER, TER'TIAN, *Febris tertiana*. A fever, whose paroxysm returns on the third day, and consequently every two days.

FEVER, THIRD DAY, Tertian.

FEVER, TRAG'IC, *Febris Tragica*. A low fever, in which the patient declaims like an actor during the delirium.

FEVER, TRAUMAT'IC, *Febris traumatica*. The fever, which supervenes on wounds or great surgical operations.

FEVER, TREMBLING, Intermittent fever.

FEVER, TY'PHOMAL'RIAL, *Miasmatic typhoid fever*. A fever in which there is a mixture of the phenomena of typhous and malarial fevers;—a combination not unfrequently seen in active military service.

FEVER, TYPHOID, see Typhus—f. Typhoid, of India, Cholera—f. Typhous, Typhus—f. Variolous, see Varioloid—f. Varioloid, see Varioloid.

FEVER, VER'MINOUS, *Febris verminosa*, *Helminthopyra*, Worm fever. Fever, produced by the presence of worms in the digestive tube, or accompanied by their expulsion.

FEVER, VER'NAL, *Febris vernalis*. An intermittent or other fever occurring in the spring. Vernal intermittents were formerly considered salubrious.

"An ague in the spring
Is physic for a king."

FEVER, VESICULAR, Pemphigus.

FEVER, WAL'CHEREN, *Gallsickness*. The remittents and intermittents to which the British troops were exposed, who were attached to the expedition to Walcheren, in 1809.

FEVER, WATER BRAIN, Hydrocephalus internus—f. Winter, see Tongue, black—f. Worm, Vermineous F.—f. Worm, spurious, Fever, infantile remittent.

FEVER, YEL'LOW, *Febris flava*, F. seu *Pestis Americana*, F. *flava Americana*, F. *tropica*, F. *continua putrida ictero'des Carolinensis*, F. *elo'des ictero'des*, F. *maligna biliosa America*, F. *maligna flava India Occidentalis*, F. *toxicica*, *Cholera Americana*, *Ochrotyphus*, *Loimocholosis*, *Pestilentia hæmagastrica*, *Pestis occidentalis* seu *intertropica*, *Vomitus niger*, *Epanctus malignus flava*, *Remittens ictero'des*, *Tritophya Americana*, *Typhus ictero'des*, *Ochropyra*, *Synochus ictero'des*, *Endemial Causus of the West Indies*, *Causus tropicus endemius*, *Bilious remitting yellow fever*, *Malignant pestilential fever*, (F.) *Fievre jaune d'Amérique*, F. *matelote*, F. *gastrodynamique*, F. *de la Barbade*, F. *de Siam*, F. *ictérique*, F. *Gastro-hépatique*, *Typhus miasmaticus ataxique putride jaune*, T. *jaune*, T. *d'Amérique*; *Vomito prieto*, *Vomito negro*, *Mal de Siam*, *Hæmagastria Feber* or *Pestilence*, *Black vomit*, *Bulam*, *Gibraltar*, and *Barcelona Feber*,—viz., in the West Indies, *Malat'o Jack* and *Yellow Jack*. A very acute and dangerous febrile affection; so called, because complicated, in its second stage, with a jaundiced appearance, accompanied by vomiting of black matter. Sauvages, Cullen, and others regard it as a variety of typhus; and Pinel, as a species of gastro-dynamic or bilious putrid fever. It occurs, endemically, annually within the tropics; but is met with epidemically in the temperate regions. Broussais regards the disease as gastro-enteritis, exasperated by atmospheric heat; so that it runs through its stages with much greater rapidity than the gastro-enteritis of our climates. The yellow colour of the skin, according to him, is owing to the inflammation of the small intestine,—and especially of the duodenum,—augmenting the secretion of the liver, and at the same time preventing its discharge into the duodenum. The pathology of this affection, as well as its origin, is still unsettled. The treatment must generally be of the most active nature at the onset; consisting in bleeding largely, and exhibiting mercury, so as to excite a new action, if possible;—the other symptoms being combated according to general principles. It must vary, however, according to the epidemic.

FEVER, YELLOW, MILD, see Relapse.

FEVERBUSH, *Laurus benzoin*, Prinos.

FEVER DROPS, WARBURG'S, see Bebeera.

FEVERET, *Febricula*.

FEVERFEW, (*febris* and *fugare*, 'to drive away,') *Matricaria*.

FEVERFOUILLIE, *Matricaria*.

FEVERISH, *Febricus*, *Febricus*, *Febriculus*, (F.) *Fievreux*. That which causes fever, or is febrifacient or febrific; as *feverish food*, *feverish diathesis*, &c. Also, the state of one labouring under fever, *Feversick*. If affected with intermittent fever, he is said, in Suffolk, England, to be *aggarified*.

FEVERISHNESS, *Febricitatio*, *Febriculousity*. The state of having fever. A slight febrile disorder.

FEVEROUS, *Febricus*.

FEVERROOT, *Pterospora andromedea*.

FEVERSICK, see *Febricus*.

FEVERTREE, *Pinckneya pubens*.

FEVERWOOD, *Laurus benzoin*.

FEVERWORT, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, Triosteum.

FEWS, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

FEY, *Psychorages*.

FEYK, *Fidgets*.

FIBER, ([G.] *Biber*), *Castor fiber*.

FIBRA, *Fibre*—*f. Aurea*, *Coptis*—*f. Nervea*,

Nerve-fibre—*f. Sanguinis*, *Fibrin*.

FIBRE ARCIFORMES, see *Arciform*.

FIBRE, *Fibra*, *Is*, *Oe'don*, *Filum*. An organic filament, of a solid consistence, and more or less extensible, which enters into the composition of every animal and vegetable texture. The simple or elementary fibre of the ancients, from a particular assemblage and arrangement of which every texture of the body was conceived to be constituted, is entirely ideal. The moderns usually admit, with Haller and Blumenbach, three elementary fibres or tissues. 1. The cellular or areolar, formed chiefly of thin plates, of a whitish colour, and extensible, which seems to consist of concrete gelatin. 2. The nervous, pulpy, or medullary, formed of a soft substance, contained in a cellular sheath, and consisting of albumen united to a fatty matter. 3. The muscular, composed of round filaments, of a grayish or reddish colour, and formed of fibrin. Chaussier has added to these the albuginous fibre, but it seems to differ from the cellular fibre only in greater condensation of the molecules. See *Fibrous*.

A very small or ultimate fibre is called a *Fibril*.

FIBRE, ALBUGINEOUS, see *Albuginea*—*f. Lisse*, see *Muscular fibre*—*f. Striée*, see *Muscular fibre*.

FIBRES, CONVERG'ING. Nervous fibres, whose office it is to associate different portions of the nervous centres with each other. They form the *Commissures*.

FIBRES, DIVERG'ING. The fibres composing the columns of the medulla oblongata, which separate in their progress to the periphery of the cerebrum and cerebellum.

FIBRES OF MÜLLER, see *Tunica Jacobi*.

FIBRES OF REMAK'. Fibres described by Remak as peculiar to the sympathetic nerve, but which Valentin considers to be neurilemma, and to consist of fibrocellular bundles.

FIBREUX, *Fibrous*.

FIBRIL, see *Fibre*.

FIBRILLA, (dim. of *fibra*), *Fibril*—*f. Muscularis*, *Muscular fibre*.

FIBRILLAR, *Fibrilla'ris*. Relating or appertaining to fibrils.

FIBRILLATION, *Fibrilla'tio*. The formation of fibrils.

FIBRIN, (from *fibre*), *Fibrine*, *Fibri'na*, *Fibri'né*, *Fibra san'guinis*, *Mate'ria fibro'sa*, *Lymph'a plast'ica*, *Matière fibreuse du sang*. An immediate animal principle—solid, white, and inodorous; insipid; heavier than water; without action on the vegetable blues; elastic, when moist; hard and brittle when dry. It enters into the composition of the chyle and the blood; is the self-coagulable material in them, and is produced in the retrograde metamorphosis of the tissues. It is in small proportion in the blood; but its cipher increases in inflammation, whilst in continued fever it is diminished. *Muscular fibrin*, *Syn'tovin*, *Musculin*, has been shown, however, to be different from that of the blood. In certain diseased actions, *Fibrin* or *Coagulable lymph*, *Gluten*, is separated from the blood, and is found in considerable quantity on the surfaces of membranes, and in the cavities of the body. See *Liquor Sanguinis*.

Fibrin is likewise a proximate principle of vegetables, and differs but little in chemical composition from animal fibrin; nor does it differ much from albumen and casein.

Fibrin is very nutritious.

FIBRINATION, *Fibrina'tio*. The act of add-

ing fibrin to the blood. The opposite to *defibrination*.

FIBRINOGENOUS. (A hybrid term, from *fibrin*, and *γενω* or *γεννω*, 'I engender.') Producing fibrin. The fibrinogenous or fibrin-producing material appears to be a product of the metamorphosis of tissue.

FIBRINOUS, *Fibrino'sus*, (F.) *Fibrineux*. That which is composed of fibrin, or has the appearance of fibrin.

FIBRO, in composition, appertaining or relating to fibrous tissue.

FIBROAREOLAR, *Fibrocellular*.

FIBROBRONCHITIS. Fibrous or rheumatic inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

FIBROCAR'TILAGE, *Fibrocartila'go*. An organic tissue, partaking of the nature of the fibrous tissue, and of that of cartilage. It is dense, resisting, elastic, firm, supple, and flexible. Fibrocartilages are distinguished into,—1. *Membrani-form*, or those which serve as moulds to certain parts, as the alæ nasi and eyelids. 2. *Vag'iniform*, or those which form sheaths for the sliding of tendons. 3. *Interartic'ular*, those which are met with in the movable articulations. 4. *Unit'ing*, (F.) *Fibro-cartilages d'union*, which form a junction between two bones, as the symphysis pubis. Fibrocartilages are sometimes formed adventitiously, as the result of a morbid process in different organs.

FIBROCAR'TILAGES, TARSAL, see *Tarsus*.

FIBROCAR'TILAGINES INTERVERTEBRALES, *Intervertebral cartilages*.

FIBROCELL'ULAR, *Fibrocellula'ris*, *Fibroareolar*, *Fibro-areola'ris*. That which partakes of the fibrous and of the cellular or areolar tissue, as the fascia transversalis.

FIBROCELLULAR TUMOUR, Tumour, fibro-cellular.

FIBROMA, gen. *Fibro'matis*, (*fibro*, and *oma*.) Tumour, fibrous.

FIBROMU'COUS, *Fibromuco'sus*, (F.) *Fibromuqueux*. Possessing the nature of fibrous and of mucous membranes. A term applied to fibrous membranes, which are intimately united with other membranes of a mucous nature, as the *pituitary membrane*, the *membrane of the urethra*, &c.

FIBROPLAS'TIC, *Fibro-plas'ticus*, (F.) *Fibroplastique*, (from *fibro*, and *πλασσω*, 'I form.') An epithet for a morbid formation, constituted of the elements of areolar tissue transformed, in part, into fibre.

FIBROPLASTIC TUMOUR, *Sarcoma*.

FIBROSE'ROUS, *Fibrosero'sus*, (F.) *Fibroseroux*. Possessing the nature of fibrous and serous membranes. Membranes, composed of a fibrous, and a serous sheet, intimately united:—as the *Dura Mater*, *Pericardium*, *Tunica albuginea testis*, &c.

FIBROID, Fibrous, Tumour, fibrous.

FIBROUS, *Fibro'sus*, *Fibro'id*, (F.) *Fibreux*. Composed of fibres. Certain membranes, as the dura mater, periosteum, ligamentous capsules of the joints, &c., are *fibrous*. The *fibrous system* of Bichat includes the system of organs formed by the *albuginous fibre* of Chaussier. It comprises, particularly, the periosteum and perichondrium; the articular capsules and ligaments; the tendons; the dura mater, pericardium, tunica sclerotica, tunica albuginea testis, outer membrane of the spleen, &c. Under simple fibrous tissues, *Tissue fibro'se*, certain writers have classed the *white* and *yellow fibrous tissues*, and areolar tissue. Both the yellow and the white may be detected in the areolar tissue. The *white* is said to exist alone in ligaments, tendons, fibrous membranes, aponeuroses, &c. The *yellow*, (F.) *Tissu jaune*, exists separately in the middle coat of the arteries, the chordæ vocales, ligamentum nuchæ of quadrupeds, &c. It differs from the white in possessing a high degree of elasticity, owing to the presence of a

distinct principle, called by MM. Robin and Verdeil *Elasticine*.

FIBROUS GROWTH, Tumour, fibrous—*f.* Matter of the Brain, see *Cerebrum*—*f.* Membranes, see *Membranes*, fibrous.

FIBULA, (for *Figibula* [?], from *figo*, 'to fix,' 'a clasp, or brace,') *Cru'ris ra'dius*, *Can'na mi'nor*, *Os per'onæ*, *Per'onæ*, *Peronæum*, *Foc'illa mi'nus*, *Sa'ra*, *Aru'ndo mi'nor*, *Fist'ula Cru'ris*, *Tib'ia mi'nima*, *Os tib'ie mi'nus*, *Spel'bone*, The splinter bone of the leg. (F.) *Péroné*. The long, small bone, situate at the outer part of the leg. The superior or tibial extremity of the fibula is rounded and forms the *caput* or head. It is articulated with the tibia. Its inferior or tarsal extremity is broader than the superior. It is articulated with the tibia and astragalus, and forms the *malleolus externus* or outer ankle by means of its coronoid process. The body of the bone has three faces, having more or less prominent edges. It is separated from the tibia by the interosseous space, and is developed by three points of ossification; one at the body, and one at each extremity. It prevents the foot from turning outwards.

FIBULAD, see *Fibular aspect*.

FIBULAR, *Peroneal*.

FIBULAR ASPECT. An aspect towards the side on which the fibula is situated. *Fib'ulad* is used by the same writer adverbially, to signify 'towards the fibular aspect.'

FIBULATIO, (*fibula*, 'a clasp,') *Infibulatio*.

FIC, *Ficus*.

FICAIRE, *Ranunculus ficaria*.

FICARIA, (from *figus*, 'a fig,') *Scrophularia aquatica*—*f.* *Communis*, *Ranunculus ficaria*—*f.* *Ranunculoides*, *Ranunculus ficaria*—*f.* *Verna*, *Ranunculus ficaria*.

FICATIO, *Ficus*.

FICICION, *Physician*.

FICOID, *Fico'id'es*, *Fico'id'es*, (*figus*, 'a fig,' and *oid'es*, 'resemblance,') Resembling a fig in form or character.

FICOSA EMINENTIA, *Ficus*.

FICOSIS, (*figus*, and the suffix *osis*,) *Ficus*.

FICOUS, *Fico'us*. Relating or appertaining to *figus*.

FICUS, *Sy'cè*, *Sy'cea*, *Sy'eum*, *Syco'sis*, *Syco'ma*, *Fico'sis*, *Fico'tio*, *Fico'sus* Tu'mor, *Fico'sa eminent'ia*, *Maris'ca*, (F.) *Fic*. A fleshy excrescence, often soft and reddish, sometimes hard and scirrhous, hanging by a peduncle, or formed like a fig, occurring on the eyelids, chin, tongue, anus (*Ischias*), or organs of generation. The *fici* seated on the last-mentioned parts are generally of a syphilitic character.

Ficus, F. *Carica*.

FICUS CARICA, *F. vulg'ris* seu *communis*. The systematic name of the fig-tree, (F.) *Figuier*. *Ord.* *Urticaceæ*. *Car'ica*, *F'icus*, *Sy'cè*, (F.) *Figue*, the fig, is a pleasant fruit when ripe, as well as when dried in the state in which it is found in the shops—*Ficus*, (Ph. U. S.) It is used, at times, in place of a cataplasm; especially in gum-boils.

FICUS COMMUNIS, F. *Carica*—*f.* *Indie grana*, *Coccus cacti*—*f.* *Indica*, *Musa paradisiaca*, see *Caoutchouc*, *Carica papaya*, and *Lacca*—*f.* *Religiosa*, see *Lacca*.

FIDERIS, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. These waters, in the Canton of the Grisons, are strong, acidulous, and alkaline, and possess all the virtues of the class.

FID'GETS. (Of doubtful etymology.) *Dysphor'ia sim'plex*, *D. nerv'osa*, *Ereth'ismus sim'plex*, *Tituba'tio*, *Creep'ers*, (Sc.) *Feyk*, (F.) *Fréttillement*. General restlessness and troublesome uneasiness of the nerves and muscles, with increased sensibility, and inability of fixing the attention, accompanied

with a perpetual desire for changing the position. See *Agacement des Nerfs*.

FIDICINALES, (from *fidicen*, 'a harper,') *Lumbricales manus*.

FIE, *Psychorages*.

FIEL, ([L.] *fel*,) Bile—*f. de Bouf*, Bile of the ox—*f. de Terre*, *Fumarica*.

FIELD WEED, *Anthemis cotula*, *Erigeron Philadelphicum*.

FIENTE, *Fimus*.

FIÈVRE, (from *febris*,) Fever—*f. d'Accès*, *Intermittent fever*—*f. Adynamique*, *Typhus*—*f.*

Algide, see *Algidus*—*f. d'Amour*, Fever, erotic—*f.*

Angioténique, *Synocha*—*f. Annuelle*, see *Annual Diseases*—*f. Ardent*, *Ardent fever*, *Synocha*—*f.*

Ataxique, *Typhus*—*f. de la Barbade*, Fever, yellow—*f. Bulleuse*, *Pemphigus*—*f. des Camps*, *Typhus gravior*—*f. Catarrhale*, *Catarrh*—*f.*

Catarrhale épidémique, *Influenza*—*f. Cérébrale*, *Cerebral fever*—*f. Cérébrale des Enfants*, *Hydrocephalus internus*—*f. Cérébro-spinale*, *Meningitis*, *cerebro-spinal*—*f. Cholérique*, *Choleric fever*—*f. de Consommation*, see *Consumption*—*f. Contingente inflammatoire*, *Synocha*—*f. Délirante*, *Fever*, delirious—*f. Double*, *Fever*, double—*f.*

Doublee, *Fever*, double—*f. Entéro-mésentérique*, *Typhoid fever*—*f. Éphémère*, *Ephemer*—*f.*

Étique, *Hectic fever*—*f. Gastro-adyynamique*, *Fever*, yellow—*f. Gastro-hépatique*, *Fever*, yellow—*f. Hectique*, *Hectic fever*—*f. de Hongrie*, *Fever*, *Hungarie*—*f. d'Hôpital*, *Typhus gravior*—*f. Ictérique*, *Fever*, yellow—*f. Inflammatoire*, *Synocha*—*f. Intermittente*, *Intermittent fever*—*f. Intermittente paludéenne*, see *Elodes*—*f. Irritative*, *Synocha*—*f. Jaune d'Amérique*, *Fever*, yellow—*f. Lactée*, *Fever*, milk—*f. de Lait*, *Fever*, milk—*f. Laiteuse*, *Fever*, milk—*f. Larvée*, *Fever*, masked—*f. Lenticulaire*, *Typhus gravior*—*f. du Levant*, *Plague*—*f. des Marais*, *Intermittent fever*—*f. Maremmatique*, see *Elodes*—*f. Matelote*, *Fever*, yellow—*f. Méningo-gastrique*, *Fever gastro-*

gastro—*f. Mésentérique*, see *Typhus*—*f. de la Moisson*, *Fever*, gastric—*f. Morbillieuse*, *Rubeola*—*f. Nerveuse*, *Typhus mitior*—*f. Nosocomiale*, *Typhus gravior*—*f. Ortiée*, *Urticaria*—*f. Oscitante*, *Oscitant fever*—*f. Paludéenne*, see *Elodes*—*f. Périodique*, *Intermittent fever*—*f. Péripneumonique*, *Pneumonia*—*f. Pernicieuse délirante*, see *Delirious*—*f. Pleurétique*, *Pleurisy*—*f. Pneumonique*, *Pneumonia*—*f. Pourprée*, *Scarlatina*—*f. des Prisonniers*, *Typhus gravior*—*f. Puerpérale*, *Fever*, puerperal, see *Peritonitis*—*f. Quarte*, *Quartan*—*f. Quinique*, *Fever*, quinic—*f. à Quinquina*, see *Fever*, quinic—*f. de Quinquina*, *Fever*, quinic—*f. Quotidienne*, *Quotidian*—*f. à Rechute*, see *Relapse*—*f. Rémittente*, *Remittent fever*—*f. Rhumatismale*, *Rheumatism*, acute—*f. Rouge*, *Roseolæ*, *Scarlatina*—*f. Sanguine*, *Synocha*—*f. Semiterce*, *Hemitritæa*—*f. de Siam*, *Fever*, yellow—*f. Suante*, *Sudor Picardicus*—*f. Syncopale*, see *Fever syncopal*, and *Syncopal*—*f. Tierce*, *Tertian fever*—*f. Typhoïde*, see *Typhus*—*f. Vésiculaire*, *Pemphigus*.

FIÈVREUX, *Feverish*.

FIG, ([L.] *figus*, Sax. *pie*.) See *Ficus carica*—*f.* *Indian*, *Cactus opuntia*.

FIGUE, see *Ficus carica*.

FIGUIER, *Ficus carica*—*f. d'Inde*, *Cactus opuntia*.

FIGURA VENOSA, ('venous figure,') *Circulus venosus*.

FIGURATIO, (*figurare*, *figuratum*, 'to fashion,') *Imagination*.

FIGURE, *Countenance*.

FIGURÉ, (F.) An epithet for a compressive bandage, applied over the head after bleeding from the frontal vein. It has also been called *bandage royal*.

FIGWORT, *Scrophularia nodosa*—f. Water, greater, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

FILA NERVEA, Nerve-fibres—f. *Spermatica*, *Spermatozoa*.

FILACEOUS, Filamentous.

FILAIRE DE MEDINE (*Filaria*), *Dracunculus*.

FILAMENT, *Filum*, *Filamentum*, (dim. of *filum*, 'a thread.') This word is used synonymously with *filibril*; thus, we say a *nerveous* or *cellular filament* or *filibril*. Also, the glairy, thread-like substance which forms in the urine in some diseases, and which depends on a particular secretion from the mucous membrane of the urinary passages.

FILAMENT OF MÜLLER, see *Tunica Jacobi*.

FILAMEN'TOUS, *Filamento'sus*. Filaceous; thread-like; filiform. Containing thread-like substances, as the *tunica filamentosa* or *decidua*:—*Filamentous urine*; urine containing thread-like substances.

FILAMENTUM, Filament, *Frænum*.

FILARIA GUINEENSIS, (from *filum*, 'a thread.') *Dracunculus*—f. *Hominis bronchialis*, see *Worms*—f. *Medinensis*, *Dracunculus*—f. *Oculi*, see *Worms*.

FILBERT, *Corylus avellana*.

FILE, DENTAL, (Sax. *reol*.) *Lima dentaria*.

FILLELUM, (dim. of *filum*, 'a thread.') *Frænum*.

FILET, (DE LA LANGUE,) (from *filum*, 'a thread.') *Frænum*—f. *Opération du*, see *Frænum*—f. *de la Verge*, *Frænum penis*.

FILETUM, (from *filum*, 'a thread.') *Frænum lingue*.

FILICULA, (dim. of *filix*, 'fern.') *Polypodium filix mas*—f. *Dulcis*, *Polypodium vulgare*.

FILIFORM, *Filiform'is*, (*filum*, 'a thread,' and *forma*, 'form.') Having the shape of a thread; as the "*filiform papillæ of the tongue*;" a "*filiform pulse*." See *Papillæ*.

FILING, *Limatio*.

FILIPENDULA, (*filum*, 'a thread,' and *pendere*, 'to hang.') *Spiræa filipendula*.

FILUS ANTE PATREM, 'the son before the father.' A plant whose flower appears before the leaf; as *Tussilago*.

FILIX FEMINEA, (gen. *Fil'icis*) *Pteris aquilina*—f. *Florida*, *Osmunda regalis*—f. *Mas*, *Polypodium filix mas*—f. *Non ramosa dentata*, *Polypodium filix mas*—f. *Nymphaea*, *Pteris aquilina*—f. *Pinnata*, *Polypodium filix mas*—f. *Veneris*, *Adiantum pedatum*.

FILLE, (from *filia*, 'a daughter,') Girl—f. *de Joie*, see *Prostitution*—f. *Publique*, see *Prostitution*.

FILLET, (from *filum*, 'a thread.') *Fascia*, *Laqueus*—f. of the *Corpus Callosum*, *Gyrus fornicatus*.

FILL'ING, (from Sax. *pyllan*, 'to fill.') A term employed in dentistry for the operation of stuffing the cavity of a carious tooth with some indestructible substance, to prevent the access of extraneous matters. Also called *stopping*, *stuffing*—*Odontoptero'sis*. The materials employed for filling are gold foil, sponge or crystalline gold, tin foil, lead, mastic, gutta percha, &c. See *Plugging*.

FILTRATION, *Filtra'tio*, *Percola'tio*, *E'this'is*, *E'this'mus*, (from *filtrum*.) A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in passing a fluid through a filter or strainer, for the purpose of clarifying it. In ancient physiology, it meant the action by which the different humours of the body are separated from the mass of the blood.

FILTRUM. A *fil'ter*, (F.) *Filtre*; (from low Latin *filtrum*, (F.) *feutre*, 'felt or felled cloth,' which was used to form it [?]). Any po-

rous material; such as *sand*, some kinds of *freestone*, powdered *charcoal*, pounded *glass*, *flannel*, unsized *paper*, &c., through which a fluid is passed for the purpose of separating it from the matters suspended in it.

FILUM, ('a thread,' akin to *pilus*, 'a hair.') Filament—f. *Musculare*, *Muscular fibre*—f. *Tæniaforme*, *Tæniola*.

FILUM TERMINALE. A slender ligament, prolonged from the nervous sheath, formed by the spinal pia mater, which descends through the centre of the cauda equina, and is attached to the dura mater, lining the canal of the coccyx.

FIMBRIA, *Parar'ma*. A band; a fringe; as the *fimbria* or *fimbriated* or *fringed extremity* of the Fallopian tube.

FIMBRIÆ CARNOSE COLI, *Appendiculae pinguedinosæ*—f. *Tubarum Fallopii*, see *Tube*, *Fallopian*.

FIMBRIATED, see *Fimbria*.

FIMUS, *Bor'borus*, *On'thus*, *Ster'cus*, (F.) *Fiente*. Dung, excrement.

FIMUS seu STER'CUS AN'SERIS, *Goosedung*, was applied as a poultice to the feet in malignant fever. See *Chenocopus*.

FIMUS EQUINUS, *Ster'cus e'qui non castrati*. *Stonchorse dung* was once thought antipleuritic.

FIMUS VACCÆ, *Cow dung*, was employed as a cataplasm, especially in gout.

FINCKLE, (Fœniculum,) *Anethum*.

FINGER, Sax. *pingep*, from *peng*, 'to take.') Digitus—f. *Ear*, see *Digitus*.

FINGER, HIPPOCRATIC, *Dig'itus Hippocrat'icus*, (F.) *Doigt Hippocratique*. A fusiform tumefaction of the last phalanx of the index finger especially, with curving of the nails, mentioned by Hippocrates as characteristic of phthisis; but present, perhaps, in all cases of profound and protracted disturbance of hæmatisis.

FINGER, MIDDLE, *Medius digitus*—f. *Ring*, *Angular finger*.

FINGER STALL, *Digitale*.

FINGER, SUPERNUMERARY, see *Monster*.

FINIS ASPERÆ ARTERIÆ, ('end of the trachea.') *Larynx*.

FIOLÆ, *Phiala*.

FIPPLE, *Lip*, under.

FIR BALSAM, *Pinus balsamea*.

FIR MOSS, UPRIGHT, *Lycopodium selago*.

FIR, SCOTCH, *Pinus sylvestris*—f. *Spruce*, Norway, *Pinus abies*.

FIR TREE, SILVER, EUROPEAN, *Pinus picea*.

FIR, YEW-LEAVED, *Pinus abies*.

FIRE DAMP, ((G.) *Damp f*, 'vapor,') Hydrogen, carburetted—f. Persian, see *Anthrax*—f. St. Anthony's, *Erysipelas*.

FIRE WEED, *Erechtites hieracifolia*, *Senecio*.

FIRING, *Cauterization*.

FIRST INTENTION, see *Intention*.

FISHSKIN, *Ichthyosis*.

FISHTONGUE. (F.) *Langue de Corpe*. An instrument—so called from its shape—used by some dentists for the removal of the *dentes sapientiæ*.

FISSICULA'TIO, (*fissiculare*, *fissiculatum*, 'to cut off, open, make incisions.') An old word for an opening made with a scalpel.

FISSIPARITÉ, see *Generation*.

FISSIPAROUS, (*findere*, *fissum*, 'to split,' and *parire*, 'to bring forth.') See *Generation*.

FISSURA, *Fissure*—f. *Canalis Fallopii*, see *Aquæductus Fallopii*—f. *Capillorum*, *Distrix*—f. *Cerebri longitudinalis*, *Fissure*, longitudinal, of the Brain—f. *Contrajacens*, *Contra-fissura*—f. *Interlobularis*, *Interlobular fissure*.

FISSURA LONGITUDINALIS, ANTERIOR ET POSTERIOR. Two vertical fissures in the median line, in front of and behind the *medulla oblongata*, which divide it superficially into two symmetrical lateral columns.

FISSURA MAGNA VULVE, see Rima—f. Palpebrarum, see Palpebra—f. Pilaris, Trichismus.

FISSURA TRANSVERSA MAGNA CEREBRI, Fissure, transverse, of the Brain.

FISSURE, *Fissu'ra*, *Schis'ma*, *Seissu'ra*, *Rhe'gè*, *Rheg'ma*, *Rheg'mus*, (*findere*, *fissum*, 'to cleave.') A long and narrow cleft or opening in a bone—*Rhe'gè*, *Oas'ma*, (F.) *Fissure*, *Fente*, *Seissure*.

FISSURE has various acceptations. A fracture, *Catag'ma fissu'ra*, in which the bone is cracked, not separated, as in fracture. A narrow, long, and superficial solution of continuity, around the external openings of the mucous membranes. A sort of chap—(F.) *Gercure*—observed on the hands, particularly on the callous hands of workmen in certain mechanical employments. Small chapped ulcerations, sometimes noticed in young children, owing to the contact of the feces and urine with the fine delicate skin of the thighs, nates, and genital organs. Clefts of a more or less deep nature, occurring on the genital organs in the vicinity of the anus, in those labouring under syphilis. These are usually called *rhagades*. See *Monster*.

FISSURE OF BICHAT, Fissure, transverse, of the Brain—f. Capillary, see *Pilatio*.

FISSURE, CENTRAL. The aggregate of the cavities or ventricles of the brain. Meckel considers them but one cavity, in the form of a cross.

FISSURE OF GLASER, Fissure, glenoid—f. of Glaserius, F. Glenoid.

FISSURE, GLE'NOID, *Fis'sure of Glas'er or Glas'e'rius*, (F.) *Fissure ou Scissure de Glaser*, *Fente glenoidale* ou *Fêlure de Glaser*, divides the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone into two parts, and gives passage to the chorda tympani, &c.

FISSURE OF THE HE'LI'X. A small vertical fissure of the helix of the ear, a little above the tubercle for the attachment of the *atrahens aurem* muscle.

FISSURE, INFRAORBITAR, Suborbital fissure.

FISSURE, LONGITU'DINAL, OF THE BRAIN, *Fissu'ra cerebri longitudina'lis*. The space which separates the two hemispheres of the brain.

FISSURE, ORBITAR, see Orbital fissure—f. Orbital, inferior, Spheno-maxillary fissure—f. Orbital, superior, Sphenoidal fissure—f. Portal, see *Liver*.

FISSURE OF ROLAN'DO. A transverse fissure placed between two superior cerebral convolutions, which are met with above the fissure of Sylvius.

FISSURE, SEMILU'NAR. A notch at the anterior edge of the cerebellum, where it receives fibres which connect it to the cerebellum and mesocephalon.

FISSURE OF SYLV'IVUS, *Fissu'ra seu Fos'sa Mag'na Syl'vii*. A deep, narrow sulcus, which ascends obliquely backwards from the temporal ala of the sphenoid bone, near to the middle of the parietal bone, and which parts the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side.

FISSURE OF THE TRA'GUS. A fissure on the anterior surface of the tragus of the ear.

FISSURE, TRANS'VERSE, OF THE BRAIN, *Great trans'verse fis'sure*, *Fis'sure of Bi'chat*, *Fissu'ra seu Ri'ma trans'versa mag'na cerebri*. A fissure which passes beneath and behind the edge of the middle lobe of the brain, and extends beneath the hemisphere of one side to the same point of the opposite side.

FISSURES OF THE LIVER, see *Liver*.

FIST, (Sax. *fýr*,) *Pygmè*, *Pug'nus*, (F.) *Poing*. The clenched hand.

FISTULA, ('a pipe or reed,') *Syr'inx*, *Syrin'go*, *Aul'us*, *Fis'tule*: when of a small size, *Antis'eus*. A solution of continuity, of greater or less depth and sinuosity; the opening of which is

narrow, and the disease kept up by an altered texture of parts, so that it is not disposed to heal. A fistula is *incomplete* or *blind*, when it has but one opening; and *complete* when there are two, the one communicating with an internal cavity, the other externally. It is lined in its whole course by a membrane which seems analogous to mucous membranes. *Incomplete fistulae* may be *internal* or *external*. The former are those which open *internally*; the latter those which open *externally*. *External incomplete fistulae* are kept up by caries or necrosis of bones, by extraneous bodies in any of the living textures, or by purulent cavities, the walls of which have not become united. *Internal incomplete fistulae* generally soon become complete, since the discharge that escapes from them into the cavities into which they open has a constant tendency to make its way outwardly, and soon occasions ulceration of the integuments. *Fistulae* have received different names, according to the discharge which they afford, and the organs in which they are seated,—as *lachrymal*, *biliary*, *salivary*, *synovial*, and *urinary*—*Fis'tula uri'næ*, *U'rias*. The great object of treatment in fistulous sores is to bring on an altered condition of the parietes of the canal, by astringent or stimulating injections, caustics, the knife, pressure, &c. Those which are dependent on diseased bone, cartilage, tendon, &c., do not heal until after the exfoliation of the morbid part. *Fistulae* of excretory ducts are produced either by an injury of the duct itself or by the retention and accumulation of the fluids to which they have to give passage. Thus, *Fis'tula lacryma'lis*, *Dacryosyr'inx*, *Emphrag'ma lacryma'le*, *Hy'drops sac'ci lacryma'lis*, *Drop'sy of the lach'rymal sac*, commonly proceeds from the obliteration of the nasal ducts, or from atony of the lachrymal sac; which circumstances prevent the tears from passing into the nostrils.

FISTULA IN A'NO, *A'nal fistula*, *Archo'syr'inx*, generally occurs from some mechanical pressure or impediment. The principal indication in the treatment of these fistulae of the excretory canals being to put a stop to the constant discharge of the secretions, &c., through the preternatural channel, the fistulous passage is at times laid open, and a communication established with the natural excretory canal; at others, strong pressure is employed to procure its obliteration.

FISTULA BELLINIANA, Uriniferous tube—f. Cibalæ, Oesophagus—f. Cruris, Fibula—f. Durae matris, Sinus of the dura mater—f. Lacrymalis, see *Fistula*—f. Mamme, Mastosyrinx—f. Nervorum, Neurilemma—f. Sacra, Medulla spinalis, Vertebral column—f. Spiritualis, Trachea—f. Ureterum renum, see *Calix*—f. Urinae, see *Fistula*—f. Urinaria, Urethra—f. Ventriculi, Oesophagus.

FISTULE, *Fistulae*.

FISTULES STERCORAIRE, see *Stereora-ceous*.

FISTULOUS, *Fistulo'sus*, *Syrin'giens*, *Syrin-go'des*, (F.) *Fistulenz*. Relating to, or resembling, a fistula; as 'a fistulous opening.'

FIT, Paroxysm, *Pes*.

FITROOT, *Monotropa uniflora*.

FITS, NINE DAY, *Trismus nascentium*.

FIVE FINGERS, *Panax quinquefolium*.

FIXATIO MONONÆA, Melancholy, see *Mononæa*.

FIXED, *Fix'us*, (*figere*, *fixum*, 'to fasten.') A body not capable of being volatilized by fire is said to be fixed. Thus, we say *fixed oils*, in contradistinction to *volatile oils*.

FIXEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is four leagues from Waldsassen, in Bavaria. It contains carbonic acid, holding in solution carbonates of lime and magnesia; chlorides of lime and magnesia, carbonate of soda and silica. In Bavaria, it replaces the Seltzer water.

FIXI DENT'ES. The teeth of the second dentition.

FLABELLA'TION, *Flabella'tio*, (*flabellare*, *flabellatum*, (from *flabrum*, 'a blast of wind,') 'to agitate the air,') An operation recommended by Ambrose Paré, which consists in keeping fractured limbs cool, as well as the dressings surrounding them, by the renewal of the air around them, either by the use of a fan, or the repeated change of position of the parts affected.

FLABELLUM ET VENTILABRUM CORDIS, ('the fan and winnowing machine of the heart,') Pulmo.

FLACCID'ITY, *Flaccid'itas*, (*flaccidus*, 'flabby,') 'soft,') Softness of a part, so as to offer little resistance on pressure.

FLAG, BLUE, *Iris versicolor*—*f.* Blue, slender, *Iris Virginica*—*f.* Dwarf, *Iris lacustris*—*f.* Myrtle, *Acorus calamus*—*f.* Root, *Acorus calamus*.

FLAGELLANTS, (from *flagellare*, 'to scourge,') see Mastigosis.

FLAGELLATIO, (*flagellum*, dim. of *flagrum*, 'a scourge,') Mastigosis.

FLAGELLATION MANIA, see Mastigosis.

FLAMBE, *Iris Germanica*—*f.* *Bâtard*, *Iris pseudacorus*.

FLAMBOISE, (from *flammula*, 'a small flame' [?]) *Ignis sylvaticus*.

FLAME, VITAL, Vital principle.

FLAMED, Inflamed.

FLAMMA, ('a flame,') from its shape.) Fleam—*f.* *Cordis*, *Biolychnium*—*f.* *Vitalis*, *Biolychnium*.

FLAMME, Fleam—*f.* *Vitale*, Vital principle.

FLAMMETTE, (dim. of *flamme*,) Fleam.

FLAMMON, *Lachesis rhombeata*.

FLAMMULA, (dim. of *flamma*,) Fleam, *Ranunculus ficaria*—*f.* *Cordis*, *Biolychnium*—*f.* *Jovis*, *Clematis recta*—*f.* *Vitalis*, Animal heat, *Biolychnium*, Vital principle.

FLANKS, *Il'ia*, *Il'ea*, *La'gonces*, *Lop'ara*, *Ceneco'nes*, (Prov.) *Liste*, (F.) *Flancs*, *Les Îles*. The regions of the body which extend, on the sides, from the inferior margin of the chest to the *crista ili*.

FLAP, (F.) *Lambeau*. A portion of the soft parts of the body separated from those beneath, but still attached by the base. Hence there may be 'flap wounds,' (F.) *Plaies à lambeaux*, and 'flap operations,' (F.) *Opérations à lambeaux*. When the flap is taken from one part, and applied to another, in plastic operations, the operation is said to be by *migra'tion of the flap*, (F.) *Migra'tion du Lambeau*. At times, the flap is made to slide over the part to which it has to adhere:—the operation is then said to be by the *slid'ing of the flap*, (F.) *Glissement du Lambeau*. The flap is also, at times, rolled, inverted, &c., (F.) *Roulement ou Inversion du Lambeau*.

FLAP DOCK, *Digitalis*.

FLAP OPERATION OF AMPUTATION, *Amputation à lambeaux*.

FLAT TOP, *Vernonia noveboracensis*.

FLATUARIUS, (from *flare*, *flatum*, 'to blow,') Alchemist.

FLATUEUX, Windy.

FLATULENCE, *Flatulen'tia*, *Fla'tus*, *Flatu'sitas*, *Aëriflux'us*, *Pneumatosis*, *Pneumatosis ventriculi et enterica*, *Bdes'ma*, *Hyperpneus'tia*, *Cly'don*, *Phy'sa*, *Polyphy'sia*, *Limo'sis Fla'tus*, *Ereux'is*, *Bom'bus*, *Flatuos'ity*, Wind, Wind'iness, *Ventos'ity*, *Va'pour*, (F.) *Ventosité*, *Flatuosité*, *Vents*. Wind emitted from, or accumulated in, the digestive tube especially.

FLATULENT, Windy.

FLATULENTIA, Flatulence.

FLATUOSITÉ, Flatulence.

FLATUOSITY, Flatulence.

FLATUS, (from *flare*, *flatum*, 'to blow,') Creptation, Flatulence—*f.* *Furiosus*, *Ambulo-flatulentus*—*f.* *Spinus*, *Spina ventosa*.

FLAVEDO CORTICUM CITRI, (from *flavescere*, 'to be yellow,') see Citrus medica.

FLA'VOUR, (F.) *flairer*, 'to smell,') The quality of a sapid body, which is appreciated by the taste and smell combined, and more especially by the latter. Some physiologists consider that flavour is effected through the smell alone.

FLAVUS, Yellow.

FLAX, COMMON, (Sax. *pleax*, *plex*, (G.) *Flachs*.) *Linum usitatissimum*—*f.* *Purging*, *Linum catharticum*.

FLAXSEED, see *Linum usitatissimum*—*f.* Seed Meal, see *Linum usitatissimum*—*f.* Seed tea, *Infusum lini compositum*.

FLAX, TOAD, *Antirrhinum linaria*.

FLEA, COMMON, (Sax. *Flea*,) *Pulex irritans*.

FLEABANE, CANADA, *Erigeron Canadense*—*f.* Great, *Conyza squarrosa*—*f.* Narrow-leaved, *Erigeron Philadelphicum*—*f.* Philadelphia, *Erigeron Philadelphicum*—*f.* Skevish, *Erigeron Philadelphicum*—*f.* Various-leaved, *Erigeron heterophyllum*.

FLEAM, *Flam'ma*, *Flam'mula*, ('a flame,') from its shape [?]) *Schaste'ron*, *Fossar'ium*, *Phlebot'omum*, (F.) *Flamme*, *Flammette*. A surgical instrument used for the operation of phlebotomy. It consists of a small metallic box, containing a spear-pointed cutting instrument, which, by means of a spring, can be forced into the vein. It is much used in Germany and some other European countries, and is not unfrequently employed in America; but is scarcely ever seen in France or Great Britain.

FLEAWORT, *Plantago psyllium*.

FLÉCHISSEUR, (from *flectere*, 'to bind,')—*f.* *Cour commun desorteils*, *Flexor brevis digitorum pedis*—*f.* *Court du gros orteil*, *Flexor brevis pollicis pedis*—*f.* *Court du petit doigt*, *Flexor parvus minimi digiti*—*f.* *Court du petit orteil*, *Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis*—*f.* *Court du ponce*, *Flexor brevis pollicis manus*—*f.* *Grand commun desorteils*, *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*—*f.* *Long commun desorteils*, *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*—*f.* *Long du gros orteil*, *Flexor longus pollicis pedis*—*f.* *Profond desdoigts*, *Flexor profundus perforans*—*f.* *Sublime desdoigts*, *Flexor sublimis perforatus*—*f.* *Superficiel desdoigts*, *Flexor sublimis perforatus*.

FLECK, (G.) *Fleck*, 'a spot,') Abrasion.

FLECTENS PAR LUMBORUM, (*flectere*, 'to bend,') *Quadratus lumborum*.

FLEGMEN, (from *phlegmone* [?]), *Flemen*.

FLEMEN, gen. *Flem'inis*, *Fleg'men*. A tumour about the ankles. Also, a chap on the feet and hands.

FLERECIN, Gout.

FLESH, (*Flere*, *plece*,) *Cec'us*, *Cero*, *Sarz*, (F.) *Chair*. Every soft part of an animal is so named; but more particularly the muscles, which are called *muscular flesh*.

FLESH, PROUD, Fungosity.

FLESHY, Corpulent.

FLETUS (*flere*, *fletum*, 'to weep,') *Lacrymatio*.

FLEUR DE COUCOU, (from *flos*, gen. *floris*, 'a flower,') 'cuckow flower,' *Primula veris*—*f.* *Sainte Catherine*, *Nigella*—*f.* *Sainte Jacques*, *Thlaspi bursa*—*f.* *de Tous les mois*, *Calendula officinalis*.

FLEURS, (pl. of *fleur*,) Flowers. Menses—*f.* *de Benjoin*, *Benjamin*—*f.* *Blanches*, *Leucorrhœa*—*f.* *de Muscade*, *Mace*—*f.* *de Soufre*, *Sulphur sublimatum*.

FLEXIBIL'ITY, *Flexibil'itas*, (*flectere*, *flexus*, 'to bend,') Capability of being bent. A physical property of the tissues, which varies greatly ac-

according to the structure. The tendons exhibit this property in a marked manner.

FLEXIO, Campsis, Flexion.

FLEX'ION, *Flex'io, Cam'pē*. The state of being bent. The action of a flexor muscle.

FLEX'OR, 'a bender.' (F.) *Fléchisseur*. A muscle, whose office it is to bend certain parts.

FLEXOR ACCESSORIUS, see Flexor longus digitorum pedis.

FLEXOR BREVIS DIGITORUM PEDIS PERFORATUS, *F. Sublimis seu brevis seu digitorum brevis seu perforatus pedis, Perforatus seu flexor secundi internodii digitorum pedis*, (F.) *Calcanéo-sous-phalangien commun, Calcanéo-sous-phalangien commun*,—(Ch.) *Muscle court fléchisseur commun des orteils*. A muscle, placed at the middle of the sole of the foot. It is narrower and thicker behind than before, where it is divided into four portions. It arises from the posterior part of the inferior surface of the os calcis, and is inserted at the inferior surface of the second phalanx of the last four toes. It bends the second phalanges of the toes on the first, and the first on the metatarsal bones; in this manner augmenting the concavity of the vault of the foot.

FLEXOR BREVIS MINIMI DIGITI, *F. Parvus minimi digiti*.

FLEXOR BREVIS MINIMI DIGITI PEDIS, *Parv'us mi'nor*, (F.) *Court fléchisseur du petit orteil, Tarsosous-phalangien du petit orteil*—(Ch.) A muscle, situate at the anterior and outer part of the sole of the foot. It arises from the posterior extremity of the fifth metatarsal bone, and is inserted into the posterior part of the first phalanx of the little toe, which it bends.

FLEXOR BREVIS POLLICIS MANUS, *F. secundi internodii, F. primi et secundi ossis pollicis, The'nar*, (F.) *Court fléchisseur du ponce, Carpophalangien du ponce*—(Ch.) *Demi-interosseux du ponce*. A muscle, situate at the outer part of the palm of the hand. It is divided into two portions by the tendon of the *Flexor longus pollicis*. It arises from the os magnum, the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and the third metacarpal bone; and is inserted into the superior part of the first phalanx of the thumb, and into the two ossa sesamoidea at the articulation of the first phalanx with the first metacarpal bone. Its use is to bend the first phalanx of the thumb on the first metacarpal bone, and the latter upon the trapezium.

FLEXOR BREVIS POLLICIS PEDIS, *F. brevis seu hallucis seu brevis pollicis*, (F.) *Tarsophalangien du ponce, Court fléchisseur du gros orteil, Tarsosous-phalangien du premier orteil*—(Ch.) It is situate at the anterior and inner part of the sole of the foot; is thin and narrow behind; thick and divided into two portions before. It arises from the inferior part of the os calcis and the last two cuneiform bones, and is inserted at the inferior part of the base of the first phalanx of the great toe, and into the two sesamoid bones of the corresponding metatarso-phalangean articulation. It bends the first phalanx of the great toe on the first metacarpal bone.

FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS, *Palmaris magnus*—*f. Carpi ulnaris*, see Cubital (muscles)—*f. Hallucis, F. brevis pollicis pedis*—*f. Hallucis longus, F. longus pollicis pedis*.

FLEXOR LONGUS DIGITORUM PEDIS PROFUNDUS PERFORANS, *Perforans seu Flexor profundus, Perodactyl'us, Peronodactyl'us, Peronodactyl'us, Peronodactyl'us, Flexor digitorum longus seu Perforans pedis, Perforans seu Flexor tertii internodii digitorum pedis*; (F.) *Tibio-phalangien*—(Ch.) *Grand ou long fléchisseur commun des orteils*. A muscle, situate at the posterior and deep-seated part of the leg. It is broader at its middle than at its extremities, the inferior of which is divided into four portions. It arises

from the posterior surface of the tibia, and its tendons are attached to the posterior part of the lower surface of the three phalanges of the last four toes. It bends the three phalanges on each other, and the toes on the metatarsus, and extends the foot on the leg.

The *Accessorius Flexoris Longi Digitorum Pedis, Flexor accessorius, Carro quadra'ta Syl'vii, C. accessorius, Massa car'nea Jaco'bi Syl'vii, Planta'ris ve'rus*, (F.) *Accessoire du long fléchisseur commun des orteils, Carré (Chair)*, is a small muscle of the sole of the foot, which passes obliquely from the os calcis to the outer edge of the flexor longus, whose force it augments, and obliquity it corrects.

FLEXOR LONGUS POLLICIS MANUS, *F. longus pollicis, F. tertii internodii seu longissimus pollicis*; (F.) *Radio-phalangien du ponce*,—(Ch.) Situate at the anterior and profound part of the forearm. It arises from the upper three quarters of the anterior surface of the radius and interosseous ligament, and is inserted, by a tendon, into the anterior surface of the last phalanx of the thumb. It bends the second phalanx of the thumb on the first; the first on the corresponding metacarpal bone, and this upon the radius. It can, also, bend the hand on the forearm.

FLEXOR LONGUS POLLICIS PEDIS, *F. Hallucis seu Pollicis longus*, (F.) *Péronéo-phalangien du gros orteil, Long fléchisseur du gros orteil, Péronéo-sous-phalangien du ponce*,—(Ch.) It is situate at the posterior and profound part of the leg. It arises from the posterior surface of the fibula and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted, by means of a long tendon, into the inferior part of the first phalanx of the great toe. It bends the third phalanx on the first, and this upon the corresponding metatarsal bone. It augments the concavity of the sole of the foot, and extends the foot on the leg.

FLEXOR OSSIS METACARPI POLLICIS, *Opponens pollicis*.

FLEXOR PARVUS MINIMI DIGITI, *F. brevis minimi digiti manus, Abductor minimi digiti, Hypoth'enar Riola'ni seu minimi digiti*, (F.) *Carpophalangien du petit doigt*—(Ch.) *Court fléchisseur du petit doigt*. It arises from the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and the process of the os unciniforme, and is inserted at the inner side of the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the little finger. It bends the first phalanx of the little finger.

FLEXOR PERFORANS, *F. profundus perforans*—*f. Perforatus, F. sublimis perforatus*—*f. Perforatus pedis, F. brevis digitorum pedis*—*f. Primi internodii, Opponens pollicis*—*f. Primi internodii digitorum manus, Lumbricalis manus*—*f. Primi et secundi ossis pollicis, F. brevis pollicis manus*.

FLEXOR PROFUNDUS PERFORANS, *F. Profundus seu Perforans seu tertii internodii digitorum manus, Perforans manus*; (F.) *Cubito-phalangien commun*—(Ch.) *Fléchisseur profond des doigts*. A thick, flat, long muscle, seated beneath the *Flexor sublimis perforatus*. Its upper extremity is simple, and arises from the anterior surface of the ulna and from the interosseous ligament. Its inferior extremity terminates by four tendons, which, after having passed through slits in the *sublimis*, are inserted into the anterior surface of the last phalanges of the four fingers. It bends the third phalanges on the second, and, in other respects, has the same use as the flexor sublimis perforatus.

FLEXOR SECUNDI INTERNODII DIGITORUM PEDIS, *F. brevis digitorum pedis*—*f. Tertii internodii, F. longus pollicis manus*—*f. Tertii internodii digitorum manus, F. profundus perforans*—*f. Tertii internodii digitorum pedis, F. longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*—*f. Sublimis, F. brevis digitorum pedis*.

FLEXOR SUBLI'NIS PERFORA'TUS, *F. Perforatus*, (F.), *Fléchisseur sublime ou superficiel des doigts*, *Épitrocto-phalanginien commun*, — (Ch.) It is a thick, flat, muscle, seated at the anterior part of the forearm. Its upper extremity, which is simple, arises from the internal condyle of the os humeri;—from the coronoid process of the ulna, and from the anterior edge of the radius. Its lower extremity divides into four tendons, which slide under the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and are inserted into the second phalanges of the last four fingers, after having been slit to allow the tendons of the flexor profundus to pass through them. This muscle bends the second phalanges on the first; these on the carpal bones, and the hand on the forearm.

FLEXURA, Curvature—*f. Iliaca*, Sigmoid flexure—*f. Sigmoidea*, Sigmoid flexure.

FLICK, Epiploon.

FLIXWEED, *Sisymbrium sophia*.

FLOATING, (Sax. *pleotan*, 'to float;—itself from *plopan*, 'to flow,') *Hæmorrhagia*.

FLOCCI, (*flocus*, 'a flock of wool,') see Villous membranes—*f. Volitantes*, see *Metamorphopsia*.

FLOCCILATION, (*flocus*, 'a flock of wool,' and *legere*, 'to collect,') *Carphologia*.

FLOCCILEGIUM, *Carphologia*.

FLOCCITATION, *Carphologia*.

FLOCCORUM VENATIO, (*venor*, *venatus*, 'to hunt,') *Carphologia*.

FLOCCULI, pl. of *Flocculus*, see Villous membranes.

FLOCCULUS; (dim. of *flocus*, 'a flock of wool,') *Pneumogastrie lobule*, *Lobulus pneumogastrius*. A long and slender prominence, extending from the side of the vallicula around the corpus testiforme to the crus cerebelli, lying behind the filaments of the pneumogastric nerves.

FLOODING, (from Sax. *flod*, from *plopan*, 'to flow,') *Metrorrhagia*.

FLOR DE MISTELA, see *Mistura*.

FLOR'ENCE, CLIMATE OF. This agreeable Italian city is by no means a favourable residence for the phthisical invalid. Sir James Clark affirms, indeed, that he does not know any class of invalids for whom Florence offers a favourable residence. It is subject to sudden vicissitudes of temperature, and to cold, piercing winds during the winter and spring.

FLORES BENZOËS, Benjamin, flowers of—*f. Boracis*, Boracic acid—*f. Cusso*, see *Hagenia Abyssinica*—*f. Macidis*, see *Myristica moschata*—*f. Macis*, Mace—*f. Martiales*, *Ferrum ammoniatum*—*f. Salis ammoniaci* obtained by sublimation.

FLOR'IDA, CLIMATE OF, see Saint Augustine.

FLORIDA, WATERS OF. Near Long Lake, in Florida, United States, which communicates with St. John's River by a small creek, there is a vast fountain of hot mineral water, issuing from a bank of the river. From its odour it would seem to be sulphureous.

FLORION, *Influenza*.

FLOS, gen. *Floris*, *Anθος*. A flower. Also, the finest and noblest part; and virginity.

FLOS JOVIS, *Crocus*—*f. Lactis*, *Cremor lactis*—*f. Salis Soda*, subcarbonate of—*f. Sanguineus monardi*, *Tropæolum majus*—*f. Trinitatis*, *Viola tricolor*—*f. Virgininitatis*, *Hymen*.

FLOUR, COLD, (from *flos*,) *Pinoli*.

FLOUR, PATENT, JONES'S. A farinaceous preparation, which is said to consist of wheat-flour, with tartaric acid and carbonate of soda.

FLOUR, POTATO, see *Solanum tuberosum*.

FLOW, (Sax. *plopan*, 'to flow,') *Flux*.

FLOWER DE LUCE, *Iris Germanica*.

FLOWERS, *Flor'es*, (F.) *Fleurs*. The ancient chymists gave this name to different solid and volatile substances obtained by sublimation. The

term is not yet entirely banished from chymical and medical language, as *Flowers of Benjamin*, *Flowers of Sulphur*, &c.

FLOWERS, Menses.

FLOWERS, FOUR CARMIN'ATIVE, *Quatuor flores carminati'vi*, were chamomile, dill, feverfew, and melilot.

FLOWERS, FOUR COR'DIAL, *Quatuor flores cordiales*, were formerly, borage, bugloss, roses, and violets.

FLUCTUATIO, (*fluctuare*, *fluctatum*, (*fluctus*, 'a wave,') 'to undulate,') *Fluctuation*—*f. Aurium*, *Tinnitus aurium*.

FLUCTUATION, *Fluctuatio*, *Undulatio*, (F.) *Ondulation*. The undulation of a fluid collected in any natural or artificial cavity, which is felt by pressure or by percussion, properly practised—*peripherie fluctuation*. In ascites, the fluctuation is felt by one of the hands being applied to one side of the abdomen whilst the other side is struck with the other hand. In abscesses, fluctuation is perceived by pressing on the tumour, with one or two fingers alternately, on opposite points.

FLUCTUATION, PERIPHERIC, see *Fluctuation*—*f. Rhonchal*, see *Rhonchal*—*f. by Succussion*, see *Succussion*.

FLUELLEN, *Antirrhinum elatine*.

FLUELLIN, *Veronica*.

FLUEURS, (from *fluere*, 'to flow,') *Menses*—*f. Blanchæ*, *Leucorrhœa*.

FLU'ID, *Flu'idus*, (*fluere*, 'to flow,') A body whose particles move easily on each other; but have not sufficient cohesion to remain united when subjected to pressure. The human body is largely composed of fluids.

The mean results of experiments by M. Chevreul, which consisted in drying the human body in *vacuo*, with a very moderate degree of heat, gave the proportion of water about 6.667 in the 10.000.

FLUID, BURNETT'S DISINFECTING, see *Burnett*—*f. Cephalorachidian*, *Cephalospinal fluid*—*f. Cephalospinal*, *Cephalospinal fluid*—*f. Cerebrospinal*, *Cephalospinal fluid*—*f. Condy's disinfecting*, see *Condy's disinfecting fluid*—*f. Deodorizing*, *Ellerman's*, see *Ellerman*—*f. Ledoyen's disinfecting*, see *Ledoyen*—*f. of Scarpa*, *Vitrine auditice*—*f. Subarachnoidæan*, *Cephalospinal fluid*.

FLUIDE SÉMINAL, *Sperm*.

FLUIDUM CEREBRO-SPINALE, *Cephalospinal fluid*—*f. Nerveum*, *Nervous fluid*.

FLUKE, (from Sax. *ploc*, 'the fluke fish,') *Distoma hepaticum*—*f. Liver*, *Distoma hepaticum*.

FLUMEN DYSENTERICUM, (*flumen*, 'a stream,' from *fluere*, 'to flow,') *Dysentery*.

FLUM'MERY, (corrupted from *frumenty* [?]), (Scotch) *Sov'ens*. A preparation of oatmeal, which forms a light article of food during convalescence. It may be made as follows:—Take of oatmeal or groats, a quart. Rub with two quarts of hot water, and let the mixture stand until it becomes sour; then add another quart of hot water, and strain through a hair sieve. Let it stand till a white sediment is deposited: decant, and wash the sediment with cold water. Boil this with fresh water till it forms a mucilage, stirring the whole time.

FLUOR, (from *fluere*, 'to flow,') *Flux*—*f. Albus*, *Intestinatorum*, *Cœliacæ flux*—*f. Albus malignus*, *Gonorrhœa impura*—*f. Muliebris*, *Leucorrhœa*—*f. Muliebris non Gallicæ*, *Leucorrhœa*—*f. Sanguinis pulmonum*, *Hæmoptysis*—*f. Sanguinis vesicæ*, *Cystorrhœa*.

FLUSH, *Flush'ing*, (F.) *Rougeurs*, *Bouffé de Chaleur*; ([G.] *fliesen*, 'to flow,') The temporary redness and heat produced by accumulation of blood in the capillaries of the face; as the

sudden 'flush' or 'blush of emotion;' the '*flush* of hectic.'

FLUX, *Flux'us*, *Proflu'vium*, *Flu'or*, *Flow*, (*fluere*, *fluxum*, 'to flow.') A discharge. *Rhy'sis*. In nosology, it comprises a series of affections, the principal symptom of which is the discharge of fluid. Generally it is employed for dysentery.

FLUX, *Bi'lious*, *Flux'us bilio'sus*. A discharge of bile, either by vomiting or by stool, or by both, as in cholera.

FLUX, *Bloody*, *Dysentery*—*f. de Bouche*, *Salivation*—*f. Bronchique*, *Bronchorrhœa*—*f. Dysentérique*, *Dysentery*—*f. Hemorrhoidal*, see *Hæmorrhoids*—*f. Hépatique*, *Hepatirrhœa*—*f. Menstrual*, *Menses*—*f. Muqueux*, *Catarrh*—*f. Muqueux de l'estomac*, *Gastrorrhœa*—*f. Muqueux de la vessie*, *Cystirrhœa*—*f. Root*, *Asclepias tuberosa*—*f. Salivaire*, *Salivation*—*f. de Sang*, *Hæmorrhagia*, *Dysentery*—*f. Sebaceous*, *Stearrhœa*—*f. de Sperme*, *Spermatorrhœa*—*f. de Sueur*, *Ephidrosis*—*f. d'Urine*, *Diabetes*—*f. de Ventre*, *Diarrhœa*—*f. Weed*, *Sysimbrium sophia*.

FLUXIO, (*fluere*, *fluxum*, 'to flow,') *Fluxion*—*f. Alba*, *Leucorrhœa*—*f. Arthritica*, *Gout*—*f. Vulvæ*, *Leucorrhœa*.

FLUX'ION, *Flux'io*, *Aflux'us*. A flow of blood or other humour towards any organ with greater force than natural. A *determination*. Thus we say, in those disposed to apoplexy, there is a *fluxion* or *determination* of blood to the head.

FLUXION CATARRHALE, *Catarrh*—*f. sur les Dents*, *Odontalgia*.

FLUXION DE POITRINE, (*F.*) By this name, the French often understand *acute pulmonary catarrh*, and *pleurisy*, but most commonly *peripneumony*.

FLUXUS, *gen. Fluxûs*, *Discharge*—*f. Alvinus*, *Diarrhœa*—*f. Capillorum*, *Alopecia*—*f. Chylosus*, *Coeline flux*—*f. Coeliacus*, *Coeliac flux*—*f. Coeliacus per renes*, *Chyluria*—*f. Cruentus cum tenesmo*, *Dysentery*—*f. Dysentericus*, *Dysentery*—*f. Hepaticus*, *Hepatirrhœa*, see *Hepatoros*—*f. Lientericus*, *Lientery*—*f. Lunaris*, *Menses*—*f. Matricis*, *Leucorrhœa*—*f. Menstrualis*, *Menstruation*—*f. Menstruus*, *Menses*—*f. Muliebris*, *Leucorrhœa*—*f. Salivæ*, *Salivation*—*f. Sebaceous*, *Stearrhœa*—*f. Splenicus*, *Melæna*—*f. Venereus*, *Gonorrhœa impara*—*f. Ventriculi*, *Gastrorrhœa*.

FLYGOLDING, *Coccinella septempunctata*.

FLYPOISON, *Amianthium muscatoxicum*.

FLYTRAP, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*, *Sarracenia*.

FOALFOOT, *Tussilago*.

FOC'ILĒ. The name was formerly given to the bones of the leg, as well as to those of the forearm.

FOCILE INFERIUS SEU MAJUS, *Ulna*—*f. Majus*, *Tibia*—*f. Minus*, *Fibula*—*f. Minus seu superius*, *Radius*.

FOCUS APOPLECTICUS, *Apoplectic cell*.

FŒCUNDATIO, *Fecundation*.

FŒCUNDITAS, *Fecundity*.

FŒCUNDUS, *Fecund*.

FŒDI COLORES, ('filthy colors,') *Chlorosis*.

FŒMEN, *Femen*, *Perinæum*.

FŒMINA, *Female*, *Woman*.

FŒMINESCENCIA, *Feminescence*.

FŒNICULUM, (*dim. of fœnum*, 'hay,') *Anethum*—*f. Aquaticum*, *Phellandrium aquaticum*—*f. Erraticum*, *Peucedanum silaus*—*f. Marinum*, *Crithmum maritimum*—*f. Officinale*, *Anethum*—*f. Porcinum*, *Peucedanum*—*f. Vulgare*, *Anethum*.

FŒNUGREEK, *Trigonella fœnum*.

FŒNUM CAMELORUM, ('hay of camels,') *Juncus odoratus*—*f. Græcum*, *Trigonella fœnum*.

FŒTAB'ULUM, (*fœteo*, 'to smell badly,') *An encysted abscess*.

FŒTAL, *Fœta'lis*. Relating to the fœtus. A

name given to the parts connected with the fœtus. Thus we say—the *fœtal surface of the placenta*, in contradistinction to the *uterine* or *maternal surface*.

FŒTAL CIRCULA'TION differs from that of the adult in several respects. Commencing with the placenta, where it probably undergoes some change analogous to what occurs in the lungs in extra-uterine existence, the blood proceeds by the umbilical vein as far as the liver, where a part of it is poured into the vena porta; the other proceeds into the vena cava inferior; the latter, having received the suprahepatic veins, pours its blood into the right auricle. From the right auricle, a part of the blood is sent into the right ventricle; the rest passes directly through into the left auricle, by the foramen ovale. When the right ventricle contracts, the blood is sent into the pulmonary artery; but as the function of respiration is not going on, little blood passes to the lungs; the rest goes through the ductus arteriosus into the aorta. The blood, received by the left auricle from the lungs, as well as that which passed through the foramen ovale, is transmitted into the left ventricle, by the contraction of which it is sent into the aorta, and by means of the umbilical arteries, which arise from the hypogastric, it is returned to the placenta.

FŒTAL HEAD. The diameters of this at the full period are as follows:—1. The *Biparietal* or *transverse*, extending from one parietal protuberance to the other, and measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 2. The *Temporal*, from one temple to another, 3 inches. 3. The *Occipito-mental*, from the occiput to the chin; the greatest of all, 5 inches. 4. The *Occipito-frontal* or *antero-posterior*, $4\frac{1}{4}$ or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 5. The *Cervico-bregmatic*, from the nape of the neck to the centre of the anterior fontanelle. 6. The *Fronto-mental*, from the forehead to the chin, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 7. The *Trachelo-bregmatic*, from the front of the neck to the anterior fontanelle, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. 8. The *Vertical diameter*, from the vertex to the base of the cranium.

FŒTAL NUTRITION, *Cytotrophy*.

FŒTATION, *Pregnancy*.

FŒTICIDE, *Fœtici'dium*, (*fœtus*, and *cœdere*, 'to kill,') *Aborti'cidium*. Criminal abortion.

FŒTIDUS, *Petid*.

FŒTOR, ('a bad smell,') *Dysodia*.

FŒTOR ALARUM. The disagreeable rank odour exhaled from the axillæ.

FŒTOR ORIS, *Breath*, *offensive*.

FŒTUS, *Fœ'tus*, *Cyc'ma*, *O'nus ven'tris*, *Sar'cina*. The young of any creature. The unborn child. (*F.*) *Fœtus*, *Fœix*, *Fruit*. By *συντα*, *Cyc'ma*, Hippocrates meant the fecundated, but still imperfect, germ. It corresponded with the term *embryo*, as now used; whilst *εμβρυον*, 'embryo,' signified the fœtus at a more advanced stage of utero-gestation. The majority of anatomists apply to the germ the name *embryo*, which it retains until the third month of gestation, and with some until the period of quickening; whilst *fœtus* is applied to it in its latter stages. The terms are, however, often used indiscriminately. When the ovule has been fecundated in the ovarium, it proceeds slowly towards, and enters the uterus, with which it becomes ultimately connected by means of the placenta. When first seen, the fœtus has the form of a gelatinous flake, which some have compared to an ant, a grain of barley, a worm curved upon itself, &c. The fœtal increment is very rapid in the first, third, fourth, and sixth months of its formation, and at the end of nine months it has attained its full dimensions—*Eufant à terme*. Generally, there is but one fœtus in utero; sometimes, there are two; rarely three. The fœtus presents considerable difference in its shape, weight, length, situation in the womb, pro-

portion of its various parts to each other, arrangement and texture of its organs, state of its functions at different periods of gestation, &c. All these differences are important in an obstetrical and medico-legal point of view.

FÆTUS, Pregnant—*f.* in Fœta, Cryptodidymus.

FÆTUS SEPTIMETRUS. A seven months' fœtus.

FÆTUS ZEPHYRIUS, Mole.

FOIE, Liver—*f.* d'Antimoine, Oxidum stibii sulphuretum—*f.* de Soufre, Potasse sulphuretum—*f.* de Soufre calcaire, Calcei sulphuretum.

FOIN DE CHAMEAU, ([*L.*] fœnum, 'hay.') *Juncus odoratus*.

FOIROLLE, Mercurialis.

FOLIA APALACHINES, see *Ilex Paraguensis*—*f.* Peragus, *Ilex Paraguensis*.

FOLIACEUM ORNAMENTUM, (*folium*, 'a leaf.') See *Tuba Fallopiana*.

FOLIE, Heat, Insanity—*f.* Alcoolique, Delirium tremens—*f.* des Ivrognes, Delirium tremens.

FOLLETTE, *Atriplex hortensis*, Influenza.

FOLLICLE, *Folliculus*, *Cystis*, (*dim.* of *follic*, 'a bag.') See *Crypta*.

FOLLICLES, CILIARY, Meibomius, glands of—*f.* of De Graaf, *Folliculi Graafiani*—*f.* Hair, see *Hair*—*f.* of Lieberkühn, see *Intestine*—*f.* Nail, see *Nail*—*f.* Palpebral, Meibomius, glands of—*f.* Solitary, Brunner's glands—*f.* Synovial, *Bursæ mucosæ*.

FOLLICULAR, *Folliculosus*, *Folliculose*, *Folliculo-sus*, (*F.*) *Folliculeux*. Relating or appertaining to a follicle, as 'follicular inflammation,' inflammation affecting crypts or follicles, *Folliculitis*.

FOLLICULAR ELEVATIONS, Tubercles, pearly.

FOLLICULE, *Crypta*—*f.* *Ceruminosæ*, Ceruminous gland—*f.* *Ciliariæ*, Meibomius, gland of—*f.* *Dentaire*, Dental follicle—*f.* *Palpebrat*, Meibomius, gland of.

FOLLICULES, DE DE GRAAF, *Folliculi Graafiani*.

FOLLICULI GRAAFIANI, (*pl.* of *Folliculus*.) *F. Ovarii*, *Ova* seu *Ovula Graafiana*, *Vesiculæ Graafianæ*, *Follicles* or *Vesicles* of De Graaf, *Graafian* or *Ovarian vesicles*, (*F.*) *Follicules* ou *Vésicules* ou *Œufs* de De Graaf. Small spherical vesicles in the stroma of the ovary, which have at least two coats; the outer termed *ovicap'sule* and *tunic* of the *c'visac*, *tunica fibrosa* and *theca folliculi*; the latter, *c'visac* and *membrana propria*; *vésicule ovulifère* of M. Pouchet. See *Membrana granulosa*. They exist in the fœtus. The ovum—*ovule* of some—is contained in, and formed by, them. Kölliker terms the follicles themselves, *O'riacles*, *Ovisac'ei*. The interior of the follicles contains a clear, light-yellowish fluid—*liquor folliculi*—of the density of the serum of the blood, in which are, almost always, isolated granules, nuclei and cells, which appear to be detached portions of the *membrana granulosa*.

FOLLICULI OVARI, *Folliculi Graafiani*—*f.* *Rotundi* et *Oblongi cervicis uteri*, *Nabothi glandulæ*—*f.* *Sanguinis*, Globules of the blood—*f.* *Sebacei*, Sebaceous glands—*f.* *Sebacei coronæ glandis*, see Sebaceous glands.

FOLLICULITIS, (*follicle*, and *itis*.) *Follicular inflammation*.

FOLLICULOSE GLAND, *Crypta*.

FOLLICULUS, *Follicle*, *Vulva*.

FOLLICULUS AERIS, *Airchamber*. A space at the larger end of the bird's egg, formed by a separation of the two layers of the shell membrane, which is inservient to the respiration of the young being.

FOLLICULUS DENTIS, Dental Follicle—*f.* *Fellis*, Gall-bladder—*f.* *Genitalis*, *Scrotum*—*f.* *Mucosus*, see *Crypta*—*f.* *Pili*, see *Hair*.

FOMENT, (*Fove're*, 'to keep warm,') (*F.*)

Étuver, *Bassiner*. To apply a fomentation to a part.

FOMENTA'TION, *Fomentatio*, *Fo'tus*, *Py'ria*, *Thermas'ma*, *Chlias'ma*, *Æone'sis*, *Perfu'sio*, *Asper'sio*, *Fomen'tum* (quasi *fovementum*.) (*F.*) *Hydro'sis*, *Hydro'tis*. A sort of partial bathing, by the application of cloths which have been previously dipped in hot water, or in some medicated decoction. They act, chiefly, by virtue of their warmth and moisture, except in the case of narcotic fomentations, where some additional effect is obtained.

A dry fomentation, *Fomen'tum sic'cum*, *Lec'tulus medicatus*, is a warm, dry application to a part:—as a hot brick, wrapped in flannel; a bag, half filled with chamomile flowers made hot, &c.

FOMENTATION HERBS, *Her'bæ pro fo'tu*. The herbs, ordinarily sold under this title by the English apothecary, are—*southernwood*, *tops of sea wormwood*, *chamomile flowers*, each two parts; *bay leaves*, one part. 3ijss of these to ʒj of water.

FOMENTUM, (quasi *Forimen'tum*.) Fomentation—*f.* *Siccum*, see Fomentation.

FO'MES MOR'BI, *gen.* *Fo'mitis*, *F. Ma'tis*, (*fomes*, 'fuel.') The *focus* or seat of any disease. (*F.*) *Foyer*.

FOMES VENTRICULI, *Hypochondriasis*, *Spleen*.

FOMITES, (*pl.* of *fo'mes*, *gen.* *fo'mitis*, 'tinder, fuel, any thing which retains heat.') *Ennæ'ma*, *Zopyron*. A term applied to substances which are supposed to retain contagious effluvia; as woollen goods, feathers, cotton, &c.

FONCTION, *Function*.

FONCTIONNEL, *Functional*.

FOND, *Fundus*.

FONDAMENTAL, *Fundamental*.

FONDANT, (*funderè*, 'to fuse.') *Solvent*.

FONDEMENT, (from *fond*.) *Anus*.

FONDLING, *Idiot*.

FONGIFORME, *Fungoid*.

FONGOIDE, *Fungoid*.

FONGOSITÉ, *Fungosity*.

FONGUEUX, *Fungous*.

FONGUS, *Fungus*—*f.* *Médullaire*, *Encephaloid*.

FONS, *gen.* *fontis*, 'a fount,' *Fontanella*—*f.* *Lacrymarum*, see *Canthus*—*f.* *Medicatus*, *Water*, *mineral*—*f.* *Pulsans*, *Fontanella*—*f.* *Pulsatilis*, *Fontanella*—*f.* *Salutaris*, *Water*, *mineral*—*f.* *Soterius*, *Water*, *mineral*—*f.* *Vitalis*, *Centrum vitale*.

FONSANGE, MINERAL WATERS (*cf.*) Fonsange is situated near Nismes in France. The water is sulphuretted.

FONTAINE DE LA TÊTE, ('fountain of the head.') See *Fontanella*.

FONTA'NA, CANAL' OF. A canal of a triangular shape, at the inner side of the ciliary circle; partly formed by the groove at the inner edges of the cornea and scleroticæ.

FONTANEL'LA. A *fon'tanel*; (*dim.* of *fons*, *gen.* *fontis*, 'a fountain.') *Fons*, *F. pulsat'ilis* seu *pulsans*, *Ver'tex pul'pitans*, *Breg'ma*, *Fontic'ulus*, *Lac'na*, *Mould*. (*F.*) *Fontanelle*. The opening of the head. A name given to a space occupied by a cartilaginous membrane, in the fœtus and new-born child, and situate at the union of the angles of the bones of the cranium. There are six fontanels. 1. The *great* or *sincip'ital* or *anterior*, *fontic'ulus quadrangula'ris*, *Fontaine de la Tête*, situate at the junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures. 2. The *small* or *bregmat'ic* or *posterior*, situate at the part where the posterior and superior angles of the parietal bones unite with the upper part of the os occipitis. 3. The *two sphenoidal*, in the temporal fossæ; and, 4. The *two mastoid* or of *Casseri*, *Fonticuli mastoides* seu *Cass'ri*, at the union of the parietal, occipital, and temporal bones.

FORTE, (from (L.) *fundere*, 'to fuse.') Col-
liquation.

FONTES, (pl. of) Fons—f. *Medicati Plumbarii*,
Plombières, mineral waters of—f. *Sulphurei cal-
lidi*, Waters, mineral, sulphureous.

FONTICULE À POIS, see *Fonticulus*.

FONTICULUS, *Fontanel'la*, (dim. of *fons*,
gen. *fontis*, 'a fountain.') *Exutorium*, *Exutory*,
Is'anc, (F.) *Fonticule*, *Cautére*, *Exutoire*. A small
ulcer produced by art, either by the aid of caustic
or of cutting instruments; the discharge from
which is kept up with a view to fulfil certain the-
rapeutical indications. The *Pea issue*, (F.) *Fonti-
cule à pois*, is kept up by means of a pea placed
in it. This *pea*, (F.) *Pois à cautère*, is sometimes
formed of wax; at others, the young, blasted
fruit of the orange is employed. The common
dried garden pea answers the purpose. The seton
is also an issue.

FONTICULUS CASSERI, see *Fontanella*—f. *Ma-
stoides*, see *Fontanella*—f. *Quadrangularis*, see
Fontanella.

FOOD, (Sax. *foðe*,) Aliment—f. *Farinaceous*,
see *Farinaceous*—f. of the Gods, *Asafetida*.

FOOD, PRINCE OF WALES'S. A farinaceous pre-
paration, which is used in the same cases as ar-
row-root, is said to consist entirely of potato-
flour.

FOOL'S STONES, MALE, *Orchis mascula*.

FOOT, (Sax. *foot*,) Pes—f. *Flat*, see *Kyllosis*—
f. *Griffon's*, *Gryphus pes*.

FOOTLING CASE. A presentation of the foot
or feet in parturition.

FORAMEN, gen. *Fora'minis*, *Tre'ma*, *Opè*,
(*foro*, 'I pierce.') *Aulus*, (F.) *Trou*. Any cavity,
pierced through and through. Also, the orifice
of a canal.

FORAMEN ALVEOLARE ANTERIUS, see *Palatine*
canals—f. *Alveolare posterius*, see *Palatine* canals
—f. *Amplum pelvis*, *Obturatorium foramen*—f.
Anonymum Ferreini, see *Aquæductus Fallopii*—
f. *Aquæductus Fallopii*, f. *stylomastoideum*—f.
Auditorium externum, see *Auditory canal*, *external*—f. *Auditorium internum*, see *Auditory canal*,
internal—f. of *Bichat*, see *Canal*, *arachnoid*—f.
of *Botal*, see *Botal foramen*.

FORAMEN CÆCUM OF THE FRONTAL BONE, see
Cæcum foramen.

**FORAMEN CÆCUM OF THE MEDULLA OBLON-
GATA** or of *VICQ D'AZEY*; (Fr.) *Trou borgne*. A
tolerably deep fossa at the point where the me-
dian furrow at the anterior surface of the medulla
oblongata meets the pons.

**FORAMEN CÆCUM OSSIS MAXILLARIS SUPER-
IORIS**, see *Palatine canals*—f. *Cæcum of the*
Tongue, see *Cæcum foramen*, and *Tongue*—f.
Carotid, see *Carotica foramina*.

FORAMEN CENTRÂLE seu *Fovea centra'lis et*
limbus luteus Ret'inæ. The *central foramen*
and *yellow spot of the retina*, discovered by Süm-
mering, *Mac'ula lutea*, *flavæ* seu *auræa*, *Punc-
tum auræum*, (F.) *Tache jaune*. It is situate about
two lines to the outside of the optic nerve, and in
the direction of the axis of the eye.

FORAMEN COMMUNE ANTERIUS, *Vulva*—f. *Com-
mune posterius*, see *Anus*—f. *Condyloid*, see *Con-
dyloid*—f. *Conjugationis*, see *Conjugation*—f. *Eth-
moideum*, *Orbital foramen*, *internal*—f. of *Galen*,
Botal foramen—f. *Incisivum*, see *Palatine canal*
—f. *Infraorbitalium*, see *Suborbital canal*—f.
Infraorbitalium, *Obturatorium foramen*—f. *Jugu-
lare*, *Lacerum posterius foramen*—f. *Lacerum in*
basi cranii, *Lacerum posterius foramen*—f. *Lace-
rum inferius*, *Sphenomaxillary fissure*—f. *Lace-
rum superius*, *Sphenoidal fissure*—f. *Magnum*, see
Occipital bone—f. *Mastoid*, see *Mastoid foramen*
—f. *Mental*, see *Mental foramen*.

FORAMEN OF MONRO, *Fora'men Monro'id'num*.
An opening behind the anterior pillar of the for-

nix, somewhat above the anterior commissure,
by which the third ventricle communicates with
the lateral ventricle; so called after the second
Monro.

FORAMEN OF MORGAGNI, see *Cæcum foramen*
and *Tongue*—f. *Obturatorium*, *Obturator foramen*
—f. *Oculi*, *Pupil*—f. *Œsophageum* (of the dia-
phragm,) see *Œsophagus*, and *Œsophageal aper-
ture of the diaphragm*—f. *Oodes*, *Ovale foramen*
—f. *Opticum*, *Optic foramen*—f. *Opticum Cho-
rioides*, see *Optic nerves*—f. *Orbitalium inter-
num*, *Orbital foramen*, *internal*—f. *Orbitalium*
superius, *Orbital foramen*, *superior*, f. *supra-
orbitalium*—f. *Ovale*, *Botal foramen*, *Fenestra*
ovalis, *Obturatorium foramen*, *Ovale foramen*—f.
Ovale, *patency of the*, see *Cyanopathy*—f. *Palat-
inum anterius*, see *Palatine canals*—f. *Palatinum*
posterius, see *Palatine canals*—f. *Palato-maxil-
lare*, see *Palatine canals*—f. *Rotundum*, *Fenestra*
rotunda—f. *Sphenospino'sum*, *Spinal foramen*—
f. *Spinale*, *Spinal foramen*—f. *Spinousum*, *Spinal*
foramen—f. *Stylomastoideum*, *Stylomastoid for-
amen*—f. *Tarini*, see *Aquæductus Fallopii*—f. *Thy-
roideum*, *Obturatorium foramen*—f. of *Winslow*,
Hiatus of Winslow.

FORAMINA CRIEROSA, see *Cribratus*.

FORAMINA THERE'SII. Openings resembling
vascular orifices, found below the orifice of the
vena cava superior in the right auricle, which are
supposed to be the openings of veins.

FORATIO, (*forare*, *foratum*, 'to bore,') Tre-
panning.

FORCE, (*fortis*, 'strong,') *Vis*, *Poten'tia*, *En-
ergi'a*, *Dyn'amis*, *Cratus*. Any power which pro-
duces an action. Those powers which are inher-
ent in organization are called *vital forces*. We
say, also, *organic force*, and *muscular force*, to
designate that of the organs in general, or of the
muscles in particular. To the latter the word
Dyn'amis, *énergia*, corresponds; and the absence of
this force is termed *ady'n'amia*. The *vital forces*
have to be carefully studied by the pathologist.
The doctrine of diseases is greatly dependent on
their augmentation or diminution; freedom or op-
pression, &c.

FORCE OF ASSIMILATION, *Plastic force*—f. *Cata-
lytic*, see *Catalysis*—f. *Cell*, see *Cell force*—f. of
Formation, *Plastic force*—f. *Germ*, *Plastic force*
—f. *Médicatrice*, *Vis medicatrix*—f. *Metabolic*,
see *Metabolic force*—f. of *Nutrition*, *Plastic force*
—f. *Osmotic*, see *Osmotic force*—f. of *Vegetation*,
Plastic force—f. *Vital*, *Vis vitalis*—f. *Vitale*, *Vis*
vitalis.

FORCE-RÉAL, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF.
The name of a mountain, situate four leagues
from Perpignan in France. The water is chaly-
beate.

FORCEPS, gen. *For'cipis*, (quasi *ferriceps*,
from *ferrum*, 'iron,' and *capio*, 'I take,') *Pin'cers*,
La'bis, *Volsel'la*. An instrument, for removing
bodies which it would be inconvenient or imprac-
ticable to seize with the fingers. (F.) *Pince*, *Pin-
cette*. There are various kinds of forceps, 1. The
ordinary kind, contained in every dressing-case,
for removing lint, &c., from wounds or ulcers.
(F.) *Pince à pansement ou à anneaux*. 2. *Dissect-
ing or Ligature or Arte'rial For'ceps*, (F.) *Pince*
à dissection, *P. à ligature*, to lay hold of delicate
parts. 3. *Polypus For'ceps*, *Tooth For'ceps*, *For-
ceps of Museux*, (F.) *Pince de Museux*, for laying
hold of the tonsils or other parts to be removed.
4. *The Bul'let For'ceps*, (F.) *Tireballe*. 5. *The*
Lithot'omy For'ceps, *Lithol'abon*, *Lithago'gum*, *Ten-
ac'ula*, *Volsel'la*, which resembles the *Craniotomy*
Forceps, (F.) *Tenette*. 6. *The Cat'aract For'ceps*,
(F.) *Pince à Cataracte*, resembling the dissecting
forceps, but much finer. 7. *The Pince à gaine*,
the branches of which can be brought together,
and retained by a movable sheath.

Forceps is also an instrument used by obstetrical practitioners to embrace the head, and bring it through the pelvis. It consists of two branches, blades or levers; one of which, in the case of the *short forceps*, is passed over the ear of the child, and the other opposite the former, so that the blades may lock. When the head is securely included between the blades, the operation of extraction can be commenced. See Parturition.

FORCEPS, see *Corpus callosum*—f. Anterior, see *Corpus callosum*—f. Arterial, see *Forceps*—f. Bullet, see *Forceps*—f. Craniotomy, see *Forceps*—f. Lithotomy, see *Forceps*—f. of Museux, see *Forceps*—f. Polypus, see *Forceps*—f. Tooth, see *Forceps*.

FORD'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, see *Balsam of horehound*.

FORE, Ante.

FORE'ARM, *Antibrachium*, *Pyg'mē*, *Pars inferior brachii*, *Cubitus*, (F.) *Avant-bras*. The part of the upper extremity, comprised between the arm and the hand. It is composed of two bones—*radius* and *ulna*—and 20 muscles.

FOREFRONT, Front.

FOREHEAD, Front.

FOREMILK, Colostrum.

FOREIGN BODY, Extraneous body.

FORENSIC ANATOMY, (*forum*, 'a court of justice,') see *Anatomy*—f. Medicine, Medicine, legal.

FORES, (pl. of *foris*, 'a gate,') Vulva.

FORESKIN, Prepuce.

FORETOP, Front.

FORFEX, *Ciseaux*, Scissors—f. Dentaria, Dentagra.

FORFIC'ULA AURICULARIA, (dim. of *forfex*, 'scissors,') *Earwig*. An insect of the Order Orthoptera, which occasionally enters the meatus auditorius externus, and excites intense pain. It may be destroyed by tobacco-smoke, or by oil poured into the meatus.

FORGES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Forges is situate four leagues from Gournay, in the department of Seine Inférieure, France. There are three springs, which are acidulous chalybeates. These are called *Royal*, *Reinette*, and *Cardinal*, in honor of Louis XIII., Queen Anne of Austria, and Cardinal Richelieu, who used them.

FORMATIVE, (*formare*, *formatum*, 'to form,') Plastic.

FORMICA, *Myrmex*. 'The ant or pismire.' (F.) *Fourmi*. It contains an acid juice and gross oil, which were formerly extolled as aphrodisiacs. The chrysalides of the animal are said to be diuretic and carminative; and have been used in dropsy. Also the name of a black wart, *verruca formicaria*, with a broad base and cleft surface; so called because the pain attending it resembles the biting of an ant, *μυρμηκία*, *myrmecia*. A varicose tumour on the anus and glans penis. Miliary herpes.

FORMICA AMBULATORIA, *Herpes circinatus*—f. Corrosiva, *Herpes exedens*.

FORMICANT, *Formicans*, *Myrmecizon*, (from *formica*,) (F.) *Fourmillant*. An epithet given to the pulse, *Pulsus formicans*, when extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communicating a sensation like that of the motion of an ant felt through a thin texture.

FORMICA'TION, *Formica'tio*, *Myrmecias'mus*, *Myrmec'usis*, *Myrmecis'mus*, *Myrmeco'sis*, *Stupor formicans*. (F.) *Fourmillement*. A pain, compared with that which would be caused by a number of ants creeping on a part.

FORMIX, (from *formica*, [?]) *Herpes esthiomenus*.

FORMULA, (dim. of *forma*, 'form or manner,') Prescription—f. Extemporanea, see *Magistral*—f. Magistralis, see *Magistral*—f. Medica, Prescription—f. Officialis, see *Magistral*.

FORM'ULARY, *Formula'rium*, *Narthe'cia*, *Narthe'cium*, *Nar'thex*. One skilled in preparing writs or forms of process. A collection of medical formulæ or receipts.

FORMULE, Prescription.

FORMYL, PERCHLORIDE OF. Chloroform.

FORMYLE, IODURE DE, Iodoform.

FORMYLUM CHLORATUM, Chloroform.

FOR'NIX, gen. *For'nicis*, 'an arch or vault.'

F. cer'ebri seu trilat'erus seu tricuspidalis, *Pav'lie*, *Psalid'ium*, *Cam'era*, *Testu'do cer'ebri*, *Ar'ena medulla'ris*, (F.) *Trigone cérébral*—(Ch.), *Voûte à trois piliers*, *Triangle Médullaire*. A medullary body in the brain, below the corpus callosum and above the middle ventricle, on the median line. This body, which is curved upon itself, terminates anteriorly by a prolongation, which constitutes its anterior pillar, *Crus seu Colum'na for'nicis*, (F.) *Pilier antérieur*; and posteriorly by two similar prolongations, called posterior pillars or crura. See *Achicolum*, and *Vault*.

FORNIX CEREBRI, Fornix—f. Crani, Calva.

FORNPECKLES, Ephelides.

FORPEX, gen. *For'picis*, Scissors.

FORRET, ('forehead,') Front.

FORSTERA'NIA DIFFORM'IS, *Echites difform'is seu puber'ula*; indigenous; *Ord. Apocynaceæ*; is said so be used as a wash with milk to remove freckles. The juice destroys warts.

FORTIFIANT, (*fortis*, 'strong,' and *facere*, 'to make,') Corroborant, Tonic.

FORTRAITURE, Hysteralgia.

FORTYKNOT, *Achyranthes repens*.

FOS'SA, *Fovea*, (*fodid*, *fossam*, 'I dig,') *Scam'na*, (F.) *Fosse*. A cavity of greater or less depth, the entrance to which is always larger than the base. The fossæ of bones have been called *simple*, when they belong to one bone only, as the *parietal fossæ*; and *compound*, (F.) *Fossæ composæ*, when several concur in their formation, as the *orbital fossæ*, *temporal fossæ*, &c.

FOS'SA, AMYG'DALOID, *Amygdaloid excavat'ion*. The space between the anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces, which is occupied by the tonsils.

FOS'SA AMYN'TÆ. A kind of bandage, used in fractures of the nose; so called, by Galen, from Amyntas of Rhodes, its inventor. It consisted of a long band, applied round the head, the turns of which crossed at the root of the nose.

FOS'SA CANINA, Canine fossa.

FOS'SA CEREBEL'LI, (F.) *Fosse cérébelleuse*. The inferior occipital fossa, which lodges the corresponding portion of the cerebellum.

FOS'SA CORONA'NIS, *Coron'al* or *front'al fos'sa*. A depression on the orbital plate of the frontal or coronal bone, which supports the anterior lobe of the brain.

FOS'SA CORONOI'DEA, *Cor'onoid fos'sa*. A cavity before the inferior extremity of the humerus, in which the coronoid process of the ulna is engaged during the flexion of the forearm.

FOS'SA COTYLOIDEA, see *Cotyloid*.

FOS'SA DIGAS'TRIC, *Fos'sa digas'trica*. A deep groove on the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, which gives origin to the digastric muscle.

FOS'SA ETHMOIDA'NIS, *Eth'moid fos'sa*. A shallow gutter on the upper surface of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, in which is lodged the expanded portion of the olfactory nerves.

FOS'SA OF THE GALLBLADDER, see *Gallbladder*—f. Genu, *Poples*—f. Glandis, see *Glands*.

FOS'SA GUTTURA'NIS, *Gut'tural fos'sa*. The depression which forms the guttural region of the base of the cranium, between the foramen magnum and posterior nares.

FOS'SA HYALOIDÆ, see *Hyaloid (Fossa)*—f. Iliac, see *Iliac fossæ*—f. Infraorbital, Canine fossa—f. Infra-spinous, see *Infraspinata fossa*.

FOSSA INXOMINATA. The space between the helix and antihelix of the ear.

FOSSA, ISCHIO-RECTAL, Perineal fossa—*f. Jugularis, Jugular fossa*—*f. Lacrymalis, Lacrymal fossa*—*f. Lenticularis, see Hyaloid membrane*—*f. Magna Muliebris, Vulva*—*f. Magna Sylvii, Fissura Sylvii.*

FOSSA, MEN'TAL, Fos'sa menta'lis. A small depression on each side of the symphysis on the anterior surface of the body of the maxilla inferior, for the attachment of muscles.

FOSSA NAVICULARIS, Navicular fossa.

FOSSA OCCIPITALIS, Occip'ital fos'sa. The occipital fossæ are four in number: the superior or cerebral, and the inferior or cerebellous. They are separated by a groove, which lodges the lateral sinus.

FOSSA OVALIS, see Ovalis fossa—*f. Palatina, Palate*—*f. Patellaris, see Hyaloid membrane*—*f. Perinaei, Perineal fossa*—*f. Pituitaria, Sella Turcica.*

FOSSA POPLITEA, Poplite'al fos'sa. The hollow of the ham;—the popliteal region.

FOSSA, PORTAL, see Liver—*f. Scaphoides, Navicular fossa.*

FOSSA SIGMOÏDEA, Sul'cus sinus latera'lis. A broad deep groove on the inner surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, which supports part of the lateral sinus.

FOSSA, SUBORBITAR, Canine fossa.

FOSSA, SUBPYRAMIDAL, F. subpyramida'lis. A deep fossa under the pyramid and behind the fenestra rotunda in the middle ear, remarkable for its constancy, and pierced by several foramina at the bottom.

FOSSA SUPRASPINOIDALIS, Pituitaria fossa—*f. Supraspinata, see Supraspinatus*—*f. Sylvii, Fissure of S.*—*f. Temporalis, Temporal fossa*—*f. Transversa, see Liver*—*f. Umbilicalis, see Liver.*

FOSSÆ CEREBRALES, Cer'ebral fos'sæ. Fossæ or excavations at the base of the cranium. They are nine in number: three occupy the median line, and three are placed at each side. They are distinguished into anterior, middle, and posterior.

FOSSÆ DIGITALES, see Impression.

FOSSE, Fossa—*f. Basilaire, Basilar fossa*—*f. Sous-épineuse, Infra-spinata fossa*—*f. Sup-épineuse, Fossa supra-spinata*—*f. de la Vésicule biliaire, see Gallbladder.*

FOSSÆ CONDYLOÏDIENNES, (pl. of fosse,) Condyloidea foramina—*f. Nasales, Ouvertures postérieures des, Nares, posterior.*

FOSSETTE (F.), (dim. of fossa.) Scrobic'ulus, Both'ion. Several depressions are so called. A dimpled chin, *Fossette du menton*, consists in a slight depression, which certain persons have on the chin. A dimple of the cheek, (F.) *Fossette des joues*, a depression which occurs on the cheeks of certain persons when they laugh. *Scrobic'ulus cordis, Anticar'dion, Pracor'dium, (F.) Fossette du cœur*, is the depression observed on a level with the xiphoid cartilage at the anterior and inferior part of the chest. It is, also, called *pit of the stomach, (F.) Creux de l'estomac.*

FOSSETTE, Fos'sula, A'nulus, Bothrium, is also a small ulcer of the transparent cornea, the centre of which is deep.

FOSSETTE ANGULAIRE DU QUATRIÈME VENTRICULE, Calamus scriptorius—*f. du Cœur, Scrobiculus cordis.*

FOSSORIUM, (fossor, 'a digger,') Fleam.

FOSSULA, (dim. of fossa, 'a ditch,) Argema, Fovea.

FOTHERGILL'S PILLS, see Pilulæ aloes et colocynthidis.

FOTUS, (fovere, fotum, 'to keep warm,) Fomentation—*f. Communis, Decoctum papaveris.*

FOU, Fol, Insane.

FOUETS, Sempervivum tectorum.

FOUGÈRE DOUCE, Polypodium—*f. Femelle, Asplenium filix femina, Pteris aquilina*—*f. Grande, Pteris aquilina*—*f. Mâle, Polypodium filix mas.*

FOUL DISEASE, Syphilis.

FOULURE, Sprain.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Brephotropeum.

FOURCHE, (F.) (*fourché, 'cleft'* from *furca, 'a fork.'*) *Apost'ema Phalan'gum.* A French provincial term for small abscesses which form on the fingers and hands of working people. Also, an instrument, invented by M. J. L. Petit, for compressing the ranine artery in cases of hemorrhage from that vessel.

FOURCHETTE, (dim. of fourche, 'a fork,') *Furcil'la, a little fork, Fur'cula.* A surgical instrument, used for raising and supporting the tongue, during the operation of dividing the frænum.

Fourchette, in anatomy, is the posterior commissure of the labia majora, called, also, Frænum, Fræ'nulum puden'ti, Fur'cula Labio'rum; The cartilago ensiformis: so called from its being sometimes cleft like a fork. Also, the semilunar notch at the superior or clavicular extremity of the sternum.

FOURMI, Formica.

FOURMILLANT, (from fourmi,) Formicant.

FOURMILLEMENT, Formication.

FOUSEL OIL, ((G.) Fusel, 'bad brandy,') see Oil, fusel.

FOVEA, dim. Fove'ola, (fodio, 'I dig,') *Bo'thrus, a slight depression, Fos'sula.* The *pudendum muliebre;* see Vulva. The *fossa navicularis.* A vapour-bath for the lower extremities.

FOVEA AXILLARIS, Axilla—*f. Centralis retinæ, Foramen centrale*—*f. Elliptica, see Crista Vestibuli*—*f. Hemisphærica, see Crista Vestibuli*—*f. Lacrymalis, Lacrymal fossa, see Fossa*—*f. Navicularis, see Urethra*—*f. Oculi, Orbit*—*f. Ovalis, Ovalis fossa*—*f. Semi-elliptica, see Crista Vestibuli*—*f. Sulciformis, see Crista Vestibuli.*

FOVEOLA, see Fovea.

POWER, Syncope.

FOX BERRY, Arbutus uva ursi.

FOXGLOVE, Digitalis.

FOYER, ((L.) focus, 'a fire place,') Fomes morbi.

FRACTIONNEMENT, (frangere, fractum, 'to break, 'to bruise,') Segmentation.

FRACTURA, Fracture—*f. Dentis, Odontoclasia.*

FRAC'TURE, Fractu'ra, Catag'ma, C. Fractu'ra, Catag'is, Cla'sis, Clas'ma, Ag'mè, Ag'ma, Di-ar'rhagè. A solution of continuity in a bone, *Osteoc'lasia.* A simple fracture is when the bone only is divided. A compound fracture is a division of the bone with a wound of the integuments communicating with the bone,—the bone, indeed, generally protruding. In a *com'minuted fracture, Alphi'te'don, αλφειττον, Curye'don Catag'ma, κurye'don καρυγμα,* the bone is broken into several pieces; and in a *complicated fracture* there is, in addition to the injury done to the bone, a lesion of some considerable vessel, nervous trunk, &c. Fractures are also termed *transverse, oblique, &c.,* according to their direction. The treatment of fractures consists, in general, in reducing the fragments when displaced; maintaining them when reduced; preventing the symptoms which may be likely to arise; and combating them when they occur. The reduction of fractures must be effected by extension, counter-extension, and coaptation. The parts are kept in apposition by position, rest, and an appropriate apparatus. The position must vary according to the kind of fracture. Commonly, the fractured limb is placed on a horizontal or slightly inclined plane, in a

state of extension: or rather in a middle state between extension and flexion, according to the case.

FRACTURE, CAMERATED, Camerosis.

FRACTURE OF THE RA'DIUS, BAR'TON'S, *Bar'ton's fracture*. A term applied to a fracture of the lower extremity of the radius, which commences at the articular surface, and extends upwards for an inch or more, to terminate on the dorsal aspect. Owing to the extensor muscles drawing up the separated portion of the bone, and with it the carpus, a deformity results, which has been confounded with simple dislocation. In consequence of the fracture having been well described by Dr. John Rhea Barton, of Philadelphia, it is often called after him.

FRACTURE OF THE RA'DIUS, COL'LES'S, *Col'les's fracture*. A name given to a fracture of the radius at the distance of about an inch and a half above the radio-carpal articulation, well described by Professor Colles, of Dublin.

FRACTURE EN RAVE, Raphanodon.

FRACTURES PAR RÉSONNANCE, see *Contraffissura*.

FRÆNA MORGAGNII, (pl. of *frænum*), F. of the Valve of Bauhin.

FRÆNA OF THE VALVE OF BAU'HIN, (F.) *Freins de la valve de Bauhin*. A name given by Morgagni to the projecting lines formed by the junction of the extremities of the two lips of the ileo-cæcal valve. They are also called *Fræna* and *Retinacula Morgagnii*.

FRÆNULUM, (dim. of *frænum*), see *Frænum*, *Bride*—f. *Clitoridis*, *Frænum clitoridis*—f. *Epiglottidis*, *Glossoepiglottic ligament*—f. *Labiorum*, *Fourchette*—f. *Novum*, *Tænia semicircularis*—f. *Pudendi*, *Fourchette*.

FRÆNULUM VE'LI MEDULLÆ RIS ANTERIO'RIS. A narrow slip, given off by the commissure of the encephalic testes, which strengthens the junction of the testes with the valve of Vieussens.

FRÆNUM, *Frænum*, (F.) *Frein*, 'a bridle.'—*Frænum*, *Filellum*, *Filamentum*. 'A small bridle.'—A bridle. Names given to several membranous folds, which bridle and retain certain organs.

FRÆNUM CLITO'RIDIS, *Frænum clitoridis*, (F.) *Frein du Clitoris*. A slight duplicature formed by the union of the internal portions of the upper extremity of the nymphæ.

FRÆNUM EPIGLOTTIDIS, *Glosso-epiglottic ligament*—f. *Glandis*, *F. Penis*.

FRÆNUM LABIO'RUM, (F.) *Frein des lèvres*. There are two of these; one for the upper, the other for the lower lip. They unite these parts to the maxillary bone, and are formed by the mucous membrane of the mouth. Also, the *Fourchette*.

FRÆNUM LIN'GUÆ, *Frænum seu Vinculum Linguae*, *Glossodesmus*, *Filellum*, (F.) *Filet* ou *Frein de la langue*, is a triangular reflection formed by the mucous membrane of the mouth, and situate between the inferior paries of that cavity and the inferior surface of the tongue. When the frænum extends as far as the extremity of the tongue, it cramps its movements, interferes with sucking, &c. This inconvenience is remedied by carefully snipping it with a pair of scissors. The French call this *l'opération du filet*.

FRÆNUM PRÆ'NIS, *F. seu Frænum seu Vinculum Præputii*, *F. Glandis*, *Cynodesmion*, *Cynodesmus*, *Vinculum Cavi'num*, (F.) *Filet* ou *Frein de la verge*, is a membranous reflection which fixes the prepuce to the lower part of the glans. When too short, it prevents the prepuce from sliding over the glans.

FRÆNUM PRÆPUTII, *F. Penis*.

FRAGARIA, (*frago*, 'I smell sweetly.') The *Strawberry*, *Fragaria vesca seu vulg'ris seu sem-*

perflo'rens, *Chama'bates*, (F.) *Fraisier*. *Ord. Rosaceæ*. The fruit is agreeable and wholesome, and the roots have been esteemed tonic and slightly diuretic. The fruit is the *Frugum*, *σπῆρος*, of the ancients; (F.) *Fraise*.

FRAGARIA ANSERINA, *Potentilla anserina*—f. *Pentaphyllum*, *Potentilla reptans*—f. *Tormentilla officinalis*, *Tormentilla*.

FRAGARIA VIRGINIA'NA, *Wild Strawberry*. An indigenous plant, which has astringent leaves.

FRAGILE VITREUM, *Fragilitas ossium*.

FRAGILITAS, *Ruptibilitas*, *Ruptilitas*, (*fragilis*, 'brittle,' from *frango*, 'I break.') *Fragility*, *Brittleness*. The state of being easily broken or torn.

FRAGILITAS OS'SIUM, *Osteopanthrosis*, *Paros-tia frag'ilis*, *Brittleness of the bones*, *Friability of the bones*, *Frag'ile vit'reum*. Pathologists have given this name to the extreme facility with which bones break in certain diseases of the osseous texture. It is owing to a deficiency of the animal matter.

FRAGMENT, *Fragementum*, *Frag'men*, *Ramen-tum*, (*frangere*, *fractum*, 'to break.') The French use this term for the two portions of a fractured bone; thus, they speak of the *superior* and the *inferior fragment*.

FRAGMENTS, PREC'IOUS. A name formerly given, in *Pharmacy*, to the garnet, hyacinth, emerald, sapphire and topaz. The Arabs falsely attributed to them cordial and alixterial properties.

FRAGON, *Ruscus*.

FRAGUM, see *Fragaria*.

FRAISE, see *Fragaria*.

FRAISIER, *Fragaria*.

FRAMBÆSIA, *Frambæsia*, *Le'pra fungif'era*, (F.), *framboise*, 'a raspberry,' *Syphilis lu'dica*, *Anthraxia ru'bula*, *Thymio'sis*, *Th. seu Lu'ca lu'dica*, *Variola Amboinensis*, *Le'pra fungif'era*, *Seraph'ula Moluccana*, *The Yaws*, *Epias*, *Pian*. A disease of the Antilles and of Africa, characterized by tumours, of a contagious character, which resemble strawberries, raspberries, or champignons; ulcerate, and are accompanied by emaciation. The *Pian*, for so the Indians call it, differs somewhat in America and Africa.

Pian of America, *Frambæsia Americana*, *Anthraxia Ru'bula Americana*, occurs under similar circumstances with the next, and seems to be transmitted by copulation. The tumours have a similar form, and are greater in proportion to their paucity. In some cases they are mixed with ulcers.

Pian of Guinea, *Frambæsia Guineensis*, *Anthraxia Ru'bula Guineensis*, is common amongst the negroes, especially in childhood and youth. It begins by small spots, which appear on different parts, and especially on the organs of generation and around the anus; these spots disappear, and are transformed into an eschar, to which an excrescence succeeds, that grows slowly, and has the shape above described.

The treatment is nearly the same in the two varieties. The tumours will yield to mercurial friction, when small. When large, they must be destroyed by caustic. In both cases, mercury must be given to prevent a recurrence.

An endemic disease resembling yaws was observed in the Feejee Islands by the medical officers of the United States' Exploring Expedition. It is called by the natives *Dthoke*.

FRAMBÆSIA ILLYRICA, *Scherlievo*—f. *Scotica*, *Sibbens*.

FRAMBOISE, *Rubus idæus*.

FRANCOLIN, *Attagen*.

FRANGES SYNOVIALES, ('synovial' fringes,') *Synovial glands*.

FRANGIPANE. An article of food, prepared

by evaporating to dryness, in a water-bath, milk mixed with almonds and sugar.

FRANGULA ALNUS, (*frangere*, 'to break,' from its brittleness.) *Rhamnus frangula*.

FRANKFORT, MINERAL WATERS OF. These springs are in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, near the village of Frankfort. Cane spring and Leiper spring contain carbonic acid, carbonates of iron and magnesia, hydrosulphuric acid, chloride of sodium, and a small portion of bitumen. They are recommended in dyspepsia, rheumatic and cutaneous affections, and in a variety of diseases.

FRANKINCENSE, COMMON, (*frank*, and '*incense*,') see *Pinus abies*—*f. African*, *Daniellia thurifera*—*f. Tree*, *Daniellia thurifera*—*f. True*, *Juniperus lycia*.

FRANZENSBAD, FRANZBAD, or FRANZENBRUNN, MINERAL WATERS OF. A celebrated water at Eger, in Bohemia, which contains sulphate of soda, carbonate of iron, and carbonic acid gas. The springs are called Franzensbrunn.

FRANZO, Spirocolon.

FRAPPER, ('to strike,') Percuss.

FRASERA, (after John Fraser, a botanical collector,) *Calumba*, American—*f. Carolinensis*, see *Calumba*—*f. Officinalis*, see *Calumba*—*f. Verticillata*, *Calumba*, American—*f. Walteri*, see *Calumba*.

FRATER UTERINUS, ('uterine brother,') see *Uterinus frater*.

FRATERNITAS, (*frater*, 'a brother,') *Adelphixia*.

FRATRATIO, *Adelphixia*.

FRAXINELLA DICTAMNUS, (dim of *fraxinus*.) *Dictamnus albus*—*f. White*, *Dictamnus albus*.

FRAXINUS AMERICA'NA, *White Ash*; and *FRAXINUS QUADRANGULA'TA*, *Blue Ash*, indigenous; *Ord. Oleaceæ*; have bitter and astringent barks, and have been used as antiperiodics.

FRAXINUS APETALA, *F. excelsior*—*f. Aurea*, *F. excelsior*—*f. Crispa*, *F. excelsior*—*f. Excelsa*, *F. excelsior*.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR. The systematic name of the *Ash tree*, *Fraxinus sylvestris*, *F. apetalæ* seu *au'rea* seu *cris'pa* seu *excelsa* seu *pen'dula* seu *verrucosa*, *Bume'lia* seu *Macedonica* *Fraxinus*, *Bume'lia*, (*F.*) *Frêne*. The fresh bark has a moderately strong, bitterish taste. It has been said to possess resolvent and diuretic qualities, and has been given in intermittents, and in gout and rheumatism, and as an antidote to serpent bites. The seeds, called *Bird's tongue*, *Lingua avis*, *Ornithoglossa*, have been exhibited as diuretics, in the dose of a drachm. Its sap has been extolled against deafness.

FRAXINUS FLORIFERA, *F. ornus*—*f. Macedonica*, *F. excelsior*.

FRAXINUS ORNUS, *F. me'lia* seu *panicula'ta* seu *florifera*, *Ornus mannifera* seu *rotundifolia*. The systematic name of the tree whence manna flows. This substance is also called *Manna Calabri'na*, *Ros Calabri'na*, *Aërom'eli*, *Dromom'eli*, *Dryom'eli*, *Mel aërium*, *Succus or'ni coere'tus*. In Sicily, not only the *Fraxinus Ornus*, but also the *F. rotundifolia* and *F. excelsior* are regularly cultivated for the purpose of procuring manna, which is their condensed juice. Manna is inodorous, sweetish, with a very slight degree of bitterness; in friable flakes, of a whitish or pale yellow colour; opaque, and soluble in water and alcohol. It is laxative, and is used as a purgative for children, who take it readily on account of its sweetness. More generally it is employed as an adjunct to other purgatives. Dose, ʒss to ʒij. Its immediate principle is called *Mannite* or *Mannin*. This has been recommended by Ma-

gendie as a substitute for manna. Dose, ʒij, for children.

FRAXINUS PANICULATA, *F. Ornus*—*f. Quadrangulata*, see *F. Americana*—*f. Rotundifolia*, *F. ornus*.

FRA YEUR NOCTURNE, ('nocturnal fright,') *Panophobia*.

FRECKENS, ([*G.*] *Fleck*, a 'spot,') *Ephelides*.

FRECKLED, see *Ephelides*.

FRECKLES, *Ephelides*.

FREEMAN'S BATHING SPIRITS, see *Lini-mentum saponis compositum*.

FREIN, *Frænum*—*f. du Clitoris*, *Frænum clitoridis*—*f. de la Langue*, *Frænum lingue*—*f. des Lèvres*, *Frænum labiorum*—*f. de la Verge*, *Frænum penis*.

FREINS DE LA VALVULE DE BAUHIN, *Fræna* of the valve of *Bauhin*.

FREINWALDE, MINERAL WATERS OF.

These springs are in Brandenburg, twelve leagues from Berlin. They contain chloride of sodium, sulphate of magnesia, chloride of magnesium, sulphate of lime, carbonates of lime and magnesia, iron, &c., and are used in asthenic diseases.

FRÉMISSEMENT, *Fremitus*, Shuddering.

FRÉMISSEMENT CATAIRE, (*F.*) 'Cat's purr, or *fremitus*.' *Pur'ring Tre'mor*. *Laënnec* has given this name to the agitation which is sensible to the hand when applied on the præcordial region, and which he considers a sign of ossification or other contraction of the auriculo-ventricular openings. The name was chosen by him from the analogy of the sound to the purring of a cat.

FREMITUS, (*fremere*, *fremitus*, 'to murmur,')

Bruissement, *Frémissement*, Shuddering.

The PE'CTORAL or VO'CAL FREMITUS, *Pec'toral Vibration*, *Tactile vibration* is an obscure diffused resonance of the voice which is felt when the hand is applied to the chest.

A FRIC'TION FREMITUS is perceptible to the hands in many cases of pleurisy, when the surfaces of the pleura have become roughened from deposition, as well as in rare cases of pericarditis. In the former cases, it is called the *pleural*; in the latter, the *pericardial friction fremitus*.

FREMITUS, *Hydatid*, *Son hydatique*.

FRENA, (pl. of *frenum*.) see *Alveolus*.

FRENCH CRUST, *Syphilis*—*f. Distemper*, *Syphilis*—*f. Letter*, *Condom*—*f. Nut*, *Juglans regia*—*f. Pox*, *Syphilis*.

FRÈNE, (Old [*F.*] *Fresne*.) *Fraxinus excelsior*—*f. Épineux*, *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis*—*f. Sauvage*, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

FRENETIC, *Phrenetic*.

FRENGA, see *Scherlievo*.

FRENULUM, see *Frænum*.

FRENUM, *Frænum*.

FRENZY, *Phrenitis*.

FRET, (*Sax. freosan*, 'to rub,' and *fretan*, 'to eat or gnaw,') *Chafing*, *Herpes*.

FRÉTILLEMENT, *Fidgets*.

FRETTING, *Tormina*.

FRICATIO, (*fricare*, *frictum*, 'to rub,') *Fric-tion*.

FRICATORES, (from *fricare*, 'to rub,') See *Shampooing*.

FRICATORIUM, *Liniment*.

FRICATRIX, *Tribas*.

FRI'CE, *Fricum*, *Frico'nium*. A medicine which the ancients employed under the form of friction. They distinguished the *Fricë siccum* and *F. molle*.

FRICONIUM, *Fricea*.

FRICTA, *Colophonia*.

FRICTIO, *Friction*—*f. Humida*, see *Friction*—*f. Sicca*, see *Friction*.

FRICTION, *Fric'tio*, *Frica'tio*, *Anat'rib's*, *Anat'rip'sis*, *Tryp'sis*, *Chirap'sia*. The action of rubbing—as of a part of the surface of the body—more or less forcibly, with the hands, a brush, flannel, &c., constituting *Xerotrib'ia*, *Xerotrip'sis*, *Fric'tio sic'ca* or *dry fric'tion* or *rub'bing*, or with ointments, liniments, tinctures, &c., constituting *moist fric'tion* or *rub'bing*, *Fric'tio hu'mida*. It is a useful means for exciting the action of the skin.

FRICTION FREMITUS, see *Fremitus*—f. Sound, *Bruit de frottement*.

FRICTRIX, Tribas.

FRICTUM, Liniment.

FRICTUM, Frice.

FRIENDBACK, Hangnail.

FRIGEFACIENTIA, (*frigus*, 'cold,' and *facere*, 'to make,') Refrigerants.

FRIG'ID, *Frig'idus*, (F.) *Froid*, (*frigeo*, 'to be cold,') Cold. Not easily moved to sexual desire; *Imbel'lis ad ven'erem*. Impotent.

FRIGIDARIUM, Bath, cold.

FRIGID'ITY, *Frigid'itas*. A sensation of cold. Also, impotence and sterility. *Frigidity of the stomach* is a state of debility of that organ, imputed to excessive venery,—the *Anorex'ia exhaust'rum* of Sauvages.

FRIGIDUS, Frigid.

FRIGORIF'IC, (*frigus*, 'cold,' and *fio*, 'I become,') That which has the power of producing cold. The best **FRIGORIFIC MIXTURES** are the following. Their effects are owing to the rapid absorption of heat when solids pass into the liquid state.

FRIGORIFIC MIXTURES WITH SNOW.

Mixtures.	Therm. falls.
Snow, or pounded ice, two parts by weight;	
Chloride of Sodium..... 1.	From any temperature. to—5°
Snow or pounded ice..... 5.	
Chloride of Sodium..... 2.	to—12°
Muriate of Ammonia..... 1.	
Snow or pounded ice..... 24.	to—18°
Chloride of Sodium..... 10.	
Muriate of Ammonia..... 5.	to—25°
Nitrate of Potash..... 5.	
Snow or pounded ice..... 12.	from +32° to—25°
Chloride of Sodium..... 5.	
Nitrate of Ammonia..... 5.	to—25°
Dilute Sulphuric Acid..... 2.	
Snow..... 3.	from +32° to—27°
Concentrated Muriatic Acid..... 5.	
Snow..... 8.	from +32° to—30°
Concentrated Nitrous Acid..... 4.	
Snow..... 7.	from +32° to—40°
Chloride of Calcium..... 4.	
Snow..... 4.	from +32° to—50°
Crystall. Chloride of Calcium..... 3.	
Snow..... 2.	from +32° to—51°
Fused Potash..... 4.	
Snow..... 3.	

Frigorific Mixtures may also be made by the rapid solution of salts, without the use of snow or ice. The salts must be finely powdered and dry.

FRIGORIFIC MIXTURES WITHOUT SNOW.

Mixtures.	Therm. falls.
Muriate of Ammonia..... 5.	from +50° to—10°
Nitrate of Potash..... 5.	
Water..... 16.	from +50° to—10°
Muriate of Ammonia..... 5.	
Nitrate of Potash..... 5.	from +50° to—4°
Sulphate of Soda..... 5.	
Water..... 16.	from +50° to—7°
Nitrate of Ammonia..... 1.	
Water..... 1.	from +50° to—3°
Carbonate of Soda..... 1.	
Water..... 1.	from +50° to—10°
Sulphate of Soda..... 3.	
Dilute Nitrous Acid..... 2.	
Sulphate of Soda..... 6.	
Muriate of Ammonia..... 4.	
Nitrate of Potash..... 2.	
Dilute Nitrous Acid..... 4.	

Mixtures.

Sulphate of Soda..... 6.	Therm. falls. from +50° to—14°
Nitrate of Ammonia..... 5.	
Dilute Nitrous Acid..... 4.	from +50° to—12°
Phosphate of Soda..... 9.	
Dilute Nitrous Acid..... 4.	from +50° to—21°
Phosphate of Soda..... 9.	
Nitrate of Ammonia..... 6.	from +50° to—21°
Dilute Nitrous Acid..... 4.	
Sulphate of Soda..... 5.	from +50° to—21°
Muriatic Acid..... 5.	
Sulphate of Soda..... 5.	from +50° to—21°
Dilute Sulphuric Acid..... 4.	

FRIGUS, gen. *Fri'goris*, Cold—f. Tenue, see *Rigor*.

FRINGE TREE, *Chionanthus Virginica*.

FRINGED, ([F.] *frange*, 'a fringe,') Laciniated.

FRISSEON, (from *friger*, 'to be cold,') *Rigor*.

FRISSEONNEMENT, Horripilation.

FROGLEAF, *Brasenia Hydropeltis*.

FROG TONGUE, *Ranula*.

FROGS' SPAWN, *Sperma ranarum*.

FROID, (from *frigidus*,) Cold, *Frigid*—f. *Gla'cial*, Ice cold.

FROISSEMENT, [F.] (from low L. *fressare*, 'to bruise,') Rubbing, bruising.

FROISSEMENT PULMONAIRE, *Bruit de froissement pulmonaire*, Pul'monary crump'ling sound. A name given by M. Fournet to a respiratory sound, which communicates to the ear the sensation of the rubbing (*froissement*) of a texture compressed against a hard body. It is by no means well defined.

FRÔLEMENT, (F.) 'Grazing or touching lightly.'

FRÔLEMENT PÉRICARDIQUE, *Bruit de frôlement péricardique*. Rustling noise of the pericardium. A sound resembling that produced by the crumpling of a piece of parchment or of thick silken stuff, accompanying the systole and diastole of the heart. It indicates roughness of the pericardium induced by disease.

FROMAGE, Cheese.

FROMENT, (from [L.] *frumentum*,) Triticum.

FRONCEMENT, Corrugation.

FRONCLE, Furunculus.

FRONDE, Funda.

FRONS, gen. *Frontis*, Front.

FRONT, *Frons*, *Metop'ion*, *Sto'ma*, *Forehead*, *Fore'front*, *Fore'top*, *Brow*, (Sc.) *Forret*. That part of the visage which extends from one temple to the other, and is comprised in a vertical direction, between the roots of the hair and the superciliary ridges.

FRON'TAL, *Fronta'lis*. Relating or belonging to the front. This name has been given to several parts. Winslow, Sömmerring, and others, call the anterior part of the occipito-frontalis—the *frontal muscle* or *fronta'lis*, *Musculo'sa Fron'tis* Cui'tem *mo'vens substan'tia* Par of Vesalius.

FRONTAL ARTERY, *Arte'ria supra-orbita'lis*, is given off by the ophthalmic, which is itself a branch of the internal carotid. It makes its exit from the skull at the upper part of the base of the orbit, and ascends the forehead between the bone and the orbicularis palpebrarum; dividing into three or four branches, which are distributed to the neighboring muscles.

FRONTAL BONE, *Os fron'tis seu corona'lë seu in-vecum'dum seu pup'pis seu syncep'itis seu pro'e seu ratio'nis*, *Metop'ion*. A double bone in the foetus, single in the adult, situate at the base of the cranium, and at the superior part of the face. It forms the vault of the orbit; lodges the ethmoid bone in a notch at its middle part; and is articulated, besides, with the sphenoid, parietal, and nasal bones, the ossa unguis, superior maxillary, and malar bones.

FRONTAL FUR'ROW extends upwards from the frontal spine, and becomes gradually larger in its

course, to lodge the upper part of the superior longitudinal sinus, and to give attachment to the falx cerebri.

FRONTAL NERVE, Palpébro-frontal—(Ch.), is the greatest of the three branches of the ophthalmic nerve,—the first division of the fifth pair. It proceeds along the superior paries of the orbit, and divides into two branches:—the one *internal*, which makes its exit from the orbital fossa, passing beneath the pulley of the oblique muscle:—the other, *external*, issuing from the same cavity by the foramen orbitarium superius.

FRONTAL PROTUBERANCE, F. tuberosity, Tu'ber fronta'le, Supgrun'dium supercilio'rum. The protuberance of the frontal bone above the superciliary arch.

FRONTAL SINUSES, Si'nus Fronta'les, Metopan'tra, Prosopan'tra, Si'nus Supercilia'ries seu pituita'rii frontis, Caverna' frontis, are two deep cavities in the substance of the frontal bone, separated from each other by a median septum, and opening, below, into the anterior cells of the ethmoid bone.

FRONTAL SPINE, Cris'ta inter'na, is situate in the middle of the under part of the bone, and is formed by the coalescence of the inner tables for the attachment of the falx cerebri.

Surgeons have given the name **FRONTA'LIS** to a bandage or topical application to the forehead. Such have, also, been called *πρωμετωϊα* and *απωμετωϊα*.

FRONTAL TUBEROSITY, Frontal protuberance.

FRONTA'LE, (from frons.) A medicine applied to the forehead.

FRONTALIS ET OCCIPITALIS, Occipito-frontalis.

FRONTALIS VERUS, Corrugator supercilii.

FRONTODYMIA, see Cephalodymia.

FRONTOTHMOID FORAMEN, Cæcum foramen—f. Nasal, Pyramidalis nasi—f. Sourcilier, Corrugator supercilii.

FROSTBITE, Congelation.

FROSTPLANT, Helianthemum Canadense.

FROSTWEED, Erigeron Philadelphicum, Helianthemum Canadense.

FROSTWORT, Helianthemum Canadense.

FROTH'Y, (αῖρος, 'froth.' [?]) Spumo'sus, (F.)

Spumens, Ecumeux, Mousseux. An epithet given to the faces or sputa when mixed with air.

FROTTEMENT, (from low L. fricare, itself from friare, 'to rub.') See Bruit de frottement.

FROTTEMENT GLOBULAIRE. A name given by M. Simonnet to the pulse in aortic regurgitation, when it is jerking; and, in well-marked cases, appears as if the blood consisted of several little masses, which passed in succession under the finger applied to the artery.

FRUCTIFICATIO, (fructus and facere, 'to make,') Fecundation.

FRUCTUS, Fruit—f. Horai, Fruit (summer)—f. Immaturus, Abortion.

FRUGIVOROUS, Frugiv'orus, (fruges, 'fruits,' and voro, 'I eat.') One that eats fruits.

FRUIT, Fructus, (fruo, fructus, 'to enjoy,') Car'pos. In botany, the seed with its enclosing pericarp. In the ordinary acceptation, it means exclusively seed cases, which are eatable; and, generally, such as require no preparation to render them fit for food. The effects of fruits on the body, in a medical as well as a dietetical point of view, are various. They may be distinguished into classes; for, whilst the *Cerealia*, for example, afford fruits which are highly nutritious, the *Summer Fruits (Fructus Horai)*, which include strawberries, cherries, currants, mulberries, raspberries, figs, grapes, &c., are refrigerant and grateful, but afford little nourishment.

Fruit, (F.), is the fetus, whilst contained in the womb of the mother.

FRUIT SUGAR, Glucose.

FRU'MENT, Fru'menty, Fur'menty, (frumentum, 'wheat or grain,' quasi frugimentum, from fruges, 'fruits.') Pottage made of wheat. Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

FRUMENTUM, Sitos. Any kind of grain from which bread was made; especially wheat.

FRUMENTUM, Triticum—f. Corniculatum, Ergot—f. Cornutum, Ergot—f. Luxurians, Ergot—f. Temulentum, Ergot—f. Turgidum, Ergot.

FRUSTRATOIRE (F.). Any liquor, taken a short time after eating, for the purpose of assisting digestion when difficult. Sugared water, *eau sucrée*, or water with the addition of a little brandy, or some aromatic substance, is commonly used for this purpose.

FRUTEX BACCIFER BRAZILIENSIS, Caaghiwayo—f. Indicus spinosus, Cara schulli.

FUCUS, (φύκος, 'sea weed,') F. vesiculosus, Paint.

FU'CUS AMYLA'CEUS, Jaff'na, Ed'ible or Ceylon Moss, Plocaria candida, Gracilaria seu Sphaerococcus seu Gigartina seu Fucus lichenoides, Marine Moss. This moss belongs to the natural order Algae. It was introduced some years ago into England, from India. It is white, filiform and fibrous, and has the usual odour of sea-weeds. Its medical properties are similar to those of Irish moss.

FUCUS, BLADDER, F. vesiculosus.

FUCUS CRISP'US, F. Ir'landicus, Lichen Car'raegen, Chondrus (Ph. U. S.), Ch. crispus seu polymorphus, Sphaerococcus crispus, Ul'va crispus, Irish Pearl, Carrageen, Carrageen or Corrigean moss, (F.) Mousse d'Irlande ou perle. This Fucus is found on the coasts of England, Ireland, Western France, Spain, and Portugal, and as far as the tropics. It is also a native of the United States. In Ireland, it is used by the poor as an article of diet. As met with in America, it is of light yellow colour, and resembles plates of horn, crisped and translucent. An agreeable jelly is obtained from it by boiling it in water or milk, which forms a good article of diet in consumptive cases. Its properties are indeed exactly like those of the *Iceland Moss*.

FUCUS HELMINTHOCORTON, Corallina Corsicana—f. Inflatus, F. vesiculosus—f. Irlandicus, Fucus crispus—f. Lichenoides, F. amylaceus—f. Saccharine, Rhodomela palmata.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS, Fu'cus, F. inflatus, Hal'idrya vesiculosa, Quer'cus seu Lactuca Mari'na, Blad'der Fu'cus, Sea Oak, Sea Wrack, Yellow Blad'derwrack, (F.) Varec vésiculeux, Chêne marin. It has been said to be a useful assistant to seawater in the cure of disorders of the glands. When the wrack, in fruit, is dried, cleaned, exposed to a red-heat in a crucible with a perforated lid, and is reduced to powder, it forms the *Æthiops vegetabilis*—the *Pulvis Quercus Mari'nae* of the Dublin Pharmacopœia—which is used, like the burnt sponge, in bronchocele and other serofulous swellings. Its efficacy depends on the iodine it contains. Dose, gr. x to ℥ij, mixed in molasses or honey. See Soda.

FUGA DÆMONUM, ('aversion of the demons,') Hypericum perforatum.

FUGA'CIOUS, Fugax, gen. fuga'cis, (F.) Fugace, (fugere, 'to fly.') An epithet given to certain symptoms, which appear and disappear almost immediately afterwards; as a *fugacious redness*,—a *fugacious swelling*, *Tumor fugax*, &c.

FUGAX, Fugacious.

FUGE, (fugo, 'I expel,') 'an expeller.' A common suffix. Hence, *Febrifuge, Vermifuge*, &c.

FUGILE, Fugill'a. This term has several acceptations. It means, 1. The cerumen of the ear. 2. The nebulous suspension in, or deposition from, the urine. 3. An abscess near the ear. 4. Abscess in general.

FUGILLA, Fugile.

FULGUR, gen. *Fulguris*, 'lightning,' (from *fulgere*, 'to flash,') *Astrape*.

FULIGINOUS, *Fuliginosus*, *Lignosus*, (F.) *Fulgineus*, (*fuligo*, gen. *fuliginis*, 'soot,') Having the colour of soot. An epithet given to certain parts, as the lips, teeth, or tongue, when they assume a brownish colour, or rather are covered with a coat of that colour,—*Fuliginosity*.

FULIGO, gen. *Fuliginis*, *Lignis*, *Soot*, (F.) *Suis*, &c., *Woodsoot*, *Fuligo Ligni*, consists of volatile alkaline salt, empyreumatic oil, fixed alkali, &c. A tincture, *Tinctura Fuliginis*, prepared from it, has been recommended as a powerful antispasmodic in hysterical cases. (*Fulig. lign.* 3ij; *Potass. subcarb.* lbss; *Ammon. muriat.* 3j; *Aquæ fluvial.* Oijj. Digest for three days.) This tincture bears the name *Soot drops* and *Pit drops*. An ointment of soot has been used in various cutaneous diseases.

FULIGO ALBA PHOSOPHORUM, *Ammonia murias*.

FULIGO KALI, (*fuligo*, 'soot,' and *kali*, 'potassa,') This is an analogous preparation to *anthrakokali*; soot being used in the place of coal. It is employed in the same diseases. What might be regarded as a weak solution of fuligo-kali has been used for many years in Philadelphia, under the names *medical lye*, *soot tea*, *alkaline solution*, *dyspeptic lye*, and *Physick's lye tea*. It is made by mixing a quart of hickory ashes; half a pint of soot; and a gallon of boiling water; allowing the mixture to stand for twenty-four hours, and decanting.

FULLERS' EARTH, *Cimolia purpurescens*.

FULMEN, ('lightning,' from *fulgere*, 'to flash,') *Astrape*.

FULMICOTON, (*fulmen* and *cotton*,) see *Colodion*.

FULNESS, *Repletio*, *Plenitudo*, *Plethora*, *Repletio*. The state of being filled. Also, a feeling of weight or distension in the stomach or other part of the system.

FUMARIA, (from *fumus*, 'smoke,' from its smell,) *Fumaria officinalis* seu *medica*, *Fumister*, *Capnos*, *Herba melancholicifuga*, *Sola'men Scabiosorum*, *Fumitory*, *Common Fumitory*, *Fumiter*, (F.) *Fumeterre*, *Fiel de terre*, *Pisse-sang*. *Ord.* *Fumariaceæ*. The leaves are extremely succulent, and have a bitter, somewhat saline, taste. The infusion of the dried leaves and the expressed juice of the fresh plant have been extolled for their property of clearing the skin of many disorders of the leprosy kind.

FUMARIA BULBOSA, *F. caeva* seu *major*, *Borekhausen'sia* seu *Capnosides caeva*, *Aristolochia fabacea* seu *caeva* seu *vulgaris rotunda*, *Corydalis bulbosa* seu *caeva* seu *tuberosa*, *Capnoschia*. (F.) *Fumeterre bulbosa*. The root of this plant was formerly given as an emmenagogue and antelmintic.

FUMARIA CAVA, *F. bulbosa*—f. *Major*, *F. bulbosa*—f. *Media*, *Fumaria*—f. *Officinalis*, *Fumaria*.

FUMETERRE, *Fumaria*.

FUMIGATIO, (*fumigare*, *fumigatum*, 'to make smoke,'—*fumus*,) *Fumigation*—f. *Antilomica* *Gaubii*, see *Disinfection*—f. *Guytoniensis*, see *Disinfection*—f. *Smythiana*, see *Disinfection*.

FUMIGATION, *Fumigatio*, *Suffitus*, *Suffitio*, *Suffumigatio*, *Suffumigium*, *Suffumetum*, *Apocapnis*, *Thymia*, *Epithymia*, *Hypothymia*, *Hypothymia'sis*, *Thymia'sis*, *Capnis*, *Hypocapnis*, *Hypocapnis'sis*, *Hypat*, *Hypat'sis*, *Anathymia*. An operation, the object of which is to fill a circumscribed space with gas or vapour, with the intention either of purifying the air, of perfuming it, or of charging it with a substance proper for acting upon a part of the surface of the human body. See *Sulphurous acid*. Hence, *fumigations* have been dis-

tinguished into *aqueous*, *aromatic*, *sulphureous*, *mercurial*, *disinfecting*, *Guytonian*, &c. *Benzoin* generally constitutes the chief ingredient in the *Fumigating Pastilles*, to which any variety of odoriferous substances may be added. The following are formulæ.

R. *Benzoin*. 3j; *Cascarilla* 3ss; *Myrrh*. 3j; *Ol. myrist.*, *Ol. caryoph.* 3ā gtt. x; *Potassæ nitrat.* 3ss; *Carbon. lign.* 3vj; *Mucil. trag.* q. s.—or

R. *Benzoin*. p. xvj; *Balsam. Tolut.* p. iv; *Santal. alb.* p. iv; *Labdan.* p. j; *Carbon. Lign.* p. xlvij; *Potassæ nitrat.* p. ij; *Tragacanth.* p. j; *Acacia* p. ij; *Aq. cinnam.* p. xij. Reduce the solid ingredients to powder, and mix the whole into a plastic mass, which must be formed into cones, flattened at the base, and dried, first in the air, and afterwards in a stove.

FUMIGATION, *Chlorine*, see *Disinfection*—f. *Nitrous*, see *Disinfection*—f. *Oxymuratic*, see *Disinfection*.

FUMITERRA, *Fumaria*.

FUMITORY, *Fumaria*.

FUMUS ALBUS, *Hydrargyrum*—f. *Citrinus*, *Sulphur*—f. *Terræ*, *Fumaria*.

FUNAMBULA'TIO, (*funis*, 'a cord,' and *ambulare*, 'to walk,') An exercise with the ancients, which consisted in scaling ropes.

FUNCTION, *Functio*, *Actio*, (F.) *Function*; (*fungor*, *functus*, 'to act,' 'perform,') The action of an organ or set of organs. Any act, necessary for accomplishing a vital phenomenon. A *function* is a special office in the animal economy, which has, as its instrument, an organ or apparatus of organs. Thus *respiration* is a function. Its object is the conversion of venous into arterial blood, and its instrument is the lungs. The ancient physiologists divided the functions into *vital*, *animal*, and *natural*. They called *vital* functions those which are essential to life, as *innervation*, *circulation*, *respiration*; *animal* functions, those which belong to the encephalon; *vix.*: the functions of the intellect, the affections of the mind, and the voluntary motions; and *natural* functions, *Facultates* seu *Actiones naturales*, those relating to assimilation, such as the actions of the abdominal viscera, of the absorbent and exhalant vessels, &c. *Bichat* divided the functions into those which relate to the preservation of the individual, and those that relate to the preservation of the species. The former he subdivided into *animal* and *organic*. The *animal* functions or functions of relation are those of the intellect, sensation, locomotion, and voice. The *organic* functions include digestion, absorption, respiration, circulation, secretion, nutrition, and calorification. The functions, whose object is the preservation of the species—the *organic*, *nutritive*, or *vegetative* functions—are all those that relate to generation;—such as conception, gestation, accouchement, &c. Each of these admits of numerous subdivisions in a complete course of *Physiology*;—for so the doctrine of the functions is called.

FUNCTIONAL, *Functionalis*, (F.) *Functional*. Relating or belonging to the function of an organ, or to the functions in general.

FUNCTIONAL DISEASES, see *Organic Diseases*.

FUNCTIONAL or VITAL PHENOMENA are those produced by some modification in the action of an organ or organs, in contradistinction to those of a material or physical character;—thus we distinguish the *functional phenomena* of phthisis from those indicated by physical diagnosis—the *physical phenomena*.

FUNDA, 'a sling.' *Sphenodon*, (F.) *Fronde*. A bandage, composed of a fillet or long compress, cleft at its extremities to within about two inches of its middle. It is used in diseases of the nose and chin, and especially in cases of fracture of the lower jaw. In such case it has, also, been

called *Mentonnière*, because placed beneath the chin; from (F.) *Menton*, 'the chin.'

FUNDAMENT, (*fundare*, 'to found; to lay the *fundus* or bottom of anything.') Anus—f. Falling down of the, *Proctocele*.

FUNDAMENTAL, (F.) *Fundamental*. Some anatomists have called the sacrum *Os Fundamentale*, because it seems to serve as a base to the vertebral column. The *sphenoid bone* has likewise been so denominated, from its being situate at the base of the cranium.

FUNDUS, 'the bottom.' (F.) *Fond*. The base of any organ which ends in a neck, or has an external aperture, as the *Fundus vesicæ*, F. uteri, &c. Also, the *Vulva*.

FUNDUS VAGINÆ, *Laquear vaginæ*.

FUNES CORDIS, *Columnæ carnæ*—f. *Semicirculares*, *Semicircular canals*—f. *Ventriculi*, see *stomach*.

FUNGIFORM PAPILLÆ, (*fungus*, 'a mushroom,' and *forma*, 'shape,') see *Papillæ of the Tongue*.

FUNGOID, *Fungoides*, *Mycoïdes*, *Fungiformis*, *Fungiform*, (F.) *Fongoïde*, *Fongiforme*, (*fungus*, and *côc*, 'resemblance,') That which has the shape of, or grows in some measure like a mushroom, as the *fungoid* or *fungiform papillæ* of the tongue.

FUNGOID DISEASE, *Encephaloid*.

FUNGOSITY, *Fungositas*, *Cæro luxurians* seu *fungosa*, *Escarcoïna*, *Hypersarcoïna*, *Hypersarcoïsis*, *Proud Flesh*, (F.) *Fongoïté*. The quality of that which is fungous:—fungous excrescence, *Excrescentia fungosa*. The fungosities which arise in wounds or ulcers are easily repressed by gentle compression, dry lint, the sulphas cupri, or other gentle caustics. At times, the more powerful are necessary, and sometimes excision is required.

FUNGOUS, *Fungosus*, (F.) *Fongueux*. Having the characters of fungosity or fungus—as a *fungous wound*.

FUNGUS, *Myces*, (F.) *Fongus*, *Champignon*. The mushroom order of plants; *class Cryptogamia*, in the Linnæan system. The fungi or *champignons*, *Ord. Mucoracæ*, (F.) *Mucédinées* ou *Mucorinées*, which are found as parasites in man, and the mammalia, are the following, according to M. Robin.—*Trichophyton tonsurans*, on the hairy scalp; *T. epuruloïdes*, on ulcers; *Microsporum Audouinii*, in the hair follicles; *M. mentagrophytes*, at the roots of the hair; *M. furfur*, in the skin; *Mucor mucedo*, in a cavity of gangrene of the lung; *Achoëria Schönleinii*, in the hairy scalp and hair follicles; *Aspergillus species*, [?] in the meatus auditorius externus; *Puccinia farvi*, in favus; *Oidium albicans*, in aphthæ; and *Champignon du poulmon*, in the lung.

In *Pathology*, *Fungus* is commonly used synonymously with fungosity, *mycoïsis*. M. Breschet has proposed to restrict the term *fungosity* to vegetations which arise on denuded surfaces, and to apply the term *fungus* to the tumours which form in the substance of the textures, without any external ulceration. Fici and warts, for example, would be fungi of the skin.

FUNGUS ALBUS SALIGNEUS, *Dædalea suaveolens*—f. *Articuli*, *Spina ventosa*—f. *Bleeding*, *Hæmatodes fungus*—f. *Cancerosus hæmatodes*, *Hæmatodes F.*—f. *Cancerosus medullaris*, see *Encephaloid*—f. *Cerebralis*, see *Encephaloid*—f. *Cerebri*, *Encephalocèle*—f. *Chirurgorum*, *Lycopordon*—f. *Cynosbati*, *Bedeguar*—f. *Faginosus*, *Morchella esculenta*—f. *Hæmatodes*, *Hæmatodes fungus*—f. *Ignarius*, *Boletus ignarius*—f. *Laricis*, *Boletus laricis*—f. of *Malta*, *Cynomorion coccineum*—f. *Medullaris*, see *Encephaloid*—f. *Melanodes*, *Cancer melanotic*—f. *Melitensis*, *Cynomorion coccineum*—f. *Petræus marinus*, *Umbilicus marinus*—f. *Porriginis*, see *Porrigo favosa*—f.

Quercinus, *Boletus ignarius*—f. *Rosarum*, *Bedeguar*—f. *Salicis*, *Dædalea suaveolens*—f. *Sambucinus*, *Peziza auricula*.

FUNIC, *Fu'nicus*, (F.) *Funique*, (from *funis*, 'a cord,') Relating or appertaining to the *Funis umbilicalis*.

FUNIC BELLOWS' SOUND or *SOUFFLE*, see *Bel-lows' Sound*, *funic*.

FUNICULI GRACILLES, (pl. of *Funiculus*,) (dim. of *funis*, 'a cord,') *Posterior Median Columnus* or *Fasciculi of the medulla oblongata*. Along the posterior border of each corpus restiforme, and separated from it by a groove, is a narrow white cord, separated from its fellow by the *fissura longitudinalis posterior*. The pair of cords are the *funiculi graciles*. Each funiculus forms an enlargement—*processus clavatus*—at its upper end, and is then lost in the corpus restiforme.

FUNICULI SILIQUÆ. Longitudinal fibres seen in the groove which separates the corpus olivare from the corpus pyramidale and corpus restiforme. They enclose the base of the corpus olivare,—those which lie on its inner side forming the *funiculus internus*; and those on its outer side the *funiculus externus*.

FUNICULUS, (dim. of *funis*,) *Cord*—f. *Anterior* (of the spinal marrow), see *Nerve*—f. *Externus*, see *Funiculi siliquæ*—f. *Internus*, see *Funiculi siliquæ*—f. *Posterior* (of the spinal marrow), see *Nerve*—f. *Spermaticus*, *Spermatic cord*—f. *Tympani*, *Chorda tympani*.

FUNICULUS UMBILICALIS, *Fu'nis umbilicalis*, (dim. of *funis*, 'a cord,') *Intestinulum*, *Vinculum umbilicale*, *Omphaloneu'ron*, *Umbilical cord*, *Navelstring*. (F.) *Cordon ombilicale*. A cord-like substance, which extends from the placenta to the umbilicus of the foetus. It is composed of the amnion, an albuminous secretion called the *Jelly of the Cord*, cellular substance, an umbilical vein, and two umbilical arteries. The former conveys the blood from the placenta to the foetus—the latter return it. All these parts are surrounded by a sheath—*Investitura seu Vagina funiculi umbilicalis*. Its usual length is from 16 to 22 inches.

FUNICULUS VARICOSUS, *Cirsocele*.

FUNIQUE, *Funic*.

FUNIS, *Cord*, *Laqueus*—f. *Argenteus*, *Medulla spinalis*—f. *Hippocratis*, *Achillis tendo*—f. *Umbilicalis*, *Funiculus umbilicalis*.

FUNK, (from *fungus* [?]) *Boletus ignarius*.

FUNNEL, see *Infundibulum*.

FUNNYBONE. When the ulnar nerve is suddenly and forcibly pressed upon above the elbow, it gives occasion to a tingling in the fingers to which it is distributed. In familiar language this is said to be produced by pressing on the "*funny-bone*."

FUR, (low (L.) *furra*,) *Enduit*.

FURCELLA, *Fur'cula*; (dim. of *furca*, 'a fork,') The upper part of the sternum; the clavicle. The *Fourchette*.

FURCELLA INFERIOR, *Xiphoid cartilage*.

FURCHMÜHL, *MINERAL WATERS OF*. These Bavarian springs contain carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonates of lime and soda; chlorides of lime and magnesium, oxides of iron and magnesium, &c.

FURCIFER, (*furca*, 'a fork,' and *ferre*, 'to carry,') *Penis*.

FURCILLA, (dim. of *furca*, 'a fork,') *Fourchette*.

FURCULA, (dim. of *furca*, 'a fork,') *Furcella*, *Clavicle*, *Fourchette*.

FUREUR UTERINE, ('uterine furor,') *Nymphomania*.

FUR'FUR, (from *far*, 'grain,') *Brav*, *Pit'gron*, *Ach'gron*, *Apobras'ma*, *Lem'ma*, *Canta'brum*, (F.) *Son*. The decoction is sometimes employed as an emollient.

FURFURA, *Scarf*.

FURFURA'CEOUS, *Scurf'y*, *Canica'ceous*, *Pityre'nus*, *Pityroides*, *Pityro'des*, (F.) *Furfuracé*. Resembling bran. A name given to eruptions, in which the epidermis is detached in small scales resembling bran. Also, a bran-like sediment observed at times in the urine;—*Uri'na furfura'cea*, *Sedimentum Uri'næ pityroides*.

FURFURAMIDE, see *Furfurine*.

FURFURATIO, Desquamation, *Porrigo*, *Pityriasis*.

FURFURIN, *Furfuri'na*. By the action of dilute sulphuric acid on corn meal or bran an oil is obtained—*fur'furo*l or *fur'furole*. By the action of ammonia on this, *fur'furamide* or *furfurrolanide* results; and by the action of dilute potassa on this the alkaloid *furfurine* is obtained. This was found by Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, to possess tonic, if not antiperiodic properties.

FURFURISCA, *Pityriasis*.

FURFUROL, see *Furfurine*.

FURFUROLAMIDE, see *Furfurine*.

FURIA INFERNALIS. A kind of vermiform insect, scarcely two lines long, common in Sweden, which flies about and stings both man and animals, exciting the most excruciating torture.

FURIBUNDUS, (*furere*, 'to be mad,') *Maniodes*.

FURIOSUS, *Maniodes*.

FURIUS, *Maniodes*.

FURMAGE, ([F.] *fromage*), Cheese.

FURMENTY, *Frument*.

FURNAS, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. A thermal chalybeate water in St. Michael's, Azores, which contains carbonic acid, and carbonate of iron.

FURONCLE, *Furunculus*.

FURONCLE GUÉPIER, *Wasp's nest fur'uncle* or *boil*. A malignant boil, which generally attacks the nape and region of the neck, and rarely others than old people. Hence it has been called *Old People's boil*.

FURONCULEUX, *Furuncular*.

FUROR, *Mania*—f. *Brevis*, *Rage*—f. *Mania*, *Mania*—f. *Uterinus*, *Nymphomania*.

FURRED, see *Enduit*.

FURROW, MENTOLABIAL, see *Mentolabial furrow*.

FURUN'CLAR, *Furun'culous*, *Furunculo'sus*, (F.) *Furunculeux*, (*furere*, 'to rage,' [?] or from *fur*, 'a thief'—see *Felon*.) Relating or appertaining to *furunculus*,—as 'a *furuncular* epidemic.'

FURUNCLE, *Furunculus*.

FURUNCULI ATONICI, *Ecthyma*—f. *Ventriculus*, see *Furunculus*.

FURUN'CULOID, *Furunculoï'des*, (*furunculus*, and *αἶος*, 'resemblance,') Resembling *furunculus*,—as 'a *furunculoïd* epidemic.'

FURUN'CLUS, *Chi'adus*, *Chi'oli*, *Doth'ien*, *Doth'ion*, *Furun'culus suppurato'rius*, *F. Ve'rus*, *F. benignus*, *Phy'ma furun'culus*, *Abcess'us nuclea'tus*, *Fur'uncle*, *Boil*, *Bile*, (Sc.) *Brwick*, *Brak*, (Prov.) *Pinnacal*, (F.) *Furuncle*, *Froncle*, *Clou*. A small phlegmon, which appears under the form of a conical, hard, circumscribed tumour, having its seat in the dermal texture. At the end of an uncertain period, it becomes pointed, white or yellow, and gives exit to pus mixed with blood. When it breaks, a small, grayish, fibrous mass sometimes appears, which consists of dead areolar tissue. This is called the *Core*, *Set'fast*, *Sit'fast*, *Ventric'ulus seu Nuc'leus Furun'culi*, (F.) *Bourbillon*. The abscess does not heal until after its separation. The indications of treatment are,—to discuss by the application of leeches and warm fomentations;—or, if this cannot be done, to encourage suppuration by warm, emollient cataplasms. When suppuration is entirely established, the part may be opened or suffered to break, according to circumstances.

The term *blind boil* is given to an indolent, imperfectly suppurating, phlegmonous tumour, of the kind described above, which is often seated in a sebaceous follicle, as in *Acne indurata*.

FURUNCULUS GANGRENOTUS, *Anthrax*—f. *Malignus*, *Anthrax*.

FUSARIA VERMICULARIS, (from *fusus*, 'a spindle,') *Ascaris vermicularis*—f. *Visceralis et renal*, *Strongylus gigas*.

FUSÉE PURULENTE (F.), (from *fusus*, 'a spindle,') The long and sinuous route which pus takes, in certain cases, in making its way to the surface. These *Fusées* almost always form beneath the skin between the muscles; or along aponeuroses, bones, tendons, &c.

FUSEL OIL, ([G.] *Fusel*, 'bad brandy,') see *Oil, fusel*.

FUSIBILITY, see *Fusion*.

FUSIBLE, see *Fusion*.

FU'SION, *Fu'sio*, *Melt'ing*, *Liquefact'ion*; (*fundere*, *fusum*, 'to melt,') In chemistry, the transition of a solid body into a liquid by the aid of heat. Substances capable of such transition are said to be *fu'sible*; or to be possessed of *fusi'bility*.

FUSTIC TREE, (from (F.) *fustet*.) *Cladastria tinctoria*.

FUTUTIO, (*futurere*, 'to have sexual intercourse,') *Coition*.

FUTUTRIX, *Tribas*.

G.

THE Greek G, Γ, with the ancient Greek physicians, signified an ounce.

GAB, ([Da.] *gab*), Mouth.

GABALLA, *Cabal*.

GABIR'EA, (*γαβίρεα*.) A fatty kind of myrrh, mentioned by Dioscorides.

GADUS ÆGLIFINUS, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*—g. *Callarias*, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*—g. *Carbonarius*, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*—g. *Lota*, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*—g. *Merluccius*, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*—g. *Morrhua*, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*—g. *Pollachius*, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

GÆEPHAGIA, *Geophagism*.

GÆEPHAGUS, *Geophagist*.

GÆOPHAGIA, (*γαια*, 'earth,' and *φαγειν*, 'to eat,') *Geophagism*.

GÆOPHAGUS, *Geophagist*.

GAGEL, *Myrica gale*.

GAHET, *Cagot*.

GAÏAC, *Guaiacum*.

GAILLET ACCROCHANT, *Galium aparine*—g. *Crochant*, *Galium aparine*—g. *Jaune*, *Galium verum*—g. *Vrai*, *Galium verum*.

GAÏNE, *Vagina* or sheath—g. *de l'Apophyse styloïde*, *Vaginal process of the temporal bone*—g. *de la Veine porte*, *Vagina* or sheath of the *vena porta*.

GAITLING, (dim. of (Sc.) *gait*, 'a child,') *Infans*.

GALA, (*γαλα*), *Milk*.

GALACTACRA'SIA, (*galacto*, *a*, and *σπασis*, 'mixture.') A morbid mixture or constitution of the milk.

GALACTACRATIA, (*galacto*, *a*, and *κρως*, 'power.') Galactia.

GALACTÆ'MIA, (*galacto*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood.') A condition of the blood in which it contains milk.

GALACTAGOGA, (*galacto*, and *αγω*, 'to drive.') Galactopoetica.

GALACTAPOSTEMA, gen. *Galactapostematis*, (*galacto*, and *αποστημα*, 'abscess.') Mastodynia apostematosa.

GALAC'TIA, *Galactirrhæa*, *Galactorrhæa*, *Lactis redundan'tia*, *Polygalactia*, *Galactozæ'mia*. A redundant flow of milk, either in a female who is suckling, or in one who is not. It may occur without being provoked by suckling. When to a great extent, it sometimes causes wasting; *Ta'bes lactea*, *T. nutritum*. Dr. Good uses *Galactia*, in his Nosology, for 'morbid flow or deficiency of milk,' *Galactæratia*.

GALACTICUS, (*γαλακτικός*,) Lactic.

GALACTIDRO'SIS, (*galacto*, and *ἵδρωσις*, 'sweating.') Sweating of milk.

GALACTIFER, (*galacto*, and *ferro*, 'to carry.') Galactophorous.

GALACTINE, Casein.

GALACTINUS, Lactic.

GALACTIRRHŒA, (*galacto*, and *ῥέω*, 'to flow.') Galactia.

GALACTIS, (*γαλακτις*,) Galaxias.

GALACTIS'CHESIS, *Galactos'chesis*, *Lactis retentio*, (*galacto*, and *ἔχω*, 'to restrain.') Retention or suppression of milk.

GALACTITES, (*γαλακτιτις*,) Galaxias.

GALACTO, (*γαλα*, gen. *γαλακτος*,) in composition, milk.

GALACTOCATARACTA, Cataract, milky.

GALACTOCE'LE, *Galactocèle*, *Galacton'eus*, *Lactoc'e'le*, (*galacto*, and *κῆλη*, 'a tumour.') *Tumour lacteus*. Distension of one or more of the galactophorous sinuses by milk. Lactiferous engorgement. The French use the term *Poile* for such engorgement; a relic of an iden, as old as Aristotle, that a hair swallowed may have obstructed one of the milk tubes, which must be got rid of by sucking.

The name has, also, been given by Vidal de Cassis to a tumour produced by an effusion of a white liquid into the tunica vaginalis, which he considered to be true milk.

GALACTODEN'DRON U'TILĒ, (*galacto*, and *ἔσδρον*, 'a tree.') *Palo de Vacca*, *Arbol de Leche*, *Coco tree* of South America. Family, Urticaceæ. When an incision is made into the trunk, a fluid similar to milk flows out, which is agreeable and nutritious.

GALACTO'DES, (*γαλακτώδης*, from *galacto*, and *οδὴς*,) In Hippocrates, the term signifies milk-warm, and likewise a milky colour, as of the urine—*urina galactodes*.

GALACTODIÆ'TA, *Diæt'a lactea* seu *lactis*, (*galacto*, and *διαιτα*, 'diet.') A milk diet.

GALACTODIARRHŒA, *Cœliac Flux*.

GALACTOGANGLION, (*galacto*, and *γαγγλιον*, 'a knot.') Milk knot.

GALACTO'HÆ'MIA, *Galacthæ'mia*, *Galæ'mia*, (*galacto*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood.') *Lactis sanguinolenti Excre'tio*. The secretion of bloody or bloodlike milk.

GALACTOID, *Galactoides*, (*γαλακτωειδής*, from *galacto*, and *οἶδος*, 'resemblance.') Resembling milk.

GALACTOMASTOPHÆCTOMA, (*galacto*, *μαστός*, 'breast,' and *παρεκτείνειν*, 'to extend.') Mastodynia apostematosa.

GALACTOM'ETER, *Lactom'eter*, (*galacto*, and *μετρον*, 'measure.') An instrument for appreciating the quantity of cream in milk. It is a kind

of graduated separatory or *épreuve*—the degrees on the scale indicating the thickness of the layer of cream that forms on the surface of the milk.

GALACTOMYCES, (*galacto*, and *μυκή*, 'a fungus.') See Encephaloid.

GALACTONCUS, (*galacto*, and *ογκος*, 'a swelling.') Galactocèle.

GALACTOPH'AGOUS, (*γαλακτοφάγος*,) *Galactoph'agus*, *Lacti'orus*, sometimes used substantively; (*galacto*, and *φαγω*, 'I eat.') That which feeds on milk. A name given to certain people, with whom milk appears to constitute the chief nourishment.

GALACTOPHORA, (*galacto*, and *φέρω*, 'I bear.') Galactopoetica.

GALACTOPHORITIS, (*galactophorous*, (ducts) and *itis*.) Inflammation of the galactophorous ducts. It has been inaccurately used for ulceration of the top of the nipple towards their orifices.

GALACTOPHOROUS, (*galacto*, and *φέρω*, 'to bear.') Lactiferous—g. Ducts, Lactiferous ducts—g. Receptacle, see Lactiferous vessels—g. Sac, see Lactiferous vessels—g. Sinuses, see Lactiferous vessels.

GALACTOPH'ORUS. Some accoucheurs have given this name to an instrument intended to facilitate sucking, when the faulty conformation of the nipple prevents the child from laying hold of it.

GALACTOPH'YGUS, (*galacto*, and *φύγειν*, 'to shun.') That which arrests or disperses the secretion of milk. Hence *Galactoph'ygga Medicamen'ta*.

GALACTOPLA'NIA, *Metastasis* seu *Aberratio* seu *Vitæ extraordinariæ lactis*, *Galactorrhæa erronea*, (*galacto*, and *πλανω*, 'wandering.') Extravasation of milk into the areolar membrane. Secretion of milk elsewhere than from the breasts.

GALACTOPLERO'SIS, (*galacto*, and *πληρωσις*, 'repletion.') Redundance of milk.

GALACTOPOEÆA, (*galacto*, and *ποιέω*, 'I make.') Galactopoetica.

GALACTOPOESIS, Galactosis.

GALACTOPOE'TICA, (*γαλακτοποιητικα*,) *Galactoph'ora*, *Galactago'ga*, *Galactopoe'a*. Substances to which has been attributed the property of favouring the secretion of milk and augmenting its quantity.

GALACTOPOIESIS, Galactosis.

GALACTOPO'SIA, (*γαλακτοποσία*, from *galacto*, and *ποσις*, 'drink.') The drinking of milk. Treatment of a disease by means of milk.

GALACTOP'OTES, (*γαλακτοπότης*,) *Galactop'otes*, *Lactip'otor*. A drinker of milk. One subjected to a milk diet.

GALACTOPYRA, (*galacto*, and *πῦρ*, 'fire, fever.') Fever, milk.

GALACTOPYRETUS, (*πυρετός*, 'fever,') Fever, milk.

GALACTORRHŒA, (*galacto*, and *ῥέω*, 'to flow.') Galactia—g. Erronea, Galactoplasia—g. Saccharata, Saccharorrhæa lactea.

GALACTOSACCHARUM, Saccharum lactis.

GALACTOSCHESIS, Galactisechesis.

GALACTO'SIS, *Galactopoe'is*, *Galactopoe'is*, *Secre'tio lactis*; (*γαλακτωσις*, from *galacto*, and *οἶσις*.) The secretion or formation of milk.

GALACTOSPONGUS, (*galacto*, and *σπγγος*, 'a sponge, a fungus.') See Encephaloid.

GALACTOT'ROPHÆ, *Galactotroph'ia*, (*γαλακτοτροφία*, from *galacto*, and *τροφή*, 'nourishment.') Nourishment by means of milk.

GALACTOZE'MIA, (*galacto*, and *ζημία*, 'loss.') Loss of milk. Also, Galactia.

GALACTU'CHOS, *γαλακτουχος*, from *galacto*, and *εχων*, 'to have.') Suckling. Giving milk.

GALACTURIA, (*galacto*, and *ουρον*, 'urine.') Chyluria.

GALÆMIA, (*gala* and *haima*, 'blood.') Galactohæmia.

GALANGA, *Maranta galanga*.

GALANGAL, *Maranta galanga*.

GALANGALE, *Cyperus longus*.

GALARIPS, *Allamanda*.

GALARRHÆUS LATHYRIS, (*gala*, and *hæu*, 'to flow.') *Euphorbia lathyris*—*g. Palustris*, *Euphorbia palustris*.

GALAX APHYLLA, (from *gala*.) *G. rotundifolia*, *Erythrorrhiza rotundifolia*; *Car'penter's leaf*, *Beetleweed*; indigenous; Order, *Ericaceæ*. The root is astringent, and the leaves, in domestic practice, are applied to cuts and wounds.

GALAXIA, (from *gala*.) Thoracic duct.

GALAXIAS, (*galaxias*, 'yellow.') *Galactites*, *Galactitis*. A milk stone. A stone supposed to be capable of promoting the secretion of milk.

GALBANUM, (*γαλβανη*.) see *Bubon galbanum*—*g. Long-leaved*, *Bubon galbanum*.

GAL'BULUS, (*galbus*, 'yellow.') A kind of congenital jaundice, in which the yellow colour continues through life. It is rather a defect in colour than a disease.

GALE, *Myrica gale*—*g. Scotch*, *Myrica gale*—*g. Sweet*, *Myrica gale*.

GALE, (from *galla*, 'a gallnut,' produced by the puncture of an insect. (?) *Psora*—*g. Canine*, *Psoriasis*—*g. Epidémique*, *Eczema*—*g. Militaire*, *Psoriasis*—*g. Scèle*, *Lichen*, *Psoriasis*.

GALÉ ODORANT, *Myrica gale*.

GA'LEA. A helmet, (*γαλεα*, 'a cat;' of the skin of which it was formerly made.) A name given to the *amnios*, and also to the bandage of *Galen*. In *Pathology*, it indicates a headach affecting the whole head. See, also, *Caul*.

GALEA APONEUROTICA CAP'ITIS, *Ga'lea tendin'ea Santorini*, *Ga'lea cap'itis*, *Membra'na epiera'nia*. The tendinous expansion which unites the frontal and occipital portions of the occipitofrontalis muscle.

GALEAMAUROSIS, (*γαλεα*, 'a cat,') *Amaurotic cat's eye*.

GALEAN'CON, *Galian'con*, (*γαλεα*, 'a cat,' 'a weasel,' and *αγκων*, 'an elbow.') *Mustela'neus*. One who has two short arms.

GALEAN'THROPY, *Galeanthro'pia*, (*γαλεα*, 'a cat,' and *ανθρωπος*, 'a man,') A variety of melancholy in which the patient believes himself changed into a cat. An affection similar to lycanthropy and cynanthropy.

GALE'GA, (from *gala*, which it increases [?]) *G. officinalis* seu *vulgaris* seu *Persica*, *Ruta campe'ria*, *Goat's Rue*, (F.) *Rue de chèvre*, *Faux Indigo*. Ord. *Leguminosæ*. It is slightly aromatic, and was once used as a sudorific and alexiterial in malignant fevers, &c.

GALEGA APOLLINEA, *Tephrosia apollinea*—*g. Persica*, *Galega*—*g. Purpurea*, *Tephrosia apollinea*—*g. Toxicaria*, *Tephrosia toxicaria*.

GALEGA VIRGINIA'NA, *Tephrosia Virginia'na*, *Turkey Pea*, *Hoar'y Pea*, *Dev'il's shoe'strings*, *Virginia Goat's rue* or *catgut*, is used in some parts of the United States as an anthelmintic. The decoction of the root is given.

GALEGA VULGARIS, *Galega*.

GALENE, *Graphites*.

GALENEA, *Graphites*.

GALEN'IC, *Galen'ical*, *Gale'nicus*, *Gale'nius*, (F.) *Galénique*, (after *Galen*.) That which relates to the doctrine of *Galen* or to *Galenism*. Used, substantively, for drugs that are not chymical.

GALENIC MEDICINE, *Galenism*.

GALENISM, *Galen'ic medicine*. The doctrine of *Galen*.

GALENIST, *Galenis'ta*, *Galenis'tes*. A follower of the doctrine of *Galen*.

GALENIUS, *Galenic*.

GALEOB'DOLON, (*γαλεοβδολον*, from *γαλεα*, 'a weasel,' and *βδελω*, 'to emit a stench.') *Galeopsis*.

GALEOP'DOLON, *Galeopsis*.

GALEOP'SIDE, *Galeopsis grandiflora*.

GALEOP'SIS, *Lamium album*.

GALEOP'SIS, *Galiop'sis*, *Galeob'dolon*, *Galeop'dolon*, *La'mium ru'brum*, *Urti'ca in'ers mag'na foetidissima*, *Sta'chys fo'etida*, *Hedgenettle*, (F.) *Ortie morte des bois*. Ord. *Labiatae*. (*γαλεα*, 'a weasel,' and *οψη*, 'appearance;' the corolla having been supposed to resemble the head of the weasel.) This plant was formerly reckoned a vulnerary and anodyne.

GALEOP'SIS ANGUSTIFOLIA, *G. grandiflora*—*g. Dubia*, *G. grandiflora*.

GALEOP'SIS GRANDIFLO'RA, *G. Ochroleuca* seu *la'dannum* seu *angustifolia* seu *du'bia* seu *prostrata* seu *villo'sa*, *Tetrahit longiflorum*, *G. Seg'etum*, *Her'ba Sideri'tidis*, (F.) *Galeopside*, *Chauxe bâtarde*. This plant is regarded in Germany as a 'bitter resolvent.' It is the basis, also, of a celebrated nostrum, the *Blankenheimer Tea*, called likewise *Lieber's pectoral* and *phthisical herbs* (*Lieber'sche Brust oder Auszehrungs-Kräuter*), which has enjoyed great repute in pectoral complaints. The tops of the plant are given in decoction (3j), boiled in a pint of water for a quarter of an hour.) This quantity to be taken in a day.

GALEOP'SIS LADANUM, *G. grandiflora*—*g. Ochroleuca*, *G. grandiflora*—*g. Prostrata*, *G. grandiflora*—*g. Segetum*, *G. grandiflora*.

GALEOP'SIS VERSICOLOR, is possessed of the same virtues.

GALEOP'SIS VILLOSA, *G. grandiflora*.

GALEROPIA, (*γαλεος*, 'bright,' and *οψη*, 'vision.') *Oxyopia*.

GALEUX, (from *gale*, 'itch,') *Psoric*.

GA'LIA, (from *galle*, 'galls,') An ancient composition, in which galls were an ingredient,—the *Ga'lia pu'ra*. There was also a *Ga'lia aromatica*, *moscha'ta* seu *musca'ta*, which consisted of a mixture of several perfumes, such as musk.

GALIANCON, (*γαλιακων*.) *Galeancon*.

GALIOP'SIS, *Galeopsis*.

GALIPEA FEBRIFUGA, (*G.* is its name in Guiana.) *Cusparia febrifuga*—*g. Officinalis*, see *Cusparia febrifuga*.

GALIPOT, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

GAL'IUM, *Gal'tium*, (*γαλιον*, from *γαλα*, 'milk,' because some species curdle milk.) *G. verum*—*g. Album*, *G. Mollugo*.

GALIUM APARANOIDES, *G. aparine*.

GALIUM APARI'NE, *G. infest'um* seu *aparinoides* seu *brachycarp'um* seu *scaber'rinum*, *Valou'tia aparin'e*, *Aparin'e*, *A. his'pida*, *Lop'pa*, *Philanthro'pus*, *Ampelocar'pus*, *Omphalocar'pus*, *Aphari'nē*, *Asper'ula*, *Goosegrass*, *Cleav'er's bees*, *Cleav'er's*, *Goosehare*, *Robin-run-the-hedge*, *Hay-riff*, (Old Eng.) *Clith'ren*, (Prov.) *Clider*, *Cliver*; Order, *Rubiaceæ*; Sex. Syst. *Tetrandria Monogynia*. (F.) *Gaillet accechant*, *G. crochant*, *Grateron*. The expressed juice has been given as an aperient diuretic in incipient dropsies; also in cancer: and the decoction in *Lepa* and *Psoriasis*.

GALIUM ASPRELL'UM, *Rough bedstraw*, *Rough ladies' bedstraw*; indigenous; has the diuretic properties of most of its genus.

GALIUM BRACHYCARP'ON, *G. aparine*—*g. Cascasium*, *G. verum*.

GALIUM CIRCE'ANS, *Wild Liquorice*, *Master of the Woods*. An indigenous plant, which flowers from June to August. It is demulcent and diuretic, and is a popular domestic remedy.

GALIUM INFESTE, *G. aparine*—*g. Luteum*, *G. verum*.

GALIUM MOLLU'GO, *Gal'tium album* seu *Tyrolen'se*, *Alys'eum Plin'ii*, *Great'er la'dies' bedstraw*, (F.) *Caillela't blanc*. The herb and flowers have been used medicinally in epilepsy.

GALIUM ODORATUM, *Asperula odorata*—g. Sca-
berrimum, *G. aparine*.

GALIUM TINCTORUM, an American species,
closely allied in properties to *G. verum*.

GALIUM TUBERCULATUM, *G. verum*—g. Tyro-
lense, *G. mollugo*.

GALIUM VERUM, *Gal'ium*, *G. lu'teum* seu *Cau-
ca'icum* seu *tubercula'tum*, *La'dies' bedstraw*,
Cheeserennet, *Bedstraw*, *Cleav'wort*, *Goosegrass*,
Savoyan, *Clabbergrass*, *Milk'sweet*, *Poor Rob'in*,
Gras-el-grass, (F.) *Gaillet jaune ou vrai*, *Vrai*
Caillolait. The tops were used in the cure of epi-
lepsy. The leaves and flowers possess the property
of curdling milk.

GALL, (Sax. *zeala*.) Bile, see *Chafing*, and *Ecz-
zema impetiginodes*, *Quercus infectoria*, and *Vi-
trum*—g. of the Earth, *Prenanthes*, *P. alba*—g.
Nut, see *Quercus infectoria*—g. of the Ox, see
Bile—g. of the Skin, *Chafing*.

GALL, TURKEY, see *Quercus infectoria*.

GALLBLADDER, *Vesic'ula fellis*, *Chol'ecyst*,
Chol'ecyst'is, *Follic'ulus fell'is*, *Cyst'is fell'ea* seu
choled'ochus, *Vesi'ca fell'ea* seu *bilia'ria*, *Vesic'ula*
bil'lis, *Follic'ulus fell'is*, (F.) *Vésicule du fiel ou*
biliaire, *Réservoir de la bile*. A membranous, pyr-
iform reservoir, lodged in a superficial depres-
sion at the inferior surface of the right lobe of the
liver, *Fos'sa of the Gallbladder*, (F.) *Fosse de la*
Vésicule biliaire. It receives, by the hepatic and
cystic ducts, a portion of the bile secreted by the
liver, when the stomach is empty, which becomes
in it more acrid, bitter, and thick. It receives an
artery, called the *cystic*. Its veins empty into the
vena porta. Its nerves come from the hepatic
plexus, and its lymphatic vessels join those of the
liver.

GALLA, see *Quercus infectoria*—g. *Maxima*
Orbiculata, see *Quercus infectoria*.

GALLÆ QUERCUS, ('galls of the oak,') see
Quercus infectoria—g. *Tinctoria*, see *Quercus in-
fectoria*—g. *Turcica*, see *Quercus infectoria*.

GALLATURA, (from *gallus*, 'a cock,') Mole-
cule.

GALLE DE CHÊNE, ('gall of the oak,') see
Quercus infectoria.

GALLI GALLINACEI CAPUT, *Gallinaginis*
caput.

GALLINAG'INIS CA'PUT, *Gal'li gallina'cei*
Ca'put, *Ca'put gallina'ceum*, *Collic'ulus semina'lis*,
Carna'cula semina'lis, *Ve'ru monta'num*, *Cris'ta*
urethra'lis seu *ure'thræ*, *Crête uréthrale*—(Ch.)
(*gallinago*, gen. *gallinaginis*, 'a woodcock,') An
oblong, rounded projection, formed by the mu-
cous membrane in the spongy portion of the
urethra, at the sides of which the ejaculatory
ducts open.

GAL'LIPOT, (Prov.) *Glumpet*. (*gala*,
'finery,') (?) A pot painted and glazed, or merely
glazed, and commonly used to hold medicines.

GALLITRICHUM, (*Callitrichum*,) *Salvia sclae-
rea*.

GALLIUM, *Galium*.

GALLS, see *Quercus infectoria*—g. *Bussorah*,
see *Quercus infectoria*—g. *Mecca*, see *Quercus in-
fectoria*.

GALLSICKNESS, Fever, *Walcheren*.

GALLSTONES, *Calculi*, biliary.

GALLUS, (*Galli*, priests of Cybele, who cas-
trated themselves.) Eunuch.

GALREDA, ((G.) *Gallerte*, 'jelly,') (?) *Ge-
latin*.

GALVANIA VELLOZII, (after Galvao, a Por-
tuguese naturalist,) *Palicourea Marcgraavii*.

GALVANIC CAUTERY, see *Moxa*.

GALVANISATION, *Galvanization*.

GALVANISM, *Galvanis'mus*, *Electric'itas ani-
ma'lis* seu *Galvan'ica* seu *metal'lica*, *Irritamen'tum*
metal'lorum seu *metal'licum*, *Vol'taism*, *Vol-
ta'ic* or *Chem'ical* or *Con'tact Electricity*. (After
Galvani.) A series of phenomena, consisting in

sensible movements, executed by animal parts,
which are endowed with irritability, when placed
in connexion with two metallic plates of different
nature, between which a communication is estab-
lished by direct contact or by means of a metallic
wire. Galvanism has been employed medicinally
in the same cases as electricity, and especially in
neuralgic affections. It has been applied in the
form of plates—'Mans'ford's plates.' In asthma,
for example, a small blister, the size of a dollar,
may be placed on the neck over the course of the
phrenic and pneumogastric nerves, and another
on the side, in the region of the diaphragm. One
metal is placed medially or immediately over the
vesicated surface on the neck, and another
over that in the side. They are then connected
by means of a wire. The new nervous impres-
sion, in this way induced, is often signally bene-
ficial.

Galvanic chains have been devised for the same
purpose. The one most in use, called, after its in-
ventor, 'Pulvermacher's Hydroelectric Chain But-
tery,' is a modification of the voltaic pile, capable
of being employed topically.

GALVANIZA'TION, *Galvanisa'tio*, (F.) *Gal-
vanisation*. The medical application of the cur-
rent of galvanic electricity. The act of affecting
with galvanism.

GALVANIZATION, *Lo'CALIZED*, *Galvanism*, *lo'cal-
ized*, (F.) *Galvanisation localisée*. A mode of em-
ploying galvanism, proposed by Duchenne, of
Boulogne, by which, he conceives, the electric in-
fluence may be arrested, at will, in the skin: or,
without any incision or puncture, the skin may
be traversed, and the electric influence be limited
to the organs which it covers—to the nerves, mus-
cles, and even the bones. See *Electrization*,
localized.

GALVANOPUNCTURE, *Electropuncture*.

GAMBA, *Patella*.

GAMBARUS, (*καμπαρος*.) Crab.

GAMBIER, see *Catechu* and *Nauclaea gambir*.

GAMBIR, see *Catechu* and *Nauclaea gambir*.

GAMBOGIA, *Cambogia*.

GAMBOIDIA, *Cambogia*.

GAMMARUS, (*καμαρα*, 'an arch,') Crab.

GAM'MATA FERRAMEN'TA. Cauteries, hav-
ing the shape of the Greek letter Γ , *gamma*, which
were used for cauterizing herniæ.

GAMMAUT, *Gammot*. The Italians, according
to Soultetus, gave this name to a kind of crooked
bistouri, used for opening abscesses.

GAMMISMUS, *Psammismus*.

GAMPHE, (*γαμφη*,) *Gena*, Maxillary Bone.

GAMPHLE, (*γαμφλη*,) *Gena*, Maxillary
Bone.

GANCARDE, *MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF*.
Simple sulphurous springs in the department of
Landes, France. The season is from the 1st of
May to the 15th of September.

GANGAME, (*γαγγαμη*, 'a drag net,') *Epiploon*.

GANGAMUM, (*γαγγαμιον*,) *Epiploon*.

GANGLIA CEREBRI POSTICA, (pl. of *gan-
glion*,) ('posterior ganglia of the brain,') *Thalami*
nervorum optico'rum—g. *Formative*, see *Ganglion*
—g. *Hemispherical*, *Hemispheres of the brain*—
g. of *Increase*, see *Ganglion*—g. *Nervorum*, *Gan-
glions*, nervous, see *Ganglion*—g. *Respiratory*,
see *Encephalon*—g. *Sensory*, see *Sensory ganglia*
—g. *Stomato-gastric*, see *Encephalon*.

GANGLIAR, *Ganglionic*.

GANGLIATED, *Ganglionic*.

GANG'LIFORM, (*ganglion*, and *forma*, 'form,')
Gang'liform, *Gang'tiformis*. Having the shape
of a ganglion.

GANGLIITIS, (*ganglion* and *itis*,) *Ganglion-
itis*.

GANGLI'OLUM, (dim. of *ganglion*,) A small
ganglion.

GANGLIO'MA, (*ganglion* and *oma*,) A tumour

of the glands or of the lymphatic ganglions; and especially epithelioma of them.

GANG'LION, (γαγγλιον, 'a knot,') *Gang'lion*. In anatomy, a name generally given to a knot-like enlargement in the course of a nerve. It is applied, however, to organs differing considerably from each other in size, colour, texture, functions, &c. They are divided into *gland'iform*, *lymphat'ic*, and *ner'vous*. 1. *Gland'iform gang'lions*, called also *ad'eno'id*, *vas'cular*, and *sanguin'eous gang'lions*; *blind*, *apor'ic*, *duct'less*, *blood*, and *vas'cular glands*,—*gland'ulæ vasculosæ*; *gland'ulæ spu'ris*, &c., are organs of whose functions we are, in general, ignorant; and which have the appearance of glands. They are formed of agglomerated globules, pervaded by blood-vessels surrounded by areolar membrane, and contain a milky or yellowish fluid. To this class belong the spleen, thymus, thyroid, and supra-renal glands. They are, doubtless, concerned in sanguification. 2. *Lymphat'ic gang'lions*. See Conglobate. 3. *Ner'vous gang'lions*, *Gang'lia* seu *Ganglio'nes* seu *No'di* seu *No'duli Ner'vorum*, *Tum'o'res* seu *Plex'us ganglioform'es*, *Plex'us glandifor'mes*, *Tuber'cula nod'osa Ner'vorum*, *Di'cortic'ula spir'ituum anima'lium*, *Gang'lia* of increase, *Form'ative gang'lia*. Enlargements or knots in the course of a nerve. They belong, in general, to the system of the great sympathetic. One exists on the posterior root of every spinal nerve, and on one cerebral,—the 5th. Bichat regarded them as so many small brains, or centres of nervous action, independent of the encephalon, and intended exclusively for organic life. Being formed by the union of the cerebral and spinal nerves, they may send out the influence of both these nervous centres to the parts to which the nerves proceeding from them are distributed. Ganglia are chiefly composed of vesicular neurine; and appear to be concerned in the formation and dispensation of nerve power.

GANGLION, *Euphy'ma ency'stis gang'lion*. A globular, hard, indolent tumour, without change in the colour of the skin; of a size varying from that of a pea, to that of an egg, and always situate in the course of a tendon. The tumour is formed of a viscid, albuminous fluid, contained in a cyst of greater or less thickness. The cyst is sometimes loose; but in the majority of cases it communicates, by a narrow footstalk, with the sheath of a tendon, or even with the synovial capsule of a neighbouring articulation. The causes are generally unknown. The treatment consists in compression, percussion, the use of discutients, extirpation, or incision.

GANGLION ABDOMINALE, *G. semilunare*—*G. Adenoid*, *G. glandiform*—*G. of Andersch*, *Petrous ganglion*—*G. Annular*, see *Ciliary ligament*—*G. of Arnold*, *Oticum ganglion*—*G. Auricular*, *Oticum G.*—*G. Azygous*, see *Trisplanchnic nerve*—*G. Cardiac*, *Cardiac ganglion*—*G. Carotic* or *Carotid*, see *Carotid* or *Carotic nerve*—*G. Cavernous*, see *Carotid* or *Carotic nerve*—*G. Cerebelli*, *Corpus dentatum*—*G. Cerebral*, anterior, *Corpora striata*—*G. Cerebral, inferior, grand*, *Thalami nervorum optico'rum*—*G. Cerebral, posterior*, *Thalami nervorum optico'rum*—*G. Cerebri Anterioris*, *Corpora striata*—*G. du Cervelet*, *Corpus dentatum*—*G. Ciliare*, *Corpus dentatum*—*G. Ciliary*, *Ophthalmic ganglion*—*G. Corpuseles*, seu *Neurine*.

GANGLION OF EHRENNITTER, *Gang'lion ner'vi glossopharynge'i superius*, *G. jugula'rè superius* seu *Ehrenritteri* seu *Mulleri*. A reddish-gray mass on the glossopharyngeal nerve in the foramen lacerum, above the ganglion of Andersch.

GANGLION OF THE FIFTH NERVE, *G. of Gasser*.

GANGLION OF GASSER, *Gan'glion* seu *Gan'glion Gasseri* seu *Gasseria'num* seu *semiluna'rè*, *Mol'es gangliform'is*, *Intumescent'ia gangliform'is* seu *semiluna'ris*, *Tu'nia ner'vo'sa Halleri*, *Gang'lion of the fifth nerve*. A semicircular knot on the

5th pair of nerves, before its division into three branches.

GANGLION, GLANDIFORM, see *Ganglion*—*G. Globules*, see *Neurine*—*G. Impar*, see *Trisplanchnic nerve*—*G. Jugulare superius*, *G. of Ehrenritter*—*G. Laitex*, *Milk-knot*—*G. of Laumonier*, see *Carotid* or *Carotic nerve*—*G. Lenticular*, *Ophthalmia G.*—*G. Lymphatic*, *Conglobate gland*—*G. Maxillo-tympanique*, *Oticum G.*—*G. of Meckel*, *Sphenopalatine G.*—*G. Mulleri*, *G. of Ehrenritter*—*G. Nasopalatine*, see *Nasopalatine ganglion*—*G. Nervi glosso-pharyngei superius*, *G. of Ehrenritter*—*G. Nervous*, *Neuroma*—*G. Ophthalmic*, see *Ophthalmic ganglion*—*G. Optic*, *Quadrigenina tubercula*—*G. Orbital*, *G. ophthalmic*—*G. Oticum*, *Otic G.*—*G. Petrosal*, see *Petrous ganglion*.

GANGLION OF THE PNEUMOGASTRIC. A ganglionic structure in the pneumogastric as it passes through the foramen lacerum posterius.

GANGLION OF RIBES. A nervous ganglion upon the anterior communicating artery of the brain, and to be found at the point of junction of the right and left trunks of the sympathetic.

GANGLION, SANGUINEOUS, *G. glandiform*—*G. Semilunare*, *G. of Gasser*, *Ophthalmic ganglion*—*G. Sensory*, see *Sensory ganglia*—*G. Solare*, *G. semilunare*—*G. Sphenoidal*, *Sphenopalatine ganglion*—*G. Spinal*, see *Encephalon*—*G. Splanchnicum*, *G. semilunare*—*G. Submaxillary*, see *Submaxillary*—*G. Supérieur du cerveau (grand)*, *Corpora striata*—*G. of the Superior Laryngeal Branch*, see *Pneumogastric nerves*—*G. Sarrénal*, *G. semilunare*—*G. Thyroid*, see *Trisplanchnic nerve*—*G. Transversum*, *G. semilunare*—*G. Vascular*, *G. glandiform*—*G. Vertebral*, see *Trisplanchnic nerve*—*G. de Vieussens*, *Cœliac plexus*.

GANGLIONARY, *Ganglionic*.

GANGLIONES NERVORUM, *Ganglions*, *nervous*.

GANGLION'IC, *Ganglion'icus*, *Gang'lionary*, *Gang'liar*, *Gang'liated*, from *ganglion*, (F.) *Ganglionnaire*. Relating to ganglia. Nerves are so called in the course of which ganglions are met with; as the greater part of the branches of the great sympathetic or trisplanchnic, the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, &c. *Ganglion'ics*, according to Dr. Pereira, are agents, which affect the ganglionic or great sympathetic system of nerves [?],—as stimulants and sedatives.

GANGLIONIC NERVE, *Trisplanchnic nerve*—*Nervous System*, see *Trisplanchnic nerve*.

GANGLIONITIS, *Gangli'itis*, (*ganglion*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of a nervous ganglion. Sometimes used for inflammation of a lymphatic ganglion.

GANGLIONITIS PERIPHERICA et MEDULLARIS, *Cholera*.

GANGLIONNAIRE, *Ganglionic*.

GANGLIUM, *Ganglion*—*G. Gasseri*, *Ganglion of Gasser*.

GANGRÆNA, (γαγγραινα, from γρᾶν, γρᾶναι, 'to gnaw, to eat.') *Gangrene*—*G. Alopecie*, *Alupecie*—*G. Caries*, *Caries*—*G. Nosocomialis*, *Hospital gangrene*—*G. Nosocomiorum*, *Hospital gangrene*—*G. Oris*, *Cancer aquaticus*—*G. Ossis*, *Spina ventosa*—*G. Ossium*, *Caries*—*G. Pottii*, see *Gangrene*—*G. Pulmonum*, *Neuropneumonia*—*G. Senilis*, *Gangrene of old people*, see *Gangrene*—*G. Sphacelus*, *Sphacelus*—*G. Tonsillarum*, *Cynanche maligna*—*G. Ustilaginea*, *Ergotism*—*G. Vaginae*, *Colpocace*.

GANGRÆNESCENTIA, *Gangrænosis*.

GANGRÆNICUS, (γαγγραινικός,) *Gangrænous*.

GANGRÆNODES, (*gangraia*, and *odes*.) *Gangrænous*.

GANGRÆNOP'SIS, (*gangraia*, and *osis*, 'the countenance.') *Cancer aquaticus*; also, *gangrænous inflammation of the eyelids*; *Elephantiasis gangrænosa*.

GANGRÆNO'SIS, (γαγγραινός, from γανγραῖνα,

and *osia*.) *Gangrænescen'tia*. The state of being gangrenous or of becoming gangrenous.

GANGRÆNOSUS, Gangrenous.

GANGRÆNE, *Gangræ'na*, *Cancræ'na*, *Hot mortification*, (F.) *Gangrène*, *G. Chaude*, *Asphyxie des parties*. Privation of life or partial death of an organ. Authors have generally distinguished mortification into two stages; naming the first *incipient mortification* or *gangrene*. It is attended with a sudden diminution of feeling in the part affected; livid discoloration; detachment of the cuticle, under which a turbid fluid is effused; with crepitation, owing to the disengagement of air into the areolar texture. When the part has become quite black, and incapable of all feeling, circulation, and life, it constitutes the *second stage*, or *mortification*, and is called *sphac'elus*. Gangrene, however, is frequently used synonymously with mortification,—*local asphyxia* being the term employed for that condition, in which the parts are in a state of suspended animation, and, consequently, susceptible of resuscitation. When the part is filled with fluid entering into putrefaction, the affection is called *humid gangrene*, (F.) *Gangrène humide*: on the other hand, when it is dry and shrivelled, it constitutes *dry gangrene*; (F.) *Gangrène sèche*. To this class belongs the *gangræ'na sen'ilis*, *G. Pol'tii*, *Presby-sphac'elus*, or *spontaneous gangrene* of old people, which rarely admits of cure. Whatever may be the kind of gangrene, it may be caused by violent inflammation, contusion, a burn, congelation, the ligation of a large arterial trunk, or by some inappreciable internal cause. *

The treatment, both of external and internal gangrene, varies according to the causes which produce it. Gangrene from excessive inflammation is obviated by antiphlogistics; and that from intense cold by cautiously restoring the circulation by cold frictions, &c. When the gangrene has become developed, the separation of the eschars must be encouraged by emollient applications, if there be considerable reaction; or by tonics and stimulants, if the reaction be insufficient.

GANGRENE, DRY, see Gangrene—g. Hospital, see Hospital gangrene—g. Humid, see Gangrene—g. of the Lungs, Necropneumonia—g. Spontaneous, see Gangrene.

GANGRÈNE DE LA BOUCHE, Cancer aquaticus—g. *Chaude*, Gangrene—g. *Froide*, Sphacelus—g. *Hôpital*, Hospital gangrene—g. *Humide*, see Gangrene—g. *du Poumon*, Necropneumonia—g. *Sèche*, see Gangrene—g. *des Solénois*, Ergotism.

GANGRÈNEUX, Gangrenous.

GANGRENOUS, *Gangræ'nicus*, *Gangræno'sus*, *Gangræno'des*, (F.) *Gangrèneux*. Affected with or relating to gangrene.

GANGRENOUS EROSION OF THE CHEEK, Cancer aquaticus.

GANJAH, Gunjah.

GANNAL'S SOLUTION, see Alumina Acetas.

GANTELET (F.), *Chirotheca*, *Fas'cia digitalis*, *Gann'let*; (from (F.) *gant*, 'a glove.') A sort of bandage which envelops the hand and fingers like a glove. It is made with a long roller, about an inch broad; and is applied so that the fingers are covered to their tips, when it is called *Gantelet entier* or *complet*. The *Demigantelet* includes only the hand and base of the fingers. Both bandages are used in fractures and luxations of the fingers, burns of the hand, &c. See *Chirotheca*.

GANTS DES DAMES, ('gloves of the ladies,') Condom—g. *de Notre Dame*, Digitalis.

GAOL CACHEXIA, see Cachexia, gaol.

GAPING, (Sax. *geapan*, 'to gape.') Yawning. *GARANÇE*, Rubia.

GARCIN'IA CAMBO'GIA, *G. seu Cambo'gia gut'ta*, *Mangosta'na Cambogia*. Ord. Guttiferae. (after Dr. L. Garcin, an English traveller, who

accurately described it.) A tree of Ceylon, Family, Guttiferae, which affords a concrete juice similar to Gamboge.

GARCINIA GUTTA, G. Cambogia.

GARCINIA MANGOSTA'NA, *Mangosta'na Garcin'ia*. The systematic name of the *Mangostan'*, *Mangostan'*, *Mangostine'* or *Mangosteen'* tree, *Mangosta'na*. It grows in great abundance in Java and the Molucca islands. The fruit, which is about the size of an orange, is delicious, and is eaten in almost every disorder. The dried bark is used medicinally in dysentery and tenesmus; and a strong decoction has been much esteemed in ulcerated sore throat.

GARCINIA PURPU'REA. From this species a concrete oil of *Mangosteen'* is obtained, which is called, in India, *Ko'kum but'ter*, *Kokum* being the Indian name of Mangosteen. The oil is extracted from the fruit by boiling. It is used in India in cases of chaps.

GARÇON, (old (F.) *gars*, 'a lad.') Boy.

GARDE-MALADE, (*garder*, 'to take care of,' and *malade*, 'a sick person.') Nurse.

GARDENIA DUMETORUM, (after Dr. Alex. Garden, of Carolina,) *Randia dumetorum*—g. *Spinosa*, *G. dumetorum*.

GARDEROBE, *Artemisia abrotanu' n*.

GARDEROBES, *Fæces*.

GARDINER'S ALIMENTARY PRÉPARATION, see Oryza.

GARDOUCHES, *Vesiculae seminales*.

GARETUM, (low [L.]) Poples.

GARGALISMUS, *Gargalus*.

GARGALUS, (*γάργαιος*, from *γάργαιω*, 'to tickle.') *Gar'galē*, *Gargalis'mus*, *Titilla'tio*, *Irrita'tio*, *Pruri'tus*. Titillation, irritation, itching. Also, masturbation; and, rarely, animal magnetism.

GARGAREON, (*γάργαραν*,) Uvula.

GARGARISATIO, Gargarism.

GARGARISM, *Gargaris'mus*, *Gargaris'ma*, *Anagargalis'ton*, *Gargaris'mum*, *Collu'tio*, *Diacly's'ma*, *Anagargaris'ton*, *Anagargaris'mus*, *Anaconchylis'mus*, *Anaconchylis'tus*, *Titillamen'tum*, (from *γάργαιω*, 'I wash the mouth,' 'I gargle,' formed by onomatopœia.) A gargle. Any liquid medicine intended to be retained in the mouth, for a certain time, and to be thrown in contact with the uvula, velum pendulum, tonsils, &c. For this purpose, the liquid is agitated by the air issuing from the larynx, the head being thrown back. Gargles are employed in cynanche tonsillaris and other diseases of the fauces, and are made of stimulants, sedatives, astringents, refrigerants, &c., according to circumstances.

The process is termed *garg'ling*, *gargarisa'tio*.

The term *collu'torium* or *collu'torium o'ris* is generally restricted to a wash for the mouth.

GARGET, *Phytolacca decandra*.

GARGLE, Gargarism.

GARGLING, see Gargarism.

GARGOUILLEMENT, (formed, like Gargarism, by onomatopœia.) Borborygmus, Gurgling. See *Râle muqueux*.

GARLIC, (Sax. *gæpleac*,) *Allium*—g. Hedge, *Alliaria*—g. Meadow, *Allium Canadense*.

GARLOCK, *Sinapis arvensis*.

GAROSMUM, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

GAROU BARK, *Daphne gnidium*.

GARRETUM, Poples.

GARROPHYLLUS, *Eugenia caryophyllata*.

GARROT', (F.) *Garrot*, (*garrotter*, 'to tie fast.') A compressing bandage, tightened by twisting a small cylinder of wood, by which the arteries of a limb are compressed, for the purpose of suspending the flow of blood in cases of hemorrhage, aneurism, amputation, &c.

GARROTILLO, *Cynanche maligna*.

GARRULITAS, (*garrio*, 'to chatter.') Loquacity.

GASTRIMARGUS, (γαστριμαργός, from *gastro*, and μαργώω, 'I rage,') Glutton.

GASTRINUM, Potash.

GASTRISMUS, (γαστρίσμος,) Gluttony, see Saburra.

GASTRITIC, *Gastriticus*, (*gastro*, and *itis*.) Relating to gastritis.

GASTRITIS, *Ventriculi inflammatio*, *Caum'a seu Empres'ma seu Cardial'gia inflammato'ria*, *Febris stomach'ica inflammato'ria*, *Inflammatio gastrit'is*, *I. ventriculi seu stom'achi*, *Phleg'monè ventriculi*, *Inflammatio de stomach*, (F.) *Inflammation de l'Estomac*, *Gastrite*, *Catarrhe gastrique*. A disease, characterized by pyrexia; great anxiety; heat and pain in the epigastrium, increased by taking any thing into the stomach; vomiting and hiccup. Gastritis may either be seated in the peritoneal or mucous coat. It is most frequently in the latter—*Esogastritis*, *Endogastritis*, *Gastromycoenteritis*, *Gastritis mucosa*—being excited directly by acrid ingesta. It requires the most active treatment;—bleeding, blistering, fomentations, diluents, &c. Some degree of inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach was considered by the followers of Broussais to be present in almost all fevers; and the various forms of dyspepsia have been supposed by some to be nothing more than *chronic endogastritis*.

GASTRITIS ARTHRITICA, *Cœliagra*.

GASTRO, (from *gaster*), in composition, the stomach, or belly.

GASTROARTHRITIS, Gout—*g. Ataxia*, *Dyspepsia*—*g. Atonia*, *Dyspepsia*—*g. Bronchitis*, *Fever*, *adenomeningeal*—*g. Enterite intense*, *Synocha*—*g. Enterite*, with nervous affection of the brain, see Typhus—*g. Enteritis*, follicular, *Dothin-enteritis*; see Typhus.

GASTROBOR'ISIS, *Perforatio ventriculi*, *Gastrorrhœ'is*, (F.) *Perforation de l'Estomac*; (*gastro*, and βρωσις, 'the act of gnawing,') Corrosion and perforation of the stomach.

GASTROBOR'ISIS ULCERO'SA, *Gastrocubro'sis*. Destruction and perforation of the coats of the stomach by ulceration.

GASTROCELE, *Gastrocele*, (*gastro*, and κηλη, 'a tumour,') *Hernia of the stomach*, *Hernia ventriculi*, (F.) *Hernie de l'Estomac*. Hernia formed by the stomach through the upper part of the linea alba: a disease, the existence of which has been doubted by many. See Epigastrocele.

GASTROCEPHALITIS, (*gastro*, κεφαλή, 'head,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the stomach and head,—a not uncommon concomitant of certain malignant fevers.

GASTROCHOLOSIS, (*gastro*, χολη, 'bile,' and *osis*.) Fever, gastric.

GASTROCNEME, (*gastro*, and κνημη, 'the leg,') Sura.

GASTROCNEMIA, (γαστροκνημία,) Sura.

GASTROCNEMIUM. The name of the two fleshy masses which occupy the posterior and superficial part of the leg, *Gemelli*; (F.) *Gastrocnēmiens*, *Jumeaux de la jambe*, *Bifémoro-calcaniens*—(Ch. ;) the two constituting the *Gastrocnēmius externus*, of English anatomists. These muscles are distinguished into *internal* and *external*, which are distinct above, but united at their inferior extremity. They are long, flat, and thick; and arise—the *former* from the posterior part of the outer condyle of the femur; the *latter*, from the posterior part of the inner condyle of the same bone. The aponeurosis, which unites these muscles below, joins with that of the Solaris, and forms with it, a large tendon, which, under the name *Tendo Achillis*, is inserted at the posterior part of the calcaneum. These muscles extend the foot on the leg, and the leg on the foot. They can, also, bend the leg and the thigh reciprocally on each other. For the *Gastrocnemius internus*, see Soleus.

GASTROCNEMIUM, Sura.

GASTROCELIACUS, *Cœliac*.

GASTROCELICUS, *Cœliac*.

GASTROCOLIC, see Epiploon, gastrocolic.

GASTROCOLICA, *Cardialgia*.

GASTROCOLITIS, (*gastro*, κολον, 'colon,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the stomach and colon.

GASTROCOLPOTOMIA, (*gastro*, κολπος, 'vagina,' and *τομή*, 'section,') see Cæsarean section.

GASTRODIDY'MUS, *Gastrod'ymus*, *Did'ymus Symphyogastrius*, *Pseud'ymus*; (*gastro*, and διδυμος, 'a twin,') A monstrosity in which twins are united by the abdomen.

GASTRODUODEN'AL, *Gastroduodena'lis*. Relating to the stomach and duodenum.

GASTRODUODENITIS, (F.) *Gastro-duodēnīte*. Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum, an affection, which figured largely in the system of Broussais. See Gastro-enteritis.

GASTRODUODENOPIRA, (*gastro*, *duodenum*, and *πῆρ*, 'fire or fever,') Fever, adenomeningeal.

GASTRODYNE, (*gastro*, and *δύνη*, 'pain,') *Cardialgia*.

GASTRODYNIA, *Cardialgia*—*g. Flatulenta*. Colica flatulenta.

GASTROËLYTROTOMIA, (*gastro*, *ελυτρον*, 'vagina,' and *τομή*, 'section,') see Cæsarean section.

GASTROËNTERAL'GIA, (*gastro*, *εντέρον*, 'in testine,' and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Pain in the stomach and intestine.

GASTROËNTER'IC, *Gastroenter'icus*, *Gastroenter'ic*, *Gastroenter'icus*, *Gastroēntes'tinal*, (*gastro*, and *εντέρον*, 'intestine,') Relating to the stomach and intestine.

GASTROËNTERITE, *Gastroenteritis*.

GASTROËNTERIT'IC, *Gastroenterit'icus*, *Gastroenterit'ic*, *Gastroenterit'icus*, (*gastro*, *εντέρον*, 'intestine,' and *itis*.) Relating to gastroenteritis.

GASTROËNTERITIS, *Gastroenteritis*, *Inflammatio ventriculi et Intestini'rum*, (F.) *Gastro-entērite*, *Gastroenter'ic disease*. Inflammation of the stomach and small intestine. According to Broussais, the essential fevers of authors are gastro-enteritis, simple, or complicated.

GASTROËPIPLOIC, *Gastroëpiplo'icus*, *Gastroëpiplo'icus*, (*gastro*, and *επιπλοον*, 'the epiploon,') That which relates to the stomach and epiploon.

GASTROËPIPLOIC ARTERIES, *Gastric inferior arteries*, are two in number, and distinguished into *right* and *left*. The *right*, also called *Gastrohepat'ic*, *Gastric inferior dextra*, *Gastro-ëpiplo'ica dextra*, is furnished by the hepatic artery. It descends behind the pylorus, and passes from right to left, along the great curvature of the stomach. It gives branches to the pancreas, duodenum, stomach, omentum majus, and terminates by anastomosing with the *Gastroëpiplo'ica sinistra*, *Gastrica sinistra* seu *inferior sinistra*. This—the *left*—arises from the splenic artery. It is of considerable magnitude, and passes from left to right, along the great curvature of the stomach, distributing its branches more particularly to the stomach and omentum majus. It terminates by joining the right gastro-epiploic.

GASTROËPIPLOIC GANG'LIONS are the lymphatic ganglions or glands, situate towards the great curvature of the stomach, between the two anterior laminae of the omentum majus.

GASTROËPIPLOIC VEINS are distinguished, like the arteries, into *right* and *left*. They empty themselves;—the *former*, into the superior mesenteric; the *latter*, into the splenic vein.

GASTROHEMORRHAGIA, *Hæmatemesis*.

GASTROHEPAT'IC, *Gastrohepat'icus*, *He'pato-gastr'icus*, *Gastrohepat'icus*, (*gastro*, and *ήπαρ*, gen. *ήπατος*, 'the liver,') Relating to the stomach and liver. This name has been given to several organs. See Epiploon, gastrohepatic, &c.

GASTROHEPATITIS, (*gastro*, *ήπαρ*, *ήπατος*,

'liver,' and *itis*.) Simultaneous inflammation of the stomach and liver.

GASTROHYSTEROLOGY, (*gastro*, 'womb,' 'uterus,' and *roya*, 'section,') Cæsarean section.

GASTROINTESTINAL, Gastroenteric.

GASTROLIENALIS, (*gastro*, and *lien*, 'the spleen,') Gastrosplenicus.

GASTROLITHIASIS, (*gastro*, and *lithiasis*.) The formation of concretions, *gastrol'ithi*, in the stomach.

GASTROMALACIA, Gastromalaxia.

GASTROMALAX'IA, *Gastromala'cia*, *Gastromalaco'sis*, *Malacogast'ris*, *Malax'is ventric'uli*, *Dissolu'tio ventric'uli*, *Emolli'tio ventric'uli*, *Pseudophlogo'sis ventric'uli resoluti'va et colli-quati'va*, *Metamorpho'sis ventric'uli gelatinifor'mis*, *Ero'sio et perfora'tio sponta'nea ventric'uli*, *Resolu'tio et diastro'sis ventric'uli*, (F.) *Rumollisse-ment de l'Estomac*, (*gastro*, and *μαλαξίς*, 'softening,') Softening of the stomach, induced at times by the gastric secretions after death.—*Resolu'tio ven-tric'uli autopep'tica*.

GASTROMANTIS, (*gastro*, and *μαντις*, 'a diviner,') Engastrimyth.

GASTROM'ELES, (*gastro*, and *μῆλος*, 'a limb,') A monster with one or more supernumerary limbs on the abdomen.

GASTROME'NIA, (*gastro*, and *μήν*, 'a month,') Vicarious menstruation from the stomach.

GASTROMENINGITIS, (*gastro*, and *menin-gitis*, 'inflammation of the membranes of the brain,') Fever, gastric.

GASTROMETROTOMY, (*gastro*, *μήτρα*, 'the uterus,' and *τομή*, 'section,') Cæsarean section.

GASTROMYCODERIS, (*gastro*, *μύκος*, 'mucus,' and *δέρμα*, 'skin,') See Stomach.

GASTROMYCODERITIS, (*itis*, 'inflammation,') See Gastritis.

GASTROMYELOMA, (*gastro*, *μυελος*, 'medulla, marrow,' and the suffix *oma*.) Gastroencephalo-ma.

GASTRONOSUS, (*gastro*, and *νόσος*, 'a disease,') Gastropathy.

GASTROPARALYSIS, *Gastrople'gia*, *Paral'y-sis ventric'uli*, (*gastro*, and *paraly'sis*.) Paralysis of the stomach.

GASTROP'ATHY, *Gastropathi'a*, *Gastron'o'sus*, *Gastron'u'sus*, (*gastro*, and *πάθος*, 'disease,') Dis-ease of the stomach.

GASTROPERIODYN'IA, (*gastro*, *περί*, 'around,' and *δύναμις*, 'pain,') Sool (India). A violent periodical neuralgic pain at the pit of the stomach, not uncommon in Hindoostan.

GASTROPHREN'IC, *Gastrophren'icus*, (*gastro*, and *φρέν*, 'the diaphragm,') Belonging to the stomach and diaphragm.

GASTROPHRENIC LIGAMENT is a reflection of the peritoneum, which descends from the inferior sur-face of the diaphragm to the cardia.

GASTROPHTHISIS, (*gastro*, and *φθίω*, 'I waste away,') Gastrectosis.

GASTROPHTHOE, Gastrectosis.

GASTROPLEGIA, (*gastro*, and *πληγή*, 'a stroke,') Gastroparalysis.

GASTROPYRA, (*gastro*, and *πῦρ*, 'fire, fever,') Fever, gastric.

GASTROPYRETUS, Fever, gastric.

GASTRO'RAPHY, *Gastror'aphy*, *Gastrorrha'phia*, *Gastror'rhap'hē*, *Sutu'ra abdomina'lis*, (*gastro*, and *ῥάψη*, 'a suture,') The suture used for uniting wounds penetrating the abdomen, when they are too extensive or too unequal to be kept in contact by position, adhesive plaster, or appropriate ban-dages. The interrupted and quilted sutures are those chiefly employed.

GASTRORRHAGIA, (*gastro*, and *ῥήγνμι*, 'to break forth,') Hæmatemesis.

GASTRORRHEXIS, (*gastro*, and *ῥήξις*, 'rup-ture,') Gastrobroxis.

GASTRORRHŒ'A, (*gastro*, and *ῥέω*, 'I flow,')

Blennorrhœ'a seu Flux'us ventric'uli, (F.) *Flux muqueux de l'estomac*, *Catarrhe stomacal*. A morbid condition of the stomach, which con-sists in the secretion of an excessive quantity of mucus from the lining membrane. Also, *Cœliac flux*.

GASTROSCIR'RHUS, *Indura'tio ventric'uli scirr'ho'sa*, *Scirr'hus seu Carcino'ma ventric'uli*. Scirrhus induration or cancer of the stomach.

GASTROSCOPIA, (*gastro*, and *σκοπεω*, 'I ex-amine,') Abdominoscopia.

GASTRO'SES, (from *gaster*, and *οἶος*.) A gen-eric name for diseases which are seated in the stomach.

GASTROSPLE'NIC, *Gastrosp'lenicus*, *Gastro-liena'lis*, (*gastro*, and *σπλην*, 'the spleen,') Rel-ating to stomach and spleen.

GASTROSTENOSIS, (*gastro*, *στενω*, 'con-tracted,' and *οἶος*.) Stricture of the stomach.

GASTROSTENOSIS CARDI'ACA et PYLOR'ICA. Nar-rowness of the cardiac and pyloric orifices of the stomach from cancer of that organ.

GASTROT'OMY, (*gastro*, and *τομή*, 'section,') Several different operations have been so called.

1. The Cæsarean Section. 2. An incision made into the abdomen for the purpose of removing some internal strangulation or volvulus, or to re-duce hernia, *Laparot'omy*; and, 3. The opening made in the stomach to remove a foreign body which has passed into it through the œsophagus.

GASTRYP'ERNEUR'IA, (*gastro*, *ὑπερ*, 'in ex-cess,' and *νεῦρον*, 'a nerve,') Morbidly increased activity of the nerves of the stomach.

GÂTEAU FEBRILE, ('fever cake,') Agnus cake.

GATEUX, ([F.] from *gater*, 'to spoil,') A name given in the insane hospitals, and in the hospitals for incurables and the aged in France, to persons who are incapable of attending to themselves, and have lost all sense of cleanliness.

GATHERING, Abscess, Suppuration.

GATTILIER, Vitex.

GAUDIA FŒDA, ('foul enjoyments,') Mas-turbation.

GAULTHER'IA, *Gaulthe'ria procumbens*, *Gau-tie'ra repens* (?), *Mountain Tea*, *Part'ridge Ber'ry*, *Ber'ried Tea*, *Grouse'berry*, *Deer'berry*, *Spice'berry*, *Tea'berry*, *Red berry*, *Win'tergreen*, *Red berry Tea*, *Ground'berry*, *Ground'ry*, *Ground hol'ly*, *Hill ber'ry*, *Box ber'ry*, *Chequer ber'ry*, (F.) *Gaulthérie*, *Palommier*, *Thé du Canada*, (after Dr. Gaulthier, of Quebec.) *Ord.* Ericaceæ. An Amer-ican plant, the leaves of which—*Gaultheria* (Ph. U. S.)—are one of the principal articles of the materia medica of some Indian tribes. The infu-sion of the leaves is stimulant and anodyne, and is said to have been used with advantage in asth-ma. The oil—*O'leum Gaulthe'rie*, Ph. U. S.—is used, chiefly on account of its pleasant flavour, to cover the taste of other medicines.

GAUNTLET, (from *gant*, 'a glove,') *Gantelet*.

GAUQUAVA, Smilax China.

GAUTIERA REPENS (?), *Gaultheria*.

GAY FEATHER, *Liatris spicata*.

GAYAC, Guaiacum.

GAYLUSSAC'IA RESINO'SA, *Vaccin'ium re-sino'sum*, *Black Huck'leberry*. *Order*, Ericaceæ, (after Gay-Lussac.) An indigenous plant, whose fruit is sweet and agreeable. The leaves and root, as well as those of GAYLUSSACIA DUMO'SA, *Dwarf huckleberry*, and of G. FRONDO'SA, *Blue tangle*, indigenous, are used in decoction as astrin-gents in diarrhoea, sore throat, &c.

GAZ, *Gas*, (Sax. *gas*, [G.] *Geist*, 'spirit,') (?) *Air*. Van Helmont first designated by this name—the etymology of which is not certain—the car-bonic acid developed in the vinous fermentation. Afterwards, the term was appropriated to every permanently elastic fluid; that is, which preserves its æriform state at all temperatures; and ulti-

mately it was extended to all æriform bodies; which were divided into *permanent* and *non-permanent* gases. The latter are generally termed vapours; they return to the liquid state, when a portion of their caloric is abstracted. The permanent gases, or *gases* properly so called, are numerous, and may be divided into three sections with regard to their effects on the animal economy.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Irrespirable gases.</i> | { Ammoniacal gas, chlorohydric acid gas, deutoxide of nitrogen, nitrous acid gas, and chlorine. |
| 2. <i>Negatively deleterious gases.</i> | { Hydrogen, nitrogen, carbonic acid. |
| 3. <i>Positively deleterious gases.</i> | { Oxygen, protoxide of nitrogen, carburetted hydrogen, carbonic oxide, sulphuretted hydrogen, and arseniuretted hydrogen. |

It is proper to remark that the term *respirable* has been very differently employed by different writers. Sometimes it has meant the power of supporting life when applied to the blood in the lungs. At others, all gases have been deemed irrespirable which are incapable of being introduced into the lungs by voluntary efforts,—without any relation to their power of maintaining vitality; and this is perhaps the best sense. The gases were at one time employed in medicine under great expectations, especially by the enthusiastic Beddoes; but they are now scarcely ever had recourse to. They differ considerably in their effects on the animal economy. Some, as oxygen, are exciting; others, as azote, depressing; whilst others, again, as the *Protoxide of nitrogen* or *laughing gas*, produce the most singular effects.

GAZ DES BALLONS, ('gaz of the balloons,') Hydrogen.

GAZ, PUL'MONARY, *Gaz of the lungs*. A name given to the expired air, which contains, besides common air, an increase of carbonic acid, water, and some animal matter.

GAZ SAN'GUINIS, ('gas of blood,') *Gaz animalis sanguinis*, *Hal'itus seu Aur'a seu Va'por sanguinis*, *Spir'itus roriferus*, *Hæmat'mus*. The halitus, or vapour, given off by freshly drawn blood.

GAZEL, *Ribes nigrum*.

GAZELLE, *Antilopos*.

GAZE'OUS or **GAZE'OUS**, *Gaseous*, *Gazeo'sus*, (F.) *Gazeus*. Relating or appertaining to, or having the form or character of, gas.

GAZ'OGENE, (*gas*, and *γενω*, 'I generate,') A name given to a portable apparatus for preparing aerated or carbonated water,—as the *soda water* of the shops.

GAZEUX, *Gazeous*.

GE'ANT, *Giant*.

GE'ANTISME, see *Giant*.

GEBÄRPULVER, ('labor-powder,') *Ergot*.

GEDE'OLA. The convex part of the liver, according to Du Cange.

GEILNAU, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Geilnau is a village in the grand duchy of Nassau, at no great distance from Frankfort. The waters contain carbonic acid, carbonate, sulphate, and phosphate of soda, chloride of sodium, and carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron.

GEISMAR, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. The mineral waters of Geismar, in Bavaria, are acidulous chalybeates.

GEISO'MA, (*γεισωμα*, like *γεισιν*, 'the eaves of a house,') *Geisum*.

GEIS'UM, (*γεισιν*,) *Geis'on*. The part of the frontal bone over the eyes.

GELAPPIUM, (from *Jalapa* or *Xalapa*, in Mexico,) *Convolvulus jalapa*.

GELASINI DENTES, (*γελασιναι*, from *γελω*, 'I laugh,') *Incisive teeth*.

GELASMUS, (from *γελω*, 'I laugh,') *Canine laugh*.

GELATIG'ENOUS, (*gelatin*, and *γενω* or *γενωω*, 'I engender,') That which forms gelatinous structure. Dr. Carpenter restricts the term to substances yielding gelatin. The propriety of this may well be questioned.

GEL'ATIN, *Gel'atine*, *Gelati'na*, *Galre'da*, (F.) *Gélatine*, *Gelée*, 'gelly or jelly,' (from *gelare*, 'to freeze, congeal,') An immediate animal principle. It is semitransparent, insipid, inodorous, insoluble in cold water, very soluble in hot, which it thickens, and transforms into jelly on cooling. Gelatin is a nutritious substance; and, when dissolved in a considerable quantity of water, forms an emollient fluid, much used in therapeutics, but not the most easy of digestion. Two forms of gelatin are admitted—the one *glutin* or *gelatin proper*; the other *chondrin*.

GELATIN OF WHAR'TON, *Gelati'na Whartonia'na*, *Jelly of the Cord*. A soft, dense, fluid, gelatinous substance, which envelops the umbilical cord, and is conceived by some to be inservient to the nutrition of the fœtus.

GELATINA AQUATICA, ('aquatic gelatin,') *Brasenia hydropeltis*.

GÉLATINE DES CARTILAGES, ('gelatin of cartilages,') *Chondrin*.

GELATINIFORM MATTER OF THE INTESTINE, *Albuminose*.

GELATINOUS, *Gelati'nosus*, (F.) *Gélatineux*. Relating or appertaining to or having the character or appearance of gelatin or jelly. Viscid.

GELATINOUS NERVE-FIBRE, see *Nerve fibres*.

GELATIO, (*gelare*, *gelatum*, 'to freeze, congeal,') *Congelation*.

GELDING, ([G.] *gelten*, 'to castrate,') *Castration*, *Eunuch*.

GELÉE, *Gelly*—*g. contre le Goître*, *Balsam*, *ioduretted*.

GEL'LY, *Jelly*, *Jus gela'tum seu congu'latum*, *Ge'lu*, (F.) *Gelée*, (from *gelare*, 'to congeal,') A substance of a soft consistence, tremulous, and transparent, which is obtained by an appropriate treatment from animal or vegetable matters; hence the distinction into *animal* and *vegetable jelly*. The former is merely a concentrated solution of gelatin, left to cool.

Vegetable Jelly is found in the juice of the currant, mulberry, and of almost all acid fruits, when ripe. It is of itself colourless, but almost always retains a little colouring matter of the fruit which has furnished it. It has an agreeable taste; is scarcely soluble in cold water, but boiling water dissolves it readily: the jelly is, however, almost all deposited on cooling. If this aqueous solution be boiled for a long time, it becomes analogous to mucilage, and loses the property of being jellied on cooling.

GELSEMI'NUM or **GELSEMI'UM NIT'IDUM**, *G. Semperv'rens*, *Bigno'nia semperv'rens*, *Yell'ow Jes'samine*. The flowers, root, &c., of this shrub of the Southern States, *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia, *Nat. Ord.* Apocynæ, are narcotic, and the effluvia from the former are said sometimes to induce stupor.

GELU, *Gelly*.

GELUS, (*γελως*,) *Risus*.

GEMELLI, ('twins,') *Gastrocnemii*, *Ischio-trochanterianus*, *Testicles*.

GEMEL'LUS, *Gem'inus*, *Did'ymus*, (F.) *Jumeau*, *Jumelle*, *Besson*, *Besonne*. One of two children, twins, born at the same accouchement, or gestation. Also, relating to twins, as a 'their conception.'

GEMELLUS MUS'culus. Cowper applies this name to the long portion of the triceps brachialis united to the inner portion.

GEMINI, ('twins,') Isehiotrochanterianus, Testicles.

GEMINUM CENTRUM SEMICIRCULARE, Tænia semicircularis.

GEMINUS, Gemellus.

GEMIPOMA, Mamma.

GÉMISSEMENT, (from *gémir*, 'to groan or moan,') See Moaning.

GEMMA, ('a bud,') Granulation—g. Oculi, Crystalline.

GEMMATION, see Generation—g. Generation by, see Generation.

GEMMIPARITÉ, (*gemma*, 'a bud,' and *pario*, 'to bring forth,') See Generation.

GEMMIPAROUS, see Generation.

GEMUR'SA, a corn; also, a name given by the ancients to a disease seated between the toes;—the nature of which is unknown to us.

GEN, (from *yavva*, 'I generate,') in composition, generating.

GE'NA. (*yvvs*.) The Cheek, Wang, *Ge'nys*, *Parei'a*, *Gan'phē*, *Gamphe'te*, *Gna'thos*, *Gnath'mus*, *Ma'la*, (Sc.) *Wong*, (F.) *Joue*. The cheeks form the lateral parts of the mouth. Externally, they have no precise limits; they are continuous, above, with the lower eyelid; below, they descend as far as the base of the jaw; before, they terminate at the alæ nasi, and at the commissures of the lips; and behind, at the ear. Their thickness varies according to the degree of fatness of the individual. They are formed of three layers;—one dermoid, another muscular, and the third mucous.

GENCIVES, Gingivæ.

GENEANTHROPY, (*gen*, and *ανθρωπος*, 'man,') Anthropogenia.

GENE'AS, (*yevvas*, from *yev*, 'the chin,') *Lanu'go pri'ma*, *Probar'bium*. The downy hairs which first cover the cheek. Also, a bandage which passes under the chin.

GENEION, (*yevvov*.) Beard, Mentum.

GENERAL ANATOMY, see Anatomy—g. Practitioner, Surgeonapothecary.

GÉNERALE, Influenza.

GENERATIO, *gen*. *Generatio'nis*, Generation—g. *Æquivoca*, see Generation—g. *Calculi*, *Lithia*—g. *Homogenea*, see Generation—g. *Primigena*, see Generation—g. *Primitiva*, see Generation—g. *Originaria*, see Generation—g. *Spontanea*, see Generation.

GENERATION, *Genera'tio*, *Gen'es*, *Genn'es*, *Go'nē*, *Go'nus*, *Procrea'tio*, *Procrea'tion*, *Breed'ing*, ([L.] *genere*, *genitum*, *yev*, or *yevvas* 'I engender,') Under this name physiologists comprehend the aggregate of functions, which concur, in organized beings, towards the production of their kind. The act of generation means the union of the sexes. See Coition. The writers of antiquity believed, that all organized bodies are produced, either by what is termed *unisexual* or *regular generation*, *Homogen'es*, *Genera'tio homogen'ea*, *Propaga'tio*, which applies to the upper classes of animals and vegetables, or by *spontaneous generation*, *Autogen'io*, *Heterogen'es*, *Heterogen'ia*, *Generatio heterogen'ea* seu *equivoca* seu *primitiva* seu *primig'ena* seu *originaria* seu *spontanea*, *Spontéparité* (Dugès), which they considered applicable to the very lowest classes only, as the mushroom, the worm, the frog, &c. There are still many distinguished naturalists who consider that beings, low in the scale of animality, are produced in the latter way. Spontaneous generation and *equivocal generation* have been regarded by many to be synonymous. Others, however, mean by spontaneous generation, the production of a new being from the mere combination of inorganic elements; whilst by equivocal generation they understand the evolution of a new being from organized beings dissimilar to themselves, through some irregu-

larity in their functions, or through the incipient decay or degeneration of their tissues. As to the mode in which regular generation is accomplished, there have been many views. According to the doctrine of Hippocrates, and of the ancient philosophers, the ovaries of the female furnish a prolific fluid, similar to that of the male; and the fetus results from the mixture of the two seeds in copulation. Steno and others conceived, that the ovaries contain ova, which are not developed until vivified by the male sperm. Bonnet and Spallanzani believed in the pre-existence of germs, created since the origin of the world, but enclosed in each other, and becoming developed in succession; whence it would follow that the ovary of the first female must have contained the germs of all subsequent generations; and that the number of these germs must go on always diminishing, until ultimately extinct. This was the system of *evolution of germs*. According to Leeuwenhoek, the ovaries do not contain eggs, but vesicles destined to receive animalcules; which, in his view, live in the sperm. Thousands of these animalcules are thrown into the uterus during copulation, and the most expeditious and vigorous reaches the ovary, after having scattered and destroyed its competitors. Buffon—admitting the hypothesis of the two seeds—supposed that they were formed of molecules proceeding from every part of the body of each parent; and that, by a kind of elective affinity, those which were furnished by the head, the trunk, or the extremities of the male parent, could only unite with those proceeding from the same parts of the female. Before him, Maupertuis, admitting, with many of the ancient philosophers, the system of *Epigen'es*, and adopting, as regarded the composition of the sperm, a theory analogous to that of Buffon, had supposed that the molecules, capable of being organized, were attracted towards a centre; that the nose attracts the two eyes; the body, the arms; the arms, the hands, &c., nearly as the particles of a salt, dissolved in a liquid, arrange themselves in regular crystals around the same nucleus. These and various other systems have been successively proposed and abandoned, and the mystery of generation remains impenetrable.

The simplest kind of reproduction does not require sexual organs. The animal separates into several fragments, which form so many new individuals. This is *Fissip'arous generation*, *Fissip'arism*, *G. from fis'sion*, (F.) *Fissiparité*, *Scissiparité*, *Scission*, *Clivissement*, *Reproduction ou Multiplication méristématique*. *Gemmip'arous generation*, (F.) *Gemmiparité*, *Génération par Gemmation*, *Sarculation* ou *Bourgeonnement*, consists in the formation of buds, sporules or germs on some part of the body, which at a particular period drop off and form as many new individuals. These kinds of reproduction require but one parent—*Monog'eny*. In *Ovip'arous generation*, (F.) *Oviparité*, the egg is hatched out of the body. In *ovivip'arous generation*, the new being is hatched in the excretory passages. In *vivip'arous generation*, the new individual is born under its appropriate form; and in *marsu'pial* or *marsu'piale generation*, the young being, born at a very early stage of development, is received and nourished in a *marsupium* or pouch. In *alter'nate generation*, (F.) *Génération alternante*, the young not only do not resemble the parent at birth, but remain dissimilar during their whole life, so that their relationship is not apparent until a succeeding generation. Thus, the cercaria undergoes a change into the distoma. See Metagenesis. All these kinds of reproduction require the union of sexes—*Dig'eny*.

All the acts comprising the function of generation in man may be referred to five great heads. 1. *Copulation*. 2. *Conception* or *fecundation*. 3. *Gen-*

tation or Pregnancy. 4. Delivery or Accouchement; and, 5. Lactation.

GENERATION, ACT OF, see Generation—g. Alternate, see Generation, and Metagenesis—g. Equivocal, see Generation—g. by Fission, see Generation—g. Fissiparous, see Generation—g. by Gemination, see Generation—g. Gemmiparous, see Generation—g. Marsupial, see Generation—g. Organs of, female, see Vulva—g. Oviparous, see Generation—g. Regular, see Generation—g. Spontaneous, see Generation—g. Univocal, see Generation—g. Viviparous, see Generation.

GEN'EROUS, *Genero'sus*, (genus, gen. *generis*, 'a race;' *generosus*, 'of a noble race, noble.') A name given to wines which contain a great quantity of alcohol.

GÉNÈSE, Genesis.

GENESIAL, Genital.

GENESIOLOGY, *Genesisiolog'ia*, (*γενεσις*, 'generation;' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') The doctrine of generation.

GÉNÉSIQUE, Genital.

GÉNÉSIQUE, LE, Appetite, venereal.

GEN'ESIS, (*γενεσις*) Generation. Also, origin or first formation—as the *genesis*, (F.) *Génèse*, of the teeth.

GENÉT, (old [F.] *Genet*: from *genista*.) *Spartium scoparium*—g. à *Balai*, *Spartium scoparium*—g. des *Teinturiers*, *Genista tinctoria*.

GENETHLYACUS, (*γενεθλιος*, 'natal,' 'pertaining to nativity.') A name given by the ancients to certain astrologers, who, from the state of the heavens at the time of the birth of an individual, predicted his future character and the events of his life.

GENET'ICA, (*γενετικα*, 'generation.') Diseases of the sexual functions; the 5th class in Good's Nosology. Also, agents that act on the sexual organs.

GENETICUS, (*γεννητικος*) Genital.

GÉNÉTIQUE, Genital.

GENEVA, (from *genièvre*, 'juniper, gin,') Gin, see Spirit.

GENÉVRIER, *Juniperus communis*—g. *Oxycedre*, *Juniperus oxycedrus*.

GINGIVITE, (*gingivæ*, 'the gums,' and *itis*), *Ullitis*.

GÉNI, Genian.

GENIAN, *Geni'anus*, *Gen'ial*, (*γενειων*, 'the chin.') The *Genian apophysis* or *proc'ess*, (F.) *Apophyse génienne* ou *géné*, is situate at the posterior part of the symphysis menti, and is formed of four small tubercles.

GENICULATUM, (from *geniculum*, 'a small knee or joint,' from *genu*, 'the knee,') see Corpora geniculata.

GÉNIE, *Ge'nius*. The French sometimes apply this term to diseases nearly synonymously with *nature*; as *Génie inflammatoire*, *G. bilieux*, *G. adynamique*. Some use it in the same sense as *type*; *Génie intermittent*. The unwonted predominance of any mental faculty is also so called.

GÉNIEU, Genian.

GENIÈVRE, (from *juniperus*), Gin, *Juniperus communis* (the berry.)

GEN'IO, (from *γενειων*, 'chin,') in composition, the chin.

GENIOGLOSSUS, *Geniohyoglossus*, (*genio*, and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.') *Mesoglossus*, *Mesoglossus*, *Nonus linguae musculus*. The name of a flat, triangular muscle, which extends from the genian apophysis to the inferior surface of the os hyoides and tongue, which last it carries forward.

GENIOHYODES, *Geniohyoideus*.

GENIOHYOGLOSSUS, *Genioglossus*.

GENIOHYOIDES, *Geniohyoideus*.

GENIOHYOIDEUS, *Geniohyo'ides*, *Geniohyo'id*.

des, *Mentobico'rneus*, (*genio*, and *βουκινος*, 'the os hyoides.') A muscle which arises from the genian apophysis, and is inserted at the anterior part of the body of the os hyoides. Its use is to raise the os hyoides, and carry it forwards. It may, also, contribute to depress the lower jaw in contracting towards the os hyoides.

GENIOPHARYNGE'US, (*genio*, and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx.') A name given, by some anatomists, to a bundle of fibres which passes from the lower jaw to the sides of the pharynx, and forms part of the constrictor *pharyngis superior*.

GENIOPLASTY, *Genioplast'icæ*, (*genio*, and *πλασσω*, 'I form.') The operation for restoring the chin. At times used instead of *Genioplasty* for the operation for restoring the cheek.

GEN'IPA OBLONGIFO'LIA, *Huito*. A plant of Peru, with the juice of which the Indians paint their legs, to protect them against the stings of insects.

GENIPI and G. ALBUM, *Achillea moschata*, *Artemisia rupestris*—g. *Blanc*, *Artemisia rupestris*—g. *Verum*, *Achillea atrata*.

GENISTA, *Spartium scoparium*—g. *Canariensis*, see *Rhodium lignum*—g. *Hirsuta*, *Spartium scoparium*—g. *Scoparia*, *Spartium scoparium*.

GENIS'TA SPINO'SA IX'DICA, *Bahel Schulli*. *Ord.* Leguminosæ. An oriental tree, a decoction of the roots of which is diuretic. The leaves boiled in vinegar have the same effect.

GENISTA TINCTORIA, *Genisto'idæa tinctoria*, *Spartium tinctorium*, *Dyers' broom* or *weed*, *Green weed*, *Wood wæzen*, *Woodwæx*, (F.) *Genêt des Teinturiers*. A shrub cultivated in this country and in Europe. The flowering tops and seed have been used in medicine. It has the same properties as *Spartium scoparium*.

GENISTOIDES TINCTORIA, (*genista*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance,') *Genista tinctoria*.

GEN'ITAL, (from *geno*, for *gigno*, 'to generate,') *Genitalis*, *Geneticus*, *Generatio'ni inserviens*, *Gen'e'ial*, *Genet'icus*, (F.) *Genital*, *Gen'itique*, *Génésiq'ue*. That which belongs or relates to generation.

GENITAL ORGANS, *Sexual Organs*, *Puden'da*, *Natura'lia*, *Natu'ra*, *Eda'a*, *Me'zer*, *Me'sa*, *Mo'rion*: *Gen'ital*, *Noble*, *Natu'ral* or *Private parts*; *Priv'ities*, *Priv'y parts*, *Priv'y Mem'bers*, the *Parts*, *Pars*, *Pars corporis* seu *obscu'ra*, *Partes*, *Partes genital'es* seu *generatio'ni inservientes* seu *obscu'ra*, *Me'dea*, *Veren'da*, *In'guen*, *Genital'ia*, *Genet'ico*, *Gym'na*, *Mem'bra puden'da*, *Or'gana generatio'ni inservient'ia*, *O. sexua'lia* seu *genital'ia*, (F.) *Organes génitiaux*, *Parties génitales* ou *honteuses* ou *gênitaires* ou *nobles* ou *sexuelles* ou *naturelles*, *Les Parties Génitoires*. The parts that are inservient to the reproduction of the species. These are very different in the male and female. In man, they are numerous; some secreting the *sperm*, as the testicles and their appendages; others retaining it, as the vesiculae seminales; and another for carrying it into the organs of the female,—the penis. In the female, the parts of generation form an apparatus, perhaps more complicated than that of the male. Some are inservient to copulation, as the vulva, vagina, &c., others to conception and the preservation of the product for a determinate time,—as the uterus and its appendages; whilst others concur in the alimentation of the infant after birth, as the mammae.

GENITALE, *Sperm*—g. *Caput Glans*.

GENITALIA, *Genital organs*—g. *Viri*, *Pudibilia*.

GENITOCRURAL NERVE, *Nervus genitocrural'is*, *Subpu'bial* or *Inter'nal inguinal nerve*. A branch of the second lumbar nerve, which passes through the psoas muscle, and approaching the femoral arch divides into two branches,—an *internal*, *scrotal*, or *gen'ital*, *ner'vus spermaticus* seu *puden'dus exter'nus*, and an *external* or *femoral cutaneous branch*, *hum'bo-inguinal'is*.

GENITOÛRINARY, see Urogenital.

GÉNITOIRES, Genital Organs.

GENITU'RA. That which is fecundated or engendered in the maternal womb. This word has been used synonymously with *embryo*, *fœtus*, and infant. Also, the sperm; and the penis. See GONE.

GENIUM, (γενιον,) Mentum.

GENNESIS, (γεννησις,) Generation.

GENNETICA, (γεννητικα,) Genital Organs.

GENNETICI, (Morbi,) Aidoici, Aido'ci, in the classification of Dr. Wm. Farr are genital diseases.

GENNETICOCNES'MUS, (gennetica, and κνησμος, 'itching,') Itching of the genital organs.

GENNETICON'OSI, Genneticonu'si, (gennetica, and νόσος, 'disease,') Disease of the genitals.

GENNETICUS, (γεννητικός,) Genital.

GEN'OA, CLIMATE OF. The climate of this Italian city and its vicinity has been often selected as favourable for the phthisical valetudinarian during the winter; but it is now admitted to be decidedly improper for pulmonary affections, being subject to frequent and rapid changes of temperature, and to dry cold winds from the north, alternating with warm moist winds from the south-east.

GENONU'SI, Morbi sexus, (genos, 'sex,' and νόσος, 'disease,') Sexual diseases.

GENOPLASTIC, (γενν, 'the jaw,' and πλασσω, 'I form,') Meloplastic.

GENOU, Genu.

GÉNOUILLES, (Corps,) (from *geniculum*, 'a small knee or joint,') Corpora geniculata.

GENOUILLET, *Convallaria polygonatum*.

GENRE, Genus.

GENSANG, *Panax quinquefolium*.

GENTIA, *Gentiana*.

GENTIAN, (after *Gentius*, King of Illyria, who used some species medicinally,) *Gentiana lutea*, *Triosteum*—*g. Blue*, *Gentiana catesbaei*—*g. Catesbian*, *Gentiana catesbaei*—*g. Horse*, *Triosteum*—*g. Southern*, *Gentiana catesbaei*—*g. White*, *Laserpitium latifolium*, *Triosteum*—*g. Yellow*, *Gentiana lutea*, see *Calumba*.

GENTIANA, *G. lutea*—*g. Alba*, *Laserpitium latifolium*—*g. Amarylloides*, *G. quinqueflora*—*g. Cachenlaguen*, *Chironia chilensis*—*g. Centaurium*, *Chironia centaurium*.

GENTIANA CATESBAE'I, *g. Catesbae'na*, *Blue Gentian*, *Catesbian* or *Southern Gentian*, *Blue-bells*, *Bit'errroot*. Ord. *Gentianacæ*. It is a pure and simple bitter, and the root may be used wherever that of the *Gentiana lutea* is proper.

GENTIA'NA CHIRAY'TA, *G. Chiray'ita*, *Henrice'a Pharmacear'cha*, *Suer'tia*, *Agatho'tes chiray'ita*, *Ophelia chiray'ta*, *Chire'tta*, (Ph. U. S.), *Chira'ta* (Ph. B. 1864), *Chiray'ita*, *Chirac'ta*. A native of India, the herb and root of which has been much employed in that country, in dyspepsia, and as an antiperiodic in intermittents. It is preferred by some to *sarsaparilla*, where the latter is considered to be indicated,—as after large quantities of mercury have been taken, or where profuse salivation has been induced. It has also been advised in atonic leucorrhœa. It yields its virtues to alcohol and water.

GENTIANA CRINITA, see *G. quinqueflora*—*g. Gerardi*, *Chironia centaurium*.

GENTIANA LU'TEA. The systematic name of the officinal gentian; *Gentia'na*, *G. ma'jor* seu *vel'erum* seu *ru'bra*, *Suer'tia lu'tea*, *Aste'rias lu'tea*, *Yel'low Gentian*, *Gen'tian*, *Fel'wort*. Ord. *Gentianæ*. (F.) *Gentiane jaune*. This is a plant common in the mountains of Europe. The root is almost inodorous, extremely bitter, and yields its virtues to ether, alcohol, and water. It is tonic and stomachic; and in large doses, aperient.

Dose, gr. x to ℥ij. It is most frequently, however, used in infusion or tincture.

GENTIANA MAJOR, *G. lutea*—*g. Ochroleuca*, see *G. saponaria*—*g. Peruviana*, *Chironia chilensis*.

GENTIANA QUINQUEFLO'RA, *G. Amarylloides*, *Five-flowered Gentian*; and GENTIA'NA CRINI'TA, *Fring'ed Gentian*, indigenous, are possessed of like virtues.

GENTIANA RUBRA, *G. lutea*.

GENTIANA SAPONA'RIA, *Soap'wort Gentian*, and *G. ochroleuca*, *Sam'pson's Snake'root*, indigenous, have the properties of *Gentiana lutea*; and are said also to be diaphoretic.

GENTIANA VETERUM, *G. lutea*.

GENTIANE JAUNE, *Gentiana lutea*.

GENTIANI'NA, *Gen'tiannine*, *Gen'tiannin*, *Gen'tia'nia*, *Gen'tia*. A supposed neutral substance, obtained from gentian, and, by some, presumed to be its active principle. It is not so.

GENTILITIUS, Hereditary.

GENU, *Go'ny*, (γενν,) (F.) *Genou*. The articulation of the leg with the thigh;—the *Fem'oro-tib'ial* or *knee-joint*, *articula'tio ge'nu*, the *knee*. It is the most complicated in the body, and is formed by the inferior extremity of the femur, the superior extremity of the tibia, and the rotula. The articular surfaces of the bones are covered by layers of cartilage—more or less thick—and by the synovial membrane of the articulation. The soft parts of this joint are,—the *ligamentum patellæ*, two lateral ligaments, distinguished by the names *internal* and *external*; a posterior ligament, *Ligamen'tum post'icum Wiuslow'ii*; two crucial ligaments,—the one anterior, and the other posterior; two interarticular fibro-cartilages; some albugineous fibres, which form an imperfect capsule, &c. The knee receives its arteries from the femoral and popliteal. They bear the name *articular*. Its veins have the same distribution as the arteries, and discharge their blood into the saphena and crural. Its nerves are furnished by the sciatic, popliteal, and crural. The joint is protected by the tendons and muscles which surround it.

The French use the term *Articulation en genou* for a joint, in which the head of a bone is received into a bony cavity of another, where it rolls and moves in all directions.

GENU CORPORA CALLOSI, see *Corpus callosum*—*g. Varum*, *Entogonyancon*.

GENUGRA, (γενν, and γρα, 'seizure,') *Gona*.

GENUINUS, (from *genus*,) *Legitimate*.

GE'NUS, gen. *Gen'eria*, (F.) *Genre*, (γένος, 'race,') A collection or group of species, homologous to each other, and which can be united by common characters. When a species can be referred to a known genus, it constitutes a distinct one.

GENUS CURATIONIS, *Ratio mendi*.

GENY, (γενν,) *Genys*.

GENYANTRAL'GIA, (geny, αντρον, 'the antrum,' and αλγος, 'pain,') *Pain in the antrum*—*Highmore*.

GENYANTRI'TIS, (geny, αντρον, 'the antrum,' and ιτις, 'inflammation,') *Inflammation of the antrum of Highmore*.

GENYANTRUM, (geny, and αντρον, 'a cavity,') *Antrum of Highmore*.

GENYOCYNANCHE, (geny, and κυναις, 'the parotid,') *Cynanche parotidæ*.

GENYOPLASTY, (geny, and πλασσω, 'I form,') see *Genioplasty*.

GENYS, (γενν,) *Genu*, 'the jaw,' also chin and the beard. See *Gena*.

GEOFFRÆA INERMIS, *Geoffræ'a*, *G. mo'sa* seu *Piso'nia* seu *Jamaicæ'nis*, *Yonac'oua America'na*, *Geoffroy'a*, *Cabbag'ium*, *Auc'ou'ia inerm'is* seu *racemo'sa*, *Cab'bage Tree*, *Cab'bage Bark Tree*, *Wormbark Tree*. Ord. *Leguminæ*.

Sex. Syst. Diadelphia Decandria, (after Dr. E. F. Geoffroy, a French naturalist.) The odour of the bark is very unpleasant. It is anthelmintic and cathartic. Dose of the powder, $\mathfrak{Dj}$ to $\mathfrak{Dij}$.

GEOFFRÆA JAMAICENSIS, G. inermis—g. Pisonis, G. inermis—g. Racemosa, G. inermis.

GEOFFRÆA SURINAMENSIS, *Audi'ra* Surinamensis, has similar properties.

Huttenschmidt has separated the active principles of G. Jamaicaensis and G. Surinamensis, to which he has given the names *Jamaicine* and *Surinamine*. They are alkaline.

GEOFFRÆA VERMIFUGA, *Audi'ra* *ibai*, *Arriba*, *Skulemo'ra* *Fernambucensis*; a South American plant, has a fruit, the almond of which, called *Angéline*, has a reputation at Rio Janeiro as a vermifuge. Dose, a grain to fifteen; or it may be given in infusion.

GEOFFRØYA, *Geoffræa* inermis—g. Jamaicaensis, G. inermis.

GEOGRAPHY, MEDICAL, *Geogra'phia* *Med'ica*, (*γν*, 'the earth,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe,') *Nosogeography*, *Nosogeogra'phia*, *Nosochthonogra'phia*, *Nosochthonolog'ia*. The description of the surface of the globe as regards the influence of situation on the health, vital functions, and diseases of its inhabitants, vegetable and animal; but principally on those of man.

GEOPHAGISM, *Geophag'ia*, *Gæophag'ia*, *Gæphag'ia*, *Gephag'ia*, *Earth-eating*, *Clay-eating*, *Dirt-eating*, (*γν*, 'earth,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat,') The act or practice of eating earth. See *Chthonophagia*.

GEOPHAGIST; *Geoph'agus*, *Gæoph'agus*, *Gæph'agus*, *Ge'phagus*, *Earth-eater*, *Clay-eater*. One who eats earth.

GEORGIA, MINERAL WATERS OF. The water of *Indian Springs*, in Butts County, is sulphureous. The *Warm Springs*, in Meriwether County, have a temperature of 90° Fah. *Madison's Springs*, in Madison County, are chalybeate; and so are *Roeland's Springs*, in Cass County. All these are frequented by invalids.

GERÆOLOG'IA, properly *Geratolog'ia*, (*γῆρας*, *γῆρας*, 'old age,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') The doctrine, or a description, of old age.

GERAFLOURIS, *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

GERANIS, (*γῆρας*, 'a crane,' which it resembled.) A bandage, used by the ancients in cases of fractured clavicle. Some authors attribute it to Hippocrates; others, to Perigenes.

GERANIUM, (from *γῆρας*, 'a crane,' because its pistil is long, like the bill of the crane.) *Ord. Geraniaceæ*. The *Crane's Bill*.

GERANIUM CAROLINIANUM, see G. Robertsonium—g. *Fœtidum*, G. Robertsonium—g. *Maculatum*, see Geranium, and G. *Moschatum*.

GERANIUM MOSCHATUM, *Erodium Moschatum*, (*F.*) *Bec de grue musqué*. A European plant, esteemed to be excitant and diaphoretic.

GERANIUM NOVEBORACENSE, G. *Maculatum*—g. *Purpureum*, G. Robertsonium.

GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM, G. *fœtidum* seu *purpureum*, *Stink'ing Crane's Bill*, *Herb Robert*, (*F.*) *Herbe à Robert*, *Bec de Grue Robertin*. This plant was, at one time, used as an antispasmodic and slight stimulant, as well as for an external application in various painful sores and inflammations.

Geranium Carolinianum, has similar properties.

Most of the species of geranium have been used as astringents. In some of the northwestern parts of the United States, the rhizoma of *Geranium maculatum*—*Gera'nium*, (*Ph. U. S.*), *G. Noveboracense*, *Spot'ted Crane's Bill*, *Crow's foot*, *All'un root*, *Tormentil*, *Stork's bill*—is called *Racine à Becquet*, after a person of that name. It is highly extolled by the Western Indians as an antiepileptic.

GERAS, (*γῆρας*) Senectus.

GERAT'ICI (*Morbi*), (*γῆρας*, gen. *γῆρας*, 'old age,') Developmental diseases of old people, in the classification of Dr. W. Farr.

GERATOLOGIA, Geræologia.

GERÇURE, Fissure.

GERM, *Ger'men*, *Blas'tè*, *Blaste'ma*, (*F.*) *Germe*. The rudiment of a new being, not yet developed, or which is still adherent to the mother.

GERM FORCE, Plastic force.

GERMANDER, COMMON, *Teucrium chamaedrys*—g. *Creeping*, *Teucrium chamaedrys*—g. *Marum*, *Teucrium marum*—g. *Small*, *Teucrium chamaedrys*—g. *Water*, *Teucrium scordium*.

GERMANDRÉE AQUATIQUE, *Teucrium scordium*—g. *Maritime*, *Teucrium marum*—g. *Officinale*, *Teucrium chamaedrys*—g. *Scorodone*, *Teucrium scordium*.

GERME, Germ—g. *Faux*, *Conception*, false.

GERMEN, gen. *Ger'minis*, (from *gerere*, 'to produce,') Germ, *Sperm*—g. *Dentale*, *Dental Pulp*—g. *Falsum*, *Mole*—g. *Spurium*, *Conception*, false.

GERMINAL, *Ger'minative*, *Germina'tia*, *Germinati'vus*, (*F.*) *Germinatif*; (from *germen*,) Relating or belonging to a germ; as "germinal cell."

GERMINAL CELL, see *Cytoblast*—g. *Membrane* and *Vesicle*, see *Molecule*—g. *Nucleus*, see *Molecule*—g. *Spot*, see *Molecule*—g. *Vesicle*, see *Molecule*.

GERMS, DISSEMINATION OF, *Panspermia*—g. *Pre-existence* of, see *Preformation*.

GERO, GERONTO, (*γῆρας*, gen. *γῆρας*, 'an aged person,') in composition the same.

GEROBOS'CIA, *Gerontobos'cia*, (*gero*, and *βωσκω*, 'food,') Nourishment or maintenance proper for the aged.

GEROCOMEUM, *Gerocomium*.

GEROCOMIA, *Gerocom'icè*, *Gerontocom'icè*, (*gero*, 'an aged person,' and *κομω*, 'to take care of,') The part of medicine whose object is the preservation of the health of the aged:—the hygiene of old people.

GEROCOMICÈ, *Gerocomia*.

GEROCOMIUM, *Gerocom'eum*, *Presbyodoch'i'um*, *Gerontocom'i'um*, *Gerotrop'h'eum*. An hospital for the aged.

GÉROFLE, see *Eugenia caryophyllata*.

GÉROFLÉE JAUNE, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

GERONTATROPHIA, (*geronto* and *atrophia*,) *Marasmus senilis*.

GERONTO, in composition, see *Gero*.

GERONTOBOSCIA, *Geroboscia*.

GERONTOCOMICE, *Gerocomia*.

GERONTOCOMIUM, *Gerocomium*.

GERONTO'PIA, (*geronto*, and *ὤψ*, 'the eye,') Weakness of sight of the aged.

GERONTOTOXON, *Gerotoxon*.

GERONTOXON, *Gerotoxon*.

GEROTOX'ON, *Gerontox'on*, *Gerontotox'on*, *Leuco'ma Gerontotox'on*, *Mac'ula cor'neæ areola'ta*, *Ar'eus sen'ilis*; (*gero*, and *τοξω*, 'a bow,') A bow shaped obscurity at the under margin of the cornea, common to old people, and supposed, by some, to be an indication of the existence of fatty degeneration of the heart.

GEROTROPHEUM, (*gero*, and *τροφω*, 'to nourish,') *Gerocomium*.

GEROTROPHIA, (*gero*, and *τροφω*, 'to nourish,') *Geroboscia*.

GERSA, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—g. *Serpentaria*, see *Arum maculatum*.

GÉSIER, ('gizzard,') *Ventriculus callosus*.

GES'TA, 'things done,' (*gerere*, *gestum*, 'to do,') *Acta*. A Latin term, introduced by Hallé into medical language, to designate, among the objects which belong to hygiene, the functions which consist in the voluntary movements of muscles and organs. In the class *Gesta* are found *sleep*, the *waking state*, *movements* or *locomotion*, and *rest*.

GESTA'TION, *Gesta'tio*, *Pho'ra*, (*gestare*, *ges-*

tatum, 'to carry.') The time during which a female who has conceived carries the embryo in her uterus. See Pregnancy. Gestation, likewise, signifies the bearing or carrying of an individual; a kind of exercise easier than that in which he moves by virtue of his own powers. Thus, we speak of *gestation on horseback*, in a carriage, &c.

GESTATION, PROTRACT'ED. Pregnancy protracted beyond the usual period. See Pregnancy.

GESTICULA'TION, *Gesticula'tio*, (*gestis*, from *gerere*, *gestum*, 'to carry,' 'the carriage of the body.') The act of making many gestures; a symptom in disease, which indicates great encephalic erethism. It is met with in numerous affections.

GETHYL'LIS SPIRA'LIS. A South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* Amaryllidæ, the orange-coloured fruit of which has a peculiar fragrance. An infusion in spirit or tincture is used in flatulence and colic.

GEUM, *G. rivale*—*G. caryophyllum*, *G. urbanum*—*G. Nutans*, *G. rivale*—*G. Palustre*, *G. rivale*.

GEUM RIVA'LE, *G. palustre* seu *nutans*, *Caryophylla'ta aquat'ica* seu *nutans*, *Benedic'ta sylvest'ris*, *Wa'ter or Pur'ple a'vens*, *Choc'olate root*, (F.) *Benoîte aquatique ou des Ruissaux*. *Ord.* Rosaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Polygynia. The root—*Geum* (Ph. U. S.)—is astringent. It has been much extolled in the cure of intermittents, diarrhœa, hemorrhage, &c.

GEUM URBA'NUM, *G. caryophyllum*, *Caryophylla'ta*, *C. vulga'ris* seu *urba'na*, *Caryophyll'us vulga'ris*, *Sanamun'da*, *Lagophthal'mus*, *Caryophyll'a*, *Janamun'da*, *Her'ba benedic'ta*, *Com'mon a'vens*, *Herb Ben'net*, *Yellow avens*, *Star of the North*, *Bless'ed herb*, (F.) *Benoîte*. The root of this plant has a smell not unlike that of cloves. Taste bitterish, austere; virtues yielded to water and alcohol. It has been used in intermittents, dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, debility, &c. Dose, ʒss to ʒi of the powder.

GEUM VER'NUM, *West'ern ear'ly a'vens*, has the same properties as

GEUM VIRGINIA'NUM, *White a'vens*, *A'vens*, *Ev'an root*, *Choc'olate root*, *Ben'net*, *Throatroot*, *Cure-all*, (F.) *Benoîte de Virginie*, common from Maine to Carolina and Kentucky, flowering in June and July. It has the same medical properties as *Geum rivale*.

GEUMA, gen. *Geum'atis*, (*γευμα*.) Taste.

GEUSION'OSI, (*gensis*, and *nosos*, 'disease.') *Geusion'osi*. Diseases of the organ or sense of taste.

GEUSIS, (*γευσis*.) Taste. Rarely, the root of the tongue—*Radix lingvæ*.

GEUTHMOS, (*γευθμος*.) Taste.

GEZIB, see *Pastinaca opoponax*.

GÉZIT, *Cagot*.

GÉZITAIN, *Cagot*.

GHERKIN, ([G.] Gurke, 'a cucumber,') see *Cucumis sativus*.

GHITTA JECOMO, *Cambogia*.

GIALAPPA, (from *Jalapa* or *Xalapa*, in Mexico,) *Convolvulus Jalapa*.

GI'ANT, *G'igas*, (F.) *Géant*, (from *γίγας*, gen. *γίγαντος*.) One much above the ordinary stature or of excessive growth—*Macrosomia*, *Macrosomat'ia*, *Magnitudo gigante'a*, (F.) *Géantisme*.

GIBBA, *Hump*.

GIBBER, *Hump*.

GIBBEROSITAS, *Gibbositas*.

GIBBOSITAS, *Gibberos'itas*, *Cypho'sis*, *Rho'chiocypho'sis*, (*gibbus*, *gibbous*, 'something arched or vaulted; prominent,') *Gibbos'ity*, *Gib'bousness*, *Cur'vature of the spine*, *Hybo'ma*. A phenomenon which occurs in different diseases, particularly in rickets and caries of the vertebrae. See *Hump*.

GIBBOSITAS CARIOSA, *Vertebral disease*.

GIBBOUSNESS, *Gibbositas*.

GIBBUS, *Hump*—*g. Pottii*, *Vertebral disease*.

GIB'LETS. (According to Minshew, from *gobbet*, 'a mouthful' [?]; but, according to Junius, from (F.) *gibier*, 'game,') The word seems to be the old (F.) *Gibelcz*, *Gibelet*, &c., i. e. *Gibier*, (L.) *Cibarium*, 'food,' (F.) *Abatis*. It means, generally, the parts which are cut off from a goose before it is roasted. Also, the extremities of fowls, such as the head, wings, feet; to which are sometimes added the liver, gizzard, &c. Soup, made from these, is moderately nutritious.

GIDDINESS, *Vertigo*.

GIDDY, (Sax. *gīdig*.) *Vertiginous*.

GIFTS. A name given to white specks on the finger-nails, which have been superstitiously supposed to portend gifts.

GIGANTESQUE, *Gigantic*.

GIGANTEUS, (*γίγαντας*, and *γίγαντις*, from *gigas*,) *Gigantic*.

GIGANTIC, *Gigante'us*, *Giganto'des*, (F.) *Gigantesque*. Relating to one much above the ordinary stature.

GIGANTODES, (*γίγαντιδες*, from *gigas*, and *odes*.) *Gigantic*.

GIGARTINA HELMINTHOCORTON, *Coralina Corsicana*—*g. Lichenoides*, *Fucus amyloceus*.

GIGARUM SERPENTARIA, (*gigas* and *arum*.) *Arum draconeulæ*.

GIGAS, gen. *gigantis*, (*γίγας*, gen. *γίγαντος*.)

Giant.

GILARUM, *Thymus serpyllum*.

GILEAD, BALM OF, see *Amyris opobalsamum*.

GILET DE FORCE, *Waistcoat*, *strait*.

GILL, *Glechoma hederacea*.

GILL-GO-BY-GROUND, *Glechoma hederacea*.

GILLA THEOPHRASTI, *Zinci sulphas*—*g. Vitrioli*, *Zinci sulphas*.

GILLE'NIA STIPULA'CEA, (after *Arnoldus Gilenius*, a German physician, [?]) *Small-flowered In'dian Phys'ic*, has the same properties as

GILLENIA TRIFOLIA'TA, *Spiræ'a trifolia'ta*, *Com'mon Gille'nia*, *In'dian Phys'ic*, *West'ern Dropwort*, *In'dian Hip'po*, *Ip'ceac*, *Bow'man's root*, *Meadow sweet*, *Beaumont root*, (F.) *Gillénie*. *Ord.* Rosaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Pentagynia. The root of this shrub, and of *G. stipulacea*—*Gill'wig*, (Ph. U. S.)—which grows plentifully in the United States, is a safe and efficacious emetic, in the dose of about 30 grains. It resembles *ipecauanha* in its properties.

GILLÉNIE, *Gillenia trifoliata*.

GILLIFLOWER, (*July flower*, or from *Caryophyllum*, [?]) *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

GILLON, *Viscum album*.

GIMBERNAT'S LIGAMENT, (after *Gimbernatus*, a Spanish surgical writer.) A fibrous, triangular expansion, which is detached from the posterior and inner part of the crural arch, and inserted into the crest of the pubis. This ligament forms the inner part of the superior aperture of the crural canal. It is one of the most frequent causes of strangulation in crural hernia.

GIN, *Hol'lands*, *Gene'va*, (F.) *Genièvre*. This spirit, which is distilled from corn and juniper berries, or from some substitute for them, is largely used in Great Britain, by the lower classes particularly, and is extremely detrimental to them.

It possesses the properties of other spirituous liquors, but is diuretic, and, in popular medicine, is more used than other varieties, in cases of colic or intestinal pain of any kind. *Schiedam Schnapps* is understood to be *Hollands* of good quality. See *Spirit*.

GIN DRINKER'S LIVER, *Liver*, *nutmeg*—*Liver*, *Liver*, *nutmeg*.

GINGEMBRE, *Amomum zingiber*.

GINGER, (from *ζγγιβαις*, *zingiber*.) *Amomum zingiber*.

GINGER BEER POWDER, see *Amomum zingiber*.

GINGER, GARDEN, Capsicum—g. Indian, Asarum Canadense—g. Jamaica, concentrated essence of, see Amomum zingiber—g. Preserved, see Amomum zingiber—g. Wild, Asarum Canadense.

GINGIBRA'CIUM, (*gingivæ*, 'the gums,' and *brachium*.) A name given to the scurvy, because the gums and arms are chiefly affected by it. It has also been called *Gingipe'dium*, because the lower limbs are in many cases the seat of scorbutic spots. See Porphyra nautica.

GINGIPEDIUM, (*gingivæ*, 'the gums,' and *pes*, gen. *pedis*, 'the foot,') see Gingibrachium, Porphyra nautica.

GINGIVÆ, (*gignere*, 'to beget,' because the teeth are, as it were, begotten in them. [?]) The gums, *U'la*, sing. *U'lon*; *U'lum*, *Carnic'ula*, (F.) *Gencivæ*. The portion of the mucous membrane of the mouth which covers the maxillary bones to the level of the alveolar arches. The gums are formed of a red tissue, more or less solid, and of a fibro-mucous nature, which adheres strongly to the necks of the teeth, and transmits, between the roots and their alveoli, a very thin expansion,—the *alveolodental periosteum*. The gums fix the teeth and contribute greatly to their stability. In the aged, after the loss of the teeth, they become fibrous and very solid, and are inservient to mastication.

GINGIVALIS, *Ulet'icus*, *U'ticus*. Relating to the gums.

GINGLYMOID, *Ginglymoïdeus*, *Ginglymo'des*, (*γίγγυμος*, 'a ginglymus or hinge,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance,') Resembling a ginglymus or hinge. An epithet applied to joints which resemble a hinge, as a *ginglymoid joint*.

GIN'GLYMUS, (*γίγγυμος*,) *Cardinamen'tum*, *Car'do*, 'a hinge.' (F.) *Charnière*, *Articulation en charnière*. A species of diarthrodial articulation, which only admits of motion in two directions, like a hinge,—as the knee-joint or elbow-joint.

GINSENG, *Panax quinquefolium*—g. Asiatic, *Panax Schinseng*—g. Blue, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*—g. Yellow, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*—g. Horse, *Triostemum*—g. White, *Triostemum*.

GIRAFFE, *Dengue*.

GIRARD-ROUSSIN, *Asarum*.

GIRDLE, ([Sax.] *gyrbel*,) *Cingulum*.

GIRL. This seems, formerly, to have been an appellation common to both sexes. Many etymologists deduce the word from the Su. G., *Karl*, 'a man.' [?] It means a young female, (L.) *Fil'ia*, from *φιλω*, 'to love'; *Pu'era*, *Puel'la*, *Pusa*, *Pu'sill'a*; (F.) *Fille*.

GIROFLE, (from *caryophyllum*, [?]) see Eugenia caryophyllata.

GIROFLÉE JAUNE, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

GIROLE, *Sium sisarum*.

GIRON, *Arum maculatum*.

GIRSLÉ, (*gristle*,) *Cartilage*.

GISN, *Anhelatio*.

GISSA, *Cynanche parotidæa*.

GIZZARD, (F.) *Gésier*, *Ventriculus callosus*.

GIZZEN, see Parturition.

GLABELLA, (*glaber*, 'smooth,') *Mesophryon*.

GLABELLAD, see Glabellar.

GLABEL'LAR. An epithet by Dr. Barclay for an aspect towards the glabella. *Glabbellad* is used adverbially to signify 'towards the glabellar aspect.'

GLABRITIES, (*glaber*, 'smooth,') *Calvities*.

GLACE, (from *glacies*,) *Ice*.

GLA'CIAL, *Glacia'lis*, (from *glacies*,) *Icy*; having the appearance of ice; as '*glacial phosphoric acid*.'

GLACIALE, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*.

GLACIALIS, *Glacial*—g. Humor, *Crystalline*.

GLACIES, (from *gelu*, [?]) *Ice*.

GLADI'OLUS, (dim. of *gladius*, 'a sword,'

from the sword-like shape of its leaf,) *Gladiolus communis*—g. *Cæruleus*, *Iris Germanica*.

GLADI'OLUS COMMUNIS, *G. vulgaris*, *Victoria'lis rotun'da* seu *femine'a*, *Corn'flag*, (F.) *Glay-enl*. Ord. Iridiæ. The root of this plant has been considered aphrodisiac. Applied in cataplasms, it has been extolled against scrofulous tumours.

GLADIOLUS LUTEUS, *Iris pseudacorus*—g. *Vulgaris*, *G. communis*.

GLADIUS, ('a sword,') *Penis*.

GLAIR, *Albumen*.

GLAIRES, see Parturition.

GLAMA, (*γλαμα*,) *Lippitudo*, *Chassie*.

GLAND, *Glans*, dim. *Glau'dula*, 'an acorn, a kernel;' *Aden*. The ancient anatomists gave this name to a number of organs of a texture generally soft, and a shape more or less globular, but differing greatly in their nature and functions. They applied it, for instance, 1. To those organs which separate from the blood, any fluid whatever. When such organs were composed of several lobules, united by common vessels, they received the name *conglom'erate glands*, as the parotid, pancreas, &c. 2. To the reddish and spongy, knot-like bodies, which are met with in the course of the lymphatics. These they called *con'globate glands*;—see *Ganglion*, (*lymphatic*); and 3dly and lastly, to various other organs, whose intimate texture and functions are still unknown, as the *Pineal gland*, *Pituitary gland*, *Glands of Pacchioni*, *Thyroid gland*, *Thymus gland*, *Supra-renal glands*, &c. Chaussier restricts the word *gland* to those softish, granular, lobated organs, composed of vessels, and a particular texture, of which there are in the human body, the *lacrimal, salivary, and mammary*, the *testicles*, the *liver, pancreas, and kidneys*. These *permanent glands*, or *glands with permanent ducts*, are all destined to draw from the blood the molecules necessary for the formation of new fluids, and to convey these fluids externally, by means of one or more excretory ducts. Several glands, besides their excretory ducts, have special reservoirs, in which the fluids, secreted by them, collect, remain for a greater or less space of time, and undergo slight modifications before being evacuated;—such are, the gall-bladder for the liver, the urinary bladder for the kidneys, &c. Each gland has an organization peculiar to it, but we know not the intimate nature of the glandular texture. Malpighi believed that the vessels terminate in small, solid masses, to which he gave the name—*glan'dular grains* or *ac'ini*. In these, he considered, the excretory ducts originate. Ruysch thought that the glands are entirely vascular, and that the excretory ducts are immediately continuous with the *vasa afferentia*, &c. The most accepted view, perhaps, is, that the secreting vessel is distributed on the animal membrane, which lines the minute excretory ducts, and that the secretion is effected from the liquor sanguinis by means of cells.

The term *Glande* (F.) is sometimes appropriated to the tumour formed by inflammation or engorgement of a lymphatic ganglion.

GLAND, *Glans*—g. Accessory, of the Parotid, see Parotid—g. Anteprostatic, see Cowper's glands—g. Blood, see Ganglion—g. Globate, Conglobate gland—g. Prostate, Prostate—g. Salivary, abdominal, Pancreas.

GLANDAGE, *Adenophyma*.

GLANDE, *Gland*—g. *de Litte*, see Urethra—g. *Pituitaire*, Pituitary gland—g. *Thyroïde*, see Thyroid gland—g. *Vulvaire conglom'érée*, Cowper's glands in the female—g. *Vulco-vaginale*, Cowper's glands in the female.

GLANDERS, (from *gland*,) *Equinia*—g. Farey, see Equinia.

GLANDES BRONCHIQUES, Bronchial glands—g. *Cérumineuses*, Ceruminous glands—g.

Conglobées, Conglobate glands—*g. de Cowper*, Cowper's glands in the female—*g. de Croissance*, Waxing kernels—*g. Inguinales*, Inguinal glands—*g. de Littre*, see Urethra—*g. de Meibomius*, Meibomius, glands of—*g. de Méry*, Cowper's glands in the female—*g. de Morgagni*, see Urethra—*g. de Pacchioni*, Pacchioni, glands of.

GLANDIFORM CORPUSCLE, Acinus—*g. ganglion*, see Ganglion.

GLANDIUM, Thymus.

GLANDS, see *Quercus Alba*—*g. Accessory*, Cowper's glands—*g. Aggregate*, Peyer's glandule—*g. Agminated*, Peyer's glands—*g. Aporic*, Ganglions, glandiform—*g. of Bartholinus*, Cowper's glands in the female—*g. Blind*, Ganglions, glandiform—*g. Blood*, see Ganglion—*g. Brunner's*, see Brunner's glands—*g. Cowper's*, see Cowper's glands—*g. Diapnogenous*, see Perspiration—*g. Ductless*, see Ganglion—*g. of Duverney*, Cowper's glands in the female—*g. Havers's*, Synovial glands—*g. Lenticular*, Lenticulares glandule—*g. Lieberkühn's*, Lieberkühn's glands, see Intestine—*g. of Littre*, see Urethra—*g. Miliary*, Sebaceous glands—*g. of Morgagni*, see Urethra—*g. of Naboth*, Nabothi Glandule—*g. Oil*, Sebaceous glands—*g. of Pacchioni*, Glandule Pacchioni—*g. Permanent*, see Gland—*g. Peyer's*, Peyer's glandule—*g. Renal*, Capsules, renal—*g. Sebaceous*, see Sebaceous glands—*g. Solitary*, Brunner's glands—*g. Sudoriparous*, see Perspiration—*g. Sweat*, see Perspiration.

GLANDS, TEM'PORARY, *Glands without permanent orifices*. Glands, that consist of a single primary vesicle or sacculus, which, having elaborated a secretion in its interior, bursts, discharges it, and disappears. The Graafian vesicles and the gland cells afford examples of these.

GLANDS TORRÉFIÉS, ('roasted acorns,') see *Quercus alba*.

GLANDS OF TYSON, Sebaceous glands of Tyson—*g. Vascular*, see Ganglion—*g. of Vesalius*, Bronchial glands—*g. Vulvo-vaginal*, Cowper's glands in the female—*g. of Willis*, Albicantia corpora, Mammillary tubercles.

GLANDULA, (dim. of *gland*, gen. *glandia*) Gland—*g. ad Aures*, Parotid—*g. Avicennæ*, Encystis—*g. Bartholiniana*, Sublingual gland—*g. Basilaris*, Pituitary gland—*g. Colli*, Tonsil—*g. Coecygea*, Coecygeal gland—*g. Innominate* Galeni, Lachrymal gland—*g. Lacrymalis*, Lachrymal gland—*g. Lactifera*, Mammary gland—*g. Mucosa*, Conglobate gland—*g. Pinealis*, Pineal gland—*g. Pituitosa*, Pituitary gland—*g. Riviniana*, Sublingual gland—*g. Salivalis* abdominis, Pancreas—*g. Socia* Parotidis, see Parotid—*g. Thymus*, Thymus—*g. Thyreoidea*, Thyroid gland.

GLANDULE ACINOSÆ, see Acinus—*g. Agminated*, Peyer's glandule—*g. Articulares*, Synovial glands—*g. Assistentes*, Prostate—*g. Brunneri*, Brunner's glands—*g. Ceruminosæ*, Ceruminous glands—*g. Cervicis uteri*, Nabothi glandule—*g. Coronæ penis*, see Sebaceous glands—*g. Cowper's*, Cowper's glands—*g. Duræ meningis*, Pacchioni, glands of—*g. Inguinales*, Inguinal glands—*g. Intestinales*, Peyer's glandule—*g. in agmen congregatæ* Intestinum, Peyer's glandule—*g. Lieberkühniæ*, Lieberkühn's glands—*g. Littrianæ*, see Urethra—*g. Meibomianæ*, Meibomius, glands of—*g. Muciparæ racematim congestæ* intestinum, Peyer's glandule—*g. Mucosæ coagulatæ* intestinum, Peyer's glandule—*g. Myrtiformes*, Carunculæ myrtiformes—*g. Odoriferæ* glandis, see Sebaceous glands—*g. Odoriferæ* penis, see Sebaceous glands—*g. Odoriferæ* Tysoni, see Sebaceous glands—*g. Pacchioni*, Pacchioni, glands of—*g. Peyerianæ*, Peyer's glandule—*g. Plexiformes*, Peyer's G.—*g. Prostatae mulierum*, see Corpus glandulosum mulierum—*g. Sebaceæ*

ciliares, Meibomius, glands of—*g. Sebaceæ* glandis, see Sebaceous glands—*g. Solitariae*, Brunner's glands—*g. Spuria*, Peyer's glandule, Ganglions, glandiform—*g. Sudoriferæ*, see Perspiration—*g. Suprarenales*, Capsules, renal—*g. Tubulosæ*, see Tubular—*g. Tysoni*, Sebaceous glands of Tyson—*g. Uterinæ*, Utricular glands—*g. Utriculares*, Utricular Glands—*g. Vasculosæ*, see Ganglion—*g. Vesalianæ*, Bronchial glands.

GLANDULAIRE, Glandular.

GLAND'ULAR, *Glandula'ris*, *Glandulo'sus*, (F.) *Glandulaire*, *Glanduleux*. Having the appearance, form, or texture of *Glands*; as a *glandular* body, a *glandular* texture, &c.

GLANDULAR SUBSTANCE OF THE KIDNEY, see Kidney.

GLANDULE OF MALPIGHI, see *Corpora Malpighiana*.

GLANDULEUX, Glandular.

GLANDULO'SOCAR'NEUS. Ruysch gives this epithet to fleshy excrescences which he found in the bladder.

GLANDULOSUS, Glandular.

GLANS, gen. *Glandis*, ('an acorn,') *Ba'p'anus*, *Cyl'toræ*, *Cue'pis*, *Co'put*, *C. Pe'nis*, *Genito'is* *co'put*, (F.) *Gland*. The extremity of the penis and of the clitoris. The *glans penis* is of a conical, slightly flattened shape. It is continuous with the urethra, which opens at its apex; and is circumscribed by a projecting edge, called the *Coro'na glandis*, behind which is a depression. *Collum* seu *Sul'cus retroglandula'ris*, *Fos'sa glan'dis*. It is covered by a thin mucous membrane; is furnished, at its base, with sebaceous follicles, called *glan'dule odorif'era Tysoni*, the secretion from which is termed *Smegma prepu'tii*; and can, almost always, be covered by the reflection of the skin, called the *prepuce*. Lastly, it is formed of a spongy texture, susceptible of being thrown into erection.

GLANS, Bronchocele, Gland, Pessary, Suppository.

GLANS CLITO'RIDIS is smaller. It is imperforate, and covered with a sort of prepuce formed by the mucous membrane of the vulva.

GLANS JOVIS THEOPHRASTI, *Fagus castanea*—*g. Pituitam excipiens*, Pituitary gland—*g. Ulnæ*, Olecranon—*g. Unguentaria*, *Guilaudina moringa*, *Myrobalanus*.

GLAREA, Gravel.

GLASS, (Sax. *glær*,) Vitrum.

GLAUBER'S SALTS, (after R. Glauber, a German chymist,) Soda, sulphate of.

GLAUCEO, gen. *Glaucē'dinis*, Glaucoma.

GLAUCO'MA, gen. *Glaucō'matis*, (*γλαυκωμα*, from *γλαυκ*, 'sea-green,' and *oma*.) *Glaucō'sis*, *Glaucē'do*, *Cataracta glaucō*, *Oculus Cæ'cius*, *Cæ'sius*, *Phthar'ma glaucō'ma*, *Parop'sis glaucō'sis*, *Apoglaucō'sis*. Amongst the older pathologists, this word was used synonymously with cataract. It is now ordinarily applied to opacity of the vitreous humour or of the tunica hyaloidea, which manifests itself by a grayish, or greenish spot, apparent through the pupil. The diagnosis is generally difficult; and the disease is almost always incurable.

GLAUCOMA WOU'LOUSI, Cataract.

GLAUCOSIS, (*γλαυκωσις*,) Glaucoma.

GLAYEUL, *Gladiolus communis*—*g. Puant*, Iris fetidissima.

GLECHOMA HEDERA'CEA, (after *γλεχμα*, 'pennyroyal' [?]) *G. hirsu'ta*, *Nep'eta glecho'ma*, *Heder'ula*, *Chamaele'ma*, *C. heder'a'cea*, *Calamin'tha heder'a'cea*, *Calamin'tha humil'ior*, *Chamaecis'cea*, *Hed'era terre'stris*, *Nep'eta glecho'ma*, *Pausan'a pec'toris*, *Ground-ivy*, *Gill*, *Gill-go-by-ground*, *Alch'hoof*, *Robin runaway*, (F.) *Lierre terrestre*, *Torrette*, *Rondomet*, *Herbe Saint-Jean*. This plant—

Ord. Labiatae—has a strong smell, and a bitterish, somewhat aromatic, taste. It has been considered expectorant and tonic.

GLECHOMA HIRSUTA, *G. hederacea*.

GLECHON, (γλεχων,) *Mentha pulegium*.

GLECHONITES, (γλεχωνιτης,) Wine, impregnated with Glechon.

GLEEING (Sc.), Strabismus.

GLEET, (Sax. gleeen, 'to glide.') See Gonorrhœa. Sometimes applied to a chronic discharge from any mucous membrane.

GLEME, (γλημη,) *Chassie*, Lippitudo.

GLENE, (γληνη,) The pupil. The anterior part of the eye. The eyeball. The eye. According to some, the crystalline lens. Also, a glenoid cavity.

GLENGORE (Sc.), Syphilis.

GLENGOUR (Sc.), Syphilis.

GLENTIS, (*glene*, 'the crystalline lens,' and *itis*, 'inflammation,') Phacitis.

GLENN'S SPRINGS, see South Carolina, Mineral waters of.

GLENOID, *Glene*.

***GLE'NOID**, *Glenoid'al*, *Glenoïda'lis*, *Glenoï'des*, *Gleno'des*, *Glenoïdeus*, (*glene*, and *gêdos*, 'resemblance,') (F.) *Glenoïde*, *Glenoïdale*, *Glenoïdien*. Any shallow, articular cavity, γληνη, *gle'ne*, which receives the head of a bone; such as, 1. The *gle'noïd cavity* or *fos'sa* of the scapula, *Fos'sa glenoïdea*, *Omo'cot'yle*, *Acetab'ulum hu'meri*, *Cav'itas hu'meri glenoïdes*, *Entypo'sis*, situate at the anterior angle of the scapula; and articulated with the head of the humerus. 2. The glenoid cavity or fossa of the temporal bone. It is seated between the two roots of the zygomatic process, and receives the condyle of the lower jaw.

GLENOID LIGAMENT, (F.) *Ligament Glénoïdien*, is a fibro-cartilaginous ring or *bourrelet*, which seems formed by the expansion of the tendon of the long head of the biceps brachialis, and surrounds the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the depth of which it increases.

GLÉNOIDALE, *Glenoid*.

GLEVED (Sc.), see Strabismus.

GLISCHRAS'MA, gen. *Glischras'matis*, *Glis'chrotes*, (from γλισχρός, (γλια, 'glue,') 'gluey,') Lentor, viscosity.

GLISCHROCH'OLUS, (γλισχρος, 'gluey,' and χολη, 'bile,') An epithet for excrement which is glutinous and bilious.

GLISCHROTES, (γλισχροτης,) *Glischrasma*.

GLISOMARGO, *Creta*.

GLISSEMENT DU LAMBEAU, ('sliding of the flap,') See Flap.

GLISTER, Clyster.

GLOBE, (from *globus*,) Bandage (head)—*g.* of the Eye, see Eye—*g.* Flower, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, *Trollius laxus*.

GLOBI MARTIALES, ('martial balls,') see *Ferrum tartarizatum*.

GLOBULAIRE PURGATIVE, *Globularia alypum*.

GLOBULA'RIA AL'Y'PUM, *Globula'ria*, *Montpel'lier Tur'bith*, (F.) *Globulaire purgative*, *Turbith blanc*, *Ord. Globulariæ*. The leaves of this plant are bitter, and have been used in intermittents, and in constipation. See *Alypon* and *Calcifraga*.

GLOB'ULE, *Glob'ulus*, *Sphæ'ron*, *Sphærid'ion*, *Sphæ'rula*, (dim. of *globus*, 'a ball,') A small globe.

GLOBULES, RED, OF THE BLOOD, *Blood glob'ules*, *Blood cor'puscles*, *Blood disks*, *Blood ves'icles*, *Glob'uli seu Vesic'ulæ seu Sphæ'rulæ seu Follic'uli seu Corpus'cula seu Cell'ulæ seu Partic'ulæ seu Gran'ula san'guinis*, (F.) *Globules* ou *Cellules rouges du sang*, *Disques sanguins*, *Hématies* of Robin, are small bodies, which are particularly observable when the transparent parts of cold-blooded ani-

mals are examined by the aid of the microscope; and are met with in the blood of all animals. They are circular in the mammalia, and elliptical in birds and cold-blooded animals; are flat in all animals, and generally composed of a central nucleus enclosed in a membranous sac. Chemically, they consist of hæmatin and globulin—*hæmato-glob'ulin*. The chemical composition of the nucleus, where it exists,—it does not in man,—has been by some regarded as fibrin; by others, as fat; and by others, again, as a species of horn, to which the name *nuclein* has been given. See Globulin. Their average long diameter in man is about $\frac{1}{3000}$ th part of an inch.

SIZE OF THE GLOBULES, ACCORDING TO

Sir E. Home and Bauer, with colour-	1.1700th part of
ing matter.....	an inch.
Eller.....	1.1930
Sir E. Home and Bauer, without co-	1.2000
louring matter.....	
Müller.....	1.2300 to 1.3500
Mandl.....	1.2625 to 1.3150
Hodgkin, Lister, and Rudolph.....	1.3000
Sprengel.....	1.3000 to 1.3500
Cavallo.....	1.3000 to 1.4000
Donné.....	1.3150 to 1.3280
Jurin and Gulliver.....	1.3240
Blumenbach and Sénac.....	1.3330
Tabor.....	1.3000
Milne Edwards.....	1.3900
Wagner.....	1.4000
Kater.....	1.4000 to 1.6000
Prévost and Dumas.....	1.4056
Haller, Wollaston, and Weber.....	1.5000
Young.....	1.6060

Besides these, the blood contains *white* or *pale globules*, (F.) *Globules blancs*, *Leucocytes*, which are probably lymph and chyle corpuscles in process of development into red corpuscles.

Dried blood globules of the ox have been given internally in cases of anæmia.

The minute *pellets* of the homœopathist are called *globules*.

GLOBULE D'ARANTIUS, see Sigmoid valves—*g. du Sang*, Globule of the blood.

GLOBULES BLANCS, see Globules of the blood—*g.* Chyle, see Chyle—*g.* Ganglion, see Neurine—*g.* Lymph, see Lymph—*g.* Milk, see Milk—*g.* Mucous, see Mucus—*g.* Pale, see Globules of the Blood—*g.* Pus, see Pus—*g.* Pyoid, see Pus—*g.* White, see Globules of the Blood.

GLOBULI ARTERIARUM TERMINI, see Acinus—*g.* Mammillares, see Mammillary eminence—*g.* Sanguinis, Globules of the blood—*g.* Tartari martiales, *Ferrum tartarizatum*—*g.* Tartatis ferri et lixivie, *Ferrum tartarizatum*.

GLOBULIN, *Glob'uline*, *Blood cà'sein*. The colourless substance that remains after the abstraction of the colouring matter of the blood-globule. It is a peculiar albuminous principle. The globulin of Berzelius consists of the envelopes of the blood globules, and of the part of their contents that remains after the extraction of the hæmatin. Lecanu regards it as identical with albumen; and, according to Mulder, it belongs to the combinations of protein. Robin and Verdeil consider it to be *albuminose*.

The term *globulin* is likewise given by M. Donné to small granulations appertaining to the chyle, which are observable in the blood with the microscope. They are small, white, roundish, isolated or irregularly agglomerated grains; of about the 1-300 of a millimètre in diameter, and are regarded by M. Donné as the first elements of the blood-globules. They are the *white granulated corpuscles* of Mandl.

GLOBULISM, (from *globule*,) Homœopathy.

GLOBULUS, (dim. of *globus*,) Globule—*g.* Arantii, see Sigmoid valves—*g.* Hystericus, *Angone*—*g.* Nasi, see Nasus—*g.* Sanguineus, *Punctum saliens*—*g.* Stapedius Ossis, *Os orbiculare*.

GLOBUS. A ball or globe.

GLOBUS HYSTERICUS, Angene — g. Major, see Epididymis—g. Minor, see Epididymis.

GLOBUS UTERI'NUS. A term applied by accoucheurs to the round tumour, formed by the uterus in the lower part of the abdomen immediately after delivery.

GLOMERATE, (from *glomus*, gen. *glomeris*, 'a ball.') Conglomerate.

GLOMERULE, *Glomer'ulus*; (dim. of *glomus*, 'a ball.') A small ball or clew, formed by an agglomeration of vessels; as *Glomerule* of Malpighi; see *Corpora Malpighiana*.

GLOMERULI RENALES, *Corpora Malpighiana*.

GLO'NOÏN, *Glonoïne, Glono'i'num, Nitroglyc'erine*. A substance prepared by adding glycerin to a mixture of sulphuric acid and fuming nitric acid; pouring it into water and washing upon a filter. It is an oleaginous substance, of a sweet taste, little soluble in water, but readily in alcohol and ether. A drop, brought in contact with the lips, or even the vapour, is said to have caused the most distressing headache; hence it has been used in headache by the homœopathists.

GLOS'SA, (*γλῶσσα*,) *Glot'ta*, 'the tongue.' The power of speech. Speech.

GLOSSAGRA, (*glossa*, and *αγρα*, 'a seizure.') Glossalgia.

GLOS'SAL, *Glossa'lis*, (from *glossa*.) Relating or appertaining to the tongue.

GLOSSAL'GIA, *Gloss'agra, Glottal'gia, Glott'agra*, (*glossa*, and *αλγος*, 'pain.') Pain in the tongue.

GLOSSANIS'CHUM, *Glossanoch'eus, Glossan'ochum*, (*glossa*, and *ανειν*, 'to hold up.') An instrument for holding up the tongue.

GLOSSANOCHEUS, *Glossanischum*.

GLOSSANOCHUM, *Glossanischum*.

GLOSSANTHRAX, *Pestis glossanthrax*, (F.) *Boussole*, (*glossa*, and *ωσπας*, 'a carbuncle.') *Carbuncle of the Tongue*. A disease more common in cattle than in man.

GLOSSEPIGLOT'TIC, *Glossiepiglot'ticus*. Relating to the tongue and epiglottis, as *Ligamentum glossiepiglot'ticum*.

GLOSSIANUS, Lingual muscle.

GLOSSI'NA MOR'SITANS, *Tsetse*. An insect of South Africa, not much larger than the common housefly, the bite of which, according to Dr. Livingstone, is death to the ox, horse and dog; whilst it is harmless to man and wild animals, and even to calves so long as they suck.

GLOSSITIS, (*glossa*, and *itis*,) *Glosson'eus inflammato'rius, Angi'na lingua'ria* seu *lingua'lis, Inflamma'tio Lin'guæ*, Inflammation of the tongue, (F.) *Inflammation de la Langue*. When confined to the mucous membrane, it is of slight importance. That which affects the whole of the tongue is a serious disease, and requires the vigorous use of antiphlogistics. It is rare.

GLOS'SO, (*γλῶσσα*, 'the tongue.') In composition, relating or appertaining to the tongue.

GLOSSOC'ACE, (*glossa*, and *κακος*, 'evil.') Ulceration of the tongue, with symptoms of adynamic fever.

GLOSSOCARCINO'MA, gen. *Glossocarcino'matis, Glossocir'chus, Carcino'ma Lin'guæ*, (*glossa*, and *καρκινωμα*, 'cancer.') Cancer of the tongue.

GLOSSOCAT'CHUS, *Glossocat'ochë*, (*γλῶσσα καταχω*,) *Cataglos'sum, Cataglos'sum*, (*glossa*, and *κατεχω*, 'I arrest.') *Lin'guæ Deten'tor, Tongue-holder*, (F.) *Abaisseur de la langue*. An instrument, the invention of which is attributed to Paulus of Ægina, and which was employed to depress the tongue, in order to examine diseases of the fauces. It was composed of two branches; one of which had, at its extremity, a plate for depressing the tongue; whilst the other, shaped like a horse-shoe, was applied under the chin. The

finger, or the handle of a spoon, or a spatula, is generally used in similar cases.

GLOSSOC'E'LE, (*glossa*, and *ελην*, 'hernia,' 'tumour.') *Hernia of the Tongue, Paraglos'sa, Prolap'sus lin'guæ, Glossomegid'us, Glossopto'sis*. Projection of the tongue from the mouth. It depends, generally, on an inflammatory swelling of the organ. At times, however, a chronic *glossocoele*, or sort of oedematous engorgement, is met with; which proceeds to a great length, and deforms the dental arches, the lips, &c. Inflammatory glossocoele must be combated by antiphlogistics. In the oedematous kind, such as is sometimes caused by excessive salivation, the infiltrated fluid may be pressed back by the hand of the practitioner, to get the tongue behind the teeth; and it may be kept there by a piece of gauze tied over the mouth. The chronic, elongated kind sometimes requires amputation of a portion of the organ.

GLOSSOCOMA, (*glossa*, and *κομη*,) *Glossospasmus*.

GLOSSOC'OMON, *Glossoc'omum, Glossocomi'on*, (*γλωσσοςκομιον*, from *glossa*, and *κομη*, 'I guard.') The ancients gave this name to a small case for holding the tongues of their wind instruments. By extension, it was applied to the box or cradle in which fractured limbs were kept. We find, in the old writers, a *Glossocomon* of Hippocrates, of Nymphodorus, Galen, &c.

GLOSSODESMUS, (*glossa*, and *δεσμος*, 'a bandage.') *Frænum linguae*.

GLOSSOEPIGLOT'TIC, *Glossiepiglot'ticus*. That which belongs to the tongue and epiglottis. Some anatomists have so denominated certain fleshy fibres, which pass from the base of the tongue towards the epiglottis. These muscles are more evident in some of the mammalia than in man; and their use seems to be,—to raise the epiglottis, and to remove it farther from the glottis. Santorini, who described them after Eustachius, calls them *Retracto'res Epiglot'tidis*.

GLOSSOEPIGLOT'TIC LIG'AMENT, *Frænum seu Frænulum epiglot'tidis, Ligamentum membrana'ceum, Velamen'tum lin'guæ*. Three folds of mucous membrane, which connect the anterior surface of the epiglottis with the root of the tongue.

GLOSSOGR'APHY, *Glossogra'phia*, (*glossa*, and *γραφω*, 'a description.') An anatomical description of the tongue.

GLOSSOHY'AL. A name given, by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, to the posterior cornua of the os hyoides.

GLOSSOL'OGY, *Glossolog'ia*, (*glossa*, and *λογος*, 'a treatise,' 'a discourse.') A treatise on the tongue. Nomenclature.

GLOSSOLYSIS, *Glossople'gia, Paral'ysis lin'guæ, P. Nerri hypoglossi*, (*glossa*, and *λυσις*, 'solution.') Paralysis of the tongue.

GLOSSOMANT'IA, *Prognosis ex lin'guâ*, (*glossa*, and *μαντεια*, 'divination.') Prognosis from the state of the tongue.

GLOSSOMEGISTUS, (*glossa*, and *μεγιστος*, 'the greatest,') *Glossocoele, Paraglossa*.

GLOSSON'CUS, (*glossa*, and *ογκος*, 'tumour.') *Ectomec'sis lin'guæ*. Swelling of the tongue.

GLOSSONCUS INFLAMMATORIUS, *Glossitis*.

GLOSSOPALATINUS, *Glossostaphylinus*.

GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL, *Glossopharyngeus, Pharyngo-glossal*—g. p. Nerve, Pharyngo-glossal nerve.

GLOSSOPHARYNGE'US, *Glossopharynge'al*. Belonging to the tongue and pharynx. Some anatomists thus designate certain fleshy bundles, which arise from the lateral parts of the base of the tongue, and are inserted into the parietes of the pharynx. They form part of the constrictor pharyngis superior.

GLOSSOPLEGIA, (*glossa*, and *πληγη*, 'a stroke,') *Glossolysis*.

GLOSSOPTOSIS, (*glossō*, and *πτωσις*, 'a falling.') Glossocela.

GLOSSOSCIRRHUS, Glossocarcinoma.

GLOSSOSCOPIA, (*glossō*, and *σκοπεω*, 'I view.') Inspection of the tongue as an index of disease.

GLOSSOSEMEIOTICĒ, (*glossō*, and *semeiotice*, 'semiology.') The signs of disease taken from the tongue.

GLOSSOSPASMUS, *Glossocoma*, *Spasmus linguæ*, (*glossō*, and *σπασμος*, 'spasm.') Cramp or spasm of the tongue.

GLOSSOSPATHA, *Spatula pro o'ra*, (*glossō*, and *σπάθη*, 'spatula.') A spatula for pressing down the tongue to enable the fauces to be examined.

GLOSSOSTAPHYLINUS, (*glossō*, and *σταφυλή*, 'the uvula.') *Glossopalatinus*, *Palatoglossus*, *Constrictor Isthmi faucium*. A small, thin, narrow, and long muscle, which arises from the base of the tongue, and is inserted at the inferior and lateral part of the velum palati, in the anterior pillar of which it is situate. Its use is to contract the isthmus faucium, by depressing the velum palati, and raising the base of the tongue.

GLOSSOSTERE'SIS, *Lingua Extirpatio*, (*glossō*, and *στερησις*, 'privation.') Extirpation of the tongue.

GLOSSOTROPHIA, (*glossō*, and *στρεφω*, 'I turn.') Doubling of the point of the tongue upwards and backwards,—said to have been a mode of suicide. [?]]

GLOSSOTOMY, *Glossotomia*, (*glossō*, and *τομω*, 'to cut.') Dissection of the tongue. Amputation of the tongue.

GLOSSYPERTROPHIA, (*glossō*, *επερ*, 'over,' and *τροφω*, 'to nourish.') Hypertrophy or super-nutrition of the tongue.

GLOTTA, (*γλωττα*), Glossa, Tongue.

GLOTTAGRA, (*glotta*, and *αγρα*, 'a seizure,') Glossalgia.

GLOTTALGIA, (*glotta*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Glossalgia.

GLOTTICUS, (*γλωττικός*.) Pertaining to the tongue.

GLOTTIS, gen. *Glottidis*, (*γλωττις*, 'the mouth-piece of a flute,') *Ligula*, *Lingula*. A small oblong aperture in the larynx, comprised between the *chordæ vocales*. It is narrow, anteriorly; wider, posteriorly; and is capable of being modified by muscular contraction, as may be required by the voice. It is by the *chordæ vocales*, that voice is produced. The glottis is nearly an inch long in the adult male; less in the female and child. *Rima Glottidis* being the aperture in which the voice is produced, and therefore synonymous with Glottis, as given above.

Glottis is, by some, used synonymously with ventricle of the larynx: with others, it includes the whole of the larynx.

GLOTTIS, LIPS OF THE, Thyreo-arytenoid ligaments—g. Spasm of the, Asthma thymicum.

GLOUGLOU D'UNE BOUTEILLE, (formed by onomatopœia,) Gurgling.

GLOUTERON, *Arctium Lappa*—g. *Petit*, Xanthium.

GLOUTIUS, (from *γλουτος*, 'the breech,') Gluteal—g. *Maximus et extimus*, *Gluteus maximus*—g. *Secundus et medius*, *Gluteus medius*—g. *Tertius et intimus*, *Gluteus minimus*.

GLOUTON, Glutton.

GLOWWORM, Cicindela.

GLUANT, Glutinous.

GLUCÆMIA, (*γλυκος*, 'sweet,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') Glycæmia.

GLUCOGENESIS, Glycogeny.

GLUCOGENIA, Glycogeny.

GLUCOHÆMIA, Glycæmia.

GLUCOSE, better *Gly'cose*, (*γλυκος*, 'sweet,') *Grope*, *Fruit*, *Starch*, and *Honey sugar*. A variety of sugar, that occurs naturally in many vegetable juices, and in honey. Compared with cane sugar,

it is much less soluble in water, and less disposed to crystallize; and, when injected into the blood-vessels, does not pass off to the like extent by the kidneys. *Diabetic*, *Urinary*, and *Hepatic sugar* appear to have the same chemical composition as Glucose.

GLUCOSIQUE, Saccharine.

GLUCOSURIA, (*γλυκος*, 'sweet,' and *ουρον*, 'urine,') Diabetes mellitus.

GLUEBONE, Osteocolla.

GLUE, FISH, Ichthyocolla.

GLUMPOT, Gallipot.

GLUTEUS MAGNUS, (*γλουτος*, 'the buttock,' 'the breech,') *G. maximus*—g. *Major*, *G. maximus*.

GLUTEUS MAXIMUS, *G. Major seu magnus*, *Maximus et extimus Gloutius*, (F.) *Muscle grand fessier*, *Ilio-sacro-fémoral*; *Sacro-fémoral*, (Ch.) This muscle is situate at the posterior part of the pelvis, and at the upper and posterior part of the thigh. It is large, thick, and quadrilateral; and is attached, above, to the posterior part of the crista ilii, to the part of the ilium comprised between the crista and the upper curved line, to the posterior surface of the sacrum, coccyx, and great sacro-sciatic ligament; and below, it terminates by a broad aponeurosis, which is inserted into the rugged surface that descends from the trochanter major to the linea aspera of the femur. This muscle extends the thigh on the pelvis, and rotates the thigh outwards. It is greatly concerned in station and progression.

GLUTEUS MEDIUS, *Gloutius Secundus et Medius*, (F.) *Ilio-trochanterien*; *Grand Ilio-trochanterien*, (Ch.,) *Moyen Fessier*. This muscle is situate in part beneath the preceding; it is broad, very thick, radiated, and triangular; attached, above, to the crista ilii, and to the part of the outer surface of that bone comprised between the three anterior fourths of its crista, its upper curved line, and its lower; and below, it ends by a tendon, inserted at the upper edge of the great trochanter. It is an abductor of the thigh; but can turn the thigh outwards or inwards, according as its posterior or inferior fibres are thrown separately into contraction.

GLUTEUS MINIMUS, *G. minor*, *Tertius et Intimus Gloutius*, (F.) *Petit Fessier*;—*Ilio-ischii-trochanterien*, *Petit Ilio-trochanterien* (Ch.) This muscle, which is situate beneath the preceding, is flat, triangular, and with radiated fibres. It is attached, above, to the external surface of the os ilii, from the inferior curved line to the acetabulum; and below, is inserted into the anterior part of the great trochanter. It has the same uses as the preceding.

GLUTEUS MIXOR, *G. minimus*.

GLUTEAL, or GLUTEAL, *Gloutius*, *Gluteus*. (F.) *Fessier*. That which belongs or relates to the nates. This name has been given to many parts which compose the nates.

GLUTEAL APONEUROSIS. The upper and back part of the femoral fascia. In it is a remarkable opening; called the *gluteal arch*, for the passage of the gluteal vessels and nerves.

GLUTEAL ARCH, see Gluteal aponeurosis.

GLUTEAL ARTERY, *Posterior Iliac Artery*, (F.) *Artère fessière*, is one of the largest branches of the hypogastric. It makes its exit from the pelvis at the upper part of the superior sciatic foramen; gains the posterior part of the pelvis, and divides into two branches;—the one *superficial*, the other *deep-seated*. The last subdivides into three secondary branches, whose ramifications are distributed particularly to the *Glutei*, *Longissimus Dorsi*, *Sacro-lumbalis*, &c., and anastomose with the sciatic and internal circumflex arteries.

GLUTEAL NERVE, (F.) *Nœuf Fessier*, is a large branch, furnished by the 5th pair of lumbar nerves. It is chiefly distributed to the glutei muscles.

GLUTEAL VEIN, (F.) *Veine fessière*, follows the same march as the artery of the same name.

GLUTEN, gen. *Glu'tine*, ('glue, paste,') *Glu'tinum*, *Lentor*, *Veg'etabile Gluten*, *Veg'etabile Ca'scin*. An immediate principle of vegetables. It is soft, of a grayish white, viscid consistence, and very elastic. Exposed to the air, it becomes hard, brown, and fragile; and, in moist air, putrefies. Water and alcohol do not dissolve it. It is soluble in vegetable, and in weak mineral, acids, at a high temperature. The farinæ, in which it is found, are those preferred for the preparation of bread; on account of the property it has of making the paste rise. It is a compound of protein, and hence has been ranged amongst the "*proteinaceous alimentary principles*" by Dr. Pereira. By washing wheaten dough with a stream of water, the gum, sugar, starch, and vegetable albumen are removed: the ductile, tenacious, elastic, gray mass left is the gluten, *common gluten*, *Beccari's gluten*. *Pure gluten* is the soluble portion on boiling common gluten in alcohol. *Granulated gluten*, *Gluten gran'ule*, is a paste made by adding wheat gluten to ordinary wheat. It is said to form an agreeable and nutritious aliment.

GLUTEN ARTICULORUM, *Synovia*—g. *Beccaria's*, see *Gluten*—g. *Bread*, see *Bread*, *gluten*—g. *Common*, see *Gluten*—g. *Granulated*, see *Gluten*—g. *Granule*, see *Gluten*—g. *Pure*, see *Gluten*.

GLUTL (*γλουτλ*) *Nates*.

GLUTIA (*γλουτρία*) *Nates*, *Quadrigenina corpora*.

GLUTIN, see *Gelatin*.

GLUTINANS, (*glutinare, glutinatum*, 'to glue,') *Agglutinant*.

GLUTINATIF, *Agglutinant*.

GLUTINATIO, *Agglutination*.

GLUTINEUX, *Glutinous*.

GLUTINOUS, *Glutino'sus, Collo'des*, (*gluten, 'paste, glue.'*) (F.) *Glutineux, Gluant*. An epithet given to substances taken from the animal or vegetable kingdom, and endowed with unusual viscosity. The decoctions of marsh-mallows, and figs, and the jelly of hartshorn, are said to be glutinous.

GLUTINUM, *Gluten*.

GLUTITIS, (*γλουτοι*, 'the nates,' and *itis*.) *Inflammation of the nates*.

GLUTOI, (*γλουτοι*), *Nates*.

GLUTOPYOSIS, (*γλουτοι*, 'the nates,' and *πυωσις*, 'suppuration,') *Suppuration of the nates*.

GLUTTON, *Glu'to, Glu'to*, (*glutire*, 'to gulp down,') *Gastrimar'gus, Gnat'hon, Hel'uo, Mand'co, Gulo'sus, Lur'co, Bellygod*, (F.) *Glouton, Gourmand, Goulon*. An excessive eater.

GLUTTONY, *Limo'sis Helluo'num, Gastris'mus*, (F.) *Gourmandise*. Excessive appetite, owing often to habitual indulgence.

GLUTTUPATENS, (*gluttus*, and *patere*, 'to extend,') *Stomach*.

GLUTTUS, *Œsophagus*.

GLUTUS, (sing. of *gluti*, 'the nates,') *Trochanter major*.

GLYCEMIA, *Glycœmia*.

GLYCAMIL, (from *glycerin*, and *amyllum*.) *Plasma*.

GLYCANSIS, (*γλυκανσις*, from *γλυκς*, 'sweet,') *Eulcoration*.

GLYCAS'MA, gen. *Glycasm'atis*, (*γλυκς*, 'sweet,') A sweet wine, prepared from must.

GLYCERATON, (*γλυκισος*, 'sweet,') *Glycyrrhiza*.

GLYCERIN, (*γλυκς*, 'sweet,') see *Fat*—g. *Butyrate* of, see *Butter*.

GLYCEROLE, (F.) *Glycérolé*. A combination of glycerin with some other remedial agent. See *Plasma*.

GLYCINE APIOS, (from *glyco*), *Apios tuberosa*.

GLYCIPICROS, (*glyco*, and *πικρος*, 'bitter,') *Solanum dulcamara*.

GLYCO, GLYCY, (from *γλυκς*, 'sweet,') in composition, *sweet*.

GLYCOCENE, *Glycogenic matter*.

GLYCOGEN, *Glycogenic matter*.

GLYCOGEN'IC, *Glycogen'icus*. Relating or appertaining to the formation of sugar.

GLYCOGENIC MATTER, *Glycogen, Glycœcine, Hep'atine, Am'ylon, Am'yloid, Liverstarch*. The peculiar substance in the liver, or elsewhere, which is converted into sugar. In chemical qualities it is said to be the intermediate between starch and dextrin, and to pass readily into sugar in the presence of any animal ferment.

GLYCOG'ENY, *Glycogen'ia, Glycogen'esia, Glucogen'ia, Glucogen'esia*, (F.) *Glycogénie*, (*glyco*, and *γενσις*, 'generation,') *Generation or formation of sugar, as in the liver*.

GLYCOHÆMIA, *Glucohæ'mia, Glycæ'mia, Glucæ'mia*, (*glyco*, and *hæma*, 'blood,') A saccharine condition of the blood.

GLYCOSE, *Glucose*.

GLYCOSIQUE, (from *glyco*), *Saccharine*.

GLYCOSURIA, (*glyco*, and *ουρος*, 'urine,') *Diabetes mellitus*.

GLYCY, in composition, see *Glyco*.

GLYCYPHYTON, (*glycy*, and *φυον*, 'a plant,') *Glycyrrhiza*.

GLYCYRRHIZA, (*glycy*, and *ρίζα*, 'a root,') *G. Gla'bra* seu *Læ'vis, Liquorit'ia Scyth'ica, Glyc'era'ton, Glycyph'yton, Adip'son, Al'imos, Liq'uorice, Lie'orice*, (F.) *Régliase, Bois doux*. Ord. *Leguminosæ*. *Sex. Syst. Diadelphia Decandria*. The root of this southern European plant is inodorous; has a sweet taste; is mucilaginous; and leaves, when unpeeled, a degree of bitterness in the mouth. It is used as a demulcent, and chiefly in catarrh. The extract, made from it and sold in the shops, is known under the name *Spanish Liquorice* or *Liquorice Juice*, (F.) *Jus de Régline*. The sweet principle has been called *Saccharo-gum'mita*.

Pectoral Balsam of Liquorice—a quick preparation—is said by Dr. Paris to consist chiefly of *Paregoric Elixir*, strongly impregnated with *Oil of Aniseed*.

GLYCYRRHŒA, (*glycy*, and *ῥέω*, 'I flow,') A discharge of saccharine fluid from the system.

GLYCYRRHŒA URINOSA, *Diabetes mellitus*.

GLYSTER, *Clyster*.

GLYSTER HERBS, *Her'bæ pro Enem'atē*. The herbs ordinarily sold by the English apothecary under this title, are:—*mallow leaves*, one part; *chamomile flowers*, one part. (℞iss of these to ℥j of water.)

GNAMPSIS, *Curvature*.

GNAPHALIUM DIOICUM, (*γναφαλον*, 'a lock of wool,' owing to the floccose down of the leaves.) *Antennaria dioica*.

GNAPHALIUM MARGARITACEUM, *Antenna'ria Margarita'cea, Cud'weed, Pearly Life everlasting*. An indigenous plant, growing in woods and fields, and flowering in August. Its virtues are not defined, and the same may be said of

GNAPHALIUM PLANTAGINIFOLIUM seu *Plantagineum, Antennaria plantaginifolia*; and

GNAPHALIUM POLYCEPHALUM; *Sweet-scented Life everlasting, Catfoot*. They appear to be mild astringents.

GNATHALGIA, (*gnatho*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') *Neuralgia maxillaris*.

GNATHANCYLO'SIS, (*gnatho*, and *κυκλωσις*, 'stiffness of joint,') *Ankylosis of the lower jaw*.

GNATHANTROPOLYPUS, (*gnathant'rum*, 'the antrum of Highmore,' and *πολύπους*.) *Polypus of the antrum of Highmore*.

GNATHANTRUM, (*gnatho*, and *αντρον*, 'antrum,') *Antrum of Highmore*.

GNATHITIS, *Inflammat'io gen'ie*, (*gnatho*, and *itis*.) *Inflammation of the cheek or upper jaw*.

GNATHMUS, (γναθμος,) Gnathus.

GNA'THO, (γναθος,) in composition, the jaw or cheek.

GNATHOCEPH'ALUS, (gnatho, and κεφαλη, 'head.') A monster which has no head visible externally, but exhibits voluminous jaws.

GNATHOCYNANCHE, Cynanche parotidæa.

GNATHON, (γναθων,) Glutton.

GNATHONEURALGIA, Neuralgia maxillaris.

GNA'THOPLASTY, *Gnathoplast'icæ*, (gnatho, and πλαστικός, 'formative.') The formation of an artificial cheek.

GNATHOPLEG'IA, *Gnathoparaly'sis*, (gnatho, and πλεγη, 'a stroke.') Paralysis of the cheek. *Gnathoparaly'sis* is employed by Fuchs to signify paralysis of the lesser portion of the trifacial nerve, which supplies the muscles of mastication.

GNATHORRHAG'IA, (gnatho, and ρήγνυμι, 'to burst forth.') Hemorrhage from the internal surface of the cheeks.

GNATHOSPASMUS, Trismus.

GNA'THUS, (γναθος,) *Gnath'mus*, (κνω, 'I scrape, rub.') The cheek, the jaw. Also, the part of the jaws in which the teeth are fixed. See Bucca, Gena, and Maxillary Bone.

GNESIUS, (γνησιος,) Legitimate.

GNOME, (γνωμη,) Intellect.

GNOSIS, (γνωσις,) 'knowledge.' A common suffix, as in *Diagnosis*, *Prognosis*, &c.

GOACONAX, see *Toluifera balsamum*.

GOADBY'S SOLUTION, see *Solution*, *Goadby's*.

GOATS' BEARD, COMMON, *Tragopogon*.

GOATS' MILK, see *Milk*, *goats'*—g. *Milk*, artificial, see *Milk*, *goats'*—g. *Thorn*, *Astragalus verus*.

GOB, Mouth.

GOBELET EMÉTIQUE, Goblet, emetic.

GOB'LET, EMET'IC, *Poculum emet'icum* seu *emeticum*, *Cu'lix vomitorius*, (F.) *Gobelet émetique*. A vessel, made by pouring melted antimony into a mould. By putting wine into this and allowing it to stand some time, it acquires the property of producing vomiting. This kind of emetic has been long rejected, as the practitioner could never be certain of the dose he exhibited.

GOD'S MARK. A mark, formerly placed on houses, in England, as a sign that the plague was there.

GOD'BOLD'S VER'ETABLE BAL'SAM. A quack medicine, said to consist chiefly of simple oxymel.

GODESBERG, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. These waters, at Godesberg, a German mile from Bonn, are an efficacious, acidulous chalybeate, formerly known by the name, *Draitsch Water*. They contain chloride of sodium, carbonate of soda, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, and carbonate of iron.

GODFREY'S COR'DIAL. A celebrated nostrum, for which Dr. Paris has given the following formula: Infuse $\mathfrak{z}$ ix of *sassafras*, and of the seeds of *carraway*, *coriander*, and *anise*, each $\mathfrak{z}$ j, in six pints of water. Simmer the mixture until reduced to lbvj; then add lbvj of *tincture*, and boil the whole for a few minutes. When cold, add $\mathfrak{z}$ ij of *tincture of opium*. The following form is recommended by a committee of the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy: *Tinct. Opii* Oiss; *Syrupi Nigri Oxvj*; *Alcoholis Oij*; *Aque Oxvj*; *Carbonatis Potassæ* $\mathfrak{z}$ ijss; *Olei Sassafras* $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. M. It is anodyne.

GODRONNÉ (CANAL), *Canalis Petit'ianus* seu *Petit'i*, *Couronne ciliare*, *Canal de PETIT* ou *godronné*, *Canal ou Bulbular Canal of PETIT*. PETIT gave this name (from [F.] *godron*, 'a plait or fold,') to the semicircular canal, formed by the tunica hyaloidea around the edge of the crys-

talline; because it appears plaited or festooned, as it were.

GOËTRE, (from *guttur*, 'throat,' [?]) Bronchocele.

GOGGLE-EYED, Exophthalmus.

GOITRE, (from *guttur*, 'throat,' [?]) Bronchocele—g. Exophthalmic, see *Exophthalmia*—g. Leaf, see *Laminaria*.

GOIT'RE STICKS. In South America the stems of a seaweed are so called, because, according to Dr. Royle, they are chewed by the inhabitants where goitre prevails.

GOIT'ROUS, (F.) *Goitreux*. Relating or appertaining to goitre. One affected by goitre or Bronchocele, *Goitred*.

GOLD, (Sax. *golds*,) *Aur'um*, *Chry'sos*, *Sol*, *Res metallo'rum*, (F.) *Or*. A solid, yellow, very brilliant, hard, very ductile, malleable, tenacious, and heavy metal; found in nature either in its native state or combined with a little silver, copper, or iron; s. g. 19'25.

Muriate or *Chloride of Gold*, *Aur'i Chlo'ridum* seu *Terchlo'ridum* seu *Mu'rias* seu *Chlorure'tum*, *Aur'um muriat'icum* seu *Chlorat'um* seu *Oxydula'tum muriat'icum* seu *Sal'tum*, (F.) *Chlorure* ou *Muriate* ou *Hydro-chlorate d'or* has been admitted into the Pharmacopœia of the United States, and into that of Paris, &c. The formulæ, however, differ. That of the United States is a muriate with two bases; and is prepared, according to the form of Dr. Chrestien, by dissolving the gold in a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids, and adding chloride of sodium to the residuum after evaporation; then redissolving and evaporating slowly to dryness. The Parisian formula for the *Muriate d'or*, *Mu'rias* seu *Chlorure'tum Aur'i*, consists in simply dissolving the gold in the acids, and evaporating to dryness. It has been recommended as an antisyphilitic in old, rebellious, venereal affections, exostoses, and in venereal, scrofulous, or cancerous glandular enlargements. Dose, gr. 1-8th to gr. ss, rubbed on the tongue or gums. Internally, one-sixteenth of a grain, in pills.

Various other preparations, as the *Cy'anide* or *Tercy'anide*, (*Aur'i Cyan'idum* seu *Cyanure'tum* seu *Tercyan'idum*, [F.] *Cyanaure d'or*;) the metallic gold in a state of division, (*Aurum metallicum*, *Pul'vis Aur'i*, [F.] *Or divisé* ou *métallique*;) obtained by amalgamating gold with mercury, and driving the latter off by heat, and in the form of filings (*Aurum lima'tum*); the *Chloride of Gold* and *Sodium*, (*Aur'um muriat'icum natronat'um* seu *muriat'icum* seu *chlorat'um natronat'um*, *Chlore'tum Aur'icum Chlore'to nat'æ*, *Mu'rias Aur'ico-nat'ricum*, *Chlorure'tum aur'i et natrii*, *So'dii auro-terchlo'ridum*, *Hydrochlo'rate* or *muriate of Gold* and *So'da*, [F.] *Chlorure d'or et de Sodium*, *Hydrochlorate* ou *muriate d'or et de Soude*); the *Nitromuriate of Gold*, (*Aur'um Nitro-muriat'icum*, *Aur'i nitromu'rias*, [F.] *Nitromuriate d'or*); the *Oxide of Gold*, (*Aur'i Ox'idum*, *Aur'um Oxida'tum*, *Aur'i terox'idum*, *Perox'ide of gold*, *Aur'ic acid*, [F.] *Oxide d'or*;) and the *Iodide of Gold*, (*Aur'i Iod'idum* seu *Iodure'tum*, [F.] *Iodure d'or*;) have been employed in the like affections, and with similar results.

GOLDBEATERS' SKIN. The intestina recta of the ox, which have been beaten quite smooth for the manufacture of gold leaf. Used as a defensive dressing for slight cuts, &c.

GOLD, CHLORIDE OF, see *Gold*—g. *Cyanide* of, see *Gold*—g. *Hydrochlorate* of, see *Gold*—g. *Iodide* of, see *Gold*.

GOLD LEAF, *Gold Foil*, *Aur'um folia'tum*, *Aurum in libel'lia*. Used to gild pills and to plug carious teeth. The gold leaf or foil used by the dentist for filling teeth is much thicker than ordinary gold leaf.

GOLD, MURIATE OF, see *Gold*—g. *Nitro-muriate*

of, see Gold—g. Oxide of, see Gold—g. Peroxide of, see Gold—g. and Soda, hydrochlorate of, see Gold—g. and Soda, muriate of, see Gold—g. and Sodium, Chloride of oxide of, see Gold—g. Tereyanide of, see Gold.

GOLD THREAD, *Coptis*.

GOLDEN BUG, *Coccinella septempunctata*—g. Knop, *Coccinella septempunctata*—g. Rod, *Solidago virgaurea*—g. Rod, fragrant, *Solidago odora*—g. Rod, rigid, *Solidago rigida*—g. Rod, sweetscented, *Solidago odora*—g. Seal, see Calumba, *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

GOLDENS, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

GOLDING, *Calendula officinalis*.

GOLDSHRUB, *Palicourea speciosa*.

GOLDWASSER, ('goldwater,') see Spirit.

GOLFE, (καλός, afterwards καλός, 'a gulf,')

Sinus—g. de la Veine jugulaire, see Jugular veins.

GOLUNCHA, *Menispermum cordifolium*.

GOMBO, *Hibiscus esculentus*.

GOMME, Gumma, Gummi—g. *Adragant*, *Tragacanth*—g. *Ammoniaque*, *Ammoniac gum*—g. *Arabique*, *Acacia gummi*—g. *Astringent de Gambie*, see *Batea frondosa*—g. *Caragne*, *Caranna*—g. *Carane*, *Caranna*—g. *Elastique*, *Caoutchouc*—g. *de Gaiac*, *Guaiacum*—g. *de Genévrier*, *Sandarac*—g. *Gettonia*, *Gutta Percha*—g. *Gutte*, *Cambogia*—g. *de Kino*, *Kino*—g. *Laque*, *Lacca*—g. *de Lierre*, see *Hedera helix*—g. *du Pays*, *Gummi nostras*—g. *Sérapique*, *Sagapenum*.

GOMPHIASIS, (γομφιασμός, *Gomphias'mus*, (γομφος, 'a nail,') A disease of the teeth, and particularly of the molares; looseness of the teeth in their sockets; *Agomphiasis*. Pain in the teeth, *Odontalgia*.

GOMPHIASMUS, (γομφιασμός, *Gomphiasis*.

GOMPHIOL, (γομφίολοι, pl. of γομφίος,) Molar teeth.

GOMPHOCARPUS CRISPUS, (γομφος, 'a nail, and καρπος, 'fruit,') A South African plant, the root of which, formerly known to the Dutch apothecaries as *Radix Asclepiadis crispæ*, is extremely bitter and acrid; and, on account of its diuretic virtues, a decoction or infusion of it has been advised in various kinds of dropsy. A tincture of it is said to be valuable in colic.

GOMPHOMA, gen. *Gomphomatis*, (γομφωμα,) Gomphosis.

GOMPHOSIS, (γομφωσις, *Cardinamen'tum*, *Clavatio*, *Gomphoma*, *Coagmentatio*, *Inclavatio*, *Inneceatio*, *Engomphosis*. An immovable articulation, in which one bone is received into another, like a nail or peg into its hole. Gomphosis is only met with in the articulations of the teeth with the alveoli. It is also called *Articulation par implantation*.

GOMPHUS, (γομφός,) Clavus.

GOMUTO PALM, see Toddy.

GOMUTOS GOMUTO, see Toddy.

GONACRASIA, (gono, a, and κρασις, 'mixture,') *Spermatorrhœa*.

GONACRATIA, (gono, a, and κρασις, 'power,') *Spermatorrhœa*.

GON'AGRA, *Gon'yagra*, (gony, and αγρα, 'a prey,') 'That which attacks the knees.' Gout or rheumatism in the knees. *Gonyorrheum'a*. Paracelsus calls it *Gen'ugra*.

GONAL'GIA, (gony, and αλγος, 'pain,') Pain in the knee. *Gonyal'gia*. This is almost always produced by gout. It may, however, depend on some other disease, either of the knee or of another part, particularly of the hip-joint.

GONARTHRI'TIS, (gony, αρθρον, 'joint, and ιτις, 'inflammation of the knee-joint.

GONARTHROCACE, (gony, αρθρον, 'a joint, and κακος, 'bad,') Gonocace.

GONAURA, (gono, and αερα, 'an air,') See *Sperm*.

GONDOLE OCULAIRE, *Scaphium oculare*.

GONDRET'S AMMONIACAL CAUSTIC,

Pommade de Gondret—g. Counter-irritant, *Pommade de Gondret*.

GO'NE, (γωνη, *Go'nos*, *Genitu'ra*. The semen (hence gonorrhœa), the uterus, offspring. See Epigone and Generation.

GONECYSTIDES, (gono, and κυστις, 'a bladder,') *Vesiculæ seminales*.

GONECYSTI'TIS, (gono, κυστις, 'bladder, and ιτις, 'inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales.

GONEPOETICUS, *Spermatopœus*.

GONEPÆUS, (gono, and ποιω, 'I make,') *Spermatopœus*.

GONFLEMENT, (from *conflare*, 'to blow up,') Swelling.

GONGRONA, (γογγρων,) *Bronchocele*.

GONGROPHTHISIS, (γογγρος, 'an excrescence on a tree, and phthisis,') *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

GONGYLID'UM, (γογγυλίδιον, from γογγυλος, 'round,') *Pilula*.

GONGYLION, (γογγυλίον,) *Pilula*.

GONGYLIS, (γογγυλิส,) *Pilula*.

GONIOCATHETER, (γωνία, 'an angle, and καθητηρ, 'a catheter,') An angular or crooked catheter.

GONIOME'LE, (γωνία, 'an angle, and μεληρ, 'a probe,') An angular or crooked probe or sound.

GONIOMETER, *Goniometrum*, (γωνία, 'an angle, and μετρον, 'a measure,') An instrument for measuring angles.

A 'FACIAL GONIOMETER' has been invented by Mr. Turnpenny, of Philadelphia, which is well adapted for measuring the facial angle.

GONO, (from γονος, 'sperm,') in composition, *Sperm*.

GONOBOLIA, (gono, and βολη, from βαλλειν, 'to throw,') Ejaculation, *spermatic*.

GONOC'ACE, *Gonarthroc'acis*, (gony, and κακος, 'evil,') *Tumor genu albus*. White swelling of the knee. *Hydrarthrus*.

GONOCELE, (gono, and κηλη, 'a tumor,') *Spermatocœle*.

GONOID'ES, (gono, and ειδος, 'appearance,') *Genitu'rae sim'iles*. Similar to sperm. *Sperm'atoid*, *Spermato'idēs*, *Spermato'des*. A term appropriated to any substance which resembles sperm.

GONOL'OBUS MACROPHYL'LUS, (γωνία, 'an angle, and λοβος, 'a pod,') indigenous. *Nat. Ord. Asclepiadaceæ*. The root is cathartic. It is said to furnish a juice with which the Indians poison their arrows [?].

GONOPOETICUS, (gono, and ποιω, 'I make,') *Spermatopœus*.

GONORRHÉE BÂTARDE, *Gonorrhœa spuria*.

GONORRHOBLEPHARRHŒA, *Ophthalmia, gonorrhœal*.

GONORRHOPROSTATITIS, see *Prostatitis*.

GONORRHŒA, (erroneously called from gono, and ρω, 'I flow,') because the older writers believed it to be a flux of semen;) *Blennorrhag'ia*, *Blennorrhœa*, *B. urethra'lis*, *Blennure'thris*, *Phallorrhœa*, *Medorrhœa*, *M. viri'lis*, *Catar'rhœa gonorrhœa* seu *ure'thræ*, *Urethrit'is*, *Inflammat'io ure'thræ*, *Urethral'gia*, *Proflu'vium mucosum ure'thræ*, *Catarrhus urethra'lis*, (F.) *Écoulement, Ure'thrite, Urétrite*. An inflammatory discharge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra in both sexes; and from that of the prepuce in man, and the vagina in woman. It may be excited spontaneously, or by irritants applied directly to the membrane; but is usually produced by impure connexion. Two great varieties have been generally reckoned.—1. GONORRHŒA PURA seu BENIG'NA. That which does not follow an impure connexion; (F.) *Échauffement, Blennorrhag'ia benigna, Canlorrhœa benigna, Catar'rhœa Ure'thræ, Gonor-*

rhœa catarrhalis seu noncontagio'sa; and, 2. GONORRHOEA IMPURA, *malig'na, contagio'sa, syphilitica, et virulen'ta*; *Fluor albus malig'nus, Fluxus venereus, Blennorrhœa luo'des, Baporrhœa, Myxio'sis, Lues gonorrhœica, Scroph'ule gonorrhœica, Tubercula gonorrhœica, Clap.* (Old E.) *Chaudpys*, (F.) *Chaudpisse*; that which is the result of impure commerce. The French also distinguish the *Chaudpisse sèche*, or that unaccompanied with discharge, and the *Chaudpisse cordée, Gonorrhœa corda'ta, Chordurethrit'is*, or that accompanied with chordee, and which of course occurs only in the male. See Chordee. It is the kind that most frequently engages the attention of the practitioner, and is characterized by mucous discharge from the urethra or vagina, intermixed with specific matter, and accompanied with burning pain on micturition. It is decidedly infectious. It is, however, a distinct disease from syphilis, and never produces it. Its duration is various, but the inflammatory symptoms usually subside in four or five weeks, generally leaving behind more or less of the gonorrhœa mucosa or gleet. Gonorrhœa of every kind, attended with any inflammatory symptoms, is best treated by the antiphlogistic regimen, avoiding every kind of irritation, and keeping the body cool by small doses of salts, and the urine diluted by the mildest fluids. After the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, cubebs, or the balsam of copaiba, exhibited in the dose of ʒss to ʒi three times a day, will be found effectual: indeed, during the existence of the inflammatory symptoms, it often affords decided relief. Injections are rarely required.

Sometimes, gonorrhœa affects the glans; when it is called *Gonorrhœa Spuria seu Balani, Balanoblenorrhœa, Balanorrhœa, Balanit'is, Blennorrhag'ia spuria seu no'tha*, (F.) *Blennorrhagie du gland, Gonorrhée bâtarde, Fausse Blennorrhagie*. It requires only cleanliness and cooling lotions. This is the simple form of balanitis. It may, however, be of the impure kind—*Balanorrhag'ia*, (F.) *Balanite contagieuse*. When implicating both glans and prepuce, it is *Bal'ano-posthitis*.

Some other varieties of gonorrhœa have been enumerated, but they are of little moment.

In consequence of repeated attacks of gonorrhœa, or of the debility induced by a single attack, it not unfrequently happens, as already remarked, that a constant, small discharge occurs, or remains behind, after all danger of infection is removed. The great difference between it and gonorrhœa is, that it is uninfected. The discharge consists of globular particles, contained in a slimy mucus, and is generally devoid of that yellow colour which characterizes the discharge of gonorrhœa virulenta. It is unattended with pain, scalding, &c. To this state the names *Gleet, Gonorrhœa mucosa, Blennorrhœa chron'ica, Blennorrhœa*, &c., have been given. It is commonly a disease of some duration, and demands the use of the copaiba, astringent injections; and, if obstinate, the introduction of the bougie.

GONORRHOEA BALANI, G. spuria—g. Benigna, Leucorrhœa—g. Catarrhalis, see Gonorrhœa—g. Chorda, see Gonorrhœa—g. Contagiosa, see Gonorrhœa.

GONORRHOEA DORMIENTIUM, G. *Oneirog'mos*. The seminal discharge which occurs during sleep, and is occasioned by libidinous dreams. See Pollution.

GONORRHOEA IMPURA, see Gonorrhœa.

GONORRHOEA LAXORUM, G. *libidino'sa, Spermatorrhœa aton'ica*, consists of a pellucid discharge from the urethra, whilst awake, without erection of the penis, but with venereal thoughts.

GONORRHOEA LIBIDINOSA, G. *laxorum*, see Pollution—g. Maligna, see Gonorrhœa—g. Mucosa

(gleet), see Gonorrhœa—g. Noncontagiosa, G. pura—g. Notha inveterata, Leucorrhœa—g. Oneirogonos, G. dormientium, Pollution—g. Spuria, see Gonorrhœa—g. Syphilitica, see Gonorrhœa—g. Vera, Pollution, Spermatorrhœa—g. Virulenta, see Gonorrhœa.

GONOS, (γῶνος,) Gone.

GONOSTROMA, gen. *Gonostromatis*, (γῶνος, 'offspring,' and στρώμα, 'bed,') Proliferous disc.

GONOEZEMIA, (gono, and ζῆμα, 'loss,') Spermatorrhœa.

GONY, (γῶν,) Ge'nu, 'the knee.'

GONYAGRA, (gony, (and ἀγρα, 'a seizure,') Gonagra.

GONYALGIA, (gony, and ἀλγος, 'pain,') Gonalgia.

GONYAN'CON, *Gonycamp'sin*, (gony, and ἀγκων, 'a curvature,') A curvature or bending of the knee. A bent knee.

GONYCAMPSIS, (gony, and καμψις, 'curvature,') Gonyaneon.

GONYCROTUS, (gony, and κρῶν, 'I strike,') One who is knock-kneed, or in-kneed. See Entogonyaneon.

GONYON'CUS, (gony, and ὄγκος, 'a tumour,') A swelling of the knee.

GONYORRHEUMA, Gonagra.

GOOD KING HENRY, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

GOODYE'RA PUBES'CENS, (after Goodyer, an English botanist,) *Tussa'ca reticulat'a, Satyr'ium, Neot'ia, Rattlesnake leaf, Rattlesnake Plantain, Net'wort, Net'leaf, Scroph'ula weed, Cancer weed.* Ord. Orchidaceæ. An indigenous plant, used empirically in scrofula—the fresh leaves being applied to the sores. It is employed by the Indians.

GOOSEBERRY, *Ribes uva crispa*.

GOOSEFOOT, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*—g. Angular-leaved, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*—g. Mercury, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*—g. Stinking, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

GOOSEGRASS, *Galium aparine, G. verum*.

GOOSESARE, *Galium aparine*.

GOOSESKIN, *Horrida cutis*.

GOBBELLY, *Physconia*.

GORDIUS MEDINENSIS, *Dracunculus*.

GORGE, (from γυρῆς, 'gullet,') *Ingluvies*: Pharynx, Throat—g. *Grosse, Bronchoecle*—g. *Mal de, Cynanche*.

GORGERET, Gorget—g. *Lithotome*, Gorget, lithotomy—g. *à Repoussoir*, see Gorget.

GORG'ET, ([F.] gorge, 'the throat,') *Canalis canaliculatus, Ductor canaliculatus*, (F.) *Gorget*. An instrument representing a long gutter, in the shape of a throat, which is especially employed in the operations of lithotomy and fistula in ano.

GORGET, CUTTING, see Gorget, and Lithotomy.

GORGET FOR FIS'TULA IN A'NO consists of a semi-cylindrical wooden staff, four inches long, without including the handle, and furnished with a wide groove. This is introduced into the rectum, to prevent the point of the bistoury from injuring the intestine, when the internal orifice of the fistula is deeply situated, and it is desirable to perform the operation by incision. This instrument, invented by Marchettis, has been modified by Percy, Range, &c.

Desault invented an instrument for conducting the wire by the anus, in the operation for fistula by ligature. He called it *Gorget à repoussoir*.

GORGET, LITHOT'OMY, (F.) *Gorget Lithotome, Cutting Gorg'et*, is the one used in the operation for the stone, for the purpose of dividing the prostate and the neck of the bladder, so as to enable the surgeon to introduce the forceps and extract the stone. At the end of this gorget is a crest or beak, which fits the groove of the staff, and admits of the gorget being passed along it

into the bladder. Besides *cutting*, there are also *blunt* gorgets, intended to be introduced into the wound—their concavity serving as a guide for the forceps into the bladder.

The chief modifications in the gorget have been made by Andouillet, Bell, Blicke, Bromfield, Cline, Desault, Foubert, Hawkins, Larrey, Lefèvre, Michaelis, Thomas, &c.

GORGONEI FONTES, (from the fabulous Gorgons, who had the power of turning all who beheld them to stone.) Fountains described by Libavius as containing water which possessed a petrifying property; probably, water holding in solution supercarbonate of lime.

GORGOSSET, (from *gorge*, 'throat,' [?]) Pyrosis.

GOSIER, Pharynx, Throat.

GOSSUM, Bronchocele.

GOSSYP'IIUM, *Gossyp'ium Herba'ceum*, *Gossyp'ion*, *Bombax*, *Cotton*, (F.) *Coton*. Family, Malvaceæ. Ser. Syst. Monadelphia Polyandria. The seeds of the *Cotton Tree*, *Gossyp'ium arbor'eum*, have been administered in coughs, on account of the mucilage they contain, and a decoction of a pint of the seeds to a quart of water, has been given, in the Southern States, in intermittents. A decoction of the root, *Gossyp'ii rad'ix*, (Ph. U. S.), has been prescribed as an emmenagogue and parturifacient. The *Cotton wool*, *Cotton*, *Raw cotton*, *Gossypium*, (Ph. U. S.), is used in medicine for making moxas, &c., and is applied in the treatment of recent burns and scalds.

GOSSYP'IIUM FULMINANS, see Collodion.

GOTCHBELLY, (Prov. *gotch*, 'a large pitcher,') Physconia.

GOTIUM, Bronchocele.

GOTO, Bronchocele.

GOUDRON, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

GOUET, *Arum maculatum*.

GOUËTRE, (from *guttur*, 'throat,') Bronchocele.

GOULARD, (after the proposer,) *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*, L. p. s. dilutus.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*—g. Lotion, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*—g. Water, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.

GOULU, (from *gula*,) Glutton.

GOUND OF THE EYE, (Prov.) *Chassie*.

GOULD, (abbreviated from *gougourde*, itself from *cucurbita*, [?]) *Cucurbita*—g. Bitter, *Cucumis colocynthis*—g. Bottle, *Cucurbita pepo*.

GOULD WORM, *Distoma hepaticum*.

GOURDE, *Cucurbita*.

GOURMAND, Glutton.

GOURMANDISE, Gluttony.

GOURME, *Porrigio larvalis*. Vulgarly, in France, any cutaneous eruption.

GOUSSE, Legumen.

GOUMET (F.) A connoisseur in wines or eating.

GOUT, *Arthritis*, *Arthragra*, *Arthralgia*, *Morbus domino'rum* seu *articula'ris*, *Malum articulo'rum*, *Gutta*, *Arthrosia* *Podagra*, *Podalgia*, *Podagra*, *Arthritis ve'rus*, *Arthritis* *Podagra*, *Podagra Arthritis*, *Flux'io arthritis*, *Fébris arthritis* seu *Podagrica*, *Arthrodyn'ia podagrica*, *Cann'a podagrica*, *Flerecin*, *Gastroarthritis*, *Nisopt'ichos*, (Sc.) *Gut*, (F.) *Goutte*, *Agrie* of Piorry. The gout was formerly regarded as a catarrh, and received its name from (F.) *goutte*, (L.) *gutta*, 'a drop;' because it was believed to be produced by a liquid, which distilled, *goutte à goutte*, 'drop by drop,' on the diseased part. This name, which seems to have been first used about the year 1270, has been admitted into the different languages of Europe. Gout is an inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints. It almost always attacks, first, the great toe; whence it passes to the other smaller joints, after having produced, or been attended with, various sympathetic phenomena, particularly in the diges-

tive organs: after this, it may attack the greater articulations. It is an affection which is extremely fugitive, and variable in its recurrence. It may be acquired, or hereditary. In the former case, it rarely appears before the age of thirty-five; in the latter, it is frequently observed earlier. It is often difficult to distinguish it from rheumatism. A combination is, indeed, supposed to exist sometimes; hence called *Rheumatic gout*. During the paroxysm or fit, a burning, lancinating pain is experienced in the affected joint, attended with tumefaction, tension, and redness. One or more joints may be attacked, either at the same time or in succession; and, in either case, the attack terminates by resolution in a few days. This is the *Arthritis acuta* seu *inflammatoria* seu *regularis*, *Regular gout*, *Arthrosia* *podagra regularis*, *Arthragra legitima* seu *vera* seu *genuina* seu *normalis*, (F.) *Goutte régulière chaude*. At other times, pains in the joints exist, of more or less acute character; the swelling being without redness. These pains persist, augment, and diminish irregularly, without exhibiting intermission, and, consequently, without having distinct paroxysms. The disease is then called *atonic*, *asthenic*, *imperfect* or *irregular gout*, *Chronic G.*, *Arthritis atonica* seu *asthenica*, *Arthrosia* *Podagra larvata*, *Dysarthritia*, *Arthragra*. It is commonly called in France *Goutte froide*, *Goutte blanche*. It may appear primarily, or succeed attacks of regular gout.

Gout does not always confine itself to the joints. It may attack the internal organs: when it is called *Arthritis aber'rans* seu *errat'ica* seu *planet'ica* seu *vaga*, *Planar'thragra*, *Arthragra anom'ala*, *Podagra aber'rans*, *Vare'ni*, *Wandering*, *misplaced*, or *anomalous gout*, (F.) *Goutte vague*.

Retrograde gout, *Arthritis retrograd'a*, *Podagra retrograd'a*, *Arthrosia* *Podagra complic'ia*, *Rece'dent* or *misplac'd gout*, (F.) *Goutte remontée*, *G. malplacee*, *G. rentrée*, is when it leaves the joints suddenly and attacks some internal organ, as the stomach, intestines, lungs, brain, &c.

Gout is also called, according to the part it may affect, *Podagra*, *Gonagra*, *Chiragra*, &c. It may be acute or chronic, and may give rise to concretions, which are chiefly composed of urate of soda. See Calculus, (arthritis.) It may, also, give occasion to nodosities, when it is called *Arthritis nodosa*, (F.) *Goutte nouée*.

The treatment of active gout is antiphlogistic, and the local disorder should be but little interfered with. Colchicum seems to have great power over the disease. It forms the basis of the *Emmédicinal d'Huxson*, a celebrated French gout-remedy. The author—a long sufferer—relies wholly on the *Vinum colchici radialis*. The bowels must be kept regular by rhubarb and magnesia; and a recurrence of the disease be prevented by abstemious habits.

GOUT, (from *gustus*,) Taste.

GOUT, DIAPHRAGMATIC, Angina pectoris.

GOUT PAPER, so called, *Charta antiarthrit'ica*, *Charta antirheumat'ica*, is made by spreading a very thin layer of a mixture of an ethereal or spirituous extract of the bark of mezereon root, with wax, spermaceti, and oil, over the surface of paper.

GOUT, RHEUMATIC, see Rheumatism, acute—g. Weed, *Ligusticum podagraria*—g. Stones, Calculi, arthritic.

GOUTTE, Gout, Gutta—g. *Blanche*, Gout (atonic)—g. *Codaque*, Epilepsy—g. *Froide*, Gout (atonic)—g. *Malplacee*, Gout (retrograde)—g. *Nouée*, Gout (with nodosities)—g. *Régulière chaude*, Gout (regular)—g. *Remontée*, Gout (retrograde)—g. *Rentrée*, Gout (retrograde)—g. *Rose*, Gutta rosea—g. *Sciaticque*, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea—g. *Sereine*, Amaurosis—g. *Vague*, Gout (wandering.)

GOUTTES NOIRES, *Guttæ nigræ*.

GOUTTEUX, Arthritic, Podagra.

GOUTTIÈRE, (F.) *Collic'is*, (from *gutta*, 'a drop,' or from Sax. *geotan*, to pour.) A gutter in a bone, like that used for carrying off rain. Some of these cavities are intended to facilitate the sliding of tendons, such as the *Gouttière Bic'ipitale* or *Bic'ipital groove*. Others, as the *Gouttière sagittale* or *Sagittal groove*, lodge blood-vessels and especially veins. Others, again, are merely intended for the support of certain organs; as the *Gouttière basilare* or *Bas'illary fossa*, which supports the medulla oblongata.

GOUTTIÈRE BASILAIRE, see *Gouttière*—*g. Bic'ipitale*, Bic'ipital groove—*g. Lœcymale*, Lacrymal groove—*g. Sacré*, Sacral groove—*g. Sagittale*, see *Gouttière*—*g. de la Veine cave*, see *Liver*.

GOUTY, (from *gout*.) Arthritic, Podagric—*g. Rheumatism*, see *Rheumatism*, acute.

GOVERNAIL DU TESTICULE, Gubernaculum testis.

GOWAN, EWE, (Gael. *gugan*.) Bellis—*g. Yellow*, Ranunculus.

GOWLAND'S LOTION, see *Lotion*, Gowland's.

GOWN, RED, (from its covering like a gown,) Strophulus—*g. Yellow*, Icterus infantum.

GOWNDE OF THE EYE (Prov.), *Chassie*.

GRACE-WIFE, (Prov.) Midwife.

GRACILARIA LICHENOIDES, (from *gracilis*, 'slender,') *Fucus amyloceus*.

GRAC'ILIS, *Ma'cer*, *Macilen'tus*, 'slender, lean.' Also, the slender *Rectus interior fem'oris* seu *Grac'ilis interior*, (F.) *Sous-pubio-crêti-tibial*, *Sous-pubio-prêtibial* (Ch.), *Droit ou grêle interne le la cuisse*. This muscle is situate at the inside of the thigh. It is thin and very long; and arises from the descending ramus of the pubis, to be inserted at the inner and inferior part of the tuberosity of the tibia. It bends the leg and causes adduction of the thigh.

GRACILIS ANTERIOR, *Rectus femoris*.

GRAD'UATE, *Graduat'us*, (*gradus*, 'a step,' 'a degree,') In medicine, one who has attained a degree,—usually, the degree of doctor.

GRÆA, (*γραινα*.) The pellicle which forms on milk. The folds of skin round the umbilicus. An old woman.

GRAFT, *Graff*, *Inser'erè*, (F.) *Greffier*, (from Sax. *græfan*, 'to engrave,') To unite a part to another, so that it may receive support from it; to engraft. The operation is called *grafting* or *engrafting*, *Inst'io*.

GRAIN, *Gratum*; the 60th part of a Troy, and the 72d part of a *Poids de marc* drachm.

GRAIN OIL, Oil, fusel—*g. Oily*, *Sesamum orientale*.

GRAINE D'ASPIG, see *Phalaris Canariensis*—*g. de Catepue*, see *Euphorbia lathyris*—*g. d'Écarlate*, *Coccus cacti*—*g. d'Épurga*, see *Euphorbia lathyris*—*g. de Moluques*, see *Croton tiglium*—*g. Muse*, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*—*g. de Paradis*, *Amomum granum paradisi*—*g. de Per-roquet*, *Carthamus tinctorius* (seed)—*g. Royale Mineure*, see *Euphorbia lathyris*—*g. de Santé*, see *Pilule aloes et kinæ kinæ*—*g. de Tilly*, see *Croton tiglium*—*g. de Turquie*, *Zea mays*.

GRAINS, GUINEA, see *Pepper*, *Malagueta*.

GRAINS OF PARADISE, *Amomum granum Para-disi*.

GRAISSE, (from *crassus*, 'gross' [?]) *Pinguedo*—*g. de Mouton*, *Sevum*—*g. d'Oie*, *Adeps anserina*—*g. Oxygénée*, *Unguentum acidi nitrosi*—*g. de Porc*, *Adeps preparatus*.

GRAMEN, gen. *Graminis*, 'grass,' *Triticum repens*—*g. Egyptiacum*, *G. Crucis cyprioidis*—*g. Caninum*, *Triticum repens*.

GRAMEN CRU' CIS CYPRIOIDIS, *Gramen Ægypti-acum*, *Ægyptian Cock's foot grass*. Ord. *Gramineæ*. The roots and plants possess the virtues of the *Triticum repens*, and have been recom-

mended in the earlier stages of dropsy. They were, formerly, considered to possess many other properties.

GRAMEN DIOSCORIDIS, *Triticum repens*—*g. Major*, *Sarsaparilla Germanica*—*g. Orientale*, *Juncus odoratus*—*g. Repens*, *Triticum repens*—*g. Rubrum*, *Sarsaparilla Germanica*.

GRAMIA, *Chassie*, *Lippitudo*.

GRAMINIV'OROUS, *Graminiv'orus*, (*gramen*, gen. *graminis*, 'grass,' and *voro*, 'I eat,') Feeding or subsisting on grass.

GRAMMARIUM, *Gramme*, *Scruple*.

GRAMME, (*γραμμα*.) *Gramma'rium*. An ancient weight, equivalent to the 24th part of an ounce, or to 24 grains or a scruple, avoirdupois. At the present day, the gramme is equal in weight to a cubed centimètre of water; or to 18 grains, poids de marc—15.434 grains, Troy.

GRAMME, (*γραμμα*.) *Iris*, *Line*.

GRAMMITIS AUREA, *Asplenium ceterach*—*g. Ceterach*, *Asplenium ceterach*.

GRANA, (abbreviation of *Migrana* or *Hemicrania* [?]), *Hemicrania*—*g. (pl. of granum)*, *Guineensia*, *Pepper*, *malagueta*—*g. Moluca*, *Croton tiglium*—*g. Moschi*, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*—*g. Orientis*, see *Menispermum cocculus*—*g. Paradisi*, *Amomum granum Paradisi*—*g. Tiglii* seu *Tiglia*, see *Croton tiglium*—*g. Tili*, *Croton tiglium*—*g. Triticea*, see *Hyoides os*.

GRANADILLA, APPLE-SHAPED, (dim. of [S.] *granada*, 'the pomegranate,') *Passiflora maliformis*.

GRANATIFRUCTUS CORTEX, (from *granum*, because full of grains or seeds,) see *Punica granatum*—*g. Radicis cortex*, see *Punica granatum*.

GRANATUM, *Punica Granatum*.

GRAND DORSAL, *Latissimus dorsi*.

GRANDE'ALÆ. The hair in the arm-pits.

GRANDGORE, ([S.]) *Syphilis*.

GRANDINOSUM OS, (from *grando*, 'hail,') *Cuboid*.

GRANDO, 'hail,' *Chalaza*.

GRANIV'OROUS, *Graniv'orus*, (*granum*, 'a grain,' and *voro*, 'I eat,') Feeding or subsisting on grain or seeds.

GRANTRISTUM, *Anthrax*.

GRANULA SANGUINIS, (pl. of *Granulum*, and dim. of *Grana*.) Globules of the blood—*g. Seminis*, see *Sperma*.

GRAN'ULAR, *Gran'ulous*, *Grando'sus*, (F.) *Granulè*, *Granuleux*, (from *granule*.) Composed of or containing granules or small particles,—as 'granular eyelid,' 'membrana granulosa,' &c., &c.

GRANULAR CONJUNCTIVA, *Trachoma*—*g. Degeneration* or *Disorganization* of the *Kidney*, *Kidney*, *Bright's disease* of the—*g. Eyelid*, *Trachoma*—*g. Layer*, *Membrana granulosa*—*g. Liver*, *Cirrhosis*—*g. Tin*, see *Tin*.

GRANULATED LIVER, *Cirrhosis*.

GRANULA'TION, *Granula'tio*, (from *granule*.) *Gem'ma*, (F.) *Bourgeon*, *B. charnu*. Granulations are the reddish, conical, flesh-like shoots, which form at the surface of suppurating wounds and ulcers. They are the product of inflammatory excitement, and may be produced in indolent ulcers, by exciting the parts by proper stimulants. They form the basis of the cicatrix.

GRANULATION is, likewise, a name given by the modern French physicians to an organic lesion, consisting in the formation of small, round, firm, shining, semi-transparent tumours, of the size and shape of millet-seed, or of a pea; which are met with in the lungs particularly, and in considerable quantity; often without materially interfering with their functions.

In pharmacy, *granulation* is a process by which a metal is reduced to fine grains, by melting it, and causing it, whilst liquid, to pass through a kind of sieve into a vessel of water,—as in the

making of shot:— or by shaking or rubbing the melted metal in an appropriate box or vessel,— as in the formation of granular tin or granulated zinc.

GRANULATIONS OËRÉBRALES, Glandulæ Pacchioni.

GRANULATIONS, MILIARY, *Miliary tubercles*, are the small, transparent grains, of variable size, from that of a millet-seed to that of a grain of hemp which are presumed to be the primitive state of tubercles.

GRAN'ULE, *Gran'ulum*; (dim. of *granum*, 'a grain.') A small grain; a small compact particle; a cytoblast. Used, in French pharmacy, for a sugar-coated pill, or any small *dragée*.

GRANULES SEM'INAL, *Gran'ula sem'inalis*. Minute, rounded, granulated bodies, observable in the semen, which are, in all cases, much less numerous than the spermatozooids. See *Sperm.*

GRANULEUX, Granular.

GRANULUM, Granule.

GRANULOUS, Granular.

GRANUM, Grain.

GRANVILLE'S LOTION, see *Lotion*, Granville's counter-irritant.

GRAPE, ([F.] *groppe*, 'a cluster, a bunch,') see *Vitis vinifera*—g. Sea-side, see *Kino*.

GRAPECURE, (F.) *Cûre de raisin*, (G.) *Traubenkur*, *Weintraubenkur*. A medication in Germany, which consists in the use of the grape for both meat and drink; nothing more at the farthest being allowed than a piece of dry bread. This diet is continued for weeks. Its effects are altogether revellent, and resemble in many respects those of hydropathy.

GRAPES, DRIED, *Uvæ passæ*.

GRAPHIDOIDES, (*γραφίς*, gen. *γραφίδος*, 'a style,' and *ειδός*, 'resemblance,') *Styloid*.

GRAPHIOIDES, *Styloid*.

GRAPHIOIDES, *Styloid*.

GRAPHIS'CUS, (*γραφίσκος*,) *Graphis'cus Di'oclis*. An instrument invented by Dioecles for extracting darts [?]. Said, in many of the Dictionaries, but erroneously, to be described by Celsus. He speaks only of the *Cyathis'cus Di'oclis*, *Διακλυσ' καυθίσκος*. See *Cyathiscus*.

GRAPHITES, (from *γραφω*, 'to write,') *Plumbago*, *Supercarbure'tum seu Carbure'tum Ferri*, *Ferri Carbona'tum seu Supercarbure'tum*, *Car'bo mine'ralis*, *Galen'a*, *Gale'nè*, *Plumb'um nigrum*, *Cer'vus a nigr*, *Gr'aphite*, *Car'buret of iron*, *Black lead*, *Wad*, (F.) *Crayon noir*, *Plombagine*, *Charbon minéral*, *Carbure de fer*. This substance has been esteemed slightly astringent and desiccative. It has been advised by Weinhold in the cure of herpes.

GRAPHOÏDES, (*γραφίς*, 'a style,' and *ειδός*, 'resemblance,') *Styloid*.

GRAPHOSPASMUS, (*γραφω*, 'I write,' and *σπασμος*, 'spasm,') *Cramp*, *writers'*.

GRAS DES CADAVRES, 'fat of dead bodies,' ([L.] *crassus*, 'thick, fat,') *Adipocire*—g. *des Cimetières*, *Adipocire*.

GRAS FONDURE (F.), *Diarrhœa adiposa*, literally, 'molten grease.' A species of diarrhœa, referred to by old writers; accompanied with great emaciation, and in which the evacuations contain fat-like matter. According to Sauvages, the *Gras-fondure* differs from colliquative diarrhœa in not being attended with hectic fever.

GRAS DE JAMBE, *Sura*.

GRASS, (Sax. *græs*,) *Asparagus*, *Triticum repens*—g. *Bear's*, *Yucca filamentosa*—g. *Bermuda*, *Cynodon dactylon*—g. *Bitter*, *Aletris farinosa*—g. *Blue-eyed*, *Sisyrinchium Bermudianum*—g. *Brome*, *Bromus ciliatus*—g. *Brome*, soft, *Bromus ciliatus*—g. *Canary*, cultivated, *Phalaris Canariensis*—g. *Couch*, *Triticum repens*—g. *Dog*, *Triticum repens*—g. *Eel*, *Pila marina*—g. *Egyptian cock's foot*, *Gramen crucis cyperoidis*—g. *Goat's*, *Scorzonera*

—g. *Knot*, *Polygonum aviculare*—g. *Lily*, *Sisyrinchium Bermudianum*.

GRASS OIL OF NEMAU, *Oleum graminis Indici*.

GRASS, PHYSIC, *Sisyrinchium Bermudianum*—g. *Rib*, *Plantago lanceolata*—g. *Scurvy*, *Sisyrinchium Bermudianum*—g. *Silk*, *Yucca filamentosa*—g. *Sweet*, *Acorus Calamus*.

GRASS TREE, *Xanthorrhœa*.

GRASS, VIPERS', *Scorzonera*—g. *Yellow-eyed*, *Xyris bulbosa*.

GRASSET (F.), (from *crassus*, 'thick' [?]). The anterior region of the thigh, bounded below by the patella.

GRASSEYEMENT (F.), 'speaking thick,' (from *gras*, 'thick,') *Salvus blœsus*, *Rotacismus*. According to Sauvages, a vicious pronunciation of the letter r. They who speak thick, like the inhabitants of Newcastle, in England, or of Havre, in France, have difficulty in pronouncing the r, and they frequently substitute for it the letter t; but this does not properly constitute *Grasseyement*. It consists in that: that, in words in which the letter r is joined to another consonant, a sort of *burring* or guttural rolling is heard, nearly like that produced by gargling. See *Rotacism*.

GRASUS, (*γρασος*,) *Cinabra*, *Hircismus*.

GRATIA DEI, ('grace of God,') *Gratiola officinalis*.

GRATIOLA CENTAURIODES, *G. officinalis*.

GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS, *Digitalis minima*, *Grat'ia Dei*, *Gratiola Centaurioides*, *Hedge hyssop*, *Herb of Grace*, (*gratia*, 'grace or favour,' owing to its presumed excellent medical virtues.) It is a native of the South of Europe. (F.)

Gratiola, *Séné des prés*, *Petite digitale*, *Herbe au pauvre homme*. The plant is inodorous; taste strong, bitter, nauseous. It is possessed of anthelmintic, purgative, emetic, and diuretic properties. Dose, ten grains.

GRATIOLE, *Gratiola officinalis*.

GRATELLE, (from *gratter*, 'to scratch,') *Psoriasis*.

GRATTERON, *Galium aparine*.

GRATTOIR, *Raspatorium*.

GRAVATIF, (from [L.] *gravis*,) *Heavy*.

GRAVE, (from *gravis*,) *Serious*—g. *Plant*, *Datura sanguinea*.

GRAVEDO, gen. *Grave'dinis*, (from *gravis*,) *Catarrh*, *Coryza*—g. *Neonatorum*, *Snuifles*.

GRAVEL, (dim. of old [F.] *grave*, 'a pebble, itself, perhaps, from [Teut.] *graben*, 'to dig out,') *Lith'ia rena'lis areno'sa*, *Lith'iasis nephritica* seu *rena'lis*, (F.) *Gravelle*. A disease occasioned by small concretions, similar to sand or gravel, *Gla'rea*, (F.) *Gravier*, which forms in the kidneys, passes along the ureters to the bladder, and is expelled with the urine. These concretions, which are commonly composed of urates and an animal matter, are deposited at the bottom of the vessel, immediately after the excretion of the urine; and, by their hardness and resistance under the finger, differ considerably from the ordinary sediment of that liquid. A vegetable diet and alkaline drinks are the best prophylactics. See *Calculi*, *urinary*. A fit of the *Gravel*, *Nephral'gia calculosa* seu *areno'sa*, *Col'ica nephritica*, is the excruciating suffering induced by the passage of gravel from the kidney to the bladder. It can only be relieved by anæsthetics, opiates, the warm bath &c.

When the deposit is in fine particles, it is termed *Sand*, *Are'na*, *Are'nula*, *Psam'ma*, *Psam'mus*.

GRAVEL GRASS, *Galium verum*.

GRAVEL, PY'LEOUS OR HAIR'Y, (F.) *Gravelle pilense*. A species of gravel containing hairs, phosphate of lime, ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, and a little uric acid.

GRAVEL PLANT, *Epigæa repens*—g. *Root*, *Eupatorium purpureum*.

GRAVELEUX, Calculous.

GRAVELLE, (see Gravel,) Chalaza, Gravel—*g. Pileuse*, Gravel, pileous.

GRAVEOLENS, (*gravis*, and *oleo*, 'I smell,') Fetid.

GRAVID, (from *gravis*,) Pregnant.

GRAVIDIN, (from *gravid*,) A sediment in the urine of pregnant women, which, according to Stark, by its decomposition gives rise to the pellicle kystein. It differs from albumen, casein and gelatin.

GRAVIDITAS, Fecundation, Pregnancy—*g. Abdominalis*, Pregnancy, abdominal—*g. Extra-uterina*, see Pregnancy—*g. Extra-uterina in Ovario*, Pregnancy, ovarian—*g. Extra-uterina Secundaria*, Metacyesis—*g. Interstitialis*, Pregnancy, interstitial—*g. Molaris*, Mole—*g. Ovarii*, Pregnancy, ovarian—*g. Spuria*, Pregnancy, false—*g. Tubaria*, Pregnancy, tubal, Salpingocycosis—*g. Uteri substantia*, Pregnancy, interstitial—*g. Uterina*, Pregnancy.

GRAVIER, Gravel.

GRAVIMETER, (*gravis*, and *μετρον*, 'a measure,') Areometer.

GRAVIS, Heavy.

GRAVITY, SPECIFIC, *Gravitas specifica*, (F.) *Pesanteur spécifique*. The relation between the weight of a body and its bulk: thus, supposing four bodies to be of the same size, but to weigh, one four, another three, another two, and the fourth one; the specific gravity of the first will be four times greater than that of the last. The specific gravities of different bodies are, therefore, as the weights, bulk for bulk. For solids, and liquids, water is taken as the unit; atmospheric air for the gases. Thus, water is 1.000; mercury, at the common temperature, 13.58. Whence, we conclude mercury is between thirteen and fourteen times heavier than water.

When the specific gravity of a substance is given, its temperature is assumed to be at 60° Fah.

GRAYHAIR, see Poliosis.

GRAY MATTER OF THE BRAIN, Cortex cerebri, see Neurine.

GRAYMILL, Lithospermum officinale.

GREASE, ([F.] *Groisse*, 'fat,') A specific inflammation, affecting the skin of the heels of the horse, which is especially interesting from the circumstance, that the matter, if inserted under the cuticle of an unprotected individual, may give rise to an affection—*grease'pox*, *vari'ola equinæ*—which preserves the person from smallpox. [?]

GREASE, BARROW'S, *Adeps suillus*—*g. Goose*, *Adeps anserinus*—*g. Molten*, *Gras-fondure*.

GREASE POX, see Grease.

GREENHEART, see Bebeeru.

GREENHOW'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH, *Spiritus armoraciæ compositus*.

GREEN SICKNESS, Chlorosis.

GREENWEED, *Genista tinctoria*.

GREFFER, Graft.

GRÊLE, old (F.) *Gresle*, *Grac'itis*, 'long and thin.' This epithet is given by the French to various parts, as the

Apophyse Grêle du Marteau, the slender apophysis or process of the malleus. A long process situate at the anterior part of the neck of the malleus, which passes out by the fissure of Glaserius. It is also called the *Apophysis of Rau*, although it was already known to Fabricius ab Aquapendente and to Cæcilus Follius.

GRÊLE, (from *gres*, 'a stone [?]') Chalaza—*g. Interne de la Cuissè*, Gracilis.

GRÊMIL OFFICINAL, Lithospermum officinale.

GREMIUM, Vulva.

GRENADE, Influenza.

GRENADIER, (from *granatum*,) Punica granatum.

GRENADIN, see Punica granatum.

GRENIER, (from *granarium*, 'a granary,') Vesiculæ seminales.

GRENOUILLE, ('a frog,') *Rana esculenta*.

GRENOUILLETTE, (dim. of *grenouille*, 'a frog,') *Ranula*.

GRÉOULX, MINÉRAL WATERS OF. Sulphuretted springs in the department of Basses-Alpes, France. Temperature, about 100° Fah. The season is from the first of May to the first of October.

GRESSURA, Perineum.

GRESSUS, gen. *Gressus*, (*gradior*, *gressus*, 'to step,') Walking.

GREVEURE, (from *grever*, 'to aggrieve, to burden' [?]) Hernia.

GRÏAS CAULIFLO'RA; (from *γρᾱν*, 'to eat,') *An'chovy Pear*. The fruit of a tree of the Nat. Ord. Onagraceæ, which grows in the West Indies. It is large, has a stone, and is eaten.

GRIELUM, *Apium petroselinum*, *Smyrnum olusatrum*.

GRIFF, see Mulatto.

GRIFFO, see Mulatto.

GRINCEMENT DES DENTS, 'grinding the teeth,' (by onomatopœia [?]), *Brygmus*.

GRINCÔMES, (old [F.]), Syphilis.

GRINDER. One who grinds or polishes, see Quizzer.

GRINDERS, Molar teeth—*g. Asthma*, see Asthma, grinders—*g. Disease*, see Asthma, grinders—*g. Rot*, see Asthma, grinders.

GRINDING MILL, see Pulverization.

GRIPPE, CUTTING ON THE, (from (F.) *gripper*, Sax. *gripan*, 'to clutch,' 'to seize,') See Lithotomy.

GRIPES, (same etymon,) Tormina, Colic.

GRIPES, WATERY. A popular name for a dangerous disease of infancy, common in England, which does not differ essentially from the cholera infantum of this country.

GRIPHOSIS, (*γρῑφος*, 'bent,') Onychogryphosis.

GRIPPE (F.), (*gripper*, 'to clutch,' 'to seize,') A vulgar name for several catarrhal diseases, which have reigned epidemically; as the influenza.

GRIPPE, Pinched.

GRISOU, see Hydrogen carburetted.

GRISTLE, (Sax. *gripcle*,) Cartilage.

GRITS, Groats.

GRIT GRU'EL, *Water gruel*. This is made as follows:—Take three ounces of grits; wash them well in cold water, and, having poured off the fluid, put them into four pints of fresh water, and boil slowly until the water is reduced one-half; then strain through a sieve. It is a good demulcent, and is employed also as a vehicle for clysters. *Cornmeal Gruel* may be made in like manner—two large spoonfuls to a pint of water.

Milk may be added to both of these.

GROAN, (from Sax. *gripanian*, 'to groan,' by onomatopœia.) See Suspirium.

GROATS, (from Sax. *gri't*,) *Gru'tum*, *Avena excorticata*; (F.) *Gruan*, Oatmeal, (Yorkshire.) Oats, hulled, but unground, (Lancashire.) Hulled oats, half ground. Oats that have the hulls taken off; *Grits*, (Prov.) *Cutlins*. When crushed, they are termed *Emb'den groats*. In America, fine hominy is called *Grits*, and wheat prepared in the same way is likewise so designated. It is also called *wheat'en hom'iny*. See Avena.

GROATS, CRACOW, Semolina.

GROCERS' ITCH, see Eczema Impetiginodes, Psoriasis.

GROGBLOSSOMS, Gutta rosea.

GROGROSES, Gutta rosea.

GROIN, Inguen.

GROMWELL, Lithospermum officinale.

GROMYL, *Lithospermum officinale*.
GROOVE, *Furrow*, *Sulcus*, (F.) *Rainure*. (Icelandic, *grafa*, Sax. *grapan*, 'to dig.') A channel or gutter in a bone or surgical instrument. See *Couliasse*.

GROOVE, *PRIMITIVE*, *Primitive streak* or *trace*, *Nota primitiva*. A bright streak in the long axis of the pellucid part of the area germinativa after it presents a central pellucid and a peripheral opaque part, and passes from the round to the pear shape.

GROOV'ED, *Sulca'tus*, *Stria'tus*, *Canalicula'tus*, (F.) *Cannelé* ou *Canulé* ou *Canaliculé*. *Canaliculated*. Having a small channel or gutter, as a grooved probe, — *Aulacome'te*, *Caelome'te*, *Specill'um Sulca'tum*.

GROS, *Drachm*.

GROS COU, 'large neck,' (from *crassus*, 'thick.') *Bronchocele* — *g. Retombet*, *Passerina tartonraira*.

GROSEILLER NOIR, *Ribes nigrum* — *g. Rouge*, *Ribes rubrum*.

GROSEILLES, (from *grossulus*, dim. of *grossus*, 'a small fig.') *Ribes nigrum* — *g. Rouge*, *Ribes rubrum*.

GROSSE GORGE, ('large throat,') *Bronchocele*.

GROSSESSE, (from *gros*, *grosse*, 'large,') *Pregnancy* — *g. Abdominale*, *Pregnancy*, abdominal — *g. Afetale*, *Pregnancy*, afetal — *g. Bigéminale*, *Pregnancy*, bigeminal — *g. Complexe*, *Pregnancy*, complex — *g. Composée*, *Pregnancy*, compound — *g. Contre-nature*, *Pregnancy*, extra-uterine — *g. Fausse* ou *apparente*, *Pregnancy*, false — *g. Fœtale*, *Pregnancy*, fetal — *g. Gazo-hystérique*, *Pregnancy*, gazo-hysterical — *g. Gémellaire*, *Pregnancy*, bigeminal — *g. Hémost-hystérique*, *Pregnancy*, hemato-hysterical — *g. Hydro-hystérique*, *Pregnancy*, hydro-hysterical — *g. Inter-extra-utérine*, *Pregnancy*, complex — *g. Ovarienne*, *Pregnancy*, ovarian — *g. Sarcocœtale*, *Pregnancy*, sarcofœtal — *g. Sarcocœstérique*, *Pregnancy*, sarco-hysterical — *g. Simple*, *Pregnancy*, solitary — *g. Solitaire*, *Pregnancy*, solitary — *g. Trigéminal*, *Pregnancy*, trigeminal — *g. Triple*, *Pregnancy*, trigeminal — *g. Tubaire*, *Pregnancy*, tubal — *g. Utero-abdominale*, *Pregnancy*, utero-abdominal — *g. Utero-ovarienne*, *Pregnancy*, utero-ovarian — *g. Utero-tubaire*, *Pregnancy*, utero-tubal.

GROSSULARIA, *Ribes uva crispa* — *g. Nigra*, *Ribes nigrum* — *g. Non spinosa*, *Ribes nigrum* — *g. Rubra*, *Ribes rubrum*.

GROTTO DEI SERPI (L) 'Grotto of serpents.' A grotto near Braccano, in Italy, filled with warm water, to which invalids, affected with skin diseases, resort.

GROUILLEMENT D'ENTRAILLES, ('rumbling of the bowels,') *Borborygmus*.

GROUND BERRY, *Gaultheria* — *g. Holly*, *Gaultheria* — *g. Ivy*, *Gaultheria*, *Glechoma hederacea* — *g. Nut*, *Apios tuberosa*, *Arachis hypogæa*, *Pignut* — *g. Pine*, *Teucrium chamæpitys* — *g. Pine*, *French*, *Teucrium iva*.

GROUNDIESWALLOW (Sc.), *Senecio*.

GROUNDSEL, ([Sax.] *grunbejfelge*,) *Senecio* — *g. Tree*, *Baccharis halimifolia*.

GROUSEBERRY, *Gaultheria*.

GROWTH, (Sax. *grōpan*, 'to grow,') *Incrementum*, *Crescentia*, *Anaplo'sis*, *Anoptyx'is*, (F.) *Oroissance*, *Crue*. The development of the body; particularly in the direction of its height. Also, any adventitious tissue; thus, we speak of a morbid growth or formation. See *Development*.

GROZET-EYED, (Prov.) *Exophthalmus*.

GRUAU, see *Groats*.

GRUB, *Larve*, see *Ectozoa*.

GRUBS, *Acne punctata*.

GRUEL, *GRIT*, see *Grits* — *g. Water*, see *Avena*, and *Grits*.

GRUFF, (Teutonic *g e*, and *r u h*, 'rough,') In pharmacy, the coarse residue, which will not pass through the sieve in pulverization.

GRUMEAU, (from *grumus*,) *Coagulum*.
GRUMOUS, *Grumous*, (F.) *Grumêlé*, *Grumelleux*, (*grumus*, 'a clot,') *Clotted*.

GRUMUS, *Coagulum*.

GRUTUM, 'Groats,' *Grutum Mil'ium*, *Mil'ium*. A hard white tubercle of the skin, resembling, in size and appearance, a millet-seed, found on the eyelids, the root of the nose, the scrotum and ear. See, also, *Groats*.

GRYPH'US PES, *The Griffon's foot*, (F.) *Pied de Griffon*. An instrument of which Ambrose Paré speaks, which was used for extracting moles from the uterus.

GRYPHOSIS, *Onychogryphosis*.

GRYPHOSIS, (*γρυφος*, 'bent,' and *osis*,) *Incurva'tio*. Curvature or crookedness in general. Crookedness or incurvation of the nails. See *Onychogryphosis*.

GRYPOTES, (*γρυπotes*,) see *Grypus*.

GRYPUS, (from *γρυπος*, 'bent,') One who has a crooked or aquiline nose. The condition is termed *Grypotes*.

GUA'CO, *Huaco*. The name of a plant, *Eupatorium Huaco*, described by Humboldt and Bonpland under the name *Mikania Guaco*, *Ord. Compositæ*, which grows in the valleys of Madalena, Rio Cauca, &c., in South America. The negroes use the juice against the bites of poisonous reptiles;—both in the way of prevention and cure. It has been, of late, brought forward as a remedy in cholera.

GUAIAC, see *Guaiacum*.

GUAIACI LIGNUM, see *Guaiacum* — *g. Resina*, see *Guaiacum*.

GUAIACINE, see *Guaiacum*.

GUAIACUM, *G. Officinale* seu *America'num*, *Lignum vitæ* seu *sac'tum* seu *benedic'tum* seu *Ind'icum*, *Pal'us sanctus*, *Hagio'ylum*, (F.) *Gayac*, *Guaiac*. *Ord. Zygophyllem*. The resin—*Guai'aci Res'ina*, *Guai'ac*, (F.) *Résine* ou *Gomme de Guaiac*—and the wood—*Guai'aci lignum*—are both used in medicine. Their odour is slightly fragrant; taste warm and bitter, of the resin more so than of the wood. The resin is concrete, brittle; colour, externally, greenish; internally grayish. Water dissolves about one-tenth; alcohol 95 parts. It is soluble, also, in *liquor potassæ* 15 parts, *liquor ammoniæ* 38 parts. The powder is whitish, but changes to green in the air. The base of the guaiacum is a peculiar resin, called *Guai'acine*.

Guaiacum is stimulant and diaphoretic; and in large doses, purgative. It is administered in chronic rheumatism, gout, cutaneous diseases, and the sequelæ of syphilis. Dose of resin, gr. v to xx:—to purge, gr. xx to xl.

Guaiacum sanctum, and *G. angustifolium* have the same virtues as *G. officinale*.

GUALTHERIA, *Gaultheria*.

GUANO,—according to Teohudi, properly *Huanu*, 'dung'—is formed of the excrements of different kinds of marine birds—mews, divers, sheerbreaks, &c., but especially of the *Sula carin'ga'ta*. It is found in enormous layers in the South American islands of the Pacific, and is used as manure.

GUARANA, *Paullinia*.

GUARANHEM, *Monesia*.

GUARANIN, see *Coffea Arabica*.

GUARAPO. A fermented liquor made, in Peru, of sugarcane pulp and water. It is a very favourite beverage of the negroes.

GUARD (for a bed), *Alêsc*.

GUARERBA ORBA, *Momordica elaterium*.

GUAVA APPLE, *Psidium pomiferum*.

GUAYAVA, *Psidium pomiferum*.

GUAZA, see *Bangue*.

GUBERNACULUM DENTIS, ('rudder of the tooth,' from *gubernare*, 'to govern,') A cord which passes from the follicle of the permanent tooth along a small long canal behind the alveo-

lus of the milk tooth, and becomes continuous with the gum. The gubernaculum has been supposed to direct the permanent tooth outwards. The canal has been termed *Pter dentia*.

GUBERNACULUM TESTIS, *Gubernaculum testis Hunteri*, *G. Hunteri*, *Hunteri Ligamentum insensibile Testis*, (F.) *Gouvernail du testicule*. A triangular, fibro-cellular cord; which, in the fetus, arises from the ramus of the ischium and the skin of the scrotum, and proceeds to the posterior part of the testicle, before this organ issues from the abdomen. It has been supposed to be a continuation of the fascia superficialis with muscular fibres from the internal oblique muscle, which pass upwards to the testis when in the abdomen; and by their contraction draw the testis down, and ultimately form the cremaster muscle.

GUÉPE, (old (E.) *guespe*, from (L.) *vespa*,) Wasp.

GUÉRISON, (from (L.) *curare*, 'to cure.') Cure.

GUÉRISABLE, Curable.

GUI, Viscum album—*g. de Chêne*, Viscum album.

GUIDER, ('leader.') Tendon.

GUILANDINA MORINGA, (after Melchior Guilandinus (Wieland), a professor at Padua.) *Hyperanthea moringa*. A plant, *Ord.* Leguminosæ, which affords the *Ben nut*, and the *lignum nephriticum*. It is also called *Moringa Oleifera* sen *Zeylanica* sen *Nux ben*. Under the name *Guilandina moringa*, Linnæus is said to have confounded *Moringa pterygosperma* and *M. aplyra*. *Hyperanthea moringa* is a synonyme of the former species. The nut *Ben*, *Ben nux*, *Glauc unguenta'ria*, *Balanus Myrep'sica*, *Sau'dalum ceruleum*, *Oily Acorn* or *Ben nut*, is a West India nut which furnishes an oil. *O'leum Balani'num*, *Oil of Ben*, that does not become rancid by age, and is hence used by perfumers. It is purgative.

The wood of the Guilandina is called *Lignum Nephriticum*, and has been used in decoction, in affections of the urinary organs.

GUILLOTINE TONSIL, (after Guillotin, the reviver of the maiden, a Scotch instrument of decapitation.) *Amygdalotome*.

GUILTY CUPS, (Prov.) *Ranunculus acris*.

GUIMAUVE, *Althæa*—*g. Veloutée*, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

GULA, (akin to *collum* [?]) Oesophagus, Pharynx.

GULÆ IMBECILLITAS, ('weakness of the throat,') Pharyngoplegia—*g. Principium*, Pharynx.

GULLET, (from *gula*,) Oesophagus.

GULLION (Prov.), Colic.

GULOSUS, (from *gula*, 'the gullet,') Glutton.

GULSCHÖCH, (Sc. from Belg. *Geelucht*, 'yellow disease,') Icterus.

GUM ACAROID, (from *gummi*,) see *Xanthorrhoea*—*g. Anime*, *Anime*—*g. Arabic*, *Acacie gummi*—*g. Artificial*, *Dextrin*—*g. Bassora*, *Bassora gum*—*g. Blackboy*, see *Xanthorrhoea*.

GUM BOIL, *Parulis*.

GUM, BOTANY BAY, see *Xanthorrhoea*—*g. British*, *Dextrin*—*g. Butea*, see *Butea frondosa*—*g. Caranna*, *Caranna*—*g. Dragon*, *Tragacantha*.

GUM, EAST INDIA, see *Feronia elephantum*—*g. Elastic*, *Coatebouc*.

GUM OF THE EYE, *Chassie*.

GUM, FALLING AWAY OF THE, *Ulatrophia*—*g. Hemlock*, see *Pinus Canadensis*—*g. Indigenous*, *Gummi nostras*—*g. Ivy*, see *Hedera helix*—*g. Juniper*, *Sandarac*.

GUM LANCET, *Dentiscal'pium Odontoglyphon*, (F.) *Déchaussoir*. An instrument for separating the gum from the cervix of the tooth, prior to extraction. It is formed much like a fleam. The operation itself is called *Lancing the gums*, *Dentium sculptura*, (F.) *Déchaussement*.

GUM MESQUITE, see *Mesquite*—*g. Orenburg*, see *Pinus larix*.

GUM RASH, *Strophulus*.

GUM, RED, *Strophulus*.

GUM RESIN, *Gummi resina*.

GUM, SANDARACH, *Sandarac*—*g. Sassa*, *Sassa*—*g. Seneca*, *Acacie gummi*—*g. Senega*, *Acacie gummi*—*g. Shrinking of the*, *Ulatrophia*—*g. Sweet liquid ambar styraciflua*—*g. Tragacanth*, *Tragacanth*.

GUM TREE, BROWNS, see *Kino*.

GUM, WHITE, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Strophulus*—*g. Yellow*, *Icterus infantum*.

GUM'MA, gen. *Gumma'tis*, (F.) *Gomme*. An elastic tumour formed in the periosteum occupying particularly the cranium and sterum, and produced by the syphilitic virus, when it has been long in the constitution. It is so called, because, when opened, it contains a matter like gum. These tumours—*gumma'ta*—are likewise termed *Tuber'cula gumma'ta* and *Tumores gumma'ti*, (F.) *Tumeurs gommeuses*.

GUM'MI, (*copra*,) *Commis*, (F.) *Gomme*. An immediate principle of vegetables. It is a solid, uncrystallizable, inodorous substance, of a mawkish taste, unchangeable in the air, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in water, with which it forms a mucilage. It is obtained from various species of *mimosa* and *prunus*; and consequently there are many varieties of gum. They are used in medicine as demulcents, emollients, and relaxants, particularly in catarrh, intestinal irritations, &c.; and in Pharmacy, are employed in the formation of emulsions, pills, &c.

GUMMI ACACIÆ ARABICA, *Acacie gummi*—*g. Acanthinum*, *Acacie gummi*—*g. Acaroides*, see *Xanthorrhoea*—*g. Adstringens* *Fothergilli*, *Kino*—*g. Ammoniacum*, *Ammoniac*—*g. Anime*, *Anime*—*g. Arabicum*, *Acacie gummi*—*g. Astragali* *Tragacantha*, *Tragacantha*—*g. Bogia*, *Cambogia*—*g. Brelisis*, *Caranna*—*g. Copallinum*, *Copal*—*g. Elasticum*, *Coatebouc*—*g. Euphorbia*, see *Euphorbia officinarum*—*g. Gamandra*, *Cambogia*—*g. Gambiense*, *Kino*—*g. de Goa*, *Cambogia*—*g. Gutta*, *Cambogia*—*g. Hedera*, see *Hedera helix*—*g. de Jemu*, *Cambogia*—*g. Juniper*, *Sandarac*—*g. Laccæ*, *Lacca*—*g. Ladanum*, see *Cistus creticus*—*g. Lamac*, *Acacie gummi*—*g. Laricis*, see *Pinus larix*—*g. Leucum*, *Acacie gummi*—*g. Mimosa*, *Acacie gummi*.

GUMMI NOS'TRAS, (F.) *Gomme du Pays*, *Indig'neous Gum*. These generic names are given to several species of gum, which flow spontaneously from certain indigenous fruit trees,—such as the almond, cherry, peach, apricot, &c. The indigenous gums have nearly the same properties as gum Arabic; but they are inferior to it.

GUMMI ORENBURGENSE, see *Pinus larix*—*g. Pannacis*, see *Pastinaca opoponax*—*g. ad Podagram*, *Cambogia*.

GUMMIRESI'NA, *Gumresin*. A milky juice, obtained by making incisions into the branches, stalks and roots of certain vegetables. Gum-resins are compounds of resin, gum, often with essential oil, and different other vegetable matters. They are solid, opaque, brittle, of a strong odour, acrid taste, variable colour, and are heavier than water. Water dissolves a part of them, and alcohol another; hence proof spirit is the proper menstruum. The generality of the gum-resins are powerful stimulants to the whole or to parts of the economy. The chief are *asafoetida*, *gum-ammoniac*, *euphorbium*, *galbanum*, *camboge*, *myrrh*, *albibanum*, *opoponax*, *scammony*, *aloes*, &c.

GUMMI RUBRUM ADSTRINGENS GAMBIESE, see *Butea frondosa*, *Kino*—*g. Seneca*, *Acacie gummi*, *Senegal gum*—*g. Senega*, *Senegal gum*—*g. Senegalense*, *Senegal gum*—*g. Senica*, *Senegal gum*—*g. Scapionis*, *Acacie gummi*—*g. Thebaicum*,

Acaciæ gummi—g. *Tragacantha*, *Tragacantha*—g. *Uralense*, see *Pinus larix*.
 GUMMIODES, (from *gummi*.) Mucilaginous.
 GUMMIODES, Mucilaginous.
 GUMMOSUS, Mucilaginous.
 GUMS, (Sax. *goma*, 'the gum,') *Gingivæ*.
 GUNCOTTON, see Collodion—g. c. Etheral solution of, Collodion.

GUNJAH, see Bangua.

GUNNERA PERPEN'SA, (after J. Ernst Gunner, a botanist and bishop of Drontheim.) A South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* Urticacæ; the decoction of which is taken as a domestic remedy by the farmers, as a tonic in dyspepsia. A tincture has been used in gravel. An infusion of the leaves is demulcent, and is employed in pulmonary affections. The leaves are applied, fresh, to wounds and ulcers.

GURGES, gen. *Gur'gitia*, Pharynx.

GURGITELO, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. A thermal spring in the isle of Ischia. Temp. at its source, 176° Fah. It contains carbonic acid, carbonates of lime, magnesia, iron and soda, sulphates of lime and soda, chloride of sodium and silica.

GURGLING. 'Gushing with noise,' as water from a bottle. (Same etymon as *gargling*.) (F.) *Gargouillement*. The rhonchus or *râle* heard on auscultation when there is a cavity in the lungs containing pus. It is the 'cavernous rattle or rhonchus,' *Râle caverneux*. The size of the bubbles heard varies, and hence the rhonchus has been called *cavernous* and *cavernulous*, (F.) *Râle cavernuleux*. If the cavern be large, this *râle* will nearly resemble the gurgling of a bottle (*glogloul d'une bouteille*;) if, on the contrary, the cavern be small, it will not differ from the *râle muqueux*.

GURGULIO, (like *cerculio*.) Penis, Uvula.

GUSTATIF (*Nerf*.) (from *gustare*, *gustatum*, 'to taste,') see Lingual Nerve.

GUSTATION, Degustation, Taste.

GUSTATORY NERVE, see Lingual Nerve.

GUSTUS, Taste—g. *Depravatus*, Paragustia.

GUT, Gout, Intestine—g. Blind, Cæcum.

GUTS, SLIPPERINESS OF THE, Lientery.

GUTTA, ('a drop,') Apoplexy, Cambogia, Gout.

GUTTA. A Drop, *Stalagma*, *Stranz*, *Alnus'sel*, *Stilla*, (F.) *Goutte*. A quantity of liquid, generally valued, in pharmacy, at the weight of a grain. The weight, however, varies, according to different circumstances, as the degree of tenacity of the fluid, and the extent of moist surface to which the suspended drop is attached before it falls; and it was found by Mr. Alsop to be influenced by the size of the bottle, and the angle of inclination at which it was held during the operation of dropping. The following are some of his results as to the number of drops required to measure a fluidrachm, when dropped from a large and a small bottle.

	From a large bottle.	From a small bottle.
(3i) Diluted sulphuric acid . . .	24 drops	84 drops
Scheele's hydrocyanic acid . . .	35 . . .	70
Distilled water . . .	31 . . .	54
Solution of ammonia . . .	40 . . .	48
Tincture of opium . . .	84 . . .	135
Rectified spirit . . .	100 . . .	130
Tincture of chloride of iron . . .	100 . . .	150

Prof. Wm. Procter, of Philadelphia, has given a table of the number of drops to a fluidrachm of essential oils, when dropped from the bottles from which they are commonly dispensed, and from a minim measure; and Mr. Edward Parrish one of different liquids dropped, under like circumstances, from pint and half pint tincture bottles, and from a minim measure. The following is the number of drops of different liquids equivalent to a fluidrachm—the result of the observations of Mr. Ourand, of Philadelphia.

One fluidrachm of	Drops.
Acid, acetic, (crystallizable,) . . .	contains 129
— hydrocyanic, (medicinal,) . . .	45
— muriatic, . . .	54
— nitric, . . .	61
— diluted, (1 to 7,) . . .	99
— sulphuric, . . .	120
— aromatic, . . .	11
— diluted, (1 to 7,) . . .	135
Alcohol, (rectified spirit,) . . .	129
— diluted, (proof spirit,) . . .	137
Arsenite of potassa, solution of, . . .	150
Ether, sulphuric, . . .	150
Oils of aniseed, cinnamon, cloves, pepper-mint, sweet almonds, and olives, . . .	120
Solution of ammonia, (strong,) . . .	54
— (weak,) . . .	45
Tinctures of assafetida, foxglove, guaiac, and opium, . . .	120
Tincture of chloride of iron, . . .	132
Vinegar, distilled, . . .	78
— of colchicum, . . .	78
— of opium, (black drop,) . . .	78
— of squill, . . .	78
Water, distilled, . . .	45
Wine, (Teneriffe,) . . .	78
— antimonial, . . .	72
— of colchicum, . . .	75
— of opium, . . .	78

By the plural—*guttæ*—is meant a pharmaceutical mixture—*Mistu'ra contrac'ta*—to be given in drops. *Gutta* and *Guttæ*, also, signify certain cutaneous spots or eruptions.

GUTTA GAMANDRÆ, Cambogia—g. Gamba, Cambogia—g. Opaca, Cataract.

GUTTA PER'CHA, *Gutta tu'ban*, *Gomme getta'nia*. The concrete juice of a tree—*Samou'dra gutta*—which is indigenous in Singapore and its vicinity, and belongs to the *Natural Order* Sapotaceæ. Plunged in boiling water it softens, when it may be moulded like caoutchouc to any form, which it retains on cooling. Splints and other instruments have been made of it.

A solution of *gutta perecha*, in chloroform—*Transmaticine*—has been used with advantage, topically, in various cutaneous affections, scrofulous and indolent ulcers, and as an ectrotic in small-pox.

GUTTA ROSACEA SYPHILITICA, Crown of Venus.

GUTTA RO'SEA, *G. Rosa'cea*, *Ion'thus corymb'ifer*, *Crus'ta serpiginosa seu pruriginosa*, *Ac'na rosa'cea*, *Rose'ola acnosa*, *Thylaci'itis*, *Bac'chia*, *Butiga*, *Car'uncled Face*, *Ro'sy Drop* or *Whell*, *Coppernose*, *Bottlenose*, *Grogglossoma*, *Groggrose*, *Brandyface*, *Rumbud*, (F.) *Copperose*, *Goutte Rose*, *Bourgeons*, *Dartre pustuleuse copperose*. An eruption of small, suppurating tubercles, with shining redness, and an irregular granular appearance of the skin of the part of the face which is affected. The redness commonly appears first at the end of the nose, and then spreads on both sides. It is often produced by hard drinking. Its cure must be attempted by regular regimen, and cooling means internally; weak spirituous or saturnine lotions externally. The affection is usually very obstinate.

GUTTA SERENA, Amaurosis—g. Tuban, *Gutta percha*.

GUTTÆ, pl. of *Gutta*—g. *Abbatis Rousseau*, *Laudanum abbatis Rousseau*—g. *Acidæ tonicæ*, *Elixir Acidum Halleri*—g. *Ammoniaci*, see *Ammoniac gum*—g. *Nervinæ*, *Alcohol sulfurico-methereus ferri*.

GUTTÆ NI'GRÆ, 'black drops,' *Acetum n'græ*, *Common Black Drop*, (F.) *Gouttes noires*. (*Op'ii*, *3viij*, *Aceti destillat*, *℥ij*. Infuse.)

The celebrated *Black Drop*, *Lancaster* or *Quaker's Black Drop*, may be made as follows. Take half a pound of opium, sliced; three pints of good verjuice, (juice of the wild crab,) one and a half ounce of nutmegs, and half an ounce of saffron. Boil to a proper thickness, and add a quarter of a pound of sugar, and two spoonfuls of yeast. Set the whole in a warm place, near the fire, for six

or eight weeks; then place it in the open air until it becomes a syrup. Lastly, decant, filter, and bottle it up, adding a little sugar to each bottle. One drop is equal to three of laudanum; and it is nearly devoid of all the unpleasant exciting effects of the latter. An analogous formula is contained in the Pharmacopœia of the United States under the name *Ace'tum opii*, *Vinegar of Opium*. In the last edition, (1863,) a more easy mode of preparation is given. It consists in the entire extraction of the opium and aromatics by diluted acetic acid; the addition of sugar; and the dilution of the whole, so that a fluidounce shall contain 75 grains of opium. A grain of opium is represented by about 6½ minims.

GUTTERIA, (from *guttur*), Bronchocele.

GUTTUR, gen. *Gutturis*. The throat; the larynx; the trachea.

GUTTUR GLONOSUM, ('globose throat,') Bronchocele—g. Tumidum, Bronchocele.

GUTTURAL, *Gutturālis*, (from *guttur*.) Relating or belonging to the throat.

The *Superior Thyroideal Artery* is sometimes called *Guttural Artery*.

A *Guttural Cough* is one occasioned by irritation of the larynx or trachea.

A *Guttural Sound* is one produced, as it were, in the throat.

GUTTURALIS CARTILAGO, Arytenoid Cartilage.

GUTTURIS OS, ('bone of the throat,') Hyoides os.

GUTTURNIA, Arytenoid cartilages.

GYMNA, (from *γυμνος*, 'naked,') Genital Organs.

GYMNASION, (*γυμνασιον*.) Exercise.

GYMNASIUM, (from *γυμνασιον*.) *Palæstra*. An establishment amongst the ancients, intended for bodily exercises, as wrestling, running, &c.; a term now used, in Germany more especially, for an academy or higher school.

GYMNAST, *Gymnas'tes*, (*γυμναστής*.) *Gymnas'ta*. The manager of a gymnasium. One, whose profession it is to prevent or cure diseases by gymnastics.

GYMNASTICS, *Gymnas'tica*, (*γυμναστική*, (*τεχνη*.) *Medic'na gymnast'ica seu eue'tica*, *Somascet'ica*, (F.) *Gymnastique*, *Somascet'ique*. That part of hygienic medicine which treats of bodily exercises. It is called *Medical Gymnastics*. The ancients had also *Athlet'ic Gymnastics*, and *Milit'ary Gymnastics*. Herodicius, of Selivraea, first proposed gymnastics for the cure of disease.

GYMNASTIQUE, Gymnastics.

GYMNEURA LACTIFERUM, *Ceylon cow-tree*, *Kiriaghuma*. A tree, of the Family Apocynaceæ, the juice of which is used by the Cingalese as milk.

GYMNOC'LADUS CANADEN'SIS, *Cof'fee Tree*, *Kentucky Cof'fee-bean Tree*, *Mahogany*, *Nick'ar Tree*, *Bon'due*. Order, Leguminosæ; (*γυμνος*, 'naked,' and *κλαδος*, 'a branch,') An indigenous tree, which grows from Ohio to Louisiana. The leaves are cathartic, and said to contain cyttisin. The seeds are a good substitute for coffee.

GYMNOGRAMME CETERACH, *Asplenium ceterach*.

GYMNOPTERIS CETERACH, (*γυμνος*, 'naked,' and *πτερις*, 'fern,') *Asplenium ceterach*.

GYMNOSIS, (*γυμνωσις*, from *γυμνος*, 'naked,') Denudation.

GYNÆCANER, (*gynæco*, and *ανρ*, 'a man,') *Vir effemina'tus*. An effeminate man.

GYNÆCANTHE, (*gynæco*, and *ανθος*, 'a flower,') *Tamus communis*.

GYNÆCATOP'TRON, (*gynæco*, and *καταστρον*, 'a speculum,') A speculum for investigating the female organs of generation.

GYNÆCEA, *Gynæceia*.

GYNÆCEI'A, (*γυναικεία*.) *Gynæce'i'a*, *Gynæce'a*.)

The catamenia;—the lochia. The diseases of women in general.

GYNÆCEUM, Antimonium, Vulva.

GYNÆCE'US, (*γυναικείος*.) Belonging to women. Female. Feminine.

GYNÆCIA, (*γυναικεία*.) *Gynæceia*, *Menses*.

GYNÆCO, (from *γυνή*, gen. *γυναικός*, 'a woman,') In composition, woman.

GYNÆCOLOG'IA, *Gynecol'ogy*, (*gynæco*, and *λογος*, 'a description,') The doctrine of the nature, diseases, &c. of women.

GYNÆCOMA'NIA, (*gynæco*, and *μανία*, 'mania,' 'rage,') That species of insanity, which arises from love for women. Some have used the word synonymously with nymphomania.

GYNÆCOMAST'US, *Gynæcomas'tus*, (*gynæco*, and *μαστός*, 'a breast,') A man whose breasts are as large as those of a woman. The condition is called *Gynæcoma'zia*.

A considerable enlargement of the breasts of a female was formerly called *Gynæcomas'ton*.

GYNÆCOMA'ZIA, see *Gynæcomastus*.

GYNÆCOMYS'TAX, gen. *Gynæcomys'tacia*, (*gynæco*, and *μυσταξ*, 'the beard,') The hair on the pubes of women.

GYNÆCOPHO'NUS, (*gynæco*, and *φωνή*, 'voice,') A man who has an effeminate voice.

GYNANDRIA, (*gynæ*, and *ανρ*, gen. *ανδρ*, 'a man,') Hermaphrodite.

GYNANDROP'SIS PENTAPHYL'LA, *Clao'nē pentaphylla*; *Ord.* Capparidaceæ; an indigenous plant, is possessed of diaphoretic properties. The juice alone, or mixed with oil, has been used in earache.

GYNANDRUS, (*gynæ*, and *ανρ*, gen. *ανδρ*, 'a man,') Gynanthropus.

GYNANTHRO'PUS, *Gynan'drus*, (*gynæ*, and *ανδρ*, 'a man,') An hermaphrodite who belongs more to the male than to the female sex.

GYNATRE'SIA, (*gynæ*, and *ατρησία*, 'imperfect,') Closure or imperforation of the external parts of generation of the female.

GYNE, (*γυνή*.) Female, Woman.

GYNECOLOGY, *Gynecologia*.

GYN'ACI, (MORBI,) (from *gynæ*.) Developmental diseases of women, as chlorosis; those attending the parturient state and amenorrhœa, according to the classification of Dr. W. Farr.

GYNIDA, Hermaphrodite.

GYNOARIUM, (*gynæ*, and *ωαριον*, 'ovarium,') Ovary.

GYNOCARDIA ODORATA, (*gynæ*, and *καρδία*, 'a heart,') *Chaulmoogra*.

GYNOPLAS'TIC, *Gynoplas'ticus*, (*gynæ*, and *πλασσω*, 'I form,') The gynoplastic operation is employed for opening or dilating the closed or contracted genital openings of the female.

GYPSYWEED, *Lycopus sinuatus*, and *L. Virginicus*.

GYRI CEREBRI, (pl. of *gyrus*.) *Convolutions* (cerebral,)—g. *Cochleæ*, *Sealæ* of the *Cochlea*—g. *Intestinales*, see *Anse*—g. *Operti*, see *Insula Cerebri*.

GYROMIA VIRGINICA, *Medeola Virginica*.

GYROPHLE, (from *caryophyllum*.) see *Eugenia caryophyllata*.

GYROPHORA, see *Trips de Roche*.

GYRUS, (*γυρος*, 'a circle,') *Convolution*.

GYRUS INTESTINALIS, *Anse intestinalis*.

GYRUS FORNICA'TUS, 'arched circle or convolution.' *Fil'let of the corpus callo'sum*. A large convolution of the brain, which lies horizontally on the corpus callosum, and may be traced forwards and backwards to the base of the brain, terminating by each extremity at the fissure of Sylvius. The surface of the hemisphere, where it comes in contact with the corpus callosum, is bounded by it.

GYTLING, (dim. of *Sc. get*, 'a child,') *Infans*.

H.

HABBERING (So.), (from Belg. *haperen*, 'to stutter,') Balbuties.

HAB-EL-KALIMBAT, *Pistacia terebinthus*.

HABBI, *Hagenia Abyssinica*.

HABBLING (So.), (from Sa. G. *happla*, 'to stutter,') Balbuties.

HABE'NA, ('a bridle,' from *habeo*, 'to have or hold,') *Tel'amon*. A bandage for uniting the lips of wounds; which, of old, in many instances, replaced the suture.

HABENÆ OF THE PINEAL GLAND, see Pineal gland.

HABENULÆ OF THE PINEAL GLAND, (dim. of *habeno*,) see Pineal gland.

HABIL'LA DE CARTHAGE'NA, (dim. of *haba*, (L.) *faba*, 'a bean,') *Bejuco*, *Carthage'na Bean*, (F.) *Fève de Carthagène*. A kind of bean of South America, famed as an effectual antidote for the poison of all serpents, if a small quantity be eaten immediately.

HAB'IT, *Habitu'do*, (*habere*, *habitus*, 'to have or to hold,') *Assuetu'do*, *Mos*, *U'sus*, *Consuetu'do*, *Ethos*, *Hexis*, *Ethemos'ynê*, (F.) *Habitude*, *Accoutumance*. Habit is the aptitude for repeating certain acts:—or, a facility, which results from the frequent repetition of the same act. It is, according to vulgar expression, 'a second nature.' Habit may predispose to certain diseases, or it may protect against them. It ought not to be lost sight of, in attending to the progress of disease, or its treatment.

HABIT OF BODY, *Constitu'tio*, *Hab'itus*, *H. Cor'poris*, *Catas'tasis*, *Hexis*, *Epiphan'ia*, (F.) *Habitude extérieure*, *Habitude du Corps*. The aggregate of the physical qualities of the human body.

HABITUDE, *Habit*—*h. du Corps*, *Habit of body*—*h. Extérieure*, *Habit of body*.

HABITUDO, (*habere*, 'to have or to hold,') *Habit*.

HABITUS, *Habit of body*—*h. Apoplecticus*, *Apoplectic habit*—*h. Corporis*, *Habit of body*—*h. Quadratus*, see *Apoplectic*—*h. Torosus*, see *Apoplectic*.

HABROMA'NIA, (*ἀβρος*, 'gay,' and *μανία*, 'mania,') Insanity in which the delusions are of a gay character.

HACHICH, see *Bangue*.

HACHISCH, *Bangue*.

HACHSE (So.), *Pain*.

HACKBERRY, *Celtis occidentalis*, *Prunus padus*.

HADDOCK, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

HÆMA, gen. *Hæ'matis*, (*ἷμα*, gen. *ἱματός*,) 'blood.'

HÆMACHROINE, (*hæma*, and *χρῶς*, 'to colour,') *Hæmatine*.

HÆMACHRO'SES, ([G.] *Hæmachrosen*, (from *hæma*, and *χρῶσις*, 'coloration,') A family of diseases in which the blood has its colour different from usual, as in purpura and cyanosis.

HÆMACTUS, (*ἱμακτός*,) *Bloody*.

HÆMACY'ANIN, (*hæma*, and *καυός*, 'blue,') A blue colouring matter, detected by Sanson in healthy blood, and in bile by some chemists, but not by others.

HÆMADON'OSUS, (*hæma*, and *ὄσος*, 'a disease,') *Hæmatangion'osus*, *Hæmatangionu'sus*, *Hæmatangio'sis*. Disease of the bloodvessels.

HÆMADOSTO'SIS, (*hæma*, and *ὄστεισις*, 'a bony tumour,') Ossification of the bloodvessels.

HÆMADROMOMETER, *Hæmodromometer*.

HÆMADYNAMETER, *Hæmadynamometer*.

HÆMADYNAM'ICS, (F.) *Hæmadynamique*,

(*hæma*, and *δυναμς*, 'power,') The mechanism of the circulation of the blood.

HÆMADYNAMOMETER, *Hæmadynamom'eter*, *Hæmatodynamom'eter*, *Hæmadynam'eter*, *Hæmom'eter*, *Hæmatom'eter*, (F.) *Hæmadynamomètre*, *Hæmatodynamètre*, *Hæmomètre*, (*hæma*, *δυναμς*, 'power,' and *μετρον*, 'a measure,') An instrument for measuring the force of the blood in the vessels. It consists of a bent glass tube, the lower bent part of which is filled with mercury. A brass head is fitted into the artery, and a solution of carbonate of soda is interposed between the mercury and the blood, which is allowed to enter the tube for the purpose of preventing its coagulation. The pressure of the blood on the mercury in the descending portion of the bent tube causes the metal to rise in the ascending portion; and the degree to which it rises indicates the pressure under which the blood moves. A modification of this instrument has been called *Cardiom'eter*, (F.) *Cardiomètre*.

HÆMAGASTER, *Hæmatogaster*.

HÆMAGASTRIC or **HÆMOGASTRIC** PESTILENCE, Fever, yellow.

HÆMAGOGUM, *Pæonia*.

HÆMAGO'GUS, (*hæma*, and *αγω*, 'I drive off,') A medicine which promotes the menstrual and hemorrhoidal discharges.

HÆ'MAL, (from *hæma*,) Relating to the blood or bloodvessels.

HÆMAL ARCH. The arch formed by the projections anteriorly of the ribs and sternum from the bodies of the vertebræ. It encloses the great bloodvessels.

HÆMAL AXIS, *Aorta*—*h. Spine*, *Sternum*.

HÆMALOPIA, (*hæma*, and *ωψ*, 'the eye,') *Hæmophthalmia*.

HÆMALOPIS, *Hæmophthalmia*.

HÆMALOPS, (*ἱμαλωψ*,) *Hæmophthalmia*.

HÆMAN'THUS COCCIN'EUS, (*hæma*, and *ανθος*, 'a flower,') A beautiful South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* *Amaryl'idææ*, the bulb of which is employed as a diuretic. It is given as an oxy-mel in asthma and dropsy. The fresh leaves are antiseptic, and applied to foul, flabby ulcers, and in anthrax.

HÆMAN'TLIA, (*hæma*, and *αντλω*, 'I pump out,') An exhausting syringe, to which a reservoir is attached, containing a needle. It is used for obtaining blood for hæmatological investigations.

HÆMAPERITONIRRHAG'IA, (F.) *Hæmapéritonirrhagie*, (*hæma*, *περιτοναϊον*, 'peritoneum,' and *ρυσήν*, 'a rupture,') An exhalation of blood into the peritoneum.

HÆMAPHÆ'IN, *Hæmatophæ'um*, *Hæmophæ'um*, (*hæma*, and *φαῖος*, 'of a dusky colour,') A term applied by Simon to the brown colouring matter of the blood, supposed by some to be nothing more than hæmatin modified by an alkali. In the urine it is called *Urohæ'matin*.

HÆMAPH'OBUS, *Hæmoph'obus*, (*hæma*, and *φοβός*, 'dread,') One who has a dread of blood:—who cannot look at it without fainting.

HÆMAPOPHYSES, (*hæma*, and *αποφω*, 'I shoot forth,') *Costal cartilages*, see *Costa*.

HÆMAPOR'IA, *Hæmatopor'ia*, *Hæmatopor'ia*, *Oligohæ'mia*, *Oligæ'mia*, (*hæma*, and *απαρος*, 'poor,') Paucity of blood. See *Anæmia*.

HÆMPTYSIS, (*ἱμαπτωσις*,) *Hæmoptysis*.

HÆMAS, (*ἱμας*, gen. *ἱμαδός*,) A bloodvessel.

HÆMASTATICA, *Hæmatostatica*.

HÆMASTATICS, *Hæmostat'icæ*, (*hæma*, and *στατικόν*, 'statics,') The statics of the blood and bloodvessels; *Hæmostat'icæ*.

HÆMATALLOSCOPY, *Hæmatolloscop'ia*, (*hæmato*, αλλος, 'different,' and σκοπεῖν, 'to view.') The mode of distinguishing different kinds of blood from each other.

HÆMATANAGOGE, (*hæmato*, ἀνα, and ἀγω, 'I drive off.') *Hæmatemesis*.

HÆMATANGIONOSUS, (*hæmato*, αγγιον, 'a vessel,' and νοσος, 'a disease.') *Hæmadonosus*.

HÆMATANGIOSIS, *Hæmadonosus*.

HÆMATAPORIA, *Hæmaporia*.

HÆMATAPORRHOSIS, (*hæmato*, ἀπο, and ῥοσ, 'serum,' and οσις, 'Cholera.

HÆMATAPOSTEMA, gen. *Hæmataposte'matis*, (*hæmato*, and ἀποστημα, 'an abscess.') An abscess which contains blood.

HÆMATOULICA, (*hæmato*, and αυλος, 'a tube.') Vascular system.

HÆMATEOLYSIS, *Hæmateol'ysis*, (*hæmateo*, λυσις, 'dissolution,' and ὥλιος, 'loosening.') Dissolution of the blood.

HÆMATELÆUM, (*hæmato*, and ελαιον, 'oil,') see Blood.

HÆMATEMESIS, (*hæmato*, and ἐμεω, 'I vomit.') *Hæmorrhag'ia*, *Hæmatem'esis*, *Vom'itus cruentus*, *Vom'itus seu Vomit'io Sanguinis*, *Gastrorrhag'ia*, *Gastro-hæmorrhag'ia*, *Hæmorrhag'ia ventriculi*, *Hæmorrhag'ia ventriculi*, *Hæmatanagoge*, by vomiting of blood, (F.) *Hématémèse*, *Vomissement de sang*. *Hæmatemesis* is generally preceded by a feeling of oppression, weight, and dull or pungent pain in the epigastric and in the hypochondriac regions: by anxiety, and, occasionally, by syncope. Blood is then passed by vomiting, and sometimes, also, by stool,—the blood being generally of a grumous aspect. *Hæmatemesis* may be active or passive, acute or chronic. The blood effused proceeds from rupture of vessel, or from a sanguineous exhalation at the surface of the mucous membrane of the stomach. It is often observed in females whose menstrual secretion is irregularly performed. It is not of much danger, except when connected with disease of some of the solid viscera of the abdomen. On dissection of those who have died from protracted hæmatemesis,—for the acute kind is comparatively devoid of danger,—the mucous membrane of the stomach is found red and inflamed, or black, and the vessels considerably dilated. Complete abstinence from food; rest; the horizontal posture; bleeding, if the hæmorrhage be active; cold, acidulous drinks, &c., constitute the usual treatment.

HÆMATENCEPHALUM, (*hæmato*, and ἐνκεφαλον, 'Apoplexy.

HÆMATEPAGOGÉ, (*hæmato*, ἐπι, and ἀγω, 'I drive.') Congestion.

HÆMATERUS, (αἷμαρτος; from αἷμα, 'blood,') Sanguine.

HÆMATERYTHRUM, (*hæmato*, and ἐρυθρος, 'red,') *Hæmatin*.

HÆMATEXOISTOSIS, (*hæmato*, and ἐξοστosis, 'Osteosarcoma.

HÆMATHIDROSIS, (*hæmato*, and ἰδρωσις, 'sweating,') *Sudor cruentus*.

HÆMATHORAX, *Hæmatothorax*.

HÆMATIA, (from hæma,) *Jusculum nigrum* *Læcedæmoniorum*.

HÆMATIASIS, (from hæma,) *Hæmatonosus*.

HÆMATIC, (from hæma,) Sanguine—h. Crystals, *Hæmatoidin*.

HÆMATICA, (from hæma,) Diseases of the sanguineous function:—the third class in the nosology of Good. Also, medicines that act on the blood. (Pereira.)

HÆMATICA DOCTRINA, *Hæmatology*.

HÆMATICUS, (αἷματος; from hæma,) Bloody, Sanguine.

HÆMATIDROSIS, (*hæmato*, and ἰδρωσις, 'sweating,') *Sudor cruentus*.

HÆMATIN, *Hæmat'ina*, *Hæmatine*, *Hem'atin*, *Hæmatosin*, *Hem'atosine*, *Hæmater'ythrum*, *Hæmer'ythrum*, *Zoohem'atin*, *Hæmach'roin*, *Hæmatoch'roine*, *Phæ'nodine*, *Phæ'nicine*, *Hæmatoch'roite*, *Cru'orin*, *Rubrin*, *Glob'ulin* of some; *Rouge du Sang*; (from hæma.) The red colouring matter of the blood. It resides in distinct particles or globules, and, in the opinion of some observers, in the envelope of the globules. It appears to be of a peculiar character, and one that has not yet been determined by the chemist. That the colour of the blood is not owing to the peroxide of iron which it contains is shown by the fact mentioned by Scherer, that he removed the iron by acids, and yet a deep red tincture was formed when alcohol was added to the residuum.

HÆMATIN'IC, *Hæmatin'ic*, *Hæmatin'icus*, (from hæmatin.) An agent that augments the number of red corpuscles or the hæmatin of the blood.

HÆMATINIC CRYSTALS, *Hæmatoidin*.

HÆMATINUS, (from hæma,) Sanguine.

HÆMATISCHESIS, *Hæmis'chesis*, *Hæmocyph'ia*, (*hæma*, and ἰσχειν, 'to suppress,') The retention or suppression of a natural or artificial flow of blood.

HÆMATISMUS, (from hæma,) Epistaxis, *Hæmorrhagia*.

HÆMATISTH'MUS, (*hæmato*, and ἰσθμος, 'pharynx,') *Hæmorrhage* into the pharynx.

HÆMATITES, *Hæmat'itis*, (αἷματος.) Resembling blood. *Lapis Hæmat'ites*. A beautiful ore of iron, called also, *Bloodstone*, *Ochrea rubra*, *Oxydum fer'ricum crystallizatum nativum*, *Ferum Hæmatites*. When finely levigated, and freed from the grosser parts, by frequent washings with water, it has been long recommended in hæmorrhage, fluxes, uterine obstructions, &c., in doses of from one scruple to three or four. Also, a vessel that contains blood, αἷματος φλεψ.

HÆMATITIS, *Hæmitis*.

HÆMATMUS, (*hæma*, and ατμος, 'vapour,') *Gaz sanguinis*.

HÆMATO, (from αἷμα, gen. αἵματος, 'blood,') in composition, blood.

HÆMATOCATHARTICA, (*hæmato*, and καθαρσις, 'purification or purgation.') Remedies for purifying the blood.

HÆMATOCELÉ, (*hæmato*, and κελη, 'tumour,') A tumour formed by blood. By some, this term has been applied to a tumour formed by blood, effused into the areolar texture of the scrotum. Others have used it for tumours arising from effusion of blood into the tunica vaginalis:—hæmatocèle, according to them, differing from hydrocèle, only in the character of the effusion. (Heister.) Others, again, have applied it to effusions of blood into the interior of the tunica albuginea itself. (Richter.) The first is the usual acceptation. It is most commonly caused by wounds or contusions: and requires the use of antiphlogistics, discutients, &c. Sometimes it is necessary to evacuate the effused blood.

HÆMATOCELE ARTERIOSA, *Aneurism*.

HÆMATOCEPHALUS, (*hæmato*, and κεφαλη, 'head,') (F.) *Hématocéphale*. A monster in which an effusion of blood in the head has given occasion to more or less singular deformities.

HÆMATOCEREBRIFORM DISEASE, (*hæmato*, cerebrum, 'brain,' and forma, 'form,') *Encephaloid*.

HÆMATOCHEZ'IA, (*hæmato*, and χεζω, 'I go to stool,') *Sedes cruentæ*, *Catarrhæ'ia vena*, *Enterorrhag'ia simplex*, *Diarrhæ'a cruenta seu sanguinolenta*, *Hæmato-diarrhæ'a*, *Hæmorrhag'ia intestino'rum*, *En'tero-hæmorrhag'ia*, (F.) *Hémorrhagie des intestins*, *Écoulement de sang par l'intestin*. Discharge of blood by stool. See *Melæna*.

HÆMATOCHROITE, (*hæmato*, and χροα, 'colour,') *Hæmatin*.

HÆMATOCHYSIS, (*hæmato* and *χυνω*, 'to pour out,') *Hæmorrhagia*.

HÆMATOCE'LIA, (*hæmato*, and *κελία*, 'the cavity of the abdomen,') Effusion of blood into the abdomen.

HÆMATOCOL'PUS, (*hæmato*, and *κολπος*, 'vagina,') Effusion of blood into the vagina. Accumulation of blood owing to occlusion of the vagina.

HÆMATOCRYSTALLIN, (*hæmato*, and *κρυσταλλος*, 'a crystal,') *Hæmatoidin*.

HÆMATOCYANOPATHIA, (*hæmato*, *κυανος*, 'blue,' *παθος*, 'affection,') *Cyanopathy*.

HÆMATOCYANOSIS, (*hæmato*, and *cyanosis*, *Cyanopathy*.

HÆMATOCYSTE, (*hæmato*, and *κυστη*, 'a bladder,') *Hæmatoma saccatum*.

HÆMATOCYST'IS, (*hæmato*, and *κυστις*, 'bladder,') *Hæmorrhage into the bladder*.

HÆMATO'DES, *Hæmatoïdes*, *Sanguin'eus*, *Hæmatoid*, *Hem'atoid*, (*αιματώδης*, from *hæmato*, and *odes*,) That which contains blood, or has the character of blood.

HÆMATODES FUN'GUS, *Hæmatom'yces*, *Fungus canero'sus hæmato'des*, *Mela'na fungo'sa carcino'des*, *Angidiospon'gus*, *Angiom'yces*, *Hæmatospon'gus*, *Tu'mor fungo'sus sanguin'eus seu anom'alus*, *Carcino'ma Hæmato'des*, *Carcino'ma Spongio'sum*, *Spon'goid inflammation*, *-Pulp'y* or *Medullary Sarc'o'ma*, *Bleed'ing Fungus*, *Soft Can'cer*, (F.) *Carcinôme sanglant*, *Hématoncie fongôide*. An extremely alarming carcinomatous affection, which was first described, with accuracy, by Mr. John Burns, of Glasgow. It consists in the development of cancerous tumours, with violent heat and pain, and with fungus and bleeding excrecences. Even when the diseased part is extirpated at a very early period, recovery rarely follows; other organs being generally implicated at the same time. Fungus hæmatodes was the term first applied to the disease by Mr. Hey of Leeds. Mr. J. Burns called it *Spongioid inflammation*, from the spongy, elastic feel, which peculiarly characterizes it, and continues even after ulceration has taken place. The disease has, most frequently, been met with in the eyeball, the upper and lower extremities, testicle and mamma; but it occurs in the uterus, ovary, liver, spleen, brain, lungs, thyroid gland, and in the hip and shoulder joints.

Some French surgeons designate, by this name, those tumours which were formerly termed *anormales*, *cavernæuses*, *variqueuses*, called *Erectiles* by Dupuytren, *Hématocies*, by Alibert, and *Telangiectasie* by Gräfe.

HÆMATODIARRHŒA, *Hæmatochezia*.

HÆMATODYNAMOMETER, *Hæmadynamometer*.

HÆMATOGASTER, (*hæmato*, and *γαστήρ*, 'stomach,') Effusion of blood into the stomach.

HÆMATOGENESIS, *Hæmatosis*.

HÆMATOGENETICA, (*hæmato*, and *γενεσις*, 'generation,') *Hæmatopoetica*.

HÆMATOGLOBULIN, see *Globules of the blood*.

HÆMATOGRA'PHIA, *Hæmatog'raphy*, (*hæmato*, and *γραφη*, 'a description,') A description of the blood.

HÆMATOID, (*hæmato*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance,') Resembling blood. *Hæmatodes*.

HÆMATO'IDIN, *Hæmatoery'tallin*, *Hæmatin'ic*, *hæmat'ic*, *hæmin* or *blood crystals*, (F.) *Hématôidine*, *Crystaux d'Hématine*. A substance found in the midst, or in the vicinity, of effusions of blood, which is either in amorphous masses, or, more frequently, in minute rhomboidal crystals, or in fine needles. It is considered to be hæmatin separated from the globules of the blood, and passed from the state of a non-crystallizable organic substance to one of a crystalline chemical compound.

HÆMATOL'OGY, *Hæmatol'ogy*, *Hæmatolog'ia*,

Hæmat'ica doctri'na, (F.) *Hématologie*, (*hæmato*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') That part of medicine which treats of the blood.

HÆMATOLOGY, PATHOLOG'ICAL, (F.) *Hématologie pathologique*. Observation of the blood to detect its varying characters in disease.

HÆMATOLYSES, (G.) *Hæmatolysen*, (*hæmato*, and *λυσις*, 'solution,') An order of diseases in which there is diminished coagulability of the blood.

HÆMATOLYSIS, *Hæmateolysis*.

HÆMATOLYTICUM, *Spanæmic*.

HÆMATO'MA, (from *hæmato*, and *oma*,) *Thrombus*, *Tumor sanguin'eus*. A bloody tumour, especially of the scalp of the newborn.

HÆMATO'MA SACCA'TUM. An encysted tumour containing blood—*Hæmatocyst'e*.

HÆMATOMANT'IA, (*hæmato*, and *μαντεια*, 'divination,') Judgment of disease from the appearance of the scalp of the newborn.

HÆMATOMATRA, (*hæmato*, and *ματρα*, 'uterus,') *Metrorrhagia*.

HÆMATOMETACHYSIS, (*hæmato*, *meta*, and *χυνω*, 'I pour,') *Transfusio sanguinis*.

HÆMATOMETRA, (*hæmato*, and *μετρα*, 'the uterus,') *Metrorrhagia*.

HÆMATOMMA, gen. *Hæmatom'matis*, (*hæmato*, and *omma*, 'the eye,') *Hæmophthalmia*.

HÆMATOPHALOCE'LE, *Hæmatom'phalus*, *Hæmatom'phalus*, (*hæmato*, *ομφαλος*, 'the navel, and *εληξ*, 'a tumour,') Umbilical hernia, the use of which encloses a bloody serum, or which has, at its surface, a number of varicose veins; constituting *Varicom'phalus*.

HÆMATOPHALUM, (*hæmato*, and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel,') *Hæmatomphalocèle*.

HÆMATOMYCES, (*hæmato*, and *μυκης*, 'a fungus,') *Hæmatodes fungus*.

HÆMATON'CUS, (F.) *Hématoncie*, (*hæmato*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour,') Alibert has given this name to *Nævi mater'ni*, *Varicose tumours*. He admits three varieties:—the *H. fongôide*, *H. framboisée*, and *H. tubéreuse*.

HÆMATON'OSUS, *Hæmat'osis*, *Hæmatop'athia*, *Hæmopath'ia*, *Nosôhæ'mia*, (*hæmato*, and *νοσος*, 'disease,') A disease of the blood. A *hæmic* or *blood disease*. (F.) *Nosohémie*.

HÆMATOPATHIA, (*hæmato*, and *παθος*, 'an affection,') *Hæmatonosis*.

HÆMATOPEDESIS, (*hæmato*, and *πηδω*, 'I spring,') see *Diapedesis*.

HÆMATOPERICARDIUM, (*hæmato*, and *pericardium*,) Effusion of blood into the pericardium.

HÆMATOPHÆUM, *Hæmaphæin*.

HÆMATOPHIL'IA, *Hæmophil'ia*, *Hæmorrhophil'ia*, *Idiosyncra'sia hæmorrhag'ica*, (F.) *Hæmophilie*, (*hæmato*, and *φιλιω*, 'I love,') A hemorrhagic diathesis.

HÆMATOPHLEBOS'TASIS. Sudden suppression of a hemorrhage;—from *σπασις αιματος*, *φλεβων*, 'suppression of the blood of the veins.'

HÆMATOPHOB'IA, *Hæmophob'ia*, (F.) *Hæmophobic*, (*hæmato*, and *φοβος*, 'dread,') Dread or horror at the sight of blood, producing syncope, &c. Of old, they who were afraid of, or opposed to, bloodletting, were called *hæmoph'oboi*, *blood-funkers*.

HÆMATOPHTHALMIA, *Hæmophthalmia*.

HÆMATOPH'THORES, (G.) *Hæmatoph'thoren*; (*hæmato*, and *θροπα*, 'corruption,') An order of diseases in the classification of Fuchs, in which the blood is materially altered in composition, as in typhus.

HÆMATOP'ISIS, (F.) *Hématopisie*. M. Capuron, of Paris, has applied the term *Hématopisie utérine*, from analogy with *Hydrophisie utérine*, to a collection of blood which sometimes takes place in the uterus, when, owing to faulty conformation, the exit of the menstrual flux is prevented.

which *κρυψ* is employed; signifying, sometimes, *hissing*; at others, *dry*. Consequently, the Hellenists have translated the compound word, at times, by spitting of blood, with hissing in the throat; at others, by evacuation of dry matters.²

HÆMOCRYPTIA, (*hæma*, and *κρυπταιν*, 'to conceal,') *Hæmatischesis*, *Hæmodes*, (*αἰμῶδης*, from *hæma*, and *odes*,) *Sanguine*.

HÆMOTIA, *Hæmodias'mus*, *Hæmotia*, *Hebētudo* seu *Stupor Den'tium*, (*ἀμῶδω*, (from *hæma*, 'blood,' and *ὀδὸς*, 'tooth,') 'I have pain in the teeth,') Great sensibility of the teeth, and especially *Agacement* or the setting on edge of those bodies by acid or acerb substances. It is also called *Odon'tia Stuporia*, *Odon'tal'gia hæmotia*, *Do'tor den'tium à strido're*, *Cataplex'ia*, *Odon'tamblyop'mus*, *Odon'thyperæsthê'sis*, *Toothedg*.

HÆMODIASMUS, *Hæmodia*.

HÆMODROMOMETER, *Hæmadromom'eter*, (*hæma*, *δρομος*, 'course,' and *μετρον*, 'a measure,') An instrument for measuring the rate of the blood's movement. It consists of a glass tube 52 inches long, containing water, bent into the form of a hairpin, which is substituted for a segment of the bloodvessel, the velocity of the blood in which it is required to measure. The column of blood, which comes from the heart, pushes the column of water before it, and thus enables the velocity of the blood to be estimated.

HÆMODYNAMOMETER, *Hæmodynamometer*.

HÆMOGASTRIC, *Hæmagastrio*.

HÆMOIDES, (*hæma*, and *εἶδος*, 'resemblance,') *Sanguine*.

HÆMOMETER, *Hæmadynamometer*.

HÆMOMETRECTASIA, (*hæma*, *μῆτρα*, 'uterus,' and *εκτενσις*, 'dilatation,') Dilatation of the womb from blood.

HÆMOPATHIA, (*hæma*, and *πάθος*, 'affection,') *Hæmatonosis*.

HÆMOPERICARDIUM, *Pericarditis exudatoria*, (F.) *Hæmopéricarde*, (*hæmo*, and *pericardium*,) Effusion of blood in the pericardium.

HÆMOPERITONÆUM, (*hæmo*, and *περιτοναϊον*, 'peritoneum,') Effusion of blood into the peritoneum.

HÆMOPEX'LE, (G.) *Hæmopexien*, (*hæmo*, and *πῆξις*, 'coagulation,') An order of diseases in which there is increased coagulability of the blood.—*Hyperinosis sanguinis*, of Fuchs.

HÆMOPHEUM, *Hæmaphein*.

HÆMOPHILIA, *Hæmatophilia*.

HÆMOPHOBIA, *Hæmatophobia*.

HÆMOPHOBIA, see *Hæmatophobia*.

HÆMOPHTHAL'MIA, *Hæmatophthal'mia*, *Hæmatop'sia*, (*hæma*, and *ὀφθαλμος*, 'eye,') *Hæmatop'ia*, *Hæmatop'is*, *Hæmalops*, *Hyper'mia* seu *Apoplex'ia oculi*, (F.) *Hæmophthalmie*. Effusion of blood into the eye. When the extravasation is external, it is called *Hæmophthal'mia externa*, *Hypophthalmia* and *Hæmalops externus*; when internal, *Hæmophthal'mia interna*, *Hydrophthal'mus cruentus*, *Hypoch'ysis hæmatodes*, *Hæmatom'ma*, and *Hæmalops inter'nus*. A bloodshot eye.

HÆMOPLANIA, *Hæmatoplasia*—h. *Menstrualis*, *Menstruation*, *vicarious*.

HÆMOPLETHORA, *Plethora*.

HÆMOPROCTIA, (*hæma*, and *πρωκτος*, 'anus,') *Hæmorhois*.

HÆMOPTOË, *Hæmoptysis*—h. *Laryngea* et *trachealis*, *Tracheorrhagia*.

HÆMOP'TOÏC, *Hæmopto'icus*, (F.) *Hæmoptoïque*, *Hæmoptique*, *Hæmoptysique*. Relating or appertaining to hæmoptysis. One affected with hæmoptysis.

HÆMOPTOSIS, *Hæmoptysis*.

HÆMOPTYSIS, (*hæma*, and *πτύω*, 'I spit,') *Hæmorrhag'ia*, *Hæmoptysis*, *Hæmap'tysis*, *Hæmoptys'ia*, *Hæmatop'tysis*, *Emp'toë*, *Emp'toë*, *Emp-*

to'ica pas'sio, *Hæmoptys'mus*, *Hæmopto'sis*, *Spæ'tum san'guinis* seu *cruentum*, *San'guinis flu'or pulmo'num*, *Emp'to'ica pas'sio*, *Hæmorrhag'ia pulmo'nal'is*, *Cruent'ia expu'tio*, *Hæmorrhag'ia pulmo'nis* seu *bron'chica*, *Pas'sio hæmopto'ica*, *Rejec'tio san'guinis à pulmo'nibus*, *Expectora'tio san'guinis*, *Pneumorrhag'ia*, *Pneumonorrhag'ia*, *Pneumonorrhæ'a*, *Bronchorrhag'ia*, *Emp'tysis*, *Hæmoptoë*, *Spitting of blood*, (F.) *Hæmoptysie*, *Crachement de sang*, *Expectoration de sang*, *Angiærhémie*, *Angiærrhagic*, *Hæmoangiærrhagic*, of Piorry. *Hæmorrhage* from the mucous membrane of the lungs; characterized by the expectoration of more or less florid and frothy blood. It is generally preceded by cough; dyspnoea; sense of heat in the chest, &c. It is important to discriminate between hæmoptysis produced by some accidental cause acting irregularly or periodically on the lungs; and that which is, as it were, constitutional, and dependent on organic affection of the lungs or heart, or some faulty conformation of the chest. These two varieties differ as much in their prognosis and method of treatment as in their causes. Constitutional hæmoptysis is a serious disease, almost always announcing phthisis pulmonalis. The accidental variety is chiefly dangerous by frequent recurrence, and consequent great loss of blood.

The general causes of hæmoptysis are the same as those of other kinds of hæmorrhage. It has, besides, particular causes; such as too great exercise of the lungs; loud speaking; playing on wind instruments, breathing acrid vapours, &c. It usually occurs between puberty and the age of 35. A sudden and terrific kind of hæmoptysis is sometimes met with; consisting in a great afflux of blood to the lungs. This has been called *Pulmonary Apoplexy*, *Apoplex'ia pulmona'lis* seu *pulmo'num*, *Pneumorrhag'ia*, *Infarctus hæmorrhag'icus pulmo'num*, I. *Hæmopto'icus Latane'ii*, (F.) *Apoplexie pulmonaire*, *Hæmoptysie foudroyante*, *Hæmorrhagie interstitielle du Poumon*, Infiltration of blood into the air-cells may occur without any spitting of blood. Any extravasation of blood into the tissue of the lungs has been termed by M. Hendrin *pneumohæmorrhagic*.

Physical signs. Percussion may not always aid us in hæmoptysis, but generally a circumscribed dulness will be perceived. The inspiratory murmur, on auscultation, is feeble or absent, locally; and is replaced by bronchial respiration and *brachophony*. A fine liquid crepitus is detected around the affected part; and in the larger tubes, near the spine, a liquid bubbling rhonchus is usually heard. The value of these signs is determined by the nature of the expectoration. The treatment of hæmoptysis must be like that of internal hæmorrhage in general.

HÆMOPTYSIS INTERNA, *Hæmatothorax*—h. *Laryngea* et *trachealis*, *Tracheorrhagia*—h. *Phthisis*, *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

HÆMOPTYSMUS, *Hæmoptysis*.

HÆMORMESIS, (*hæmo*, and *ορμαίνω*, 'to drive on,') Congestion, *Hyperæmia*.

HÆMORRHACHIS, (*hæma*, and *ῥαχίς*, 'the spine,') *Apoplexia myelica*.

HÆMORRHAGE, *Hæmorrhagia*.

HÆMORRHAG'IA, (*hæma*, and *ῥαγναι*, 'I break forth,') *San'guinis proflu'vium copiosum*, *Sanguiflux'us*, *Hæmatoch'ysis*, *Aimorrhæ'a*, *Hæmorrhæ'a*, *Hæmorrhag'ia*, *Hæmatismus*, *Hæmorrhæ'a*, *Hæmorrhysis*, *Hæmor'rhysis*, *Proflu'vium* seu *Prorup'tio* seu *Eruptio* seu *Proflu'vium san'guinis*, *Hæmorrhage*, *Hæmorrhage*, *Bleeding*, *Loss of blood*, *Rupturing*, *bursting*, or *breaking of a bloodvessel*, (Prov.) *Floating*, (F.) *Hæmorrhagie* ou *Hémorrhagie*, *Perte de sang*, *Flux de sang*. Any discharge of blood from vessels destined to contain it; with or without rupture of their coats. *Hæmorrhages* may be spontaneous or

traumatic: the first belong to the domain of medicine, the latter to that of surgery. They may, also, be *internal* or *external*; *general*—as in scurvy—or *local*. The *hemorrhages by exhalation*—those which chiefly interest the physician—have been classed, by Pinel, as follows:—1. *Hemorrhage of the Mucous Membranes*; Epistaxis, Hæmoptysis, Hæmatemesis, Hæmorrhoids, Hæmaturia, Uterine Hemorrhage. 2. *Hemorrhage of the Tissues*; Cutaneous, Cellular, Serous, Synovial.

Hæmorrhages have generally been distinguished into *active* and *passive*: in other words into those dependent upon augmentation of the organic actions, and those dependent upon debility. According to Broussais, no spontaneous hemorrhage is passive; all are active,—that is, produced by increased action and excess of irritation of the blood-vessels: they may occur *with* debility, but not *from* debility. He calls those only *passive hemorrhages*, which are owing to an external lesion of the vessels. Hemorrhages have been, by some, divided into *constitutional*, or those depending on original conformation:—*accidental*, or those produced by some adventitious cause; *supplementary*, or those which succeed others; *symptomatic*, *critical*, &c. A *secondary hemorrhage* is one that occurs some time after wounds or operations.

When hemorrhage takes place into any tissue, or is *interstitial*, it receives the name, with many, of *apoplexy*.

Active Hemorrhage, Hæmorrhag'ia act'iva seu *arterio'sa*, *Causa hæmorrhag'icæ*, *Angiorrhag'ia*, occurs chiefly in the young and plethoric. Good living; the use of fermented liquor, excessive exercise, or too sedentary a life, may perhaps be ranked as predisponent causes. It is commonly preceded by heaviness and pulsation in the part,—owing to the afflux of blood and consequent hyperæmia,—and by coldness of the extremities. The blood, evacuated, is generally of a florid red. In such active hemorrhages, the great indications of treatment will be, to diminish plethora where it exists, and to lessen the heart's action. Bleeding, purgatives, and cold, with dry diet, will be the chief agents.

Passive Hemorrhage, Hæmorrhag'ia pass'iva seu *veno'sa*, *Profusio*, *P. hæmorrhag'ica*, occurs in those of weak constitution; or who have been debilitated by protracted disease, poor diet, long watching, excessive evacuations, &c.

The direct causes may be; previous active hemorrhage; scorbutus, or any thing capable of inducing atony or asthenic hyperæmia of the small vessels. These hemorrhages are not preceded by excitement or by any signs of local determination. They are usually accompanied by paleness of the countenance; feeble pulse; fainting, &c. The indications of treatment will be:—to restore the action of the small vessels and the general tone of the system: hence the utility of styptics and cold externally; and of tonics and astringents, creasote, mineral acids, &c., internally. Hemorrhage also occurs from mechanical hyperæmia, as when hæmoptysis is produced by tubercles in the lungs; apoplexy by softening of the encephalic neurme; hæmatemesis by disease of some of the solid viscera of the abdomen, &c.

In *Traumatic Hemorrhages*, or those which are the consequences of wounds of arterial or venous trunks, the blood is of a florid red colour, and issues by jets and pulses, if it proceed from an artery; whilst it is of a deeper red, issues slowly and by a continuous flow, if from a vein. If the capillary vessels be alone divided, the blood is merely effused at the surface of the wound. Of the means used for arresting these traumatic hemorrhages, some act mechanically as *absorbents*, *ligature*, and *compression*; others chymically, as *fire*, *caustic*, *creasote*, *astringents*, &c.

HÆMORRHAGIA ACTIVA NARIVM, Epistaxis—

h. Bronchica, Hæmoptysis—h. Cerebri, Apoplexy—h. per Cutem, Sudor cruentus—h. per Diuresin, see Diuresis—h. per Diapedesin, Diapedesis—h. Faucium, Stomatorrhagia—h. Gingivarum, Ulorrhagia—h. Hæmatemesis, Hæmatemesis—h. Hæmaturia, Hæmaturia—h. Hæmoptysis, Hæmoptysis—h. Hepatica, Hepathæmorrhagia—h. Hepatis, Hepatorrhagia—h. Intestinorum, Hæmatochezia—h. Mucosa, see Hæmorrhoids—h. Nabothi, see Parturition—h. Narinea, Epistaxis—h. Narium, Epistaxis—h. Oris, Stomatorrhagia—h. Penis, Stimatosis—h. Proctica, Hæmorrhoids—h. Pulmonis, Hæmoptysis—h. Renum, Nephorrhagia—h. Universalis, Purpura hæmorrhagica—h. Uterina, Metrorrhagia—h. Ventriculi, Hæmatemesis—h. Vesicæ, Cystorrhagia.

HÆMORRHAGICUS, Hæmorrhagic.

HÆMORRHINIA, (*hæma*, and *rhin*, 'the nose,') Epistaxis.

HÆMORRHINORRHAGIA, (*hæma*, *rhin*, 'the nose,' and *pyrrh*, 'to break forth,') Epistaxis.

HÆMORRHŒA, (*hæmo*, and *rhœ*, 'I flow,') Hæmorrhag'ia, Loss of blood, (F.) Hæmorrhœc.

Some writers have proposed to restrict this name to passive hemorrhages.

HÆMORRHŒA PETECHIALIS, Purpura hæmorrhagica—h. Pulmonalis, Hæmoptysis—h. Uterina, Metrorrhagia—h. Vasorum hæmorrhoidalium, Hæmorrhoids—h. Ventriculi, Hæmatemesis—h. Viarum urinarum, Hæmaturia.

HÆMORRHŒID'AL, Hæmorrhoid'al, Hæmorrhoida'lis, Hæmorrhoid'eus. Relating to hemorrhoids; as hæmorrhoid'al flux, hæmorrhoid'al tumours, &c.

HÆMORRHŒIDAL ARTERIES have been distinguished into *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*. The first is the termination of the inferior mesenteric artery, which assumes the name *superior hæmorrhoidal*, when it reaches the upper and posterior part of the rectum. The *middle hæmorrhoidal* is furnished by the hypogastric or internal pudic. It ramifies on the inferior and anterior part of the rectum. The *inferior hæmorrhoidal* arteries are branches of the internal pudic, furnished to the inferior part of the rectum and to the muscles of the anus.

HÆMORRHŒIDAL NERVES. These emanate from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses; and cover the rectum with their numerous filaments.

HÆMORRHŒIDAL VEINS follow the same distribution, and generally empty themselves into the lesser mesenteric. Some of them assist in the formation of the hypogastric vein.

HÆMORRHŒIDAL VESSELS, *Vasa sedita*, are those vessels which are distributed to the rectum—the seat of hemorrhoids.

HÆMORRHŒIDALES NODI, Hæmorrhoids.

HÆMORRHŒIDES, see Hæmorrhoids—h. Cœcæ, see Hæmorrhoids—h. Fluentes, Hæmorrhoids—h. Furientes, see Hæmorrhoids—h. Maris-cosæ, Hæmorrhoids—h. non Fluentes, Hæmorrhoids—h. Oris, Stomatorrhagia.

HÆMORRHŒIDROSIS, (*hemorrhoids*, and *idrosis*, 'sweating,') Sweating of hæmorrhoidal blood. (?) (Bock.)

HÆMORRHOÏS, *Aimor'rhois*, *Asclepias'mus*, (*hæmo*, and *rhœ*, 'I flow,') *Aimor'rhois*, *Proctica Maris'ca*, *Maris'ca*, *Proctal'gia* Hæmorrhoida'lis, *Morbus Hæmorrhoidalis*, *Hemorrhoids*, *Piles*, *Em'crods*, *Em'croide*, *Em'eraudes*, (F.) *Hæmorrhoides*. The essential symptoms of this affection are:—Livid and painful tubercles or excrescences, (*Hæmorrhoid'al Tumours*), usually attended with a discharge of mucus or blood, (*Hæmorrhoid'al flux*, *Hæmorrhag'ia proctica*, *Proctor'rhois*, *Hæmoproctia*, *Hæmorrhœ'a vaso'rum hæmorrhoida'lium*, (F.) *Hæmoproctie*, *Hæmoproctie*. The most common causes of piles are a sedentary life; accumulation of feces in the rectum; violent efforts at stool; pregnancy, &c. The precursory

symptoms are:—pains in the loins; stupor of the lower limbs; and uneasiness in the abdomen and rectum, with more or less gastric, cerebral, and indeed general disorder;—constituting the *Diathēsis Hæmorrhoidalis*, *Mo'tus seu Tur'ba Hæmorrhoidalis*, and *Molimen Hæmorrhoidale*, of most of the writers of Continental Europe. To these symptoms follow one or more round, smooth, rent, painful, pulsating, and erectile tumours, around the margin of the anus, or within the anus; some pouring out blood occasionally. After having remained, for a time, tense and painful, they gradually shrink and disappear. The chief symptoms, occasioned by hæmorrhoidal tumours, when much inflamed, are;—constant pain, liable, however, to exacerbations, and to become augmented by the least pressure, or by the passage of the fæces, and obliging the patient to preserve the horizontal posture.

Hæmorrhoids have generally been distinguished into—*Hæmorrhoides Fluen'tes seu Mariæcæ*, *Proctica Mariæcæ cruenta*, *Bleed'ing or O'pen Piles*; and into *H. non fluen'tes*, *Proctica Mariæcæ cæca*, *Hæmorrhoides cæcæ seu faven'tes*, *Hæmorrhoidales no'di*, *Shut or blind piles*. They have, also, been divided into *internal or occult*, and *external*, according to their situation; and into *accidental or constitutional*.

Hæmorrhoidal Tumours are extremely troublesome, by their disposition to frequent recurrence; and they are apt to induce fistula; otherwise, they are devoid of danger. When anatomically examined, they are found not to consist in a varicose dilatation of the veins of the rectum; but to be formed of a very close, spongy, texture; similar to that which surrounds the orifice of the vagina; and to be erectile, like it. They are surrounded by a delicate membrane, and have no internal cavity. The treatment, in mild cases of hæmorrhoidal tumours, is simple. Rest; the horizontal posture; the use of mild laxatives, as sulphur, castor oil, and emollient glysters, will be sufficient. If they be much inflamed, leeches may be applied; and warm cataplasms or cold lotions, according to circumstances, be prescribed, with abstinence, and cooling drinks. Afterwards, an ointment, composed of powdered galls and opium, may afford relief. It is in the relaxed kind, that such ointment, and the internal use of *Ward's Paste*, can alone be expected to afford much benefit. If, after repeated attacks, the tumours remain hard and painful, and threaten fistula, they may be removed.

By *Hæmorrhoidal Flux*, *Fluxus hæmorrhoidalis*, *Proctorrhag'ia*, is meant the hæmorrhage which takes place from the rectum, owing to hæmorrhoids. It is a common affection. The quantity of blood discharged is various; at times, it is very trifling; at others, sufficient to induce great debility, and even death. It is announced and accompanied by the same symptoms as precede and attend hæmorrhoidal tumours. Like other hæmorrhages, it may be *active or passive*, *accidental or constitutional*. The prognosis is rarely unfavourable. The affection may, almost always, be relieved by properly adapted means. These resemble such as are necessary in hæmorrhages in general. Perfect quietude, mental and corporeal; light diet; cooling drinks; bleeding, if the symptoms indicate it; astringents, if the disease be protracted and passive, such as the *Tinctura Ferri Chloridi*; aspersions of cold water on the anus; astringent injections; plugging, and compression. Such will be the principal remedial agents. When the hæmorrhage has become habitual, or is vicarious, some caution may be required in checking it; and, if inconvenience arise from a sudden suppression, its return may be solicited by the semicupium, sitting over warm water, aloetic purgatives, glysters, irritating sup-

positories, &c.; or leeches may be applied to the anus.

To the internal bleeding pile, a soft, red, strawberrylike elevation of the mucous membrane, Dr. Houston, of Dublin, gives the name *vascular tumour*. For its removal he recommends the application of nitric acid, so as to produce sloughing of its surface.

Some authors have described a species of *Leucorrhœa Anal'is*, or whitish discharge from the anus, which often attends ordinary hæmorrhoids. This they have called *Proctica mariæcæ mucosa*, *Hæmorrhœis al'ba*, *Hæmorrhag'ia mucosa*, *Leucorrhœa*. It requires no special mention.

The term *Hæmorrhoid* is applied at times to varicose veins developed elsewhere, as at the orifice of the uterus. See *Metæmorrhoides*.

HÆMORRHOIS CRUENTA, see *Hæmorrhœis*—h. ab Exaniâ, *Proctocœle*—h. *Procedens*, *Proctocœle*.

HÆMORRHOIS'CHESIS, (*hæmorrhœis*, *flu*, 'I flow,' and *chew*, 'I restrain.') *Reten'tio fluxus hæmorrhoidalis*. Suppression or retention of the hæmorrhoidal flux.

HÆMORRHOPHÆSIS, *Absorp'tio sanguinis*, (*hæma*, and *phew*, 'I sip up.') Absorption of blood.

HÆMORRHOPHILIA, (*hæma*, *flu*, 'to flow,' and *philew*, 'to love.') *Hæmatophilia*.

HÆMORRHOSCOPIA, (*hæma*, *flu*, 'to flow,' and *scopew*, 'to examine.') *Hæmatoscopy*.

HÆMORRHYSIS, *Hæmorrhagia*.

HÆMOSCHECELE, *Hæmatoschecele*.

HÆMOSCOPIA, *Hæmatoscopy*.

HÆMOSPASIA, see *Hæmospastic*.

HÆMOSPAS'TIC, (F.) *Hémospastique*, (*hæma*, and *spaw*, 'I draw.') An agent which draws or attracts blood to a part; as a cupping-glass. The operation is termed *Hæmospasia*, (F.) *Hémospasie*. It is generally applied to a process by which the air is exhausted over a considerable surface, as over one or more of the extremities, by an appropriate pneumatic apparatus.

HÆMOSTA'SIA, *Hæmostasis*, *Epidēsis*, *Sanguinis stagna'tio*, (F.) *Hémostasie*, (*hæma*, and *stasis*, 'stagnation.') Stagnation of blood. This name has also been given to any operation, the object of which is to arrest the flow of blood, as by compression or ligation of the great vessels, (F.) *Perstriction*.

HÆMOSTATIC, **PAGLIARI'S**, *Pagliari's Styptic*, *Aqua Pagliari*, (F.) *Eau de Pagliari*. A styptic liquor, said to be of great power, discovered by M. Pagliari, a pharmacist at Rome. It is composed as follows.—Eight ounces of tincture of benzoin, one pound of alum, and ten pounds of water, are boiled together for six hours in a glazed earthen vessel, the vaporized water being constantly replaced by hot water, so as not to interrupt the ebullition, and the resinous mass being kept stirred round. The fluid is then filtered, and kept in stoppered bottles. A drop of the fluid, poured into a glass containing human blood, produces an instantaneous magna.

HÆMOSTATICS, *Hæmatostatica*.

HÆMOTACHOM'ETRY, *Hæmotachometria*, (*hæma*, *tachw*, 'swiftness,' and *metrew*, 'I measure.') The measurement of the velocity of the blood. An instrument, devised for this purpose by Vierrordt, is called by him *Hæmotachometer*.

HÆMOTELANGIOSIS, *Telangiectasia*.

HÆMOTEXIA, *Hæmatecclisis*.

HÆMOTEXIS, (*hæma*, and *texis*, 'solution,') *Hæmatecclisis*.

HÆMOTHORAX, *Hæmothorax*.

HÆMOTOXIC, *Toxæmic*.

HÆMOTROPHY or **HÆMOT'ROPHY**, *Hæmotroph'ia*, (*hæma*, and *trophw*, 'nourishment,') Excess of sanguineous nourishment.

HÆMOTUS, (*hæma*, and *otw*, gen. *otw*, 'the ear.') Effusion of blood into the ear.

HÆMURESIS, Hæmaturia.
HÆMURIA, Hæmaturia.
HÆMYDOR, (*hæma*, and *idōp*, 'water.') Serum of the blood.
HÆMYDRIA, Hydroæmia.
HEREDITARIUS, (*hæres*, gen. *hære'dis*, 'an heir.') Hereditary.
HESITATIO, (*hæsitare*, *hæsitatum*, 'to stick fast.') Balbuties.
HEVEA GUIANENSIS, see Caoutchouc.
HAG (Prov.), Abdomen.
HAGARD, Haggard.
HAGBERRY, *Prunus padus*.
HAGENIA ABYSSINICA, *Brayera anthelmintica*, *Bank'sia Abyssinica*, (after Prof. K. G. Hagen, of Königsberg.) An Abyssinian tree; Order, Rosaceæ; *Sexual System*, Icosandria Digynia, which the natives plant round their habitations as an ornament. The infusion or decoction of its flowers, *Flores cosso*, is employed by them as an anthelmintic, especially in cases of tape-worm. It is called there *Cus'so* or *Cous'so*, *Kos'so*, *Kous'so*, *Koo'so*, *Kus'so*, *Kwo'so*, *Cotz*, *Cabotz*, and *Habbi*.

The flowers and unripe fruit—*Brayera*, *Koosso*—are official in the Pharmacopœia of the United States. An active resinous principle has been obtained from the flowers, to which the names *Tannin* and *Koussin* have been given. The dose of this is from gr. xx to xl.

HAGGARD, ([G.] *hagard*, 'lean,') [F.] *Haggard*. The French use the term *Air hagard*, *Œil hagard*, '*Haggard air*,' '*Haggard eye*,' for a physiognomy in which there is at once an expression of madness and terror.

HAGIOSPERMUM, (*ἅγιος*, 'holy,' and *σπέρμα*, 'seed.') *Artemisia santonica*.

HAGIOXYLUM, (*ἅγιος*, 'holy,' and *ξύλον*, 'wood,') *Guaiacum*.

HAHNEMANNISM, (after Dr. S. C. F. Hahnemann, the founder,) Homœopathy.

HALL, (Sax. *hægel*), Chalaza.

HAIR, (Sax. *hæp*), *Cri'nis*, *Pi'us*, *Thrix*, *Pile*, (F.) *Poil*. A conical, corneous substance, the free portion or shaft, *scap'us*, of which issues to a greater or less distance from the skin, to the tissue of which it adheres by a *bulb* or *button*, *bulbus pi'li*, seated in a *hair follicle*—*follic'ulus pili*—made by an inversion of the integument, the epidermis of which forms a "root sheath," *vagi'na pili*. At the base of the hair follicle there is a small papilla, well supplied with bloodvessels and nerves, *Papill'a pili*; at times called, but improperly, *Pulpa* seu *Blas'tema pili*. The hair receives various names in different parts—as *Beard*, *Cilia*, *Eyebrows*, *Hair of the head* (*Capilli*), &c. See *Capillus*.

HARE DYE, TWIGGS'S. A preparation much used to give colour to the hair. It may be formed of *precipitated sulphur* and *acetate of lead*, each ʒi; *rose water*, ℥ʒiv; triturated together in a mortar. It should be applied twice a day until the desired effect is produced.

HAIR, FALLING OFF OF THE, Alopecia.

HAIR FOLLICLE, see *Hair*.

HAIR, MATTED, *Plica*—h. *Plaited*, *Plica*—h. *Trichomatose*, *Plica*.

HAIR WORM, *Seta equina*, see *Ectozaa*—h. *Worm*, muscular, *Dracunculus*.

HAIRY, *Pileous*. Also, covered with hair.

HAKE, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

HALL, ('*ἅλς*, '*salt*,') *Salt*.

HALLAT'ION, *Hallat'ium*, (dim. of *hal*.) A pungent remedy with the ancients, which contained salts.

HALCHEMIA. The alchemists so called the art of fusing salts; (*hal*, and *chem*, 'I pour out.')

HALCYON, (*ἄλκυων*) *Alcyon*.

HALCYONIUM ROTUNDUM, ('*ἄλκυοντιον*), *Pila marina*.

HALEINE, (from *halare*, 'to emit a vapour,') Breath—h. *Courte*, *Dyspnoea*.

HALELE'ON, *Halele'um*, (*hal*, and *elaiw*, 'oil,') *Oleum Sale mixtum*. A mixture of oil and salt, for removing swellings of the joints.—

HALÉTERATION, see *Alteration*.

HALFCASTE, *Halfcast*, see *Caste*. A term applied in India to the offspring of a Hindoo and a European: since, extended to the offspring of mixed races. The subjoined list from Tschudi shows the parentage of the different varieties of halfcastes, and also the proper designations of the latter, as observed in South America.

PARENTS.	CHILDREN.
White Father and Negro Mother,	Mulatto.
White Father and Indian Mother,	Mestizo.
Indian Father and Negro Mother,	Chino.
White Father and Mulatta Mother,	Quarteron.
	Croole. (only distinguished from the white by a pale brownish complexion.)
White Father and Meztiza Mother,	Chino blanco.
White Father and China Mother....	Quintero.
White Father and Quarterona Mother.....	White.
White Father and Quintera Mother.....	
Negro Father and Mulatta Mother,	Zambo-negro.
Negro Father and Meztiza Mother,	Mulatto oscuro.
Negro Father and China Mother,	Zambo chino.
Negro Father and Zamba Mother,	Zambo-negro, (perfectly black.)
Negro Father and Quarterona or Quintera Mother.....	Mulatto, (rather dark.)
Indian Father and Mulatta Mother.....	Chino-oscuro.
Indian Father and Meztiza Mother,	Mestizo-claro. (frequently very beautiful.)
Indian Father and China Mother.....	Chino-cholo.
Indian Father and Zamba Mother.....	Zambo-claro.
Indian Father with China-chola Mother.....	Indian, (with rather short frizzy hair.)
Indian Father and Quarterona or Quintera Mother.....	Mestizo, (rather brown.)
Mulatto Father and Zamba Mother.....	Zambo, (a miserable race.)
Mulatto Father and Meztiza Mother.....	Chino, (of rather clear complexion.)
Mulatto Father and China Mother,	Chino, (rather dark.)

For the designation of different admixtures in the United States, see *Mulatto*.

HALICA, *Alica*.

HALICACABUM, ('*ἅλς*, 'the sea,' and *κακὰς*, 'nightshade,') *Physalis*.

HALICES, *Pandiculation*.

HALIDRYS VESICULOSA ('*ἅλς*, 'the sea,' and *δρς*, 'the oak,') *Fucus vesiculosus*.

HALINA'TRUM, *Halini'trum*, *Halon'i'trum*; ('*ἅλς*, 'salt,' and *natrum* or *natron*.) A name given by the ancients to subcarbonate of soda containing a little subcarbonate of ammonia, which is found, ready-formed, on the plaster of damp walls, in places inhabited by man or animals. Also, *Potassæ nitras*.

HALINITRUM, see *Halinatrum*.

HALINUS, ('*ἅλιος*, from '*ἅλς*, 'salt,') *Saline*.

HALITUOUS, or **HALIT'UOUS**, *Halituo'sus*, (*halitus*, 'vapour,') (F.) *Halitueus*. The skin is said to be *halitueus* (F.), when covered with a gentle moisture. The vapour, exhaled in all the cavities of the body, so long as the blood is warm, is called *Hal'itus*. The odorous vapour, exhaled by the blood itself whilst warm, is called *Hal'itus Sanguinis*.

HALITUS, ('vapour,') Breath, see *Halituous*—h. *Oris Foetidus*, Breath, offensive—h. *Sanguinis*, *Gaz sanguinis*. See *Halituous*.

HALL, MINERAL WATERS OF. The springs of Hall, in Upper Austria, contain iodine.

HALL'S, (DR. MARSHALL,) READY METHOD, see *Ready Method*.

HALLUCINATION, (*hallucinari*, [or *hallucinari*] *hallucinatus*, 'to be deceived.') Hallucination—h. Hypochondriasis, Hypochondriasis—h. Vertigo, Vertigo.

HALLUCINATION, *Hallucina'tio*, *Halucina'tio*, *Falla'cia*, *Illu'sio*, *I. sensus*, *Socor'dia*, *Abu'sia*, *Allucina'tio*, *Parora'sis*, *Somnia'tio in statu vig'ili*, *Ido'tum*, *Waking dream*, *Phan'tasm*. A morbid error, in one or more of the senses. Perception of objects which do not in fact exert any impression on the external senses. Hallucination or *delusion* almost always, if not always, depends on disorder of the brain, but is not an index of insanity, unless the patient believes in the existence of the subject of the hallucination.

HALLUS, Pollex pedis.

HALLUX, Pollex pedis.

HALME, ('*αλμη*, 'saltwater.') *Muria*.

HALMYRIS, ('*αλμυρος*, 'saltwater.') See *Muria*.

HALMYRO'DES, *Salsugino'eus*, *Salsu'ginous*, ('*αλμυρος*, ('*αλμη*, 'seawater,' '*αλς*, 'salt,') 'saltish,' and *odes*.) An epithet given to any affection in which the heat feels pungent under the finger of the physician.

HALMYRUS, ('*αλμυρος*.) *Saline*.

HALO, gen. *Halo'nis*, ('*αλος*, 'a circle.') *Areola*.

HALO SIGNA'TUS. The impression made by the ciliary processes on the anterior surface of the vitreous humour. So called from its consisting of a circle of indentations. Called by Haller, *Stri'a ret'inæ subject'a ligamento cilia'ri*; by Winslow, *Sulci cilia'res*.

HALODERE'UM, (*hal*, and *δεραιον*, 'a collar,' from *αρη*, 'neck.') *Colla'rium sali'num*. A collar of salt applied to the neck, as in cases of croup.

HALOGENE, (*hal*, and *γεννω*, 'to generate.') Chlorine.

HALOIDUM OXYGENATUM, (*hal*, and *αἰω*, 'resemblance.') Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus.

HALONITRUM, *Halinatrum*.

HALOPE'GÆ, (*hal*, and *πηγη*, 'a spring.') Mineral waters whose chief ingredient is common salt—chloride of sodium.

HALOS, ('*αλος*.) *Areola*.

HALOT'YLE, *Cul'eita sali'na*, (*hal*, and *τυλη*, 'a bolster.') A bolster or pillow of salt, recommended in croup.

HALSBANE [Sc.], (Sax. *halp*, 'the neck,' and *ban*, 'bone.') Clavicle.

HALSE, (Sax. *halp*.) Collum, Throat.

HALTE'RES, ('*αλτρησ*, from '*αλλομαι*, 'to leap.') Pieces of lead held in the hands by the ancients, to assist them in leaping.

HALLUCINATION, Hallucination.

HALYCODES, ('*αλυκος*.) *Saline*.

HALYSIS LATA, ('*αλυσ*, 'a chain.') Bothriocephalus latus—h. Membranacea, Bothriocephalus latus—h. Solium, Tænia solium.

HAM, (Sax. *ham*.) Poples.

HAMAME'LIS VIRGINIA'NA, ('*αμα*, 'like to,' and *μηδης*, 'an appletree,') *H. Virgin'ica* seu *macrophy'lla*, *Witch hazel*, *Winter witch hazel*, *Snapping hazelnut*, *Winter bloom*. Ord. Hamamelaceæ. The bark of this tree, which is a native of the United States, is somewhat bitter and sensibly astringent; but it has not been much used. A cataplasm of the inner rind of the bark is said to have been found efficacious in painful inflammation of the eyes.

HAMARTHRI'TIS, *Holarthri'tis*, *Otholarthri'tis*, *Arthri'tis universa'lis*, (*αμα*, 'at once,' and *arthrit*.) Gout in all the joints. Universal gout.

HAMCH (Prov.) Coxofemoral articulation.

HAM'MA, gen. *Hamm'atis*, (*αμμα*.) *Nodus*, 'a tie.' A knot, used for retaining bandages on any part. A truss.

HAMMERING (Prov.), Balbuties.

HAMPSTEAD, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. These waters, situate in the neighbourhood of London, are a good chalybeate.

HAMSTRING, see Hamstrings.

HAM'STRINGS, (F.) *Jarretiers*. The strings or tendons of the ham.

The **HAMSTRING MUS'LES** are the biceps femoris, whose tendon forms the *outer hamstring*; and the semimembranosus, semitendinosus, gracilis and sartorius, whose tendons form the *inner hamstring*.

'To hamstring' means to cut the strings or tendons of the ham.

HAMULAR PROCESS, see Hamulus.

HAM'ULUS, (dim. of *hamus*, 'a hook.') A hook or crook: *Ancie'tron*. Also, any hook-like process; as the *hamulus* or *hamular process* of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, which projects from the termination of the internal pterygoid plate.

HAMULUS LAMINÆ SPIRALIS, see Lamina spiralis.

HAMUS, 'a hook,' see Hamulus.

HANCHE, Haunch.

HANCLETH (Sc.), Malleolus.

HAND, (Sax. *hand*, *hand*.) *Manus*.

HANDS, DROPPED, *Hand-drop*, *Wrist-drop*. A popular term for the paralysis of the hand induced by the action of lead.

HANDWOMAN, Midwife.

HANDWRIST (Prov.), Carpus.

HANGERS, Crusta genu equinae.

HANG'NAIL, (old Eng.) *Agnail*, (Prov.) *Ang nail*, (Sax. *angnægl*; from *ange*, 'troublesome,' and *nægl*, 'a nail.') *Stepmother's blessing*, *Wirt-springs*, *Nail-spring*, *Nang-nail*, *Friend-back*, (F.) *Encie*. A portion of epidermis, detached so as to tear the integument in the vicinity of the finger nails.

HANNEBANE, ('henbane,') *Hyoscyamus*.

HAPANES'MUS, (from *πα*, gen. *παρος*, or *πασι*, gen. *παρος*, 'all.') *Oblitera'tio completa*. The matting or growing together of organic parts.

HAPHÉ, *αφη*, 'feeling, touch.' Hence:

HAPHON'OSI, *Haphon'osi*, (*haphé*, *απλος*, 'simple,' and *ωος*, 'disease.') *Morbi tactus*. Diseases of the sense of touch.

HAPLOACNE, (*απλος*, 'simple,' and *αενη*.) Acne simplex.

HAPLOPATH'IA, (*απλος*, 'simple,' and *παθος*, 'disease.') *Morbus simplex*. A simple or uncomplicated affection.

HAPLOTOM'IA, *Simplex sectio*, *Incis'io simplex*, *Opera'tio simplex*, (*απλος*, 'simple,' and *τομή*, 'incision.') A simple incision.

HAPSIS, (*αψις*.) Touch.

HAPTODYSPHOR'IA, *Tactus dolorif'icus*; (*απτος*, 'touched,' and *δυσφορος*, 'difficult to be borne.') Painful to the touch.

HAPTOGEN, Haptogenous.

HAPTOGÈNE, Haptogenous.

HAPTOG'ENOUS, *Haptog'ennus*, *Hapt'ogenus*, (F.) *Haptogène*, (*απρω*, 'I attach,' and *γεννω*, 'I engender.') Ascherson calls the pellicle, which forms around fatty matter when albumen is brought in contact with it, *Haptogen membrane*, (F.) *Membrane haptogène*.

HAPTOT'ICA, *Haptot'icæ*, ('*απρω*, 'to touch.') The doctrine of the phenomena of touch.

HARD, (Sax. *hearp*.) *Dur'us*, *Scler'us*, (F.) *Dur*. That which offers much resistance. In anatomy, the *hard parts* are those which compose the osseous basis of the body; in other words, the skeleton. See Pulse, hard.

HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD, see Farinaceous.

HARDENING, Induration.

HARDESIA, *Hibernicus lapis*.

HARDHACK, *Spiraea tomentosa*.

HARDS, see Falsifications, table of.

HARD TACK. Army and navy bread, baked without salt and kiln dried.

HARELIP, *Lagochilus*, *Lagos'toma*, *Lagen'tomum*, *La'bium Leporinum*, *Olophonia Labii Labata*, *Leporinum ros'trum*. (Sc.) *Hare'shanc*, (Prov.) *Hare'scale*, (F.) *Bec de Lièvre*. A fissure or perpendicular division of one or both lips. It has been so called, in consequence of the upper lip of the hare being thus divided. Harelip is generally congenital; at other times it is accidental, or produced by a wound, the edges of which have not been brought into contact, and have healed separately. It is simple, when there is but one division; double, when there are two; and complicated, when there is, at the same time, a division or cleft of the superior maxillary bone and of the palate—*Cleft or fissured palate*, *Wolf's jaw*, *Palatum fissum*, *Rictus lupinus*; or a projection of the teeth into the separation of the lip.

In the *Harelip operation*, there are two indications to be fulfilled. First, to pare, with the knife or scissors, the edges of the cleft, and, afterwards, to preserve them in contact; in order to cause adhesion. This last object is accomplished by means of pins, passed through the edges of the division; in other words, by the twisted suture. The projecting teeth must, of course, be previously removed. If there be separation of the palate, it will become less and less after the union of the lip, or the operation of staphylorrhaphy may be performed upon it.

HARE'S EAR, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*—h. Eye, *Lagophthalmia*.

HARESHAW (Sc.), Harelip.

HARGNE, *Hernia*—h. *Anérysmales*, *Circsomphalus*.

HARGNEUX, see *Hernia*.

HAKICOT, *Phaseolus vulgaris*—h. *Grand de Péron*, *Jatropha curcas*.

HARMALIA, (*ἀρμαλία*.) Aliment.

HARMONY, *Harmōnia*, *Harmus*, (primarily from *ἄρμ*, 'I adjust.') Anatomists have called *Suture by Harmony*, or simply *Harmony*, *False* or *superficial suture*, *Sutura os'sium spu'ria*, *Composita os'sium per lineam simplicem*, an immovable articulation, in which the depressions and eminences, presented by the bony surfaces, are but slightly marked; so that it might be presumed that the junction of the bones took place by simple apposition of their surfaces. An instance of harmony occurs in the union of the superior maxillary bones with each other.

HARMUS, (*ἄρμ*, from *ἄρμ*, 'I adjust.') Articulation. Harmony.

HARNPAN, ([G.] *Hirn*, 'the brain.') Cranium.

HARRODSBURG SPRINGS, see Kentucky, Mineral Waters of.

HARROWGATE, MINERAL WATERS OF. The villages of High and Low Harrowgate are situate in the centre of the county of York, near Knaresborough, twenty miles from York, and fifteen from Leeds. Here are several valuable sulphureous and chalybeate springs. The sulphureous springs contain chloride of sodium, chloride of calcium, chloride of magnesium, bicarbonate of soda, sulphohydric acid, carbonic acid, carburetted hydrogen, and azote. The chalybeate springs contain protoxide of iron, chloride of sodium, sulphate of soda, chloride of calcium, chloride of magnesium, carbonic acid, azote, and oxygen. For the former, Harrowgate is celebrated and frequented.

HARROWGATE SALTS, ARTIFICIAL, are much employed, and not unfrequently by those who drink the genuine water, for the purpose of increasing its aperient power. They may be made as follows:—*Potass. Sulph. cum Sulph.* ʒvj; *Potass. bitart.* ʒj; *Magnes. Sulph. in pulv.* ʒvj; M.

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The usual dose is a teaspoonful, in a small tumblerful of tepid water, early in the morning.

HARROWGATE WATER, ARTIFICIAL, may be formed of common salt, ʒv; water, Oij; impregnated with the gas from sulphuret of potassa and sulphuric acid, aa ʒiv. The following form has also been recommended. *R. Potass. Sulphat. cum sulph.* (Ph. Ed.) ʒj; *Potass. bitart.* ʒss; *Magnes. sulphat.* ʒvj; *Aquæ destillat.* Oij. One-half to be taken for a dose.

HARTFELL, MINERAL WATERS OF. Hartfell Spa is about five miles from Moffat, in Scotland. The water is a chalybeate, and is much used.

HARTSHORN, *Cervus*, *Cornu cervi*, *Liquor cornu cervi*—h. and Oil, *Linimentum ammoniæ carbonatis*—h. Red, *Spiritus lavandulæ compositus*.

HARTS' TONGUE, *Asplenium scolopendrium*.

HARTS' TRUFFLES, *Elaphomyces granulatus*.

HARTWORT OF MARSEILLES, *Seseli tortuosum*.

HASCHISCH, see *Bangue*.

HASCHISCHIN, see *Bangue*.

HASTA, 'a spear,' *Penis*—h. *Nuptialis*, *Penis*—h. *Virilis*, *Penis*.

HASTECLA, (dim. of *hasta*.) Splint.

HASTINGS, CLIMATE OF. This place has the reputation of being one of the mildest and most sheltered winter residences on the south coast of England. Owing to its low situation, and the height of the neighbouring cliffs, it is protected in a great degree from all northerly winds; and hence is found a favourable residence generally for invalids labouring under diseases of the chest.

HASTULA REGIS, (dim. of *hasta*.) *Asphodelus ramosus*.

HATFIELD'S TINCTURE, see *Tinctura Guaiaci ammoniata*.

HATREL (Sc.), ([G.] *Eiter*, 'pus.') Abscess.

HAUNCH, *Coxa*, *Coxend'is*, of the Latins; *αχχον*, or *αχχον*, of the Greeks; *Ancha*, *Ischion*, *Omphys*, *Hip*, *Huckle*, *Cossa*, (Prov.) *Hubbin*, *Shomp* (F.) *Hanche*. The region of the trunk which is formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip-joint, including the soft parts. In women, on account of the greater width of the pelvis, the haunches are more marked and prominent than in men.

HAUNCHBONE, *Ilium*.

HAUSE, (Sax. *hals*.) Collum, Throat.

HAUST, (Sax. *hōpsta*, (G.) *Husten*.) Tussis.

HAUSTEL'ATE, *Haustellatus*, *haustus*, *haustum*, 'I drink up.' An epithet for the structure of mouth, which is adapted for drinking or pumping up liquids. Insects, which possess that kind of mouth, are so named. Ehrenberg reiers the fancied spermatozoa to the haustellate entozoa.

HAUSTRA COLI, (*haustum*, 'a bucket.') See Colon.

HAUSTUS, gen. *Hauustus*, (*haustus*, *haustum*, 'to drink.') *Potio*, dim. *Potiu'cula*. A Draught. A liquid medicine, which can be taken at a draught.

HAUSTUS NIGER, ('black draught,') see *Infusum sennæ*.

HAUT MAL, ('great disease,' from (L.) *altus*, 'high, great,' and *malum*, 'disease.') Epilepsy.

HAUTLÉ. *Animal bread of the Mexicans*. A bread made of three species of hemipterous insects belonging to the group of water bugs.

HAVAN'A or HAVAN'NAH, CLIMATE OF.

The climate of Cuba is often selected for the phthisical invalid during the winter months, and so far as regards elevation and comparative equality of temperature, it is more favourable for those of weak lungs than parts of the United States. The mean annual temperature is high (78°), but the difference between the mean temperature of the warmest and coldest months is twice as great as at Madeira.

HAVER, ([G.] Hafer,) Avena.
HAVERSIAN CANALS, (after Dr. Clopton Havers,) Canals, nutritive, of Bones.

HAW (Prov.), Hungry.

HAW, BLACK, (Sax. hæz,) *Viburnum prunifolium*.

HAWKNUT, *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

HAWKWEED, VEINY, *Hieracium venosum*.

HAWSE, (Sax. haly,) Throat.

HAWTHORN, WHITE, *Mespilus oxyacantha*.

HAY ASTHMA, Fever, Hay.

HAY, CAMEL'S, *Juncus odoratus*.

HAYRIF, *Galium aparine*.

HAYSCALE (Prov.), Harelip.

HAZEL, BEAKED, (Sax. hæyl,) *Corylus rostrata*.

HAZEL CROTCHES, *Lichen pulmonarius*—h. Nut, snapping, *Hamamelis Virginiana*—h. Nut tree, *Corylus avellana*.

HAZEL, WITCH, *Hamamelis Virginiana*, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

HAZELRAW, *Lichen pulmonarius*.

HEAD, (Sax. heapod, heapod, *heaved*; the past participle of heapan, 'to heave up.') *Caput*, *Ca'ra*, *Ca'rè*, *Ceph'ale*, *Cy'bè*, *Poll*, *Palet*, (Prov.) *Hede*, *Pois*, *Scop*, (F.) *Tête*. The head forms the upper extremity of the body, and tops the skeleton. It consists of the cranium and face. The first, which comprises all the superior and posterior part, has the encephalon in its cavity: the latter forms only the anterior part, and serves as the receptacle for the greater part of the organs of the senses.

HEAD, WATER IN THE, Hydrocephalus.

HEAD ACHE, Cephalæa, Cephalalgia—h. Ache, intermittent, Cephalalgia periodica—h. Ache, sick, Cephalæa spasmodica.

HEAD-MOULD-SHOT. An old name for the condition of the skull, in which the bones ride, or are shot, over each other at the sutures.

HEADSWOMAN (Prov.), Midwife.

HEAD'Y. Affecting the head. (F.) *Capiteux*. That which inebriates readily. An epithet, applied to wines which possess this quality.

HEAL, (Sax. hæl,) Sanitas.

HEALALL, *Collinsonia Canadensis*, *Prunella vulgaris*, *Scrophularia nodosa*.

HEALING, Curative—h. Art, Medicine—h. Piece, see Touch, royal.

HEALTH, (Sax. hæl,) Sanitas.

HEALTHY, Salutory. Also, whole; not diseased.

HEARING, HARDNESS OF, (Sax. hepan, 'to hear.') Deafness—h. Perverse, Paraculis perversa.

HEART, (Sax. heort, (G.) Herz,) *Cor*, *Cœur*, *Cer*, *Cor'dia*, (F.) *Cœur*. An azgyous muscle, of an irregularly pyramidal shape; situate obliquely and a little to the left side, in the chest;—resting on the diaphragm by one of its surfaces;—suspended by its base from the great vessels; free and movable in the rest of its extent, and surrounded by the pericardium. The right side of the body of the heart is thin and sharp, and is called *Margo acutus*: the left is thick and round, and termed *Margo obtusus*. It is hollow within, and contains four cavities; two, of which, with thinner and less fleshy walls, receive the blood from the lungs and the rest of the body; and pour it into two others, with thick and very fleshy parietes, which send it to the lungs and to every part of the body. Of these cavities, the former are called *auricles*, the latter *ventricles*. The right auricle and right ventricle form the *Pulmon'ic* or *right* or *anterior heart*, *Cor venosum seu pulmon'ic*, (F.) *Cœur du poulmon*, *C. du sang noir*, *C. droit*, *C. antérieur*; and the left auricle and ventricle, the *system'ic*, *corporeal*, *left*, or *aortic heart*, *Cor arteriosum seu aor'ticum*, (F.) *Cœur du corps*, *C. gauche*, *C. cortique* ou *C. rouge*. In the adult, these are totally distinct from each other, being

separated by a partition;—the *septum cordis*. Into the right auricle, the venæ cavæ,—superior and inferior,—and the coronary vein, open. The pulmonary artery arises from the right ventricle (see *Conus arteriosus*): the four pulmonary veins open into the left auricle, and the aorta arises from the left ventricle.

The mean weight of the heart, in the adult, from the twenty-fifth to the sixtieth year, is, according to Bouillaud, from eight to nine ounces. The dimensions, according to Lobstein and Bouillaud, are as follows:—Length, from base to apex, five inches six lines; breadth, at the base, three inches; thickness of the walls of the left ventricle, seven lines; at a finger's breadth above the apex, four lines; thickness of the walls of the right ventricle, two and a quarter lines; at the apex, half a line; thickness of right auricle, one line; of the left auricle, half a line. The heart is covered, externally, by a very thin, membranous reflection from the pericardium. The muscular structure of which it is constituted is much thicker in the parietes of the ventricle than in those of the auricles. Its cavities are lined by a very delicate membrane, the *endocor'dium*, which is continuous with the inner membrane of the arteries, as regards the left cavities, and with that of the veins, as regards the right. Its arteries—the *coronary*—arise from the commencement of the aorta. Its nerves proceed, chiefly, from the pneumogastric and the cervical ganglions of the great sympathetic. The heart is the great agent in the circulation. By its contraction, the blood is sent over every part of the body. Its action does not seem to be *directly* owing to nervous influence received from the brain or spinal marrow, or from both. The circulation may, indeed, be kept up for some time, if both brain and spinal marrow be destroyed.

When the ear is applied to the chest, a dull, lengthened sound is heard, which is synchronous with the arterial pulse. This is instantly succeeded by a sharp, quick sound, like that of the valve of a bellows or the lapping of a dog, and this is followed by a period of repose. The first sound appears to be mainly produced by the contraction of the ventricles; the second, by the reflux of the blood against the semilunar valves. These are what are called the *Sounds of the Heart*, *Cardiache'mata*, *Son'itus cordis seu cardi'aci*. (F.) *Bruits du Cœur*. Dr. C. J. B. Williams suggests the word *lubb-dup* as conveying a notion of the two sounds. The *Beating* or *Impulse of the heart*, *Heart-stroke*, *Apex beat*, *Pulsus seu Ictus cordis*, (F.) *Impulsion du Cœur*, against the parietes of the chest, is mainly caused by the systole of the heart, which tends to project it forwards. It is doubted, however, by some, whether the impulsion is produced by the dilatation or the contraction of the ventricles.

The following table exhibits the different actions of the heart, and their coincidence with its sounds and impulse. It presumes, that the period from the commencement of one pulsation to that of another is divided into eight parts; and if the case of a person, whose pulse beats sixty times in a minute, be taken, each of these parts will represent the eighth of a second.

EIGHTHS OF A SECOND.

Last part of the pause.....1...	Auricles contracting; ventricles distended.
First sound and impulse.4...	Ventricles contracting; auricles dilating.
Second sound.....2...	Ventricles dilating; auricles dilating.
Pause.....1...	Ventricles dilating; auricles distended.

The heart is subject to different organic diseases; the chief of which are *aneurism*, contraction of the apertures, and rupture of its parietes.

HEART, ATROPHY OF THE, Atroph'ia seu *Aridu'ra* seu *Phthi'sis Cor'dis*, *Cardi'atroph'ia*, *Acardi'atroph'ia*. A condition of the organ in which there is diminution in the thickness of the parietes of the whole organ.

HEART, BEATING OF THE, see Heart.

HEART CLOT, see Polypus.

HEART, DILATATION OF THE, see Aneurism—h. Displacement of the, *Ectopia Cordis*—h. Fatty, *Stenosis cordis*.

HEART, HYPERTROPHY OF THE, Hypertroph'ia Cordis, *Hypertroph'ia*, *Hypersarcosis Cordis*, *Hyperecardi'atroph'ia*, *Cardiauz'e*, *Aneurysma cordis acti'cum* (Corvisart), *Cor bovi'num* seu *tauri'num*, *Enar'mitas cordis*, (F.) *Hypertrophie du Cœur*. Supernutrition of the muscular parietes of the heart, which are thicker than usual; the cavities being generally diminished. The physical signs which indicate it are the following. In cases of long standing, the præcordial region is generally prominent; the pulsations of the heart are visible over a greater extent than natural; and a marked vibration is communicated to the hand when placed on the cardiac region. The dull sound on percussion is more extensive than natural; and on auscultation there is a permanent increase of the force and extent of the heart's action; there is no increase, however, of frequency, and the rhythm is regular. The pulse is generally strong, full, and hard.

HEART, CONCENTRIC HYPERTROPHY OF THE, (F.) Hypertrophie concentrique, Hypertrophie centripète du Cœur, Retrait ventriculaire, Cardiaretic, is when the parietes augment at the expense of the cavities.

HEART, HYPERTROPHY WITH DILATATION OF THE, Actice aneurism, Eccentric hypertrophy. In this affection, the pulsations can be seen and felt over a larger space, and the apex is more to the left and lower down than natural. The impulse is less steady, but at times more violent than that which accompanies simple hypertrophy. Percussion gives more distinct evidence of the enlargement, the sound being more extensively dull. On auscultation, the impulse is often violent, but irregular; in extreme cases, it produces the sensation of a large mass of flesh rolling or revolving beneath the ear. The pulse is strong, full, and vibratory. The shock of the heart's action is often transmitted to the whole person, and to the bed on which the patient is lying.

HEART, IMPULSE OF THE, see Heart—h. Neuralgia of the, *Angina Pectoris*—h. Rupture of the, *Cardiorrhaxis*—h. Sounds of the, see Heart—h. Stroke, see Heart.

HEARTAXES, (Sax. heortæce,) *Ardor ventriculi*.

HEARTBURN, Ardor ventriculi, Cardialgia.

HEART'S EASE, Polygonum persicaria, Viola tricolor.

HEARTS, LYMPH, Lymphatic hearts—h. Lymphatic, Lymphatic hearts.

HEARTSCALD, Ardor ventriculi.

HEARTSCIRTS (Prov.), Diaphragm.

HEARTWORT, Laserpitium album.

HEAT, (past participle of Sax. hætan, 'to make warm,') *Calor, Ther'ma*. (F.) *Chaleur*. The material cause, which produces the sensation—or the particular sensation itself—produced by a body of an elevated temperature, on our organs, especially on the organs of touch. Modern chymists have given the name *Caloric* to the principle, whatever may be its nature, which is the cause of heat. When we touch a body of a temperature superior to our own, a portion of caloric passes from the body to the hand, and produces the sensation of heat. If, on the contrary, we touch a

body of a temperature inferior to our own, we communicate a portion of our caloric to it, and experience the sensation of cold. Our own sensations are but imperfect indexes of temperature. Two men meeting at the middle of a mountain,—the one ascending, the other descending,—will experience different sensations. The one ascending, passes from a warmer to a colder atmosphere;—the one descending from a colder to a warmer.

The chief instrument for measuring heat, used in medicine, is the thermometer. Of this there are three kinds:—that of Fahrenheit, that of Réaumur, and that of Celsius or the Centigrade.

To reduce Centigrade degrees to those of Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32: thus, 40° Cent. $\times 9 \div 5 + 32 = 104^\circ$ Fah. To reduce Fahrenheit's degrees to those of Centigrade, subtract 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9: thus, 104° Fah. $- 32 \times 5 \div 9 = 40^\circ$ Cent. To reduce Réaumur's degrees to those of Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32: thus, 32° Réaumur. $\times 9 \div 4 + 32 = 104^\circ$ Fah. To reduce Fahrenheit's degrees to those of Réaumur, subtract 32, multiply by 4, and divide by 9: thus, 104° Fah. $- 32 \times 4 \div 9 = 32^\circ$ Réaumur. To reduce Réaumur's degrees to those of Centigrade, multiply by 5, and divide by 4: thus 32° Réaumur. $\times 5 \div 4 = 40^\circ$ Cent.; and, lastly, to reduce Centigrade degrees to those of Réaumur, multiply by 4, and divide by 5: thus, 40° Cent. $\times 4 \div 5 = 32^\circ$ Réaumur.

By the term *gentle heat*, Ph. U. S., 1863, is meant any temperature between 90° and 100°.

The normal temperature of the body may be regarded as on the average, from 98° to 100° or upwards. The blood of the right side of the heart is slightly hotter than that of the left; and the highest temperature observed is where the suprahepatic veins empty their blood into the vena cava ascendens. See Animal heat.

The human body can bear a high degree of heat diffused in the atmosphere. There are cases on record, where air of 400° and upwards, of Fahrenheit's scale, has been breathed with impunity for a short time. It can likewise withstand very severe cold. In the expedition of Capt. Back to the Arctic regions, the thermometer was as low as -70° of Fahr., and Sir George Simpson affirms, that it has fallen in Siberia to -83°, or 115° below the freezing point. Dr. Kane, in the Arctic regions, in 1853-54, observed the range of eleven spirit thermometers, selected as standards, to vary from -60° to -75°. The mean annual temperature was 5°.2, the lowest ever registered.

Excessive heat disposes the body to gastric and intestinal diseases, and particularly to inflammation and enlargement of the liver; hence, the frequency of such affections within the torrid zone. Heat is often used therapeutically; the actual cautery, at a white heat, disorganizes the parts to which it is applied: a lesser degree occasions violent inflammation. Heat higher than that of the human body is excitant: of a lower degree, sedative. Excessive cold acts as a powerful sedative—inducing sleep, the tendency to which, after long exposure, becomes irresistible. Many of the topical applications—as cataplasms—act wholly by virtue of their warmth and moisture.

HEAT, Ar'dor venereus, Prur'itus, (F.) *Chaleurs, Chaleurs des Animaux, Folie, Rut*, is the periodical sexual desire experienced by animals,—*Estru'ation*. It is supposed by some to be owing to the periodical maturation and discharge of ova,—*Ovula'tion*.

HEAT, ACRID, see Acid—h. Animal, see Animal Heat.

HEAT APOPLEXY, see Coup-de-soleil.

HEAT, INTER'NAL, (F.) *Chaleur interne*, is a sensation of heat felt by the patient, but not sensible to the touch. *Exter'nal heat*, (F.) *Chaleur extérieure*, that which can be felt by others. Heat

A'dor, is called *moist*, (F.) *haliteuse*, when accompanied with moisture, like that felt after bathing; *dry*, (F.) *sèche*, when the skin has not its ordinary softness. It is called *acrid* and *pungent*, *Calor mordax*, (F.) *âcre et mordicante*, when it conveys a disagreeable tingling to the fingers. The French employ the terms *nerveous heat* and *erratic heat*, *Chaleur nerveuse* and *Chaleur erratique*, for that which comes by flushes, alternating with chills, and which moves rapidly from one part to another. M. Double has used the term *septic heat*, (F.) *Chaleur septique*, for that which produces a pungent sensation on the hand, similar to that of acrid heat, but milder and more uniform, and which is accompanied with feebleness and frequency of pulse, &c.

HEAT, PRICKLY, *Lichen tropicus*.

HEATH COMMON, (Sax. hæðs,) *Erica vulgaris*.

HEATHER (Sc.), *Erica vulgaris*.

HEATHER-CLU, (Sc.) *Malleolus*.

HEAUTOPHONICS, (*ἑαυτοῦ*, 'of himself,' and *φωνή*, 'voice,') see *Autophonia*.

HEAVINESS, *Somnolency*.

HEAVING, (from Sax. *heapan*, 'to heave, to raise,') *Vomiturition*.

HEAVY, *Gra'vis*, (F.) *Gravatif*, (Sax. *hefīg*, *hēpīg*.) An epithet given to any condition which consists in a sensation of weight or heaviness, or is accompanied by such sensation.

HEBDOMADAL CYCLE, (*ἑβδομας*, 'a week,' from *εβρα*, 'seven,') see *Cycle*.

HEBDOMADARIA, *Octana*.

HE'BĒ, (*ἡβη*), *Juven'ta*, *Juven'tas*, *Juven'tus*, *Ho'ra*. In antiquity, the goddess of puberty. The word has been employed to designate, 1. The first hair that grows on the pubes, 2. The pubic region, and 3. Puberty.

HEBETES, (*ἡβητης*), *Adolescens*.

HEBETER, (*ἡβητηρ*), *Adolescens*.

HEBETUDO ANIMI, (*hebes*, 'dull,') *Imbecility*—h. *Dentium*, *Hemodia*—h. *Visus*, *Amblyopia*, *Asthenopia*, *Caligo*.

HEBRADENDRON CAMBOGIoidES, see *Cambogia*.

HE'BREWS, MED'ICINE OF THE. Medicine seems to have been at a very low ebb with the ancient Hebrews. Of anatomy they knew nothing. Their physiology was imperfect and filled with superstitions; and their therapeutics unsatisfactory. Hygiene appears to have been most attended to. Of the other departments of medicine we cannot judge of their knowledge.

HECATONIA PALUSTRIS, (from *ἑκατον*, 'a hundred,' from its numerous flowers,) *Ranunculus sceleratus*.

HECATOPHYLLA, (*ἑκατον*, 'a hundred,' and *φύλλον*, 'a leaf,') *Rosa centifolia*.

HECH, (by onomatopœia,) *Anhelatio*.

HECKBERRY (Prov.), *Prunus padus*.

HEC'TEUS, (*ἑκτεως*.) A Greek measure, containing about 72 chopines or pints.

HECTIC, *Hec'ticus*, (from *ἔκτισ*, 'habit,') (F.) *Hectique*, *Étique*. Relating or appertaining to the constitution or habit.

HECTIC FE'VER, *F'ebris hec'tica* seu *phthis'ica* seu *marasmo'des* seu *tab'ida* seu *len'ta* seu *amphimer'ina hec'tica* seu *amato'ria*, *Hectico'pyra*, *Hectico'pyretos*, *Hec'tica*, *Amphimer'ina hec'tica*, *Synteco'pyra*, *Syntectico'pyra*, *Marosmop'pyra*, *Leucopyr'ia*, *Epan'etus hec'ticus*, *Chloro'nis amato'ria*, *Et'tick*, (Sc.) *Ethik*, *Etick*, (F.) *Fidere Hectique* ou *Étique*, (*ἔκτισ*, 'habit of body,' because in this disease every part of the body is emaciated; or, perhaps, from *ἐσθω*, 'I consume,' 'I am exhausted,') The name of a slow, continued, or remittent fever, which generally accompanies the end of organic affections, and has been esteemed idiopathic, although it is probably always symptomatic. It is the fever of irritation and debility;

and is characterized by progressive emaciation, frequent pulse, hot skin,—especially of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet,—and, towards the end, colliquative sweats and diarrhoea. Being symptomatic, it can only be removed by getting rid of the original affection. This is generally difficult, and almost hopeless in the disease which it most commonly accompanies,—consumption.

HECTICA, *Hectic Fever*—h. *Infantilis*, *Fever*, *infantile remittent*.

HECTICOPYRA, (*ἑκτικός*, 'hectic,' and *πύρ*, 'fire or fever,') *Hectic fever*.

HECTICOPYRETOS, (*ἑκτικός*, 'hectic,' and *πυρετός*, 'fever,') *Hectic fever*.

HECTICUS, (*ἑκτικός*), *Hectic*.

HECTIQUE, *Hectic*.

HECTISIS, (F.) *Étié*. The state of those who have hectic fever.

HECTOGRAMME, *Hectogram'ma*, (*ἑκατον*, 'a hundred,' and *γρᾶμμα*.) A measure of 100 grammes, i. e., 3 ounces, 1 drachm, and 44 grains, Troy.

HECTOLITRE. A measure containing 100 litres or 26.42 wine pints.

HECUSIUS, (*ἑκούσιος*, and *ἑκων*), *Voluntary*.

HEDE (Sc.), *Head*.

HEDEO'MA, *Hedeco'ma pulegioid'es*, (*ἡδω*, 'agreeable,') *Cuni'ta pulegioid'es*, *Meli'ssa pulegioid'es*, *Penny'royal*, *Tick'weed*, *Stink'ing Balm*, *Squaw'mint*. *Sec. Syst.* *Dianthria Monogynia*; *Nat. Ord.* *Labiatae*. An indigenous plant, common in all parts of the United States, and, which, where it is abundant, perfumes the air for a considerable distance. It is employed in the same cases as the mints and the English pennyroyal. In popular practice it is used as an emmenagogue.

The *O'leum Hedeco'mæ* (Ph. U. S.) or *Oil of Pennyroyal* is used as a stimulating carminative, dropped on sugar. Dose, 2 to 6 drops.

HERERA ARBOREA, H. *Helix*.

HERERA HE'LIx, *Hed'era arbo'rea*, *Rac'ehica*, *Cis'aia*, *Cit'tos*, *Ed'era*, *Corymbe'thra*, *Corym'bos*, *Pey*, (Sc.) *Bind'wood*, (F.) *Lierre*, *L. communis* ou *grim'pant*. *Ord.* *Araliaceæ*. The taste of *ivy leaves* is bitter, styptic, and nauseous. They are not used in medicine. According to Haller, they were recommended in Germany against atrophy of children; and the common people of England sometimes apply them to running sores and to keep issues open. The berries were supposed, by the ancients, to have an emetic and purgative quality; and a watery extract was made from them, called by Quercetanus *Extractum purgans*. From the stalk of the tree a resinous juice exudes in warm climates, called *Gummi Hed'erae*, *Ivy Gum* (F.) *Gomme de lierre*, *Résine de lierre*. It is possessed of tonic and astringent properties, but not used.

HERERA TERRESTRI, *Glechoma hederacea*.

HERERULA, (dim of *hedera*), *Glechoma hederacea*.

HEDEVERK, ([Sax.] *heapan-d-pærnc*), *phalalgia*.

HEDEWARK, *Cephalalgia*.

HE'D'RA, (*ἡδρα*, *ἡδρη*, 'a vestige,' 'a seat,') *seat*. A fracture of the bones of the cranium, in which the trace of the fracturing instrument is still perceptible. It was, also, used by the ancients, for the anus, the breech, excrements, privy, a night-chair, and for the bottom of an abscess.

HEDROCELE, (*hedra*, and *κηλη*, 'a tumour,') *Proctocele*.

HEDY, in composition (from *ἡδύς*,) *sweet*, *agreeable*.

HEDYCH'ROUM, (*hedy*, and *χρῶς*, 'colour,') A remedy of a pleasant colour. Applied to certain trochs, the chief constituent of which was *theriac*.

HEDYPHONIA, (*hedy*, and *φωνη*, 'voice.') Sweetness of voice.

HEDYPNEUS'TUS, *Hedyp'nous*, (*hedy*, and *πνέω*, 'I breathe.') Breathing sweetly or softly. Smelling sweetly.

HEDYPNOIS TARAXACUM, (*hedy*, and *εννεω*, 'to breathe,' from its scenting the breath.) *Leontodon taraxacum*.

HEDYSARUM ALHAGI, ('*ἡδυσάρον*, from *hedy*, and *aroma*.) *Agul*.

HEDYSMA, gen. *Hedysm'atis*, ('*ἡδύσμα*.) Condi-ment.

HEEL, (Sax. *hel*.) see *Caleaneum*—h. Clubfoot, see *Kyllosis*—h. String, *Achillis tendo*.

HEGH, (by onomatopœia,) *Anhelatio*.

HEIL, (Sax. *hæl*.) *Sanitas*.

HELCENTERITIS, (*helco*, and *enteritis*.) *Du-
thi-enteritis*.

HELCO, in composition, from *ἔλκος*, 'an ulcer.'

HELCO'CACE, *Cachelco'ma*, (*helco*, and *κακη*, 'badness.') A malignant ulcer.

HELCODES, (*ἔλκωδης*, from *helco*, and *odes*.) Ulcerated, Ulcerous.

HELCOLOGY, *Helcolog'ia*, (*helco*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') The doctrine of, or a treatise on, ulcers.

HELCOMA, gen. *Helco'matis*, (*ἔλκωμα*.) Ulcer.

HELCOMENIA, (*helco*, and *μηνες*, 'menses.') *Menelcosis*.

HELCOPTHAL'MIA, *Ophthalmia ulcero'sa*. *Ophthalmia* with ulceration.

HELCOPLASTY, *Hel'koplasty*, *El'koplasty*, *Elc'oplasty*; (*helco*, and *πλασσω*, 'I form.') An operation which consists in grafting on an ulcer a piece of skin from the opposite limb, or from the limb of another person, when the destruction of skin is too great to permit the healing process.

HELICOSIS, (*ἔλκωσις*, from *helco* and *osis*.) *El-
eosis*, Ulceration—h. *Cerebri*, *Encephalopoyosis*—
h. *Laryngis*, *Phthisis laryngea*—h. *Pulmonalis*,
Phthisis pulmonalis—h. *Renalis*, *Nephrelecosis*—
h. *Uteri*, see *Metrophthisis*—h. *Vesicæ*, *Cysto-
phthisis*.

HELCOSTAPHYLO'MA, gen. *Helcostaphylo'-
matis*, (*helco*, and *σταφυλωμα*, 'staphyloma.') *Sta-
phyloma* ending in ulceration.

HELCOXERO'SIS, (*helco*, and *ξηρωσις*, 'dry-
ness.') The drying of an ulcer.

HELCTICA, (from *ἔλκω*, 'to draw,') *Epispa-
stics*.

HELCUS, (*ἔλκος*.) Ulcer.

HELICYD'RION, *Helcyd'rion*, *ἑλκυδριον*, (dim.
of *Helcus*.) *Ulcusculum*. A small ulcer, a super-
ficial ulceration of the cornea.

HELCYST'ER, (*ἑλκυστηρ*, from *ἔλκω*, 'I draw.')
An iron hook or crotchet for extracting the fœtus.
See *Crotchet*.

HELENIUM, (after *Helena* [?]), *Inula hele-
nium*.

HELENIUM AUTUMNA'LE, *False Sun'flower*,
Sneeze'wort, *Sneeze'weed*, *Sneamp Sun'flower*, *Yel-
low star*, *Oc'eye*. Ord. *Compositæ*. An indi-
genous herb, with large goldenyellow compound
flowers, which appear in August. All its parts
are bitter and somewhat acrid, and when snuffed
up the nostrils in powder are powerful *sternuta-
tories*.

HELIAN'THEMUM CANADEN'SĒ, ('*ἥλιος*,
'sun,' and *ανθεμον*, 'flower.') *Helianthemum* (Ph.
U. S.), *Cistus Canaden'sis*, *Frost'wort*, *Frost'weed*,
Frostplant, *Rockrose*. Ord. *Cistaceæ*. An herba-
ceous plant, having large yellow flowers, which
grows in all parts of the United States, and
flowers, in the Middle States, in June. It has an
astringent, slightly aromatic, and bitterish taste.
It has been prescribed in scrofula, but probably
is nothing more than an aromatic tonic.

HELIAN'THEMUM CORYMBOSUM, *Rockrose*, an
indigenous plant, is used in the same cases.

HELIASIS, ('*ἥλιασις*, from '*ἥλιος*, 'the sun,')
Astrabolismus, *Insolation*.

HELICHRYSUM NUDIFOLIUM, ('*ἥλιος*,
'sun,' and *χρυσός*, 'gold,') *Caffer tea*. A South
African plant, *Nat. Ord. Compositæ*, which is de-
mulcent, and, in the form of infusion, is recom-
mended in catarrh, phthisis, and other pulmonary
affections.

HELICHRYSUM SERPYLLIFOLIUM, *Hot'tentots'
tea*, and **HELICHRYSUM AURICULATUM** have simi-
lar virtues.

HELICIA, ('*ἥλικια*.) *Age*.

HELICINE, *Helic'inus*, *Helicoï'des*, *Helico'-
des*, (from *ἑλίζ*, gen. *ἑλίκος*, 'the tendril of the vine,')
Resembling in form the tendril of the vine.

HELICINE ARTERIES of the penis, as described
by J. Müller, are short vessels given off from the
larger branches, as well as from the finest twigs
of the artery of the organ: most of those come
off at a right angle, and project into the cavity
of the spongy substance, either terminating ab-
ruptly or swelling out into a club-like process
without again subdividing. Almost all these
vessels are bent like a horn, so that the end de-
scribes half a circle or somewhat more. They
have a great resemblance to the tendrils of the
vine, whence their name. A minute examination
of them, either with the lens or the microscope,
shows that, although they at all times project
into the venous cavities of the corpora cavernosa,
they are not entirely naked, but are covered with
a delicate membrane, which, under the microscope,
appears granular.

HELICIS MAJOR, (gen. of *helix*.) A muscle
of the ear, which originates from the anterior,
acute part of the helix, upon which it ascends
and is inserted into the helix. It pulls the part
into which it is inserted a little downwards and
forwards.

HELICIS MINOR. This muscle originates from
the under and fore part of the helix, and is in-
serted into the helix, near the fissure in the carti-
lage, opposite the concha. Its use is to contract
the fissure.

HELICOÏDES, ('*ἑλίζ*, and *αἶδος*, 'resemblance,')
Helicine.

HELICOTRE'MA, gen. *Helicotre'matis*, ('*ἑλίζ*,
'helix,' and *τρημα*, 'a foramen,') The hole by
which the two scale of the cochlea communicate
at the apex.

HELICENCEPHALITIS, ('*ἥλιος*, 'the sun,' and
encephalitis.) see *Coup de Soleil*.

HELIGMUS, ('*ἡλιγμός*, from '*ἑλίσσω*, 'to turn
round,') *Convolution*.

HELIKIA, ('*ἥλικια*.) *Age*.

HELIOMYELITIS, ('*ἥλιος*, 'the sun,' *μυελος*,
'the marrow,' and *itis*.) *Myelitis* from exposure
to the sun.

HELIONOSIS, ('*ἥλιος*, 'the sun,') *Insolation*.

HELIOPSYDRA'CIIUM, ('*ἥλιος*, 'the sun,' and
ψυδρακιον.) A *psydacium* or pustule from ex-
posure to the sun.

HELIOSCIADIUM NODIFLORUM, (*ἥλιος*,
'the sun,' and *σκιαδον*, 'a parasol,') *Sium*.

HELIOSIS, ('*ἥλιωσις*.) *Astrabolismus*, *Insola-
tion*.

HELIOTROPE, ('*ἥλιος*, 'the sun,' and *τροπεω*, 'I
turn,') *Heliotropium Europæum*.

HELIOTROPION, *Cichorium intybus*.

HELIOTROPIMUM EUROPE'UM, *H. erect-
um* seu *canes'cens* seu *sup'num*, *Verruca'ria*.
The *Heliotrope*, (F.) *Tournefort*, *Herbe aux ver-
rues*. Ord. *Boraginaceæ*. This plant is con-
sidered to possess aperient properties; and to be
capable of destroying cutaneous excrescences;
hence one of its names.

HELIOTROPIMUM INDICUM, an East India plant,
naturalized in some of the Western and Southern
States, probably has similar virtues.

HE'LIX, gen. *Hel'icis*, ('*ἑλίζ*, gen. '*ἑλίκος*, 'the

tendrils of the vine,' from *ελεειν*, 'to envelop,' 'to roll.') *Capre'olus*. The fold is thus called, which forms the outer circumference or ring of the external ear.

HELIX, *Limax*.

HELIX POMA'TIA, (F.) *Limaçon*, *Colimaçon*, *Escargot*. A large kind of snail, transported from the south of Europe to England by Sir Kenelm Digby, for his lady when in a decline. It was considered highly restorative.

HELLA, *Incubus*.

HELLEBORASTER, (from *ελεβορος*.) *Helleborus foetidus*—h. *Foetidus*, *Helleborus foetidus*.

HELLEBORE, *Dracontium foetidum*—h. American, *Veratrum viride*—h. black, *Helleborus niger*—h. *Blanc*, *Veratrum album*—h. Green, *Helleborus viridis*—h. *Noir*, *Helleborus niger*—h. Stinking, *Helleborus foetidus*—h. Swamp, *Veratrum viride*—h. White, *Veratrum album*.

HELLEBORIS'MUS, (from *ελεβορος*.) *Elleborismus*. The method of treating disease, amongst the ancients, by hellebore. This comprised not only the choice, preparation, and administration of the medicine, but, likewise, the knowledge and employment of preliminary precautions and remedies proper for aiding its action, and preventing the pernicious effects which it might occasion.

HELLEBORUS, (*ελεβορος*.) *H. niger*—h. *Albus*, *Veratrum album*.

HELLEBORUS FOETIDUS, *Helleboraster*, *Elleboraster*, *Stinking Hel'lebores* or *Bear's foot*, *Setterwort*, (F.) *Hellébore* ou *Ellébore fétide*, *Pied de Griffon*, *Pas de lion*. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. The leaves of this plant are said to be anthelmintic. The smell of the fresh plant is extremely fetid, and the taste bitter and acrid. It usually acts as a cathartic.

HELLEBORUS GRANDIFLORUS, *H. niger*.

HELLEBORUS NIGER, *H. grandiflorus*, *Elleb'orus niger*, *Melampodium*, *Melanorrhizum*, *Ectomon*, *Black Hel'lebores*, *Melampode*, *Christ'mas Rose*, *Clovetongue*, (F.) *Hellébore noir*. The root of this European plant—*Helleb'orus*, (Ph. U. S.)—has a disagreeable odour, and bitter, acrid taste. It is possessed of cathartic properties, and has been recommended as an emmenagogue. It has been given in mania, melancholia, dropsy, suppressed menses, &c. Dose, gr. x to ʒj, as a cathartic.

HELLEBORUS TRIFOLIUS, *Coptis*.

HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS, *Green Hel'lebores*. A European plant, naturalized on Long Island, has similar properties to the last.

HELLECEBRA, *Sedum*.

HELLENIA GRANDIFLORA, (after C. N. Hellenius, professor at Abo.) *Costus*.

HELMETFLOWER, YELLOW, *Aconitum Anthora*.

HELMET POD, *Jeffersonia Bartoni*.

HELMINS, gen. *Helmin'this*, plur. *Helmin'thes* seu *Elmin'thes*, (from *ελμιν*, gen. *ελμινδος*, 'a worm.') A worm; an entozoon.

HELMINTHAGOGUE, (*helmintho*, and *αγω*, 'to drive.') Anthelmintic.

HELMINTHI, Worms.

HELMINTHIA, *Helminthiasis*—h. *Alvi*, Worms.

HELMINTHIA ERRAT'ICA. Worms, introduced by accident and without finding a proper habitation in the stomach or intestines; producing spasmodic colic, with severe tormina, and occasionally vomiting or dejections of blood; the 12th genus of the order *Enterica*, class *Cæliaca*, of Good.

HELMINTHIA PODICIS, Worms.

HELMINTHIASIS, *Helminthogen'esis*. A generic name for the condition which gives occasion to the presence of intestinal worms. It is, also, called *Helmin'this*, *Vermi'natio*, *Mor'bus vermin'osus*, *St'atus vermin'osus*, *Sabur'ra vermin'osa*,

Scolec'asis, *Scolec'e'sis*, *Entozoogen'esis*, *Parasit'ismus intestinal'is*, *Worm disease*, *Invermin'ation*, *Vermi'nation*. See Worms.

HELMINTHIC, Anthelmintic.

HELMINTHO, (*ελμιν*, gen. *ελμινδος*, 'a worm,') in composition, worm.

HELMINTHOCHORTUM, (*helmintho*, and *χορτος*, 'grass,') *Corallina Corsicana*.

HELMINTHOCOLICA, (*helmintho*, and *κολικα*), *Colica verminosa*.

HELMINTHOCORTON, (*helmintho*, and *χορτος*, 'grass,') *Corallina Corsicana*.

HELMINTHOGENESIS, (*helmintho*, and *γενεσις*, 'generation,') *Helminthiasis*.

HELMINTHOLOGY, *Helmintholog'ia*, *Scolecolog'ia*, (*helmintho*, and *λογος*, 'a description,') A treatise on worms.

HELMINTHONCUS, (*helmintho*, and *ωνκος*, 'a tumour,') *Malis*—h. *Medinensis*, *Dracunculus*.

HELMINTHOPYRA, *Helminthopyr'etus*, *Febris vermin'osa*, (*helmintho*, and *πυρ*, 'a fever,') Fever occasioned by worms. See Fever, verminous.

HELMINTHOPYRETUS, (*helmintho*, and *πυρετος*, 'fever,') *Helminthopyra*.

HELMINTHUS GORDII, *Seta equina*.

HELODES, (*ελος*, 'a marsh, and *οδης*,') *Elodes*.

HELODIAS DIOICA, (from *ελος*, 'a swamp,') *Chamaerium luteum*—h. *Erythroperma*, *Amianthum muscætoxicum*—h. *Lutea*, *Chamaerium luteum*—h. *Officialis*, see *Veratrina*.

HELOPYRA, (*ελος*, 'a marsh, and *πυρ*, 'fever,') *Elodes* (*febris*).

HELOPYRETUS, (*ελος*, 'a marsh, and *πυρετος*, 'fever,') *Elodes* (*febris*).

HELOSIS, *Helot'is*, (*ελω*, 'I turn,') Eversion of the eyelids, and convulsions of the muscles of the eyes. *Plica Polonica*. *Strabismus*.

HELOTIS, *Helosis*, *Plica*.

HELUS, marsh, (*ελος*); *Clavus*, (*ηλος*).

HELVELLA ESCULENTA, *Morchella esculenta*.

HEMLINE, (from *ελω*, 'to draw, from its adherent properties,') *Parietaria*.

HEMA, (F.) *Hæma*, (*αιμα*, gen. *αιματος*, 'blood,') in composition, 'blood.'

HÉMACELINOSE, *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

HÉMACHROIN, (*hæma*, and *χρωα*, 'colour,') *Hæmatin*.

HÉMADYNAMÈTRE, *Hæmadynamometer*.

HÉMADYNAMIQUE, *Hæmadynamies*.

HÉMAPÉRITONIRRHAGIE, *Hæmaperitonirrhag'ia*, (*hæma*, *peritonæum*, and *ρηγναι*, 'I break forth,') Hemorrhage into the peritonæum.

HÉMAPROCTIE, (*hæma*, and *πρωκτος*, 'anus,') *Hæmorrhoids*.

HÉMASTATIQUES, *Hæmatostatica*.

HÉMATIDROSE, (*hæma*, and *ιδρωα*, 'sweat,') *Sudor eructans*.

HÉMATIES, Globules, red, of the blood.

HEMATIN, *Hæmatin*.

HEMATO, in composition, see *Hæma*.

HÉMATO-ENCÉPHALIE, *Apoplexy*.

HEMATOID, *Hæmatodes*.

HÉMATOÏDINE, *Hæmatoïdin*.

HÉMATOLOGIE, *Hæmatology*.

HEMATOLOGY, *Hæmatology*.

HÉMATOMYÉLIE, (*hæmato*, and *μυελος*, 'marrow,') *Hæmorrhagie de la Moëlle Épinérière*.

HÉMATONCIE, *Hæmatoneus*, see *Hæmatodes fungus*—h. *Fonguide*, *Hæmatodes fungus*.

HÉMATOPISIE, *Hæmatops*.

HÉMATORRHACHIS, *Apoplexia myelctica*.

HEMATOSIN, *Hæmatin*.

HEMATOSTATICS, *Hæmatostatica*.

HÉMATOSTATIQUES, *Hæmatostatica*.

HÉMATOZOAIRES, *Hæmatozoa*.

HÉMATURIE, *Hæmataria*.

HÉMENDOCARDE, *Hæmendocardium*.

HEMERA, ('*ἡμέρα*, 'a day.') *Dies*. Hence:

HEMERALOPIA, see *Nyctalopia*.

HEMERALOP'IA, (*hæmera*, and *ὄραμαι*, 'I see.') *Hæmeralops*, *Dysop'ia* seu *Caligo tenebra'rum*, *Parop'sis* *Noctif'uga*, *Vi'sus diu'nus*, *Nyctalo'pia* (of *somnolence*), *Nyctotyphlo'sis*, *Amblyo'pia crepuscula'ris*, *Cæcitas crepuscula'ris* seu *noctur'na*, *A'cie's diu'na*, *Daysight*, *Dayvis'ion*, *Henblind'ness*, *Nightblind'ness*, *Noctur'nal Amauro'sis*, (F.) *Héméralopie*, *Vue diurne*, *Aveuglement de Nuit*, *Cécité nocturne*. A disease, in which the eyes enjoy the faculty of seeing, whilst the sun is above the horizon, but are incapable of seeing by the aid of artificial light. Its causes are not evident. The eye, when carefully examined, presents no alteration, either in its membranes or humours.

HEMERALOPS, gen. *Hemeralo'pis*, *Do'rea*. One labouring under *hemeralopia*. Also, *Hemeralopia*.

HEMERATYPHLOSIS, (*hæmera*, *τυφλος*, 'blind,' and *osis*.) *Nyctalopia*.

HEMERODROMA, gen. *Hemerodro'matis*, (*hæmera*, and *δρομα*, 'a course,') *Ephemera*.

HEMEROPATHIA, (*hæmera*, and *πάθος*, 'an affection,') A disease, which continues only a day; or, which is only observed during the day.

HEMEROTYPHLOSIS, (*hæmera*, *τυφλος*, 'blind,' and *osis*.) *Nyctalopia*.

HEMI, ('*ἡμι*, 'half,') 'semi.' Hence:

HEMIACEPH'ALUS, (F.) *Hēmiacéphale*, (*hemi*, *α*, and *κεφαλή*, 'head,') A monster whose head is represented by a shapeless tumour, with some appendages or cutaneous folds anteriorly, the thoracic extremities existing.

HEMIAMAUSIS, *Hemiopia*.

HEMIANDRUS, ('*ἡμιάνδρος*, from *hemi*, and *ανδρ*, gen. *άνδρος*, 'a man,') *Eunuch*.

HEMIANOR, (*hemi*, and *ανηρ*, 'a man,') *Eunuch*.

HEMIANTHROPIA, ('*ἡμιάνθρωπος*, from *hemi*, and *ανθρωπος*, 'a man,') *Mania*.

HEMIANTHROPUS, *Eunuch*, *Maniac*.

HEMIÁZYGA (*Vena*), see *Azygos vein*.

HEMIC, *Hæmic*.

HEMICEPHALÆA, (*hemi*, and *κεφαλή*, 'head,') *Hæmicrania*.

HEMICEPHALÆUM, *Sinciput*.

HEMICEPHALIUM, *Sinciput*.

HEMICEPHALUM, *Sinciput*.

HEMICEPHALUS, *Hemiceph'alus*, *Semiceph'alus*. One who has half a head.

HEMICRANIA, ('*ἡμικρανία*,) *Hemicephalæ'a*, *Migra'na*, *Gra'na*, *Hemipa'gia*, *Hemipe'gia*, *Heterocra'nia*, *Monopa'gia*, *Menopa'gia*, *Cephalæ'a*.

Hemicra'nia, *Hemipath'i'a*, *Neural'gia cerebra'lis*, *Hemicrany*, *Mc'grim*, (*hemi*, and *κρανιον*, 'cranium,') (F.) *Migraine*. Pain, confined to one-half the head. It is almost always of an intermittent character;—at times, continuing only

as long as the sun is above the horizon; and once sometimes called *Sun pain*,—and is cured by cinchona, arsenic, and the remedies adapted

to intermittents.

HEMICRANIA IDIOPATHICA, *Neuralgia*, *facial*.

HEMICRANY, *Hemierania*.

HEMIDESMUS IN'DICUS, (*hemi*, and *δεσμος*, 'a tie,' in allusion to the filaments,) *Perip'loca indica*, *Ascle'pias Pseudosar'isa*, *Sarsaparill'a India*, *Nannari*, *Indian Sarsaparill'a*. Ord. *Asclepiadaceæ*. A Hindoostanee plant, the root of which, *Hemidesm'us* (Ph. B.), has a peculiar aromatic odour, and a bitterish taste. It is used in India as a substitute for *sarsaparilla*.

HEMIDIALYSIS, (*hemi*, and *διαλυσις*, 'dissolution,') *Hemiplegia*.

HEMIDIAPHORE'SIS, *Transpira'tio Uni-*

lat'era; (*hemi*, and *διαφορησις*, 'perspiration,') Perspiration of one-half the body.

HEMIEC'TON, ('*ἡμιακτον*,) *Hemice'teon*, *Semivex'tum*. A vessel capable of containing 36 chopines or pints, and in which fumigations were formerly made in diseases of the uterus and vagina.

HEMIENCEPH'ALUS, (F.) *Hēmiencéphalos*, (*hemi*, and *εγκεφαλος*, 'the encephalon,') A monster, which has no trace of the organs of the senses, and yet has a brain nearly natural. See *Hemicephalus*.

HEMIG'YNUS, ('*ἡμιγυνος*, from *hemi*, and *γυνή*, 'a woman,') One who is effeminate, or half a woman.

HEMIM'ELES, (F.) *Hēmiimēle*, (*hemi*, and *μελος*, 'a limb,') A genus of monsters, in which the upper or lower extremities are very defective—mere stumps,—and the fingers and toes are entirely wanting or very imperfect.

HEMIME'RION, (*hemi*, and *μερα*, 'a part,') 'One half part.' Also, half a drachm.

HEM'INA, ('*ἡμινα*,) A Greek measure, answering to the *Cotyle*, *κατάλη*, i. e. one half the sextarius, or about half a pint, English.

HEMIOBOL'ION, ('*ἡμιόβολιον*,) *Hemiob'olon*. Half the obolus. A weight of about five grains.

HEMIOL'IOS, ('*ἡμιολιος*,) A weight of 12 drachms, or oz. 1½. See *Sescuncia*.

HEMIO'PIA, *Hemio'pis*, *Hemio'piasis*, *Suffusio dimid'ians*, *Vi'sus dimidia'tus*, *Marmor'ygæ Hippoc'ratis*, *Hemiamau'ro'sis*, *Amauro'sis dimidia'ta*, (F.) *Hēmiopie*, *Hēmiopisie*; (*hemi*, and *ὄραμαι*, 'I see,') Depraved vision, in which the person sees only one half of an object.

HEMIOPIASIS, *Hemiopia*.

HÉMIOPSIE, *Hemiopia*.

HEMIOPSIS, *Hemiopia*.

HEMIPA'GES, *Dicor'ygina dihyppogast'ria*, *Octopus synapheoceph'alus*, (*hemi*, and *πυγμα*, 'I fasten,') A monstrosity, in which twins are united from the navel to the vertex.

HEMIPAGIA, *Hemierania*.

HEMIPATHIA, (*hemi*, and *πάθος*, 'affection,') *Hemierania*.

HEMIPLEGIA, *Hemierania*.

HEMIPHO'NIA, (*hemi*, and *φωνή*, 'voice,') Great weakness of voice. The husky voice of those affected with cholera.

HEMIPLE'GIA, *Hemiple'gia*, *Hemidial'ysis*, *Paral'ysis Hemiple'gia*, *Semiple'gia*, *Semisidera'tio*, (*hemi*, and *πλησσω*, or *πληττω*, 'I strike,') Paralysis of one side of the body. See *Paralysis*. One so palsied is said to be *hemipleg'ic*, *semi-sidera'tus*.

HEMIPLEGIA FACIALIS, *Paralysis*, *Bell's*.

HEMIPLEXIA, ('*ἡμιπληξία*,) *Hemiplegia*.

HEMIPROSOPLEGIA, (*hemi*, *πρόσωπον*, 'face, and *πληγή*, 'a stroke,') *Paralysis*, *Bell's*.

HEMISPHERÆ CEREBRI, *Hemispheres* of the brain.

HEMISPHERE, *Hemispha'ra*, *Hemispha'rium*, (*hemi*, and *σφαῖρα*, 'a sphere,') One half of a sphere or of a body having a spheroidal shape.

HEMISPHERES OF THE BRAIN, *Hemispha'ræ cer'ebri*, *Hemispher'ical gan'glia*, are the upper spheroidal portions of the brain, separated from each other by the falx cerebri.

HEMISPHERICAL GANGLIA, *Hemispheres* of the brain.

HÉMITE, *Hæmitis*.

HEMITRITÆA (FE'BRIS), ('*ἡμιτρίταιος* (πύρετος,) *Fe'bris semitert'ia* seu *sesquial'tera*, (F.) *Hēmitritée*, *Demitierce*, *Fèvre demitierce*, (*hemi*, and *τρίταιος*, 'tertian,') A semitertian fever, so called because it seems to possess both the characters of the tertian and quotidian intermittent.

HEMIUNCIA, (*hemi*, and *ονκία*, 'an ounce,') Hemioncion.

HEMIUNCION, *Hemion'cia*, *Semunc'cia*, *Semunc'cia* Half an ounce.

HEMLOCK, *Pinus Canadensis*, *Conium maculatum*—h. American, *Cicuta maculata*—h. Bastard, *Chærophyllum sylvestre*—h. Common, *Conium maculatum*.

HEMLOCK DROPWORT, *Ceanothe*.

HEMLOCK, GROUND, *Taxus Canadensis*.

HEMLOCK GUM, see *Pinus Canadensis*—h. Pitch, see *Pinus Canadensis*—h. Poison, *Conium*—h. Spruce, *Pinus Canadensis*.

HEMLOCK, WATER, AMERICAN, *Cicuta maculata*, *Cicuta aquatica*—h. Water, fine-leaved, *Phellandrium aquaticum*—h. Wild, *Cicuta maculata*.

HÉMOANGIAIRRHAGIE, (*hemo*, *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,' *ανρ*, 'air,' and *ρηγνυμι*, 'to break forth,') Hemoptysis.

HÉMOCARDE, (*hemo*, and *καρδια*, 'heart,') Hemocardiorrhagia.

HÉMOCARDIOPHAGIE, (*hemo*, *καρδια*, 'heart,' and *φασσω*, 'to form,') see Polypus.

HEMODIA, *Hæmodia*.

HEMO, in composition, see Hema.

HÉMODYNAMÈTRE, *Hæmadynamometer*.

HÉMODYNAMOMÈTRE, *Hæmadynamometer*.

HÉMOENCÉPHALORRHAGIE, (*hemo*, *en-cephalon*, and *ρηγνυμι*, 'to break forth,') Apoplexy.

HEMORRHÉPATORRHAGIE, *Hepatorrhagia*.

HÉMOMÈTRE, *Hæmadynamometer*.

HÉMOMYÉLORRHAGIE, (*hemo*, *μυελος*, 'marrow,' and *ρηγνυμι*, 'to break forth,') Apoplexy, spinal.

HÉMOPÉRICARDE, *Hæmopericardium*.

HÉMOPHILIE, *Hæmatophilia*.

HÉMOPHOBIE, *Hæmatophobia*.

HÉMOPHTHALMIE, *Hæmophthalmia*.

HÉMOPLANIE, *Hæmatoplasia*.

HÉMOPROCTIE, see *Hæmorrhois*.

HÉMOPTOIQUE, *Hæmoptois*.

HÉMOPTYIQUE, *Hæmoptois*.

HÉMOPTYISIE, *Hæmoptysis*—h. *Foudroyante*, see *Hæmoptysis*.

HÉMOPTYISIQUE, *Hæmoptois*.

HEMORRHAGE, *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Accidental, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Active, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Ante partum, see *Ante partum*—h. from the Bladder, *Cystirrhagia*—h. Constitutional, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Critical, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. by Exhalation, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. External, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. General, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Internal, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Interstitial, *Apoplexy*—h. from the Intestines, *Melæna*—h. Local, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. of the Mucous membranes, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Passive, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. from the Pituitary membrane, *Epistaxis*—h. Pleural, *Hæmatothorax*—h. Post partum, see *Post partum*—h. Secondary, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. from the Skin, *Sudor eruentus*—h. Spinal, *Apoplexy*, *spinal*—h. Spontaneous, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Supplementary, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Symptomatic, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. of the Tissues, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Traumatic, see *Hæmorrhagia*—h. Uterine, *Metrorrhagia*.

HEMORRHAG'IC, *Hæmorrag'icus*, (F.) *Hæmorragique*. Relating or appertaining to hemorrhage.

HEMORRHAGIC PLEURISY, *Hæmatothorax*.

HEMORRHAGIE BUCCALE, *Stomatorrhagia*—h. *Cérébrale*, *Apoplexy*—h. du Cœur, *Hæmocardiorrhagia*—h. du Foie, *Hepatorrhagia*—h. Intestinielle, *Apoplexy*—h. Intestinielle du Poumon, *Hæmoptysis*—h. des Intestins, *Hæmatocœzia*—h. de la Matrice, *Metrorrhagia*—h. Mningée, *Apoplexy*—meningeal—h. de la Moëlle épinière, *Apo-*

plexia myelitica—h. Nasale, *Epistaxis*—h. de la Vessie, *Cystirrhagia*.

HEMORRHAGIP'AROUS, (F.) *Hæmorragipare*, (*hæmorrhagia*, and *parire*, 'to bring forth,') That which gives occasion to hemorrhage: thus, softening of the neurine may be *hæmorragiparous*.

HÉMORRHÉE, *Hæmorrhoëa*.

HÉMORRHINIE, (*hemo*, and *ρην*, 'the nose,') *Epistaxis*.

HÉMORRHOÏDAIRE (F.). One who is subject to hemorrhoids.

HEMORRHOÏDAL, *Hæmorrhoïdal*.

HÉMORRHOÏDES, *Hæmorrhois*—h. *Avéugles*, *Cæcæ hæmorrhoïdes*. See *Hæmorrhois*.

HEMORRHOIDS, see *Hæmorrhois*.

HÉMORRHOSCOPIE, (*hemo*, *ρην*, 'to flow,' and *σκοπεω*, 'to examine,') *Hæmatoscopy*.

HÉMOSPASIE, *Hæmospasia*.

HÉMOSPASIQUE, *Hæmospasia*.

HÉMOSTASIE, *Hæmostasia*.

HEMOSTATICS, *Hæmostatica*.

HÉMOSTATIQUES, *Hæmostatica*.

HEMP, INDIAN, (Sax. *hænep*.) *Apocynum cannabinum*, *Bangue*—h. Seed, see *Cannabis sativa*—h. Wild, *Ambrosia trifida*.

HEMPWEED, AROMATIC, *Eupatorium aromaticum*—h. Roundleaved, *Eupatorium rotundifolium*.

HÉMURÉSIE, *Hæmaturia*.

HENBANE, *Hyoscyamus*.

HENBIT, *Lamium amplexicaule*.

HENBLINDNESS, *Hemeralopia*.

HENNA, *Lawsonia inermis*.

HENRICEA PHARMACEARCHA, (after R. S. Henrici, of Copenhagen,) *Gentiana chirayita*.

HENRICUS RUBENS, *Colothar*.

HEP, (Sax. *heap*,) see *Rosa canina*.

HE'PA'R, gen. *He'patis*, (*ηπαρ*, gen. *ηπατος*, 'liver,') A name for substances resembling liver in appearance. The ancient name for the liver of sulphur, *Hepar sulphuris*; which is sometimes a compound of sulphur and potassium; at others, of sulphur and potassa. See *Potasse sulphuretum*.

HEPAR ADIPOSUM, *Adiposis hepatica*—h. *Adulterinum*, *Spleen*.

HEPAR ANTIMONIA'TUM is a compound of a sulphuret of antimony and an alkali. See *Oxydum stibii sulphuretum*.

HEPAR KALINUM, *Potassii sulphuretum*.

HEPAR MARTIA'LE. A compound of sulphuret of potassa and an oxide of iron.

HEPAR SANGUINIS, see *Blood*—h. *Sinistrum*, *Spleen*.

HEPAR SUCCENTURIA'TUM. An additional liver or liver lobe; a case of malformation.

HEPAR SULPHURIS, *Potassii sulphuretum*—h. *Sulphuris calcareum*, *Calcis sulphuretum*—h. *Sulphuris volatile*, *Ammoniac sulphuretum*—h. *Uterinum*, *Placenta*—h. *Variegatum*, *Liver nutmeg*.

HEPATAL'GIA, *Hepatodyn'ia*, *Neural'gia he'patis*, *C'lica hepatic*, (*hepato*, and *algos*, 'pain,') (F.) *Hepatalgie*. Pain in the liver. *Neuralgia* of the liver, (F.) *Néuralgie du Foie*.

HEPATALGIA CALCULOSA, *Colica hepatica*—h. *Petitiana*, *Turgescencia vesiculæ felleæ*—h. *Phlegmonoides*, *Hepatitis*.

HEPATAPOSTE'MA, gen. *Hepataposte'matis*, (*hepato*, and *αποστημα*, 'an abscess,') *Abscess* of the liver.

HEPATATROPH'IA, *Atroph'ia* seu *Aridit'as he'patis*, (*hepato*, and *atrophia*, 'atrophy,') *Atrophy* of the liver:—a general concomitant of *Cirr'hois he'patis*.

HEPATAUX'E, *Hypertroph'ia he'patis*, (*hepato*, and *αυξην*, 'increase,') (F.) *Hyperhépatotrophie*, *Hypertrophie du foie*. Hypertrophy of the liver.

HEPATECHE'MA, gen. *Hepateche'matis*, *Son'itus hepaticus*, (*hepato*, and *ακχημα*, 'sound,') *Sound* rendered by the liver on percussion.

Her'nia hepatic'a; Her'nia of the liv'er. (F.) *Hernie du foie.* The liver has never been found entirely out of the abdominal cavity. Increase of its bulk, or injuries of the parietes of the abdomen, have been the sole cause of the protrusions which have been occasionally met with, especially in infants, in whom the upper part of the linea alba is very weak, and indeed scarcely seems to exist. Sauvages has distinguished two species of hepatocele:—the *ventral* (in the linea alba), and the *umbilical* or *hepatomph'alum*.

HEPATOCHOLORRHŒA, (*hepato*, *χολη*, 'bile,' and *ρην*, 'to flow,') *Hepatirrhœa*.

HEPATOCOLICUM. A ligament of the liver, described by Haller, as passing from the gall-bladder and contiguous sinus portarum, across the duodenum, to the colon. Another, termed *Hepatoren'al*, descends from the root of the liver to the kidney. They are both peritoneal.

HEPATOCYSTIC, *Hepatocyst'icus*, *Cystidepat'icus*, (F.) *Hépatocystique*, (*hepato*, and *κυστις*, 'bladder,') Relating to the liver and gall-bladder.

HEPATOCYSTIC DUCT, *Ductus hepatocyst'icus*. The choledoch duct.

HEPATODES, *Hepatic*.

HEPATODYME, *Hepatod'ymus*, (*hepato*, and *δυμος*, 'a twin,') A monster united at the liver, and double above.

HEPATODYNIA, (*hepato*, and *δυνη*, 'pain,') *Hepatalgia*.

HEPATODYSENTERIA, *Hepatirrhœa*.

HEPATOGASTRIC, *Gastrohepatic*.

HEPATOGASTROCHOLOSIS, (*hepato*, *γαστηρ*, 'the stomach,' and *χολη*, 'bile,') Fever, bilious, Fever, gastric.

HEPATOGRAPHY, *Hepatogra'phia*, (*hepato*, and *γραφη*, 'a description,') The part of anatomy which describes the liver.

HEPATOHEMIA, *Hypera'mia hep'atis*, *Hepatic Engorge'ment*, (F.) *Hypérémie du Foie*, (*hepato*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') Sanguineous congestion of the liver.

HEPATOIDES, (*ἡπατοειδής*, from *hepato*, and *ειδός*, 'form,') *Hepatic*.

HEPATOLITHIASIS, (*hepato*, and *λίθιασις*, 'formation of stone,') The formation of concretions, *Hepatolithi*, in the liver.

HEPATOLOGY, *Hepatolog'ia*, (*hepato*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse, 'treatise,') A treatise on the liver.

HEPATOMALACIA, (*hepato*, and *μαλακία*, 'softness,') *Malaco'sis hep'atis*, (F.) *Ramollissement du Foie*. Softening of the liver.

HEPATOMPHALUS, (*hepato*, and *μφαλος*, 'navel,') Hernia of the liver at the umbilicus.

HEPATOMYELOMA, gen. *Hepatomyelo'matis*, (*hepato*, and *μυελος*, 'marrow,') *Hepatencephaloma*.

HEPATONCUS, (*hepato*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour,') Tumefaction of the liver.

HEPATOPARECTAMA, gen. *Hepatoparectam'atis*, (*hepato*, and *παρεκταμα*, 'considerable extension,') Excessive enlargement of the liver.

HEPATOPATHIA, (*hepato*, and *παθος*, 'affection,') *Liver disease*. Disease of the liver.

HEPATOPATHIE CANCÉREUSE, *Hepatoscirrh'us*—*h. Tuberculeuse*, *Hépatotrumosie*.

HEPATOPHLEGMONE, (*hepato*, and *φλεγμων*, 'inflammation,') *Hepatitis*.

HEPATOPHTHISIS, *Phthisis hepatic'a*, (*hepato*, and *φθιω*, 'I consume,') Consumption from suppuration of the liver.

HEPATORRHAGIA, (*hepato*, and *ρηννυμι*, 'I break forth,') *Hepatirrhœa*, *Hepathæmorrhagia*.

HEPATORRHEXIS, (*hepato*, and *ρηξις*, 'rupture,') Rupture of the liver.

HEPATORRHŒA, *Hepatirrhœa*.

HÉPATOSARCOMIE, (*hepato*, and *sarcoma*,) *Hepatoscirrh'us*.

HEPATOSCIRRHUS, (*hepato*, and *σκίρρως*, 'cancerous induration,') *Scir'rhus hep'aticus*, *Enccephalo'sis* or *Carcino'ma of the liver*, (F.) *Hépatosarcomie*, *Hépatopathie cancéreuse*, *Cancer du Foie*, *Scirrh'us* or *Cancer of the liver*.

HÉPATOSTRUMOSIE, *Tubercula hep'atis*, (F.) *Tubercules du Foie*, *Hépatopathie tuberculeuse*; (*hepato*, and *struma*, 'a tumour, 'a scrofulous tumour,') Tubercle of the liver.

HEPATOTOMY, (*hepato*, and *τομή*, 'I cut,') Dissection of the liver.

HEPIALOS, (*ἡπιλος*,) *Epialos*.

HEPS, (pl. of *hep*,) see *Rosa canina*.

HEPSEMA, gen. *Hepse'matis*, (*ἡψημα*,) Decoction.

HEPSESIS, (*ἡψις*,) Decoction.

HEPTAL CYCLE, see *Cycle*.

HEPTAL'ION GRAVE'OLENS, *Hog'wort*, *Bears' fright*. An indigenous plant, which has a fetid porcine smell; and is said to be used by the Indians as a diaphoretic, cathartic, &c.

HEPTAPHARMACUM, (*ἑπτα*, 'seven,' and *φάρμακον*, 'a remedy,') A medicine composed of seven substances; cerusse, litharge, pitch, wax, colophony, frankincense, and bullock's fat. It was regarded as laxative, suppurating and healing.

HEPTAPHYLLUM, (*ἑπτα*, 'seven,' and *φύλλον*, 'a leaf,') Tormentilla.

HEPTAPLEURON, (*ἑπτα*, 'seven,' and *πλευρῶν*, 'a rib,') *Plantago major*.

HERACLEUM, (dedicated to *Ἡρακλῆς*, 'Hercules,') see *H. lanatum*—*h. Branca*, *H. spondylium*.

HERACLE'UM SPONDYL'IUM, *H. Branca*, *Bron'ca urai'na* seu *German'ica*, *Spondyl'ium*, *Sphondyl'ium*, *Coe Par'enepe*, *All'heal*, *Coiummble*, (Sc.) *Bunewand*, (Prov.) *Cushia*, (F.) *Berce*, *Branewine bâtarde*, *Fausse Acauthie*. Order, Umbelliferae. *Sez. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The root of this plant has a strong, rank smell; and a pungent, almost caustic, taste. It has been given as a tonic, stomachic and carminative; both in powder and in decoction. The Russians, Lithuanians, and Poles obtain from its seeds and leaves, by fermentation, a very intoxicating spirituous liquor, which they call *Parst*.

The root of *Heracle'um Lana'tum*, *Masterwort*, *Coe parsnep*,—*Heracle'um* (Ph. U. S.)—is in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

HERACLEUS MORBUS, (*ἡρακλειος*, 'herculean,') Epilepsy.

HERB, *Herba*, *Bot'anê*. A nonligneous plant, which dies down to the ground at least, in winter.

HERB, BLESSED, *Geum urbanum*—*h. Christopher*, *Actæa spicata*.

HERB-DOCTOR, *Botan'ical doe'tor* or *physic'ian*, *Root doe'tor*. One who treats diseases altogether by herbs, as the—so called—"Thomsonian."

HERB OF GRACE, *Gratiola officinalis*—*h. Mastich*, common, *Thymus mastichina*—*h. Mastich*, Syrian, *Teucrium marum*—*h. Peter*, *Primula veris*—*h. Robert*, *Geranium Robertianum*—*h. of Saint Cunegonde*, *Eupatorium cannabinum*—*h. Sophia*, *Sisymbrium sophia*—*h. Trinity*, *Hepatica triloba*.

HERBA, *Herb*—*h. Alexandrina*, *Smyrniolum olusatrum*—*h. Althææ*, *Pelargonium cucullatum*—*h. Anthos*, *Rosmarinus*—*h. Benedicta*, *Geum urbanum*—*h. Britannica*, *Rumex hydrolapathum*—*h. Canni*, *Artemisia santonica*—*h. Cardiacæ*, *Leonurus cardiacæ*—*h. Cardui veneris*, *Dipsacus fullonum*—*h. Dorea*, *Solidago virgaurea*—*h. Felis*, *Nepeta*—*h. Genipi veri*, *Achillea atrata*—*h. Ignis*, *Lichen pyxidatus*—*h. Melancholifuga*, *Fumaria*—*h. Militaris*, *Achillea millefolium*—*h. Pa-*

pillaris, Lapsana—*h. Paralyseos*, *Primula veris*—*h. Paralytica*, *Primula veris*—*h. Patæ lapinæ*, *Leonurus cardiaca*—*h. Pulicaris*, *Plantago psyllium*—*h. Quercini*, *Lichen plicatus*—*h. Sacra*, *Verbena officinalis*—*h. Salivaris*, *Anthemis pyrethrum*—*h. Sardonis*, *Ranunculus sceleratus*—*h. Scelerata*, *Ranunculus sceleratus*—*h. Sideritidis*, *Galeopsis grandiflora*—*h. Tabaci*, *Nicotiana tabacum*—*h. Trinitatis*, *Anemone hepatica*, *Viola tricolor*—*h. Veneris*, *Adiantum pedatum*—*h. Ventis*, *Anemone pulsatilla*—*h. Vitri*, see *Salsola kali*—*h. Zazarbendi*, *Origanum*.

HERBÆ PRO ENEMATE, Glyster herbs—*h. pro fotu*, Fomentation herbs.

HERBALIST, Herborist.

HERBA'R'IUM, (from *herba*.) (F.) *Herbier*. A collection of plants. Generally applied to a collection of dried plants—*Hortus siccus*. In Pharmacy, a plant that is used entire.

HERBARIST, Herborist.

HERBARIUS, Herborist.

HERBE, Herb—*h. aux Abeilles*, *Spiræa ulmaria*—*h. au Cancer*, *Plumbago Europæa*—*h. au Centaure*, *Chironia centaurium*—*h. aux Chantres*, *Erysimum*—*h. aux Charpentiers*, *Achillea millefolium*, *Justitia pectoralis*, *Sedum telephium*—*h. aux Chats*, *Nepeta*, *Teucrium marum*—*h. à Chiros*, *Chironia centaurium*—*h. au Cog*, *Tanacetum balsamita*—*h. à la Coupure*, *Sedum telephium*—*h. au Cuillers*, *Cochlearia officinalis*—*h. aux Écrouelles*, *Scrophularia nodosa*—*h. aux Écus*, *Lysimachia nummularia*—*h. à Éternuer*, *Achillea ptarmica*—*h. aux Femmes battues*, *Tamus communis*—*h. à la Fidèle*, *Chironia centaurium*—*h. de Grace*, *Ruta*—*h. aux Gueux*, *Clematis vitalba*—*h. aux Hémorrhoides*, *Ranunculus ficaria*—*h. à l'Hirondelle*, *Chelidonium majus*—*h. à la Houette*, *Asclepias Syriaca*—*h. d'Iserogne*, *Lolium temulentum*—*h. des Juifs*, *Solidago virgaurea*—*h. aux Ladres*, *Veronica*—*h. aux Mamelles*, *Lapsana*—*h. aux Mouches*, *Conyza squarrosa*—*h. aux Murailles*, *Parietaria*—*h. des Nones*, *Parietaria*—*h. aux Oies*, *Potentilla reptans*—*h. à la Paralytie*, *Primula veris*—*h. à Paris*, *Paris*—*h. à Pauvre homme*, *Gratiola officinalis*—*h. aux Perles*, *Lithospermum officinale*—*h. à Pisser*, *Pyrola umbellata*—*h. à la Poudre de Chypre*, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*—*h. aux Poux*, *Delphinium staphisagria*—*h. à la Puce*, see *Apocynum hypericifolium*—*h. aux Puces commune*, *Plantago psyllium*—*h. à Robert*, *Geranium Robertianum*—*h. à la Rosée*, *Drosera rotundifolia*—*h. de Sainte Barbe*, *Erysimum barbarea*—*h. Sainte Christophe*, *Actæa spicata*—*h. de Saint Étienne*, *Circæa lutetiana*—*h. Saint Fiacre*, *Verbascum thapsus*—*h. de Saint Jean*, *Artemisia vulgaris*—*h. Saint Jean*, *Glechoma hederacea*—*h. de Saint Quirin*, *Tussilago*—*h. de Saint Roch*, *Inula dysenterica*—*h. Sainte Rose*, *Pæonia*—*h. aux Sorciers*, *Circæa lutetiana*, *Datura stramonium*—*h. aux Teigneux*, *Arctium lappa*, *Tussilago petasites*—*h. à Tous les maux*, *Verbena officinalis*—*h. Turque*, *Herniaria glabra*—*h. aux Verrues*, *Heliotropium Europæum*—*h. aux Vers*, *Tanacetum vulgare*.

HERBIER, Herbarium, Ingulvies.

HERBIV'OROUS, *Herbiv'orus*, (F.) *Herbivore*, (*herba*, and *voro*, 'I eat.') An epithet applied to animals which feed on herbs.

HERBORIST, *Herba'rius*, (from *herba*.) One who deals in useful plants. An *Herb'alist* or *Herb'arist*.

HERBORIZATION, *Herba'rum inquisit'io*. An excursion, made with the view of collecting plants. Such excursions are directed by the Apothecaries' Company of London, for the use of their apprentices, &c.

HERBS, FIVE CAP'ILLARY, *Quin'que her'bæ capilla'res*, were, anciently, hart's tongue; black, white, and golden maidenhair, and spleenwort.

HERBS, FIVE EMOL'LIENT, *Quin'que her'bæ emol'liē'tes*, were, anciently, beet, mallow, marshmallow, French mercury, and violet.

HERCULES ALLHEAL, *Pastinaca opoponax*. HERCULEUS MORBUS, (*ἥρκουλος νόσος*,) Epilepsy.

HERÉDITAIRE, Hereditary.

HERED'ITARY, *Heredita'rius*, *Heredita'rius*, *Gentilit'i'us*, *Syn'phytos*, *Syn'genes*, (F.) *Héréditaire*, (*hæres*, gen. *hære'dis*, 'an heir.') An epithet given to diseases, communicated from progenitors. This communication is termed, by the French, *Hérédité*. Such diseases may exist at birth; or they may supervene at a more or less advanced period of existence. *Hereditary diseases*, *Morbi heredita'rii*, (F.) *Maladies héréditaires*, often prevail amongst several members of a family, or are family diseases or complaints.

HERÉDITÉ, see Hereditary.

HERMAPHROD'EITY, *Hermaphrodit'ia*, *Hermaphrodit'ismus*, *Hermaphrodit'us*, *Fab'rica androg'yna*, *Androgyn'ia*, *Gynai'dria*, *Hermaph'rodism*, *Hermaph'roditium*; (from *Ἑρμης*, 'Mercury,' and *Ἀφροδίτη*, 'Venus,') Appertaining to Mercury and Venus. Union of the two sexes in the same individual.

HERMAPHRODISIA, Hermaphrodeity.

HERMAPH'RODITE, *Hermaphrodit'us*, *Gyn'ida*, *Androg'ynus*, (Sc.) *Searcht*, (Prov.) *Serat*. One who possesses the attributes of male and female: who unites in himself the two sexes. A term, applied to an animal or plant which is, at the same time, both male and female. True hermaphrodites are only met with in the lower degrees of the animal scale, amongst the zoophytes, mollusca, or gasteropoda. The individuals of the human species, regarded as hermaphrodites, owe this appearance to a vicious conformation of the genital organs; a kind of monstrosity, which renders them unfit for generation, although an attentive examination may exhibit the true sex. Hermaphrodites have, likewise, been described, which, instead of uniting the attributes of both sexes, cannot be considered male or female. These have been called *neut'ral hermaph'rodites*.

HERMAPHRODIT'IC, *Hermaphrodit'icus*, *Androg'ynous*, (F.) *Hermaphroditique*. Relating or appertaining to an hermaphrodite.

HERMAPHRODITISMUS, Hermaphrodeity.

HERMAPHRODITUS, Hermaphrodite.

HERMET'ICA DOCTRINA, *Hermet'ica ars*, (F.) *Hermétique*. The doctrine of Hermes, a celebrated Egyptian philosopher, who is considered the father of alchemy. That part of chymistry, whose object was the pretended transmutation of the metals.

HERMODAC'TYLUS, *Dactyle'tus*, *An'ima articulo'rum*, (*Ἑρμης*, 'Mercury,' and *δακτύλος*, 'a finger;' or rather from *Hermus*, a river in Asia, upon whose banks it grows, and *δακτύλος*, 'a date;' or from *Ἑρμης*, 'Mercury,' and *δακτύλος*, 'a date;') (F.) *Hermodactyle*, *Hermodacte* ou *Hermodate*. The root of the *Hermodactyl* was formerly used as a cathartic. By some, it is supposed to be identical with the *Iris tuberosa*. The best testimony seems to be in favour of its being a variety of the colchicum, — *Col'chicum Illy'ricum*. Under the name *Hermodactyls*, roots or bulbs of an unknown plant, growing in the countries about the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean, are sold in the shops of Europe.

HERMODATE, Hermodactylus.

HERMOPH'ILUS, (*Ἑρμης*, 'Mercury,' and *φίλος*, 'a lover.') One who is fond of mercury as a medicine.

HER'NIA, (from *ἔρως*, a sprout, a shoot, [?], *Ra'mæz*, *Ruptu'ra*, *R. hernio'sa*, *Crepata'ra*, *Ectop'ia hernio'sa*, *Ce'le*, *Rupture* *Burst*, (F.) *Hernie*, *Hargne*, *Descente*, *Effort*, *Greveure*,

Rompure. Any tumour, formed by the displacement of a viscus or a portion of a viscus, which has escaped from its natural cavity by some aperture, and projects externally. Herniæ have been divided into,—1. Hernia of the Brain; Encephalocele; 2. Hernia of the Thorax; Pneumocele; 3. Hernia of the Abdomen.

Abdominal Herniæ are remarkable for their frequency, variety, and the danger attending them. They are produced by the protrusion of the viscera, contained in the abdomen, through the natural or accidental apertures in the parietes of that cavity. The organs, which form them most frequently, are the intestines and the epiploon. These herniæ have been divided, according to the apertures by which they escape, into:

1. *Inguinal or Suprapubic Hernia*. These issue by the inguinal canal: they are called *Bubonocele*, when small; and *Scrotal Hernia* or *Orchocoele*, in man, when they descend into the scrotum:—*Vulvar Hernia* or *Pudendal* or *Labial Hernia*, *Episiocele*, in women, when they extend to the labia majora. 2. *Cru'al or Femoral Hernia*, *Me'roce'le*, when they issue by the crural canal. 3. *Infrapubic Hernia*, (F.) *Hernie sous-pubienne*, *Odideocele*, *Opeocele*, *Opodeocele*, *Her'nia foram'nis oca'lis seu obturato'ria*, when the viscera escape through the opening, which gives passage to the infra-pubic vessels. 4. *Ischiatic* or *Sciatic Hernia*; when it takes place through the sacro-sciatic notch. 5. *Umbilical Hernia*, *Exomphalos*, *Omphalocele*; when it occurs at the umbilicus or near it. 6. *Epigastric Hernia*;—occurring through the linea alba, above the umbilicus. 7. *Hypogastric* or *Infrumbilical Hernia*, *Cœliocoe'le*, *Hypogastrocele*,—when it occurs through the linea alba below the umbilicus. 8. *Perineal Hernia*, *Mesocoecele*, *Hernia perina'i*, *Perinœocele*, *Perinœocele*,—when it takes place through the levator ani, and appears at the perineum. 9. *Vag'inal Hernia*, *Coleocele* seu *Elythrocele*—through the parietes of the vagina. 10. *Diaphragmatic Hernia*, *Diaphragmatocele*; when it passes through the diaphragm.

Herniæ are likewise distinguished,—according to the viscera forming them,—into *Enterocoe'le*, *Epiplocele*, *Enteroepiplocele*, *Gastrocele*, *Cystocele*, *Hepatocele*, *Splenocoe'le*, &c.

When a hernia can be restored to its natural cavity, by the aid of pressure, &c., properly applied, it is said to be *reducible*. It is, on the contrary, *irreducible*, when adhesion, bulk, &c., oppose its return. When the aperture, which has given passage to the hernia, occasions more or less constriction of the protruded portion, the hernia is said to be *incarcerated* or *strangulated*; and, if the constriction be not removed, constipation, hiccough, vomiting, and all the signs of violent inflammation, followed by gangrene, supervene, with alteration of the features, small pulse, cold extremities, and death.

The therapeutical indications are,—1. *As regards reducible hernia*:—to replace the viscera in the abdomen by the taxis; and to retain them there by the use of a *truss*, which, if properly adapted, may effect a radical cure. 2. *As regards irreducible hernia*:—to support the tumour by an appropriate suspensory bandage. 3. *As regards strangulated hernia*:—to have recourse to the taxis; bloodletting; warm bath; tobacco glysters; ice to the tumour; and, if these should not succeed, to perform an operation, which consists in dividing the covering of the hernia, and cutting the aponeurotic ring, which causes the strangulation;—reducing the displaced viscera, unless their diseased condition should require them to be retained without;—dressing the wound appropriately:—restoring the course of the fœces by means of gentle glysters—preventing or combating inflammation of the abdominal viscera;—conduct-

ing the wound to cicatrization, by appropriate means; and afterwards supporting the cicatrix by a bandage.

The word *hernia* was also used, of old, for the scrotum, and, not unfrequently, for the testicle.

HERNIA, ANEURISMAL, *Circumphalus*—h. *Arteriarum*, see *Aneurism*—h. of the Bladder, *Cystocele*—h. *Bronchialis*, *Bronchocele*—h. *Carnosa*, *Sarcocele*—h. of the Cerebellum, *Paranecephalocele*—h. *Cerebri*, *Encephalocele*.

HERNIA, CONGENITAL, *Her'nia congen'ita*, is a protrusion of some of the contents of the abdomen into the *Tunica vaginalis testis*, owing to a want of adhesion between its sides, after the descent of the testicle.

HERNIA CORNEÆ, *Ceratocele*—h. *Crural*, *Merocele*—h. *Epiploic*, *Epiplocele*—h. *Femoral*, *Merocele*—h. *Foraminis ovalis*, see *Hernia*—h. *Gut-turis*, *Bronchocele*—h. *Hepatica*, *Hepatocele*.

HERNIA HUMORALIS, *Empres'ma Orchit'is*, *Dydym'itis*, *Orchit'is*, *Orchidit'is*, *Testit'is*, *Inflam-matio testium*, *Inflammation of the Testicle*, *Swel'led Testicle*, *Her'nia Ven'eri*, *Orchocoe'le*, *Orchidocoe'le*, *Orchidon'cus*, (F.) *Inflammation du testicule*, *Orchite*. Swelling and inflammation of the testicle is a common symptom of gonorrhœa, (F.) *Chandepisse tombée dans les Bourses*; but it may arise from external injuries, or from other causes. It is a disease which cannot be mistaken, and the treatment must obviously be strongly antiphlogistic, supporting the testicle during the treatment, and for some time afterwards; methodical compression has also been found useful. The disease is not generally of a serious character, going off as suddenly as it comes on. As it affects the epididymis more especially, when supervening on gonorrhœa or blennorrhœa, it is sometimes termed *blennorrhag'ic epididym'itis*.

HERNIA INCARCERATA, *Enteropertistole*—h. *Inguinalis*, *Bubonocele*—h. *Intestinalis*, *Enterocoele*—h. *Intestinalis omentalis*, *Enterocyplocele*—h. *Iridis*, *Ptoxis Iridis*—h. *Ischiatica*, *Ischiocele*—h. *Lienalis*, *Splenocoele*.

HERNIA LITT'ERICA, *H. e Diverticulo Intest'ni*. *Hernia* first described by Littre, in which the intestinal canal proper is not included in the hernial sac, the protruded portion of intestine consisting of a digital prolongation of the ileum, which Littre concluded was formed by the gradual extension of a knuckle of the bowel, that had been engaged in the inguinal canal.

HERNIA OF THE LIVER, *Hepatocele*—h. of the Lung, *Pneumocele*.

HERNIA MESOCOL'IC, *Her'nia Mesocolica*. *Hernia*, caused by the bowels gliding between the layers of the mesocolon.

HERNIA OBTURATORIA, *Hernia infra-pubic*—h. *Omental*, *Epiplocele*—h. *Parorchidoenterica*, *Par-orchido-enterocoele*—h. *Perina'i*, see *Hernia*—h. *Pharyngis*, *Pharyngocoele*—h. *Phrenic*, *Diaphragmatic hernia*—h. *Pinguetudinosæ scroti*, *Liparocele*—h. of the Pleura, *Pleurocele*—h. *Pleurica et pulmonalis*, *Pleurocele*—h. *Pudendal*, *Pudendal hernia*—h. *Sacci lacrymalis*, *Lachrymal hernia*, *Mucocele*—h. *Sciatic*, see *Hernia*—h. *Scrotalis*, *Scrotocele*—h. *Seminalis scroti*, *Spermatocele*—h. of the Stomach, *Gastrocele*—h. *Suprapubic*, *H. inguinal*—h. of the Tongue, *Glossocoele*—h. *Umbilicalis*, *Epiplocephalon*, *Exomphalos*—h. *Umbilici aquosa*, *Hydromphalum*—h. *Urachi*, *Uromphalus*—h. *Uteri*, *Hysterocele*—h. *Varicosa*, *Varicocele*—h. *Varicose*, *Circocele*—h. *Venarum*, *Varix*—h. *Veneris*, *Hernia humoralis*—h. *Ventosa*, *Physocoele*—h. *Ventral*, see *Ventral*—h. *Ventriculi*, *Gastrocele*—h. *Vesicæ urinariæ*, *Cystocele*—h. *Zir-balis*, *Epiplocele*.

HERNIAIRE, *Hernial*, *Herniaria glabra*.

HERNIAL, *Herniarius*, *Her'niarius*, (F.) *Herni-aire*. Belonging to, or concerning *hernia*:—as *Hernial Bandage*, *Hernial Sac*, &c.

(F.) *Hernië*, *Her'niated*, is applied to a part enveloped in a hernial sac.

(F.) *Hernieur*, *Hargneur*, *Cele'les*, *Rup'tured*, *Burst*, *Bursten*, means one affected with hernia; and *Chirurgien herniaire*, one who devotes himself to the treatment of hernia.

HERNIA'RIA GLA'BRA, *H. vulgaris* seu *hirsu'ta* seu *alpes'tris* seu *an'nua* seu *cine'rea* seu *frutico'sa*, *Milligra'na*, *Em'petrum*, *Rup'turewort*, (from *hernia*, which it was supposed to cure.) (F.) *Herniaire*, *Turquette*, *Herniole*, *Herbe Turque*. *Ord. Paronychiee*. This plant, which as its name imports, was formerly considered efficacious in the cure of hernia, seems destitute of all virtues.

HERNIARIUS, Hernial.

HERNIATED, see Hernial.

HERNIE, *Hernia*—*h. Charnue*, *Sarcocoele*—*h. de l'Épiploon*, *Epiplocele*—*h. de l'Estomac*, *Gastrocele*—*h. du Foie*, *Hepatocoele*—*h. Inguinale*, *Bubonocoele*—*h. du Nombri*, *Exomphalos*—*h. Omphalique*, *Exomphalos*—*h. du Poumon*, *Pneumocoele*—*h. de l'Utérus*, *Hysterocele*—*h. de la Vessie*, *Cystocoele*.

HERNIE, Hernial.

HERNIEMPHRAG'MUS, *Herniemp'hraz'is*, (*hernia*, and *εμπυπος*, 'obstruction.') The mechanical obstruction of a hernial canal for the radical cure of the hernia.

HERNIEUX, see Hernial.

HERNIOLE, *Herniaria glabra*.

HERNIOTOMY, (*hernia*, and *τομή*, 'to cut,') *Celotomia*.

HERNIOUS, Hernial.

HERO'IC, *Hero'icus*, *Hero'ius*, *Hero'us*, (*ἥρως*, 'a hero.') An epithet applied to remedies or practice of a violent character.

HERPEDON, (*ἑρπεδών*,) *Herpes*.

HERPEN, (*ἑρπης*,) *Herpes*.

HERPES, gen. *Herpet'is*, (*ἑρπης*, genitive, *ἑρπετος*,) *Erpes*, *Herpe'don*, *Her'pen*, *Ser'pens*, (*ἑρπω*, 'I creep'; because it creeps and spreads about the skin;) *Ec'phlysis* *Her'pes*, *Cytis'ma* *Her'pes*, *Olophlyc'tis*, *Tet'ter*, *Fret*, (F.) *Herpès*, *Dartre*. A vesicular disease, which, in most of its forms, passes through a regular course of increase, maturation, decline, and termination, in from 10 to 14 days. The vesicles arise in distinct, but irregular clusters, which commonly appear in quick succession, and near together, on an inflamed base; generally attended with heat, pain, and considerable constitutional disorder. The term, like most others which refer to cutaneous diseases, has not been accurately defined. The ancients had three varieties: the *miliary*, *κρυχταίος*; *vesicular*, *φλυκταίνων*; and *eroding*, *εθιοπικός*. Bateman has the following varieties: 1. **HERPES PHLYCTÆNO'DES**, *Her'pes milia'ria*, *Ec'phlysis* *Her'pes* *Milia'ria*, *Nirles*, (F.) *Dartre phlyctenoides*, in which the vesicles are millet-sized; pellucid; clusters commencing on an uncertain part of the body, and being progressively strewed over the rest of the surface; succeeded by fresh crops. 2. **HERPES ZOS'TER**, *Zos'ter*, *Zo'na* *ig'nea* seu *serpiginosa*, *Ig'nia* *Per'sicus*, *Cinzill'a*, *Cin'gulum*, *Sa'cer ig'nis*, *Ec'phlysis* *Her'pes* *zos'ter*, *Her'pes peris'celis*, *Erysip'elas* *zos'ter* seu *phlyctæno'id'es* seu *pustulo'sa*, *Zo'na*, *Cir'cinus*, *Perizo'ma*, (F.) *Ceinture*, *C. dartreuse*, *Feu Persique*, *Erysipèle pustuleux*, *Shingles*, (Prov.) *Cruels*, in which the vesicles are pearl-sized; the clusters spreading round the body like a girdle; at times confluent, and occasionally preceded by constitutional irritation. 3. **HERPES CIRCINATUS**, *Formi'ca* *ambulato'ria*, *An'nulus* *re'pens*, *Her'pes* *Serpi'go*, *Serpi'go*, *Ec'phlysis* *Her'pes* *Circinatus*, *Ring'worm*, *Vesic'ular* *Ring'worm*, (F.) *Herpès circiné*, consisting of vesicles with a reddish base, uniting in rings; the area of the rings slightly discoloured,

often followed by fresh crops. 4. **HERPES LABIA'LIS**, and 5. **HERPES PRÆPUTIA'LIS**, *Aph'tha præputi'i*, *Ulcus'cula præputi'i*, appearing, respectively, on the lips and prepuce. 6. **HERPES I'RIS**, *I'ris*, *Rainbow worm*, occurring in small circular patches, each of which is composed of concentric rings of different colours. To these may be added, **HERPES EX'EDENS**, *H. esthiom'enus* seu *depas'cens* seu *fe'rus* seu *estiom'enus* seu *fe'rox*, *Ec'phlysis* *Her'pes* *ex'edens*, *Dur'ta* *excoriati'va* seu *multig'na*, *Lu'pus non ex'edens*, *Vitili'go* (?), *Leucè* (?), *Formi'ca* *corrosi'va*, *For'mix*, *Pop'ula* *fe'ra*, *Ul'cerative* *Ring'worm*, *A'gric'a*, (F.) *Dartre rougeante*, in which the vesicles are hard; clusters thronged; fluid dense, yellow or reddish, hot, acrid, corroding the subjacent skin, and spreading in serpentine trails.

All the varieties demand simply an antiphlogistic treatment, when attended with febrile irritation. The *herpes circinatus*, alone, requires the use of astringent applications which have the power of repressing the eruption.

HERPES CIRCINATUS, see *Herpes*—*h. Depascens*, *H. exedens*, see *Herpes*—*h. Esthiomenus*, *H. exedens*, see *Herpes*—*h. Esthiomenus*, *H. exedens*, see *Herpes*—*h. Exedens*, see *Herpes*—*h. Farinosus*, *Pityriasis*—*h. Ferox*, *H. exedens*, see *Herpes*—*h. Ferox*, *H. exedens*, see *Herpes*—*h. Furfuraceus*, *Pityriasis*—*h. Furfuraceus* *circinatus*, *Lepra*, *H. exedens*—*h. Guttural*, *Pharyngitis*, *diphtheritis*—*h. Iris*, see *Herpes*—*h. Labialis*, see *Herpes*—*h. Miliaris*, *H. phlyctænoïdes*, see *Herpes*—*h. Pericelsis*, *H. zoster*—*h. Phlyctænodes*, see *Herpes*—*h. Præputialis*, see *Herpes*—*h. Serpigo*, *H. circinatus*—*h. Tonsurans*, *Porrigo* *decalvans*—*h. Zoster*, see *Herpes*.

HERPET'IC, *Herpet'icus*, *Her'petus*, (*ἑρπετος*,) (F.) *Herpétique*, *Dartreux*. Possessing the nature of herpes.

HERPETOG'RAPHY, *Herpetogra'phia*, (*herpes*, and *γραφη*, 'a description.') A description of the different forms of herpes, as *Herpetology*, *Herpetolog'ia*, is a treatise on the same; and also on reptiles, (from *ἑρπετον*, 'a reptile.')

HER'PETON, (*ἑρπετον*,) *Herpet'icon*, (*ἑρπετω*, 'to creep.') A creeping eruption or ulcer.

HERPYLOS, (*ἑρπυλος*,) *Thymus serpyllum*.

HERRENSCHWAND'S SPECIFIC, see *Specific* of *Herrenschwand*.

HERRIN (Prov.), *Urine*.

HERSKET, (*Heartscald*,) *Ardor ventriculi*.

HESPERIS ALLIARIA, (*ἑσπερα*, 'evening,') *Alliaria*.

HETERADELPH'IA, *Heterodidym'ia*, *Heterodym'ia*, (*hetero*, and *ἀδελφός*, 'a brother.') A double monstrosity, in which the components of the double bodies are very unequal, and of which one portion may be regarded as the stem or trunk, to which another organized part, or even a whole body, less developed than itself, is affixed as a parasite.

HETERADEN'IC, *Heteraden'icus*, (F.) *Hétéradénique*, (*hetero*, and *ἀδην*, 'a gland.') An accidental tissue is so termed, which has a glandular structure, but occurs in parts devoid of glands.

HTERO, (*ἕτερος*, 'other,') in composition, other.

HETEROCHRON'IA, *Aberra'tio tem'poris*, (*hetero*, and *χρῶς*, 'time.') A deviation as to time in the formation or action of parts.

HETEROCHRON'ICUS, *Heteroch'ronus*, (*hetero*, and *χρῶς*, 'time.') Relating to difference of time.

Pulsus heterochron'icus. A pulse of varying rhythm. An irregular or intermittent pulse.

HETEROCHYMEU'SIS, (*hetero*, and *χυμῶς*, 'mixture.') A state of the blood in which it contains other matters than in health, as urea, bile, &c.

HETEROCLITE, (*ἑτεροκλίτος*, from *hetero*, and *κλίνω*, 'I bend,') see Homology, and Tissues.

HETEROCRANIA, (*hetero*, and *cranium*,) Hemierania.

HETEROCRIN'IA, (*hetero*, and *κρίνω*, 'I separate,') Modification in the situation of secretions.

HETERODIDYMA, (*hetero*, and *δίδυμος*, 'a twin,') Heteradelphia.

HETERODYMIA, Heteradelphia.

HETEROGENESIS, (*hetero*, and *γενεσις*, 'generation,') see Generation. Also, any anomaly in organic formation.

HETEROLA LIA, (*hetero*, and *λαλέω*, 'to speak,') Heterophonia.

HETEROLOGOUS TISSUES, (*hetero*, and *λογος*, 'a condition,') see Tissues.

HETEROMET'RIA, (*hetero*, and *μετρον*, 'a measure,') A variation in the quantity of parts.

HETEROMORPH'ISM, *Heteromorphia'mus*, (*hetero*, and *μορφή*, 'shape,') A deviation from the natural shape of parts.

HETEROMORPHOUS, see Homology.

HETEROPA'GIA, (*hetero*, and *παγω*, 'I unite together,') A double monstrosity, in which the accessory subject, which is very small and imperfect, but provided with a distinct head, and at least rudimental lower limbs, has its body implanted on the anterior surface of the body of the principal subject.

HETEROPATHIC, (*hetero*, and *πάθος*, 'affection,') Allopathic.

HETEROPHON'IA, *hetero*, and *φωνή*, 'voice,') A cracked or broken voice. A change of the voice or speech—*Heterola'lia*.

HETEROPHTHAL'MIA, (*hetero*, and *ὀφθαλμος*, 'eye,') A difference in the two eyes,—as when one squints, or is of a different colour.

HETEROPLA'SIA, (F.) *Hétéroplasia*, (*hetero*, and *πλασσω*, 'to form,') Same etymon as the next. The formation of a heteroplasm.

HETEROPLASM, *Heteroplasm'us*. A morbid formation foreign to the economy, and which is composed of elements different from those that are found in it in the normal condition.

HETEROPLAS'TY, *Heteroplas'ticē*, *Heteroplas'tia*. Irregular plastic or formative actions or operations, that do not admit of exact classification.

HETEROPROSO'PUS, (*hetero*, and *πρῶσωπον*, 'countenance,') A monster having two faces.

HETEROPUS, (*hetero*, and *πούς*, 'foot,') One who has one foot different from the other.

HETEROREXIA, (*hetero*, and *ορεΐς*, 'appetite,') Malacia.

HETERORRHYTH'MUS, (*hetero*, and *ῥυθμός*, 'rhythm,') Having another rhythm. An epithet given to the pulse, when it is such, in any individual, as is usually felt at a different age.

HETEROSARCO'SES, (*hetero*, *σαρξ*, 'flesh, and *οσία*,) A class of diseases which consist in the formation of accidental tissues.

HETEROTAX'IA, (F.) *Hétérotaxie*, (*hetero*, and *τάξις*, 'order,') A malformation, which consists in the general transposition of organs. A change in the relation of organs.

HETEROTOP'IA, *Aberra'tio lo'ci*, (F.) *Hétérotopie*, (*hetero*, and *τόπος*, 'place,') A deviation from the natural position of parts. This has been called by M. Gueniot, *object'ive heterotopia* in contradistinction to *subject'ive heterotopia*, which he applies to a sensation of displacement or approximation; such as is experienced in the stump of an amputated limb.

HÊTRE, *Fagus sylvatica*.

HEUCHERA, (after Heucher, a professor and botanist at Wittenberg,) see *H. cortusa*—*h. Acerifolia*, *H. cortusa*.

HEUCHERA CORTU'SA, *H. America'na* seu *Acc-vij'olia* seu *Vis'cida*, *Cortu'sa America'na*, *Al'am*

Root, American San'icle, Groundnaple, Cliffseed, Splitrock, Heuchère d'Amérique. Ord. Saxifragaceæ. The root—*Heuchera* (Ph. U. S.)—is a powerful astringent, and is the basis of a *cancer powder*. The American Indians apply the powdered root to wounds, ulcers, and cancers. It is said to have been sold for colchicum.

HEUCHERA RICHARDSO'NII, which abounds on the rocks of Churchill River, is used medicinally by the Cree Indians, who chew its astringent root, and apply it as a vulnerary to wounds and sores.

HEUCHERA VISCIDA, *H. cortusa*.

HEUCHÈRE, *Heuchera*.

HEUCK-BANE, (Sc.) *Ischion*.

HEUDELOTIA AFRICANA, (after Heudelot, a garden director on the Senegal,) see *Bellium*.

HEUKS (Prov.), (by onomatopœia,) *Singultus*.

HEVEA GUIANENSIS, see *Caoutchouc*.

HEXAGIUM, (*ἑξαγιον*, from *ἕξ*, 'six,') *Sextula*.

HEXAGONE ARTÉRIELLE, (*ἕξ*, 'six, and *γωνία*, 'an angle,') See *Circulus Willisii*.

HEXATHYRIDIIUM VENARUM, (*ἕξ*, 'six, and *θύρα*, 'a door, *θύριδιον*, 'a little door,') See *Worms*.

HEXIS, (*ἕξις*,) *Habit*, habit of body, constitution. Hence, *hectic*, *cachectic*, &c.

HEYLE (Sc.), ([Sax.] *hæl*,) *Sanitas*.

HHABB, see *Bouton d'Alep*.

HIA TSAO TONG TCHONG, *Sphæria Si-nensis*.

HIA'TUS, (*hiarc*, *hiatum*, 'to gape, 'to open,') A foramen or aperture. Mouth. The vulva. Also, yawning.

HIATUS CANALIS FALLOPII, see *Aquæductus Fallopii*.

HIATUS DIAPHRAG'MATIS AOR'TICUS, *Semicir-culus exculp'tus*. The opening in the diaphragm for the passage of the abdominal aorta.

HIATUS FALLOPII, see *Aquæductus Fallopii*—*h. Occipito-pétreux*, *Lacerum posterius foramen*—*h. Sphéno-pétreux*, *Lacerum anterius foramen*.

HIATUS OF WIN'SLOW, *Fora'men Winslo'vii*, *Fora'men of Winslow*. An opening—situate behind the lesser omentum, and behind the vessels and nerves of the liver—which forms a communication between the peritoneal cavity and that of the omenta.

HIBERNA'TION, *Hiberna'tio*, *Wintersleep*, (F.) *Sommeil hibernai*, (from *hibernare*, 'to winter,') The state of torpidity in which certain animals pass the winter;—the organic actions being reduced so low that animation seems to be suspended.

HIBERNICUS LA'PIS, *Teg'ula seu Arde'cia* ([F.] *Ardoise*, 'slate,') *Hiber'nica*, *Harde'cia*, *Frish Slate*. A kind of slate or very hard stone, found in different parts of Ireland, in masses of a bluish-black colour, which stains the hands. It has been taken, powdered, in spruce-beer, against inward cancers.

HIBISCUS, (*ἱβίσκος*,) *Althæa*.

HIBIS'CUS ABELMOS'CHUS, *Abelmos'chus*, *A. moscha'tus*. Ord. Malvaceæ. The name of the plant, whose seeds are called *Gra'na Mosch'i* or *Musk'-seed*. It is the *Belmos'chus*, *Abelmos'chus*, *Gra-num Mos'chi*, *Ket'mia Egypti'aca*; *Mosch'us Ar'abum*, *Egypt'ia moscha'ta*, *Ba'mia moscha'ta*, *Al'cea*, *A. Ind'ica* seu *Egypti'aca Villo'sa*, *Abelmosch*, *Abelmusk*, *Muskmallow*, (F.) *Graine de Musc*, *Herbe à la poudre de Chypre*, *Aubrette*, *Guimauve veloutée*. It is indigenous in Egypt and the Indies. The seeds are chiefly used as perfumes; and especially in the formation of *Cyprus Powder*.

HIBISCUS ESCULEN'TUS, *O'kra*, *O'kro*, *Gam'bo*. A plant, the green pods of which abound in mucilage, and are much used in the West Indies for soups. In Constantinople, and other portions of

the East, the root is employed as a demulcent like Althaea.

HIBISCUS POPULEUS, *Balimba'go*. A small Molucca tree. The fruit is full of a juice similar to camboge. The root is emetic. It is used in chronic diarrhoea, colic, dyspepsia, &c.

HIBRIDA, Hybrid.

HICCUGH, ([G.] Hick, and Hickop, by onomatopoeia.) Singultus.

HICCUP, Singultus.

HICKET, Singultus.

HICK'ORY. The name of several American trees of the genus *Carya*; Order, Juglandaceæ. The leaves are usually aromatic; and are reputed to be antispasmodic [?]. The bark of those species that have bitter nuts, as *Carya amara* and *C. porcinna*, is somewhat astringent. Some of them bear fruit that is much esteemed, as *Carya oliviformis*, *Pecan'* or *Pecan' nut*, and *C. sulcata*, and *C. alba*, *Shellbark* or *Shagbark*. The *Hickory nut* is called, also, *Kiskitomas nut*.

HICKOT, Singultus.

HICQUET, Singultus.

HID'DEN SEIZURES. An expression employed by Dr. Marshall Hall for obscure encephalic and spinal attacks, of an epileptoid character for example, which may be immediately owing to trachelismus.

HIDEBOUND, Induration of the cellular tissue.

HIDRISCHEISIS, *Hydroscchesis*.

HIDROA, (*idpwa*, from *hydros*.) Desudatio, *Echauboules*, *Hydroa*, *Sudamina*.

HIDRON'OSUS, *Hidron'us*, (*hidro*, and *nosos*, 'a disease.') A disease accompanied by violent sweats. *Sudor Anglicus*.

HIDRONUSUS, *Hidronosus*.

HIDROPEDESIS, (*hidros*, and *pedaw*, 'to bound.') *Ephidrosis*.

HIDROPHOROS, (*hidros*, and *phero*, 'to carry.') *Sudoriferous*.

HIDROPOETICUM, (*hidros*, and *poietu*, 'to make.') *Sudorific*.

HIDROPYRA, (*hidros*, and *pyr*, 'fever.') *Sudor Anglicus*.

HIDROPYRETUS, (*hidros*, and *pyretos*, 'fever.') *Sudor Anglicus*.

HIDRORRHŒA, (*hidros*, and *rho*, 'to flow.') *Ephidrosis*.

HIDROS, (*idwos*, gen. *idwatos*.) *Sudor*, 'sweat.'

HIDROS'CHESIS, *Hidris'chesis*, *Retentio sudoris*, (*hidros*, and *exous*, 'retention.') Suppression of perspiration.

HIDROSIS, (*idpwos*, from *hidros*.) *Ephidrosis*.

HIDROTERION, (from *hidros*.) *Achicolum*.

HIDROTERIUM, *Sudorific*.

HIDROTICUM, *Sudorific*.

HIDROTIQUE, *Sudorific*.

HIDRO'TIUM, (dim. of *hidros*.) A gentle sweat or perspiration.

HIDROTOPŒUM, (*hidros*, and *poietu*, 'to make.') *Sudorific*.

HIEBLE, (from *ebulus*, 'the elder.') *Sambucus ebulus*.

HIERA OF COLOCYNTH, *H. Diacolocynthidos*.

HIERA DIACOLOCYNTHIDOS, (*hieros*, 'holy.') *Hiera* of *Colocynth*. An electuary, composed of 10 parts of *colocynth*, as much *agaric*, *germander*, *white horehound*, *stoechas*:—5 parts of *opoponax*, as much *sagapenum*, *parsley*, *round birthwort root*, and *white pepper*:—4 parts of *epikenard*, *cinnamon*, *myrrh*, and *saffron*; and 3 pounds, 3 ounces, and 5 drachms of *honey*.

HIERA LOGADII, *Hiera piera*—*h. Nosos*, (*hieros*, 'holy disease.') *Epilepsy*.

HIERA PI'ERA, (*hieros*, 'holy,' and *piros*, 'bitter.') *Holy bitter*, *Pulvis aloëticus*, formerly called *Hiera logadii* when made into an electuary with

honey. It is now kept in the form of dry powder;—prepared by mixing *socotrine aloes*, one pound, with 3 ounces of *canella alba*. See *Pulvis aloës cum canella*.

HIERA SYRINX, (*hieros*, 'holy tube,') *Vertebral column*.

HIERACI'TES, (*hieracis*, from *hierax*, gen. *hierax*, 'a hawk.') *Lapis Accipitrum*. The ancient name of a precious stone, believed to be capable of arresting the hemorrhoidal flux.

HIERACIUM LACHENALII, (*hieracium*, 'hawk-weed,' from *hierax*, gen. *hierax*, 'a hawk.') *H. maritimum*.

HIERA'CIIUM MURORUM, *H. Lachena'lii*, *Pulmonaria Gall'ica*, *Auric'ula muris major*, (F.) *Épervière des murailles*, *Pulmonaire des Français*, *Ord. Compositæ*. A European plant, which is a slight tonic.

HIERACIUM OLERACEUM, *Sonchus oleraceus*.

HIERACIUM PILOSEL'IA. The systematic name of the *Auric'ula Muris*, *Pilosel'ia*, *P. Alpi'na*, *Myosotis*, *Mouse-ear*, (F.) *Piloselle*, *Oreille de Souris*. This plant contains a bitter, lactescent juice, which has a slight degree of astringency. The roots are more powerful than the leaves.

HIERA'CIIUM VENO'SUM, *Rattlemakeweed*, *Veiny Hawkweed*, *Bloodwort*, indigenous, has similar properties.

HIERANOSUS, (*hieros*, 'holy disease,') *Chorea*, *Convulsion*, *Epilepsy*.

HIERAX, (*hierax*, gen. *hierax*, 'the sparrowhawk,') *Accipiter*.

HIEROBOTANE, (*hierobotanē*, from *hieros*, 'holy,' and *botanē*, 'herb,') *Verbena officinalis*.

HIEROGLYPH'ICA, (*hieroglyphica*, from *hieros*, 'holy,' and *glyphō*, 'I carve,') A name given to the signs employed in medicine; and, also, to the folds in the hands, feet, and forehead, which afford chiromancy its pretended oracles.

HIEROPYR, (*hieros*, 'holy,' and *pyr*, 'fever,') *Erysipelas*.

HIKRY PIKRY, (*Hiera piera*.) *Pulvis aloes et Canellæ*.

HILE DU FOIE, see *Liver*.

HILL'S BALSAM OF HONEY, see *Balsam of Honey*, *Hill's*—*h. Essence of Bardana*, *Tinctura guaiaci*.

HILLBERRY, *Gaultheria*.

HILL FEVER, see *Fever*, *hill*.

HILON, (F.) *Hilum*, improperly *Hilus*, 'the black spot on the top of a bean.' A name given by some writers to a small blackish tumour, formed by the protrusion of the iris through an opening in the transparent cornea, so called from its comparison with the *hile* or black mark presented by the *vicia faba* at one of its extremities. In Botany, the *Hile* or *Hilum* is the cicatrix of a seed, which indicates the place by which it was attached in the cavity of the pericarp. It is the umbilicus of the seed. The fissure of the spleen, kidney, lung, ovary, &c., is, also, called *Hilus*. See *Porta*.

HILUM, *Hilon*.

HILUS, *Hilon*—*h. Hepatis*, see *Liver*.

HILUS LIENA'LIS, *Incisura lienalis*. The concave part of the spleen.

HILUS RENA'LIS, *Incisura renalis*, *Hilus of the kidney*. The concave part of the kidney.

HILWORT, *Mentha pulegium*.

HIMANTOMA, see *Himas*.

HIMANTOSIS, *Himas*.

HIMAS, gen. *Himan'tos*, (*imas*, gen. *imantōs*, 'a thong of leather,') *The uvula*; likewise elongation, and extenuation of the uvula. It is also called *Himantosis*, *Himantoma*. See *Staphylocdema*.

HIMEROS, (*imeros*, 'amorous desire,') *Libido*.

HINDBERRIES, see *Rubus idæus*.

HINDHEEL, *Tanacetum*.

HIP, ([Sax.] hipe,) Haunch, Hypochondriasis—h. bone, Ilium—h. Disease, Coxarum morbus—h. Joint, Coxofemoral articulation—h. Tree, Rosa canina.

HIPPACĒ, (ἵππακη, from ἵππος, 'a horse.') *Ca'seus Equinus*. A cheese prepared from mare's milk.

HIPPANTHROPIA, (*hippo*, and ἀνθρωπος, 'a man.') A variety of melancholy, in which the patient believes himself changed to a horse. The Greek word ἵππανθρωπος, means the fabulous Centaur.

HIPPASIA, (ἵππασία,) Equitation.

HIPPED, Hypochondriac.

HIPPEIA, (ἵππεια,) Equitation.

HIPPEUSIS, (ἵππεισις,) Equitation.

HIPPIATER, *Hippiatrus*, *Medicus equarius*, (*hippo*, and ἵατρος, 'a physician.') A farrier. A horse doctor. A horse leech. Used also for one who treats the diseases of other domestic animals; *Veterinarus*, *Mulomedicus*, *Medicus Veterinarus*, *Zoatrus*.

HIPPIATRIA, *Hippiatrica*, *Hippiatrica*, *Medicina equaria*, (F.) *Hippiatrique*. A science, whose object is the knowledge of the diseases of the horse. It is sometimes made to include other domestic animals. See Veterinary art.

HIPPIATRIQUE, Hippiatria.

HIPPIATRUS, Hippiater.

HIPPO, (ἵππος, 'a horse,') in composition, 'horse.' It often expresses 'greatness, excess,' like Bou, Bu, Horse, Ox, &c.

HIPPO, Ipecacuanha. A corruption, in Ireland, of Ipecacuanha; and hence applied, at times, in the United States, to the American plant, Euphorbia Corollata, which is, also, called Ipecacuanha.

HIPPO. INDIAN, *Gillenia trifoliata*.

HIPPOCAMPE GRANDE, (ἵπποκαμπος, 'the sea horse.') *Cornu ammonis*.

HIPPOCAMPUS MAJOR, *Cornu ammonis*.

HIPPOCAM'PUS M'JOR, *Pes hippocampi m'joris*, *Un'guis*, *U. A'ris* seu *Halleri*, *O'rea*, *Culiculus ca'vae posterioris ventriculorum lateraliūm*, *Cyl'car o'vis*, *Un'eiform En'inece*, (F.) *Ergot*, *Epa'ron*. A medullary tubercle or projection, observed in the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

HIPPOCENTAUREA CENTAURIUM, *Chironia centaureum*.

HIPPOCRAS, (from being strained through Hippocrates' sleeve [?]), see Claret.

HIPPOCRATES, CAP OF, *Bonnet d'Xippocrate*—h. Sleeve, *Chausse*.

HIPPOCRATIC, *Hippocraticus*, (F.) *Hippocraticue*. Relating to Hippocrates, or concerning his doctrine,—as *Hippocratic doctrine*, *Hippocratic face*, &c.

HIPPOCRATISM, *Hippocratism'us*. The doctrine of Hippocrates, which consisted in observing and following nature, as indicated by her presumed efforts, and the crises set up by her.

HIPPOCRATIST. A partisan of the Hippocratic doctrine.

HIPPOGLOSSUM, *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

HIPPOGONYOLEPUS, (*hippo*, γων, 'the knee,' and ἄρεος, 'a scale.') *Crusta genu equinae*.

HIPPOLAPATHUM, (ἵππολαπαθον, from *hippo*, and *lapathum*.) *Rumex patientia*.

HIPPLITHUS, (*hippo*, and λίθος, 'a stone.') Bezoard of the horse.

HIPPOMANE MANCINELLA, (*hippo*, and μανία, 'madness,' 'horse, or violent madness.') *Manchineel*. (F.) *Muncenillier*. Family, Euphorbiaceae. See Syst. Monoclea Monadelphia. A poisonous tree of South America, with the milky juice of which the Indians poison their arrows. The fruit, also, is highly poisonous.

HIPPOMANES (ἵππομανης). Applied to a mare in the state of heat or rutting. Also the secre-

tion from the vagina of a mare in that condition. Used, of old, in the preparation of philters.

HIPPOMARATHURUM, (ἵππομαραθρον, from *hippo*, and *marathrum*.) *Peucedanum silaus*.

HIPPOPATHOLOGY, *Hippopatholog'ia*, (*hippo*, παθος, 'a disease,' and λογος, 'a discourse.') The science of the diseases of the horse. Pathology of the horse.

HIPPOPHAGOUS, (*hippo*, and φάγω, 'I eat.') Equivorous.

HIPPOPUS, (*hippo*, and πους, 'a foot.') See Kyllosis.

HIPPOS, (ἵππος,) Equus.

HIPPOSELINUM, (ἵπποσελίον,) *Smyrniolum olusatrum*.

HIPPOSTEOL'OGY, *Hiposteolog'ia*, (*hippo*, στεον, 'a bone,' and λογος, 'a discourse.') Osteology of the horse.

HIPPOTOMY, *Hippotomia*, (*hippo*, and τέμνω, 'to cut.') Anatomy of the horse.

HIPPU'RIA, (*hippo*, and ούρον, 'urine,' because the urine contains hippuric acid, which is found in the urine of the horse.) A pathological condition in which there is an excess of hippuric acid in the urine.

HIPPURIC ACID, see Acid, hippuric.

HIPPURIS VULGARIS, (*hippo*, and οὐρα, 'a tail.') The systematic name of the *Horse's Tail*, *Mare's Tail*, *Equisetum minus*, *Equisetum*, (F.) *Prêle*, *Presle*, *Asprêle*, *Queue de cheval*. It is an astringent, and frequently used, as tea, by the vulgar, in diarrhoea and hemorrhage. The same virtues are attributed to the *Equisetum arvense*, *E. fluviatile*, *E. limosum*, &c.

HIPPUS, (ἵππος,) *Equus*, *Nictatio*. A disease of the eyes, in which from birth they perpetually twinkle, like those of a man on horseback. [?] Also, a tremulous condition of the iris, which occasions repeated alternations of contraction and dilatation of the pupil; *Iridotromus*, *Iridodone'sis*, *Iridoptoria*, *Tremor Pridia*.

HIPS, (Sax. heopa.) The fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*; chiefly used as a confection. See Confectio Rosae Canine.

HIRCIS'MUS, *Hircus*, *Hircus*, *Gro'sus*, (*hircus*, 'a goat.') Stinking like a goat; applied especially to the odour of the secretions of the axilla.

HIRCUS, ('a goat,') *Canthus* (greater), *Hircismus*, *Tragus*—h. Alarum, *Cinabra*.

HIRPLING (Prov. and Sc.), *Claudication*.

HIRQUITALITAS, (from *hircus*, 'a goat,') *Paraphonia puberum*. Goat's voice. See Ego-phony.

HIRQUUS, ('a goat,') *Hircus*, *Canthus* (greater), *Hircismus*, *Tragus*.

HIRSU'TIES, (*hirtus*, 'hairy,') *Dasygma*, *Dasygma*, *Trichosis*, *Hirsuties*, *Hairiness*. Growth of hairs on extraneous parts, or superfluous growth on parts; as in cases of bearded women. When congenital, it is termed *Hirsuties adu'ta*.

HIRU'DO, gen. *Hirudinis*. The Leech, *Sanguinal'ga*, *Bdell'a*, (F.) *Sanguis*, (*harrio*, 'I draw out,' or from *harreo*, 'I stick,' [?]) In medicine, *Hirudo* seu *Sanguinal'ga Medicinalis*, *Bdell'a Medicinalis* or *Medicinalis* Leech, and *Hirudo Sanguinal'ga officinalis* are generally employed. In the United States, *H. decora* is used. The leech lives in fresh water, and feeds on the blood of animals, which it sucks, after having pierced the skin with its three sharp teeth. This habit has been taken advantage of to produce local bloodletting. In applying the leech, the part must be wiped dry; and if there be difficulty in making it suck, a little milk or cream may be applied. When satiated, it will drop off, and by applying a little salt or vinegar to its head it will disgorge the blood. A good English leech will take about half an ounce of blood, including that which flows by fomenting the part subsequently. The American takes less.

HIRUDO ARTIFICIALIS, *Antlia sanguisuga*—h. Decora, see *Hirudo*—h. Medicinalis, *Hirudo*.

HIRUNDINARIA, (from *hirundo*.) *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, *Lysimachia nummularia*.

HIRUN'DO, gen. *Hirun'dinis*, *Chel'idon*, (from *hærendo*, 'by sticking'; because it sticks its nests against walls. [?]) *The Swallow*. The nests of the swallow were once employed as rubefacients, boiled in vinegar. The edible birds' nests of the *Hirundo esculenta* of the Indian Archipelago, are highly prized, especially by the Chinese, as an article of diet. They have not been accurately analysed, but seem to be of a mucilaginous character. They are formed by the bird vomiting the food which it has taken. See *Alcyon*.

HISPANICUM VIRIDE, ('Spanish green,') *Cupri subacetas*.

HISPIDITAS, (*hispidus*, 'hairy,') *Dystoechia-sis*, *Phalangosis*.

HISPIDULA, *Antennaria dioicum*.

HISSING RESPIRATION, see *Râle sibilant*.

HISTIOLOGICAL, *Histological*.

HISTIOLOGY, (*histon*, dim. of *istos*, 'a tissue,' and *logos*, 'a description,') *Histology*.

HISTOCHEMIA, see *Chymistry*.

HISTOCHEMISTRY, see *Chymistry*.

HISTOCHEMY, see *Chymistry*.

HISTODIALYSIS, (*histos*, and *diálusis*, 'dissolution,') A morbid dissolution of the tissues.

HISTOGENETIC, *Histogenet'icus*, 'Tissue making.' (Same etymon as the next.) Relating or appertaining to *histogeny* or the formation and development of the organic textures.

HISTOGENETIC ELEMENTS OF NUTRITION, see *Plastic Element*.

HISTOGENY, *Histogen'ia*, *Histogen'esis*, (F.) *Histogénie*, *Tissue formation*, (*histos*, and *genesis*, 'generation,') The formation and development of the organic textures.

HISTOLOGIA, (*histos*, and *logos*, 'a description,') *Histology*.

HISTOLOGICAL, *Histolog'icus*, *Histolog'ical*, *Histolog'icus*. Relating to histology. Applied, also, at times, to the natural transformations that occur in the tissues in the embryo, in contradistinction to *morphological*, which applies to the alterations in the form of the several parts of the embryo.

HISTOLOG'Y, *Histolog'ia*, *Histiol'ogy*, *Histiol'og'ia*, (*histos*, and *logos*, 'a description,') *Anatomy* (general). The term is also more particularly appropriated to the minute anatomy of the tissues. See *Anatomy*.

Patholog'ical Histology, *Microscop'ic patholog'ical Anat'omy*, is the morbid anatomy of the tissues.

HISTOLYSIS, (*histos*, and *lysis*, 'solution,') The decay and dissolution of the organic tissues and of the blood. It includes the various forms of retrograde metamorphosis and degeneration.

HISTON'OMY, *Histonom'ia*, (*histos*, and *nomos*, 'law,') The aggregate of laws which preside over the formation and arrangement of the organic tissues.

HIS'TORY, MEDICAL, *Histo'ria Medici'næ*. A narration of the chief circumstances, and the persons connected with them, in the progress of medicine.

HISTOS, (*istos*, 'a web or tissue,') The organic texture, *Textu'ra* see *Tela organ'ica*.

HISTOT'OMY, *Histotom'ia*, (*histos*, and *tomē*, 'incision,') Dissection of the tissues.

HISTOTRITEUR, (*histo*, and *terere*, 'to rub,') *Écraseur*.

HISTOTRITIE, see *Écraseur*.

HIVE SYRUP, *Syrupus scillæ compositus*.

HIVES, *Cynanche trachealis*, *Urticaria Vari-cella*, (from Sax. *heafan*, 'to raise.' [?]) In Scotland, according to Dr. Jameson, *Hives* or *Hyses* means any eruption of the skin, proceeding

from an internal cause; and, in Lothian, it is used to denote both the red and the yellow gum. In the United States it is vaguely employed; most frequently, perhaps, for *Urticaria*.

HIVES, BOLB, *Cynanche trachealis*, *Urticaria*—h. Eating, *Rupia escharotica*.

HOARHOUND, *Marrubium*.

HOARSENESS, (from Sax. *haf*, by onomatopœia.) *Raucoed*.

HOAST, (Sax. *hōsta*, [G.] *Huster*.) *Tussis*.

HOBBIL, *Idiot*.

HOBNAIL LIVER, *Cirrhosis* of the liver.

Liver, nutmeg.

HOC, *Alcea rosea*.

HOCK, (Sax. *hoh*,) *Poples*.

HOCKS, *Alcea rosea*.

HOD (Prov.), Crick in the neck.

HOFF, *Poples*.

HOG-LICE, *Onisci aselli*.

HOGWORT, *Heptallon graveolens*.

HOIST, ([Sc.] Sax. *hōsta*, [G.] *Husten*.)

Tussis.

HOLANENCEPHA'LIA, (*holos*, 'the whole,' and *anencephalia*.) Entire absence of brain,—the same as *Anencephalia*.

HOLARTHRTIS, (*holos*, 'the whole,' and *arthritia*.) *Hamarthritis*.

HOLCĒ, (*hōlē*.) A drachm.

HOLCIMUS, (*hōlēmos*, from *hōlē*, 'a weight,')

A tumour of the liver.

HOLCUS SORGHUM, *Panicum Italicum*.

HOLENE (Sc.), (Sax. *holen*.) *Ilex aquifo-*

lium.

HOLERA, *Cholera*.

HOLES, BURNT, *Rupia escharotica*.

HOLLANDS, *Gin*.

HOLLEN, ([Prov.] Sax. *holen*.) *Ilex aquifo-*

lium.

HOLLY, AMERICAN, (Sax. *holen*.) *Ilex opaca*

—h. Common, *Ilex aquifolium*—h. Dahoon, *Ilex*

vomitaria—h. Ground, *Pyrola maculata*, *Pyrola*

umbellata—h. Sea, *Eryngium maritimum*.

HOLLYHOCK, COMMON, *Alcea rosea*.

HOLMES WEED, *Scrophularia nodosa*.

HOLMISCUS, (*hōlēmos*,) *Alveolus*.

HOLMUS, (*hōlēmos*,) *Mortar*.

HOLO, (from *holos*, 'whole,') in composition, the

whole.

HOLOCYRON, *Teuerium chamaepitys*.

HOLOGANGLIITIS, (*holo*, *ganglion*, and *itis*.)

Cholera.

HOLONARCO'SIS, (*holo*, and *narcosis*, 'stupor,')

Narcosis of the whole body. *Torpefac-*

tio universa'lis.

HOLOPATHY, *Holopath'ia*, (F.) *Holopathie*,

(*holos*, 'whole,' and *pathos*, 'affection,')

A doctrine which teaches that diseases, as they present them-

selves, are but phases or 'episodes' of a general

affection of the organism—such affection or dia-

thesis producing the phases, when circumstances

favor their manifestation.

HOLOPHLYCTIDES, *Phlyctæna*.

HOLOSTEUM ALSINE, *Alsine media*.

HOLOSTEUS, (*holo*, and *steos*, 'a bone,')

Osteocolla.

HOLOTETANUS, (*holo*, and *tetanus*.) See

Tetanus.

HOLOTONIA, (*holo*, and *tonos*, 'I stretch,')

Holotonicus, *Tetanus*.

HOLOTON'ICUS, *Holoton'ia*. A spasm of the

whole body—a variety of tetanus.

HOLYN (Sc.), (Sax. *holeyn*.) *Ilex aquifolium*.

HOLYWELL, MINERAL WATERS OF.

Holywell is a town in Wales, and takes its name

from the famous well of St. Winifred. It is a

simple cold water, remarkable for its purity.

HOMAGRA, *Omagra*.

HOMEOPATHY, *Homœopathy*.

HOMERDA, (*homo*, 'man,' and *merda*, 'excre-

ment,') *Stercus humanum*.

HOMERIA COLLINA, (after Homer,) *Cape Tulip*. A poisonous South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* Iridaceæ, the bulb of which acts as a violent acro-narcotic, producing fatal results very speedily.

HOMESICKNESS, Nostalgia.

HOMICIDAL, *Truenteus, F'erus*, (homo, 'man,' and *cedo*, 'I kill.') Pertaining or relating to homicide or the killing of man.

HOMICIDAL INSANITY, *Homicidal Monomania*, (F.) *Monomanie homicide*. Insanity, with an irresistible impulse to destroy life.

HOMILIA, (*ὁμιλία*.) Coition.

HOMINY, (of Indian derivation.) Maize or Indian corn hulled and coarsely broken. It is prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

HOMINY, WHEATEN, see Groats.

HOMIOSIS, Homiosis.

HOMME, Homo.

HO'MO, gen. *Hom'inis*, (F.) *Homme*, Man,—the chief and most perfect of the mammalia; in Greek, *ἄνθρωπος*, *Anthro'pos*, from *ana*, 'upwards,' and *trepo*, 'I turn,' because man, alone, of all animals, possesses the natural power of standing erect. He is also the only animal whose incisor teeth, wedged in a projecting jaw, are absolutely vertical. Man is especially distinguished from other mammalia by the faculty which he possesses of classing his ideas; comparing them with each other; and connecting, representing, and transmitting them by signs and articulate sounds. He possesses in the highest degree all the attributes of intelligence—memory, judgment, and imagination. He inhabits all countries—the burning regions of the torrid zone, and the chilling atmosphere of the polar climes. In different situations he presents in his figure, colour and stature, differences which have caused mankind to be divided by naturalists into races or varieties. The number of such races can only be approximated. Blumenbach admits five—the *Caucasian*, *Ethiopian*, *Mongolian*, *Malay*, and *American*. Every division must necessarily be arbitrary, and the individuals composing each variety are far from being alike.

HOMO ALATUS, ('winged man,') see Alatus.

HOMO CAUDA'TUS, 'tailed man.' A fabulous, tailed variety of the human species, 'incola orbis antarctici,' admitted by Linnaeus, although he is uncertain whether to rank them with men or apes!

HOMO FATUUS, Idiot.

HOMOED'RUS, (*ὅμοιον*, 'together,' and *εἶρα*, 'seat,') Having the same seat. *Morbi homoedri*: diseases that have the same seat.

HOMEO, (from *ὅμοιος*, 'like,') in composition, like.

HOMEOMORPHOUS, (*ὁμοιομορφος*, and *μορφή*, 'shape,') See Homology.

HOMOEOPATH, Homeopathist.

HOMOEOPATHIC, *Homoeopath'icus*, *Homoeopathikos*, (F.) *Homoeopathique*. Relating to homeopathy.

HOMOEOPATHIE, Homeopathy.

HOMOEOPATHIQUE, Homeopathic.

HOMOEOPATHIST, *Ho'moeopath*, *Homoeopath'icus*, *Homoeopathista*, *Homoeopathistes*. One who believes in homeopathy.

HOMOEOPATHY, *Homoeopath'ia*, *Homoeopath'icē*, *Art homoeopathica*, *Homoeopath'ia*, *Hahnemannism*, *Dynamop'athy*, (F.) *Homoeopathie*, *Homoeotherapie*, *Homoeosympathie*, *Doctrine homœo-organique*, (*homœo*, and *παθος*, 'affection,') A fanciful doctrine, which maintains that disordered actions in the human body are to be cured by inducing other disordered actions of a like kind [*similia similibus*], and this to be accomplished by infinitesimally small doses, often of apparently inert agents: the decillionth part of a

grain of charcoal, for example, is an authorized dose. It has also been called *Globulism*.

So long ago as in the writings of Gregory the Great, there is the following remark: "*Mors medicinæ est ut aliquando similia similibus, aliquando contraria contrariis curet. Nam sæpe calida calidis, frigida frigidis, sæpe autem frigida calidis, calida frigidis sanare consuevit.*"

HOMEOPLASIA, (from *homœo*, and *πλασσω*, 'I form,') The formation of accidental tissues similar to the normal; the opposite to heteroplasia.

HOMEOISIS, Homoeiosis.

HOMEOSYMPATHIE, Homeopathy.

HOMEOThÉRAPEUTIQUE, Homeopathy.

HOMEOZYGY, (*homœo*, and *ζυγος*, 'I join together,') (F.) *Soi-pour-soi*. The law of association of organs, by which like parts adhere to like parts.

HOMOETHNIA, (*ὁμοεθνία*.) Sympathy.

HOMOGENESIS, (*homœo*, and *γενεσις*, 'generation,') See Generation.

HOMOIOPATHIA, (*ὁμοιοπάθεια*, from *homœo*, and *παθος*, 'affection,') Sympathy.

HOMOIO'SIS, *Homœo'sis*, *Homio'sis*, (*ὁμοιωσις*, from *ὁμοιω*, 'I assimilate,') An elaboration of the nutritious juice, by which it becomes proper for assimilation.

HOMOLINON, (*ὁμος*, 'raw,' and *λεων*, 'flax,') See Apolinosis.

HOMOLOGICAL, *Homolog'icus*; (same etymon as Homology.) Relating or appertaining to homology, as *homological anatomy*.

HOMOLOGOUS, (*ὁμος*, 'like,' and *λογος*, 'condition,') See Homology.

HOMOLOGUE, *Homol'ogus*. A term applied to the same organ in different animals under every variety of form and function. (Owen.)

HOMOLOGY. The doctrine of similarity of structure. Thus, the two sides of the body are said to be 'homologous.'

Homol'ogous, *homomorph'ous*, or *homœomorph'ous* tissues are those that resemble others; in opposition to *heterol'ogous*, *heteroclitic*, or *heteromorph'ous*, which are new formations. Homology seems now to be accepted as the designation of the doctrine or study, the subject of which is the relations of the parts of animal bodies.

HOMOMORPHOUS, (*ὁμος*, 'like,' and *μορφή*, 'shape,') See Homology.

HOMONOPAGIA, Cephalalgia.

HOMOPHAGUS, Omophagus.

HOMOPLAS'TY, (*ὁμος*, 'like,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form,') The formation of homologous tissues.

HOMOPLATA, (*ὁμος*, 'shoulder,' and *πλάτος*, 'broad,') Scapula.

HOMOTONUS, (*ὁμοτονος*, from *ὁμος*, 'like,' and *τονος*, 'tone,') *Æqua'tia*. That which has the same tone. A continued fever, whose symptoms have an equal intensity during the whole course of the disease, has been so called. See *Acmaestica* and *Synocha*.

HOMOTYPE, (from *homo*, and *τυπος*, 'type,') A repetition of the same essential part,—in the series of vertebral segments, for example. (Owen.)

HONE, (Prov. *hone*, 'to swell,') A kind of swelling in the cheek.

HONESTY, Lunaria rediviva.

HONEWORT, FIELD, (used in the treatment of hone. [?]) *Sison amomum*.

HONEY, (*Sax. hunig*.) Mel—h. *Balsam of*, *Hill's*, see Mel—h. *Bloom*, *Apocynum androsaemifolium*—h. of *Borate of Soda*, *Mel boracis*—h. of *Borax*, *Mel boracis*—h. *Clarified*, *Mel despumatum*—h. *Prepared*, *Mel preparatum*—h. of *Roses*, *Mel rose*—h. of *Squill*, compound, *Syrupus scillæ compositus*.

HONEYCOMB BAG, Reticulum.

HONEYSUCKLE, *Lonicera periclymenum*—h.

Bush, *Diervilla trifida*—h. Scarlet, *Lonicera sempervirens*—h. Trumpet, *Lonicera sempervirens*.

HONEY SUGAR, Glucose.

HONGLANE (Chinese), *Coptis teeta*.

HONOR CAPITIS, 'honor of the head,' see *Capillus*.

HONORAIRE, *Sostrum*.

HONORARIUM, (*honor*, gen. *honoris*, 'honor,') *Sostrum*.

HONTEUX, 'ashamed,' *Pudic*.

HOODWORT, *Scutellaria lateriflora*.

HOOK, (Sax. *hoce*, *hoce*,) *Uncus*, *Un'cinus*, *Auc'gra*, (F.) *Erigne*, *Airigne* ou *Erine*. An instrument, consisting of a steel wire, flattened at the middle, and having the extremities crooked and pointed. Some hooks are furnished with a handle at one extremity—the other having one or two hooks;—constituting the *single* or *double hook*. The hook is used by anatomists and surgeons to lay hold of, and raise up, certain parts, the dissection of which is delicate, or which would slip from the fingers.

The *Tenaculum* is a variety of the hook.

HOOK, BLUNT, *Ich'thya*, *Ich'thys*, *O'nyx*, *Un'guis ferr'cus*. An instrument which is passed over the flexures of the joints to assist in bringing down the fetus in parturition.

HOOP TREE, *Melia azedarach*.

HOOPER'S PILLS, *Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ*.

HOOPINGCOUGH, (from the attendant *hoop*,) *Pertussis*—h. Roche's Embrocation for, see *Roche*.

HOP, ([D.] *hop*,) *Humulus lupulus*—h. Pillow, see *Humulus lupulus*—h. Plant, *Humulus lupulus*—h. Tree, *Ptelea trifoliata*.

HÔPITAL, Hospital—h. *des Fous*, *Morotrophium*.

HOPLOCHRISMA, gen. *Hoplochrisma'tis*, (*ὅπλον*, 'a weapon,' and *χρῖσμα*, 'salve,') *Unguentum arma'tium*, *Arm'atory* or *Sympathetic Unguent*. A salve which was supposed to cure wounds by sympathy,—the instrument with which the wound was inflicted being anointed with it.

HOPLOMOCH'LION, (*ὅπλομοχλῖον*, from *ὅπλον*, 'a weapon,' and *μοχλῖς*, 'a lever,') The name of an iron machine or apparatus, which embraced the whole body like armour. A figure of it is given by Fabricius ab Aquapendente.

HOQUET, (by onomatopœia, like *Hiccup*,) *Singultus*.

HORA, (*ώρα*,) *Hebe*.

HORÆA, (*ὥραια*,) *Menses*.

HORÆOTES, (*ὥραιότης*,) *Maturity*.

HORDEI MALTUM, 'malt of barley,' *Malt*.

HORDE'OLUM, (dim. of *hordeum*,) *Orde'olum*, *Pos'thia*, *Sclerophthal'mia*, *Ori'thē*, *Orit'hid'ion*, *Stye*, *Sty'an*, *Stine*, (F.) *Orgelet*, *Orgeolet*. A small, inflammatory tumour, of the nature of a boil, which exhibits itself near the free edge of the eyelids, particularly near the inner angle of the eye.

HOR'DEUM, *Or'deum*, *Ori'thē*. The seeds of *Hor'deum vulgare* or *Scotch Bar'ley*, *Ord*, *Gramineæ*, are ranked amongst the *Cerealia*. (F.) *Orge*. They afford a mucilaginous decoction, which is employed as a diluent and antiphlogistic. The seeds of the *Hor'deum distichon* seu *vestivum*, *Zooc'riton distichum*, and *H. hexastichon* possess similar properties. Barley is freed from its shells in mills, forming the *Hor'deum munda'tum* seu *decortica'tum* seu *exco'tica'tum*, *Hor'deum* of the *Pharmacopœias*; and, at times, is rubbed into small, round grains, somewhat like pearls, when it is called *Hor'deum perla'tum*, *Pearl Bar'ley*, (F.) *Orge perlé*, and forms the *Hor'deum denuda'tum* seu *perla'tum*, the *Hor'dei sem'ina tu'nica munda'ta* of some *Pharmacopœias*,—*Hor'deum* (Ph. U. S. and Ph. B.)

HORDEUM CAUSTICUM, *Veratrum sabadilla*—h.

Decortica'tum, see *Hordeum*—h. *Denudatum*, see *Hordeum*—h. *Exco'tica'tum*, see *Hordeum*—h. *Galacticum*, *Oryza*—h. *Mundatum*, see *Hordeum*—h. *Perl'atum*, see *Hordeum*.

HOREHOUND, *Marrubium*—h. Black, *Ballota foetida*—h. Germanderleaved, *Eupatorium teucrifolium*—h. Stinking, *Ballota foetida*—h. Water, *Lycopus sinuatus*, *Lycopus Virginicus*—h. Wild, *Eupatorium rotundifolium*, *E. teucrifolium*.

HORME, (*ὁρμη*,) *Instinct*.

HORMINUM, (from *ὁρμαιν*, 'to incite,' as to venery,) *Salvia horminum*—h. *Coloratum*, *Salvia horminum*—h. *Sativum*, *Salvia horminum*.

HORMON, (*ὁρμων*,) *Enormon*.

HORN, (Sax. *horn*,) *Cornu*.

HORN POX, see *Varicella*.

HORNSEED, *Ergot*.

HORNY, *Corneus*.

HORNY EXCRESCENCES, *Lepido'sis*, *Ichthy'asia cornig'era*, *Cor'nua cuta'nea*, (F.) *Cornes de la Peau*. Certain excrescences, which occasionally form on some part of the skin, and resemble, in shape, the horns of an animal.

HORNY SUBSTANCE, see *Tooth*.

HORRENTIA, (*horre're*, 'to shudder,') *Horripilation*.

HOR'RIDA CU'TIS, *Cu'tis seu Ca'ro anseri'na seu Gallina'cea*, *Dermatospasm'us*, *Spasm'us peripher'icus*, *Gooseskin*, (F.) *Chair de poule*. A state of the skin produced by cold or fear, and accompanying the rigor of an intermittent. It is produced, essentially, by the action of microscopic muscular fibres—the *arrectores pilo'rum*.

HORRIPILA'TION, *Horripila'tio*, *Hor'ror*, *Horren'tia*, *Phri'cē*, *Phricas'mus*, *Phric'asis*, *Phri'cia*, (*hor're're*, 'to bristle,' and *pilus*, 'hair,') (F.) *Horripilation*, *Frissonnement*. General chilliness, preceding fever, and accompanied with bristling of the hairs over the body.

HORROR, (*hor're're*, 'to shudder,') *Horripilation*—h. *Ciborum*, *Disgust for food*.

HORRORS, THE, see *Delirium tremens*.

HORSE, in composition, often means great—h. *Balm*, *Collinsonia Canadensis*—h. *Cane*, *Ambrosia trifida*—h. *Chestnut*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*—h. *Crust*, *Crusta genu equine*.

HORSEFLY WEED, *Sophora tinctoria*.

HORSEFOOT, see *Kyllosis*.

HORSELEECH, *Hippiater*.

HORSEMINT, *Ambrosia trifida*, *Monarda coccinea*, *M. fistulosa*, and *M. punctata*—h. *Sweet*, *Cunila mariana*.

HORSE NETTLE, *Solanum Carolinense*.

HORSE RADISH, *Cochlearia armorica*.

HORSESHOE HEAD. An old name for the condition of the skull in children, in which the sutures are too open,—the coronal suture presenting the form of a horseshoe.

HORSE'S TAIL, *Hippuris vulgaris*.

HORSE WEED, *Ambrosia trifida*, *Collinsonia Canadensis*, *Erigeron Canadense*.

HORTULUS CUPIDINIS, (dim. of *hortus*,) *Vulva*.

HORTUS, ('a garden,') *Vulva*—h. *Siccus*, *Herbarium*.

HOSE (Prov.), (from [Sax.] *half*,) *Collum*, *Throat*.

HOSEFISH, *Sepia*.

HOSPITAL, (primarily from *hospes*, gen. *hospitis*, 'a guest,') *Noscomi'um*, *Adynatocomi'um*, *Adynatodochi'um*, *Xenodoc'um*, *Xenodoch'e'um*, *Infirmari'um*, *Infirmato'rium*, *Nosodochi'um*, *Vale tudinari'um*, *Infirm'ary*, (Old. Eng.) *Farm'ery*, *Spi'tal*, (F.) *Hôpital*, *Infirmierie*, contracted in old [F.] to *hostel*, and *hôtel*. An establishment for the reception of the sick, in which they are maintained and treated medically. Hospitals were first instituted about the end of the 4th century a period at which the word *νοσοκομῖον* was employed, for the first time, by St. Jerome. They may be

general, receiving all cases; or *special*, admitting only the subjects of certain diseases. See Nosocomial.

HOS'PITAL GANGRENE, *Phagedæna gangrenosa*, *Putrid* or *Malignant Ulcer*, *Gangræna Nosocomiorum* seu *Nosocomialis* seu *Contagiosa*, *Sphacelus nosocomialis*, *Hos'pital Sore*, *Putredo*, (F.) *Pourriture ou Gangrène d'hôpital*. Gangrene, occurring in wounds or ulcers, in hospitals, the air of which has been vitiated by the accumulation of patients, or some other circumstance. Hospital Gangrene—many different varieties of which are met with, and always accompanied or preceded by fever—commonly commences with suppression of the suppuration of the wound, which becomes covered with a grayish and tenacious sanies. The gangrene then manifests itself. It extends from the centre of the ulcerated surface towards the edges; these become swollen, painful, and everted; and the patient dies with all the signs of typhus. The treatment must be varied according to circumstances. Sometimes, it requires the use of stimulating, acid, caustic, and antiseptic applications; with, occasionally, the actual cautery, aided by the exhibition of tonics, internally:—at others, the antiphlogistic regimen and emollient applications may be necessary.

HOSPITAL, INSANE, *Morotrophium*—h. *Leper, Laderie*.

HOST (Sc.), (Sax. *hōsta*.) Tussis.

HOSTEL, Hospital.

HOT SPRINGS, see Virginia, mineral waters of.

HÔTEL, Hospital.

HOTHOUSES, see *Achicolum*.

HOUBLON, (corr. from *lupulus*.) *Humulus lupulus*.

HOUGH, (Sax. *hoh*.) Poples; (Prov.), Sickly.

HOUNDS' TONGUE, *Cynoglossum*.

HOUPPE DU MENTON, Depressor labii inferioris, Levator labii inferioris—h. *Nerveuse*, see Papilla.

HOURLASS CONTRACTION OF THE UTERUS, see *Chaton*.

HOUSELEEK, *Sempervivum tectorum*—h. Small, *Sedum*.

HOUSEMAID'S KNEE, see Knee, housemaid's.

HOUSEPUPIL, see Houseurgeon.

HOUSESURGEON, *Resident Surg'con*. Usually a senior housepupil or graduate, who resides in an hospital, and attends to every accident and disease, in the absence of the attending physician or surgeon. It answers, in the British hospitals, to the *Élève interne* or *Interne* of the French. The *Élève externe* or *Externe* is a less advanced pupil; from whom *Internes* are chosen. In ordinary schools, *Élève externe* means a day scholar; whilst *Élève interne* means a boarder.

HOUX, *Ilex aquifolium*—h. *Apalachine*, *Ilex vomitoria*—h. *Petit*, *Ruscus*.

HOWDY (Sc.), Midwife.

HOWDYWIFE (Sc.), Midwife.

HUACACACHU, *Datura sanguinea*.

HUACO, Guaco.

HUANU, Guano.

HUBBON (Prov.), Haunch.

HUCKLE, (from [G.] *Höcker*, 'a protuberance,') Hip.

HUCKLEBERRY, see *Gaylussacia*, and *Vaccinium*—h. Dwarf, *Gaylussacia humosa*.

HUCKLEBONE, Ischion.

HUCKSHOULDERED, (from [G.] *Höcker*, 'a protuberance,') see Hump.

HUDSON'S PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS, see *Tinctura Myrrhæ*.

HUILE, (from [L.] *oleum*.) Oil—h. *d'Absinthe*, *Artemisia absinthium* (oil of)—h. *d'Acajou*, see *Anacardium occidentale*.

HUILE ACOUSTIQUE (F.), *O'leum acusticum*, Acoustic Oil. An oil for deafness, prepared

of olive oil, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij; garlic, oxgall, and bayleaves, each $\frac{3}{4}$ j; boiled for a quarter of an hour, and strained.

HUILE D'AMANDES, *Oleum amygdalarum*—h. *d'Aneth*, see *Anethum graveolens*—h. *Animale*, *Oleum animale*—h. *Animale de Dippel*, *Oleum animale Dippelii*—h. *Animalisée par infusion*, *Oleum animalizatum per infusionem*—h. *d'Anis*, see *Pimpinella anisum*—h. *Anthelmintique de Chabert*, *Oleum animale empyreumaticum Chaberti*—h. *Aromatique*, *Oleum animalizatum per infusionem*—h. *d'Aspic*, see *Lavandula spica*—h. *d'Aurone*, *Artemisia abrotanum* (oil of)—h. *de Cacao*, Butter of Cacao—h. *de Code*, see *Juniperus oxycedrus*—h. *de Corvi*, *Carum* (oil)—h. *de Cédrot*, *Oleum cedrinum*—h. *de petits Chènes*, *Oleum animalizatum per infusionem*—h. *de Corne de Cerf*, *Oleum animale Dippelii*—h. *d'Épurga*, *Euphorbia lathyris*—h. *de Foie de Morue*, *Oleum jecoris aselli*—h. *de Gabian*, *Petroleum*—h. *de Gérofle*, see *Eugenia caryophyllata*—h. *de Laurier*, *Unguentum laurinum*—h. *de Lin*, see *Linum usitatissimum*—h. *de Lis*, see *Lilium candidum*—h. *de Morelle*, see *Solanum*—h. *de Morue*, *Oleum jecoris aselli*—h. *de Noir*, see *Juglans cinerea*—h. *d'Œillette*, *Papaver* (oil)—h. *de Papier*, *Pyrothionide*—h. *de Pieds de Bœuf*, *Oleum bubulum*—h. *de Ricin*, see *Ricinus communis*—h. *de Spic*, see *Lavandula spica*—h. *de Succin*, see *Succinum*—h. *de Tortre par défaillance*, *Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis*—h. *Verte*, Balsam, green, of Metz—h. *de Vin douce*, *Oleum Æthereum*.

HUILES ANIMALES, *Olea animalia*—h. *Distillées*, *Olea volatilata*—h. *Empyreumatiques*, *Olea empyreumatica*—h. *Essentielles*, *Olea volatilata*—h. *Éthérées*, *Olea volatilata*—h. *Fixes ou Grasses*, *Olea fixa*—h. *Fugaces*, *Olea fugacia*—h. *Médicinales*, *Olea medicinalia*—h. *Pyrogénées*, *Olea empyreumatica*—h. *Volatiles*, *Olea volatilata*.

HUIT DE CHIFFRE. 'Figure of 8.' A bandage of which the turns are crossed as in the figure 8. Such is the bandage used after bleeding from the arm.

HUIT DU COUP-DE-PIED, *Étrier*.

HUITO, *Genipa oblongifolia*.

HUITRE, (old [F.] *huître*.) *Ostrea*.

HUKEBANE (Sc.), Ischion.

HULGIE-BACKED, see Hump.

HULLUPING (Prov.), Vomiting.

HUM, VENOUS, *Bruit de Diable*.

HUMBLE, (from *humilis*.) Rectus inferior oculi.

HUMECTANTIA, (*humectare*, 'to moisten.') A name formerly given to drinks, which appeared to possess the property of augmenting the fluidity of the blood.

HUMERAL, *Humeralis*. That which belongs to, or is connected with, the arm or humerus.

HUMERAL ARTERY, *Arteria humeralis*, see Brachial artery.

HUMÉRO-CUBITAL, *Brachialis anterior*—h. *Sus-métacarpien*, see *Radialis*—h. *Sus-radiat*, *Supinator radii longus*.

HUMERUS, *Scapula*, *O'mos*, *Ar'mus*, (F.) *Épau*, *Should'er*, (Prov.) *Spaud*. The most elevated part of the arm. The bones, which concur in forming it, are—the scapula, head of the humerus, and the clavicle, united together by strong ligaments, and covered by numerous muscles.

HUMERUS, *Os hu'meri* seu *bra'chii* seu *adjuta'rium* seu *brachio'le*, *Brachium*, *Lacer'tus*, *Shoulderbone*, (Prov.) *Spautbone*, *Spauebone*, *Shullbane*, (F.) *Os du bras*, is the cylindrical irregular bone of the arm; the upper extremity of which has a hemispherical head connected with the scapula; and two tuberosities or tubercles, a greater and a lesser, for the attachment of muscles, between which is the Bicipital groove or *Fossa*. At the inferior extremity may be remarked—the inner condyle, the outer condyle; the small head, which

is articulated with the radius; the trochlea articulated with the ulna, &c. The humerus is developed by seven points of ossification:—one for the body; one for the head; one for the greater tuberosity; one for the trochlea; one for the epitrochlea; one for the epicondyle; and another for the lesser head.

HUMERUS SUMMUS, 'top of the humerus,' Acromion.

HUMEUR, Humour—*h. Aqueuse*, Aqueous humour—*h. de Cotugno*, Cotunnus, liquor of—*h. Crystalline*, Crystalline—*h. Hyaloïde*, Corpus vitreum—*h. de Morgagni*, Morgagni, humour of—*h. Vitree*, Vitreous, humour.

HUMEURS FROIDES, 'cold humors,' Scrofula.

HUMIDE RADICALE, (*humco*, 'to be moist,') Humidum radicale.

HUMIDUM NATIVUM, *H. radicale*—*h. Nativum* Articulorum, Synovia—*h. Primigenium*, *H. radicale*.

HUMIDUM RADICALE, *Hu'midum primigenium* seu *nativum* seu *seminale*, *Rad'ical Moist'ure*, (F.) *Humide radicale*. Names formerly given to the liquid which was conceived to give flexibility and proper consistence to the different organic textures.

HUMIDUM SEMINALE, *H. radicale*.

HUMILIS, 'humble,' (from *humus*, 'the ground,') Rectus inferior oculi.

HUMILUS, Humulus.

HUMLOIK (Sc.), Conium.

HUMMUS, see *Achieolum*.

HUMOR, Humour—*h. Albugineus*, Aqueous humour—*h. Articularis*, Synovia—*h. Ceruminous*, Cerumen—*h. Doridis*, Water, sea—*h. Genitalis*, Sperm—*h. Glacialis*, Crystalline, Corpus vitreum—*h. Hyalinus* seu *Hyaloïdes*, Corpus vitreum—*h. Lacrymalis*, Tear—*h. Lacteus*, Milk—*h. of Meibomius*, see *Meibomius*, glands of—*h. Melancholicus*, see *Mercurialis*—*h. Mercurialis*, see *Mercurialis*—*h. Morgagnianus*, Morgagni, humor of—*h. Ovatus*, Aqueous humour—*h. Ovipiformis*, Aqueous humour—*h. Pericardii*, see *Pericardium*—*h. Purulentus*, Pus—*h. Seminalis*, Sperm—*h. Venereus*, Sperm—*h. Vitreus*, Corpus vitreum.

HUMORAL, *Humora'lis*. Proceeding from, or connected with, the humours.

HUMORES INQUILINI, 'alien humors,' Recrementitial Secretions.

HUMORIQUE, see *Bruit humorique*.

HUMORISM, *Hu'moral Pathology*, *Pathologia humoralis*. A medical theory, founded exclusively on the parts which the humours were considered to play in the production of disease. Although traces of this system may be found in the most remote antiquity, the creation, or, at all events, the arrangement of it may be attributed to Galen, who enveloped it in metaphysical subtleties relating to the union between the elements and the four cardinal humours.

HUMORISTS. The Galenical and other physicians, who attributed all diseases to the depraved state of the humours, or to vicious juices collected in the body.

HUMOUR, *Humor*, (from *humco*, 'to be moist,') *Hygro'sis*, *Hygre'don*, *Hy'grum*, (F.) *Humeur*. Every fluid substance of an organized body;—as the blood, chyle, lymph, &c. The *Humours*, *Chy'mi*, *Humores*, differ considerably as to number and quality in the different species of organized beings; and even in the same species, according to the state of health or disease. The ancients reduced them to four; which they called *cardinal humours*:—the blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and atrabiles or black bile. It is not easy to give a satisfactory classification of the humours.

HUMP. (Perhaps from *umbo*, 'the boss of a buckler,') *Hunch*, *Bunch*, *Boss*, *Gib'ber*, *Gib'bus*, *Gib'ba*, *Tu'ber*, (F.) *Bosse*. A prominence, formed by a deviation of the bones of the trunk. Com-

monly, it is formed by the spine or sternum, and is seated at the posterior or anterior part of the trunk. It may, also, be produced by deviation of the ribs or pelvis. The spine may be curved in three principal directions. 1. *Backwards*, the most common case; this the ancients called *xyphosis*, *Cyphosis*, *Gibbosity*, *Rachiocyphosis*. 2. *Forwards*, *Lordosis*, *Recurvatio*; and 3. *Laterally*, *Scoliosis*, *Obstipatio*. Most curvatures occur at a very early age, and are caused by scrofula, rickets, &c.; and, not unfrequently, they are accompanied by caries of the vertebrae. See *Vertebral disease*. One who is affected with a hump, or is *hump-backed*, *Hunch-backed*, *Bunch-backed*, *Humpy*, *Huckshould'ered*, *Shrumpshould'ered*, (Sc.) *Hul'gie-backed*, *Trudge-backed*, (Prov.) *Croop'-backed*, is called, by the French, *bossu*.

HUMPBACED, see *Hump*.

HUMPTY, see *Hump*.

HUMULUS, (from *humus*, 'the ground,' on which it creeps,) *Humulus lupulus*.

HUMULUS LU'PULUS, *Lu'pulus*, *L. scandens* seu *communis* seu *sativa'rius*, *Hu'mulus*, *Hu'milus*, *Convul'vulus perennis*, the *Hopplant*. *Nat. Ord.* *Urticaceae*. (F.) *Houblon*, *Vigne du nord*. Its cones or strobiles, *Hu'muli strob'ili*, *Hu'mulus* (Ph. U. S.), have a fragrant odour; and a bitter, aromatic taste, depending on a peculiar principle, named *Lu'pulin*, extractive and essential oil, which may be extracted, equally, by water and spirit, from the dried strobiles. The hop is employed as a tonic and hypnotic, and enters into the composition of ale and beer.

The *Hop pil'low*, *Pulvi'nar Hu'muli*, has long been used for producing sleep.

HUNCH, *Hump*—*h. Backed*, see *Hump*.

HUNGARICA FEBRIS, Fever, Hungary.

HUNGER, (Sax. *hunger*,) *Fames*, *Li'mus*, *Pei'nē*, *Pe'i'na*, *Esu'ries*, *Jeju'nium*, *Jeju'nitas*, *Esuri'tio*, *Euri'go*, (F.) *Faim*. The necessity for taking food. Hunger is an internal sensation, which some authors have attributed to the friction between the sides of the stomach in its empty state; others, to the compression of the nerves, when the organ is contracted; others, to the action of the gastric juice, &c. It is dictated by the wants of the system:—farther we know not. See *Appetite*.

HUNGERCURE, *Limothérapeia*.

HUNG'RY, *Famel'icus*, *Li'micus*, *Limodes*; (Prov.) *Have*, (vulg.) *Peck'ish*. Affected with hunger.

HUNTINGDON, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Huntingdon Springs*, called "Warm Springs," are seated five miles north of the town of *Huntingdon*, in Pennsylvania. They are resorted to, but have not been well examined.

HUNTSMAN'S CUP, *Sarracenia purpurea*.

HU'RA BRASILIEN'SIS, *Assacou*, *Assacu*, *Ussacu*. A Brazilian tree, of the *Nat. Ord.* *Euphorbiaceae*, which, in form of the extract of the bark, is esteemed a specific in leprosy. It is, also, given in elephantiasis, and as an anthelmintic.

HURDIES (Sc.), *Nates*.

HURTLBERRY, *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

HYA-HYA, *Tabernaemontana utilis*.

HYACINTH, *WILD*, (*ὕακινθος*,) *Scilla esculenta*.

HYACINTHUS MUSCARI, *Bulbus vomitorius*.

HYÆNAN'CHÉ GLOBO'SA, (*baawa*, *hyæna*, and *ayxw*, 'to strangle,') An arborescent shrub of South Africa, *Nat. Ord.* *Euphorbiaceae*, the fruit of which, pounded, is used to destroy hyænas and other beasts of prey, and seems to contain strychnia.

HYALEUS, (from *balos*, 'glass,') *Hyaline*.

HY'ALINE, *Hyali'nus*, *Hyale'us*, *Vit'reus*, *Vit'reous*, (F.) *Vitreux*, *Vitré*. Glassy. Resembling glass.

HYALINE SUBSTANCE, Cytoblastema.

HYALITIS, *Inflammatiō tu'nica hyaloïdeæ*, *Hyaloiditis*, *Vitreocapsulitis*. (F.) *Hyalite* (hyalo, and itis.) Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane of the eye.

HYALO, (from *ἵαλος*, 'glass,') in composition, vitreous.

HY'ALOID, *Hyaloides*, *Hyaloides*, (F.) *Hyaloides*, (hyalo, and *oides*, 'resemblance,') Vitreiform; resembling glass. Also relating or appertaining to the hyaloid body, membrane, &c. (F.) *Hyaloidien*.

HYALOID CANAL, see Hyaloid membrane.

HYALOID FOS'SA, *Fos'sa Hyaloïdea*, is a cup-like excavation in the vitreous humour, in which the crystalline is imbedded.

HYALOID MEMBRANE, *Hyalomeminx*, *Tu'nica Hyaloïdea* seu *Vitreæ*, *Membra'na Arachnoïdea*, is the extremely delicate membrane, which forms the exterior covering of the vitreous humour, and transmits within it prolongations, which divide it into cells. Fallopius discovered this membrane, and gave it the name *Hy'aloid*. On a level with the entrance of the optic nerve into the eye, the hyaloid membrane has been described as forming, by reflection, a cylindrical canal, which pierces the vitreous humour from behind to before, as far as the posterior part of the crystalline. See Canal, hyaloid. At its anterior part is a depression—*Fossa patella'ris* seu *lenticula'ris*—for the reception of the crystalline lens.

HYALOIDIEN, see Hyaloid.

HYALOIDITIS, Hyalitis.

HY'ALOMENINX, (hyalo, and *μνιγξ*, 'a membrane,') Hyaloid membrane.

HYALONIXIS, (hyalo, and *νωσω*, 'to push,') see Cataract.

HYALONYXIS, see Cataract.

HYALOS, (*ὑαλος*,) Vitrum.

HYANCHE, (*ὑαχη*, from *ὑς*, 'a swine,' and *αγχω*, 'I choke,') *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

HYBOMA, gen. *Hybomatris*, (*ὑβωμα*, from *ὑβωω*, 'to make convex,') Gibbositas.

HYBRID, *Híbrida*, *Hy'brida*, (F.) *Hybride*, (*ἵβρις*, gen. *ἵβριδος*, 'mongrel or mungrel,') (F.) *Métis*, *Mulet*. A being born of two different species,—as the mule. The term is applied to plants as well as to animals. The result is termed *Hybrid'ity* or *Hy'bridism*. Hybrid is often, also, used to designate words which are formed from two different languages—as *uteritis*, for inflammation of the uterus, in place of *metritis*.

HYBRIDISM, see Hybrid.

HYBRIDITY, see Hybrid.

HYDALEUS, (*ὑδαλεός*,) Hydropic.

HYDARTHROSIS, Hydrarthrus.

HYDARTHROS, Hydrarthrus.

HYDAS, (*ὑδᾶς*,) Hydr.

HYDATID, *Hy'datis*, *Bulla*, *Aqu'ula*, *Hydro'a*, *Hydrocystis*, *Hygrocystis*, *Tæ'nia hydatig'ena*, *Echinococcus huma'nus*, (*ὑδωρ*, gen. *ὑδατος*, 'water,') This name was long given to every encysted tumour which contained an aqueous and transparent fluid. Many pathologists subsequently applied it to vesicles, softer than the tissue of membranes, more or less transparent, which are developed within organs, but without adhering to their tissues. It is by no means clear that these formations are really entozoa. They have been found in various parts of the body; sometimes in the uterus, occasioning signs nearly similar to those of pregnancy, but being sooner or later expelled. The expulsion is generally attended with more or less hemorrhage. See *Acephalocyst*.

Hy'datis, *Aqu'ula*, *Phlyctæ'nula*, *Verru'ca Palpebrarum*, *Mil'ium*, also, meant a small, transparent tumour of the eyelids.

HYDATIDES (pl. of *hydatis*) CERVICIS V'TERI, Nabothi glandulæ.

HYDATIDIFORM, Hydatiform.

HYDATIDOCE'LE, *Hydatocèle*, (*hydatid*, and

κηλη, 'a tumour,') *Oscœocèle* containing hydatids; the *Oscœocèle hydatido'sa*, *Hydatidoscœocèle* of Sauvages.

HYDATIDOÏDES, Hydatoid.

HYDATIDO'MA, (*hydatid* and *oma*,) A tumour caused by hydatids.

HYDATIDOSCœOCELE, (*hydatid*, *οσχέον*, 'scrotum,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour,') Hydatidocèle.

HYDATIFORM, *Hydatiformis*, *Hydatidiform*, *Hydatidiform'is*, (*hydatid*, and *forma*, 'form,') Resembling an hydatid.

HYDATINUS, (*ὑδωρ*, gen. *ὑδατος*, 'water,') Hydatoid.

HYDATIS, gen. *Hydat'idis*, Hydatid—h. *Finna*, *Cysticereus cellulose*.

HYDATIS'MUS. The noise caused by the fluctuation of pus contained in an abscess.

HYDATO, (*ὑδᾶς*, gen. *ὑδατος*, or *ὑδωρ*, gen. *ὑδατος*, 'water,') In composition, water.

HYDATOCELE, Hydatidocèle, Hydrocèle.

HYDATOCH'OLEOS, (*hydato*, and *χολη*, 'bile,') *Aquo'so-bil'ious*. An epithet given to evacuated matters when mixed with water and bile.

HYDATODES, (*ὑδατώδης*, from *hydato*, and *odes*,) Aqueous.

HY'DATOID, *Hydatoides*, *A'queous*, *Aquo'sus*, *Hydato'sdes*, *Hydat'inus*, *Hydatido'sdes*, *Hydatidoïdes*, (*hydato*, and *oides*, 'resemblance,') Watery. Resembling water. This name has been given to the membrane of the aqueous humour; and, also, to the aqueous humour itself. *Fium hydato'sdes*; wine and water.

HYDATONCUS, (*hydato*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour,') Anasarca, Œdema.

HYDATOPO'SIA, (*ὑδατοποσία*, from *hydato*, and *poiesis*, 'drinking,') Water-drinking;—hence

HYDATOP'OTES, (*ὑδατοποτός*,) A water-drinker.

HYDATOTHERAPEIA, (*hydato*, and *therapeia*,) Hydrosudotherapeia.

HYDERIASIS, (*ὑδριασις*,) Dropsy.

HYDERICUS, (from *hyderus*,) Hydropic.

HYDERODES, (*ὑδερώδης*, from *hyderus* and *odes*,) Hydropic.

HYDERONCUS, Anasarca, Œdema.

HYDERUS, (*ὑδαρος*,) Anasarca, Hydrops.

HYDRACHNIS, (*ὑδρο*, and *αχνη*, 'down, or sordes,') see Variella.

HYDRADEN, (*hydro*, and *αδην*, 'a gland,') Conglobate gland.

HYDRADENITIS, *Inflammatiō glandulæ'rum lymphaticæ'rum*, (*hydraden*, and *itis*,) Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

HYDRÆ'DUS, (*hydro*, and *αἰδεια*, 'genital organs,') Œdema of the female organs.

HYDRÆMIA, (*hydro*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') Hydræmia.

HYDRAGOGA, Hydragogues.

HYDRAGOGIA, Hydragogues.

HYDRAGOGICA, Hydragogues.

HYDRAGOGUES, *Hydrago'ga*, *Hydrago'gia*, *Hydrago'gica*, *Hydrop'ica*, *Hydrat'ica*, *Aquidu'ca*, (*hydro*, and *αγω*, 'I expel,') Medicines, which, by causing watery evacuations, are believed to be capable of expelling serum effused into any part of the body. These are generally cathartics or diuretics.

HYDRAGOGUM BOYLEI, Argenti nitras.

HYDRALLANTE, False Waters.

HYDRAL'LAS, (*hydro*, and *αλλας*, 'a sausage,') see Allantois. A morbid increase in the quantity of the fluid of the allantois.

HYDRALMÆ, (*hydro*, and *αλμη*, 'saltiness,') Waters. mineral (saline).

HYDRAM'NIOS, (*hydro*, and *ωνιος*,) An excessive quantity of the liquor amnii.

HYDRANGE'A or HYDRAN'GEA ARBO'RES'CENS, (*hydro*, and *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,') *H. vulga'ris*, *Sevenbark*, *Wild Hydrangea*, *Bis'mum*. Ord. Hydrangææ. An indigenous plant, which

flowers in July. The leaves are said to be tonic, sialagogue, cathartic, diuretic, and antilithic.

HYDRANGEITIS, (*hydrangia*, and *itis*.) Angeliolentitis.

HYDRANGIA, (*hydro*, and *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,') Lymphatic vessels.

HYDRANGIOGRAPHIA, (*hydrangia*, and *γραφία*, 'a description,') Angeiohydrography.

HYDRANGIOTOMIA, (*hydrangia*, and *τομή*, 'to cut,') Angeiohydrotomy.

HYDRARGYRANATRIP'SIS, *Hydrargyren-trip'sis*, (*hydrargyrum*, and *ανατριψίς*, 'rubbing in,') The rubbing in of a preparation of quicksilver, — *Hydrargyrotrip'sis*.

HYDRARGYRENTRIPSIS, *Hydrargyranatripsis*.

HYDRARGYRI ACETAS, *Hydrargyrus acetatus*—h. Bichloridum, H. oxymurias—h. Bicyanidum, H. cyanuretum—h. Biniodidum, H. iodium rubrum—h. Binoxidum, H. oxydum rubrum—h. Bisulphuretum, H. sulphuretum rubrum—h. Borussias, H. cyanuretum—h. Bromidum, see Bromine—h. Calx alba, *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum*—h. Chloridum, H. submurias—h. Chloridum corrosivum, H. Oxymurias—h. Chloridum mite, H. submurias.

HYDRARGYRI CYANURETUM, *H. Cyan'idum* seu *Borus'sias* seu *Bicyan'idum*, *Hydrargyrum Cyanogenatum* seu *Hydrocyan'icum* seu *Borus'sicum* seu *Zoët'icum*, *Prus'sias Hydrar'gyri*, *Cyanuret* or *Prus'siate* of *Mer'cury*, (F.) *Cyanure de Mercure*. (Made by boiling ferrocyanide of iron with red oxide of mercury, filtering, evaporating, and crystallizing.) A modification of this process is contained in the Ph. U. S. 1863. This preparation has been strongly recommended as a powerful antisyphilitic, and is admitted into the Parisian codex. Twelve to twenty-four grains may be dissolved in a quart of distilled water, and three or four spoonfuls of the solution be taken daily in a glass of any appropriate liquid.

HYDRARGYRI DEUTOIODIDUM, H. Iodidum rubrum—h. Deuto-ioduretum, see Iodine—h. Deutonitras, see H. nitras—h. Dipernitras, see H. nitras—h. Hyperoxides, *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum*.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM, *H. Iodidum vir'idè*, (Ph. U. S. 1863, and Ph. B. 1864), *H. Protoiod'idum* seu *Proto-iodur'etum* seu *Subiod'idum*, *Hydrar'gyrum Ioda'tum fla'vum* seu *Iodidula'tum*, *Iod'idum* seu *Iodur'etum hydrargyros'um*, *Protoiodur'etum* seu *Iodur'etum*, *Hydrar'gyrus ioda'tus* seu *iodatus flavus*, *Mercur'ius oxydula'tus hydr'id'icus*, *Iodide*, *Proti'odide* or *Green Iodide* of *Mercury*, (F.) *Protoïdure* ou *Proti'odure* de *Mercur*, (*Hydrarg. 3j*, *Iodin. 3v*, *Alcohol q. s.* Rub the mercury and iodine together, adding sufficient alcohol to form a soft paste, and continue the trituration till the globules disappear. Dry the iodide in the dark, with a gentle heat, and keep it in a well-stopped bottle, the light excluded.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, one grain, gradually raised to three or four.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM CHLORIDI, *Mercury*, iodide of chloride of.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM, *H. Biniod'idum* seu *Deuto-iod'idum* seu *Deuto-iodur'etum* seu *Period'idum*, *Hydrarg'yrum ioda'tum rubrum* seu *Biioda'tum* seu *Perioda'tum*, *Iode'tum* seu *Iod'idum Hydrargyri'cum*, *Deutoïdure'tum* seu *mercur'ii*, *Hydrar'gyrus perioda'tus* seu *biioda'tus* seu *ioda'tus ruber*, *Red Iodide*, *Biniodide*, *Deuti'odide* and *Periodide* of *Mercury*, (F.) *Deutoïdure* ou *Biïodure* ou *Periodure* de *Mercur*. (*Hydrarg. corros. chlorid. 3j*, *Potassii iodid. 3x*, *Aquæ destillat. Oij.* Dissolve the chloride in a pint and a half, and the iodide of potassium in half a pint of distilled water, and mix the solutions. Collect the precipitate on a filter, and, having washed it with distilled water, dry it with a moderate heat, and keep it in a well-stopped bottle.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, onesixteenth to one-fourth of a grain.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM VIRIDE, H. Iodidum—h. Murias basi Oxydi imperfecti, H. oxymurias—h. Murias corrosivus, H. oxymurias—h. Murias dulcis sublimatus, H. submurias—h. Murias oxygenatus, H. Oxymurias—h. Murias spirituosus liquidus, *Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis*—h. Murias suboxygenatus præcipitatione paratus, *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum*.

HYDRARGYRI NITRAS, *Nitras Hydrar'gyri in crystall'os concre'tus*, *Hydrar'gyrum nitricum*, *Mercur'ius nitro'sus fri'gore para'tus*, *Nitras hydrar'gyro'sus*, *Azo'tas hydrargyros'us*, *Nitrate* of *Mer'cury*, (F.) *Azotate* de *mercure* *Protoïzotate* de *mercure*, *Nitrate* *mercureus*. It is employed in syphilis; and, externally, in fungous, obstinate ulcers.

It is used in the formation of the *Soluble Mercury* of Hahnemann.

An *ac'id nitrate* of *mer'cury*, *Hydrar'gyri deuto-nitras* seu *dipernitras* seu *supernitras*, *Mercur'ius nitro'sus cal'idè para'tus*, *Nitras hydrargyri'cus*, *Azo'tas hydrargyri'cus liq'u'idus*, *Li'quor Hydrar'gyri supernitrat'is*, *Hydrargyri pernitrat'is Li'quor* (Ph. D.), *Solution* of *supernitrate* of *mer'cury*, *Solu'tion* of *supernitrate* of *deutox'idè* of *mer'cury*, (F.) *Deutoïzotate* *acide* *liquide* de *mercure*, *Nitrate* *acide* de *mercure*, made by dissolving four parts of mercury in eight of nitric acid, and evaporating the solution to nine parts, has been used as a caustic in malignant ulcerations and cancerous affections. *Li'quor Hydrar'gyri Nitrat'is*, *Solu'tion* of *Nitrate* of *Mer'cury*, is in the Ph. U. S., 1863; and *Hydrar'gyri Nitrat'is Li'quor ac'idus* in the Ph. B. (1864.)

Ward's White Drops,—a once celebrated antiscorbutic nostrum,—were prepared by dissolving mercury in nitric acid, and adding a solution of carbonate of ammonia; or, frequently, they consisted of a solution of sublimate with carbonate of ammonia.

HYDRARGYRI NITRICOÏXYDUM, *Hydrar'gyri oxidum rubrum* (Ph. U. S.), *Hydrar'gyrus nitrat'us ruber*, *Mercur'ius corros'ivus ruber* seu *præcipita'tus corros'ivus seu præcipita'tus ruber* seu *coralli'nus*, *Ave'num coralli'num*, *Pul'vis prin'cipis*, *Præcipita'tus ruber*, *Oxydum hydrar'gyri completum* seu *hydrargyri'cum*, *Panacea mercur'ii rubra*, *Pul'vis Joân'nis de Vigo*, *Oxo'des hydrargyri rubrum*, *Hyperoxo'des hydrargyri*, *Oxydum hydrar'gyri nitricum* seu *hydrargyri rubrum per ac'idum nitricum*, *Nitric ox'idè* of *mer'cury*, *Red præcipitate*, (F.) *Oxide* *nitrique* de *mercure*, *Præcipité rouge* ou *per se*, *Mercur* *corallin*, *Nitrate* de *mercure* *rouge*. (*Hydrarg. 3xxxvj*; *Acid. nitric. f3xviij*; *Aquæ Oij.* Dissolve the mercury with a gentle heat, in the acid and water previously mixed, and evaporate to dryness. Rub into powder, and heat in a very shallow vessel till red vapours cease to rise.—Ph. U. S.) It is a stimulant and escharotic, and used as such in foul ulcers, being sprinkled on the part in fine powder, or united with lard into an ointment.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDES RUBRUM, *Hydrargyri nitricooxydum*—h. Oxydi murias ammoniacalis, *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum*—h. Oxydulum nigrum, H. Oxydum cinereum.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM CINE'REUM, *Æthiops per se*, *Mercur'ius niger Mosca'ti* seu *præcipita'tus niger*, *Oxydum hydrar'gyri nigrum* seu *hydrargyros'um* seu *hydrargyri'cum præcipitatum*, *Oxydulum hydrar'gyri nigrum*, *Pul'vis mercurialis cinereus*, *Mercur'ius cinereus*, *Turpetum nigrum*, *Gray or Black oxide* of *Mer'cury*, (F.) *Oxide* de *mercure* *cendré*, *Oxide* *gris* ou *noir* de *mercure*, *Protoxide* de *mercure*. This oxide is made in various ways. It may be formed by boiling submuriate of mercury in lime water. The dose of this *Pul'vis Hydrar'gyri cinereus* is from two to ten grains. There are four other preparations of it in estimation, viz:—*Plenck's solution*, made by

rubbing mercury with mucilage. 2. By rubbing equal parts of sugar and mercury together. 3. A compound of honey or liquorice and purified mercury. 4. The blue pill, and blue ointment. All these possess the usual properties of mercury.

The *Hydrargyri Ox'idum Ni'grum* of the Ph. U. S. is made as follows:—*Hydrarg. chlorid. mit.*, Potassæ, ʒiʒ, Aquæ Oj. Dissolve the potassa in the water, allow the dregs to subside, and pour off the clear solution. To this add the chloride, and stir constantly till the black oxide is formed. Pour off the supernatant liquor, wash the black oxide with distilled water, and dry with a gentle heat. Dose, one or two grains.

The *Mercurius solubilis* of Hahnemann is formed from a black oxide of mercury. It is the *Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni*, *Oxydum hydrargyri nigri* mediante *ammoniâ ex protonitratâ hydrargyri præcipitatum*, *Azotas hydrargyroso-ammonicus*, (F.) *Azotate de mercure et d'ammoniaque*, *Oxyde gris ou noir de Mercure*, *Præcipité noir*, *Turbith noir*, which has been esteemed, in Germany and France, as an antisyphilitic. Dose gr. 1-5th to gr. i. It is used in the same cases as the *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM NIGRUM, H. oxydum cinereum—h. *Oxydum nigrum* mediante *ammoniâ et protonitrate hydrargyri præcipitatum*, see H. oxydum cinereum—h. *Oxydum nitricum*, *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum*.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM, H. *Binox'y-dum*, *Mercurius calcinatus*, *Hydrargyri calcinatus*, (F.) *Oxide de Mercure rouge*, *Red oxide of mercury*. (Made by precipitation from a solution of bichloride of mercury by solution of potassa.) See *Hydrargyri nitricooxydum*.

It is stimulant and escharotic; and in large doses, emetic. Owing to the violence of its operation, it is seldom given internally.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM PER ACIDUM NITRICUM, *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum*—h. *Oxydum saccharatum*, *Hydrargyrum saccharatum*—h. *Oxydum sulphuricum*, *Hydrargyri vitriolatus*.

HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS, H. *Chloridum Corrosivum* (Ph. U. S.) seu *Bichloridum* seu *Permurius*, *Hydrargyri muriatus*, *Murius hydrargyri corrosivus* seu *oxygenatus* seu *hydrargyri bari oxydi imperfecti* seu *hydrargyri corrosivum*, *Sublimatus corrosivus*, *Sublimatum corrosivum*, *Hydrargyrum corrosivum sublimatum*, *Mercurius corrosivus* seu *corrosivus sublimatus*, *Supermurius hydrargyri*, (F.) *Deutochlorure ou Bichlorure de mercure*, *Muriate oxygéné de mercure*, *Sublimé corrosif*; *Bichloride* or *Oxymuriate* or *Corrosive muriate of mercury*, *Corrosive sublimate*. (*Hydrarg. liij*, *Acid sulphur. liij*, *Sodii chlorid. liiss*. Boil the mercury with the sulphuric acid until the sulphate of mercury is left dry. Rub this, when cold, with the chloride of sodium, in an earthenware mortar; then sublime with a gradually increasing heat.—Ph. U. S.) It is used as an antisyphilitic eutrophic in venereal complaints, old cutaneous affections, &c. Gr. iij to Oj of water is a good gargle in venereal sore-throat, or as an injection in gonorrhœa. Externally, it is applied in cases of tetter, and to destroy fungus, or stimulate old ulcers. Dose, gr. 1-16 to gr. 1-8, in pill, once in twenty-four hours. White of egg is the best antidote to it, when taken in an overdose.

The **YEL'LOW WASH**, *A'quo phageden'ica*, *Lo'tio Hydrargyri flavo*, *Phageden'ic Wash*, is made by adding *corrosive sublimate* to *lime-water*, usually in the proportion of fifteen grains to half a pint. It is a common application to syphilitic sores.

HYDRARGYRI PERIODIDUM, H. *Iodidum rubrum*—h. *Permurius*, *Hydrargyri oxymurias*—h. *Protoiodidum*, H. *Iodidum*—h. *Protoioduretum*, H. *Iodidum*—h. *Prototartaras*, H. *tartaras*—h. *Prusias*, H. *cyanuretum*—h. *Saccharum vermicugum*,

Hydrargyrum saccharatum—h. *Subchloridum*, H. *Submurius*—h. *Subiodidum*, H. *Iodidum*.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS, H. *Chloridum seu Subchloridum seu Chloridum mitè* (Ph. U. S.), *Calomelas*, (Ph. B. 1864), *Calomellanus Turqueti*, *Calomeli*, *Hydrargyrum muriaticum mitè*, *Hydrargyri muriaticus seu Chloratus mitis*, *Hydrargyri submurius*, *Dra'co mitigatus*, *Submurius hydrargyri mitis*, *Submurius Hydrargyri sublimatus*, *Mercurius dulcis seu dulcis sublimatus*; when precipitated, *M. dulcis præcipitatus*, *M. sublimatus dulcis*, *M. Zoticus Hartmanni*,—*Panacea Mercurialis* (when nine times sublimed), *Murius hydrargyri dulcis sublimatus*, *Aquila*, *Man'na Metallorum*, *Panchymagogum minérale*, *P. Quercetanus*, mild *chloride*, *protochloride*, *submuriate*, *subchloride*, or mild *muriate* of *Mercury*, *Calomel*, (F.) *Mercre doux*, *Protochlorure de mercure*. Mild chloride of mercury is thus directed to be prepared in the Pharmacopœia of the United States:—(*Mercury*, ℥iv; *Sulphuric Acid*, ℥iij; *Chloride of Sodium*, ℥iiss; *Distilled water*, a sufficient quantity. Boil two pounds of the mercury with the sulphuric acid, until the sulphate of mercury is left dry. Rub this, when cold, with the remainder of the mercury, in an earthenware mortar, until they are thoroughly mixed. Then add the chloride of sodium, and rub it with the other ingredients till all the globules disappear: afterwards sublime. Reduce the sublimed matter to a very fine powder, and wash it frequently with boiling distilled water, till the washings afford no precipitate upon the addition of liquid ammonia; then dry it.) *Properties*:—antisyphilitic and sialogogue; in large doses, purgative. *Dose*: one or two grains given at night gradually excite pyæmia. Gr. v. to xx. purge. Children bear larger doses than adults.

The **BLACK WASH**, *Lo'tio Hydrargyri nigra*, is formed of *calomel*, ʒij; *Lime-water*, Oj. Used for syphilitic sores.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS AMMONIATUM, *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum*—h. *Subsulphas flavus*, *Hydrargyri vitriolatus*—h. *Subsulphas peroxidatus*, *Hydrargyri vitriolatus*—h. *Sulphas*, *Hydrargyri vitriolatus*.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM NIGRUM, H. *sulphuretum cum sulphurè*, *Hydrargyri cum Mercurius cum sulphurè*, H. *e sulphurè*, H. *sulphuratus niger*, *Æthiops minéralis seu mercurialis seu narcoticus*, *Pulvis hyponoticus*, *Calomelas*, (F.) *Sulfure de mercure noir*, *Black sulphuret of mercury*, *Sulphuret of mercury with sulphur*, *Æthiops minéral*, (*Hydrarg.*, Sulphur, ʒiʒ. Rub together till the globules disappear, Ph. U. S.) Used chiefly in scrofulous and cutaneous affections. *Dose*, gr. x to ʒss.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM, H. *Bisulphuretum*, *Hydrargyri sulphuratus ruber*, *Minium purum seu Græcorum*, *Magnès epileptica*, *Am'mion*, *Purpurissum*, *Mercurius Cinnabarinus*, *Cinnabaris*, *Cinabaris*, *Cinabarinum*, *Bisulphuret* or *Red Sulphuret of Mercury*, *Cinnabar*, *Cinoper*, *Vermilion*, (F.) *Sulfure de Mercure rouge*, *Cinabre*, *Cinnabre*. (*Hydrarg.*, ʒxl; *Sulphur*, ʒviij. Mix the mercury with the sulphur melted over the fire; and as soon as the mass begins to swell remove the vessel from the fire, and cover it with considerable force to prevent combustion. Rub the mass into powder and sublime. (Ph. U. S.)

It is an antisyphilitic, but chiefly used in fumigation against venereal ulcers of the nose, mouth, and throat;—ʒss being thrown on a red-hot iron. This preparation is the basis of a nostrum, called *Boerhaave's Red Pill*.

HYDRARGYRI SUPERMURIAS, H. *oxymurias*—h. *Supernitras*, see *Hydrargyri nitras*.

HYDRARGYRI TARTRAS, H. *Prototartaras*, *Tartarate of Mercury*. Antisyphilitic. *Dose*, one or two grains twice a day.

HYDRARGYRI ET ARSENICI IODIDUM, Arsenic and Mercury, iodide of.

HYDRARGYRI ET QUINÆ PROTOCHLORIDUM, *Protochloride of Mercury and Quinia*. A combination of mild chloride of mercury and quinia, administered in obstinate cutaneous diseases.

HYDRARGYRIA, Eczema mercuriale.

HYDRARGYRIASIS, *Hydrargyrosis*. Disease induced by the use of mercury; *Morbus Mercurialis*, *Mercurial disease*, (F.) *Maladie Mercurielle*. Poisoning by mercury. Eczema mercuriale. Also, the phenomena produced by mercury on the organism, *Mercurialism*, *Mercurialis'mus*.

HYDRARGYRICUM, Mercurial.

HYDRARGYRIUM, Mercurial.

HYDRARGYROSIS, Eczema mercuriale, *Hydrargyriasis*.

HYDRARGYROSTOMATITIS, see *Salivation*, mercurial, and *Stomatitis*, mercurial.

HYDRARGYROTRIPSIS, (*hydrargyrum*, and *τριψις*, 'rubbing.') *Hydrargyranatrispsis*.

HYDRARGYRUM, *Hydrargyrum*, (*hydro*, and *αργυρος*, 'silver;') *Mercurius*, *Argentum vivum* seu *mobile* seu *fulvum* seu *fugitivum* seu *liquidum*, *Misadon*, *Fulvus albus*, *Lorius*, *Arca arcanorum*, *Dudatus*, *Mater metallo'rum*, *Mercury*, *Quick'silver*, (F.) *Mercur*, *M. cru.*, *Vif-Argent*, formerly *Argent-vif*. A fluid, brilliant metal; of a slightly bluish white colour; fluid above—39° of Fah. and under 656°. S. g., when liquid, 13.568 (Cavendish); easily oxidized. Metallic quicksilver does not act on the body, when taken into the stomach; but if oxidized, and combined with acids, it acts powerfully. It has been exhibited in cases of constriction of the bowels and in intussusception, from a notion that it must certainly pass through the bowels by its gravity. The water, in which mercury has been boiled, has been recommended as a vermifuge; but probably enjoys no such property, as chemical tests do not exhibit the presence of the metal. When the crude metal is distilled in an iron retort, it forms the *Hydrargyrum purificatum*.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATOMURIATICUM, *H. præcipitatum*—*h. Ammoniatum*, *H. præcipitatum*—*h. Biiodatum*, *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*—*h. Biiodatum cum kalio iodato*, *Potassii hydrargyroiodidum*—*h. Borussicum*, *Hydrargyri cyanuretum*—*h. Corrosivum sublimatum*, *Hydrargyri oxymurias*.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETÂ, *Hydrargyrum cum cretâ*, *Mercurius alkalisatus*, *Mercury with chalk*, *Ethiops alcalisatus*, *Gray powder*, (F.) *Mercuræ nec la craie*. (*Hydrarg.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Cretæ præparat.* $\mathfrak{z}$ v. Rub them together till the globules disappear. Ph. U. S.) A protoxide of mercury, formed by trituration with carbonate of lime. It is somewhat uncertain; and consequently not much employed as a mercurial. It possesses the properties of the black oxide of mercury, and may be advantageously exhibited in cases of diarrhoea in children, dependent upon acidity and vitiated secretions. Dose, gr. v to $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, twice a day, in any viscid substance.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNE'SIÂ of the Dublin Pharmacopœia resembles it in properties.

HYDRARGYRUM CYANOGENATUM, *Hydrargyri cyanuretum*.

HYDRARGYRUM HYDROCYANICUM, *Hydrargyri cyanuretum*—*h. Iodatum*, *Hydrargyri iodidum*—*h. Iodatum cum chlorido mercurii*, *Mercury, iodide of chloride of*—*h. Iodatum flavum*, *Hydrargyri iodidum*—*h. Iodatum rubrum*, *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*—*h. Iodidulatum*, *Hydrargyri iodidum*—*h. Muriaticum Mite*, *Hydrargyri submurias*—*h. Nitricum*, *Hydrargyri nitras*—*h. Periodatum*, *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITATUM, *H. ammonia'tum* (Ph. U. S.), *H. ammonia'tomuriat'icum*, *Hydrargyri ammo'niochloridum*, *Mercurius cosmet-*

icus, *Murias ox'idi hydrargyri ammoniacalis*, *M. hydrargyri suboxygensatus præcipitatio'nē paratus*, *Submurias ammoniacohydrargyriens*, *S. Hydrargyri ammonia'tum seu Præcipitatum*, *Calx Hydrargyri al'ba*, *Præcipitatum al'bum*, *Ammoniochloride of Mercury*, *Ammoniated Mercury*, *White precipitate of Mercury*, *White precipitate*, *Calcinatum majus Poterii*, (F.) *Sousmuriate de mercure précipité*, *Précipité blanc*. (*Hydrarg.* *chlorid. corros.* $\mathfrak{z}$ vj; *aque destillat. cong.*, *Liquor ammonia' $\mathfrak{z}$ vij.* Dissolve the chloride in the water, with the aid of heat, and to the solution, when cold, add the solution of ammonia, frequently stirring. Wash the precipitate till it is tasteless, and dry it.—Ph. U. S.)

A peroxide, combined with muriatic acid and ammonia, forming a triple salt. It is used in powder, to destroy vermin; and, united with lard, for the same purpose, as well as in scabies and some other cutaneous affections.

HYDRARGYRUM SACCHARATUM, *Ethiops saccharatus*, *Mercurius saccharatus*, *Oxidum hydrargyri saccharatum*, *Saccharum hydrargyri vermisugum*. A mild mercurial formula in several of the Pharmacopœias of continental Europe; formed by triturating one part of mercury with two of white sugar. It is used in the venereal affections of children.

HYDRARGYRUM ZOOTICUM, *Hydrargyri cyanuretum*.

HYDRARGYRUS, *Hydrargyrum*.

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS, *Sper'ma mercurii*, *Terra foliata mercurii*, *Mercurius acetatus*, *Hydrargyri Acetas*, *Acetas seu Protoacetatus Hydrargyri*, *Ac'etate of mercury*. This was the basis of *Keyser's pills*, and was once much celebrated in the cure of the venereal disease. The dose is from three to five grains, but it is not much used.

The formula for *Keyser's antivenereal pills* was as follows:—*Hydrarg. Acet.* $\mathfrak{z}$ iv; *Manna* $\mathfrak{z}$ xxx; *Amyli* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Muc. G. Trag.* q. s. To be made into pills of gr. vj each. Dose, two pills.

HYDRARGYRUS BIODATUS, *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*—*h. Calcinatus*, *Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum*—*h. Chloratus mitis*, *Hydrargyri submurias*—*h. cum Cretâ*, *Hydrargyrum cum cretâ*—*h. Iodatus*, *Hydrargyri iodidum*—*h. Iodatus flavus*, *Hydrargyri iodidum*—*h. Iodatus ruber*, *Hydrargyri iodidum*—*h. Muriaticus mitis*, *Hydrargyri submurias*—*h. Muriatus*, *Hydrargyri oxymurias*—*h. Nitratu ruber*, *Hydrargyri nitricoxydum*—*h. Periodatus*, *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

HYDRARGYRUS PHOSPHORATUS, *Phosphuretted mercury*. This preparation has been recommended in cases of inveterate venereal ulcers, but is now scarcely used.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM SULPHURE, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum*—*h. Sulphuretu ruber*, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*.

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS, *Turpethum minera'te*, *Mercurius emet'icus flavus seu causticus flavus seu luteus*, *Hydrargyri sulphas seu sulphas flavus seu sulphas flova* (Ph. U. S., 1863), *Subsulphas Hydrargyri flavus*, *Oxydum hydrargyri sulphuricum*, *Subsulphas hydrargyri peroxidati*, *Calx mercurii vitriolata*, *Turbith mineral*, (F.) *Sous-sulfate de mercure ou turbith mineral*. (*Hydrarg.* $\mathfrak{z}$ iv; *Acid. Sulph.* $\mathfrak{z}$ vj. Mix in a glass vessel, and boil in a sand-bath till a dry, white mass remains. Rub this into powder, and throw it into boiling water. Pour off the liquor, and wash the yellow precipitated powder repeatedly with hot water; then dry it.—Ph. U. S.) Two grains of this mercurial act on the stomach violently. It is sometimes recommended as an emetic in amaurosis.

HYDRARTHRON, *Hydrarthrus*.

HYDRARTHROS, *Hydrarthrus*.

HYDRARTHROSIS, Hydrarthrus.

HYDRARTHROS, *Hydrarthros*, *H. synovia'lis*, *Hydrarthron*, *Hydrarthros*, *Spi'na vento'sa* of Rhazes and Avicenna, *Arthri'tis Hydrarthros*, *Hydrarthro'sis*, *Hydrarthro'sis*, *Arthrode'ma*, *Emm'yxi'um articula'ris*, *Tu'mor al'bus*, *White Swell'ing*, (*hydro*, and *αρθρον*, 'a joint.') (F.) *Tumeur blanche*, *T. lymphatique des articulations*. Hydrarthrus is now generally restricted to dropsy of the articulations, *Hydrops articulorum*.

White swelling is a formidable strumous disease. It may attack any one of the joints; but is most commonly met with in the knee, the haunch, the foot, the elbow, and generally occurs in scrofulous children. It consists, at times, in tumefaction, and softening of the soft parts and ligaments, which surround the joints; at others, in swelling and caries of the articular extremities of bones; or both these states may exist at the same time. The treatment consists in the employment of counter-irritants; the use of iodine internally and externally, &c. Also, *Synovia*.

HYDRAS'PIS EXPAN'SA, (*hydro* and *ασπις*, 'a round shield.') *Great fresh-water Tortoise*. On the sandy banks of rivers in Peru this animal buries its eggs, from which the Indians extract oil. Its flesh supplies well-flavoured food.

HYDRASTIS, (*hydro*, and *δρασ*, 'I am active,' from its active juice, [?] *H. Canadensis*).

HYDRAS'TIS CANADEN'SIS, *Hydras'tis*, *Warneria Canadensis*, *Hydrophy'lum ve'rum*, *Canad'ian Hydras'tis*, *Yel'low Root*, *Orange Root*, *Yel'low Puccoon*, *Ground Rasp'berry*, *Yel'low Paint*, *Gold'en Seal*, *Ind'ian Paint*, *Eye'balm*. *Nat. Ord.* *Ranunculaceæ*. The root, *Hydras'tis* (Ph. U. S.) is used, in infusion, as a tonic; and as a 'mouth water,' and an outward application in wounds and local inflammations.

HYDRA'TION, *Hydra'tio*, (*βδωρ*, 'water.') Impregnation or moistening with water; as *Hydraté* (F.) means impregnated or moistened with water.

HYDREDEMA, (*hydro*, and *οιδημα*, 'a swelling.') *Edema*.

HYDRELE'ON, *Hydrole'um*, (*βιολαιον*, from *hydro*, and *λαιον*, 'oil.') A mixture of water and oil.

HYDRELYTRON, (*hydro*, and *ελυτρον*, 'a sheath,') see *Hydrocele*.

HYDRÉMIE, *Hydroæmia*.

HYDRENCEPHALITIS, (*hydro*, *encephalon*, and *itis*.) *Hydrocephalus internus*.

HYDRENCEPHALIUM, (*hydro*, and *encephalon*.) *Hydrocephalus internus*.

HYDRENCEPHALOCE'LE, *Hydrocephaloc'e'le*, (*hydro*, *encephalon*, and *κηλη*, 'rupture, protrusion.') A monstrosity in which there is a fissure of the cranium, the integument of the head being present, and forming a hernial sac in which the brain lies outside the skull,—the sac containing a large quantity of serous fluid. Also, *Hydrocephalus chronicus*.

HYDRENCEPH'ALOID, (*hydro*, *encephalon*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.') Resembling *hydrocephalus*. *Hydroceph'aloid disease*, *Spu'rious hydroceph'alus*, *Pseudoencephali'tis*. Disorders of the bowels, and exhaustion in children are at times attended with *hydrocephaloid* symptoms.

HYDRENCEPHALON, see *Hydrocephalus chronicus*.

HYDRENCEPHALUS, (*hydro*, and *εγκεφαλος*, 'encephalon,') *Hydrocephalus internus*.

HYDRETEROCE'LE, (*hydro*, *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.') *Intestinal hernia*, the sac of which encloses fluid.

HYDRETEROMPHALOCE'LE, *Hydrenterom'phalus*, (*hydro*, *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *ομφαλος*, 'umbilicus,' and *κηλη*, 'rupture.') *Umbilical hernia* with intestine and water in the sac.

HYDRETEROMPHALUS, *Hydrenterompha-locele*.

HYDREPIGASTRIUM, see *Ascites*.

HYDREPIPOCE'LE, (*hydro*, *επιπλοον*, 'omentum,' and *κηλη*, 'rupture.') *Omental hernia*, with water in the sac.

HYDREPILOM'PHALUS, *Hydrepilompha-loce'le*, (*hydro*, *επιπλοον*, 'omentum,' and *ομφαλος*, 'umbilicus.') *Umbilical hernia*, with omentum and water in the sac.

HYDRETRUM, (*hydro*, and *ηεν*, 'the lower belly,') *Ascites*.

HYDRIASIS, (*βδωρ*, 'water,') *Hydrosudotherapeia*.

HYDRIATER, (*hydro*, and *ιατρος*, 'a physician,') see *Hydropathic*.

HYDRIATRIA, *Hydrosudotherapeia*.

HYDRIATRICA ARS, *Hydrosudotherapeia*.

HYDRIATRICUS, see *Hydropathic*.

HYDRIATRUS, see *Hydropathic*.

HYDRIODAS KALICUS, see *Potasse hydriodas*.

HYDRIODIC ACID, see *Acid, hydriodic*.

HYDRO, (from *βδωρ*, gen. *βδαρος*, 'water,') in composition, water.

HYDRO'A, *Hydro'a*, *Aqu'ula*, *Bo'a*, *Plan'ta noct'is*, (*βδωρ*, 'water,') An affection, which consists in an accumulation of water or serous fluid under the epidermis. Some have used *hydroa* synonymously with *sudamina*; others with *pemphigus*. In the first case, it has generally, however, been written *hidro'a*, from *ιδρως*, 'sweat,' and in the latter *hydro'a*. See *Hydatid*.

HYDROË'MIA, *Hydra'mia*, *Hæmyd'ria*; (F.) *Hydrémie*, (*hydro*, and *αίμα*, 'blood,') *Anæmia*. The state of the blood in which the watery constituents are in excess.

HYDROË'RIC, *Hydroë'ricus*, (F.) *Hydro-aërique*, (*hydro*, and *αερ*, 'air,') An epithet for the sound rendered on percussing or auscultating cavities in which there are water and air.

HYDROAËROPLEURIE, (*hydro*, *αερ*, 'air,' and *πλευρα*, 'side,') *Hydropneumothorax*.

HYDROAËRION, *Hydroaëph'ron*, *Hydroaëphor'ia*, *Hydroaë'rion*, *Hydroaë'rium*, *Ovar'g'drops*, *Hy'drops ova'rrii*, *Asci'tes ova'rrii*, *A. sacco'tus*, (F.) *Hydropisie de l'ovaire*, (*hydro*, and *ωαριον*, 'ovarium,') *Dropsy of the ovary*.

HYDROATA, *Sudamina*.

HYDROBLEPH'ARON, *Hy'drops Pal'pebræ*, *Blepharod'e'ma aquo'sum*, *Ed'e'ma palpebra'rum*. An oedema or watery swelling of the eyelids; from *hydro*, and *βλεφαρον*, 'eyelid.'

HYDROCACHEXIA, *Leucophlegmatia*.

HYDROCARDIA, (*hydro*, and *καρδια*, 'the heart,') *Hydropericardium*, see *Pericardium*.

HYDROCATARRHOPHE'SIS, *Hydrocatarrhoph'ia*, (*βδωρ*, 'water,' and *καταρροφειν*, 'to sip up,') *Absorption of water from without*.

HYDROCE'LE, *Hy'drops Scro'ti seu testiculo'rum*, *Hydrocheoce'le*, *Hydatoce'le*, *Hydro'scheum*, *Hydro'r'chia*, *Hydro'schéonie*, (Alibert,) *Hy'drocele*, (*ιδροκηλη*, from *hydro*, and *κηλη*, 'a tumour,') A term generally applied to a collection of serous fluid in the areolar texture of the scrotum or in some of the coverings, either of the testicle or spermatic cord. To the first of these varieties the names—*External Hy'drocele*, *H. ordemato'ides*, (F.) *H. par infiltration* have been given; and to the second, those of *Hydroce'le inter'na*, *H. tu'nicæ vagina'lis tes'tis*, *Hydrel'ytron*, (F.) *H. par épanchement*. When the collection occurs in the envelope of the testicle, it is called *H. of the tu'nicæ vagina'lis*; and the epithet *congen'ital* is added, when the interior of the membrane, in which it is situate, still communicates freely with the cavity of the abdomen. When it exists in the spermatic chord, it is called *encyst'ed*, or *diffused Hy'drocele of the spermatic cord*, as the case may be. The tumour of the distended scrotum is oblong;

greater below than above; indolent and semi-transparent. When it becomes inconveniently large, the fluid may be evacuated by puncturing with a trocar, but, as it collects again, this operation can only be considered palliative. The radical cure consists, usually, in injecting some irritating liquid through the canula of the trocar, which has been left in after puncturing. This is kept in the tunica vaginalis for a few minutes, and then withdrawn. The coat inflames; adhesion takes place, and the cavity is obliterated.

HYDROCELE OF THE NECK. A tumour, filled with a watery fluid, occupying some portion of the neck.

HYDROCELE PERITONÆI, Ascites—h. Spinalis, Hydro-rachis.

HYDROCE'LIC, *Hydroce'licus*, (ὕδροκελικός.) Relating to or appertaining to hydrocele.

HYDROCENO'SIS, (*hydro*, and κενωσις, 'evacuation.') The evacuation of water morbidly accumulated in the body.

HYDROCEPHALE, Hydrocephalus.

HYDROCÉPHALE AIGUË, Hydrocephalus internus.

HYDROCEPHALITIS, (*hydrocephalus*, and *itis*.) Hydrocephalus internus.

HYDROCEPHALIUM, Hydrocephalus.

HYDROCEPHALOCÉLE, (*hydrocephalus*, and κελη, 'a rupture or protrusion,') Hydrancephalocèle.

HYDROCÉPHALOËCTASIE, (*hydrocephalus*, and εκτασις, 'extension,') Hydrocephalus chronicus.

HYDROCEPH'ALUS, (ὕδροκεφαλος,) *Hydroceph'alum*, *Hydrocra'nia*, *Hydrocra'nium*, *Hydroceph'alium*, *Hydroceph'alē*, *Hy'drops Cap'itis* seu *Cer'ebri*, (*hydro*, and κεφαλη, 'the head,') *Water of the head*, *Drop'sy of the head*, *Drop'sy of the brain*. A collection of water within the head. It may be *internal* or *external*.

HYDROCEPHALUS ACUTUS, H. internus—h. Acutus senum, Apoplexy, serous—h. Adnatus, see H. chronicus.

HYDROCEPHALUS CHRON'ICUS, *Hydrancephalocèle*, *Hy'drops Cap'itis*, seu *arachnoïdeæ*, *Hydrocephalus ext'ernus*, (F.) *Hydrocéphale*, *Hydrocéphaloëctasie* of some, may exist at birth. *Hydranceph'alum*, *Hydroceph'alus congen'itus* seu *adnatus* commonly commences at an early period of existence, and the accumulation of fluid gradually produces distension of the brain, and of the skull, with separation of the sutures. It commonly proves fatal before puberty.

HYDROCEPHALUS CONGENITUS, see H. chronicus.

HYDROCEPHALUS EXTERNUS, *Ce'de'ma cap'itis*, *Cephalo'de'ma* of some, is a mere infiltration into the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the cranium. See Hydrocephalus chronicus.

HYDROCEPHALUS INTER'NUS, *Hydroceph'alus acutus* seu *meningæus*, *Hy'drops cer'ebri*, *Encephal'gia hydroph'ica*, *Encephali'tis exsudato'ria*, *Encephali'tis* seu *Meningi'tis Infan'tum* seu *hydroceph'al'ica*, *Mor'bus cerebra'lis Whyt'tii*, *Enterocephalop'gra Infan'tum*, *Hydrophlog'o'sis Ventrículo'rum cer'ebri*, *Encephaloch'ysis*, *Phrenic'ula hydroceph'al'ica*, *Hydranceph'alus*, *Hydrancephali'tis*, *Hydranceph'alium*, *Hydrocephali'tis*, *Hydromeningi'tis*, *Fe'bris* seu *Apoplex'ia hydroceph'al'ica*, *Cu'vus hydroceph'alus*, *Wa'ter Brain Fe'ver*, *Whyt's Disease*, (F.) *Hydrocéphale aiguë*, *Fidère cérébrale des Enfants*, is generally seated, according to modern observers, in the meninges and surface of the encephalon, and is a *tubercular meningi'tis*, *Meningi'tis* seu *Menin'gia tuberculo'sa*, *Encephalotuberculo'sis*, *Gran'ular* or *Seroph'ulous meningi'tis*, (F.) *Méningite tuberculeuse ou granuleuse*, *Pedenéphal'ic* of Piorry. It is observed particularly in childhood. Its march is extremely acute and often very rapid; admitting, generally, however,

of division into three stages. The symptoms of the *first stage* are those of general febrile irritation, with headache, intolerance of light and sound, delirium, &c. Those of the *second*, which generally denote that the inflammation has ended in effusion, are, great slowness of pulse, crying out as if in distress, moaning, dilated pupil, squinting, &c.; and lastly, in the *third stage*—profound stupor, paralysis, convulsions, involuntary evacuations, quick pulse, and frequently death. The disease is of uncertain duration; sometimes, destroying in two or three days; at others, extending to two or three weeks. The prognosis is unfavourable. The treatment must be active during the stage of excitement,—precisely that which is necessary in phrenitis. In the second stage, the indication is;—to promote the absorption of the effused fluid. This must be done by counter-irritants, and mercury, chiefly. On dissection, water is generally found in the ventricles, or at the base of the brain; or there are evidences of previous vascular excitement, as effusions of coagulable lymph, &c.

When the effusion occurs suddenly, either primarily, or secondarily in the course of some other disease, it has been termed, by the Germans, *Wasserschlag*, *Water Stroke*.

HYDROCEPHALUS MENINGEUS, H. internus—h. Spurius, Hydrancephaloid, (disease.)

HYDROCHAMAIMELUM, (*hydro*, and chamæmelum, 'chamomile,') Infusum anthemidis.

HYDROCHEZIA, (*hydro*, and χιζευ, 'to go to stool,') Diarrhœa serosa.

HYDROCHLORATE D'OR, see Gold.

HYDROCHLORINAS NATRICUS, Soda, muriate of.

HYDROCHOLECYSTIS, (*hydro*, χολη, 'bile,' and κυστις, 'bladder,') Turgescencia vesiculæ felleæ.

HYDROCH'YSES, (G.) *Hydrochysen*, (*hydro*, and χυσις, 'effusion,') A family of diseases, according to the classification of Fuchs, in which there is a sudden effusion of serous fluid, as in serous apoplexy, hydrocephalus, &c.

HYDROCIRSOCE'LE, *Hygrocirsocele*, (*hydro*, κυρσις, 'varix,' and κηλη, 'tumour,') A tumour, formed by the varicose distension of the veins of the spermatic cord, and by the accumulation of serous fluid in the areolar texture of the scrotum.

HYDROCELIA, (*hydro*, and κελια, 'the abdomen,') Ascites.

HYDROCONIUM, (*hydro*, and κονιος, 'dusty,') Bath, shower.

HYDROCOTYLE ASIAT'ICA, (*hydro*, and κωτυλη, 'a cup,' from growing in moist places, and the leaves being like cups.) *Codonan*, *Pes equinæ*, *Asiat'ic Pennywort*. Order, Umbelliferae. A plant of India, Cape of Good Hope, and Jamaica, where it is supposed to be possessed of astringent and diuretic properties. The leaves are applied to bruised parts to prevent inflammation. The Hydrocotyle has been extolled, in India, as a remedy for lepra.

HYDROCOTYLE CENTEL'LA. A South African plant, the roots and stalks of which are astringent; and used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

HYDROCOTYLE UMBELLATUM, *Acaricoba*.

HYDROCRANIA, (*hydro*, and κρανιον, 'skull,') Hydrocephalus.

HYDROCRANIUM, Hydrocephalus.

HYDROCRITHE, (*hydro*, and κριθη, 'barley,') Decoctum Hordei.

HYDROCYAN'IC ACID, *Ac'idum Hydrocyan'icum*: (*hydro*, and κυανος, 'blue,') *Prus'sic Ac'id*, *Ac'idum Prus'sicum* seu *Borus'sicum* seu *Zoët'icum* seu *Zoët'in'icum*, *Cyanohy'dric* or *Cyanhy'dric Ac'id*, (F.) *Acide Hydrocyanique* ou *Prus-*

sique. This acid exists in a great variety of native combinations in the vegetable kingdom, and imparts to them certain properties, which have been long known and esteemed; as in the bitter almond, cherry laurel, leaves of the peach tree, kernels of fruit, pips of apples, &c. When concentrated, it is liquid, colourless, of a strong smell and taste, at first cool, afterwards burning. Its ρ , g. at 7° Centigrade, is 0.7058. It is very volatile, and enters into ebullition at 80° Fah. It speedily undergoes decomposition, sometimes in less than an hour, and consists of a peculiar gaseous and highly-inflammable compound of carbon and nitrogen, to which the name *Cyan'ogen* has been assigned; and of hydrogen, which acts as the acidifying principle: hence its name *Hydrocyanic acid*. In the Pharmacopœia of the United States, (1851 and 1863,) two formulae for the preparation of the *Ac'idum hydrocyan'icum dilu'tum*—*Ac'idum hydrocyan'icum*, Ph. U. S. of 1842—are given; the one from the *Ferrocyanide of Potassium*; the other from the *Cyanide of Silver*. Both of these as well as the *Ac'idum hydrocyan'icum dilu'tum* of the British Pharmacopœia (1863), contain 2 per cent. of the anhydrous acid. According to Magendie, the acid, prepared after Scheele's method—the one in common use—is of irregular medicinal power: he, therefore, recommends Gay Lussac's acid, diluted with six times its volume, or 8.5 times its weight of distilled water, for medicinal purposes, and this he calls *Medic'inal Prussic Acid*. Dr. Ure has proposed, that the specific gravity should indicate that which is proper for medicinal exhibition; and, after experiments of the specific gravity of the acids obtained by different processes, he states, that the acid, usually prescribed, is of ρ , g. 0.996 or 0.997. Great caution is, however, necessary. One drop of pure prussic acid may instantly destroy, and the animal show hardly any traces of irritability, a few moments after death. It has been advised in laryngeal phthisis, in pulmonary phthisis, pulmonary inflammation and irritation, dyspepsia, uterine affections, hectic cough, cancer, chronic rheumatism, and mania, and as a local remedy in rheumatic affections; but, although possessed of powerful sedative properties, it is so unmanageable and the preparation so uncertain, that it is not much used. The *Dose* of Scheele's Acid, or of the *Medicinal Prussic Acid*, is from a quarter of a drop to two drops.

HYDROCYS'TIS, (*hydro*, and *κυστις*, 'a bladder.') A cyst containing a watery or serous fluid. A hydatid. Also, sacculated ascites.

HYDRODERMA, gen. *Hydroderm'atis*, (*hydro*, and *δερμα*, 'skin.') Anasarca.

HYDRODES, (*ὑδροῦς*,) Aqueous.

HYDRODIARRHŒA, *Diarrhœa*, serous.

HYDROEDEMA, gen. *Hydroedem'atis*, Oedema.

HYDROËNCÉPHALORRHÉE, (*hydro*, 'encephalon,' and *ῥέω*, 'to flow.') Apoplexy, serous.

HYDROËNTEROËPIPOCE'LE, *Hydro'epi-ploënteroce'le*; (*hydro*, *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *επιπλοον*, 'omentum.') Enteropiplocele, the sac of which contains a serous fluid.

HYDROËNTEROËPILOMP'PHALUM, (*hydro*, *εντερον*, 'an intestine,' *επιπλοον*, 'the caul,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.') Umbilical hernia, the sac of which contains intestine, epiploon, and serum.

HYDROËNTEROM'PHALUM, *Hydrenterom'phalum*; (*hydro*, *εντερον*, 'an intestine,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the umbilicus.') Hernia umbilicalis, the sac of which contains intestine and serum.

HYDROËPIPOCE'LE, (*hydro*, *επιπλοον*, 'omentum,' and *κύλη*, 'a tumour.') Hernia, formed by omentum, the sac of which contains serum.

HYDROËPIPOCE'LE, *Hydroent'ero-epiplocele*.

HYDROËPILOMP'PHALUM, (*hydro*, *επιπλοον*,

'omentum,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the umbilicus.') Umbilical hernia, the sac of which contains epiploon and serum.

HYDROG'ALA, gen. *Hydrogalac'tia*, (*hydro*, and *γάλα*, 'milk.') A mixture of water and milk.

HYDROGASTER, (*ὑδρογαστρ*, from *hydro*, and *γαστρ*, 'the stomach, the belly.') Ascites.

HY'DROGEN, *Hydrogen'ium*, *Inflam'mable air*, *Phlogis'ton*, *Princip'ium hydrogenet'icum* seu *hydro'ticum*, *Mephi'tis inflammab'ilis*, (F.) *Hydrogène*, *Phlogogène*, *Air inflammable*, *Gaz des ballons*, (*hydro*, and *γεννω*, 'I produce.') This gas, when breathed, proves fatal from containing no oxygen. When diluted with two-thirds of atmospheric air, it occasions some diminution of muscular power and sensibility, and a reduction of the force of the circulation. It has been respired in catarrh, hæmoptysis, and phthisis.

HYDROGEN, **BINOX'IDE** or **PEROX'IDE** OF, *Ox'ygenated water*, is a combination of water with a mixing weight of oxygen. It is liquid, and very prone to decomposition. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, and has been given as an excitant, in asphyxia, cholera, and narcotic poisoning; and in cachectic affections,—cancer, diabetes, &c.

HYDROGEN, **CARBURET'ED**, *Inflam'mable air*, *Firedamp*, of miners, (F.) *Hydrogène carboné* ou *proto-carboné*, *Grisou*—obtained by passing the vapour of water over charcoal, at the temperature of ignition, in an iron tube—has been found possessed of properties like hydrogen, and has been used, diluted, in like cases. After an explosion of fire damp in mines, there remains the *after damp*, *choke damp*, or *black damp*, consisting of carbonic acid and nitrogen, which occasions a greater loss of life, perhaps, than the explosion.

HYDROGEN, **PEROXIDE** OF, *Hydrogen*, *binoxide* of.

HYDROGEN, **PROTOXIDE** OF, *Water*.

HYDROGEN, **SULPH'URET'ED**, *Hydrosulph'uric*, *Sulphhy'dric*, *Sulphohy'dric* or *Hydrothion'ic ac'id*, *Hydrothi'ou*, *Gaz hepaticum* seu *hydrogen'ium sulphura'tum*, *Mephi'tis hepatic'a*, (F.) *Hydrogène sulfuré*, *Acide hydrosulfurique*, *Air puant ou hépatique*, may be disengaged from any of the sulphurets by the addition of a strong acid. It is a violent poison, but has been recommended to be inhaled, diluted, to allay the increased irritability which occasionally exists after diseases of the lungs. See *Hydrosulphuretted Water*.

HYDROGENATION, see *Hydrogénisation*.

HYDROGÈNE, *Hydrogen*—*h*. *Carboné* on *protocarboné*, *Hydrogen*, *carburetted*—*h*. *Sulfuré*, *Hydrogen*, *sulphuretted*.

HYDROGÉNÈSES. Baumes gives this name to diseases which he fancifully considers to depend upon disturbed *hydrogenation*. In it he includes intermittent and remittent fevers.

HYDROGENOSULPHURETUM AMMONIACÆ LIQUIDUM, *Ammonia sulphuretum*.

HYDROGLOSSA, (*hydro*, and *γλωσσα*, 'tongue.') Ranula.

HYDROGRAPHY, (*hydro*, and *γραφω*, 'to describe.') See *Hydrology*.

HYDROHÉMIE, (*hydro*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood.') Anæmia, *Hydroemia*.

HYDROHYMENITIS, *Orrhohymenit'is*, *Orrhymenit'is*, (*hydro*, *ὑμνη*, 'a membrane,' and *itis*,) Inflammation of a serous membrane.

HYDROHYSTERA, (*hydro*, and *ὑστειρα*, 'uterus.') Hydrometra.

HYDROLÆUM, *Hydrelæon*.

HYDROLAPATHUM, (*hydro*, and *λαπαθω*, 'the dock.') *Rumex hydrolapathum*.

HYDROLATA, (*ὑδωρ*, 'water.') *Aque destillatæ*.

HYDROLATS, *Aque destillatæ*, *Water*, distilled.

HYDROLÉ, Decoction, Fomentation, Lotion, Mucilage, Potion, Tisane. See *Hydrolica*.

HYDRO'LICA, (F.) *Hydroliques*, ('*vóup*, 'water.') Watery solutions of the active principles of medicinal agents. Those prepared by solution or admixture are termed, by some of the modern French *pharmaciens*, *Hydrolés*; those by distillation, *Hydrolats*.

HYDROLIQUES, *Hydrolica*.

HYDROLITE, Decoction, Mucilage, Potion.

HYDROL'OGY, *Hydrolog'ia*, (*hydro*, and *logos*, 'a discourse.') A treatise on water. By the term *Med'ical Hydrology* is meant that part of physics, whose object is the study of water, considered as it respects medicine; and, consequently, embracing that of mineral waters. *Med'ical Hydrography* comprises the study of the influence exerted by the sea or by navigation on the health of man.

HYDROLOTIF, (*hydro*, and *lavare*, *lotum*, 'to wash.') Fomentation, Lotion.

HYDROMANIA, (*hydro*, and *μανα*, 'mania.') A name given by Strambi to pellagra, in which the patient has a strong propensity to drown himself.

HYDROMEDIASTINUM, *Hy'drops mediastini*. Effusion of serous fluid into the mediastinum.

HY'DROMEL, *Hydrom'eli*, (*ὕδρον*, from *hydro*, and *μέλι*, 'honey.') *A'quanul'sa*, *Melitis'tia*, *Mul'sum*, *Mellic'ratum*, *Mellic'ratum*, *Brag'gart*, *Me'do*. A liquid medicine, prepared with an ounce and a half of honey and a pint of tepid water. It is used as a demulcent and laxative, and is generally known under the names *Sim'ple hy'dromel*. *Vinous hy'dromel*, *Mead*, *Hydrom'eli vino'sum*, *O'nomel*, is a drink made by fermenting honey and water, and is much used in some countries. As a common drink, mead is often made of honey and some alcoholic liquor well beaten together. See *Mahogany*.

HYDROMELLÉ. A preparation formed like the syrups, using hydromel in place of sugar.

HYDROMENINGITIS, *Aquomembranitis*, *Hydrocephalus internus*.

HYDROMETER, (*hydro*, and *μετρον*, 'a measure.') *Areometer*.

HYDROMETRA, *Hydrom'etria*, *Hydrohyst'era*, *Hydrometrectasia*, *Hysteri'tes*, *Hysterode'ma*, *Hy'drops uteri*, (*hydro*, and *μετρα*, 'the womb.') *Drop'sy of the womb*. A disease characterized by circumscribed protuberance in the hypogastrium, —with obscure fluctuation, progressively enlarging, without ischury or pregnancy. If it ever occurs, it must be a rare disease.

HYDROMETRECTASIA, (*hydro*, *μετρα*, 'uterus,' and *εκτασις*, 'extension.') *Hydrometra*.

HYDROM'PHALUM, *Hy'drops umbilica'tis*, *Exom'phalus aquo'sus*, *Her'nia umbilici aquo'sa*, (*hydro*, and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.') A tumour, formed by the accumulation of serum in the sac of umbilical hernia; or simply by distension of the navel in cases of ascites.

HYDROMYRIN'GA, *Hydromy'rinz*, *Hydrops tym'pani*, (*hydro*, and *myringa* or *myrinz*, 'the membrana tympani.') *Dropsy of the drum of the ear*; giving rise to difficulty of hearing. —*Dysacca'a hydroph'ica*.

HYDROMYRIX, *Hydromy'ringa*.

HYDRONCUS, (*hydro*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.') *Anasarca*, *Edema*.

HYDRONEPHRO'SIS, (F.) *Hydronephrose*, *Hydrone'phale distension*, (*hydro*, *νεφρος*, 'kidney,' and *osis*.) An accumulation in the kidney, owing to the obstruction of the tubes of the papillæ.

HYDRONOSUS, (*hydro*, and *νοσος*, 'a disease.') *Hydrops*.

HYDRONUSUS, *Hydrops*.

HYDROARION, *Hydroarion*.

HYDROOPHORON, (*hydro*, *ωοφορος*, 'egg bearing.') *Hydroarion*.

HYDROOVARIUM, *Hydroarion*.

HYDROPATH'IC, *Hydropath'icus*, *Hydriat'ricus*, (*hydro*, and *παθος*, 'affection.') Relating to hydropathy or the water-cure,—as a hydropathic physician, *Hydriä'ter*, *Hydriä'trus*, *Hydrop'athist*.

HYDROPATHIST, see *Hydropathic*.

HYDROPATHY, *Hydrosudotherapia*.

HYDROPEDE'SIS, (F.) *Hydropédèse*, (from *hydro*, and *πηδω*, 'I spring out.') *Ephidro'sis*. Excessive sweating.

HYDROPEGE, (*hydro*, and *πηγη*, 'a spring,') *Water, spring*.

HYDROPELTIS PURPUREA, (*hydro*, and *πελτη*, 'a buckler,' a waterplant with leaves like buckler,) *Brasenia hydropeltis*.

HYDROPERICARDE, *Hydropericardium*.

HYDROPERICARDIA, *Hydropericardium*.

HYDROPERICARDITIS, *Hydropericardium*.

HYDROPERICARDIUM, *Hydropericard'ia*, *Hydropericard'itis*, (*hydro*, and *pericardium*.)

Hy'drops Pericar'dii, *Hydrocar'dia*, *Drop'sy of the pericar'dium*, (F.) *Hydropéricarde*, *Hy'dropsie du Péricarde*. This is not a common disease. Palpitations; irregular or intermitting pulse; excessive dyspnoea, amounting often to orthopnoea, and dulness over a large space on percussion, will cause the pericardium to be suspected. The treatment is that of dropsies in general. It is, usually, however, of the active kind.

HYDROPERIONE, (*hydro*, *περι*, 'around,' and *ωον*, 'an egg, or ovum.') The seroalbuminous substance, secreted by the lining of the uterus prior to the arrival of the impregnated ovum in that cavity.

HYDROPERITONEUM, *Ascites*.

HYDROPERITONIE, *Ascites*.

HYDROPHAL'LUS, (*hydro*, and *φαλλος*, 'the male organ.') *Edema of the male organ*.

HYDROPHIMOSIS, *Phimosis oedematosa*.

HYDROPHLEGMASIA TEXTUS CELLULARIS, *Phlegmasia alba*.

HYDROPHLOGOSIS VENTRICULORUM

CEREBRI, (*hydro*, and *φλογωσις*, 'inflammation.') *Hydrocephalus internus*.

HYDROPHOB'IA, (*ὕδροφοβία*, from *hydro*, and *φοβος*, 'dread.') *Paraphob'ia*, *Parophob'ia*, *Phobodip'son*, *Phen'gydron*, *Phengophob'ia*, *Cynoly'ssa*, *Cynoly'sum*, *Mor'bus hydrophob'icus seu hydroph'obus*, *Lycan'chis*, *Lycan'chis*, *Azrophob'ia*, *Phren'itis la'trans*, *Lyt'ia*, *Lys'sa*, *L. can'ina*, *Pantophob'ia*, *Ra'bies can'ina*, *Erethis'mus hydrophobia*, *Clo'nos hydrophobia*, *Hygrophobia*, *A'que me'tus*, *Canine' mad'ness*, *Wa'terfright*, (F.) *Rage*; *Mal de Saint Hubert*.

The term *Ra'bies* is more appropriate for the aggregate of symptoms resulting from the bite of rabid animals. *Hydrophobia* literally signifies a 'dread of water;' and consequently, ought to be applied to one of the symptoms of rabies, rather than to the disease itself. It is a symptom which appears occasionally in other nervous affections. Rabies is susceptible of spontaneous development in the dog, wolf, cat, and fox, which can thence transmit it to other quadrupeds or to man; but it has not been proved that it can supervene,—without their having been previously bitten,—in animals of other species; or that the latter can, when bitten, communicate it to others. Many facts induce the belief, that the saliva and bronchial mucus are the sole vehicles of the rabid virus; the effects of which upon the economy sometimes appear almost immediately after the bite, and are, at others, apparently dormant for a considerable period. The chief symptoms are— a sense of dryness and constriction of the throat; excessive thirst; difficult deglutition; aversion for, and horror at, the sight of liquids as well as

of brilliant objects; red, animated countenance; great nervous irritability; frothy saliva; grinding of the teeth, &c. Death most commonly happens before the fifth day. Hydrophobia has hitherto resisted all therapeutical means. Those which allay irritation are obviously most called for. In the way of prevention, the bitten part should always be excised, where practicable; and cauterized.

In some cases, symptoms like those which follow the bite of a rabid animal are said to have come on spontaneously. This affection has been termed *nervous* or *spontaneous hydrophobia*.

HYDROPHOBIA, STOY'S MEDICINE FOR, see Anagallis.

HYDROPHOBUS, (ὕδροφοβος,) *Lyssodectus*.

HYDROPTHAL'MIA, (*hydro*, and ὤφθαλμος, 'the eye.') *Hydrophthal'mus*, *Drop'sy of the eye*, *Hy'drops Oculi*, *Bupthal'mus*, *Zoöphthal'mus*, *Oculus Bovi'nus* seu *Bu'bulus* seu *Elephan'tinus*, *Ophthalmopto'eis*, *Parop'sia Staphylo'ma sim'plex*, (F.) *Hydrophthal'mie*, *Hydropisie de l'œil*. This affection is caused, at times, by an increase in the quantity of the aqueous, at others, of the vitreous, humour. In the former case, the iris is concave anteriorly, and pushed backwards:—in the latter, it is convex, and pushed forwards. Most commonly, the disease seems to depend on both humours at the same time. *Hydrophthal'mia* sometimes affects both eyes; at others, only one. Children are more exposed to it than adults or old persons. The treatment must vary according to the cause; its longer or shorter duration; greater or less extent, &c. Hence, according to circumstances, hydragogue medicines, purgatives, general and local blood-letting, blisters, setons, moxa, cupping-glasses, fomentations, collyria, and fumigations of different kinds, have been employed. When all means fail, and the disease continues to make progress, the fluid may be evacuated by a puncture made with a cataract needle at the lower part of the transparent cornea.

HYDROPTHAL'MIA, CONICAL, *Staphyloma of the cornea*.

HYDROPTHAL'MION. An oedematous swelling of the conjunctiva in hydropic persons.

HYDROPTHAL'MUS, *Hydrophthal'mia*—h. *Cruentus*, *Hæmophthal'mia*.

HYDROPHYLLUM VERUM, (*hydro*, and φύλλον, 'a leaf,') *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

HYDROPHYSOC'LE, *Hydropneumatoce'le*, (*hydro*, φυσα, 'wind,' and κηλη, 'a tumour,') *Hernia*, which contains a serous fluid and gas.

HYDROPHYSOME'TRA, (*hydro*, φυσω, 'I inflate,' and μετρα, 'the womb,') A morbid condition of the womb, in which both fluid and air are contained in it.

HYDRO'PIC, (ὕδροπικος, from ὕδρωψ, 'dropsy,') *Hydrop'icus*, *Hy'phydros*, *Hyder'icus*, *Hydero'des*, *Hyda'leus*, *Drop'sical*, (Sc.) *Edroppit*, (F.) *Hydrop'ique*. One labouring under dropsy. *Drop'sied*. Relating to dropsy. Also, an antihydropic, and a hydragogue.

HYDROPIPER, (ὕδροπιπερι, from *hydro*, and πιπερι, 'pepper,') *Polygonum hydropiper*.

HYDROPSIA, *Hydrops*.

HYDROPSISIE, *Hydrops*—h. *du Bas-ventre*, *Ascites*—h. *Cardiaque*, *Dropsy, cardiac*—h. *Cérébrale suraiguë*, *Apoplexy, serous*—h. *Hépatique*, *Dropsy, hepatic*—h. *de l'Œil*, *Hydrophthal'mia*—h. *de l'Ovaire*, *Hydroo'arion*—h. *du Péricarde*, *Hydropericardium*—h. *du Péritoine*, *Ascites*—h. *des Plèvres*, *Hydrothorax*—h. *de Poitrine*, *Hydrothorax*—h. *Rénale*, *Dropsy, renal*—h. *de la Vésicule du Fiel*, *Turgescencia vesicæ felleæ*.

HYDROPSIS, *Hydrops*—h. *Vera*, *Anasarca*.

HYDROPSISMUS, *Hydrops*.

HYDROPLEURIE, (*hydro*, and πλευρα, 'the side,') *Hydrothorax*.

HYDROPNEMATOC'ELE, (*hydro*, πνευμα, 'air,' and κηλη, 'rupture,') *Hydrophysoc'ele*.

HYDROPNEMON, *Hydropneumonia*.

HYDROPNEMON'IA, *Hydropneumonia*, *Œde'ma pulmo'num chron'icum*, *Hy'drops pulmo'num* seu *pulmo'num cellul'o'sus*, *Anasar'ca pulmo'num*, (*hydro*, and πνευμων, 'the lung,') *Dropsical infiltration of the lungs*. See *Œdema of the lungs*.

HYDROPNEMOSAR'CA, (*hydro*, πνευμα, 'wind, air,' and σαρξ, 'flesh,') An abscess, containing water, air, and matters similar to flesh.

HYDROPNEMOTHOR'AX, gen. *Hydropneumothora'cis*, *Hydroaëthorax*, (*hydro*, πνευμων, 'the lung,' and θωραξ, 'the chest,') *Pneumothorax* with effusion of blood into the chest. See *Pneumothorax*.

HYDROPOI'DES, (ὕδροποιδες, from *hydro*, and ποίω, 'likeness,') An epithet for watery excretions, such as sometimes take place in hydropics.

HYDRO'OTA, *Hydropotes*, (ὕδροπος, from *hydro*, and ποτος, 'a drinker,') *Pota'tor Aquæ*, A water drinker. One who drinks only water, or drinks it in an extraordinary quantity.

HY'DROPS, gen. *Hydro'pis*, (ὕδρωψ, from ὕδωρ, 'water,') *Phlegma'tia*, *Hy'deros*, *Hyder'asis*, *Affectus hydero'des*, *Hydrop'isia*, *Hydropis'ia*, *Hydropis'mus*, *Hydrop'sia*, *Hydrorrh'oia*, *Hydror'rhoë*, *Hydror'rhoüs*, *Polyhy'dria*, *Hydrom'oma*, *Hydrom'us*, *Drop'sy*, *Hy'dropsy*, (Old Eng.) *Drop'yk*, (F.) *Hydropisie*. A preternatural collection of a serous fluid in any cavity of the body, or in the areolar texture. When the areolar texture of the whole body is more or less filled with fluid, the disease is called *Anasar'ca* or *Leucophlegma'tia*;—and when this variety is local or partial, it is called *Œde'ma*. The chief dropsies, designated from their seat, are:—*Anasarca*, *Hydrocephalus*, *Hydrorachis*, *Hydrothorax*, *Hydropericardium*, *Ascites*, *Hydrometra*, *Hydrocele*, &c.

Encysted Drop'sy, *Hy'drops sacca'tus*, *incarcera'tus seu cyst'icus*, is that variety in which the fluid is enclosed in a sac or cyst; so that it has no communication with the surrounding parts. *Dropsy of the Ovarium*, *Hydrops seu Ascites Ovarii*, *Ascites sacca'tus*, is an instance of this variety.

Hydrops may be active or passive. The former consists in an increased action of the exhalants, so that those vessels pour out much more fluid than is absorbed: the latter arises from a state of atony of the absorbent vessels, which allows of an accumulation of fluid. It may also be mechanical, or produced by obstructions to the circulation, as in cases of diseased liver. Active dropsy, occurring accidentally in a sound individual, generally ends favourably. That which supervenes on other diseases, or is symptomatic of some internal affection, is rarely curable.

The treatment consists in the use of all those remedies which act on the various secretions: so that, the demand being increased, the supply will have to be increased accordingly; and in this manner some of the collected fluid may be taken up by the absorbents. To this end bleeding if the dropsy be very active; purgatives, diuretics, sudorifics, sialagogues, &c., are the remedies chiefly depended upon.

HYDROPS ABDOMINIS, *Ascites*—h. *Abdominis acutus*, *Tympanitis*—h. *Abdominis sacca'tus*, see *Ascites*—h. *Anasarca*, *Anasarca*—h. *Anasarca acutus*, see *Anasarca*—h. *Arachnoides*, *Hydrocephalus chronicus*—h. *Articulorum*, *Hydrarthrus*—h. *Ascites*, *Ascites*—h. *Capitis*, *Hydrocephalus*, *Hydrocephalus chronicus*—h. *Cardiacus*, *Dropsy, cardiac*—h. *Cavitatis columnæ vertebralis*, *Hydrorachis*—h. *Cellularis artuum*, *Œdema*—h. *Cellularis totius corporis*, *Anasarca*—h. *Cellulosus*, *Anasarca*—h. *Cerebri*, *Hydrocephalus*, *Hydrocephalus internus*—h. *Cu-*

taneous, Anasarca—h. Cysticus, see Ascites, and Hydrops—h. Glottidis, Œdema of the Glottis—h. Hepaticus, Dropsy, hepatic—h. Incarceratus, see Hydrops—h. Intercus, Anasarca—h. Leucophlegmatia, Leucophlegmatia—h. Matellæ, Diabetes—h. ad Matulam, Diabetes—h. Mediastini, Hydro-mediastinum—h. Medullæ spinalis, Hydrorachis—h. Oculi, Hydrophthalmia—h. Ovarii, Hydro-rion, see Hydrops—h. Palpebræ, Hydroblepharon—h. Pectoris, Hydrothorax—h. Pericardii, Hydropericardium—h. Pleuræ, Hydrothorax—h. Pulmonis, Hydrothorax—h. Pulmonum, Hydro-pneumonia, Œdema of the Lungs—h. Pulmonum cellulosus, Hydropneumonia—h. Renalis, Dropsy, renal—h. Saccatus, see Hydrops—h. Sacci lacry-malis, Fistula lacrymalis—h. Scroti, Hydrocele—h. Siccus et flatulentus, Tympanites—h. Spinæ, Hydrorachis—h. Spinæ vertebralis, Hydrorachis—h. Subcutaneous, Anasarca—h. Telæ cellulose, Anasarca—h. Testiculorum, Hydrocele—h. Tho-racis, Hydrothorax—h. Tubarum Fallopii, Hydro-salpinx—h. Tympani, Hydromyrringa—h. Tympanites, Tympanites—h. Umbilicalis, Hy-dromphalum—h. Uteri, Hydrometra—h. Vesicæ felleæ, Turgescentia vesiculæ felleæ.

HYDROPSIA, Hydrops.

HYDROPSY, Hydrops.

HYDROPYRÆTOS, (*hydro*, and *πυρετός*, 'fever,') *Febris sudatoria*. Fever with sweating. *Hydropyretos* would be more proper; from *ἵδρω*, 'sweat.' See *Sudor Anglicus*.

HYDRORACHIS, (*hydro*, and *ῥαχίς*, 'the spine,') *Hydrorrhachis*, *Hydrorachitis*, *Hydror-rha'chia*, *Myeloch'ysis*, *Hy'drops Cavita'tis Co-lum'næ Vertebra'lis seu Spi'næ Vertebra'lis seu Medull'æ spina'lis seu Spi'næ, Hydroce'lē spina'lis, Hydrorachitis spino'sa*. An effusion of serum, often owing to inflammation of the spinal mem-branes—*myelitis exsudati'ea*—and forming a soft, frequently transparent, tumour, constituted of the membranes of the spinal marrow, which are distended and projecting backwards from the vertebral canal, the posterior paries of which, when the affection is congenital, is wanting to a certain extent—*Spina bif'ida, Atelorchid'ia, Hydrorachis dehis'cens seu congen'ita, Schistor-rha'chia, Spina'la*. The disease is often accom-panied with paralysis of the lower extremities. It is congenital, and situate in the lumbar or sacral regions. It is almost always fatal—the tumour rupturing, and death occurring instan-taneously. On dissection, a simple separation or complete absence of the spinous processes of the vertebrae is perceived, with, at times, destruction or absence of spinal marrow. The treatment is the same as in *hydrocephalus chronicus*; and, as in it, advantage seems occasionally to have been derived by puncturing with a fine needle.

HYDRORACHIS DEHISCENS, see Hydrorachis.

HYDRORACHITIS, gen. *Hydrorachitidis*, Hydrorachis.

HYDRORCHIS, gen. *Hydror'chidis*, (from *hydro*, and *ὄρχις*, 'a testicle,') Hydrocele.

HYDRORENALE DISTENSION, Hydro-nephrosis.

HYDRORRHACHIA, Hydrorachis.

HYDRORRHACHIS, Hydrorachis—h. Con-genita, see Hydrorachis—h. Dehis'cens, see Hy-drorachis.

HYDRORRHAGIE, (*hydro*, and *ῥήγνμι*, 'to break forth,') Apoplexy, serous.

HYDRORRHOE, Hydrops.

HYDRORRHŒA, (*hydro*, and *ῥέω*, 'to flow,') Hydrops. Also, a copious watery discharge,—as from the vagina.

HYDRORRHOUS, Hydrops.

HYDRORTHOPNŒA, (*hydro*, and *ὀρθονοία*, 'difficulty of breathing, except in the erect pos-ture,') Orthopnoea, owing to a collection of water in the chest.

HYDROSACCHARUM, *A'qua sacchara'ta*, (F.) *Eau sucrée*. Sugared water. Syrupus sim-plex.

HYDROSALPINX, gen. *Hydrosalpin'gis*, *Hy'drops tuba'rum Fallo'pii*; (*hydro*, and *σάλπιγξ*, 'a tube,') Dropsy of the Fallopian tube.

HYDROSARCA, (*hydro*, and *σάρξ*, 'flesh,') A tumour containing a fluid, as well as portions of flesh. Also, Anasarca.

HYDROSARCOCELE, (*hydro*, *σάρξ*, 'flesh,' and *κύστη*, 'a tumour,') *Sarcocydroce'lē*. A tu-mour, formed by a sarcocele, complicated with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

HYDROSCHEOCELE, *Oscocydroce'lē aquo'sa*; (*hydro*, *σχέω*, 'the serotum,' and *κύστη*, 'rupture,') A collection of water in the serotum. Hydro-cele.

HYDROSCHEONIE, Hydrocele.

HYDROSCHEUM, (*hydro*, and *σχέω*, 'the serotum,') Hydrocele.

HYDROSIS, Hidrosis.

HYDROSTATIC BED, Water bed—h. Test of Infanticide, see Docimasia.

HYDROSUDOPATHY, (*hydro*, *sudo*, 'I sweat,' and *πάθος*, 'affection,') Hydrosudotherapeia.

HYDROSUDOTHERAPEIA, *Hydrop'athy, Hydropathi'a, Hydrosudop'athy, Hydri'asis, Ars hydriat'rica, Hydriat'ia, Hydatotherapei'a, Hy-drotherapei'a, Watercure*, [G.] *Wasserkur*, (*hydro*, *sudo*, 'I sweat,' and *θεράπεω*, 'I cure,') A badly compounded word, formed to express the mode of treating diseases systematically by cold water, sweating, &c.

HYDROSULPHURETTED WATER, *A'qua hydrosulphura'ta sim'plex, A. hepat'ica*, (F.) *Eau hydrosulphurée simple*. (Sulphuret of iron 1000 parts, sulphuric acid 2000 parts, distilled water 4000 parts; add the water to the acid, and put the sulphuret of iron into a retort, to which a Wolff's apparatus of five or six vessels is adapted; the last containing about an ounce of potassa, dissolved in a quart of water. Pour the diluted acid gradually on the sulphuret, and ultimately throw away the water in the last vessel. Ph. P.) It is stimulant, diaphoretic, and deobstruent [?], and is used in rheumatism, diseases of the skin, &c.

It has been also called *Ac'idum Hydrothion-icum liq'u'idum*.

HYDROSULPHURETUM AMMONIACALE AQUOSUM, Ammoniae sulphuretum—h. Ammo-niacum, Ammoniae sulphuretum.

HYDROTHERAPEIA, (*hydro*, and *θεράπεω*, 'I cure,') Hydrosudotherapeia.

HYDROTHION, (*hydro*, and *θειον*, 'sulphur,') Hydrogen, sulphuretted.

HYDROTHORAX, gen. *Hydrothora'cis*, (*hydro*, and *θώραξ*, 'the chest,') *Hy'drops Thora'cis seu pec'toris seu pulmo'nis seu pleu'ræ, Steth-och'ysis, Pleurorrhœ'a lymphat'ica seu sero'sa, Dys-pnœ'a et Orthopnœ'a hydrothorac'ica*, (F.) *Hy-dropisie de Poitrine ou des Plèvres, Drop'sy of the Chest*. Idiopathic hydrothorax, termed by Laë-nec, *Hydropisie des plèvres, Drop'sy of the Pleu-ræ*—by Piorry, *Hydropleurie*—is a rare disease, and not easy of diagnosis. It generally exists only on one side, which, if the fluid effused be considerable, projects more than the other. Dyspnoea, and fluctuation perceptible to the ear, are characteristic symptoms. When the chest is examined with the stethoscope, respiration is found to be wanting every where except at the root of the lung. The sound is also dull on per-cussion.

Effusion into the chest, as a result of inflam-mation of some thoracic viscera, is as common as the other is rare. It is usually a fatal symptom. It has been called *symptomatic hydrothorax*.

In hydrothorax, the course of treatment proper in dropsies in general must be adopted. Diure-

ties seem here to be especially useful; probably on account of the great activity of pulmonary absorption. Paracentesis can rarely be serviceable.

HYDROTHORAX CHYLOSUS, Chylorhax—h. Purulentus, Empyema.

HYDROTICA, (ὕδωρ, 'water,') Hydragogues.

HYDRO'TIS, gen. *Hydro'tidis*, (hydro, and ois, gen. wos, 'the ear,') Dropsy of the ear. Properly, an accumulation of mucous or muco-purulent matter in the middle ear.

HYDRURESIS, (hydro, and ουρον, 'urine,') Diabetes.

HYDRURIA, Diabetes, see Urine.

HYÈRES. This small town, agreeably situated on the declivity of a hill, about two miles from the Mediterranean, and twelve from Toulon, is the least exceptionable residence in Provence for the pulmonary invalid. It is in some measure protected from the northerly winds, but, according to Sir James Clark, not sufficiently so from the mistral to render it a very desirable residence for the phthisical.

HYGEA, Hygiene, Sanitas.

HYGEIA, (ὕγεια,) Sanitas.

HYGEISMUS, Hygiene.

HYGEIST, Hygienist.

HYGEOL'OGY, *Hygeolog'ia*, *Hygieiolog'ia*, *Hygiolog'ia*, *Hygiol'ogy*, (from ὑγία, 'health,') *Soteriol'ogy*. A treatise on health or on hygiene.

HYGIANSIS, (ὕγιανσις,) Sanitas.

HYGIASIS, (ὕγιασις,) Sanitas.

HYGIASMA, gen. *Hygiasm'atis*, (ὕγιασμα,) Medicament.

HYGIAS'TICA DOCTR'INA. The doctrine of health. The doctrine of the restoration of health.

HYGIASTICUS, Salutory.

HYGIEA, Sanitas.

HYGIEIA, (ὕγεια,) Hygiene, Sanitas.

HYGIEINUS, (ὕγιανος,) Salutory.

HYGIEIOLOGIA, Hygeology.

HYGIÈNE ([F.], generally Anglicised *Hygiene*, and pronounced *hy'geen*, (ὕγεια, 'health,') *Hygeia'mus*, *Hygiei'nè*, *Hygiei'sis*, *Hygie'a*, *Hygie'a*, *Hygie'a*, *Hygie'a*, *Hygie'nè*, *Hygien'ica*, *Medicina conservati'va seu diasot'ica*. The part of medicine whose object is the preservation of health. It embraces a knowledge of healthy man, both in society and individually, as well as of the objects used and employed by him, with their influence on his constitution and organs. See Regimen.

HYGIÈNIC, (pronounced, also, *hygeen'ic*,) (F.) *Hygiénique*. (Same etymon.) Relating to Hygiene—as 'hygienic precautions, hygienic rules,' &c. &c.

HYGIENICS, Hygiene.

HYGIÉNIQUE, Hygienic.

HYGIEN'IST, (pronounced *hygeen'ist*,) *Hyge'ist*. One who understands the principles of hygiene.

HYGIERUS, (ὕγιμος,) Salutory.

HYGIESIS, Hygiene.

HYGIOLOGY, Hygeology.

HY'GRA, (ὕγρος, 'moist,') Liquid plasters;—*Hygreplast'ra*.

HYGRASIA, (ὕγρασια,) Humour.

HYGRECHE'MA, gen. *Hygreche'matist*, (hygro, and χημα, sound,') *Son'itus flu'id'i*. The sound of fluid, heard by auscultation or otherwise.

HYGREDON, (ὕγρηδων,) Humour.

HYGREMPLASTRA, Hygra.

HYGRO, (ὕγρος, 'humid,') in composition, humid.

HYGROBLEPHAR'ICI, (hygro, and βλεφαρον, 'eyelid,') *Hygrophthal'mici*. The excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland have been so called.

HYGROBRONCHIORRHONCHUS, *Râle muqueux*.

HYGROCATARAC'TA, (hygro, and καταρρακτις, 'cataract,') *Catarac'ta liq'uida*. Liquid or fluid cataract.

HYGROCELE, (hygro, and κηλη, 'a rupture, a tumor,') *Hydrocirsocèle*.

HYGROCOLLYRIA, see Collyrium.

HYGROCYSTIS, (hygro, and κυστις, 'a bladder,') Hydatid.

HYGROL'OGY, *Hygeolog'ia*, (hygro, and λογία, 'a discourse,') The anatomy of the fluids of the body.

HYGRO'MA, gen. *Hygro'matis*, (ὕγρος, 'moist,') *Tumor cysticus sero'sus*, *Cystis sero'sa*. Dropsy of the bursæ mucosæ.

HYGROMET'RIC, *Hygromet'ricus*, (F.) *Hygrométrique*. Relating or appertaining to hygrometry.

HYGROMETRIC PROP'ERTY of an organized tissue, (F.) *Hygrométricité*, *Hygroscopticité*, is that by which it gives off to the air and receives from it moisture under varying conditions of that medium.

HYGROMÉTRICITÉ, Hygrometric property.

HYGROM'ETRY, *Hygromet'ria*, *Hygrosco'pia*, (hygro, and μετρον, 'measure,') The part of physics which concerns the measurement of the dryness or humidity of the atmosphere. It is probable that diseases are frequently caused by the varying moisture of the atmosphere or by changes in its weight or temperature. The *hygrometer* ought, consequently, to form part of every apparatus for medical meteorological observations.

HYGRON, (ὕγρος, 'liquid,') Liqueur.

HYGROPHOBIA, (hygro, and φοβος, 'dread,') Hydrophobia.

HYGROPH'THAL'MIA, (hygro, and οφθαλμία,) Ophthalmia with much lachrymation.

HYGROPH'THALMICI, Hygrophlepharici.

HYGROPISSOS, (hygro, and πισος, 'pitch,') See Pinus sylvestris.

HYGROSCOPIA, (hygro, and σκοπω, 'I examine,') Hygrometry.

HYGROSCOPICITÉ, see Hygrometric.

HYGROTES, (ὕγροτες,) Humour, Liqueur.

HYGRUM, (ὕγρος, 'liquid,') Humour.

HY'LE, (ὕλη, materia, matter, wood,') *Materia Medica*; also, the Philosopher's stone.

HYLE IATRICE, (ὕλη ιατρική,) *Materia Medica*.

HYLISIS, (ὕλισις, 'to strain,') Colatio.

HYLISMUS, (ὕλισμος,) Colatio.

HYLISTERION, (ὕλιστηριον,) Colatorium.

HYLOPH'AGOUS, (hyle, 'wood, and φάγω, 'I eat,') One that feeds upon the young shoots of trees, roots, &c. Hylophagous tribes yet exist in some parts of Africa.

HYLOZO'ISM, *Hylozoism'us*, (hyle, and ζω, 'life,') Materialism. A doctrine that life is the result of matter or organization.

HY'MEN, gen. *Hy'menis*, (ὕμην, 'marriage, nuptial song, membrane or pellicle,') *Claust'rum seu Flos seu Signi'lum seu Custodi'a seu Colum'na seu Zo'na virginita'tis*, *Claust'rum virginal'e*, *Flos virginal'is*, *Circulus membrano'sus*, *Buc'ton*, *Intersep'tum virginal'e*, *Cent'o virginal'is*, *Argumentum Integritat'is*, *Minimen'tum seu Zo'na Cunitat'is*, *Pannic'ulus hymenæ'us seu virginal'is*, *Eugi'on*, *Eugi'um*, *Val'vula seu Membran'ula lunata eugi'us*, *Vir'ginal membrane*. The semilunar, parabolic, or circular fold, situate at the outer orifice of the vagina in virgins, especially during youth and prior to menstruation. This membrane is ordinarily ruptured by the first venereal act, and is effaced by accouchement; some irregular flaps remaining, to which the name *Circulus Myrtifor'mes* has been given by reason of their resemblance to the leaves of the myrtle. Many circumstances of an innocent character

may occasion a rupture or destruction of this membrane. It is often, indeed, found absent in children soon after birth; whilst it may remain entire after copulation. Hence the presence of the hymen does not absolutely prove virginity; nor does its absence prove incontinence, although its presence would be *prima facie* evidence of continence.

HYMEN, (ἕμην,) Membrane—h. Diaphragmaton, Mediastinum.

HYMENÆA, (after the god Hymen,) see Copal—h. Courbaril, see Anime.

HYMEN'ICA AMENORRHÆA. Amenorrhœa occasioned by closure of the hymen.

HYMEN'ICUS, *Hymenoides*. Relating to the hymen. Also, membranous.

HYMENITIS, (*hymen*, and *itis*.) Membranous inflammation. Inflammation of an internal membrane.

HYMEN'IUM, (ἕμηνιον, dim. of *hymen*.) Membran'ula. A fine, delicate membrane.

HYMENODES, (ἕμηνωδός,) Hymenicus.

HYMENOGANGLITIS, Cholera.

HYMENOG'ENY, *Hymenogen'ia*, (F.) *Hyménogénie*, (*hymen*, and γενναί, 'I engender.') The production of membranes by the effect of simple contact of two liquids, as albumen and fat, when the former gives a coating to the globules of the latter. (Ascherson.)

HYMENOG'RAPHY, *Hymenogra'phia*, (*hymen*, and γραφω, 'I describe.') That part of anatomy whose object is the description of the different membranes.

HYMENOL'OGY, *Hymenolog'ia*, (*hymen*, and λογος, 'a description.') A treatise on the membranes.

HYMENOPHTHALMIA, Ophthalmia membranarum.

HYMENORRHAPHY, *Hymenorrhaph'ia*, (*hymen*, and ραφω, 'a suture.') A form of elytrorrhaphy, in which the operation is performed in the natural situation of the hymen.

HYMENOT'OMY, *Hymenotom'ia*, (*hymen*, and τεμνω, 'I cut, I dissect.') The part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the membranes. The term has also been applied to the incision of the hymen, practised in certain cases of imperforation of the vagina, in order to give exit to the blood retained and accumulated in the cavity of the uterus.

HYMIUM, (contracted from *hymenium*.) Amnios.

HYO, in composition, an abridgment of Hyoides os.

HYOBASIOGLOSSUS, Basioglossus.

HYOCHONDROGLOSSUS, Hyoglossus.

HYODEOGLOSSUS, Hyoglossus.

HYODEOTHYREODES, Thyreohyoideus.

HYOEPIGLOTTICUS, Hyoepiglotticus.

HYODES, Hyoides.

HYOEPIGLOTTICUS, *Hyoepiglott'icus*. Belonging to the os hyoides and epiglottis. Some anatomists have given the name *Hyo-epiglottic ligament* to a bundle of condensed areolar tissue, which passes from the posterior part of the body of the hyoid bone to the base of the epiglottic fibro-cartilage.

HYOGLOSSO-BASI-PHARYNGIEN, Constrictor pharyngis.

HYOGLOSSUS, *Hyo'deoglossus*, *Hyochondroglossus*, *Hyp'sioglossus*, *Cer'atoglossus* of Douglass and Cowper: *Bucioeratochondroglossus*. A large, thin, quadrilateral muscle, situate at the anterior and superior part of the neck. Its insertions at three different points of the os hyoides permit it to be divided into three portions:—the first (*Cer'atoglossus* of Albinus), is attached to the great cornu of the os hyoides; the second (*Bucioeratochondroglossus* of Albinus), arises from the superior part of the body of the same bone; and the third (*Chondro-*

glossus of Albinus), arises from the lesser cornu and the cartilage situate between the body and the greater cornu. The fibres of these three bundles are inserted into the lateral and inferior parts of the tongue. This muscle depresses the base of the tongue, or raises the os hyoides, when the tongue is fixed.

HYOTHYREOÏDEUS, Thyreohyoideus.

HYOTHYROID, Thyreohyoid.

HYOID BONE, Hyoides, os.

HYOÏDES OS, (ὑοῖδης, the Greek ὑ and οἶδης, 'shape.') *Os Bico'r'nè* seu *hypseloï'des* seu *Lambdoi'des* seu *Gutturis* seu *Gutturale* seu *Linguae* seu *Lingua'le*, *Upsiloï'des*, *Ypsiloï'des*. The *Hyoid Bone*, *Hyoides*, *Hyo'des*. The hyoid bone is a very movable osseous arch; of a parabolic shape; convex before, and suspended horizontally in the substance of the soft parts of the neck, between the base of the tongue and the larynx. This bone, separated entirely from the rest of the skeleton, is composed of five distinct portions, susceptible of motion on each other. The first and most central is the body of the hyoid, *Ossic'ulum me'dium* *Hyoï'dis*, which affords attachment to several muscles; the two others are lateral, and bear the name of branches or greater cornua. The last two are smaller, situate above the other, and are known under the name lesser cornua and styloid cornua, the *Os'sa p'siformia lingua'lia* of Sömmerring, *Os'sa* seu *Gra'na* seu *Ossic'ula* seu *Cor'pora* seu *Corpus'cula tritic'ea*. The os hyoides is ossified from five points.

HYOÏDES PRIMUS, Sterno-hyoideus.

HYOÏDEUS, Hyoides.

HYOÏDIS QUARTUS MUSCULUS, Omohyoideus.

HYOSCY'AMUS, (ἡς, 'a swine,' and σκαμος, 'a bean,' eaten by swine.) *Fa'ba sui'lla*, *Ben'gi*, *Jusqui'amus*, *Hyoscyamus n'iger* seu *agres'tis*, *Apollina'ris*, *Alter'cum*, *Ag'one*, *Altercan'genon*, *Hen'bane*, *Poison Tobac'co*, *Stink'ing night'shade*. (F.) *Jusquiamè*, *Fève a Cochon*, *Hannebane*, *Potelle*, *Porcelet*. Ord. Solanacæ. The leaves, *Hyoscy'ami Fo'lium*, and seeds, *Hyoscy'ami Semen*, Ph. U. S. 1863, are the parts used in medicine. Their odour is narcotic and peculiar; taste insipid and mucilaginous. The virtues are yielded to proof spirit. Hyoscyamus is narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, and slightly stimulant. It is used as a substitute for opium, where the latter disagrees; and is applied, externally, as a cataplasm in cancer and glandular swellings. Dose, gr. iij to x of the powder. An alkaloid was obtained from it by Brandes, *Hyoscinamine*, *Jusquiamine*.

HYOSCYAMUS AGRESTIS, Hyoscyamus.

HYOSCYAMUS ALBUS, *White Hen'bane*, possesses similar virtues.

HYOSCYAMUS LUTEUS, *Nicotiana rustica*—h. Niger, *Hyoscyamus*—h. Peruvianus, *Nicotiana tabacum*.

HYOSCYAMUS SCOPO'LIA, *Scopoli'na atropoï'des*. The herb and root of this plant, which grows in Illyria, Hungary, Croatia, Gallizia, and Bavaria, are used in the same cases as belladonna. Dose of the powder, half a grain.

HYPACTICUS, (ὑπακτικός, from *hypo*, and αγω, 'I drive,') Cathartic.

HYPÆ'MIA, (*hypo*, and αἷμα, 'blood;') *Hypoæ'mia*, *Hypohæ'mia*, *Hyphæ'mia*, *Oligæ'mia*, *Oligohæ'mia*, *Anæ'mia*, (F.) *Hyphémie*. Deficiency of blood. Also, extravasation of blood.

HYPÆMIA OCULI, Hæmophthalmia.

HYPAGOGÉ, (ὑπαγωγή, from *hypo*, and αγω, 'I drive,') Dejection.

HYPAGOGUS, (ὑπαγωγός,) Laxative.

HYPALEIM'MA, gen. *Hypaleim'matis*, (*hypo*, and αλείψω, 'I anoint,') *Hypaleim'ma*, *Hypalcip'tum*, *Hypalip'tum*. An ointment or liniment to be rubbed or spread on a part.

HYPALEIPTRIS, ('υπαλειπτρίς.) Hypaleiptrum.
HYPALEIPTRON, ('υπαλειπτρον.) Hypaleip-
trum, Hypaleiptris, Hyalip'trum, Specil'um,
Spatha. A sort of spatula for spreading oint-
ments.

HYPALEIPTRUM, Hypaleiptron.
HYPALEIPTUM, Hypaleimma.
HYPALIMMA, Hypaleimma.
HYPALIPTRUM, Hypaleiptron.
HYPAMAURO'SIS, (hyppo, and amaurosis;) Amauro'sis imperfecta. Imperfect amaurosis;
Meramauro'sis.

HYPANCONIUM, (hyppo, and ακου, 'the el-
bow.') A pillow for supporting the elbow in sur-
gical cases.

HYPAPOPLEX'IA, (hyppo, and apoplexia.)
An incomplete attack of apoplexy.

HYPATMISMUS, Fumigation.
HYPATMUS, ('υπατμος, from hyppo, and ατμος,
'vapor.') Fumigation.

HYPAUCHE'NIUM, (hyppo, and αυχην, 'the
neck.') A pillow or cushion for the neck.

HYPECCHORESIS, ('υπεκχορησις, from hyppo, ec,
and χωρεω, 'to make vacant.') Dejection.

HYPECCHORETICUS, Laxative.

HYPELATUS, (hyppo, and ελαυνω, 'to drive,')
Cathartic, Laxative.

HYPENANTIOMA, (hyppo, and εναντιος, 'oppo-
site.') Allopathy.

HYPENANTIOSIS, Allopathy.

HYPE'NĒ, ('υπηνη.) The beard which grows
under the chin, according to some. Also, the
upper lip. See Mystax.

HYPENETES, ('υπηνητης.) Adolescens.

HYPER, 'υπερ, 'above,' 'in excess.'

HYPERACU'SIS, Oxyecō'a, Hyperac'oē,
Phthongodyspno'ria, (F.) Hyperacousis, (hyper,
and ακου, 'audition.') Excessive sensibility of the
organ of hearing.

HYPERADENO'SIS, Hyperadeno'ma, Hyper-
troph'ia glandula'rum, (hyper, αδην, 'a gland,' and
osis.) Hypertrophy of a gland.

HYPERÆMIA, Hyperhæ'mia, Hyperæmo'sis,
Hæmormæ'sis, (F.) Hyperémie, Hyperhémie, An-
giolémie, (hyper, and αἷμα, 'blood.') Preternat-
ural accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels,
more especially local plethora—pletho'ra partia-
lis; congestion. Various forms of hyperæmia are
admitted by pathologists,—for example, the ac-
tive or æthenic; the æthenic or passive; the cadav-
eric, or that which forms immediately before or
after death; the hypostatic, which occurs in de-
pending parts, and the mechanical, which is pro-
duced by some mechanical impediment.

HYPERÆMIA ABDOMINIS, Coeliæmia—h. Activa,
Inflammation—h. of the Brain, Cephalæmia—h.
Capitis, Cephalæmia—h. Cerebri, Cephalæmia—h.
Pectoris, Stethæmia—h. Hepatic, Hepatohæmia
—h. Pulmonum, Stethæmia—h. of the Lungs, Ste-
thæmia.

HYPERÆMIC, Hyperæ'micus, Hyperæ'mial,
Cægest'ed, Blood'shot, (F.) Hyperémie. Affected
with hyperæmia.

HYPERÆMOSIS, Hyperæmia.

HYPERÆSTHESIA, (hyper, and αισθησις, 'the
faculty of feeling.') Hyperæsthesis—h. Lingue,
Hypergestia—h. Olfactoria, Hyperosphresia—h.
Plexus cardiaci, Angina pectoris—h. Psychica,
Hypochondriasis.

HYPERÆSTHES'IS, Hyperæsthe'sia, Oxyæsthe'sia,
(F.) Hyperæsthésie. Excessive sensibility,
impressibility, or passibility.

HYPERÆSTHETICA. Agents that are con-
ceived to augment general sensibility—as strych-
nia, brucia, &c.

HYPERANARRHOPHE'SIS, (hyper, and αναρ-
ρροησις, 'absorption.') Excessive absorption.

HYPERANTHERA MORINGA, (hyper, 'in
excess,' and anthera, 'anther,') Guilandina mor-
inga.

HYPERANTHRAXIS, (hyper, and ανθραξ, 'a
coal,') see Cholera.

HYPERAPH'IA, Oxyaph'ia, Oxyaph'ia, (hyper,
and αφη, 'touch.') Excessive acuteness of touch.

HYPERAPHRODIS'IA, (hyper, and Αφροδιση,
'Venus.') Excessive venereal desire.

HYPERASTHEN'IA, (hyper, and ασθενεια,
'weakness.') Excessive debility.

HYPERAUXE'SIS, (hyper, and αυξησις, 'aug-
mentation.') Hypercypid'osis. Excessive increase
or enlargement of a part, as Hyperauxe'sis Pridis,
an excessive enlargement of the iris, so as to stop
up the pupil.

HYPERBOL'IC (attitude), ('υπερβολικός, from
hyper, and βαλλω, 'I throw;,' 'excessive.') Galen,
by this term, designates certain extraordinary atti-
tudes, in which the limbs and vertebral column
are in a state of complete extension or flexion.

HYPERBO'REAN, Hyperbor'eus, ('υπερβορειος,
from hyper, and βορειος, 'the north wind.') A race
of men found at the extreme north of the two con-
tinents, in the vicinity of the polar circle. It in-
cludes the Thibetans, Ostiaks, Kamtschadales,
Laplanders, Samoiedes, Esquimaux, &c.

HYPERBU'LIA, (hyper, and βουλη, 'will')
Ungovernable will or volition.

HYPERCARDIA, (hyper, and καρδια, 'heart,')
Heart, hypertrophy of the.

HYPERCARDIOTROPHIA, (hyper, καρδια,
'heart,' and τροφη, 'nourishment.') Heart, hyper-
trophy of the.

HYPERCATAPINO'SIS, (hyper, καταπινω, 'to
sip up,' and osis.) Excessive activity of absorp-
tion.

HYPERCATHAR'SIS, Hypercine'sis, Hyper'e-
inos, Superpurga'tio, Effrenita'tio, (hyper, and
καθαρισις, 'purgation.') Superpurgation.

HYPERCENO'SIS, (hyper, and κενωσις, 'evac-
uation.') Excessive evacuation, as of blood, bile,
&c.

HYPERCERASIS, (hyper, and κερας, 'the cor-
nea.') Staphyloma of the cornea.

HYPERCERATOSIS, Staphyloma of the cor-
nea.

HYPERCHOLIA, (hyper, and χολη, 'bile,')
Polycholia.

HYPERCHRO'MA, gen. Hyperchro'matis, (hy-
per, and χρωμα, 'colour.') A red fleshy excres-
cence at the inner angle of the eye, near the
caruncula lacrymalis, which sometimes grows
very large, so as to separate the eyelids and in-
terfere with their movements.

HYPERCHROMATOP'SIA, Hyperchromatop-
sy, (hyper, χρωμα, gen. χρωματος, 'colour,' and οψις,
'vision.') A defect of vision, owing to which ideas
of colour are attached to objects, which convey no
such coloured impressions to a healthy eye. It is
the antithesis to achromatopœia.

HYPERCINE'SIA, Hypercine'sis, (hyper, and
κινησις, (κινω, 'I move,') 'motion.') Excessive
motion. Under the term hypercinesis, Romberg
includes the spasmodic neuroses.

HYPERCINESIA HYSTERIA, Hysteria—h. Nervo-
sa, see Irritable—h. Uterina, Hysteria.

HYPERCINESIS GASTRICA, Hypochondri-
asis.

HYPERCONJUNCTIVITE, see Ophthalmia.

HYPERCORYPHO'SIS, (hyper, and κορυφωσις,
'the vertex;,' 'the extreme point of anything,')
The lobes of the liver and lungs.

HYPERCRIN'IA, Hyperdiac'risis, Chymosæ-
mia, (hyper, and κρνω, 'I separate.') A morbid
increase in the quantity of the secretions.

HYPER'CRISIS, Superecere'tio, Superevacua'tio,
Supervacu'a'tio. An excessive crisis, or evacua-
tion; a flux.—A very violent, critical effort, or
too copious critical evacuations.

HYPERCYEMA, gen. Hypercyc'matis, (hyper,
and κυω, 'to conceive.') Superfecundation.

HYPERCYESIS, Superfœtation.

HYPERDERMATO'SIS, *Hyperdermato'ma*, *Hyperdermo'sis*, *Hyperdermo'ma*, (*hyper*, δῆμα, 'skin,' and *osis*.) Hypertrophy of the skin.

HYPERDIACRISIS, (*hyper*, δια, and κρίνω, 'I separate,') Hypercrinia.

HYPERDIURESIS, Diabetes.

HYPERDYNAMIA, (*hyper*, and δυναμις, strength,) Hypersthenia.

HYPERDYNAM'IC, *Hyperdynam'icus*. Appertaining to or having the characters of hyperdynamia, or excessive strength—of the vital powers more especially.

HYPERECHEMA, gen. *Hyperèche'matis*, (*hyper*, and ἔχω, 'to sound,') See Exaggerated.

HYPERECHESIS, see Exaggerated.

HYPEREMESIS, *Hyperemes'ia*, *Vom'itus profusus*, (*hyper*, and ἐμω, 'I vomit,') Excessive vomiting.

HYPERÉMIE, Hyperæmia—*h. Cérébrale*, Cephæmia—*h. du Cerveau*, Cephæmia—*h. du Foie*, Hepatohæmia—*h. Hypostatique*, see Hypostatic—*h. de la Moëlle épinière*, Hypermyelohæmia—*h. des Poumons*, Stethæmia.

HYPERÉMIE, Hyperæmie.

HYPERENCÉPHALOTROPHIE; (*hyper*, ἐνκεφαλον, 'the encephalon,' and τροφή, 'nourishment,') Hypertrophy of the encephalon of Piorry.

HYPERENCEPH'ALUS, (F.) *Hyperencephale*, (*hyper*, and ἐνκεφαλον.) A monster whose excessive brain is situate in the skull.

HYPERENDOSMOSE, Inflammation.

HYPERENERGIA, (*hyper*, and ενεργα, 'activity,') Excessive activity, as of the nervous system.

HYPEREPHIDROSIS, Ephidrosis.

HYPEREPIDOSIS, (*hyper*, and ἐπίδοσις, 'increase,') Hyperauxesis.

HYPERERETHIS'IA, (*hyper*, and ἐρεθίζω, 'I excite,') Excessive irritability.

HYPERESTHÉSIE, Hyperæsthesia.

HYPERFIBRINATION, Hyperinosis.

HYPERGENESIS, (*hyper*, and γενεσις, 'generation,') (F.) *Hypergénésie*, *Hyperplastie*. The excess of formative power, which gives occasion to monstrosities by excess of parts. See Monster.

HYPERGEUS'TIA, *Hypergeus'is*, *Hyperæthésie in lin'gue*, *Orygeus'ia*, (*hyper*, and γινωσκ, 'taste,') Excessive sensibility of the organ of taste.

HYPERHÆMATOSIS, Inflammation.

HYPERHÆMIA, Hyperæmia.

HYPERHÉMIE, Hyperæmia.

HYPERHÉPATOTROPHIE, (*hyper*, ἥπαρ, gen. ἥπατος, 'liver,' and τροφή, 'nourishment,') Hepatauxie.

HYPERHIDROSIS, (*hyper*, and ἵδρωσις, 'sweating,') Epidrosis.

HYPERHO'RA, (*hyper*, and ὥρα, 'manhood,') Premature development of the body, or of some part.

HYPERICUM, or HYPERICUM BACCIFERUM, (ὑπερικόν,) *Arbuscula gummi'fera Braziliensis*, *Caa-opia*. Ord. Hypericaceæ. A Brazilian tree, whose bark emits a juice, when wounded, which resembles gamboge. Hypericum is considered by Linnæus to be derived from ὑπερ, 'over,' and εἰκων, 'an image or spectre;' from its having been fancied to possess the power of driving away evil spirits.

HYPERICUM OFFICINALE, *H. perforatum*—*h. officinarum*, *H. perforatum*.

HYPERICUM PERFORATUM, *Hypericum*, *H. officinale* seu *officina'rum* seu *vulgar'è* seu *Virgin'icum*, *Fu'ga Dæ'monum*, *Andros'mum*, *Co'rion*, *Perforated* or *Common St. John's Wort*, (F.) *Milpertuis ordinaire*. It is aromatic and astringent, and enters into a number of aromatic preparations; and, amongst others, into the *Falltrauks*. It was, at one time, much used in dysentery, hem-

orrhages, &c. The juice is acrid. The *Oil of St. John's Wort*, *Red oil*, *Linimen'tum seu O'leum hyperici*, *Bal'samum hyperici sin'plex*, is made by infusing ʒiv of the flowers in a quart of olive oil. It is applied to recent bruises.

HYPERICUM SAROT'HRA, *Or'angegrass*, *Pineceen*, indigenous, is applied in domestic practice, boiled, to contusions and sprains.

HYPERICUM VIRGINICUM, *H. perforatum*—*h. Vulgare*, *H. perforatum*.

HYPERIDROSIS, Ephidrosis.

HYPERINESIS, (ὑπερινωσις, from *hyper*, and ἵνω, 'to purge,') Hypercatharsis.

HYPERINOS, (ὑπερινος,) Hypercatharsis.

HYPERINOSIS, *Ino'sis*, *Hyperplas'ma*, (*hyper*, is, gen. ὡς, 'fibre,' and *osis*.) The condition of the blood in which it contains an increase in the proportion of fibrin, *Hyperfibrina'tion*, *Superfibrina'tion*, a decrease of the ratio of red corpuscles, with excess of fibrin, and an increase of the fat,—as in inflammation. In proportion to the increase of the fibrin and fat, and the decrease of the corpuscles, the whole solid residue will be diminished. Also, morbidly increased muscular activity.

HYPERINOT'IC, *Hyperino'ticus*. Appertaining or relating to hyperinosis.

HYPERLYMPH'IA, (F.) *Hyperlymphic*, (*hyper*, and *lymph*.) Excessive formation or accumulation of lymph.

HYPERMÉTROHÉMIE, Metrohæmia.

HYPERMETROP'IA, (*hyper*, μετρον, 'a measure,' and οὐκ, 'vision,') Presbyopia.

HYPERMNE'SIA, (from *hyper*, and μνησθαι, 'I recollect,') Excessive memory.

HYPERMYELOHÆ'MIA, (F.) *Hyperémie de la Moëlle Épinière*, *Congestion sanguine rachidienne*, (*hyper*, μυελος, 'marrow,' and αἷμα, 'blood,') Hyperæmia of the spinal marrow.

HYPERNÉPHROTROPHIE, (*hyper*, νεφρός, 'kidney,' and τροφή, 'nourishment,') Hypertrophy of the kidney.

HYPERNEU'RIA, (*hyper*, and νεύρον, 'a nerve,') Excessive nervous activity.

HYPERNEURO'MA. Morbid development of the neurine or nervous masses.

HYPEROPHARYNGEUS, Palatopharyngeus.

HYPERO'IA, (ὑπεροα, from *hyper*, and ὤω, 'a high place,') The palatine arch,—the base of the cranium; the palate.

HYPEROÏTIS, *Inflamma'tio pala'ti*, *Angi'na Pala'ti'na*, (F.) *Inflammation du Palais*; (*hyperoia*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the velum palati.

HYPEROÛCHAS'MA, gen. *Hyperoûchas'matis*, (*hyperoia*, and χάσμα, 'an opening,') *Lycost'oma*, *Pala'tum fissum*. Fissure of the palate.

HYPEROPSIA, (*hyper*, and οψις, 'vision,') Oxyopia.

HYPEROS, (ὑπερος,) Pilum.

HYPEROSMIA, (*hyper*, and οσμή, 'smell,') Hyperosphresia.

HYPEROSPHERE'SIA, *Hyperos'mia*, *Hyperæsthesia olfacto'ria*, *Olfac'tus acut'us*, (*hyper*, and οσφρησις, 'smell,') Excessive acuteness of the smell.

HYPEROSTOSIS, (*hyper*, οστέον, 'a bone,' and *osis*.) Exostosis.

HYPERPATHI'A, (*hyper*, and παθος, 'affection,') Excessive sensibility in disease.

HYPERPHLEBO'SIS, (*hyper*, φλεβ, gen. φλεβος, 'a vein,' and *osis*.) Too great development of the venous system; predominant venosity.

HYPERPHLEGMASIA, Hyperphlogosis.

HYPERPHLOGO'SIS, *Epiphlogo'sis*, *Hyperphlegma'sia*, *Inflamma'tio peracu'ta*, (*hyper*, and φλογωσις, 'inflammation,') A high degree of inflammation.

HYPERPHRÉNIE, (*hyper*, and φρεν, 'the mind,') Mania.

HYPERPIMELE, (*hyper*, and *πιμλη*, 'fat,') see Polysarcia.

HYPERPLASMA, gen. *Hyperplasm'atis*, (*hyper*, and *πλασσω*, 'to form,') Hyperinosis.

HYPERPLA'SIA, (*hyper*, and *πλασσω*, 'to form,') Excess of formative action.

HYPERPLASTIE, Hypergenesis.

HYPERPLEXIE, (*hyper*, and *πλησσω*, 'to strike,') Ecstasia.

HYPERPNEUSTIA, (*hyper*, and *πνιω*, 'to blow,') Flatulencia.

HYPERPRESBYTIA, Presbytia.

HYPERSARCO'MA, gen. *Hypersarco'matis*, *Hypersarco'sis*, *Hypersarx'is*, (*hyper*, and *sarco-ma*,) A soft fungous excrescence, especially such as appears upon ulcerated parts:—a fungosity.

HYPERSARCOSIS, (*hyper*, and *sarcosis*,) Excrescence, Fungosity—h. Cordis, Heart, hypertrophy of the.

HYPERSARXIS, (*hyper*, and *σαρξ*, 'flesh,') Hypersarcoma.

HYPERSPADIAS, (*hyper*, and *σπασω*, 'to draw,') Epispadias.

HYPERSPASMIA, (*hyper*, and *σπασμος*, 'spasm,') Convulsion.

HYPERSPLENOTROPHIE, (*hyper*, *splen*, and *τροφή*, 'nourishment,') Splenoncus.

HYPERSPONGIA, (*hyper*, *σπογγος*, 'a sponge, a fungus,') Spina ventosa.

HYPERSTHENIA, *Hyperdyna'mia*, *Hyperzodyna'mia*, *Status inflammato'rius ve'rus*, (*hyper*, and *σθενος*, 'strength,') Super-excitement. A morbid condition, characterized by over-excitement of all the vital phenomena.

HYPERSTHENIC, Stimulant.

HYPERSTHENICUS, see Active, Stimulant.

HYPERTON'IA, (*hyper*, and *τονος*, 'tone,') Excess of tone in parts. It is opposed to atony.

HYPERTRICHOSIS, (*hyper*, and *τριχς*, gen. *τριχος*, 'hair,') Excessive production of hair.

HYPERTROPHÆMIA, (*hyper*, *τροφή*, 'nourishment, and *αίμα*, 'blood,') A state in which the plastic powers of the blood are increased.

HYPERTROPHIA, (*hyper*, and *τροφή*, 'nourishment,') Hypertrophy—h. Cerebri, Phrenauxe—h. Cordis, Heart, hypertrophy of the—h. Glandularum, Hyperadenosis—h. Hepatis, Hepatauxa—h. Intestini, Enterhypertrophia—h. Lienis, Splenoncus—h. Splenis, Splenoncus—h. Unguium, Onychauxe—h. Uteri, Metrauxa—h. Vesicæ urinariæ, Cystauxe.

HYPERTROPHIÆ, see Hypertrophy.

HYPERTROPHIE, Hypertrophy—h. du Cœur, Heart, hypertrophy of the—h. Centripète du Cœur, Heart, hypertrophy of the—h. Concentrique du Cœur, Heart, hypertrophy of the—h. du Foie, Hepatauxa—h. de la Rate, Splenoncus—h. du Corps Thyroïde, Bronchocele.

HYPERTROPHIED, see Hypertrophy.

HYPERTROPHIEN, see Hypertrophy.

HYPERTROPHOUS, see Hypertrophy.

HYPERTROPHY, or HYPERTROPHY, *Hypertroph'ia*, *Supernutrit'io*, (F.) *Hypertrophie*, *Supernutrition*. The state of a part in which the nutrition is performed with greater activity; and which, on that account, at length acquires unusual bulk. The part thus affected is said to be *hyper-trophied* or *hyper-trophous*. *Hypertrophie* is used by Neligan, as *Hypertrophien* is by Simon, for an order of cutaneous diseases, characterized by hypertrophy of the derma, or epidermis, or both, or of the hair follicles.

HYPERURESIS, (*hyper*, and *ουρον*, 'urine,') Enuresis—h. Aquosa, Diabetes.

HYPERURORRHÉE, (*hyper*, *ουρον*, 'urine, and *ῥέω*, 'to flow,') Diabetes—h. Saccharine, Diabetes (mellitus).

HYPERZOODYNAMIA, (*hyper*, *ζωον*, 'animal, and *δυναμις*, 'power,') Hypersthenia.

HYPEX'ODUS, (*ὑπεξόδος*, from *ὑπο*, and *εξόδος*, 'an exit,') An alvine discharge or flux.

HYPEZOCUS, (*hyppo*, and *ζωννυμι*, 'to gird,') Diaphragm, Pleura. See Hypozoma.

HYPHA, (*ὑφή*,) Texture.

HYPHÆMA, gen. *Hyp hæ'matis*, (*hyppo*, and *αίμα*, 'blood,') Ecchymoma.

HYPHÆMIA, Hypæmia.

HYPHÆMATO'SIS, *Hypohæmato'sis*, (*hyppo*, and *αἱματωσις*, 'sanguification,') Morbidly diminished hæmatosis.—*Sanguifica'tio debil'ior*.

HYPHÆMOS, (*hyppo*, and *αίμα*, 'blood,') Subcruentus.

HYPIE, (*ὑφή*,) Texture.

HYPHÉMIE, Hypæmia.

HYPHYDROS, (*hyppo*, and *ὕδωρ*, 'water,') Hydropic.

HYPINO'SIS, *Hypoplas'ma*, (*hyppo*, and *α. ισς*, 'fibre,') The condition of the blood in which the quantity of fibrin is frequently less than in health, or if it amounts to the usual quantity, its proportion to the blood corpuscles is less than in health: the quantity of corpuscles is either absolutely increased or their proportion to the fibrin is larger than in healthy blood; the quantity of solid constituents is also frequently larger than in health. Such is the condition of the blood in fevers, hemorrhages, and polyæmia.

HYPINOTICAL, *Hypnot'icus*. Relating or appertaining to hypnosis.

HYPNÆSTHESIS, (*hypnos*, and *αισθησις*, 'feeling,') Somnolency.

HYPNAGOG'IC, *Hypnago'genic*, (*hypnos*, and *αγωγος*, 'a leader,') Leading to sleep.

Hypnagogic hallucinations are those visions which occur when we are half asleep.

HYPNIA'TER, (F.) *Hypniatre*, (*hypnos*, and *ιατρος*, 'a physician,') A name given to deluded or designing persons who have affirmed that they were able, during their 'magnetic sleep,' to diagnose disease and its appropriate treatment.

HYPNIC, *Hyp'nicus*, (*ὑπνικος*, from *hypnos*,) An agent that affects sleep.

HYPNOBATES, (*hypnos*, and *βαινω*, 'to move,') Somnambulist.

HYPNOBADISIS, Somnambulism.

HYPNOBASIS, Somnambulism.

HYPNOBATASIS, Somnambulism.

HYPNOBATES, Somnambulist.

HYPNOBATESIS, Somnambulism.

HYPNOBATIA, Somnambulism.

HYPNODES, (*ὑπνωδής*, from *ὑπνος*, 'sleep, and *οδός*,) One in a state of slumber or somnolency.

HYPNODIA, (*ὑπνωδία*,) Somnolency.

HYPNOLOG'ICA, *Hypnolog'icæ*, (*hypnos*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') The part of hygiene which treats of sleep.

HYPNOL'OGY, *Hypnolog'ia*, (F.) *Hypnologicæ*, (*hypnos*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') A treatise on sleep. The doctrine of sleep.

HYPNONERGIA, (*hypnos*, and *ενεργεια*, 'action,') Somnambulism.

HYPNOPHOB'IA, (*hypnos*, and *φοβος*, 'dread,') Dread of sleep. Incubus.

HYPNOPŒUS, (*ὑπνωποιος*, from *hypnos*, and *ποιω*, 'to make,') Somniferous.

HYPNOS, (*ὑπνος*,) Sleep.

HYPNO'SIS, (*hypnos*, and *osis*,) The super-vention or production of sleep.

HYPNOSIS BIOMAGNETICA, Sleep, magnetic.

HYPNOTIC, Somniferous.

HYPNOTIQUE, Somniferous.

HYPNOTISM, (from *hypnos*,) see Magnetism, animal.

HYPNOTIZED, see Mesmerized.

HYPO, (*ὑπο*,) 'sub, 'under, in composition.

HYPO, Hypochondriasis.

HYPOÆMA, gen. *Hypoa'matis*, (*hyppo*, and *αίμα*, 'blood,') Ecchymoma.

IA, Eechymoma, Hypæmia.

PH'ARUM, (*hypo*, and *βλεφαρον*, mefaction under one or both eyelids. cial eye, placed under the eyelids.

PNISMA, gen. *Hypocarpnism'atis*, from *hypo*, and *καπνος*, 'smoke,') Fumigmentum.

NISMUS, (*υποκαπνισμος*,) Fumiga-

O'DES, *Subsopora'us*, (*υποκαρμωδης*, 'a heavy sleep,' and *odes*.) One ate approaching carus.

HAR'SIS, (*υποκαθαρσις*, from *hypo*, 'purgation,') Feeble purgation. ypercatharsis.

HARTICUS, Laxative.

S'TUM, (*υποκαυστον*, from *hypo*, and 'A name given to a stove, or any nee, to sweat in. Also, a furnace in eous place, used for heating baths: *Balnea'rium*, *Vapora'rium*.

PHALÆ'UM, (*υποκιφαλειον*, from 'head,') A pillow for the head.

CHA'LEON, (*υποκεραλαιον*, from *hypo*, and *κερας*, 'hoarse,') Roughness of the ig the voice.

ORETUM SULPHUROSUM, Sul-

of. OROM'ELAS, *sub pal'lidē nigricans*, 'green,' and *μελας*, 'black,') A term e whose skin is pale, with a blackish

ONDRE, *Hypochondrium*, *Subcar-* *Yegio Hypochondri'aca*, *Hypochon-* (*υποχονδριον*, from *hypo*, and *χονδρος*, 'Each lateral and superior region en is so called, because it is bounded aginous margin of the false ribs, the base of the chest. There is a ft hypochondrium.

NDRIAC, (*υποχονδριακος*,) *Hypo-* *Hypochondri'acal*, *Va'pory*, *Va-* *Hypochondriaque*. Belonging to isis. One labouring under hypo-

hipped.

NDRIACISMUS, Hypochondriasis.

NDRIALGIA, (*hypochondre*, and) Hypochondriasis.

NDRIAQUE, Hypochondriac.

NDRVASIS, *Alu'sia* seu *Hallucina-* *trialis*, *Mor'bus hypochondri'acus* seu *seu ructu'us*, *Ma'lum hypochon-* *hypochondriaci'smus*, *Hypochondrieis-* *sia hypochondriasis*, *Pa'ssio* seu *Af-* *ondri'aca*, *Hallucinatio hypochondri-* *i'asis*, *Hypercine'sis gastrica*, *Hyperæ-* *ica*, *Sple'nes*, *Melanchol'ia ner'eca* seu *hypochondri'aca*, *Suffoca'tio hypochon-* *bus flatu'us* seu *flatulent'us* seu *erum-* *mes ventriculi*, *Mirach'ia*, (from Arab. belly,') *Morbus mirachia'lis*, *Hypo-* *typ'o*, *Hip*, *Spleen*, *Va'pore*, *English* *Spir'its*, (F.) *Hypochondrie*, *Maladie* *u Anglaise*, *Affection Vapoureuse*, *Va-* *late*. This disease is probably so called, cumstance of some hypochondriacs an uneasy sensation in the hypochon-

The disease seems really to be, as ased it, a species of neurosis, and of ation, which is observed in persons respects are of sound judgment, but erroneously on whatever concerns alth. Hypochondriasis is character- ordered digestion, without fever or ; flatulence; borborygmi; extreme ensibility; palpitations; illusions of a succession of morbid feelings, which mulate the greater part of diseases; ggerated uneasiness of various kinds; at regards the health, &c. Indiges-

tion has usually been considered the cause of hypochondriasis. They are, unquestionably, much connected with each other: but there is every reason to believe, that the seat of the affection is really, though functionally, in the brain. The disease almost always appears at the adult age, most commonly in irritable individuals; and in those exhausted, or rather in the habit of being exhausted, by mental labour, overwhelmed with domestic or public affairs, &c.

The treatment is almost entirely moral. The condition of the digestive function must, however, be accurately attended to.

HYPOCHONDRICISMUS, Hypochondriasis.

HYPOCHONDRISM, Hypochondriasis.

HYPOCHONDRUM, Hypochondre.

HYPOCHOREMA, gen. *Hypochore'matis*, (*υποχωρημα*, from *hypo*, and *χωρειω*, 'to make vacant,') Excrement.

HYPOCHORESIS, (*υποχωρησις*,) Dejection, Defecation, Excrement.

HYPOCHORETICUS, Cathartic.

HYPOCHYMA, gen. *Hypochym'atis*, (*υποχυμα*, from *hypo*, and *χυω*, 'to pour,') Cataract.

HYPOCHYSIS HÆMATODES, (*υποχυσις*, from *hypo*, and *χυω*, 'to pour,') Hæmophthalmia.

HYPOCISTIS, (*υποκιστις*,) Cytinus.

HYPOCLEP'TICUM, (*hypo*, and *κλεπτω*, 'I steal,') A chymical vessel, formerly used for separating oil from water.

HYPOCLYSIS, *Hypocly'smus*, (*υποκλυσις*, and *υποκλυσμος*, from *hypo*, and *κλυω*, 'to wash out,' as by a clyster.) Cleansing by a clyster.

HYPOCELIS, (*υποκειλις*,) Palpebra inferior.

HYPOCELIUM, (*υποκειλιον*, from *hypo*, and *κειλια*, 'abdomen,') Abdomen.

HYPOCELUM, Hypocoilon, Palpebra inferior.

HYPOCOL'ON, *Hypocœ'lon*, *Hypocœ'lum*, (*hypo*, and *κολον*, 'a cavity,') A cavity situate under the lower eyelid. The lower eyelid itself.

HYPOCOPHOSIS, (*hypo*, and *κωφος*, 'deaf,') Barycoia, Deafness.

HYPOCRA'NIUM (APOSTEMA), (*hypo*, and *κρανιον*, 'the cranium,') A collection of pus between the cranium and dura mater.

HYPOCRATES, (*hypo*, and *κρατος*, 'strength,') Infirm.

HYPOCYLUM, Hypocoilon, Palpebra inferior.

HYPOCY'PHUS, (*υποκυφος*, from *hypo*, and *κυφος*, 'gibbous,') Slightly humpbacked.

HYPOCYSTOTOMIA, (*hypo*, *κυστις*, 'bladder,' and *τομη*, 'section,') see Lithotomy.

HYPODERIS, (*υποδερσις*, from *hypo*, and *δερσις*, 'skin,') Epideris.

HYPODERMAT'OMY, *Hypodermatomi'ia*, (*hypo*, *δερμα*, 'the skin,' and *τομη*, 'incision,') The section of subcutaneous parts, as of tendons and muscles.

HYPODER'MIC, *Hypoder'micus*, (F.) *Hypodermique*, (*hypo*, and *δερμα*, 'skin,') That which is under the skin,—as 'hypodermic medication,' (F.) *Médication hypodermique*; that which consists in the application of remedies—as morphia—under the skin.

HYPODERMIS, Clitoris, Epideris.

HYPODERRHIS, (see Hypoderis, Epideris. Also, the lower and fore part of the neck, (from *hypo*, and *δερη*, 'neck,')

HYPOD'ESIS, or HYPODE'SIS, (*υποδεσις*, or *υποδεσις*, from *hypo*, and *δεω*, 'to bind,') see Bandage.

HYPODESMA, gen. *Hypodesm'atis*, (*υποδεσμα*, from *hypo*, and *δεσμα*, 'a bandage,') see Bandage.

HYPODYNAMIC, (*hypo*, and *δυναμις*, 'power,') Adynamic.

HYPODYN'IA, (*hypo*, and *δωνη*, 'pain,') *Dolor mi'tis* seu *le'nis*. A slight pain.

HYPOGALA, (*hypo*, and *γαλα*, 'milk,') Hypopyon.

HYPOGASTRAL'GIA, (*hypogastrium*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Pain in the hypogastrium.

HYPOGAS'TRIC, *Hypogast'ricus*, *Hypogas'trius*, ('υπογαστριος.) (F.) *Hypogastrique*. Relating or belonging to the hypogastrium.

HYPOGASTRIC AR'TERY, *A. Ili'aca inter'na*, *A. Ili'aca poste'rior*, (F.) *Artère hypogastrique*, *A. pelvienne*—(Ch.) is the more internal of the two branches into which the primary iliac divides. It descends into the cavity of the pelvis, and gives off a considerable number of branches, which arise, at times, separately; at others, by common trunks. These branches are, 1. The *posterior*, i.e. the ilio-lumbar arteries, lateral, sacral, and gluteal. 2. The *anterior*, i.e. the umbilical, vesical, and obturator. 3. The *intercal*,—the middle hemorrhoidal arteries, uterine, and vaginal in women. 4. The *inferior*, i.e. the *ischiatric arteries*, and internal pudic.

HYPOGAS'TRIC GAN'GLION. A large nervous ganglion, described by Dr. Robt. Lee as seated on each side of the cervix uteri, immediately behind the uterus; which receives the greater number of the nerves of the hypogastric and sacral plexuses, and distributes branches to the uterus, vagina, bladder, and rectum.

HYPOGASTRIC OPERATION OF LITHOT'OMY, (F.) *Taille hypogastrique*. The high operation, or that practised above the pubes.

HYPOGASTRIC PLEX'US, *Plexus hypogastricus* ou *sous-mésentérique* of Winslow, is situated at the lateral and posterior parts of the rectum and the *bas fond* of the bladder. It is formed by the sacral nerves and the inferior mesenteric plexus, and gives off numerous filaments, which accompany the arteries that pass to the rectum and genital organs.

HYPOGASTRIC VEIN, (F.) *Veine hypogastrique*, furnishes nearly the same branches.

HYPOGASTRION, ('υπογαστριον,) Abdomen, Hypogastrium.

HYPOGAS'TRIUM, *Hypogas'trion*, (*hypo*, and *γαστηρ*, 'the stomach or belly;') *Etron*, *Ar'a*, *Stachys* [?], *Ven'ter i'mus*, *V. par'vus*, *Aqualic'ulus*, *Su'men*, *Ru'men*; the lower part of the abdomen. The *Hypogastric re'gion*, *Re'gio hypogas'trica* seu *hypogas'tria*, which extends as high as three fingers' breadth beneath the umbilicus, is divided into three secondary regions—one *middle* or *pubic*, and two *lateral* or *inguinal*.

HYPOGASTRIUS, *Hypogastric*.

HYPOGASTROCE'LE, (*hypogastrium*, and *κηλη*, 'a tumour;') *Hernia* in the hypogastric region, occurring through the separated fibres of the lower part of the linea alba. See *Hernia*, hypogastric.

HYPOGASTRODID'YMUS, *Did'ymus Symphyohypogas'trius*, *Ischiopa'ges*, (*hypogastrium*, and *διδυμος*, 'a twin;') A monstrosity in which twins are united by the hypogastrium.

HYPOGASTRORRH'EXIS, (*hypogastrium*, and *ρηξις*, 'rupture;') *Eversion*.

HYPOGLOSSA, *Hypoglossides*.

HYPOGLOSSAL NERVE, *Hypoglossus*.

HYPOGLOSSIA, *Hypoglossides*.

HYPOGLOSSIADENITIS, (*hypo*, *γλωσσα*, 'tongue; *αδην*, 'a gland; and *ιτις*.) *Inflammat'io glandula'rum sublingua'lium*. Inflammation of the sublingual gland.

HYPOGLOSSIDIA, *Hypoglossides*.

HYPOGLOSSIS, ('υπογλωσσις,) *Hypoglos'sium*, *Hypoglot'tis*, *Hypoglot'tia*, (*hypo*, and *γλωσσα*, 'tongue;') The under surface of the tongue; anything under the tongue; and, hence, *Ranula*.

HYPOGLOSSIUM, *Hypoglossis*, *Ranula*.

HYPOGLOSSUM, ('υπογλωσσον,) *Ruscus hypoglossum*, *Ranula*.

HYPOGLOS'SUS, ('υπογλωσσος,) That which is under the tongue.

HYPOGLOSSUS, *Lingua'lis Me'dius*, *Hypogloss'al* or *Ling'al* or *Gust'atory Nerve*, (F.) *Nerv' Hypoglossus* ou *Grand Hypoglossus*, *Hypoglossien* (Ch.), is the ninth pair of nerves, *Par no'num*, *Ner'vus*

hypoglossus seu *lo'quens*, of many anatomists. It arises by ten or twelve very fine filaments from the grooves, which separate the corpora pyramidalia from the corpora olivaria; issues from the cranium by the foramen condyloideum anterius; and divides, near the angle of the jaw, into two branches; the one, the *cervica'lis descendens* or *descen'dens noni*, which forms, with the cervical plexus, a large anastomotic arch, and furnishes branches to several of the muscles of the neck. The other, the *lingual branch*, is the continuation of the principal trunk, and gives its numerous filaments to the muscles of the tongue and pharynx. The ninth pair communicates motion to the muscles to which it is distributed.

HYPOGLOTTIA, *Hypoglossis*, *Hypoglossides*.

HYPOGLOT'TIDES (PIL'ULÆ,) *Hypoglossia*, *Hypoglot'tia*, *Hypoglossa*, *Hypoglot'ta*, *Hypoglossid'ia*, *Pil'ule sublingua'les*. Pills placed under the tongue to dissolve there.

HYPOGLOTTIS, ('υπογλωττις,) *Hypoglossis*, *Ranula*.

HYPOGLU'TIS, ('υπογλωστις,) (*hypo*, and *γλωστος*, 'the breech;') The lower and projecting part of the nates.

HYPOGNATHADEN, (*hypo*, *γναθος*, 'the jaw; and *αδην*, 'a gland;') Submaxillary gland.

HYPOGNATHADENITIS, *Hypoglossadenitis*, (*hypognathaden*, and *ιτις*.) Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.

HYPOHÆMA, gen. *Hypohæmatis*, (*hypo*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood;') Effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye. It is generally absorbed in time.

HYPOHÆMATOSIS, *Hypohæmatosis*.

HYPOHÆMIA, *Hypæmia*.

HYPOLEPSIOMANIA, (*hypo*, *ληψις*, 'a seizure; and *mania*;) *Melancholy*.

HYPO'MIA, (*hypo*, and *ωμος*, 'the shoulder;') That which lies under the shoulder, as the axilla.

HYPOMO'RIA, (*hypo*, and *μωρια*, 'folly;') Slight imbecility of mind, or slight delirium.

HYPONARTHÉCIE, *Hyponarthécia*, (*hypo*, and *ναρθήξ*, 'a splint;') A term used by M. Mayor for his mode of treating fractures by position only,—the limb resting upon a properly cushioned board or splint.

HYPONEU'RIA, (*hypo*, and *νευρ*, 'a nerve;') Morbidly diminished nervous energy.

HYPONOMUS, ('υπονομος, from *hypo*, and *νομος*, 'I feed;') *Ulcus subtile depas'cens*. A deep fistula or ulcer.

HYPON'YCHON, (*hypo*, and *ονυξ*, gen. *ονυχος*, 'a nail;') *Eccymo'ma Hyponychon*. Effusion of blood under a nail.

HYPOPATHE'IA, *Subaffec'tio*, (*hypo*, and *παθος*, 'affection;') A disease of a slight character.

HYPOPATUS, (*hypo*, and *πατεω*, 'to go;') *Dejection*.

HYPOPE'DIUM, (*hypo*, and *pes*, 'the foot;') A cataplasm for the sole of the foot.

HYPOPH'ASIS, (*hypo*, and *φαινω*, 'I appear;') The state of the eyes in which the white only is seen through the opening of the eyelids.

HYPOPHLEGMASIA, *Subinflammatio*.

HYPOPH'ORA, (*hypo*, and *φερω*, 'I carry;') *Ulcus sinu'osum* seu *fistulo'sum*. A fistulous ulcer, also, a defection.

HYPOPHOSPHITES, see *Calcis hypophosphitis*.

HYPOPH'THALMIA, *Hypopyon*.

HYPOPH'THALMION, (*hypo*, and *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye;') That part under the eye where oedema generally commences in chronic diseases and in cachexia.

HYPOPHYSIS, (*hypo*, and *φωω*, 'to bring forth;') *Cataract*, *Epigone*—h. *Cerebri*, *Pituitary gland*.

HYPOPITYS, see *Hypopyon*.

HYPOPITYS LANUGINO'SA, (*hypo*, and *πιτυς*, 'a pine tree;') *American Pine-sap*, *Fals*

Beech-drops, Birds' Nest. Indigenous; flowering from June to August. Order, Ericaceæ. Used as a nervine in the form of the powdered root.

HYPOPIUM, (ὕπωπιον,) (*hyppo*, and ὤψ, 'eye.') The part of the face under the eye:—a black eye.

HYPORIUM OS, *Malæ os*.

HYOPLASMA, gen. *Hypoplasm'atis*, (*hyppo*, and πλασσω, 'to form,') Hypinosis.

HYOPLASTÆMA, (F.) *Hypoplastie*, (*hyppo*, πλαστινός, 'formative,' and αἷμα, 'blood,') Diminished plasticity of the blood.

HYOUPLEURIUS, (*hyppo*, and πλευρα, 'a rib,') Pleura.

HYPOPO'DIA, *Supplanta'tia*, *Suppeda'nea*, (*hyppo*, and ποῦς, 'the foot,') Remedies, as sinapisms, which are applied under the foot.

HYPOPYON, *Hypopyum*, *Hypophthal'mia*, *Pyophthal'mia*, *Empye'sis* seu *Diarye'sis* seu *Abscessus Oculi*, *Oculus purulentus*, *Lunell'a*, *Hypopy'ala*, *Hypopyum lac'teum*, *Pyo'sis*, *Parop'sis*, *Staphylo'ma purulentum*; (*hyppo*, and πον, 'pus,' because the pus is under the cornea.) This name has been given to small abscesses between the laminae of the cornea, as well as to different purulent collections in the chambers of the eye; hence, some pathologists have distinguished *Hypopyon of the chambers* from *Hypopyon of the cornea*. In abscesses of the chambers, the purulent matter is mixed with the aqueous humour, which it renders turbid; and is deposited particularly at the lower part of the eye; forming behind the cornea a kind of whitish crescent, that rises more or less before the pupil, and closes it entirely or in part. It requires the use of local and general antiphlogistics, and sorbefacients. At times, it is necessary to puncture the cornea and evacuate the pus.

Hypopyum was used by Galen to signify "an effusion of blood under the eyelids and tunica conjunctiva, or under the lower eyelid." (Blancard.)

HYPOPYUM LACTEUM, *Hypopyon*.

HYPORINION, *Hyporrhin'ium*, (ὕπορρινιον, from *hyppo*, and ῥίς, 'the nose,') That part of the beard which grows beneath the nose. The mustaches. Also, the upper lip.

HYPORRHA'CHIS, (ὕπορραχis, from *hyppo*, and ῥαχis, 'the spine, the back,') The hollow in the small of the back.

HYORRHYSIS, (*hyppo*, and ῥέω, 'to flow,') Defluxion, Prolapsus.

HYOSA'PRUS, *Sub'putris*, (*hyppo*, and σαρξ, 'putrid,') *Putres'cens*. Growing putrid; slightly putrid. Game, of various kinds, (F.) *Viandes faisandées*, is, at times, preferred in an incipient state of decomposition, which certainly renders it more digestible.

HYOSAR'CA, (*hyppo*, and σαρξ, 'flesh,') *Hyposarcid'ius*, *Anasarca*. In the Nosologies of Linnæus and Cullen, it is synonymous with *Phyconia*.

HYOSARCIDIUS, *Anasarca*, *Hyposarca*.

HYOSARCO'SIS, (*hyppo*, and σαρκωσις, 'a fleshy growth,') A small, fleshy growth:—a wart.

HYOSIAGON, (*hyppo*, and σιαγων, 'the jawbone,') 'lower jawbone,') Maxillary bone, inferior.

HYOSIAGONARTHRITIS, (*hyposiagon*, αρθρον, 'a joint,' and itis,) *Inflam'matio articuli maxillæ inferioris*. Inflammation of the joint of the lower jaw.

HYOSIALADEN, (*hyppo*, σιαλον, 'saliva,' and αδην, 'a gland,') Submaxillary gland.

HYOSIALADENITIS, (*hyposialaden*, and itis,) *Hypognathadenitis*.

HYOSPA'DIA, *Hypospadi'asis*, (*hyppo*, and σπασω, 'I draw,') A malformation, in which the canal of the urethra, instead of opening at the apex of the glans, terminates at its base, or beneath the penis, at a greater or less distance from

the symphysis pubis. When the orifice of the urethra is very near the root of the penis, the scrotum is divided, as it were, into two great labia; and this malformation has often been taken for a case of hermaphroditism. Hypospadias is ordinarily incurable; and an idea has been entertained that it is the cause of impotence. It is not exactly so; but it renders impregnation less probable.

HYOSPA'DIAS, *Hypospadi'asis*, *Hypospad'icus*, *Hypospa'dian*, (F.) *Hypospade*. One affected with hypospadias.

HYOSPADIASIS, *Hypospadias*.

HYOSPATHIS'MUS, (ὕσπαθισμος, from *hyppo*, and σπαθιον, 'a ladle or spatula,') A surgical operation, with the ancients, in cases of severe 'defluxion to the eyes,' which consisted in incisions made in the scalp down to the bone, and the insertion of an instrument called a *spath'ion* or *hypospathis'ter*, to enable the intermediate parts to be divided. The precise character of the operation is not well described, and it is no longer known.

HYOSPATHISTER, see *Hypospathismus*.

HYOSPHAG'MA, gen. *Hyposphag'matis*, (*hyppo*, and σφαγω, 'I kill,') The coagulated blood, which is collected when an animal is killed and used for food. Also, an effusion of blood, especially under the conjunctiva.

HYOSPHAGMA, *Hæmophthalmia*.

HYOSTAPHYLE, (*hyppo*, and σταφυλη, 'uvula,') Staphyloedema.

HYOSTAPHYLITIS, (*hypostaphyle*, and itis,) see Staphylitis.

HYOS'TASIS, (ὕσστασις, from *hyppo*, and στασις, 'the act of placing,') A morbid deposition in the body. Sediment.

HYOSTATIC, *Hypostat'icus*, (F.) *Hypostatique*, (*hyppo*, and στασις, 'stagnation,') Relating to hypostases, sediments or depositions.

HYOSTATIC HYPERÆMIA, *Hyperæmie ou Congestion hypostatique*. A congestion of blood in the vessels of a part, caused by its depending position.

HYOSTEMA, gen. *Hyposte'matis*, (ὕσστημα,) Sediment.

HYOSTHENIA, (*hyppo*, and σθενος, 'strength,') Debility.

HYOSTHENTIC, *Controstimulant*.

HYOSTHÉNIQUE, *Controstimulant*.

HYOS'TROPHE, (ὕστροφος, from *hyppo*, and στρέφω, 'I turn,') Act of a patient in turning himself. Also, a relapse or return of a disease.

HYOSTYPTIC, *Hypostyp'ticus*, (*hyppo*, and στυψis, 'constriction,') A feeble astringent.

HYOSYPH'ILIS, (*hyppo*, and συphilis,) A mild form of syphilis.

HYOTHEMA, (ὕσθημα, from *hyppo*, and τιθημι, 'to place,') Suppository.

HYPOTHENAR, *Sub'vola*, (ὕποθεναρ, from *hyppo*, and θεναρ, 'the palm of the hand or sole of the foot,') *Hypothenar Em'inentie*. The fleshy projection of the palmar surface of the hand, which corresponds with the little finger, and is supported by the fifth metacarpal bone. This eminence is formed of four muscles: the *Palmaris brevis*, *Adductor* seu *Flexor brevis minimi digiti*, and *Opponens minimi digiti*. The name *Hypothenar* has also been given to different muscles of the hand. The *Hypothenar minimi dig'iti* of Riolan comprehended the *Abductor*, *Flexor brevis* and *Opponens minimi digiti*; and his muscle, *Hypothenar pol'licis*, corresponded to the *Abductor* and a portion of the *Flexor brevis pollicis*. Winslow called the *Adductor minimi digiti*, muscle *petit hypothenar* ou *hypothenar du petit doigt*.

HYPOTHENAR MINIMI DIGITI, *Flexor parvus minimi digiti*—h. *Minor Metacarpeus*, *Abductor minimi digiti*—h. *Riolani*, *Flexor parvus minimi digiti*.

HYPOTHETON, (*hypo*, and *τιθημι*, 'to place,') Suppository.

HYPOTHYMIAMA, gen. *Hypothymia'matis*, Fumigation.

HYPOTHYMIASIS, ('*υποθυμιασις*, from *hypo*, and *θυμιαω*, 'to fumigate,') Fumigation.

HYPOTIUM (*Emplastrum*;) (*hypo*, and *οτις*, gen. *οτις*, 'the ear,') *Emplastrum auricula'rē*; a plaster applied behind or under the ear.

HYPOTROPE, ('*υποτροπη*, from *hypo*, and *τροπη*, 'to turn,') Relapse.

HYPOTROPHIA, *Hy'potrophy*, (*hypo*, and *τροφη*, 'nourishment,') Scanty nourishment or nutrition. Atrophy.

HYPOTROPIASMUS, ('*υποτροπιασμος*, from *hypo*, and *τροπη*, 'to turn,') Relapse.

HYPOTRYGUS, ('*υποτρυνος*, from *hypo*, and *τρυνε*, gen. *τρυνος*, 'lees,') Feculent.

HYPOUCANNA, *Ipecacuanha*.

HYPOXEMIE, (*hypo*, *oxygen*, and *αιμα*, 'blood,') Asphyxia.

HYPOXYS ERECTA, *Star'grass*; (*hypo*, and *αξυς*, 'sharp,') because the pod is acute at the base [?]; indigenous; Order, *Amaryllidaceæ*. The root is eaten, and has been used as a vulnerary, and in chronic ulcers; and in ague.

HYPOZO'MA, gen. *Hypo'zomatē*, ('*υποζωμα*, from *hypo*, and *ζωννυμι*, 'I bind round,') *Membrana succin'gens*. A membrane or septum, as the mediastinum, diaphragm, &c.

HYPOCRAS, (see *Hippocras*,) Claret.

HYPSELOGLOSSUS, *Basioglossus*.

HYPSILODES, OS, ('*υ*, the Greek letter *u psi-lon*,) Hyoides os.

HYPSILOGLOSSUS, *Hyoglossus*.

HYPSONOSUS, ('*υψος*, 'height,' and *νοσος*, 'disease,') Puna.

HYPSOPHONUS, ('*υψος*, 'height,' and *φωνη*, 'voice,') One who has a clear high voice.

HYPSOSIS, ('*υψωσις*, 'lifting on high,') Sublimation.

HYPTIASMA, ('*υπτιαζω*, 'I lie with the face upwards,') Supination.

HYPTIASMUS, ('*υπτιασμος*,) Lying in a supine posture. Also, inversion of the stomach, as in nausea, regurgitation, or vomiting.

HYPU'LUS, ('*υπουλος*, from *hypo*, and *ουλη*, 'cicatrix,') Imperfectly cicatrized.

Ulcera hypu'la. Ulcers healed at the top, but not at the bottom.

HYRA'CEUM. A substance found in the Cape Colony, which Thunberg and other travellers mistook for a kind of bitumen, *Stone sweat*; but, according to Dr. Pappe, it is obtained from the urine of the *Klipdas* or *Hy'rax Capen'sis*, which, when passed, is thick and of a glutinous nature. The animal is in the habit of evacuating the urine at one spot, where its aqueous parts evaporate in the sun—the more tenacious adhering to the rock and hardening.

In smell, and medical properties, it most resembles castor, which, according to Dr. Pappe, it may replace. It is used by the Cape farmers in nervous and spasmodic affections.

HYRAX CAPENSIS, gen. *Hy'racis*, see *Hyraceum*.

HYRTOCHEILIDES, (*χειλος*, 'a lip,') Labia penduli. See *Lips*.

HYSOPE, *Hyssopus*.

HYSSOP, *Hyssopus*—h. Hedge, *Gratiola officinalis*.

HYSSOPI'TES, ('*υσσωπιτης*,) Ancient name of a wine, of which hyssop was the chief ingredient, and which Dioscorides extolled in chronic inflammation of the chest. It was regarded as diuretic and emmenagogue.

HYSSO'PUS ('*υσσωπος*,) from the Hebr. *Asob*, *Cassia*, *Hyssopus officinalis*, Common hyssop,

Ysope, (F.) *Hysope*. It has been chiefly used as an aromatic, stimulant and pectoral, in the form of infusion.

HYSTERA, ('*υστερα*,) Secundines, Uterus.

HYSTERAL'GIA, *Hysterodyn'ia*, (F.) *For-traiture*, (*hystero*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Pain in the uterus. See *Metralgia*. Ir'ritable u'terus, (F.) *Névralgie de l'utérus*. Hippocrates uses the epithet *Hyster'al'ges*, *υστεραλγος*, for any thing that excites uterine pain; and, especially, [?] for vinegar.

HYSTERALGIA CATARRHALIS, *Metrorrhœma*—h. *Galactica*, *Phlegmatia alba dolens*—h. *Lochi-alis*, *Dyslochia*—h. *Rheumatica*, *Metrorrhœma*.

HYSTERAPOPNIXIS, (*hystero*, *apo*, and *πνιγω*, 'to strangle,') Angone.

HYSTERATRE'SIA, *Atretome'tria*, (*hystero*, and *ατρες*, 'imperfect,') Imperforation of the os uteri.

HYSTERELCO'SIS, (*hystero*, *ελκος*, 'an ulcer, and *osis*,) *U'teri exulcera'tio*, *U'teri ul'cus*. Ulceration of the uterus.

HYSTERELOSIS, (*hystero*, and *ελειν*, 'to turn,') Hysteroloxia.

HYSTEREMPHYSEMA, gen. *Hysteremphye'matis*, *Physometra*.

HYSTERIA, ('*υστερα*, 'the uterus,') *H. va'ga*, *Hysterici'smus*, *Hysterism'us*, *Hyste'rias*, *Hysteri-ania*, *Hysteropathi'a*, *Hypercine'sia uteri'na* seu *hyste'ria*, *U'teri adacen'sus*, *Suffoca'tio hyste'rica* seu *uteri'na* seu *mul'ierum*, *Asch'ma u'teri*, *Profusa'tio matrici's seu uteri'na*, *Synpa'sia hyste'rica*, *Malum hyste'ricum* seu *hysteri'colyphochondri'acum*, *Vapo'res uteri'ni*, *Affectio seu Pas'sio hyste'rica*, *Morbus hyste'ricus*, *Strangula'tio uteri'na* seu *Vul'va*, *Va'pors*, *Hyster'ica*, *Hyster'ic fit*, *Mo'ther*, (F.) *Hystérie*, *Mal de Mère*, *Maladie imaginaire*, *Passion hystérique*, *Suffocation utérine*, *ou de ma-trice*, *Ascension de la matrice*, *Nérose utérine*, *Etranglement*, *Épilepsie utérine*, *Vapeurs*, *Manie* ou *Attaques de Nerfs*. A species of neurosis, classed amongst the spasmi by Sauvages and Cul-len, and in the *Névroses de la génération*, by Pinel. It received the name *hysteria*, because it was reputed to have its seat in the uterus. It generally occurs in paroxysms; the principal characters of which consist in alternate fits of laughing and crying, and with a sensation as if a ball ascends from the hypogastrium towards the stomach, chest, and neck, producing a sense of strangulation. If the attack be violent, there is, sometimes, loss of consciousness (although the presence of consciousness generally distinguishes hysteria from epilepsy) and convulsions. The duration of the attacks is very variable. It appears to be dependent upon irregularity of nervous distribution in very impressible persons, and is not confined to the female; for well-marked cases of hysteria are occasionally met with in men. During the fit,—dashing cold water on the face, stimulants applied to the nose, or exhibited internally, and antispasmodics, form the therapeutical agents. Exercise, tranquillity of mind, amusing and agreeable occupations constitute the prophylactics. See *Mania*, dancing.

HYSTERIA CATALEPTICA, *Catalepsy*—h. *Vaga*, *Hysteria*.

HYSTERIAS, *Hysteria*.

HYSTERIASIS, *Hysteria*.

HYSTERICA, see *Hysterical*.

HYSTERICAL, *Hyster'icus*, *Va'pourish*, *Va'pouring*, (F.) *Hystérique*. Relating to or affected with hysteria.

The word *hysterica* was used by Martial for a female affected with nymphomania or with strong sexual desires.

HYSTERICISMUS, *Hysteria*.

HYSTERICUS, *Hysteria*.

HYSTERICUS, ('*υστερικος*, from '*υστερα*, '*u'te-rus*,') *Hysterical*.

HYSTÉRIE, Hysteria.

HYSTERISMUS, Hysteria.

HYSTÉRITE, Metritis.

HYSTERITES, Hydrometra.

HYSTERITIS, (*hystero*, and *itis*.) Metritis.

HYSTERO, (from *ὑστέρα*, *ὑστέρη*, 'the uterus,') in composition, uterus.

HYSTEROCARCINOMA, Metrocarcinoma.

HYSTEROCELE, (*hystero*, and *κῆλη*, 'hernia,') *Metrocele*, *Her'nia u'teri*, *Hernia of the womb*, (F.) *Hernie de l'U'terus*. This is a rare disease. The womb may protrude through the inguinal or the crural canal, or through the lower part of the linea alba.

HYSTEROCELE NUDA, Prolapsus uteri.

HYSTEROCNESMUS, (*hystero*, and *κνησμος*, 'itching,') Pruritus of the uterus or genitals.

HYSTEROCOLICA, Colica uterina.

HYSTEROCRANIUM, (*ὑστέρος*, 'behind,' and *κρανιον*, 'cranium,') Occiput.

HYSTEROCYESIS, (*hystero*, and *κείν*, 'to be pregnant,') Pregnancy.

HYSTEROCYSTIC, *Hystero'cysticus*, (F.) *Hystérocytique*, (*hystero*, and *κυστις*, 'the bladder,') Relating to the uterus and bladder. Some authors have called *Hystero'cystic Retention of urine*, that which is caused by the compression of the bladder by the uterus, during pregnancy.

HYSTEROCYSTOCELE, (*hystero*, *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *κῆλη*, 'a tumour,') Hernia of the uterus complicated with displacement of the bladder.

HYSTERODYNIA, (*hystero*, and *δύνη*, 'pain,') Hysteralgia.

HYSTERODEMA, gen. *Hystero'dematia*, (*hystero*, and *οἶδημα*, 'a swelling,') Hydrometra.

HYSTEROID, *Hystero'idēs*, *Hysteroi'dēs*, *Hysteroi'dal*, *Hysteroi'dalis*, (*hysteria*, and *οἶδος*, 'resemblance,') Resembling hysteria;—as a hysteroid disease, symptom, &c.

HYSTEROLOGY, *Hystero'logia*, (*hystero*, and *λογος*, 'a description,') A treatise on the sound and morbid uterus.

HYSTEROLOX'IA, *Hystero'lox'is*, *Oblig'uitas seu Sit'us obli'guus u'teri*, *Flex'io seu Ver'sio incomple'ta seu Inclina'tio uteri*, *Metrolox'ia*, *Metrocamp'is*, *Metroscolio'ma*, *Uterus obli'guus seu inclina'tus*; (*hystero*, and *λοξος*, 'oblique,') An oblique position of the uterus, occurring during pregnancy. *Antever'sion of the uterus*, *Hystero'lox'ia ante'rior*, *Antever'sio seu Prona'tio uteri*, *Ven'ter propen'dens*; and *Retrover'sion of the uterus*, *Hystero'lox'ia poste'rior*, *Retrover'sio uteri*, *Re'flex'io uteri comple'ta*, are varieties.

HYSTEROMALACIA, *Hystero'malaco'sis*, *Hystero'malaco'ma*, *Metromalaco'sis*, *Metromalaco'ma*, *Malaco'sis uteri*, *Emolli'ties uteri morbo'sa*, *Putrescen'tia u'teri gravi'di*, (*hystero*, and *μαλακία*, 'softness,') Softness of the uterus during pregnancy, which renders it liable to rupture in labour.

HYSTEROMALACOMA, Hysteromalacia.

HYSTEROMANIA, Nymphomania.

HYSTEROMETER, (*hystero*, and *μετρον*, 'measure,') See Sound, uterine.

HYSTÉROMÈTRE, Sound, uterine.

HYSTEROMOCHLIUM, (*hystero*, and *μοχλιον*, 'a lever,') Lever.

HYSTERN'OUS, (*hystero*, and *ογκος*, 'tumour,') *Metron'eus*, *Hystero'phy'ma*, *Metrophy'ma*, *Tu'mor u'teri*. A tumour of the uterus.

HYSTEROPARALYSIS, *Hystero'ple'gia*, (*hystero*, and *παράλυσις*, 'paralysis,') Paralysis of the uterus.

HYSTEROPATHIA, (*hystero*, and *παθος*, 'affection,') Disease or suffering in the uterus. Also, hysteria, and deuteropathia.

HYSTEROPHYMA, (*hystero*, and *φυμα*, 'a swelling,') Hysteroncus.

HYSTEROPHYSE, Hystarophysis, Physometra.

HYSTEROPHYSIS, *Hystero'ph'ysē*, (*hystero*, and *φύση*, 'wind,') Distension of the uterus with air; *Emphyse'ma u'teri*.

HYSTEROPLÉGIA, (*hystero*, and *πληγή*, 'a stroke,') Hystero'paralysis.

HYSTERNIX, (*hystero*, and *πνιξ*, 'suffocation,') Angone.

HYSTEROPLYPUS, Metropolypus.

HYSTEROPSOPHIA, (*hystero*, and *ψαφος*, 'a sound,') Physometra.

HYSTEROPTO'SIS, (*hystero*, and *πτωσις*, 'fall,') *Prolap'sus u'teri*. Also, *Inver'sio uteri*, *Anas'trophē uteri*. In a general sense, a protrusion of any part of the genital organs or of excrecences from them into the genital passages; *Edopto'sis*.

HYSTEROPTOSIS, Prolapsus uteri—h. Vaginæ, Prolapsus vaginæ.

HYSTERRRHAGIA SANGUINEA, (*hystero*, and *ρρῆγμα*, 'to break forth,') Metrorrhagia.

HYSTERRRHÆXIS, (*hystero*, and *ῥήξις*, 'rupture,') Uterus, rupture of the.

HYSTERRRHŒA, (*hystero*, and *ῥεω*, 'to flow,') Metrorrhagia—h. Mucosa, Leucorrhœa.

HYSTEOSALPINX, gen. *Hystero'salpin'gis*, (*hystero*, and *σαλπιγξ*, 'a trumpet,') Tube, Fallopian.

HYSTEOSCIRRUS, Metroscurrus.

HYSTÉROSCOPE, (*hystero*, and *σκοπεω*, 'I view,') A metallic mirror, used by Colombat de l'Isère, in inspecting the state of the os uteri, to throw the rays of a taper to the bottom of the speculum uteri.

HYSTEROSASM'US, (*hystero*, and *σπασμος*, 'spasm,') Spasm of the uterus. Also, hysterical spasm.

HYSTEROSTOMA, gen. *Hystero'stom'atis*, (*hystero*, and *στόμα*, 'mouth,') Os uteri.

HYSTEROSTOMAT'OMUS, (F.) *Hystéro'stomatome*, (*hystero'stoma*, and *τεμνω*, 'to cut,') An instrument invented by Coupin for dividing the os uteri, when it is important to deliver immediately, as in cases of convulsions.

HYSTEROSTOMIUM, (*hystero*, and *στόμα*, 'mouth,') Os uteri.

HYSTEROSYNIZESIS, (*hystero*, and *συνίζησις*, 'sitting together,') Metrosynizesis.

HYSTÉROTOKOTOMIA, (*hystero*, *τοκος*, 'parturition,' and *τομή*, 'section,') Cæsarean section.

HYSTÉROTOME, (*hystero*, and *τομή*, 'section,') Hysterotomus.

HYSTÉROTOM'IA, *Hystero'tomy*, (F.) *Hystérotomic*. Cæsarean section. Also, dissection of the uterus.

HYSTÉROTOMOTOCIA, (*hystero*, *τομή*, 'section,' and *τοκος*, 'parturition,') Cæsarean section.

HYSTÉROT'OMUS, *Hystero'tome*, *Metrot'omus*, *Me'trotome*, (*hystero*, and *τομή*, 'section,') An instrument for dividing the womb through the vagina. It is a kind of *Bistouri eaché*, and is intended to divide the cervix and os uteri.—*Hystero'stomat'omus*.

HYSTÉROTISM'US, (*hystero*, and *τρίβω*, 'I gnash,') Spasmodic contraction of the uterus, especially of its mouth.

HYSTRIASIS, Hystriciasis.

HYSTRIC'ASIS, *Hystric'asis*, *Hy'strix*, *Hystricis'mus*, *Cero'stro'sis*, *Tricho'sis seto'sa*, ('*υστρίξ*, gen. '*υστρίξ*, 'a hedgehog or porcupine,') A disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect like the quills of the porcupine.

HYSTRICISMUS, Hystriciasis.

HYSTRIX, gen. *Hy'strix*, ('*υστρίξ*,) Hystriciasis.

HYVES, Hives.

I.

IAMA, (*iama*, gen. *iamaos*.) Medicament.
 IAMATOLOGY, (*iama*, and *logos*, 'a discourse.')
 Materia medica.
 IAMATOSYNTAXIOLOGIA, (*iama*, *συνταξις*,
 'arrangement,' and *logos*, 'a discourse.') See
 Prescription.
 IAMATOSYNTAXIS, see Composition.
 IAMATOTAXIOLOGIA, see Prescription.
 IASIMUS, (*iasmos*.) Curable.
 IASIS, (*iasis*.) Curation.
 IASPIS, (*iaspis*.) Jaspis.
 IATERIA (*iaterias*), Medicina.
 IATERIUS (*iaterios*), Medicinal.
 IATRALEIP'TICE, (*iατραλειπτική*, (*τεχνη*),
Iatralipticē (*Are*), *Iatraleiptic* or *Iatralip'tic*
meth'od; (*iatro*, and *αλειψω*, 'I anoint.') The
 method of treating diseases adopted by the Iatra-
 leptes,—that is, by friction chiefly, *Perfricatio*.
 IATRALEPTES (*iατραλειπτες*), *Iatraleip'tes*,
Iatralip'ta, *Iatroleip'tes*, *Med'icus Unguenta'rius*.
 One who treats diseases by unguents, frictions,
 and by external means generally. Prodicus, a
 disciple of Æsculapius, was the chief of the Iatra-
 leptes.
 IATRALIPTES, *Iatraleptes*.
 IATRALIPTICE, *Iatraleiptice*.
 IATREUSOLOG'IA, (*iατρειολογία*, 'the exercise
 of the art of healing,' and *logos*, 'a description.')
 The doctrine of the exercise of the healing art.
 IATREUSIS (*iατρειωσις*). The exercise of the
 healing art.
 IATRIA (*iατρεια*), Medicina.
 IATRICE (*iατρικη*), Medicina.
 IATRICUS (*iατρικος*), Medical; see *Digitus*.
 IATRINĒ (*iατρινη*), Medicina. Also, a female
 practitioner of medicine, *Med'ica*, *Mu'lier med'-*
ica. A doctress. A midwife.
 IATRI'ON, (*iατρίον*), *Iā'trion*, *Ietr'on*, *Medica-*
tri'na. The house or office of a physician or sur-
 geon. Also, the physician's fee or *honorarium*.
 IATRIQUE, Medical.
 IATROCHEMIA, (*iatro*, and *chemia*.) Chymi-
 atriā.
 IATROCHYMIA, Chymiatrīa.
 IATROGNOM'ICA, *Iatrognom'icē*, (*iatro*, and
γινωσκω, 'I know.') A knowledge of medical ob-
 jects.
 IATROLEIPTES, *Iatraleptes*.
 IATROLOG'IA, *Iatrol'ogy*, (*iatro*, and *logos*,
 'a description.') A treatise on physis and physi-
 cians.
 IATROMAN'TIS, (*iatro*, and *μαντεια*, 'divina-
 tion.') A physician who is a soothsayer.
 IATROMATHEMATICAL PHYSIC'IANs,
Iatromathemat'ici, *Iatromechan'ici*, Mechanical phy-
 sicians. A sect which flourished about the middle
 of the seventeenth century, and of which Borelli
 was the founder.
 IATRON, (*iατρον*), *Iatron*.
 IATROPHYSICS, Physics, medical.
 IATROS, (*iατρος*), *Iatrus*.
 IATROSOPHIS'TA, (*iatro*, and *σοφιστης*, 'one
 skilled in an art or science.') A learned, or thor-
 oughly educated physician.
 IATROTECH'NA, *Iatrotech'nes*, (*iατροτεχνης*,
 from *iatro*, and *τεχνη*, 'art.') A practical physi-
 cian or surgeon.
 IATROTECHNICE, Medicina, Therapeutics.
 IATRUS, (*iατρος*), Physician; also, a surgeon.
 IBERIS, (*ιβηρις*), *Lepidium iberis*.
 IBERIS AMA'RA, *Bitter can'dytist*, (F.) *Passa-*
rage, from *Iberia*, where it is indigenous. A small
 herbaceous plant, *Ord. Crucifera*, indigenous in
 Europe, which was employed, of old, in gout,

rheumatism, &c. The seeds have been used, in the
 dose of one to three grains, in asthma, bronchitis,
 dropsy, and hypertrophy of the heart. It is said
 to possess acro-narcotic properties; but it is not
 much used.

IBERIS BURSA PASTORIS, *Thlaspi bursa*—i.
Campestris, *Thlaspi campestre*—i. *Sophia*, *Carda-*
mine pratensis.

IBICUIBA, *Becuíba*, *Becuíba unx.* A species
 of nut from Brazil, the emulsive kernel of which
 is ranked amongst balsamic remedies.

I'BIS, (*ιβις*.) A bird held sacred by the Egyp-
 tians. When sick, it is asserted that it was wont
 to inject the water of the Nile into its fundament:
 whence, according to Langius, was learned the
 use of glysters.

IBISCHA MISMALVA, *Althæa*.

IBISCUS, (*ιβισκος*.) *Althæa*.

IBIXUMA, *Saponaria*.

ICE, (Sax. *if*.) *Gla'cies*, *Fro'zen water*, (F.)
Glacc. Iced water is much used internally, as the
 best refrigerant in fever. It is, also, applied ex-
 ternally, in cases of external inflammation, as well
 as in phrenitic and hernial affections, &c., in the
 form of the *ice cap* and *ice cataplasma* or *ice pou-*
tice, formed by half filling a bladder with pounded
 ice.

ICE CAP, see *Ice*.

ICE COLD, *Pey cold*, (F.) *Froid glacié*. A
 very strong morbid sensation of cold, compared
 by the patient to that which would be produced
 by the application of pieces of ice.

ICE POUltICE, see *Ice*.

ICELAND, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Hot
 springs are found in every part of Iceland. The
 most noted of these is one called Geyser, two days'
 journey from Hecla, and near Skalholt. The
 diameter of the basin is 59 feet; and the height
 to which the water is thrown is often more than
 100. The heat of the water is 212°.

ICEPLANT, *Mesembryanthemum crystalli-*
num, *Monotropa uniflora*.

ICH'NOS, (*ιχνος*.) The foot. The sole of the foot.
 The heel.

I'CHOR, (*ιχωρ*), *Ichos*, *Sa'nies*, *Sordes*, *Virus*,
Pus malignum, *Tabum*. The serum of the blood.
 A thin, aqueous, and acrid discharge. A cor-
 rupted humor.

ICHOROÍDES, (*ιχωρ*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance')
 Ichorous.

ICH'OROUS, *Ichoro'sus*, *Ichoroï'des*, *Sanio'sus*,
Sa'nious, (F.) *Ichoreux*, *Sanieux*. Belonging to
 or resembling ichor.

ICHORRHŒMIA, (*ichor*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood.')
 A diseased condition induced, according to Vir-
 chow, by the presence of corrupted or vitiate
 humors in the blood.

ICHOS, (*ιχωρ*), *Ichor*.

ICHTHYA, (*ιχθυα*, 'a fishhook.') Hook, *blan-*
che.

ICHTHYO, (*ιχθυς*, gen. *ιχθυος*, 'a fish.') In

composition, fish.

ICHTHYOCOL'LA, (*ichthyo*, and *κόλλα*, 'glue')
Col'ta Pis'cium, *Fishingglass*, *Fishglue*, (F.) *Ichth-*
colle, *Colle de Poisson*. A name given to the dried
 swimming bladder or sound of *Acipenser* *As-*
cius, and other species of fish, which is almost whol-
 ly composed of gelatin, and is employed in medi-
 cine in the formation of nutritive jellies. It is, *usu-*
 ally, occasionally used in anatomical injections.
English Court Plaster is made with it. In Rus-
 sia, the *Acipenser* is not the only genus from which
 isinglass is procured; it is also obtained from the
lu'ris Glanis, which Dr. Royle suggests to be the
 source of the *Samovy* or *Somovy Isinglass* of Ger-
 merce. The sounds of the cod, ling, hake,

yield it. From these it is made in New England; and, in England, is termed *New York Isinglass*.

ICHTHYOPHAGISTS, *Ichthyophagi*, (*ἰχθυοφάγαι*, from *ichthyo*, and *phago*, 'I eat.') (F.) *Ichthyophages*. People who feed habitually on fish;—generally the most uncivilized of mankind.

ICHTHYOPHAGOUS, (*ἰχθυοφάγος*,) Piscivorous.

ICHTHYOSE, Ichthyosis.

ICHTHYOSIS, (*ἰχθύσις*, 'a fish,') from the resemblance of the scales to those of a fish. *Lepido'sis Ichthyosis*, *L. Ichthyosis*, *Lepra Ichthyosis*, *Alveolar nigra* (Arab.), *Impetigo excorticativalva*, (F.) *Ichthyose*; *Fishskin*, *Porcupine Disease*. A permanently harsh, dry, scaly, and, in some cases, almost horny texture of the integuments of the body, unconnected with internal disorder. Willan and Bateman have two varieties, *I. simplex* and *I. cornea*. Alibert has three, the *I. nacrée* or pearly, the *I. cornée*, and the *I. pellagre* or *Pellagra*.

ICHTHYOSIS PELLAGRA, Pellagra.

ICHTHYOSIS SEBACEA, *Sebaceous Ichthyosis*. A morbid incrustation of a concrete subaceous substance upon the surface of the epidermis, confounded, according to Mr. E. Wilson, with ichthyosis, to which it bears a close resemblance. In many cases there is neither redness nor heat, nor is the affection often accompanied by constitutional symptoms.

ICHTHYOTOXICUM, (*ichthyo*, and *τοξικον*, 'a poison,') *Ichthyius*, fish poison.

ICHTHYIUS, Ichthyotoxicum.

ICI'CA ARACOUCHI'NI, (name in Guyana.) *Aracouchini* is a balsam, extracted by incision from this tree in Guyana. The Galibis use it for healing wounds.

ICICA ICICARIBA, see *Amyris elemifera*.

ICTAR, (*ἰκταρ*,) Vulva.

ICTÈRE, Icterus—i. *Bleu*, Cyanopathy—i. *des Nouveau-nés*, Icterus infantum—i. *Noire*, Melæna.

ICTERIC, Ictericus.

ICTERICIE, Ictericus.

ICTERICUS, (*ἰκτερίκος*,) Antiicteric. Also, relating to, or resembling Icterus; *Icteric*, *Icteroïdes*, *Icteroïdes*, (F.) *Ictérique*.

ICTERITIA ALBA, Chlorosis—i. *Flava*, Icterus—i. *Rubea*, Erysipelas—i. *Rubra*, Erysipelas.

ICTERODES, (*ἰκτερόδες*, from *icterus* and *odes*,) Ictericus.

ICTERUS, *I. fla'vus* seu *ve'rus*, (*ἰκτερός*, from *ἰκτίς*, a species of weasel, whose eyes are yellow [?]. *ἰκτερός* meant, with the ancients, a yellow bird, perhaps the Oriole.) *Morbus arcuatus* seu *arguatus*, *Leucoli morbus* (Paracelsus), *Auri'go*, *Auri'go*, *Morbus ve'gius* seu *luteolus*, *Cholelith'ia ic'terus*, *Cholelith'mia*, *Chole'mia*, *Cholepla'nia*, *Cholo'sis*, *Dermatocolo'sis*, *Suffu'sio aurigino'sa* seu *fel'tis* seu *bi'lis*, *Icteric'ia* seu *icteric'ia fla'va*, *I'vus fla'vus* seu *icteroides*, *Cachex'ia icter'ica*, *Fel'tis suffu'sio* seu *obstruc'tio seu superfu'sio*, *Bi'lions Dys'crasy*, *Jaun'dice*, *Yel'lows*, *Jan'ders*, *Jaun'ders*, (So.) *Gul'schoch*, (Prov.) *Jo'nas*, *Yellot*, (F.) *Ictère*, *Ictericie*, *Jaunisse*, *Bile répandue*. A disease, the principal symptom of which is yellowness of the skin and eyes, with white feces and high-coloured urine. It admits of various causes; in fact, anything which can directly or indirectly obstruct the course of the bile, so that it is taken into the mass of blood, produces the yellowness of surface; the bile being separated by the kidneys, causes yellowness of urine, and its being prevented from reaching the intestine occasions the pale-coloured feces. The prognosis, in ordinary cases, is favourable;—when complicated with hepatic disease, unfavorable. The treatment is simple:—an emetic or purgative, given occasionally so as to

solicit the return of the bile to its ordinary channels; light tonics; unirritating diet; cheerful company, &c.

ICTERUS ALBUS, Chlorosis—i. *Ceruleus*, Cyanopathy.

ICTERUS INFAN'TUM, *I. Neonato'rum*, *Neotoc'iet'erus*, *Pædi'et'erus*, *Auri'go neophyto'rum*, *Yel'lows gum*, *Yellow gown*, (F.) *Ictère des nouveau-nés*, is a common affection, and frequently dependent upon obstruction of the choledoch duct by the meconium. It requires time; and castor oil, occasionally.

ICTERUS MELAS, Melæna—i. *Neonatorum*, *I. infantum*—i. *Niger*, Melæna.

ICTERUS SATURNI'NUS, *Lead jaundice*. The earthy-yellow hue in saturnine cachexy.

ICTERUS VIR'IDIS, *Green jaundice*. Icterus when the skin is of a green or olive hue.

ICTODES FETIDUS, (from *ἰκτίς*, 'a weasel,') *Dracontium fetidum*.

ICTUS, gen. *Ictūs*; 'a stroke or blow;' (from *ico*, *ictum*, 'to strike,') *Ple'gè*, *Pla'ga*. *Ictus sol'is*, a stroke of the sun.—See *Coup de soleil*. *Ictus*, also, means the pulsation of an artery, and the sting of a bee or other insect.

ICTUS, Blow—i. *Cordis*, see *Heart*—i. *Cordis et arteriarum*, Pulse—i. *Sanguinis*, Apoplexy—i. *Solis*, *Coup de soleil*.

IDE'A, *I'dea*, (*ἰδέα*,) *I'de'um*, *I'de'ach* [? Paracelsus], (F.) *Idée*, (from *εἶδω*, 'I see,') The image or representation of an object in the mind.

IDEA, **FIXED** or **PREDOMINANT**, *I'dea fix'a*, *I'deope'gma*. Tension of the mind on one notion; often observed in insanity.

I'DEA MORBI. Knowledge or idea of a disease.

IDEACH, Idea.

IDEAGENOUS, (*idea*, and *γεναιον*, 'to generate,') Sentient.

IDE'AL, *I'dea'lis*. Mental, notional, fancied. *Mor'bi idea'les*. Ideal diseases. Diseases of the imagination.

IDEA'TION, *I'dea'tio*. The establishment of a distinct mental representation or idea of an object.

IDÉE, Idea.

IDEN'TITY (PERSONAL), *I'den'titas*, (F.) *Identité*, (*idem*, 'the same,') *Same'ness*. It is sometimes a question in legal medicine to decide upon personal identity: that is, whether an individual be the same he represents himself to be. Physical marks form the great criteria.

IDEOL'OGY, *I'deolog'ia*, (*idea*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') The science of ideas. Intellectual philosophy.

I'DEOMO'TOR. A name given by Dr. Carpenter to muscular movements, the result of complete engrossment by an idea, which he regards as automatic, although originating in the cerebrum.

IDEOPEGMA, gen. *I'deope'gmatis*, (*idea*, and *πηνυμι*, 'to fasten,') Idea, fixed.

IDÉOSYNCHYSIE, (*idea*, and *συνχysis*, 'confusion,') Delirium.

IDIPOCAUSIS, (*idio*, *apo*, and *καίω*, 'I burn,') Combustion, human.

IDIEMPRESIS, (*idio*, and *εμπρησις*, 'burning,') Combustion, human.

IDIO, (from *ιδιος*,) in composition, proper, peculiar.

IDIOCRASIS, (*idio*, and *κρσις*, 'mixture,') Idiosyncrasy.

IDIOCTONIA, (*idio*, and *κτονος*, 'murder,') Suicide.

IDIOCY, Idiotism.

IDIOMIASMATA, see *Miasm*.

IDIOPATHIA, *Idiopath'e'a*, *Protopath'i'a*, *Pro'prius affect'us*, *Mor'bus idiopath'icus* seu *pro'prius* seu *prima'rius* seu *protopath'icus* seu *origina'lis*, *Ma'lum prima'rium*, (*idio*, and *πάθος*,

affection.') A primary disease; one not depending on any other.

IDIOPATH'IC, *Pro'prio hab'itu seu constitutio'nē pro'pria pen'dens*, *Idiopath'icus*, *Idiop'athes*. (F.) *Idiopathique*. Primary affections and their symptoms are so denominated.

IDIOPTCY, (*idio*, and *opsis*, 'vision,') *Achromatopsia*.

IDIOPTS, see *Achromatopsia*.

IDIOSYNCRASIA, *Idiosyncrasy*—i. *Hæmorrhagica*, *Hæmatophilia*—i. *Olfactoria*, *Parosmia*.

IDIOSYN'CRASY, *Idioc'rasy*, *Idiosyn'crasia*, *Idiosyncrasi'a*, *Idiotrop'ia*, *Idioc'rasis*, *Idiosyn'crisi'a*, (F.) *Idiosyncrasië*, (*idio*, *syn*, 'with,' and *crasis*, 'mixture,') A peculiarity of constitution, in which one person is affected by an agent, which, in numerous others, would produce no effect. Thus, shell-fish, bitter almonds, produce urticaria in some, by virtue of their idiosyncrasies. Others faint at the sight of blood, &c.

ID'IOT, *Idiot'ia*, (*idiotēs*, 'an ignorant person,') Now used for one who is fatuous, or who does not possess sufficient intellectual faculties for the social condition, and for preserving himself from danger,—*Ho'mo fat'uus*, (Prov.) *Dal'cop*, *Fond'ling*, *Hob'bil*. In law, one who has been without understanding from his birth, and whom the law presumes to be never likely to attain any.

IDIOTIA, *Idiotism*—i. *Endermica*, *Cretinism*.

IDIOTIE, *Idiotism*.

ID'IOTISM, *Idiotis'mus*, *Idioti'a*, *Imbecill'itas ment'is*; *Mo'ria de'mens*, *Ana'a*, *Mo'ria*, *Moro'sia*, *Meio'sia*, *Fatu'itas*, *Amen'tia*, *Demen'tia natura'lis*, *Stupid'itas*, *Yecor'dia*, *Imbecill'itas Ingen'ii*, *Id'iotocy*, *Id'iotocy*, *Fatu'ity*. (F.) *Démence innée*, *Idiotisme*, *Idiotie*, *Apyschisme* of *Piorry*. A species of unsound mind, characterized by more or less complete obliteration of the intellectual and moral faculties. It may supervene on mania and melancholia, when it is termed *Demen'tia*, but more commonly it depends upon original conformation. It may also, be symptomatic of organic disease of the brain, which has come on after birth. Idiotism exists in various degrees. Some idiots are mere automata, exhibiting scarcely any sensibility to external impressions; others are capable of articulating a few words, and possess certain mental emotions to a limited extent. The physiognomy is usually vacant, step unsteady, and articulation imperfect or broken. The affection is almost always incurable; but it may often be palliated.

IDIOTISME, *Idiotism*.

IDIOTISMUS, *Idiotism*—i. *Endemicus*, *Cretinism*.

IDIOTROPIA, (*idio*, and *τροπω*, 'to turn,') *Idiosyncrasy*.

IDOLUM, (*ιδωλον*,) *Hallucination*, *Idea*.

IDROSIS, (*ιδρως*, 'sweat,') *Ephidrosis*.

IETRIUM, (*ιητριον*, *ιητριων*,) *Iatrimon*.

IF, *Taxus baccata*.

IFFIDES, *Plumbi subcarbonas*.

IGDE, (*ιγδη*,) *Mortar*.

IGDIS, (*ιγδης*,) *Mortar*.

IGNA'TIA AMA'RA, ('bitterignatia,') *Strych'nos Ignat'ii*, *Ignatia'na Philippin'ica*. *Ord.* *Apocynaceæ*. The systematic name of the plant which affords *St. Ignatius's Bean*, *Fa'ba In'dica* seu *Sanc'ti Ignat'ii* seu *febrif'uga*, (F.) *Ignatie*, *Fève de Saint Ignace*, *Noix d'Ignasur*. The seeds, *Ignat'ia* (Ph. U. S.), are bitter and poisonous, containing strychnia, and only appear to differ from *nux vomica* in containing a larger proportion of that alkaloid.

IGNATIE, *Ignatia amara*.

IGNAVIA, ('laziness,' from *in*, *priv.* and *gravis*, 'industrious,') *Inertia*—i. seu *Ignavitas partium genitalium*, *Impotence*.

IG'NIS, 'fire.' Hence:

IGNIS ACTUALIS, *Cauterium*—i. *Animalis*, *Animal heat*.

IGNIS CAL'IDUS. 'A hot fire.' A violent inflammation, about to degenerate into gangrene.

IGNIS COLUMELLÆ, *Erysipelas*.

IGNIS FRIG'IDUS. 'A cold fire.' *Sphacelus*.

IGNIS NATURALIS, *Animal heat*—i. *Persicus*, *Anthrax*, see *Herpes zoster*—i. *Philosophicus*, *Phosphorus*—i. *Potentialis*, see *Cauterium*—i. *Sacer*, *Erysipelas*, *Herpes zoster*—i. *Sancti Antonii*, *Erysipelas*.

IGNIS SAPIEN'TUM. The ancient name for the heat of horses' dung.

IGNIS SYLVAT'ICUS, *I. sylvæ'stris* seu *vola'ticus* seu *vola'grius*, *Stroph'ulus sylvæ'stris* seu *vola'ticus*, *Wild'fire rash*, (F.) *Feu sauvage ou volage*, *Flamboise*. Probably, the *Porri'go larva'lis* or *Crusta lac'tea* of infants. Also, a transient redness of the face and neck, sometimes observed in hysterical and chlorotic females.

IGNIS SYLVESTRIS, *I. sylvaticus*—i. *Vitalis*, *Animal heat*—i. *Volagrius*, *I. sylvaticus*—i. *Volaticus*, *I. sylvaticus*.

IGNIVOROUS, (*ignis*, and *voro*, 'I devour,') *Pyrophagus*.

IGNYÈ, (*ιγνυα*,) *Poples*.

IGNYS, (*ιγνυς*,) *Poples*.

IL, as a prefix, see *Im*.

ILAPHIS, *Arctium lappa*.

ILEA, *Flanks*.

ILEAC PASSION, *Neus*.

ILEA DELPH'US, (*ileum*, and *ἀδελφός*, 'brother,') A double monster, united at the pelvis, and below.

I'LECH, *Y'lech*, *Rei'as*, *Ilia'ter*, *Ylia'ter*, *Eli'as'ter*, *Ilia'strum*, *Rei'ados*, *Rei'dos*, *Rei'adem*, *Il'adus*. Terms used by Paracelsus to designate the first matter:—the beginning of every thing.

ILEIADOS, *Ilech*.

ILEIADUM, *Ilech*.

ILEIAS, *Ilech*.

ILEIDOS, *Ilech*.

ILEIT'IS, (F.) *Iléite*, (*ileo*, and *itis*,) *Inflammation of the ileum*.

ILEO, in composition, *ileum* or *ilium*.

ILEOCÆ'CAL, *Ileoca'calis*. Relating to the ileum and caecum,—as the *ileocaecal valve*.

ILEOCHOLOSIS, (*ileo*, and *χολη*, 'bile,') *Diarrhoea biliosa*.

ILEOCOL'IC, *Ileocol'icus*, (F.) *Ileo-colique*. Relating to the ileum and colon:—as the *ileo-colic valve* or valve of Bauhin.

ILEOCOLITIS, see *Enteritis*.

ILEODICLIDITE, (*ileo*, *δωκς*, gen. *δωκίδης*, 'a valve,' and *itis*,) see *Typhus*.

ILÉOLOMBAIRE, *Ileolumbar*.

ILEOLUM'BAR, *Ileolumba'lis*, *Iliolumba'ris*, (F.) *Ileolombaire*. Belonging to the ilium and lumbar region.

ILEOLUMBAR AR'TERY, *Iliolumbar artery*, *Ili'aco-muscular*, (Ch.) is given off by the hypogastric, opposite the base of the sacrum. It ascends behind the psoas muscle, and divides into two branches;—an ascending and a transverse, which give off numerous ramifications to the neighbouring parts.

ILEOLUMBAR LIG'AMENT, *Iliolumbar* or *Iliolumbover'tebral ligament*, *Vertebro-iliae ligament*, is a broad, membraniform, triangular ligament, extending horizontally from the transverse process of the 5th lumbar vertebra to the upper and posterior part of the iliac crest. It unites the vertebral column with the pelvis.

IL'EON, *Il'eum*, *É'leon*, *I'lum*, *Intest'num circumvol'tum*, (*ειλεω*, 'to turn,' 'to twist,') Anatomists have given this name to the longest portion of the small intestine, which extends from the jejunum to the caecum. It was so called from its forming a considerable number of convolutions.

ILEOPYRA, (*ileo*, and *pyr*, 'fire, fever,') see Typhus.

ILEOSIS, Ileus.

ILEOTYPHUS, see Typhus.

ILES, Flanks.

ILEUM, Ileon.

IL'EUS, *Ev'leos*, (*εἰλεος*, from *εἰλω*, 'I twist,') *Colica Ileus* seu *spasmod'ica*, *Enterel'sia*, *Entero'lo'sis*, *Ileus spasmod'icus*, *Chordap'us*, *Passio Il'aca*, *Iliac* or *Ileac* *Passion*, *Vol'entus*, *Ileo'sis*, *Misere'rè me'i*, *Convul'sulus*, *Tormentum*, *Inter'cep'tio Intestino'rum*, *Enterosten'o'sis volentus*, (F.) *Colique de Misericorde*, *C. de Misérérè*, *Passion iliaque*. A disease, characterized by deep-seated pain in the abdomen, stercoraceous vomiting, and obstinate constipation. It is occasioned by hernia or other obstruction to the passage of the feces through a part of the intestinal canal, *Enterosten'o'sis*. The term Ileus has been applied to various affections—to simple nervous colic, intussusception, and to strangulation of the small intestine, &c. Various remedies have been employed;—the majority for the purpose of forcing alvine evacuations,—as purgatives, in draught, pill, or glyster; suppositories, tobacco glysters; pure mercury; leaden bullets; antispasmodics and narcotics; blisters to the epigastrium; ice by the mouth, or injected into the rectum. Some of these have, occasionally, succeeded,—especially the tobacco glyster, and ice to the tumour, where the disease has been occasioned by strangulated hernia. It is very dangerous.

ILEUS FLAVUS, Icterus—i. *Icteroïdes*, Icterus—i. *Inflammatorius*, Enteritis.

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM, gen. *Ilex*. The systematic name of the *Common Holly*, *Aquifolium*, *Agri'folium*, *ἄγρος* of the ancients [?], (Prov.) *Hol'ten*, (Sc.) *Hol'yn*, *Hol'ene*, (F.) *Houx*, *H. commun* ou *Chêne vert*. Ord. *Aquifoliaceæ*. The leaves of this plant have been recommended as tonic, astringent, and antiseptic, and have been prescribed in atonic gout, intermittents, dyspepsia, &c. *Ilex*, the active principle, has also been advised. It is obtained by dissolving the alcoholic extract of the leaves of the holly in water, and successively treating it with the subacetate of lead, sulphuric acid, and carbonate of lime. The filtered and evaporated product is then dissolved in alcohol; and the mixture filtered and evaporated in shallow vessels.

ILEX CASSINE, *Ilex vomitoria*.

ILEX MA'JOR. From the berries of this tree, called by the Spaniards *Bellotas*, a juice may be expressed, which forms a slightly astringent emulsion with water, and has been recommended by some Spanish physicians in humid cough, hæmoptysis, &c.

ILEX MATE, *Ilex paraguensis*.

ILEX OPA'CA, *American Holly*, grows throughout the Atlantic portion of the United States. It is said to possess the same properties as the European variety.

ILEX PARAGUEN'SIS, *Viburnum lævigatum* seu *Cassinoï'des*, *Cassi'nè Pera'gua* seu *Carolinia'na*, *I. Matè*; a native of Paraguay. It affords the celebrated *Matee* or *Matè*, *Folia Apalachines* seu *Pera'gua*, which is drunk in place of the Chinese tea by the people of Paraguay. By M. Lenoble, of Montevideo, the mate is referred to *Peora'lea glandulosa*.

ILEX VOMITO'RIA, *I. Cassi'ne*, *Cassi'na*, *Dahoon'* *Holly*, *Apalach'inè Gall'ie*, *Southsea Tea*, *Evergreen Cassi'nè*, *Casse'na*, *Yaupon*, *Yopon*, (F.) *Thé des Apalaches*, *Houx Apalachine*, *Apalachine*, *Thé de la Mer du Sud*. A tree, indigenous in the southern parts of the United States. The leaves, when dried, are aromatic, stimulant, stomachic, and expectorant, and are used as a tea. When fresh, they are emetic and cathartic.

ILIA, Flanks.

IL'IAC, *Il'acus*, *Il'ial*, (F.) *Iliacque*, (from *ilia*.) Relating to, or connected with, the flanks.

ILIAC AR'TERIES, *Arte'riæ Il'acæ*. This term has been given to several arteries. The *Primary Iliacæ*, (F.) *A. Iliacæ primitives*,—*A. Pelviculares*, (Ch.) arise from the bifurcation of the aorta, opposite the body of the 4th lumbar vertebra, and descend, in a divergent manner; until, opposite the sacro-iliac symphysis, they divide into two considerable trunks,—the *internal Iliac* or hypogastric (which see), and the *external Iliac*—*Portion Iliacque de la crurale*, (Ch.) This proceeds from the sacro-iliac juncture as far as the crural arch, when it assumes the name *Femoral Artery*. Before passing under the arch it gives off two pretty considerable branches,—the *Epigastric*, and the *Circumflex'a Il'i*. This last, which is called, also, *anterior Iliac* by some anatomists,—*Circumflexe de l'Ilium* (Ch.)—leaves the external iliac at the crural arch. It ascends along the outer edge of the iliacus muscle, and divides into two branches—an *internal* and an *external*.

The *Iliaca Inter'na Mi'nor* seu *Il'iolumba'lis* is a small artery, which sometimes arises from the hypogastric; at others, from the beginning of the gluteal. It is sent, chiefly, to the psoas and iliacus internus muscles.

ILIAC CREST, *Crista Il'i*, is the upper margin of the ilium. (F.) *Crête Iliacque*. It is very thick, and curved like the *Italic S*. It affords attachment to the broad muscles of the abdomen.

ILIAC FOSSÆ are two in number; the *internal*, the depression presented by the ilium on its interior, and at the upper part in which the *Iliacus internus* is lodged;—and the *external*, an excavation on the outer surface of the same bone, occupied by the *Glutæi muscles*.

ILIAC MUS'CLE, INTER'NAL, *Il'acus inter'nus* *Muscle*, *Il'acus*, *Iliaco-trochantérien* (Ch.); *Femur moven'tium sept'imus*, *Iliac muscle*, is situated in the fossa iliaea, and at the anterior and superior part of the thigh. It is broad, radiated, triangular; and is attached, *above*, to the two upper thirds of the fossa iliaea, and to the internal part of the iliac crest:—*below*, it terminates by a tendon, which is common to it and the psoas magnus, and is fixed into the lesser trochanter. When this muscle contracts, it bends the pelvis on the thigh, and conversely. It is also a rotator of the thigh outwards, and prevents the trunk from falling backwards.

ILIAC PASSION, Ileus.

ILIAC RE'GIONS, *Regio'nes il'iacæ*, *Inan'ia*, are the sides of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips.

ILIAC SPINES, *Spi'nous Proc'esses of the Il'ium*, are four in number. They are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. Of the *anterior*, one is *superior*. It bounds the crista ilii anteriorly, and affords origin to the sartorius muscle. The other is *inferior*, and receives the tendinous origin of the rectus femoris.

The two *Posterior Iliac Spines* are divided, like the *anterior*, into *superior* and *inferior*. They afford insertion to strong ligaments, which unite the ilium with the sacrum.

ILIACO-TROCHANTÉRIEN, *Iliacus internus*.

ILIACUS, Iliac muscle, internal—i. *Externus* *Pyramidalis*.

ILIADUS, Ilech.

ILIALL, Iliac.

ILIASTER, Ilech.

ILIASTRUM, Ilech.

ILINGOS, (*ἰλγος*.) Vertigo.

ILIO. In composition, relating or appertaining to the ilion or ileon.

ILIO-ABDOMINAL, *Obliquus internus abdominis*—*i. Aponévrosi-fémoral*, Fascia lata muscle—*i. Costal*, Quadratus lumborum—*i. Cresti-tibial*, Sartorius—*i. Femoral*, Coxofemoral—*i. Hypogastricus* (nervus), Musculocutaneous nerve, superior—*i. Inguinal*, Musculocutaneous nerve, inferior—*i. Iechi-trochanterien*, Glutæus minimus—*i. Lombi-costal*, Quadratus lumborum—*i. Lombo-costo-abdominal*, *Obliquus internus abdominis*—*i. Lumbalis*, Ileolumbar, see Iliac arteries—*i. Lumbovertebral* ligament, Ileolumbar-ligament.

ILIOPECTINEA, *Ileopectinea*, (F.) *Ilio-pectiné*, Ilio-pectineal. Belonging to the ilium and to the pecten or pubis.

ILIOPECTINEAL EM'INENCE is so called from being formed by the junction of the ramus of the ilium with that of the pubis. It affords attachment to the psoas minor.

ILIOPECTINEA LIN'EA, *Linea innomina'ta*, is the projecting line or ridge of the ilium and pubis, which forms part of the brim of the pelvis.

ILIOPRÉTIBIAL, Sartorius.

ILIOPSOITIS, (*ilio*, *ψαα*, 'the loins, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the ilium and psoas muscle.

ILIO-PUBO-COSTO-ABDOMINAL, *Obliquus externus abdominis*—*i. Rotulien*, Rectus femoris—*i. Sacral*, Sacro-iliac—*i. Sacral* articulation, Sacro-iliac articulation—*i. Sacro-fémoral*, Glutæus major—*i. Scrotal* nerve, Musculo-cutaneous, superior—*i. Trochanterien*, Glutæus medius—*i. Trochanterien petit*, Glutæus minimus.

IL'ION, *Il'ium*, *Il'eum*, *Haunch* or *Hip bone*. The largest of the three bones which constitute the os innominatum in the fetus and child. (It was probably so called from its seeming to support the intestine ilion; or, perhaps, because its crest is curved upon itself, from *αἰω*, 'I twist,' 'I roll.') This portion of the os innominatum is usually so called in the adult. The posterior surface is called *Dorsum*, the internal *Venter*. The upper semicircular edge is the *Crista* or *Spine*, at the anterior part of which is the *anterior and superior spinous process*; and, below, the *anterior and inferior spinous process*. At the back part of the spine are two *spinous processes*, the *posterior and superior*, and *posterior and inferior*. See Iliac spines.

ILITHY'IA, (*Εἰλιθυία*), *Luci'na*, *Juno Lucina*. The goddess who presided over parturient females, with the Greeks and Romans.

ILIUM, Ileum, Ilium.

IL'KESTON, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Ilkeston is in Derbyshire, England, about eight miles from Nottingham. The water contains carbonate of lime and soda, chloride of calcium, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of soda, carbonic acid, sulphohydric acid, and a little iron.

ILL, Sick.

ILLACRYMATIO, (*il*, and *lacryma*, 'a tear,') Epiphora.

ILLECEBRA, (from *illicere*, 'to allure,') Sedum—*i. Major*, Sedum telephium.

ILLECEBRUM POLYGONOIDES, *Achyranthes repens*—*i. Vermiculare*, Sedum.

ILLEGITIMATE, *Illegitimus*, (F.) *Illegitime*, (*il*, and *legitimus*, (*lex*, *legis*, 'law,') 'legitimate,') *Bastard*. That which is contrary to law: which has not the conditions required by law, as an illegitimate birth—one out of wedlock; base-born, love-begot, love-child.

ILLEGITIMATE or **BASTARD** is also applied to diseases—as to fevers, whose progress is anomalous. See False.

ILLI, (*ἄλλοι*,) see Strabismus.

ILLIC'IUM ANISATUM, (*illicere*, 'to allure,') Yellowflowered Anise, Aniseed Tree, Star Anise, Anisum stella'tum seu Sinen'se, *Semen Ba'dian*, (F.) *Anis de la Chine*, *A. étoilé*, *Ba'diane*. Ord. Magnoliaceæ. Sex. Syst. Polyandria Polygynia. The seeds are used like the ani-

seed. The same tree is supposed to furnish the aromatic bark called *Cortex An'isi Stella'ti*, *Cortex La'vola*.

Illicium Anisatum is said to furnish much of the so-called *Oil of An'ise*, used in the United States.

ILLICIUM FLORIDA'NUM, *Flor'ida An'ise Tree*, *Star Anise*, *Sweet Lau'rel*. An evergreen shrub, the bark, leaves, &c., of which have a spicy odour like anise, and might be used for it.

ILLICIUM PARVIFLO'RUM, a shrub of the hilly regions of Georgia and Carolina, has a flavour closely resembling that of sassafras root.

ILLIDES, (*ἄλλος*, gen. *ἄλλος*, 'one who squints,') See Strabismus.

ILLINITIO, (*il*, and *lino*, *litum*, 'to anoint,') Inunction.

ILLISIO, (*il*, and *ludere*, 'to strike violently,') Enthlasis.

ILLITIO, (*il*, and *lino*, *litum*, 'to anoint,') Inunction.

ILLITUS, Inunction.

ILLNESS, Disease—*i. Monthly*, see Menses.

ILLOS, (*ἄλλος*,) Eye, Strabismus.

ILLO'SIS, *Illo'sis*, (from *illos*, and *osis*.) Distortion of the eyes. Strabismus.

ILLUSIO, (*il*, and *ludere*, *lucum*, 'to play,') Illusion—*i. Sensus*; Hallucination.

ILLUSION, Hallucination.

ILLUTAMENTUM, see Illutatio.

ILLUTA'TIO, (*il*, and *lutum*, 'mud,') A word used by the ancients for the act of covering any part of the body with mud—*illutamentum*—with therapeutical views.

ILOSIS, Illosis.

ILOTS DU FOIE, ('Islets of the Liver,') see Liver.

IM, IN, IR. In composition, generally mean *in*; occasionally, however, they have the privative sense of *un*.

IMAGINA'TION, *Imagina'tio*, *Figura'tio*, *Phanta'sia*, *Dianoë'ma*, (*imago*, gen. *imag'inis*, 'image,') The faculty of forming in the mind an assemblage of images and combinations of ideas which are not always in direct connection with external objects.

IMBALSAMATION, Embalming.

IMBECIL'ITY, *Imbecil'itas*, *Stupid'itas*, *Hebetudo an'imi*, *Oligopsych'ia*, (F.) *Imbecillité*. Weakness, especially of the intellect; incoherency; *Imbecil'itas mentis*.

IMBECILLIS, Infirm.

IMBECILLITAS, Imbecility—*i. Ingenii*, Idiostism, Imbecility—*i. Mentis*, Idiostism, Imbecility—*i. Ventriculi*, Gasterasthenia.

IMBELLIS AD VENEREM, ('powerless for venery,') Frigid.

IMBER'BIS, *Imber'bus*, *Agene'os*, *Appogon*, (*im*, and *barba*, 'beard,') Devoid of beard, beardless.

IMBIBITIO, (*imbibere* (*in*, and *bibere*), 'to drink, to imbibe,') Absorption, Imbibition.

IMBIBIT'ION, *Imbibit'io*, *Emp'osis*, *Aspira'tion*. The action by which a body becomes penetrated by a liquid. See Endosmose. The reverse action has been called *Exbibition*. Many of the phenomena of absorption are owing to imbibition.

IMBIBITION, DOUBLE, Endosmose.

IMBOWELLING, Exenterismus.

IMBEX ('a tile') **NARIUM**, Septum narium.

IMBRICARIA SAXATILIS, Lichen saxatilis.

IM'BRICATED, *Imbricatus*, (F.) *Imbriqué*; (*imbrex*, 'a tile,') Placed over each other like the tiles of a roof.

IMMERSUS, (*im*, and *mergere*, *mergere*, 'to dip, because hidden, as it were,') Subscapularis muscle.

IM'MINENCE, *Imminen'tia*, (*imminere* (*im*, and

minco.) 'to hang over.') Staying over or upon; impending. Some authors have designated by this term the period which precedes the invasion of a disease, when certain indications foretell its approach.

IMMINENCE MORBIDE, Diathesis, Predisposition.

IMMISSIO CATHETERIS, (*im*, and *mittere*, *missum*, 'to send.') Catheterismus.

IMMISSOR, Catheter.

IMMOBILITAS, (*im*, *movere*, 'to move,' and *habilis*, 'able.') Acinesia—i. Pupillæ, Amaurosis.

IMMODERANTIA, (*im*, and *moderari*, 'to be moderate.') Intemperance.

IMMODERATIO, Intemperance.

IMMOVABLE APPARATUS, see Apparatus, immovable.

IMMUTANS, (*im*, and *mutare*, 'to change.') Alternative.

IMPACTED, (*impingere* (*in*, and *pangere*, *pac-tum*), 'to drive in,' 'to strike against.') Wedged.

IMPACT'ION, *Impac'tio*. A collision. A fracture of the cranium, ribs, or sternum, with depression of some of the fragments and projection of others externally. See *Écchyma*.

IMPATIENS BALSAM'INA, *Bal'sam weed*, *Touch me not*, (called from the sudden bursting of the pods when touched.) *Ord.* Balsaminaceæ. This probably resembles the other species in its properties.

IMPATIENS FUL'VA and *I. PAL'LIDA*, *Touch me not*, *Jew'el weed*, *Bal'sam weed*, *Slip'pers*, *Cel'-andine*, *Quick in the hand*, *Weath'ercocks*, *Soap'-weed*. Indigenous plants, having tender, juicy, almost transparent stems, and yellow flowers, which appear in July and August. They are found in low, moist ground, in every part of the Union. The properties are probably the same as those of

IMPATIENS NOLIME TAN'GERE of Europe, which has an acrid taste, and acts as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic.

IMPATIENTIA VESICÆ, (*im*, and *patior*, *passus*, 'to suffer.') Cysterethismus.

IM PEDIMENTUM, ('obstruction,') Emphragma.

IMPÉRATEIRE, Imperatoria.

IMPERATO'RIA, (from *imperare*, *imperatum*, 'to command;') from its commanding virtues.) *I. Ostru'thium*, *Seli'num ostru'thium* seu *Imperato'-ria*, *Angelica officina'lis*, *Astruthium*, *Ostruthium*, *Astran'tia*, *Magistran'tia*, *Mastericort*; (old F.) *Austruche*, *Imperatoire*. *Ord.* Umbelliferae. The roots of this plant were formerly considered *divi-num reme'dium*. They are merely aromatic and bitter, and are not used.

IMPERATORIA SYLVESTRIS, *Angelica sylvestris*. **IMPERFORATE**, (*im*, *per*, 'through,' and *forare*, 'to bore.') Atretus.

IMPERFORATIO, Imperforation—i. Ani, Atresia ani adnata, Proctatresia—i. Pupillæ, Synexisis—i. Uteri, Metratresia.

IMPERFORATION, *Imperfora'tio*, *Atre'sia*, *Atre'tis-mus*. Absence of a natural aperture; as of the mouth, anus, vulva, nostrils, &c. It is congenital, being dependent upon faulty conformation.

IMPERFORATION DE L'ANUS, Atresia ani adnata.

IMPER'IAL. A pleasant, cooling drink, formed of bitartrate of potassa $\frac{3}{4}$ ss; one lemon, cut into slices; white sugar lbs; and water Oij. Let the mixture stand for half an hour, and strain.

IMPERIUM, ('an order,') Prescription.

IMPETIGINOSITAS, Impetigo.

IMPETIG'INOUS, *Impetigino'sus*, (F.) *Impetigineus*. Having the nature of, or relating to, impetigo.

IMPETI'GO, gen. *Impetig'ini*, (*impeto*, 'I in-

vade.') *Impetiginos'itas*, *Dar'ta*, *Der'bia*, *Im'petus*, *Peti'go*, *Epyc'sia* seu *Phly'sis impeti'go*, *Le'pra Squamo'sa*, *Melita'gria*, *Ran'ning Scall* or *Tet'ter*, *Crust'ed*, *Pus'tular* or *Hum'id Tet'ter* or *Scall*, *Cow'rap*, (F.) *Dartre*, *D. crustace* ou *croû-teuse*, *Lèpre humide*. A word used in various acceptions. With some writers it is synonymous with itch. In others, it means a variety of herpes. Sauvages employs it as a generic term, under which he comprises syphilis, scorbutus, rachitis, elephantiasis, the itch, tinea, scrofula, &c. It forms, also, a genus in the class *Cachexia* of Cullen. In Bateman, it is the first genus of the 5th order, *Pustula*, and is defined—the humid or run-ning tetter; consisting of small pustules denominated *Pydra'cia*. It is unaccompanied by fever; not contagious, or communicable by inoculation. He has five species:—the *I. figura'ta*, *I. spar'sa*, *I. erysipelato'des*, *I. scab'ida*, and *I. ro'dens*. See Psoriasis.

IMPETIGO EXCORTICATIVA, Ichthyosis—i. *Figurata*, *Porri'go lupinosa*—i. *Pellagra*, *Pellagra*—i. *Ulcerata*, *Zerna*.

IMPETUM FACIENS, ('impulse making,') Enormon.

IMPETUS, Impetigo, Paroxysm.

IMPLACENTAL, see Placenta.

IMPLICATIONES RETICULARES NERVORUM, ('reticular entwinings of nerves,') Plexus nervorum.

IMPLIC'ITI MORBI, *Implica'ti* seu *compli-ca'ti Morbi*, (*im*, and *plico*, 'to fold,') Diseases which exist in an organ, and produce, concurrently, disorders in other organs.

IMPLUVIUM, (*im*, and *pluere*, 'to rain,') Embrocation; Bath, shower.

IMPOSTEM, (corr. from *apostem*. [?]) Abscess.

IMPOSTHUME, Abscess.

IMPOTENCE, *Acrati'a*, *Impoten'tia*, *I. gene-ran'di*, *Agenne'sia*, *Agenne'sis*, *Iguar'ia* seu *Iguar'itas par'tium genita'lium*, (F.) *Impuissance*; (*im*, and *potens*, 'able,') Loss of power over one or more of the members. Commonly, it means want of sexual vigor; incapacity for copulation, and chiefly on the part of the male. *Asty'sia*, *Astyph'ia*, *Asty'o'dia*, *Adyna'mia viri'lis*. It has also been used synonymously with sterility. Impotence may be absolute or relative, constitutional or local, direct or indirect, permanent or temporary.

IMPOTENTIA, Adynamia, Impotence—i. *Generandi*, Impotence.

IMPOVERISHED, *Eff'e'tus*, *Depaupera'tus*, (F.) *Appauvri*. ('Having become poor;') originally from (L.) *pauper*, (F.) *pauvre*, 'poor,') The Humorists applied this epithet to a humour deprived of a part of its constituents, and particularly to the blood. This fluid was considered to be impoverished when it was pale, without the proper consistence, and abounding in serum. It was, on the contrary, rich, in their opinion, when of a scarlet colour; possessing due consistence; when it coagulated promptly, and the quantity of serum, compared with that of the clot, was by no means considerable.

IMPRÆGNATIO, Fecundation, Pregnancy.

IMPREGNATIO, Fecundation, Pregnancy.

IMPRESSIBILITY, (*impressio*, and *habilis*, 'able,') See Sensibility—i. Great, Hyperesthesia.

IMPRES'SION, *Impres'sio* (*in*, and *premere*, *pressum*, 'to press'), *Pro'ssion*, (F.) *Empreinte*. A more or less deep indentation which certain organs seem to make on others. Inequalities observable on the bones, which appear to be made by the subjacent organs.

IMPRESSIONES DIG'ITAL, *Impressio'nes digita'tæ cra'nii*, *Fos'sæ digita'tes*, are the depressions of various forms, observable at the inner surface of

the cranium, which look at first view as if they were made with the fingers.

IMPRESSIONABILITÉ, see Sensibility.

IMPUBER, *Impu'ber, Impu'bis, Ane'bus, Capilla'tus*, (F.) *Impubère*, (in, and *puber*, 'at the age of puberty.') One who has not attained the age of puberty.

IMPUBES, Impuber.

IMPUDICUS, (in, and *pudicus*, 'modest.') See *Digitus*.

IMPUISSANCE, (in, and *puissance*, 'power,' from *posse*, 'to be able.') Impotence.

IMPULSE DIASTOLIC, (in, and *pellere, pulsus*, 'to drive.') *Impulsus diastolicus*, Back stroke of the heart. A jog or stroke which has been termed the 'back stroke,' felt at the end of each pulsation, and which would seem to be owing to the refilling of the ventricles.

IMPULSE OF THE HEART, see Heart.

IMPULSION DU CŒUR, see Heart.

IMPURITATES ALVINÆ, (in, and *purus*, 'pure.') *Fæces*.

IMPURITIES, Acatharsia.

IN, in composition, see Im.

INANIA, (*inania*, 'empty.') Iliac regions.

INANIMATE, *Inanimatus*, (F.) *Inanimé*. Not animated or possessed of life.

INANITIATED, (from *inuire*, *inanimus*, 'to empty.') See Inanitation.

INANITATION, *Inanitia'tio*. The act of being exhausted for want of nourishment. One so exhausted is said to be *inaniti'tated*.

INANIT'ION, *Inanit'io, Inan'itas, Ceno'sia*. Exhaustion for want of nourishment. To die from inanition is to die from exhaustion.

INAPPETENTIA, (in, and *appeto*, 'to desire.') Anorexia, Dysorexia.

INARTICULATIO, (in, and *articulus*, 'a joint.') Enarthrosis.

INAU'RATION, *Inaura'tio*, (in, and *aurum*, 'gold.') The gilding of pills or boluses.

INCANTAMENTUM, (in, and *cantare, cantatum*, 'to sing,'—for example, a magical song.) Charm.

INCANTA'TION, *Incanta'tio, Incantamen'tum, Epo'de*. A mode of curing diseases by charms, &c., defended by Paracelsus, Van Helmont, and others.

INCARCERA'TIO, (in, 'in,' and *carcer*, 'prison.') *Châtonnement*, Incarceration—i. Intestinorum, Enteropneustole—i. Intestinorum interna, Enteremphraxis.

INCARCERA'TION, *Incarcera'tio*. Hernia is said to be 'incarcerated,' (F.) *Incarcéré*, *Hernia incarcerationis*, when, owing to constriction about the neck of the hernial sac or elsewhere, it cannot be reduced with facility. Incarceration is sometimes used in the same sense as strangulation.

INCARNANS, *Incarnatus, Sarco'ticus, Plerot'icus, Anaplerot'icus, Sarco'tis*, (F.) *Incarnatif, Plérotique*, (in, and *caro*, gen. *carnis*, 'flesh.') Medicines which were fancied to promote the regeneration of the flesh. Certain bandages and sutures have also been so called.

INCARNATIF, Incarnans.

INCARNATIO, Incarnation—i. Unguim, Onychogryphosis.

INCARNATION, *Incarna'tio*. Growth of flesh or granulations.

INCARNATUS, Carneous.

INCEN'DIUM, (*incendere, incensum* (in, and *candere*), 'to burn.') *Pyrex'ia, Can'sis, Phlog'o'sis*. A burning fever or any burning heat. *Incen'dium febrile, Incen'sio*. Inflammation, Phlegmon.

INCENDIUM SPONTANEUM, Combustion, human.

INCENSIO, Incendium.

INCENTIVUM, Stimulant.

INCERA'TION, *Incera'tio, Encero'sis*, (in, and *cera*, 'wax.') The act of incorporating wax with

some other body; or, rather, the operation whose object is to communicate to a dry substance the consistence of wax.

INCERNICULUM, (*incernere* (in, and *cernere*), 'to sift.') A strainer or sieve.

INCESSUS, (*incedo, incessum*, 'to go.') Walking.

INCIDEN'TIA, (*incidere, incisum* (in, and *cendere*), 'to cut.') (F.) *Incisifs*. This name was formerly given to medicines to which was attributed the property of cutting thick or coagulated humours. The fixed alkalies, hydrosulphurets of alkalies, sulphurous water, &c., were considered to belong to this class.

INCINCTA, (in, and *cingere, cinctum*, 'to gird.') Pregnant.

INCINERA'TION, *Incinera'tio, Cinera'tion, Cinefac'tio*, (in, and *cinis*, gen. *cinis*, 'ashes.') In pharmacy, a process by which animal or vegetable substances are reduced to ashes.

INCISIFS, Incidentia, Incisive.

INCISIO, (*incidere, incisum*, 'to cut.') Cut, Incision—i. Simplex, Haplotomia.

INCISION, *Incis'io, En'copè, Incisu'ra, Incisus, To'mè*, (F.) *Taillade*. A methodical division of soft parts with a cutting instrument.

INCISION SÈCHE, ('dry incision.') See *Écraseur*.

INCISIVE, *Incisi'vus, Inciso'rius*, (F.) *Incisif*. Relating or appertaining to the incisor teeth.

Fossa incisiva seu myrtiformis is a depression in the superior maxillary bone, above the incisor teeth.

INCISIVE BONE, Intermaxillary bone—i. Canal, see Palatine canals.

INCISIVE NERVE, *Nervus incisivus*. A branch of the inferior dental nerve, which supplies the incisor teeth.

INCISIVE TEETH, *Incisor Teeth, Dent'es incisores seu tom'ici seu c'tenes seu dichast'eres seu gelasi'ni seu primo'res seu raso'rii*. The teeth which occupy the anterior part of the upper and lower jaws are so called, because they are used for cutting the food in the manner of cutting instruments. The two middle incisors of the upper jaw are, at times, called *Butter teeth*.

INCISIVUS (MUSCULUS), Levator labii superioris proprius—i. Inferior, Levator labii inferioris—i. Lateralis et pyramidalis, Levator labii superioris alæque nasi—i. Medius, Depressor alæ nasi.

INCISOR TEETH, Incisive teeth.

INCISORIUM, *Toni'on*. An operating table. A scalpel.

INCISORIUS, Incisive.

INCISURA, *Échancreure*, Incision—i. Crucialis, Crucial Incision—i. Ischiadica Major, Sciatic notch, greater—i. Ischiadica Minor, Sciatic notch, lesser—i. Lienalis, Hilus lienalis—i. Renalis, Hilus renalis—i. Scapularis, Notch, scapular—i. Septi, see Ventricles of the brain.

INCISURA TRAG'ICA, Notch of the Con'cha. A wide, deep and rounded notch, which separates the tragus from the antitragus.

INCISURES DE SANTORINI, Santorini, fissures of.

INCISUS, Incision.

INCITABILITY, (*incitare*, 'to put in quick motion,' and *habilis*, 'able,') Irritability.

INCITAMENTUM, Stimulus.

INCITANS, Stimulant.

INCITATIO, Stimulation.

INCITO or INCITO MOTOR, (F.) *Incito-moteur*. An epithet, applied to an action the reverse of excitomotor; as in the case of muscular motion, which commences in the nervous centres and excites the muscles to contraction.

INCLAVATIO, (in, and *clavus*, 'a nail,') Gomphosis, see Wedged.

INCLINATIO, (*inclinare, inclinatum*, 'to bend down.') Decline—i. Coeli, Climate.

INCLUSION, MONSTROSITY BY, (*in*, and *cludere, clusum*, 'to shut,') *Emboîtement*.

INCLUSUS, see Wedged.

INCOCTUS, (*in*, and *coquere, coctum*, 'to cook,') see Crudity.

INCOHERENCE, *Incohérence*, (F.) *Anacothie, Récession*; (*in*, *co*, and *herere*, 'to stick,') Want of dependence of one part on another. The condition of the mental manifestations in dementia, &c.

INCOMPATIBLE, (*in*, *competere*, 'to agree,' and *habilis*, 'able,') A substance, which cannot be prescribed with another, without interfering with its chemical composition or medicinal activity.

INCONTINENTIA, (*in*, and *contineo*, 'I contain,') *Anepischesis*. 'Incontinence.' Inability to retain the natural evacuations. Abuse of the pleasures of love.

INCONTINENTIA ALVI, Diarrhœa—i. Urinæ, Enuresis, Scœrærasia.

INCORPORATION, *Incorporatio, Corporatio, Ensomatosis, Metensomatosis* (*in*, and *corpus, gen. corporis*, 'a body,') An operation, by which medicines are mixed with soft or liquid bodies, in order to give them a certain consistence. Also, the thorough admixture of various substances.

INCRASSANTIA, *Incrassantia, Inviscantia, Spissantia, Epypticæ, Condensantia, Pachyntica, Psychotica, Pyenicmasitica*, (*in*, and *crassus*, 'thick,') Medicines which were formerly believed to possess the power of thickening the humours, when too thin. All mucilaginous substances were so regarded.

INCRASSATIVA, Incrassantia.

INCREASE, *Incrementum, Aux'is, Aux'esis*, (*in*, and *crecere*, 'to grow,') (F.) *Accroissement*. Augmentation of the size or weight of a body, by the application of new molecules around those which already exist.

INCREMENTUM, Augmentation, Growth, Increase.

INCRUCIATIO, (*in*, and *cruciare, cruciatum*, 'to cross,') Decussation.

INCRUSTATION, *Incrustatio, (in*, and *crusta, 'a crust,') Con'asis*. The act of forming a crust on the surface of a body, as well as the crust itself. Also, the calcareous deposits or cartilaginous plates, which sometimes form in organs.

INCUBATION, *Incubatio, Incubit'io, Incubitus*, (*incubare, incubitum*, (*in*, and *cubare*, 'to lie upon,') This word, which is used in natural history for the sitting of birds upon their eggs, is employed, figuratively, in medicine, for the period that elapses between the introduction of a morbid principle into the animal economy and the invasion of the disease; and, likewise, for the maintenance of a temperature of warm air—say of 98° of Fahrenheit—around a diseased part.

INCUBES, see Incubus.

INCUBITIO, Incubation.

INCUBITUS, Incubation.

INCUBO, Incubus.

INCUBUS. *In'cubo, Epial'tes, Ephial'tes, I. nocturnus, Hypnophob'ia, Epileps'ia nocturna, Asth'ma nocturnum, Pnigal'ion, Suc'ubus, Oni'rodyn'ia gra'vans, Erethis'mus onei'rodyn'ia, Noctur'na oppress'io, Epib'olê, Babusica'rius, Nightmare, Wild'mare, Rî'dinghag*, (Prov.) *Bitch-daughter, Hella*, (F.) *Cauchemar, Cauchevieille, Cochemar, Onei'rodynie gravative*. A sensation of a distressing weight at the epigastrium during sleep, and of impossibility of motion, speech, or respiration; the patient at length awaking in terror, after extreme anxiety. Nightmare is often the effect of difficult digestion or of an uneasy position of the body. At other times, it occurs in

consequence of severe emotions. The sensation of suffocation was formerly ascribed to the person's being possessed, and the male spirits were called *incubæ*—the female *succubæ*. The disease requires no particular treatment. The causes must be avoided.

INCUBUS VIGILANT'ium, *Ephial'tes vigilan'tium, E. hypochondri'aca, Daymare*. This is produced during wakefulness; the sense of pressure being severe and extending over the abdomen; respiration frequent, laborious, and constricted; eyes fixed; sighing, deep and violent; intellect, undisturbed.

INCUNABULA, (*in*, and *cunabula* [pl.], 'a cradle,') Swathing clothes.

INCUNEATIO, (*in*, and *cuneus*, 'a wedge,') Gompophis, see Wedged.

INCURABLE, *Incurabil'is, Rem'ediless, Irrem'ediable, Insanabil'is, Anal'thes, Anaces'tos, Atherapen'tus*, (F.) *Inguérissable, (in*, and *cure, 'cure,') Not susceptible of cure;—applied to both patients and diseases.*

INCURIA, (*in*, and *cura*, 'care,') Acedia.

INCURSUS ARTERIARUM, (*in*, and *currere, cursum*, 'to run,') Pulse.

INCURVATIO, (*in*, and *curvare, curvatum*, 'to crook,') Gryposis.

INCUS, *gen. Incu'dis, (in*, and *cudere, cusum*, 'to hammer,') 'an anvil.' *Ac'mon, Os incu'di sim'ile, Ossic'ulum Incu'di seu mola'ri den'ti comparat'um*, (F.) *Enclume*. One of the small bones of the ear, so called from its fancied resemblance to a smith's anvil. It is situate in the cavity of the tympanum, between the malleus and orbicular. Its body is articulated with the malleus; its *horizontal ramus*, which is the shortest, corresponds with the entrance of the mastoid cells; and its *vertical ramus* is articulated with the os orbicular. The incus is composed of a compact tissue, and is developed from a single point of ossification.

INDEX, *gen. In'dicis, Dig'itus index seu secun'dus seu salutator'ius, Demonstrator, Indica'tor, Indicato'rius, Li'chanos, Deic'ticus*, (*indicare*, 'to point out,') The forefinger, index finger. See Digitus.

INDIAN ARROW WOOD, see Eonymis—i. Bread, see *Lycoperdon tuber*—i. Cup, *Sarracenia purpurea*—i. Loaf, see *Lycoperdon tuber*—i. Mallow, *Abutilon Avicennæ*—i. Paint, *Hydrastis Canadensis*—i. Physic, *Gillenia trifoliata*—i. Physic, small-flowered, *Gillenia stipulacea*.

INDIAN SPRINGS, see Georgia, Mineral waters of.

INDIANA, MINERAL WATERS OF. A medicinal spring, near Jeffersonville, is much frequented. Its waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron.

INDICANT, *In'dicans, Endeic'ticus*, (F.) *Indicatif*, (*from indicare*, 'to point out,') Any thing which, in the course of a disease, or in what precedes or accompanies it, concurs in pointing out the means to be used for its cure.

INDICATIF, Indicant.

INDICATING DAYS, *D'ies In'dices seu Indicato'rii seu Indican'tes seu Contemplan'tes*, (F.) *Jours indicateurs*. Hippocrates and others have thus called the middle day of the septenary; because they imagined, that indications were sometimes given then of the crisis which would occur in the last day of the septenary.

INDICATION, *Indica'tio, Accusatio, Dela'tio, Endeic'tis, Endex'is, Boethemat'icum Seme'ion*. The object proposed in the employment of any means which are had recourse to for the cure of disease. It may also be defined—the manifestation afforded by the disease itself of what is proper to be done for its removal.

INDICATOR, Extensor proprius indicis, see Digitus, and Index.

INDICUM, (from *India*.) Indigo.

INDICUS COLOR, Indigo.

INDIGENCE, (*indigeo*, (from *in*, and *ego*.) 'to be needy,') Want.

INDIG'ENOUS, *Indig'ena*, 'Inborn,' (*indu*, for 'in,' and *geno*, for *gigno*, 'I generate,') Whatever is native in a country, in opposition to *exotic*; as an indigenous remedy, indigenous disease, &c.

INDIGESTION, (*in*, and *digerere*, *digestum*, 'to set in order,') Dyspepsia—i. Alkaline, see Dyspepsia—i. Neutral, see Dyspepsia.

INDIGITATIO, (*in*, and *digitus*, 'a finger,') Intussusceptio.

INDIGNABUNDUS, (*indignari*, 'to be indignant,') Rectus externus oculi.

INDIGNATORIUS, Rectus externus oculi.

INDIGO, *Indigum*, *Indicum*, *Indicus color*, *Pigmentum Indicum*, (from *India*.) A dye-stuff, in small solid masses, of a deep azure blue colour, and devoid of smell and taste. It is obtained, by a fermentative process, from *Indigofera anil*, (*I. suffruticosa*), *I. argentea*, (*I. articulata* seu *tinctoria* seu *glauca* seu *colorata*), and *I. tinctoria* seu *Indica*, and is sometimes used by the apothecary for colouring certain preparations. It has likewise been administered internally in spasmodic diseases, especially in epilepsy. The dose may be at first grains, but it may be elevated to drachms.

INDIGO, FALSE, (TALL WHITE,) see *Sophora tinctoria*—i. *Indigo Faux*, *Galega officinalis*—i. *Weed*, *Sophora tinctoria*—i. *Wild*, *Sophora tinctoria*—i. *Yellow*, *Sophora tinctoria*.

INDIGOFERA, (*indigo*, and *fero*, 'to bear,') see *Indigo*, *Sophora tinctoria*.

INDIGUM, Indigo.

INDISPOSIT'ION, *Mal'a disposit'io*, *Dysphoria*, (F.) *Malaise*, (*in*, and *disponere*, *dispositum*, 'to put in order,') The state of being unwell. A slight functional disturbance, which may scarcely bear the name of disease. A feeling of sickness—*sensus ingratus*; vulgarly an all-overish feeling.

INDOLENT, *Indolens*, (*in*, and *dolere*, 'to be in pain,') Exhibiting little or no pain. An epithet particularly applied to certain tumours.

INDOLENTIA, Anodynia.

IND'OLES, (*in*, and *olescere*, 'to grow,') A natural disposition or character.

INDOLES AN'IMI. The natural disposition or character of mind.

INDOLES MORBI. The nature or character of a disease.

INDOSYNCLONUS, (*Ind*, 'India,' and *συνκλινω*, 'tremor,') *Beriberi*.

INDUC'TIO, *Apogogē*, (*inducere*, (*in*, and *ducere*, *ductum*), 'to lead in,') A word used especially for the action of extending a plaster upon linen.

INDUCTION, ELECTRICITY OF. *Faradization*.

INDUCULA, (*induere*, 'to put on,') Waistcoat, strait.

INDUMENTUM CORDIS, (*induere*, 'to put on, to cover,') Pericardium—i. Nervorum, *Neurilemma*—i. Ventricle, *Ependyma ventriculorum*.

INDU'RANS, (*in*, and *durus*, 'hard,') *Scleroticus*, *Scleroticus*, *Scleroticus*. A medicine which hardens the parts to which it is applied.

INDURATIO, Induration—i. Intestinorum, *Enteropathia cancerosa*—i. Maligna, *Scirrhus*—i. Renum, *Nephroscleritis*—i. *Tela cellulosa neonatorum*, see Induration—i. *Ventriculi scirrhus*, *Gastroscirrhus*.

INDURA'TION, *Induratio*, *Scleroma*, *Scleroma*, *Callositas*, *Indurescentia*, *Poro'ma*, *Poro'sis*, *Hard'ening*, (F.) *Endurcissement*. The hardness which supervenes, occasionally, in an inflamed part. It is one of the terminations of in-

flammation, and is owing to a change in the nutrition of the part.

INDURATION OF THE AREOLAR OF CELLULAR TISSUE, *Induratio cellulosa*, *Induratio seu Opilatio tela cellulosa neonatorum*, *Ethmophthorosis*, *Ædema neonatorum*, *Compact*, *Ædema of Infants*, *Cat'ochus Infantum*, *Scleremia*, *Sclerema*, *Scleroma*, *Scleroder'mia*, *Cutis ten'ua chronica*, *Dermatopariscleosis*, *Dermatopariscleoma*, *Phlegma'sia cellulosa*, *Scirrhus'ca neonatorum*, *Scler'asis neonatorum*, *Scler'osis*, *Stipulatio tela cellulosa Infantum*, *Skin'boud Disease*, *Skin'bind*, *Skin'tight*, *Hide'boud*, (F.) *Endurcissement du tissu cellulaire*; *Ædème du tissu cellulaire des nouveau-nés*, *Asphyxie lente des nouveau-nés*, *Squirrosarque*, is a disease which attacks infants a few days after birth, and which Chaussier proposed to call *Sclérème*, from *σκληρός*, 'hard.'

The Induration of the areolar tissue of the adult, *Sclerosteno'sis cutanea*, has been regarded as the result of inflammation of the corium, *Choriostis*.

INDURATION OF THE BRAIN, *Sclerencephalitis*—i. *Grisse*, see *Hepatitis*.

INDURATUS, (F.) *Indur'ed*. Affected with induration—as 'an indurated chancre.'

INDURESCENTIA, Induration.

INDU'SIUM, (*induere*, 'to put on,') *Chiton'ium*. Strictly, 'a shirt,' 'a small tunic.' Some have so called the amnion.

INE'BRIANT, *Inebrians*, *Phantas'ticus*; (*in*, and *ebrio*, 'I intoxicate,') Intoxicating. An agent that intoxicates.

INEBRIATION, Temulentia.

INEBRIATION QUINIQUE, Quinism.

INEDIA, (*in*, and *edere*, 'to eat,') Fasting.

INERTIA, (*in*, and *are*, *geg*, *artis*, 'art,') *Ignavia*, *Ener'gias*. Sluggishness, inactivity.

INERTIA OF THE WOMB, (F.) *Inertie de la matrice*. The diminution and even total cessation of the contractions of the uterus during labour; as well as the species of languor into which it sometimes falls after the expulsion of the foetus.

INERTIE PAR ÉPUISEMENT, ('inertia by exhaustion,') see *Parturition*—i. *de la Matrice*.

Inertia of the Womb.

INESIS, (*ινεσις*.) *Cenosis*.

INETHMUS, (*ινεθμος*.) *Cenosis*.

IN EXTREMIS, ('at the extremity or point of death,') *Psychorages*.

INFANCY, *Infantia*, (*in*, and *fans*, from *fari*, 'to speak,') Early childhood. Childhood; *Ne'piotes*, *Paid'ia*, (F.) *Enfance*. It generally includes the age from birth till the seventh year. See *Age*.

INFANS, gen. *Infantis*, *Pa'dion*, *Pa'dian*, *Ne'pius*, *Puer*, (Sc.) *Gail'ling*, *Gyl'ling*, (Old Eng. and Prov.) *Barn*; (Sc.) *Bairn*, (F.) *Enfant*. An infant, a baby, a child, one in infancy. In law, one who has not attained the age of legal capacity; which is, in general, fixed at twenty-one years.

INFANS RECENT NATUS, *Nouveau-né*.

INFANTIA, Infancy.

INFANTICIDE, *Infanticidium*, *Tecnoctonia*, *Childmurder*, (*infans*, *infantis*, 'a child,' and *cadere*, 'to kill,') The murder of a child newly born, or on the point of being born. It may be perpetrated by the mother, or by some other person, either by *commission*, that is, in consequence of a direct voluntary act;—or by *omission* of those cares which are necessary for the preservation of the new-born.

INFARCTION, (from *in*, and *farcire*, *farcitum*, 'to stuff,') *Emphaxis*.

INFARCTUS, *Emphaxis*—i. *Hæmoptoeus Laennecii*, see *Hæmoptysis*—i. *Intestinorum*, *Enteremphaxis*—i. *Lactei extremitatum*, *Phlegmatia dolens*—i. *Lienis*, *Splenoneus*.

INFARCTUS MAMMÆ LACTEUS, *Lactis coarctatio'nes*, *No'di seu Throm'bi lactei*, *Trich'asis lacte-*

tea. Knotty tumours of the female mammae, owing to the accumulation and arrest of milk in the galactophorous ducts.

INFARCTUS UTERI, Metremphaxis.

INFECTANT, *Infectans*, (*inficere*, *infectum*, [*in*, and *facere*, 'to make']; 'to taint.') That which can taint or infect.

INFECTIEUX, see Contagious.

INFECTIO PURULENTA, see Pyohæmia.

INFECTION, see Contagion—i. Putrid, Septæmia.

INFECTIOUS, see Contagious.

INFECUNDITY, (*in*, and *secundus*, 'fruitful.')

INFECUNDUS, Sterile.

INFERENT, see Afferent.

INFERNAL, *Infernus*; ('relating to hell.')

A name applied to caustic—*La'pis Infernalis*—on account of its strong burning properties.

INFIBULATIO, *Fibulatio*, *Infibulatio*, *Ancerias'mus*; (*in*, and *fibula*, 'a clasp.')

(F.) *Bonclément*. An operation, formerly practised, which consisted in passing a ring through the prepuce, after having drawn it over the glans;—in order to prevent coition. The ancients employed infibulation with their gladiators to preserve all their strength by depriving them of venery. In the women, to preserve their chastity, the ring was passed through the labia majora.

INFILTRATED, *Infiltratus*, (F.) *Infiltré*. Affected with infiltration.

INFILTRATION, *Infiltratio*, (*in*, and *filtrare*, *filtratum*, 'to filter.')

Effusion. The passage or effusion of a fluid into the areolæ of any texture, and particularly of the areolar membrane. The fluid effused is ordinarily the *Liquor sanguinis*, sound or altered—sometimes blood or pus, feces, or urine. When infiltration of a serous fluid is general, it constitutes *anasarca*; when local, *œdema*.

INFILTRATION PURULENTE, see Hepatization.

INFINITESIMAL, *Infinitesimus*, (*in*, and *finitus*, 'limited.')

Unlimited. An epithet employed by the homœopaths for their endless subdivisions of drugs:—the decillionth of a grain, for example, is "an infinitesimal dose."

INFINITIVIST, see Emboîtement.

INFIRM, *Infirmus*, *Imbecillus*, *Debilis*, *Asthæna*, *Hypocritæ*, (*in*, and *firmus*, 'firm.')

Not firm or sound; weak; feeble.

INFIRMARIUM, Hospital.

INFIRMARY, Hospital.

INFIRMATORIUM, Hospital.

INFIRMERIE, Hospital.

INFIRMIER (F.), *Infirmarius*, *Nosocomus*, *Caretor infirmorum*. One employed in an hospital or infirmary to take care of the sick.

INFIRMITY, *Infirmitas*, *Asthænia*, *Arrhœstia*, *Inælectudo*. Any disease which has become habitual, either owing to its chronic character, or its numerous relapses.

INFIRMUS, *Abeheos*, Infirm.

INFLAMED, (Old Eng.) *Flamed*, *Inflamatus*, (F.) *Enflammé*, *Phlogosé*,—*Phlogosé*, according to some,—(*in*, and *flamma*, 'flame, fire.')

Affected with inflammation. A sore, when inflamed, is said to look *irritated*, *angry*.

INFLAMMABLE AIR, Hydrogen, carburetted.

INFLAMMATIO, Inflammation, Phlegmon—i. Abdominalis, Enteritis—i. Articulæ Maxillæ Inferioris, Hypoostagonarthritidis—i. Auris, Otitis—i. Bronchiorum, Bronchitis—i. Cæci, Typhloenteritis—i. Capsulæ lentis, Phacohymenitis—i. Cerebelli, Cerebellitis—i. Clitoridis, Nymphitis—i. Conjunctivæ, see Ophthalmia—i. Corneæ, Ceratitis—i. Coxæ, Osphyitis—i. Crouposa, Croupy inflammation—i. Cystidis fellæ, Cholecystitis—i. Debilis, see Inflammation—i. Epiglottidis, Epiglottitis—i. Erysipelatosa, Erysipelatous inflammation—i. Faucium, Cynanche, Isthinitis—i.

Gastritis, Gastritis—i. Genæ, Gnathitis—i. Genæ, Melitis—i. Gingivæ, Ulitis—i. Glandularum lymphaticarum, Hydradenitis—i. Glandularum lymphaticarum, Lymphadenitis—i. Glandularum sublingualium, Hypoglossadenitis—i. Gulæ, Œsophagitis—i. Hepatis, Hepatitis—i. Hepatis lenta, Hepatitis (chronic)—i. Interna, Empresma—i. Intestinorum, Enteritis—i. Iridis, Iritis—i. Jecoris, Hepatitis—i. Laryngis, Laryngitis—i. Lienis, Splenitis—i. Ligamentorum, Syndesmitis—i. Linguae, Glossitis—i. Mediastini, Mesodmitis—i. Medullæ Spinalis, Myelitis—i. Musculi psoas, Psositis—i. Musculorum, Myositis—i. Musculorum abdominalium, Myoceliitis—i. Nervorum, Neuritis—i. Oculorum, Ophthalmia—i. Œsophagi, Œsophagitis—i. Omenti, Epiploitis—i. Ossis, Osteitis—i. Ovarii, Oaritis—i. Palati, Hyperotitis—i. Pancreatis, Pancreatitis—i. Parenchymatica, Parenchymatitis—i. Parotidum, Parotitis, Cynanche parotidea—i. Pectoris acuta, Pneumonia—i. Pericuta, Hyperphlogosis, Hyperphlegmasia—i. Pericardii, Pericarditis—i. Perioste, Periostitis—i. Perioste orbitæ, Periorbitis—i. Peritonæi, Peritonitis—i. Pharyngis, Cynanche pharyngea—i. Phrenitis, Phrenitis—i. Pleuræ, Pleuritis—i. Pneumonia, Pneumonia—i. Pulmonum, Pneumonia—i. Renum, Nephritis—i. Renum succenturiatorum, Paraneuritis—i. Retinæ, Dietyiti, Retinitis—i. Scleroticæ, Sclerotitis—i. Scroti, Oschitis—i. Septi transversi, Diaphragmitis—i. Sinuum frontalem, Metopantritis—i. Stomachi, Gastritis—i. Superficiæ internæ cordis, Endocarditis—i. Telæ cellulose, Ethmophytis—i. Telæ fibræ, Inohymenitis—i. Testium, Hernia humoralis—i. Tonsillarum, Cynanche tonsillarum—i. Tunice hyaloideæ, Hyalitis—i. Tympani, Tympanitis—i. Urethræ, Gonorrhœa—i. Uteri, Metritis—i. Uteri catarrhalis, see Metritis—i. Uteri et peritonæi, Metropertonitis—i. Uvulæ, Uvulitis—i. Vasorum, Angitis—i. Vasorum lymphaticorum, Angioloecitis—i. Ventriculi, Gastritis—i. Ventriculi et intestinorum, Gastroenteritis—i. Vesicæ, Cystitis—i. Vesicæ fellæ, Cholecystitis.

INFLAMMATION, *Inflammatiō*, as called in consequence of the acute or burning pain felt in a part affected with it. *Phlegmoné*, *Phlogosis*, *Ephlogosis*, *Epiphlegia*, *Exap'sis*, *Phlegmasia*, *Causoma*, *Empresma*, *Phlogia*, *Hyperædema* (*Dutrochet*), *Incendium*, *Hyperhæmatosis*, *Hyperæmia activa*, *Phleboplerosis ephræctica*; (F.) *Inflammation*, improperly *Angitis*. Altered nutrition in a part is occasioned by some agency;—owing to which the blood flows into the capillary vessels in greater abundance than natural, and those vessels become over-dilated and enfeebled; whence result pain, redness, heat, tension, and swelling; symptoms which appear in greater or less severity, according to the structure, vital properties, and functions of the part affected, and its connexion with other parts, as well as according to the constitution of the individual.

Simple accumulation of blood in the capillaries of the part is *hyperæmia*, not inflammation. The latter requires, in addition, altered nutrition of the vessels themselves, and the surrounding tissues.

The inflammations of the areolar and serous membranes greatly agree;—and those of the mucous and skin; the former being more active, and constituting the *phlegmonous* variety;—the latter, the *erythematic* or *erysipelatous*. Of this variety is the *diffusive* inflammation produced by morbid poisons,—as during dissection, where solutions of continuity exist in the fingers of the operator. It is seen, too, in workers in bone, and hence has been called *bone fever*. Preparatory to the turning of bones, it is customary to macerate them in water. The fluid soon becomes putrid, and if the hands be kept in it diffusive inflammation results.

Inflammation may end by resolution, suppuration, gangrene, adhesion, effusion, or induration. Each of the inflammations of internal organs has received a name according to the organ affected;—as, *gastritis, cephalitis, enteritis, hepatitis, &c.* Besides the above inflammations, it has been considered, that there is an instinctive kind established for the union of parts which have been divided, whether the union takes place immediately, or by the aid of an intermediate body. This is the *adhesive inflammation* of some; but it may well be questioned whether inflammation is ever desirable in such cases. See Adhesion, Callus, Cicatrix. Broussais considered that the term *inflammation* should include every local exaltation of the organic movements which is sufficiently great to disturb the harmony of the functions, and disorganize the texture in which it is situate. He farther extended the name *inflammation* to irritations which do not induce disorganization of the textures, and which had been previously, and are still, called *fevers*.

Examination of the blood drawn always exhibits an increase of the fibrinous element—the average proportion of which, in healthy blood, is about three in the thousand. In inflammation, it at times rises as high as ten. In fevers unaccompanied with inflammation, the proportion is natural, or below the average; but whenever inflammation supervenes, it immediately rises.

External inflammation is easily detected by the characters already mentioned:—*internal*, by disturbance of function and pain upon pressure; but the last sign is often not available. Both forms require the removal of all irritation, and the reduction of vascular excitement and nervous irritability; hence, blood-letting—local and general—sedatives, refrigerants, and counter-irritants become valuable remedies in almost all cases of inflammation.

Inflammation is not always of the active kind. There is a form, *Inflammatio debilis*, which occurs in low conditions of the system, and in broken down constitutions, which, like many forms of chronic inflammation, requires a stimulant, rather than a sedative, mode of treatment.

INFLAMMATION DES AMYGDALES, Cynanche tonsillaris—*i. des Artères*, Arteritis—*i. of the Bladder*, Cystitis—*i. de la Bouche*, Stomatitis—*i. of the Brain*, see Encephalitis, and Phrenitis—*i. des Bronches*, Bronchitis—*i. du Cæcum*, Typhlo-enteritis—*i. of the Cæcum*, Typhlo-enteritis—*i. du Cerveau et du Cervelet*, Phrenitis—*i. du Cœur*, Carditis—*i. du Colon*, Colitis—*i. de la Conjonctive*, see Ophthalmia—*i. of the Diaphragm*, Diaphragmatitis—*i. Diffusive*, see Inflammation—*i. Diphtheritæ*, Diphtheritis—*i. of the Ear*, Otitis—*i. de l'Épiglotte*, Epiglottitis—*i. de l'Estomac*, Gastritis—*i. of the Eye*, Ophthalmia—*i. du Foie*, Hepatitis—*i. des Gencives*, Ulitis—*i. General*, Synocha—*i. of the Internal Membrane of the Heart*, Endocarditis—*i. Internal*, Empresma—*i. des Intestins*, Enteritis—*i. of the Iris*, Iritis—*i. of the Kidney*, Nephritis—*i. de la Langue*, Glossitis—*i. of the Larynx*, Laryngitis—*i. of the Liver*, Hepatitis—*i. de la Luette*, Uvulitis—*i. of the Lungs*, Pneumonia—*i. of the Malpighian bodies*, Kidney, Bright's disease of the—*i. des Mamelles*, Mastitis—*i. de la Matrice*, Metritis—*i. de la Membrane alvéolo-dentaire*, Periodontitis—*i. de la Membrane séreuse céphalo-rachidienne*, Meningitis—*i. of the Mesentery*, Mesenteritis—*i. de la Moëlle épinière ou rachidienne*, Myelitis—*i. of the Mouth*, pseudo-membranous, Stomatitis, pseudo-membranous—*i. of the Mouth*, pultaceous, Aphthæ—*i. des Muscles*, Myositis—*i. des Nerfs*, Neuritis—*i. de l'Œil*, Ophthalmia—*i. de l'Oreille*, Otitis—*i. de l'Ovaire*, Ovaritis—*i. du Palais*, Hyperoitis—*i. du Parenchyme pulmonaire*, Pneumonia—*i. de la Parotide*,

Cynanche parotidæa—*i. Pellicular*, Diphtheritis—*i. du Péricarde*, Pericarditis—*i. of the Pericardium*, Pericarditis—*i. du Péritoine*, Peritonitis—*i. of the Peritonæum*, Peritonitis—*i. of the Pleura*, Pleuritis—*i. de la Plèvre*, Pleuritis—*i. des Pansons*, Pneumonia—*i. du muscle Psoas*, Psoitis—*i. de la Rate*, Splenitis—*i. des Reins*, Nephritis—*i. Spongoid*, Hamatodes Fungus, see also Encephaloid—*i. of the Stomach*, Gastritis—*i. of the Testicle*, Hernia humoralis—*i. de la Testicule*, Hernia humoralis—*i. des Tissus blancs*, Angeioloecitis—*i. of the Tongue*, Glossitis—*i. des Voies urinaires*, Phlegmatiques, Angeioloecitis—*i. des Veines*, Phlebitis—*i. de la Vésicule du Fiel*, Cholecystitis—*i. de la Vessie*, Cystitis—*i. of the Womb*, Metritis.

INFLAMMATIUNCULA, (dim. of *inflammatio*), *Subinflammatio*. A superficial and often insignificant inflammation of the skin, as in many cutaneous affections.

INFLAMMATOIRE, Inflammatory.

INFLAMMATORY, *Inflammato'rius*; *Phlogisticus*, *Causo'des*, *Phlogo'des*, *Phlogisticus*, *Phlogistic*, (E.) *Inflammatoire*, *Phlegmasique*, belonging to inflammation;—as, *inflammatory tumour*, *inflammatory fever*, &c. The blood is said to be *inflammatory* when cupped or buffed. See *Corium phlogisticum*.

INFLAMMATORY BLUSH, Erythema.

INFLAMMATUS, Inflamed.

INFLATIO, (in, and *flare*, *flatum*, 'to blow,') Emphysema, Puffiness, Colica flatulenta—*i. Parotidum*, Cynanche parotidæa—*i. Uteri*, Physometra.

INFLEXIO, (in, and *flectere*, *flectum*, 'to bend,') Campsis.

INFLUENTIA, Influenza.

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INFLUENZA. The Italian for 'Influence.' *Influenza Europæa*, *Influentia*, *Catar'chus epidemicus*, *C. a conta'gio*, *Fe'bris catarrho'lis epidem'ica*, *Rhen'na epidemicum*, *Mor'bus Veracenus seu Catarrho'lis seu Ari'etis*, *Syn'ochus Deflu'io catarrho'lis*, *Cephalal'gia contagio'* (epidemics of the 16th and 17th centuries): (F. Tac, Quinte, Florian, Coqueluche, Baraquette, G. nérale, Grippe, Follette, Grenade, Coquette, Cocotte, Petite Poste, Petit Courier, Allure, Lodendo, Fide catarrhale epidémique; *Influenza*, *Epidemic catarrh*. A severe form of catarrh occurring epidemically, and generally affecting a number of persons in a community. See Catarrh, epidemic Gluge, from his investigations, considers that the following is the chronological order of the return of the influenza:—14th century, 1323, 1326—15th century, 1410, 1411, 1414—16th century, 1511, 1557, 1562, 1574, 1580, and 1593—17th century, 1658, 1669, 1675, 1693—18th century, 1708, 1717, 1729, 1732, 1733, 1742, 1743, 1761, 1762, and 1771—19th century, 1800, 1803, 1831, and 1833. These may be added 1837, and 1843.

INFLUENZA EUROPEA, Influenza.

INFLUENZOID, *Influenzo'id*, (in, and *fluere*, 'to flow,') Resembling influenza.

INFORMITAS, (in, and *forma*, 'form,') Deformation.

INFORTUNIUM, 'misfortune,' (in, and *fortuna*, 'fortune,') Contradissura.

INFRA, as a prefix, beneath.

INFRAATLOIDÆUS, Sub-atloidæus.

INFRAAXOIDÆUS, Sub-axoidæus.

INFRACOSTALES, see Intercostal muscles.

INFRADIAPHRAGMATIC, *Infradiaphragmat'ic*, *Sousdiaphragmatique*. Situate under the diaphragm.

INFRAMAXILLARIS, Sub-maxillary.

INFRAMAXILLARIS SUBNODYMIA, Cephalosomatodymia.

INFRAORBITAR, Suborbitar.

INFRAPUBIAN, *Infrapubiana*, (F.) *Souspubien*. That which is situate beneath the pubis. See Subpubic.

INFRAPUBIAN LIGAMENT, Triangular ligament.

INFRASCAPULARIS, Subscapularis.

INFRASPINALIS, Infra-spinatus.

INFRASPINATUS, *Infraspinalis*, (infra, and *spina*, 'spine.') Situate beneath the spine of the scapula.

INFRASPINATA FOS'SA, (F.) *Fosse sous-épineuse*. A large excavation on the posterior surface of the scapula, beneath its spine. It is filled by the

INFRASPINATUS (*Muscle*), *Grand Scapulo-trachitricus*, *Suprascapularis inferior* (Ch.), (F.) *Sous-épineux*, which is broad, flat, and triangular. It is attached, by its base, to the three inner quarters of the fossa; and is inserted, by a long tendon, into the middle part of the great tuberosity of the os humeri (*Trochiter*.) It turns the arm outwards, and, when the arm is elevated, carries it backwards.

INFRICTION, (in, and *fricare*, *frictum*, 'to rub,') Inunction.

INFRINGENS, (in, and *frangere*, *fractum*, 'to break,') Corrigent.

INFUNDIBULUM, (in, and *fundere*, *fundum*, 'to pour,') A Funnel, *Tritorium*, *Choné*, *Chonus*, (F.) *Entonnoir*,—of which various kinds are employed in pharmaceutical operations. A name, given to many parts which, more or less, resemble a funnel. See Proventriculus, and Pulmo. It is particularly appropriated to the following organs:—

INFUNDIBULUM OF THE BRAIN, *Infundibulum seu Pelvis seu Choné seu Cyathus seu Seyphus seu Concha seu Lacuna seu Embolus seu Aqueductus seu Labrum seu Concaus conchularis seu Processus orbicularis Cerebri*, (F.) *Entonnoir du ventricule moyen du cerveau*, *Tige Pituitaire*, *Tige ensphénoïdale*. A depression in the inferior paries of the middle ventricle, above the pituitary gland. It was, anciently, regarded as a canal by which the fluid, collected in the ventricles of the brain, was evacuated, and poured into the nasal fossæ.

INFUNDIBULUM CEREBRI, I. of the Brain.

INFUNDIBULUM OF THE COCH'LEA, *I. Coch'leæ*, *Seyphus Viussenii seu auditorius*, *Cucullus*, *Cucullus Scalarum communis*. This, with the modiolus, forms the nucleus around which the gyri of the cochlea pass. It is an imperfect funnel, the apex of which is common with that of the modiolus; and the base is covered with the apex of the cochlea, termed *Cupola*.

In *Surgery*, infundibula or funnels are used to direct steam or vapours; to conduct the actual cautery to certain morbid parts, &c.

INFUNDIBULUM OF THE ETHMOID BONE, or OF THE NASAL FOSSÆ. One of the anterior cells of that bone, which is broad and expanded above, and narrow below; opening, above, into the frontal sinus; below, into the anterior part of the middle meatus of the nasal fossæ.

INFUNDIBULUM OF THE HEART, *Conus arteriosus*—I. of the Kidney, see *Calix*—I. Lacrymale, *Lachrymal Sac*—I. Tubarum Fallopii, see *Tube*, *Fallopian*—I. Ventriculi, *Oesophagus*.

INFUSE, Infusion.

INFUSION, *Infusio*, *Enchysis*, (*infundere* (in, and *fundere*, *fundum*), 'to pour in, 'to introduce,') A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in pouring a hot or cold fluid upon a substance whose medical virtues it is desired to extract. *Infusion* is, also, used for the product of this operation. *Infusum*, *Enchyma*, (F.) *Infusum*, *Infusé*. In *Surgery*, *Infusion*—*Chirurgia infusoria*, *Arx clysmatica nova*—is the act of introducing into the veins medicinal substances, by aid of an instrument called *Infusor*. See *Infusoir*. This mode

of introducing medicines was called *Arx infusoria*.

INFUSION OF ANGUSTURA, *Infusum Cuspariæ*—I. of Bark, *Infusum cinchonæ*—I. of Buchu, *Infusum Diosmæ*—I. of Calumba, *Infusum calumbæ*—I. of Cascarilla, *Infusum cascarillæ*—I. of Catechu, *Infusum catechu compositum*—I. of Cayenne pepper, *Infusum capsici*—I. of Chamomile, *Infusum anthemidis*—I. of Chiretta, *Infusum Chirettæ*—I. of Cinchona, *Infusum cinchonæ*—I. of Cloves, *Infusum Caryophyllorum*—I. of Cusparia, *Infusum cuspariæ*—I. of Dandelion, *Infusum Taraxaci*—I. of Ergot, *Infusum Ergotæ*—I. of Foxglove, *Infusum digitalis*—I. of Gentian, compound, *Infusum gentianæ compositum*—I. of Ginger, *Infusum Zingiberis*—I. of Hops, *Infusum humuli*—I. of Horseradish, compound, *Infusum armoraciæ compositum*—I. of Kouso, *Infusum Cusso*—I. of Linseed, *Infusum lini compositum*—I. of Matico, *Infusum matico*—I. of Mint, compound, *Infusum menthæ compositum*—I. of Orange-peel, compound, *Infusum aurantii compositum*—I. of Pareira Brava, *Infusum Pareiræ*—I. of Pinkroot, *Infusum spigeliæ*—I. of Quassia, *Infusum quassiæ*—I. of Rhatany, *Infusum Krameriæ*—I. of Rhubarb, *Infusum rhei*—I. of the Rose, *Infusum rosæ compositum*—I. of Roses, acid, *Infusum Rosæ acidum*—I. of Sage, *Infusum salviæ*—I. of Sarsaparilla, *Infusum sarsaparillæ*—I. of Sassafras pith, *Infusum sassafras medullæ*—I. of Senega, *Infusum Senegæ*—I. of Senna, *Infusum sennæ compositum*—I. of Simaruba, *Infusum simarubæ*—I. of Slippery elm, *Infusum ulmi*—I. of Thoroughwort, *Infusum eupatorii*—I. of Tobacco, *Infusum tabaci*—I. of Valerian, *Infusum valerianæ*—I. of Virginia snake-root, *Infusum serpentariæ*—I. of Wild cherry, *Infusum pruni Virginianæ*.

INFUSOIR (F.), *Infusor*. An instrument for injecting medicinal substances into the veins. It was a kind of funnel, the elongated apex of which was stopped by a metallic rod, which could be withdrawn when the apex was introduced into a vein.

INFUSUM, Infusion.

INFUSUM ACACIÆ CATECHU, I. catechu compositum—I. Amarum vinosum, *Vinum gentianæ compositum*—I. Angusturæ, I. cuspariæ.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS, *Hydrochamaimeum*, *Infusion of Chamomile*, (*Anthemid. flor.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; *Aq. bullient.* Oj. Macerate for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM, I. *Armoraciæ* (Ph. U. S.) *Compound Infusion of Horseradish*, (*Armorac. concis.*, *Sinapis cont.*, sing. $\mathfrak{z}$ j; *Aq. bullient.* Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM, *Compound Infusion of Orange Peel*, (*Aurant. cort. sicca.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Limou. cort. recent.* $\mathfrak{z}$ j; *Caryoph. cont.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; *Aq. fervent.* Oss. Macerate for fifteen minutes, and strain.—Ph. L.) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ iss to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

INFUSUM BRASII, Wort—I. Buchu, *Infusum Diosmæ*—I. Byones, Wort.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ, I. *Calumbæ seu Colombe*, *Infusion of Calumba*, (*Calumb. rad. concis.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; *Aq. fervent.* Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain. Made also by displacement.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ iss to $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

INFUSUM CAPSICI, *Infusion of Cayenne Pepper*, (*Capsic. in. pulv. crass.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; *Aq. bullient.* Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ iss.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI, *Infusion of Cloves*, (*Caryoph. contus.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Aq. bullient.* Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ iss to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ, *Infusion of Cascarilla*, (*Cascarill. contus.* $\mathfrak{z}$ j; *Aq. bullient.* Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.) Made also by displacement, Ph. U. S. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ iss to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

INFUSUM CASSIÆ SENNÆ, I. sennæ compositum.

INFUSUM CAT'ECU COMPOSITUM, I. Catechu seu Aca'cia Catechu, Infusion of Cat'echu. (Catechu, in pulv. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; Cinnam. cont. $\mathfrak{z}$ j; Aq. bullient. Oj. Macerate for an hour, and strain. Ph. U. S.) Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ iss to f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

INFUSUM CHIRET'Æ, I. Chiret'æ (Ph. B. 1864.) Infusion of Chiretta. (Chiret'æ, $\mathfrak{z}$ iv; Aq. fervent. Oj. (Imp. meas.) Infuse for two hours, and strain. Dose, as a tonic, f $\mathfrak{z}$ j to f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ, I. Cinchonæ lancifoliae, Infusion of Cinchona. (Cinch. contus. $\mathfrak{z}$ j; Aq. fervent. Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.) This infusion may also be made from the same quantity of bark in coarse powder by the process of displacement with hot or cold water. Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ j to f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. The Pharmacopœia of the United States has an Infusum Cinchonæ flavæ, Infusion of yellow cinchona, and an Infusum Cinchonæ rubræ, Infusion of red cinchona—Infusum Cinchonæ Compositum (Ph. U. S. 1851)—which are made as follows: (Cinchon. flav. vel rubr. in pulv. $\mathfrak{z}$ j; Acid. sulph. aromat. f $\mathfrak{z}$ j; aqum. Oj.) Made by displacement. Dose, same as the last.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ COMPOSITUM, see Infusum Cinchonæ—i. Cinchonæ flavæ, see Infusum Cinchonæ—i. Cinchonæ lancifoliae, Infusum Cinchonæ—i. Cinchonæ rubræ, see Infusum Cinchonæ—i. Columbæ, I. Calumbæ.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ, I. Angustur'æ, Infusion of Cusparia (Cuspari. cort. contus. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; Aq. bullient. Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain. Made also by displacement.) Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ j to f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

INFUSUM KOUSSO, Infusion of Koussou, (Koussou, in coarse powder, $\mathfrak{z}$ l; boiling Distilled water, f $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. Infuse in a covered vessel for fifteen minutes, without straining. Ph. B. 1864.) For a dose.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS, I. Digitalis purpurea, Infusion of Foxglove. (Digital. $\mathfrak{z}$ j; Aq. bullient. Oss; Tinct. cinnamomi, f $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Macerate for two hours, and add sp. cinnam. f $\mathfrak{z}$ j.) Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

INFUSUM DIOSMÆ, (Ph. U. S., 1842.) I. Buch'u, (Ph. U. S., 1851.) I. Buc'co, (Ph. B. 1864.) Infusion of Buch'u. (Diosm. $\mathfrak{z}$ j; Aq. bullient. Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ iss.

INFUSUM ER'GOTÆ, Infusion of Ergot. (Ergot. in pulv. crass. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; Aq. bullient. f $\mathfrak{z}$ ix.) Infuse for an hour, in a covered vessel, and strain. Ph. D.) Dose, as a parturifacient, f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

INFUSUM EUPATO'RII, Infusion of Thoroughwort. (Eupator. $\mathfrak{z}$ j; Aq. bullient. Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM, Compound Infusion of Gentian. (Gentian. cont. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; Aurant. amar. cort., Coriandr. contus. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; Alcohol. dilut. f $\mathfrak{z}$ iv; Aqum. f $\mathfrak{z}$ xij. First pour on the alcohol, and, three hours afterwards, the water; then macerate for twelve hours, and strain. Prepared also by displacement.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij to f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

Mars'den's Antiscorbutic Drops, an empirical preparation, consist of a solution of corrosive sublimate in an infusion of gentian.

INFUSUM HUMULI, I. Lupuli, Infusion of Hops. (Humul. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; Aq. bullient. Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ iss to f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

INFUSUM JUNIP'ERI, Infusion of Juniper. The common mode of making this infusion is by an ounce of Juniper Berries to a pint of boiling water. The whole may be taken in the twenty-four hours.

INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ, Infusion of Rhatany. (Kramer. contus. $\mathfrak{z}$ j; Aq. bullient. Oj. Macerate for four hours, and strain. Made also by displacement.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ iss.

INFUSUM LINI, I. L. compositum.

INFUSUM LINI COMPOSITUM (Ph. U. S., 1851). (I. Lini, 1842), I. Lini usitatis'simi, Infusion of Lin'seed, Flax'seed Tea. (Lini sem. cont. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; Glycyrrh. rad. cont. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; Aqum. bullient. Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.) Dose, a teacupful, ad libitum.

INFUSUM LUPULI, Infusum Humuli—i. Malti, Wort.

INFUSUM MATI'CO, I. Mat'icæ, Infusion of Mat'ico. (Mat'ico, $\mathfrak{z}$ ss (avoirdupois); Aq. bullient. Oss (Imp. meas.). Infuse for an hour, and strain.—Ph. D.) Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ iss to f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, Infusion of Spearmint, Mint Tea. (Menthæ virid. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; Aqum. bullient. Oss. Infuse for an hour, and strain.—Ph. D.) Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ j to f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

INFUSUM PARIRIÆ, Infusion of Paraira Bre'ca. (Parair. $\mathfrak{z}$ j; Aq. bullient. Oj.) Infuse for two hours, and strain.—(Ph. U. S. 1863.) Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ j or f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

INFUSUM PICIS EMPYREUMATICÆ LIQUIDÆ, see Pinus sylvestris—i. Picis liquidæ, see Pinus sylvestris—i. Polygalæ, Infusum Senegie.

INFUSUM PRUNI VIRGINIÆ, Infusion of Wild Cherry Bark. (Prun. Virginian. cont. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; Aqum. Oj. Macerate for 24 hours, and strain. Prepared also, by displacement. Ph. U. S. 1863.) Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ j to f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ, I. Quassia excel'sæ, Infusion of Quassia. (Quassia lign. cont. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; Aq. (frigid.) Oj. Macerate for twelve hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ j to f $\mathfrak{z}$ iv.

INFUSUM RHEI, An'ima Rhei, Infusion of Rhubarb. (Rhei, cont. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; Aq. ferv. Oss. Macerate for two hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ j to f $\mathfrak{z}$ iv.

INFUSUM RO'SÆ ACIDUM, Acid Infusion of Rose. (Ros. Gallic. $\mathfrak{z}$ l; Acid. Sulph. d. f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; Aq. destillat. bullient. f $\mathfrak{z}$ x. Add the acid to the water; infuse the petals in the mixture for half an hour, and strain. Ph. B. 1864.)

INFUSUM RO'SÆ COMPOSITUM, I. Rosæ Gallicæ, Infusion of the Rose. (Ros. Gallic. $\mathfrak{z}$ iv; Aq. bullient. Oss; Acid. sulph. d. f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; Sacch. pur. f $\mathfrak{z}$ iss. Add the water, and afterwards the acid; macerate for half an hour; strain, and add the sugar.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ iss to Oss.

INFUSUM SALV'IE, Infusion of Sage, Sage Tea. (Salv. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; Aq. bullient. Oj; macerate for half an hour, and strain.

INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ, Infusion of Sarsaparilla. (Sarsaparill. contus. $\mathfrak{z}$ j; Aqum. bullient. Oj. Digest for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) It may also be prepared by displacement. Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij to f $\mathfrak{z}$ iv.

INFUSUM SASSAFRAS, I. Sassafras medicat'æ, Mucilago Sassafras, Infusion of Sassafras Pith. (Mucilage of Sassafras Pith. (Sassafras medicat'æ, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; Aqum. (frigid.) Oj. Macerate for three hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) An emollient collyrium and a demulcent drink.

INFUSUM SENEGÆ, Infusum Polygalæ, Infusion of Senega. (Seneg. $\mathfrak{z}$ x; Aq. bullient. (Imp. meas.). Infuse for four hours, and strain.—Ph. E.) Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ j to f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

INFUSUM SENNÆ, I. S. Compositum, I. Cassia Sennæ seu Sennæ simplex, Aqua laxativa Vienna'nsis, Infusion of Senna. (Sennæ, $\mathfrak{z}$ j; Coriandr. cont. $\mathfrak{z}$ j; Aq. bullient. Oj. Macerate for an hour, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f $\mathfrak{z}$ j to f $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, as a cathartic.

The Black Draught, Black Dose, Black balls, Haust'u'n'ger, is usually formed of this infusion. It may be made of Infus. sennæ, f $\mathfrak{z}$ v; Aq. ceras. f $\mathfrak{z}$ j; Mannæ, $\mathfrak{z}$ iv; Magnæ. sulph. $\mathfrak{z}$ vj. Dose, wineglassful.

Sel'way's Prepared Essence of Senna is a concentrated infusion of the leaves in combination with an alkali.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM, L. SENNÆ.

INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ, *Infusion of Virgin's Snake-root.* (Serpentaria. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss; Aq. bullient. Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain. Prepared, also, by displacement.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

INFUSUM SIMARUBÆ, *Infusion of Simaruba.* (Simarub. cort. cont. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij; Aq. fervent. Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.—Ph. E.) Dose, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to f $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

INFUSUM SPIGELIÆ, *Infusion of Pinkroot.* (Spigel. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss; Aq. bullient. Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f $\frac{3}{4}$ iv to Oss.

INFUSUM TABACI, *Infusion of Tobacco.* (Tabac. fol. $\frac{3}{4}$ j; Aq. ferv. Oj. Macerate for an hour, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Half of this per anum in strangulated hernia.

INFUSUM TARAXACI, *Infusion of Dandelion.* (Taraxac. contus. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij; Aq. bullient. Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, as a diuretic, &c.

INFUSUM ULMI, *Mucilage of Ulmi, Infusion of Slippery Elm, Slippery Elm Tea, Mucilage of Slippery Elm bark.* This preparation, in the Pharmacopœia of the United States, is made by infusing one ounce of slippery elm bark in a pint of boiling water.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ, *Infusion of Valerian.* (Rad. valerian. in pulv. crass. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss; Aq. bullient. Oj. Macerate for an hour, and strain. Prepared, also, by displacement.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

INFUSUM ZINGIBERIS, *Infusion of Ginger, Ginger Tea.* (Zingib. contus. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss; Aq. bullient. Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to f $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, as a carminative.

IN'GÁ. A genus of plants, Ord. Leguminosæ, belonging to South America, many of the species of which are possessed of astringent properties. *Jaga bark* is used in South America as a tonic astringent in diarrhoea, gonorrhœa, &c. An extract, prepared from it, possesses all the properties of rhatany.

INGEN'IUM (Morbi), (*in*, and *geno*, for *gigno*, 'to generate.') The nature or genius of a disease. This word is employed, especially by the French, synonymously with *nature*. They speak, for instance, of *Génie inflammatoire, bilieux*, &c. Some, also, use *génie* in the place of *type* of an intermittent.

INGESTA, (*in*, and *gerere*, *gestum*, 'to bear or carry.') Substances, introduced into the body by the digestive passages; as food, condiments, drinks, &c.

INGLU'VIES, *Aples'tia, Vic'tis intemperant'ia*: Gluttony, Insatiableness; also, the *Crop* or *Craw* or *Gorge* of Birds, (F.) *Jabot*; and the *first stomach* or *paunch* of ruminant animals—*Pen'ula, Ru'men, Pan'tices, Ven'ter magnus*, (F.) *Panse, Herbier, Double*. Also, the Pharynx.

INGRAS'SIAS, APOPH'YSES OF. The lesser axes of the sphenoid bone.

INGRAVIGATION, (*in*, and *gravidus*, 'pregnant,') Fecundation, Pregnancy.

INGRESSUS SUPERIOR, ('superior entrance,') Cardia.

IN'GUEN, gen. *In'guinis, Æde'on, Bu'bon, Bu'to, Groin*, (Prov.) *Lank, Lost, Lisk, Leak*; (F.) *Aîne*. The oblique fold or depression which separates the abdomen from the thigh. It is only, properly speaking, a line that extends from the anterior and superior spinous process of the ilium to the middle part of the horizontal ramus of the pubis. Also, the genital organs.

INGUÉRISABLE, (F.) (*in*, and *guérir*, 'to cure,') Incurable.

IN'GUINAL, *Inguinal'is*, (from *inguen*.) Belonging or relating to the groin. This epithet has been given to various parts met with in the region of the groin or inguinal region.

INGUINAL AR'TERY is that portion of the femoral artery situate immediately beneath the crural arch in the inguinal region.

INGUINAL CANAL' is a canal, about two inches in length, proceeding obliquely downwards, inwards and forwards at the lower part of the abdomen; through which passes the spermatic cord, in men, and the round ligament of the uterus in women. This canal is formed, inferiorly and anteriorly, by the aponeurosis of the greater oblique muscle; posteriorly by the *fascia transversalis*, which is joined to the preceding aponeurosis, and forms with it a deep channel, into which are received the lesser oblique and transversalis muscles. The inguinal canal has two apertures; the one, the *lower and inner*, is called the *inguinal or abdominal ring*. It is bounded by two strong tendinous pillars which fix it—the innermost to the symphysis, the outermost to the spine of the pubis. The *upper and outer aperture* is formed by the *fascia transversalis*. From the edge of this aperture arises a membranous funnel,—a prolongation of the *fascia transversalis*,—which receives the spermatic vessels; forms their proper sheath, and accompanies them as far as the testicle. On its inside lies the epigastric artery. Above it, is the lower edge of the transversalis muscle; and, below, it is bounded by the channel of the greater oblique. By following the oblique direction of this canal, and passing, consequently, on the outside of the epigastric artery, the viscera are displaced, so as to constitute internal inguinal hernia.

INGUINAL GLANDS, *Glan'dulæ inguina'les*, (F.) *Glandes inguinales*, are the lymphatic glands or ganglions of the groin. There are two sets, one *superficial*; the other *deep-seated*; the former are larger, and their number varies, but on the average there are eight or ten which are placed irregularly about Poupert's ligament. The latter, or deep-seated, are situate behind the others around the femoral artery and vein.

INGUINAL RE'GION, *Re'gio inguinal'is, Babo, Inguen*. The region of the groin.

INGUINAL RING, *Abdom'inal Ring, An'nulus abdom'inis*, (F.) *Anneau Inguinal*, is the inferior aperture of the inguinal canal.

IN'GUINOCUTANEUS. A name given by Professor Chaussier to the middle ramus of the anterior branch of the first lumbar nerve, because it sends its numerous filaments to the groin, serotum, and to the skin of the superior part of the thigh.

INHÆRENS, Inherent.

INHALATIO, (*in*, and *halare*, 'to breathe,') Absorption, Inhalation—i. Cutis, see Absorption.

INHALA'TION, *Inhalat'io*. The act of drawing air or vapour into the lungs—*Inhalat'io pulmonalis*. Also, absorption.

INHA'LER. An apparatus for inhalation. *Mudge's Inhaler* is an apparatus for inhaling the steam of hot water, in affections of the air-passages. It consists of a pewter tankard provided with a lid, into which a flexible tube is inserted. Through this the vapour is inhaled.

INHE'RENT, *Inhæ'rens*, (*in*, and *herere*, 'to stick,') That which adheres, or which is joined or united to any thing.

INHERENT CAUTERY, (F.) *Cautère inhérent*, is the actual cautery, left in contact with a part until it is reduced to the state of a deep eschar.

INHIB'ITORY, *Inhibito'rius*, (*inhibeo*, (*in*, and *habeo*,) 'I hold in,') 'I restrain,') A term which has been applied to nerves, which, when methodically excited, seem to repress the action of muscles to which they are distributed.

INHUMA'TION, *Inhumat'io*, (*inhumare*, *inhumatum*, (*in*, and *humus*,) 'I put in the ground,') The sepulture of the dead. This belongs to the

subject of medical police. Also, digestion of substances in earth or dung. See Arenatio.

INIAD, see Inial.

INIAL, (from *inion*.) An epithet, proposed by Dr. Barclay for an aspect towards the plane of the ridge of the occiput. *Iniad* is employed by him adverbially to signify 'towards the inial aspect.'

INIENCEPHALUS, (F.) *Iniencephale*, (*inion*, and *κεφαλος*, 'encephalon.') A monster whose encephalon is in great part in the cranium, and in part out of it, behind, and a little beneath the cranium, which is open in its occipital portion.—(L. G. St. Hilaire.)

INIODYMUS, (*ινον*, and *δυαν*, 'to mingle,') *Diprosopus*.

IN'ION, (*ινον*.) Some of the Greek physicians give this name to the occiput, or the ridge of the occiput; others to the back part of the neck, and the muscles of the occiput. Blancard says it is the commencement of the spinal marrow.

IN'IOPS, *In'iops*, (*inion*, and *ωψ*, 'the eye, face.') A monster, double above the umbilicus, which has two ears very near each other, or only one median ear, and above it, at a greater or less distance, a median orbit and eye, more or less imperfect. The rudimental face appearing to be directly opposite the principal face suggested the name to L. G. St. Hilaire.

IN'I'IS, *Inohymen'itis*, (*is*, gen. *ινος*, 'a fibre,' and *itis*.) Fibrous inflammation.

INITIUM, (*ιν*, and *ιρε*, 'to go,') 'a beginning.' Arche—i. *Asperæ arteriæ*, Larynx—i. *Extuberans coli*, Cæcum.

INIUM, (*ινον*.) The nucha. Also, the muscles at the back of the neck. See Inion.

INJACULA'TIO, (*ιν*, and *jaculor*, *jaculatus*, 'to shoot.') A term employed by Van Helmont to designate an acute pain of the stomach, with rigidity and immobility of the body.

INJECTED, *Injectus*, (*injicere*, *injectum*, (*ιν*, and *jacere*,) 'to throw into,') The face and other parts are said to be *injected*, when the accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels gives them an evident red colour. A subject or part of a subject is also said to be *injected*, when its vessels have been filled, by the anatomist, with an appropriate composition.

INJECTION, *Injec'tio*, *Eis'bolē*. The act of introducing, by means of a syringe or other instrument, a liquid into a cavity of the body. The liquid injected is also called an *injection*. Anatomists use injections—*Injectiones anatom'icæ*—for filling the cavities of vessels, in order that they may be rendered more apparent, and their dissection be facilitated. For this purpose, they employ syringes of different dimensions, and various materials. The most common injections are made of soot, wax, and turpentine, coloured with lamp-black, vermilion, &c. There are three kinds chiefly used by anatomists,—the *coarse*, the *fine*, and the *minute*. The finest injections for histological researches are made with ether as a menstruum.

INJECTION, Clyster—i. Matthews's, see *Tinctura cantharidis*.

INJECTIONES ANATOMICÆ, see Injection.

IN-KNEED, Entogonyaneon.

INK, ([D.] *inkt*.) Atramentum.

INKBERRY, Prinos glaber.

IN'NATE, (*ιν*, and *nascor*, *natus*, 'I am born,') (F.) *Inné*. Inborn.

INNATE DISEASES, *Mor'bi conna'ti seu congen'iti*, (F.) *Maladies innées*. Diseases with which the infant is born. They are not always hereditary, as hereditary diseases are not always innate.

INNERLEITH'EN, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. These springs, situate near the Tweed, and

supposed to be the scene of "St. Ronan's Well," contain chlorides of sodium and calcium, and carbonate of magnesia.

INNERVATION, *Innerva'tio*, *Enneuro'sis*, (*ιν*, and *nervus*, 'a nerve,') By this term is meant—the nervous influence, necessary for the maintenance of life and the functions of the various organs;—an influence of whose character and source we are ignorant. It seems to resemble the galvanic or electric agencies. See Nerves.

INNOMINATUS, *Anonymus*, (*ιν*, and *ωνες*, 'a name,') (F.) *Innominé*, *Anonyme*. Having no name. See Anonymous.

INNOMINATA ARTE'RIA, *Brachiocephalic artery*, *Arte'ria anonyma*, *Right Subclavian*, (F.) *Artère innominée*, *Artère brachio-céphalique* (Ch.), is the trunk common to the right primitive carotid and to the subclavian. It arises from the anterior part of the arch of the aorta, ascends obliquely to the right, along the trachea; and, after a course of about an inch in length, divides into two trunks, which go off at right angles. The one is *external*—the *right subclavian proper*; the other *superior*—the *primitive carotid* of the same side.

INNOMINATA CARTILAGO, Cricoid.

INNOMINATA CAV'ITAS. A cavity of the enter ear, between the *helix* and *anthelix*.

INNOMINATA FOSSA, see Fossa—i. *Linea*, see *Ilio-pectinea Linea*.

INNOMINATA MISO'RA OS'SA, *Lesser Ossæ innominata*, *Ossic'ula innominata*. Some anatomists have given this name to the three cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

INNOMINATA OSSICULA, *Innominata minora ossium*—i. *Tunica Oculi*, Sclerotic.

INNOMINATE VE'NE, OF VIEUSSENS. Vieussens has given this name to two or three veins, which arise on the anterior surface and right margin of the heart, and open into the auricle towards its right margin. The term VE'NE INNOMINATE OF MECKEL is given to the *brachiocephalic veins*, which are generally included in the description of the subclavian vein, and correspond to the *arteria innominata*, being formed by the union of the internal jugular vein and the subclavian properly so called, which correspond to the common carotid and subclavian arteries.

INNOMINATI seu ANONYMI NERV'II. Some anatomists have thus called the nerves of the fifth pair.

INNOMINATUM FORA'MEN. A foramen, near the middle of the anterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, leading backwards for the passage of the Vidian nerve, reflected from the 2d branch of the 5th to the portio dura of the 7th pair.

INNOMINATUM OS, *Os Coxen'dicis seu Coxæ seu anonymum seu pel'vis latera'lē*, *Ache-bone*, *Aitch bone*, (F.) *Os innominé*, *Os Coxol*, *Os anonyme*. A very large, flat bone, which forms the anterior and lateral paries of the pelvis. It is curved upon itself in two opposite directions. In the first periods of life, it is composed of three portions;—the *ilium*, *ischium*, and *pubis*, which join each other in the acetabulum. It is articulated before with its fellow, — *behind* with the sacrum; and laterally with the femur.

INNOMINÉ, Innominatus.

INNUTRITIO OSSIIUM, Rachitis.

INO, (*ιν*, *ων*, 'a fibre,') in composition, fibre.

INOCULABLE, (*inoculare* (*ιν*, and *oc'ulus*, 'an eye'), 'to ingraft,') Capable of inoculation, or of being communicated by inoculation.

INOCULATION, *Inocula'tio*, *Inuit'io*, *Inuit'io variola'rum*. Any operation by which small-pox, for example, may be artificially communicated, by introducing the virus of the particular disease into the economy, by means of a puncture or scratch made in the skin. When the word inoca-

lation is used alone, it usually means that for the small-pox, — *Variola'tion*. See Syphilization.

INOCULATION, COWPOX, Vaccination—i. Jennerian. Vaccination.

INOCULATOR, *In'sitor*. One who practises inoculation.

INODULAIRE, (from *νωδής*, 'fibrous,') see Tissue, inodular.

INODULAR TISSUE, see Tissue, inodular.

INODULE, Tissue, inodular.

INOGENESIS, (*ino*, and *γενεσις*, 'generation,') Inosis.

INOHYLOMA, gen. *Inohylo'matis*, (*ino*, 'υλη, 'matter,' and *oma*,) Tumour, fibrous.

INOHYMENTIS, (*ino*, 'υμη, 'a membrane,' and *itis*,) *Inflammati'o tele fibro'se*. Inflammation of the fibrous tissue.

INOMA, (from *α*, gen. *νος*, 'a fibre,') Scirrhus, Tumour, fibrous.

INONCTION, Inunction.

INOPEX'IA, (*ino*, and *πηξις*, 'coagulation,') Increased coagulability of fibrin.

INOPOLYPUS, (*ino*, and *polypus*,) see Polypus.

INORGAN'IC, *Inorgan'icus*, *Unor'ganized*, (F.)

Inorganique, (*in*, and *οργανος*, 'an organ,') A term applied to bodies which have no organs;—such as minerals. At the present day, naturalists admit but two classes of bodies,—the *organized* and *inorganic*. Parts of the body which, like the epidermis, are devoid of blood vessels and nerves, have been called *anorganic*.

INOSCLERO'MA, gen. *Inosclero'matis*, (*ino*, and *σκληρωμα*, 'induration,') Induration of the fibrous tissue.

INOSCLUTATIO, (*in*, and *osculum*, dim. of *os*, 'a mouth,') Anastomosis.

INOSIS, (*α*, gen. *νος*, 'a fibre,') Hyperinosis. Also, fibre formation, *Inogen'esis*.

IN'OSITE, *In'osit*, *Muscle sugar*, (from *α*, gen. *νος*, 'a fibre,') An unfermentable sugar, found only in muscle.

INOSTEATO'MA, (*ino*, and *steatoma*,) A tumour of a mixed fibrous and steatomatous character.

INQUIES, Inquietude.

INQUIETATIO, Inquietude.

INQUI'ETUDE, *Inquietu'do*, *In'quies*, *Inquieta'tio*, *Jaetita'tio*, (*in*, and *quies*, *quies'tis*, 'rest,') Agitation or trouble, caused by indisposition. Restlessness.

INQUINAMENTUM, (*inquinare*, 'to pollute,') Miasm.

INQUISITIO MEDICOLEGALIS, (*in*, and *querere*, *quæsitum*, 'to search,') see Medicolegal.

INSALIVATION, *Insaliva'tio*, (*in*, and *saliva*,) The mixture of the food with the saliva, and other secretions of the mouth.

INSALU'BRIOUS, *Insalu'bris*, (*in*, and *salu'bris*, 'healthy,') That which is unhealthy,—which injures the health.

INSANABILIS, (*in*, *sanare*, 'to cure,' and *habilis*, 'able,') Incurable.

INSANE, *Insa'nus*; (*in*, and *sonus*, 'sound,') *Aliena'tus*, *Cra'zy*, *Mad*, *Nonsane*, *Dement'ed*, *Deranged*, *Bed'lamite*, (S.) *Daft*, *Wod*, (F.) *Aliéné*, *Fou*, *Insensé*. One affected with mental aberration, or of unsound mind.

INSANIA, Mania—i. Cadiva, Epilepsy—i. Lupina, Lycanthropia—i. Puerperarum, Mania, puerperal.

INSANTAS, Insanity.

INSAN'ITY, *Insa'nia*, *Insan'itas*. *Mental aliena'tion*, *Abaliena'tio* seu *Alienatio Men'tis*, *Arreptio*, *Unsound Mind*, *Derangement*, *Deranged intellect*, *Cra'ziness*, *Madness*, *Phrenzy*, *Frenzy*, (S.) *Daff'in*, *Daff'ing*, *Wod'ness*; *Aphros'yné*, *Ephros'nia*, *Ephros'yné*, *Paral'lagé*, *Parallax'is*, *Delir'ia*, *Vesa'nia*, *Delir'ium* (Crichton), *Insipientia*, (F.) *Folie*, *Egarement d'Esprit*, *Paraphrénie*, *Cérébria*. This term includes all the varieties

of unsound mind,—Mania, Melancholia, Moral Insanity, Dementia, and Idiocy. A slight degree of insanity is sometimes popularly called "a kink in the head;" in Scotland, "a bee in the bonnet."

INSANITY, HOMICIDAL, see Homicidal—i. Incoherent, Dementia—i. Moral, Pathomania—i. Puerperal, Mania, puerperal—i. Religious, Sebastomania—i. Senile, Delirium senile—i. Suicidal, see Suicide.

INSANUS, Insane.

INSCRIPTION, (*in*, and *scribere*, *scriptum*, 'to write,') see Matriculate.

INSCRIPTIO'NES TENDIN'EÆ MUSCULO'RUM, *Intersectio'nes* seu *Enercatio'nes tendin'eæ musculo'rum*, *Intermedia ligamenta'lia* seu *ner'væ*. The tendinous portions which cross several muscles, and especially the straight muscles of the abdomen.

INSECTICIDE, (*insecum*, 'an insect, and *cadere*, 'to kill,') A substance that destroys insects.

INSEMINATION, (*in*, and *semen*, gen. *seminis*, 'seed,') see Ejaculation.

INSENESCENCIA, (*in*, and *senescere*, 'to grow old,') Agerasia.

INSENSE, Insane.

INSENSIBILITY, *Anæsth'sia*, *Insensibil'itas*, (*in*, *sensus*, 'feeling,' and *habilis*, 'able,') Loss or absence of sensibility. It is very common in cerebral affections, and may extend to every part, or be limited to one or more. Some organs are much more sensible than others. The bones, cartilages, ligaments, &c., are insensible in health, but acutely sensible in disease.

INSENSIBLE, *Sensibilitatē co'rens*. That which is devoid of sensibility. This word is applied, also, to phenomena which cease to be appreciable to the senses. Thus, we say, the pulse becomes *insensible*.

INSERTION, *Inser'tio*, *Symph'ysis*, *Euo'sis*, (*inserere*, *insertum* (*in*, and *serere*, 'to join or knit'), 'to ingraft,') (F.) *Attaché*. The attachment of one part to another. Insertions occur chiefly in bones, cartilages, and fibrous organs; thus, we speak of the insertion of muscular fibres into a tendon or aponeurosis; the insertion of a tendon, aponeurosis, or ligament, into a cartilage or bone. The word *insertion* has likewise been used by pathologists for the act of inoculating or introducing a virus into the body.

INSES'SIO, (*insidere*, *insesum* (*in*, and *sedere*, 'to sit in,') This term is, sometimes, applied to a vapour bath, the person being seated in a perforated chair, beneath which a vessel, filled with hot water, or the hot decoction of some plant, is placed. See Bath, half, and Semicupium.

INSESSUS, Bath, half.

INSICIUM, (*inseco*, 'to cut up,') Isicium.

INSIDEN'TIA, (*insideo* (*in*, and *sedere*, 'to sit in or upon,') *Epi'tasis*. Any things which swim on or in—the urine, for example. It is opposed to the *Hypostasēs* or *subsiden'tia*.

INSIPIEN'TIA, (*in*, and *sapiens*, 'wise,') Insanity.

INSITIO, (*inserere*, *insitum*, 'to engraft,') Grafting, Inoculation—i. Ciliorum, Blepharoplastice—i. Dentis, Transplantatio Dentis—i. Variolarum, Inoculation.

INSOLA'TION, *Insola'tio* (*in*, and *sol*, 'the sun,') *Soliva'tio*, *Aprica'tio*, *Helio'sis*, *Hel'iasis*, *Heliono'sis*, *Siri'asis*. Exposure to the sun. Exposure of a patient to the rays of the sun is, sometimes, had recourse to, with the view of rousing the vital forces when languishing, or of producing irritation of the skin. Insolation is occasionally used in the same sense as *coup de soleil*.

In Pharmacy, *insolation* means the drying of chemical and pharmaceutical substances.

INSOLATIONE DE PRIMIVERA, ('spring insolation,') Pellagra.

INSOM'NIA, *Insom'nitas*, Sahara, Zoara, *Per-vigil'ium*, *Pernoclat'io*, *Aÿp'nia*, *Agryp'nia*, *Ahyp'nia*, *Anyp'nia*, *Typhoma'nia*, *Sleep'lessness*, *Vig'ilance*, (in, negative, and *somnus*, 'sleep,' 'absence of sleep,') This may exist alone, and constitute a true disease; or it may be connected with another affection. It is an unequivocal sign of suffering in some organ; even when the patient experiences no pain.

INSOMNIUM, (in, and *somnus*, 'sleep,') Somnium.

INSPLECTIO MEDICOLEGALIS, (*inspicere*, *inspectum*, 'to look into,') see Medicolegal.

INSPIRATEUR, Inspiratory.

INSPIRATION, *Inspirat'io*, *Empneumatosis*, *Eisp'noë*, *Adspirat'io*, *Aspirat'io*, (in, and *spirare*, *spiratum*, 'to breathe,') The action by which the air penetrates into the interior of the lungs. A movement opposed to that of expiration. As regards the average quantity of air received into the lungs at each inspiration, there is much discrepancy amongst observers. The following table sufficiently exhibits this:—

	Cubic inches at each inspiration.
Reil	42 to 100
Mendes, Sauvages, Hales, Haller, Ellis, Sprengel, Sommering, Thomson, Bostock, Jurin	40
Fontana	35 to 38
Richerand	35
Dalton (John)	30 to 40
Jeffreys	30
Herbst	26
Herholdt	24 to 30
Jurine and Coathupe	29 to 29
Allen and Pepys	20
J. Borelli	16½
Goodwyn	15 to 40
Sir H. Davy	14
Abernethy and Mojon	13 to 17
Keutsch	12
	6 to 12

From 20 to 25 cubic inches may be regarded as a fair average.

INSPIRATION, CROWING, see Asthma thymicum—i. Muscles of, see Inspiratory.

INSPIRATION OF VENOUS BLOOD. By this is meant the aspiration of blood towards the heart, occasioned by the approach to a vacuum produced by the dilatation of the thorax during inspiration.

INSPIRATORY, *Inspirat'io*, *inner'vius*, (F.) *Inspirateur*. A name given to muscles, which, by their contraction, augment the size of the chest, and thus produce inspiration. The diaphragm and intercostal muscles are the chief agents of inspiration. In cases where deep inspirations are necessary, the action of these muscles is aided by the contraction of the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor, subclavius, serratus major anticus, scaleni, serratus posticus superior, &c. Most of these muscles become inspiratory, by taking their fixed point at the part which they ordinarily move, acting inversely and elevating the ribs.

INSPISSANT, *Inspissans*, (in, and *spissare*, *spissatum*, 'to thicken,') Any remedial agent that renders the blood thicker, directly, or indirectly. The opposite of diluent.

INSPISSATIO, *Pycno'sis*. The act of rendering thick; as in the formation of an extract—*Succus Inspissatus*.

INSTEP, *Col'lum pe'dis*, Neck of the foot, (F.) *Cou-de-pied*, *Cou-de-pied*. The projection at the upper part of the foot, near its articulation with the leg—the tarsus.

INSTILLATION, *Entalax'is*, *Instilla'tio*, (in,

'in,' and *stilla*, 'a drop,') The act of pouring a liquid drop by drop.

INSTINCT, (L.) *Instinctus*, (*instinguere*, *instinctum*, 'to impel,') 'inwardly moved.' *Brev'is*, *Hor'më*. The action of the living principle, whenever manifestly directing its operations to the health, preservation, or reproduction of a living frame or any part of such frame—*Motus natus ræ salutarium*. The law of instinct is, consequently, the law of the living principle, and instinctive actions are the actions of the living principle. Instinct is natural. Reason is acquired.

INSTINCTIVE, *Instinctus*, (F.) *Instinctif*. Relating to or caused by instinct; as *instinctive* actions. See Emotional, and Instinct. Those instinctive actions of animals which are owing to impressions made on the sensory ganglia, exciting respondent motor influences that are propagated to the various muscles of the body, are termed *consensual*. Consensual movements which accompany voluntary efforts without our consciousness are termed *associated*, (F.) *Associés*.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, (*institutum*, 'a principle,' from *instituere*, (in, and *statuere*,) 'to establish,') see Theory of medicine.

INSTITUTUM ORTHOPÆDICUM, Orthopedic institution.

INSTRUMENT, *Instrumentum*, (from *instruere*, (in, and *struere*,) 'to put together,') *Or'ganum*. A tool, an agent.

INSTRUMENTA, Padibilia.

INSTRUMENTUM, Instrument—i. Chirurgicum. A surgical tool or instrument.

INSTRUMENTUM DIGESTIO'NIS. The digestive apparatus.

INSTRUMENTUM INSTRUMENTORUM, Manus.

INSUFFICIENCY, (F.) *Insuffisance*; (in, and *sufficere*, 'to suffice,') Inadequateness to any end or purpose,—as *Insufficiency of the valves of the heart*, (F.) *Insuffisance des valvules du Cœur*;—a condition in which they are not adapted, as in health, to properly close the apertures.

INSUFFISANCE, Insufficiency—i. *des Valvules du Cœur*, Insufficiency of the valves of the heart.

INSUFFLATION, *Insufflat'io*, (*in, inf, and flare*, 'to blow,') The act of blowing a gas or vapour into some cavity of the body; as when tobacco smoke is injected into the rectum; or when air is blown into the mouths of newborn children to excite the respiratory function.

INSULA, ('an island,') *Insula cerebri*.

INSULA CEREBRI, *Is'land* or *Is'ula* of Reil. The intermediate lobe of the brain, *Lo'bus inter-medius cer'e'br'i*. A remarkable group of convolutions—*Gy'ri oper'ti*—within the fissure of Sylvius. It is called, by Cruveilhier, *Lob'ule of the fissure of Sylvius*, *Lobule of the corpus striatum*. The 'island' of Reil, with the substantia perforata, forms the base of the corpus striatum.

INSULA SANGUINIS, see Blood.

INSULÆ, *Maculæ albæ*—i. Pulmonales, see Pulmo.

INSULTUS, (*insilio*, *insultum*, 'to attack,') Attack, Paroxysm.

INSURANCE OF LIFE, see Life Insurance.

INTEGRITAS, (*integer*, 'whole,') Sanitas, Virginity.

INTEGUMENT, *Integumen'tum*, *Tegumen'tum*, *Teg'umen*, *Teg'men*, *Teg'men*, *Involu'tum* seu *Velamen'tum corp'oris commun'e*, *Vela'men* seu *Velamentum nativum*, (in, and *tegere*, *tectum*, 'to cover,') (F.) *Tégument*. Any thing which serves to cover, to envelop. The skin, including the cuticle, rete mucosum, and cutis vera, is the common integument or tegument of the body.

INTEGUMENTA FŒTUS. Membranes of the foetus.

INTEGUMENTUM, Integument—i. Commune, Integument.

INTELLECT. *Intellectus, Nous, Mens, Gno'mē, Noos, Nūs,* (intelligere, intellectum, (inter, and legere, 'to choose,') 'to understand,' 'conceive,' 'know,') (F.) *Entendement, Intelligence.* The aggregate of the intellectual faculties—perception, formation of ideas, memory, and judgment. Their exercise constitutes *intellection, No'sis, Syn'esis.*

INTELLECT, DERANGED, Insanity.

INTELLECTION, see Intellect.

INTELLIGENCE, Intellect.

INTEMPERANCE, *Intemperantia, Immoderantia, Immoderatio, Aera'sia, Acolasia, Ple'monē, Amet'ria, Aple'stia,* (in, and temperare, 'to temper,') Immoderate use of food and drink, especially the latter;—a fruitful source of disease.

INTEMPERIES. *Dyscrasia.* Derangement in the constitution of the atmosphere and of the seasons; bad constitution; derangement or disorder in the humours of the body.

INTENSIVUS, (in, and tendere, *tensum*, 'to stretch,') *Entaticus.*

INTENTION, *Intentio,* (in, and tendere, *tensum* or *tentum*, 'to stretch,') *Propositum.* The object which one proposes. In surgery, a wound is said to heal by the first intention, *Reunio per primam intentionem*, when cicatrization occurs without suppuration; union by the second intention, *Reunio per secundam intentionem*, being that which does not occur until the surfaces have suppurated. To obtain union by the first intention, the edges of a recent wound must be brought in apposition and kept together by means of adhesive plasters and a proper bandage. Delpech has substituted for those expressions, *Réunion primitive*, and *Réunion secondaire*.

INTER, in composition, between.

INTERANEA, (intro, 'within,') *Entrails.*

INTERARTICULAR, *Interarticularis;* (F.) *Interarticulaire,* (inter, and articulus, 'a joint,') Parts situate between the articulations are so called; as *interarticular cartilages, interarticular ligaments, &c.*

INTERC'DENCE, *Intercadentia, Interciden'tia,* (in, and cadere, 'to fall,') Disorder of the arterial pulsations, so that, every now and then, a supernumerary pulsation occurs. The pulse, in such case, is said to be *intercurrent*.

INTERCALARY, *Intercala'ris, Inter'cidens, Embol'imus, Interpolatus, Procoato'rius,* (F.) *Intercalaire,* (intercalare, 'to insert,') The days which occur between those that are critical. The term has, also, been applied to the days of apyrexia in intermittent fevers.

INTERCELLULAR, *Intercellula'ris,* (F.) *Intercellulaire;* (inter, and cellula, 'a small cell, a cellule,') That which is between cells or cellules.

INTERCELLULAR FLUID, *Liquor Sanguinis.*

INTERCELLULAR PASS'AGES. A term given by Mr. Rainey to irregular passages through the substance of the lung, which form the terminations of the bronchial tubes, are clustered with aircells, and not lined by mucous membrane. [?]

INTERCELLULAR SUBSTANCE, see Cytoblastema.

INTERCEP'TIO, (from *intercipere, interceptum, inter,* and *capere,* 'to intercept,') A bandage by the aid of which the ancients proposed to arrest the progress of the material cause of gout and rheumatism; and which consisted in covering the affected limbs with carded wool; surrounding them, afterwards, with broad bandages, applied from the fingers to the axilla, or from the toes to the groin.

INTERCEPTIO INTESTINORUM, Ileus.

INTERCERVICAUX, (inter, and *cervix*, gen. *cervicis*, 'neck,') *Interspinales colli.*

INTERCIDENS, (inter, and *cadere,* 'to fall,') *Intercalary.*

INTERCIDENTIA, Intercadence.

INTERCILIIUM, (inter, and *cilium*, 'eyelid,') *Mesophryon.*

INTERCLAVICULAR, *Interclavicula'ris,* (F.) *Interclaviculaire,* (inter, and *clavicula*, 'a clavicle,') That which is placed between the clavicles.

INTERCLAVICULAR LIG'AMENT is a fibrous bundle, placed transversely above the extremity of the sternum, between the heads of the two clavicles. This ligament is flat. Its fibres, which are always longer above than below, are separated by small apertures, which are traversed by vessels. It prevents the separation of the two clavicles in the forced depression of the shoulder.

INTERCOS'TAL, *Intercosta'lis,* (inter, and *costa*, 'a rib,') *Mesopleu'rus, Mesopleu'rius.* That which is situate between the ribs.

INTERCOSTAL ARTERIES vary in number. There is constantly, however, a *superior, Arte'ria Intercosta'lis superior* seu *Intercosta'lis subclavia*, which is given off from the posterior part of the subclavian, and which sends branches into the first two or three intercostal spaces; and, generally, eight or nine *inferior* or *aortic intercostals*. These arise from the lateral and posterior parts of the pectoral aorta, and ascend obliquely in front of the vertebral column, to gain the intercostal spaces, where they divide into a *dorsal* branch and an *intercostal*, properly so called.

INTERCOSTAL MUS'LES are distinguished into *internal*,—*inter-plérocostaux* of Dumas,—and *external*. The former are inserted into the inner lip, the latter into the outer lip of the edge of the ribs. The fibres of the *external intercostals* are directed obliquely downwards and forwards; and those of the *internal* downwards and backwards. Both are inspiratory or expiratory muscles, according as they take their origin on the upper or lower rib. Some small, fleshy fibres, seen occasionally at the inner surface of the thorax, descending obliquely from one rib to another, have been called *Infracostales*, (F.) *Souscostaux*.

INTERCOSTAL NERVE, *Trisplanchnic nerve.*

INTERCOSTAL NERVES, *Branches souscostales* (Ch.), *Costal* or *Dorsal nerves*, proceed from the anterior branches of the dorsal nerves. They are twelve in number, and are distributed especially to the muscles of the parietes of the chest and abdomen.

INTERCOSTAL SPACE, *Interval'um* seu *Intersit'ium intercostale, Mesopleu'rū, Mesopleu'rium*, is the interval which separates one rib from that immediately above or below it.

INTERCOSTAL VEINS are distinguished like the arteries. The *right superior intercostal vein* is often wanting. When it exists, it opens into the back part of the subclavian. The same vein of the left side is very large. It communicates with the *demi-azygos*, receives the left bronchial vein, and opens into the corresponding subclavian. The *right inferior intercostal veins* open into the *vena azygos*; and those of the left into the *demiazygos*.

INTERCOS'TOUM'ERAL NERVES. So called from their origin and distribution. They are the cutaneous branches of the second and third intercostal nerves.

INTERCUR'RENT, *Intercur'rens,* (inter, and *currere*, 'to run,') Diseases are so called which supervene at different seasons of the year, or which cannot be considered as belonging to any particular season. A disease is likewise so termed which occurs in the course of another disease, as *Intercurrent Pneumonia*.

INTERCUTANEOUS, *Subcutaneous.*

INTERDENT'IUM, (inter, and *dens*, gen. *dentis*, 'a tooth,') The interval between teeth of the same order.

INTERDIGITAIRE, *Interdigital.*

INTERDIG'ITAL, *Interdigita'lis,* (F.) *Interdigitaire;* (inter, and *digitus*, 'a finger,') That which relates to the spaces between the fingers. *Interdigital space,* (F.) *Espace interdigitaire,* is

used, also, for the commissure between the fingers.

INTERDIGIT'IUM. A corn or wart, which grows between the fingers and toes, especially between the latter.

INTERÉPINEUX, Interspinal—i. *Cervicæux*, Interspinalis colli.

INTERFEMINEUM, (*inter*, 'between,' and *femine*, gen. *femine*, the inner part of the thigh,) Perineum. Vulva.

INTERFINIUM NARIUM, (*inter*, and *finis*, 'a boundary,') Septum narium.

INTERFEMINEUM, Perineum. Vulva.

INTERFORAMINEUM, Perineum.

INTERGANGLION'IC, *Interganglion'icus*, (*inter*, and *ganglion*, 'a knot,') An epithet for nervous cords, placed between ganglia, which they connect together.

INTERITUS, (*intereo*, *interitum*, 'to perish,') Death.

INTERLOBAR, *Interloba'ris*, (F.) *Interlobaire*, (*inter*, and *lobus*, 'a lobe,') That which is between the lobes.—as of the lungs.

INTERLOBULAR, *Interlobula'ris*, (F.) *Interlobulaire*, *Interlobulinaire*, (*inter*, and *lobulus*, 'a small lobe,') That which is between lobules,—as of the lungs.

INTERLOBULAR FIS'SURES. The intervals between the lobules of the liver. The narrower spaces are called *Fissuræ interlobula'res*, the wider *Spacia interlobularia*. See Liver.

INTERLOBULAR PLEXUS OF THE BILIARY DUCTS. See Liver.

INTERLOBULAR SPACES. The angular interstices formed in the liver by the apposition of several lobules.

INTERLOBULAR TIS'SUE, *Tessum interlobula'rè*, *Integumenta interlobularia pulmonum*. The cellular tissue between the pulmonary lobules.

INTERLOBULAR VEINS, see Liver.

INTERLOBULINAIRE, Interlobular.

INTERMAXILLARY, *Intermaxilla'ris*, (F.) *Intermaxillaire*, (*inter*, and *maxilla*, 'a jaw,') That which is situate between the maxillary bones.

INTERMAXILLARY BONE, *Incisive*, *Palatine*, or *Labial bone*, is a bony portion, wedged in between the two superior maxillary bones, which supports the upper incisors. This bone is found in the mammalia; and, also, in the human fœtus.

INTERMÈDE, (*inter*, and *medius*, 'middle,') Excipient.

INTERMEDIA LIGAMENTALIA seu **NERVEA**, *Inscriptiones tendinæ musculorum*.

INTERMÉDIAIRE DE WRISBERG, Portio Wrisbergii.

INTERMEDIATE VASCULAR SYSTEM, Capillary system.

INTERMENT, PREMATURE, (*in*, and *terra*, 'earth,') Zoothapsis.

INTERMIS'SION, *Intermissio*, *Dialleipsis*, *Dialleipsis*, *Tempus intercala'rè*, *Intercallum*, *Intercal*, (*inter*, and *mittere*, *missum*, 'to put or send,') (F.) *Intermittence*. The interval which occurs between two paroxysms of an intermittent or other disease—during which the patient is almost in his natural state. There is said to be *intermission* of the pulse, when, in a given number of pulsations, one or more may be wanting.

INTERMITTENCE, *Intermission*.

INTERMITTENT, *Intermittens*. That which has intermissions.

INTERMITTENT FE'VER, *Febris intermittens*, *Dialleipsis*, *Intermittens*, *Anctus*, *Pyretotypo'sis*, *Ague*, *Ague and Fe'ver*, *Fever and Ague*, *Paludal* or *Periodic Fever*, (Prov.) *Agah*, *Coldchill*, *Shaking*, *Shakes*, (Old Eng.) *Al'sis*, *Auggere*, *Axes*; (F.) *Fèvre intermittente*, *P. d'Accès*, *P. des marais*, *P. Périodique*, is a fever consisting of paroxysms, with a complete state of apyrexia in the

intervals. The chief types are *Quotidian*, *Tertian*, and *Quartan*. The symptoms of intermittents are those of a decided and completely marked *cold stage*, or *Stage of Concentration*, (F.) *Stade de froid*, attended with paleness; collapse; impaired sensibility; and coldness, more or less diffused, followed by general rigors. After this occurs the *hot stage*, or *stage of expansion*, (F.) *Stade de la chaleur*, the heat returning partially and irregularly, and at length becoming universal, and much above the standard of health. The pulse is now hard and strong; tongue white; urine, high-coloured; thirst, considerable. At length, the *sweating stage*, or *stage of termination*, (F.) *Stade de sueur*, makes its appearance; the moisture usually beginning on the forehead, face, and neck, and soon extending universally; the heat abating; thirst ceasing; the urine throwing down a sediment, and the functions being gradually restored to their wonted state. The tertian type is the most common, and the quartan the most severe. The quotidian more readily changes into a remittent and continued fever. The quartan has, generally, the longest cold stage, the tertian the longest hot. The chief exciting cause is marsh miasmata, the malaria of the Italians. Ague, also, occurs in districts where there are no marshy emanations. Such districts are, generally, of a volcanic nature:—further we know not. When the disease has once attacked an individual, it is apt to recur. The prognosis is, in general, favourable, as far as regards life; but long protracted intermittents are apt to induce visceral obstructions, and engorgements, which may end in dropsy. In some countries, the disease is of a very pernicious character. The indications of treatment are, 1. To abate the violence of the paroxysm; and, 2. To prevent its return. The first indication demands the adoption of the general principles and remedies required in ordinary fever. The second is the most important. The period of apyrexia is that for action. The means for fulfilling this indication are:—the use of emetics, purgatives, antiperiodics, as cinchona, quinia, &c., arsenic, and forcible impressions made on the mind of the patient.

INTERMUS'CLAR, *Intermuscula'ris*, (F.) *Intermusculaire*, (*inter*, and *musculus*, 'a muscle,') That which is placed between muscles.

INTERMUSCULAR APONEURO'SES are aponeurotic laminae or septa, situate between muscles, to which they often give attachment.

INTERNAL, *In'ner*, *Inter'nus*. That which is placed on the inside. This epithet is given to parts that look towards an imaginary central plane, which divides the body into two equal and symmetrical portions, as well as to those which correspond with a cavity. Thus, we say—the *internal* or *inner surface of the arm or thigh, skull, &c.*

INTERNAL DISEASES, *Morbi inter'ni*, are those which occupy the inner parts of the body. Their investigation belongs to the physician; *external* diseases falling under the management of the surgeon.

INTERNAT, (F.) The post or office of an *interne*.

INTERNE, see House-surgeon.

INTERNODIA DIGITORUM MANUS, (*inter*, and *nodus*, 'a knot,') Phalanges of the fingers—i. *Digitorum pedis*, Phalanges of the toes.

INTERNO'DIUM. The part of the fingers between the joints. A phalanx.

INTERNUN'CIAL, *Internuncia'lis*, (*inter*, and *nuncius*, 'a messenger,') Relating or belonging to a messenger between parties. A term applied by Mr. Hunter to the functions of the nervous system.

INTERNUNTII DIES, Critical days.

INTERNUS AURIS, ('internal of the ear,') Tensor tympani—i. Mallei, Tensor tympani.

INTEROSSEOUS, *Interosseus*, (F.) *Interosseux*, (inter, and os, 'a bone.') That which is situate between the bones.

INTEROSSEOUS ARTERIES OF THE FOREARM AND HAND. Of these there are several. The common *interosseous artery* arises from the posterior part of the ulnar, a little below the bicipital tuberosity of the radius; passes backwards and divides into two branches: the one called *anterior interosseous* descends vertically, anterior to the interosseous ligament; the other, called *posterior interosseous*, passes above the ligament, appears at its posterior part and divides into two great branches,—the *posterior recurrent radial* and the *posterior interosseous*, properly so called. In the hand,—1. The *dorsal metacarpal interosseous arteries* are given off by the *dorsalis carpi*, a division of the radial artery. 2. The *palmar interosseous arteries*, which arise from the convexity of the deep palmar arch, and give off the *middle interosseous arteries*. 3. The *dorsal interosseous of the index*, proceeding directly from the radial artery. In the foot, are distinguished:—1. The *dorsal interosseous arteries*, three in number, which arise from the artery of the metatarsus, a branch of the *dorsalis tarsi*. 2. The *plantar interosseous arteries*, which are, also, three in number, and arise from the plantar arch.

INTEROSSEOUS LIGAMENTS. Ligaments seated between certain bones, which they unite; such are the ligaments between the radius and ulna, and between the tibia and fibula.

INTEROSSEOUS MUSCLES. These occupy the spaces between the bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus; and, consequently, belong,—some to the hand, others to the foot.

INTEROSSEOUS NERVE is a branch, given off by the median nerve, which descends before the interosseous ligament, accompanying the artery of the same name.

INTEROSSEOUS VEINS have the same arrangement as the arteries.

INTEROSSEUS MANUS, (F.) *Muscle interosseux de la main*,—*Métacarpo-phalangien-latéral suspalmaire et métacarpo-phalangien latéral*, (Ch.) These muscles are seven in number; two for each of the three middle fingers, and one for the little finger. Four are situate on the back of the hand, and three only in the palm. They are inserted into the metacarpal bones, and send a tendon to the tendon of the extensor communis. According to their office, they are, to each finger, an *adductor* and an *abductor*. The *index* has a dorsal abductor and a palmar one. The *middle finger* has two dorsal muscles for adductor and abductor; the *ring finger* has a dorsal adductor and a palmar abductor; and the *little finger* has only one interosseous abductor, which is palmar. These muscles produce abduction and adduction of the fingers, which they can also extend, owing to their connexion with the extensor tendons.

INTEROSSEUS PEDIS, *Métacarpo-phalangien-latéral*, (Ch.) The number, arrangement, shape, and uses of these are the same as in the case of the preceding muscles. Four are *dorsal*, and three *plantar*: six belong to the three middle toes and one to the little toe. The great toe is devoid of them. As in the hand, they are distinguished, in each toe, into abductor and adductor.

INTERUS QUARTUS, *Prior annularis*—i. *Secundus*, *Prior medii digiti*.

INTEROSSEUX DE LA MAIN, *Interosseus manus*.

INTERPARIETAL BONE, *Os Interparietale*. A bone found in the skulls of the children of the Peruvian races. It lies in the situation of the upper angle of the occipital bone, where the parietal bones separate from each other; and is the

analogue of the interparietal bone of ruminants and carnivora.

INTERPEDUNCULAR, *Interpeduncularis*; (inter, and pedunculi, 'peduncles.') A term, applied to that which is placed between the peduncles of the encephalon,—as *Interpeduncular space*; a lozenge-shaped interval, behind the diverging peduncles or crura of the cerebrum, in which are found the posterior perforated space, corpora albicantia, tuber cinereum, infundibulum, and pituitary body.

INTERPELLATUS (Morbus,) (*interpello*, [inter, and pello,] 'I interrupt.') A term, by which Paracelsus designated those diseases whose progress is unequal, and paroxysms irregular.

INTERPLEURO-COSTAUX, ('interpleuro-costals,') *Intercostal muscles*.

INTERPOLATUS, (*interpolare*, *interpola-num*, 'to give a new form to,') *Intercalary*.

INTERRUPTIO MENSTRUATIONIS, *Amenorrhœa*.

INTERSCAPULAR, *Interscapularis*, (F.) *Interscapulaire*, (inter, and scapula.) That which is between the shoulders; as the *interscapular region*. The *Interscapular cavities*, *Cavitates scapulares*, are the depressions between the scapulae and the spinous processes of the vertebrae.

INTERSCAPULIUM. The spine of the scapula.

INTERSECTIO, (inter, and seco, *sectum*, 'to cut,') *Decussation*, *Intersection*.

INTERSECTION, *Intersectio*, *Diacopê*. The point where two lines meet and cut each other. The name *aponeurotic intersection* is given to fibrous bands, which certain muscles present in their length, and by which they seem interrupted. Aponeurotic intersections are found in the recti muscles of the abdomen; in the semimembranosus, complexus, sterno-thyroideus, &c.

INTERSECTIONS TENDINEÆ MUSCULORUM, *Inscriptiones tendineæ musculorum*.

INTERSEPIMENTUM THORACIS, (*inter-sepio*, 'to fence about,') *Mediastinum*.

INTERSEPTA HORIZONTALIA PACCHIONI, *Tentorium*.

INTERSEPTUM, (inter, and septum, 'a partition,') The *uvula*. The *septum narium*. The *diaphragm*.

INTERSEPTUM NARIUM, *Septum narium*—i. *Virginale*, *Hymen*.

INTERSPINAL, *Interspinalis*, (inter, and spina, 'the spine,') (F.) *Interspinaux*. That which is seated between the spinous processes.

INTERSPINAL LIGAMENT, *Membra'na interspinalis*, (F.) *Ligament interépineux*. These occupy the intervals between the spinous processes in the back and loins. In the neck, they are replaced by the muscles of the same name. They prevent the too great flexion of the spine, and keep the spinous processes *in situ*. The outermost thickened portions of these are, sometimes, termed *Ligamenta apicum*.

INTERSPINALES COLLI, *Spinales Colli minores*, *Spinali*, (F.) *Interspinaux-cervicaux*, *Intercervicaux*, (Ch.) These are twelve in number, and occupy, in two parallel rows, the intervals between the spinous processes of the cervical vertebrae, from that of the atlas and vertebra dentata, to that between the last cervical and first dorsal vertebra. They are flat, thin, and quadrilateral. These muscles contribute to the extension of the neck and to throwing the head backwards.

INTERSPINALES DORSI ET LUMBORUM; portions of the *Transversaire-épineux* of Boyer, and the *sacro-spinal* of Chaussier. These muscles are of two kinds. The one (*Muscle grand épineux du dos*, of Winslow) representing fleshy bundles of different lengths, applied upon the lateral surfaces

of the spinous processes, from the third dorsal vertebra to the second lumbar. The other (*Muscle petit épineux du dos*, Winslow) covered by the preceding. They are situate on each side of the interspinal ligament, in the form of small, short, flat bundles, which pass from one spinous process to the second, third or fourth above it. These muscles aid in extending the vertebral column; and incline it a little to one side, when they act on one side only.

INTERSTICE, *Interstitium*, *Arxoma*, (*inter*, and *sistere*, 'to place.') *Dioaste'ma*, *Intercal'ium*. Anatomists have given this name to the intervals between organs. The *iliac crest, crista ilii*, for example, has two *lips* and an interstice between them, which affords attachment to the lesser oblique muscle of the abdomen.

INTERSTICE, Pore.

INTERSTIT'IAL, *Interstitia'lis*, (F.) *Interstitial*. Applied to that which occurs in the interstices of an organ,—as '*interstitial absorption*,' '*interstitial pregnancy*,' &c.

INTERSTITIUM, *Interstices*—i. Ciliare, Ciliary ligament—i. Intercostale, Intercostal space—i. Jugulare, Throat.

INTERTINCTUS, (*inter*, and *tingere*, *tinctum*, 'to dye.') Discrete.

INTERTRACHÉLIENS, (*inter*, and *τραχηλος*, 'the neck.') *Intertransversales colli*.

INTERTRANSVERSAIRE, *Intertransversalis*—i. *des Lombes*, *Intertransversales lumborum*.

INTERTRANSVERSALIS, *Intertransversarius*, (F.) *Intertransversaire*. That which is placed between the transverse processes of the vertebrae.

INTERTRANSVERSALES COLLI, (F.) *Intertransversaires cervicieux*, *Intertrachéliens*, (Ch.) These are small, muscular bundles; quadrilateral; thin and flat; situate, in pairs, in the intervals between the transverse processes of the neck, except between the first and second, where there is only one. They are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. The former are six in number; the latter five. These muscles bring the transverse processes of the neck nearer each other, and contribute to the lateral flexion of the neck.

INTERTRANSVERSALES LUMBORUM, *Musculi intertransversarii lumborum*, (F.) *Intertransversaires des lombes*. These are almost entirely fleshy, and ten in number; five on each side. They are similar to the preceding in general arrangement; except that they are more marked, and not placed in two rows. Each intertransverse space contains only one. They are quadrilateral, and flat. The first occupies the space between the transverse processes of the first lumbar and the last dorsal vertebrae; and the last is between that of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae. These muscles incline the lumbar region laterally; and straighten it when inclined to one side.

INTERTRIGO, gen. *Intertrig'ina*, (*inter*, and *terere*, 'to rub.') Chafing—i. Podicis, Chafing.

INTERVAL, (*inter*, and *vallum*, 'a rampart.') Intermision—i. Lucid, see Lucid.

INTERVALLUM, (same etymon.) Intermision, *Interstices*—i. Intercostale, Intercostal space.

INTERVENIUM, (*inter*, and *vena*, 'a vein.') Mesophlebium.

INTERVERTEBRAL, *Intervertebra'lis*, (*inter*, and *vertebra*.) That which is situate between the vertebrae.

INTERVERTEBRAL CAR'TILAGES, *Fibrocartilages* or *discs*, *Ligamenta intervertebra'lia*, *Fibrocartilag'ines intervertebra'les*. These organs are of a fibrocartilaginous nature; sections of a cylinder; flexible; whitish; resisting; and situate between the bodies of the vertebrae,—from the space between the second and third as far as that

between the last vertebra and sacrum. Their form is accommodated to that of the vertebra with which they are in connexion; so that, in the neck and loins, they are oval, whilst in the dorsal region they are nearly circular.

INTERVERTEBRAL DISCS, *Intervertebral cartilages*—i. *Fibrocartilages*, *Intervertebral cartilages*.

INTESTABILIS, (*in*, and *testis*, 'a testicle.') Castratus.

INTESTATUS, Castratus.

INTESTIN, *Intestine*.

INTESTINAL, *Intestina'lis*, *Enter'icus*, *Enter'ic*, (F.) *Entérique*, (*intus*, 'within.') That which belongs to the intestines,—as '*intestinal canal*,' &c. Bordeu uses the term *Pouls intestinal* for a pulse, which he conceived to announce an approaching crisis by the intestines.

INTESTINAL JUICE, *Succus entericus*.

INTESTINAL TUBE or **TRACT**, *Canalis seu Tractus intestinalis*. The canal formed by the intestines from the pyloric orifice of the stomach to the anus.

INTESTINE, *Intestinum*, *Enteron*, *Chor'da, Gut*, *Nedgia* (pl.), *Pan'tices* (pl.), *Boel'ts* (pl.), *Bowel*, (F.) *Intestin*, *Boyan*. A musculo-membranous canal, variously convoluted, which extends from the stomach to the anus, and is situate in the abdominal cavity; the greater part of which it fills. In man, its length is six or eight times that of the body. It is divided into two principal portions, called *small intestine* and *large intestine*. The former, *Intestinum tenue*, *I. grac'ile*, *Arx'a*, (F.) *Intestin grêle*, constituting nearly four-fifths of the whole length, begins at the stomach and terminates in the right iliac region. It is divided into *duodenum*, *jejunum* and *ileum*. Some anatomists give the name *small intestine* to the last two only; which are kept in place by the mesentery, and form a large *paquet*, occupying the umbilical and hypogastric regions, a part of the flanks, of the iliac regions, and of the cavity of the pelvis. It is composed of, 1. A serous membrane, which is peritoneal. 2. Of a muscular coat, whose fibres are very pale, and are placed, in part, longitudinally; but the greater part transversely. 3. Of a whitish, mucous membrane; villous, and forming folds or valves—*valvulae conniventes*—at its inner surface, and furnished with a number of mucous follicles, called *glands* of Lieberkühn, (*Crypts* or *Fallicies* of Lieberkühn,) and in the duodenum with the *glands* of Brunner. The arteries of the small intestine proceed from the superior mesenteric; its veins open into the vena porta. Its nerves proceed from the superior mesenteric plexus. The large intestine, *Intestinum cras'sum*, *Megaloca'lia*, (F.) *Gros intestin*, forms a sequence to the small. It is much shorter, and is solidly attached in the regions of the abdomen which it occupies. It begins in the right iliac region; ascends along the right flank, till beneath the liver, when it crosses the upper part of the abdomen, descends into the left iliac fossa, and plunges into the pelvic cavity, to gain the anus. The great intestine is usually divided into three portions,—the *cæcum*, *colon* and *rectum*. It receives its arteries from the superior and inferior mesenterics. Its veins open into the vena porta. Its nerves are furnished by the mesenteric plexuses. Its lymphatic vessels, which are much less numerous than those of the small intestine, pass into the ganglions or glands seated between the different reflections of the peritoneum, which fix it to the abdominal parietes. The use of the intestines is,—in the upper part, to effect the chylification of the food and the absorption of the chyle;—in the lower, to serve as a reservoir, where the excrementitious portion of the food collects; and, also, as an excretory duct, which effects its expulsion.

INTESTINORUM LEVITAS, Lientery.

INTESTINULA CEREBRI, Convolutions (cerebral)—i. Meibomii, Meibomius, glands of.

INTESTINULUM, (dim. of *intestinum*.) Funiculus umbilicalis.

INTESTINUM, Intestine—i. Cellulatum, Colon—i. Circumvolutum, Ileon—i. Crassum, Colon, see Intestine—i. Gracile, see Intestine—i. Grande, Colon—i. Laxum, Colon—i. Majus, Colon—i. Medium, Mesentery—i. Plenum, Colon—i. Rectum, Rectum—i. Tenue, see Intestine.

INTIMUM UNGUIS, (*intimus*, 'inmost.') Nail, root of the.

INTONATIO INTESTINALIS, (*intonare*, *intonatum*, 'to make a noise.') Borborygmus.

INTORSIO, (*in*, and *torquere*, *tortum*, 'to wrench.') Distortion.

INTOXICATIO, (*in*, and *τοξικον*, 'a poison.') Poisoning—i. Arsenicalis, Arsenicismus—i. Opica, Meconismus—i. Saturnina, Saturnismus.

INTOXICATION, Poisoning, Temulentia—i. Antinoniade, Stibialism—i. des Marais, see Miasm.

INTOXICATION SATURNINE. Lead poisoning; saturnine cachexy. The aggregate of symptoms which present themselves prior to an attack of lead colic.

INTRA (L.), *Intra*, in composition, within.

INTRAARTICULAR, *Intraarticula'ris*; (*intra*, 'within,' and *articulus*, 'a joint.') Relating or appertaining to the interior of a joint—as *intraarticular* suppuration.

INTRALINGUAL SALIVARY GLANDS, see Salivary glands.

INTRALOBULAR, *Intralobula'ris*, (F.) *Intralobulaire*, *Intralobulaire*, (*intra*, and *lobulus*, 'a lobule.') Relating to the space within a lobule—as the "*intralobular veins*," *venæ seu venulæ intralobulares seu centrales* of the liver:—veins which communicate with the interlobular veins, and are the radicles of the hepatic veins.

INTRAOCULAR, *Intraocula'ris*, (from *intra*, and *oculus*, 'the eye.') That which is within the eye.

INTRA-PELVIO TROCHANTÉRIEN, (*intra*, *pelvis*, and *trochanter*.) Obturator internus.

INTRAUTERINE, *Intrauteri'na*, (*intra*, and *uterus*.) That which takes place within the womb—as *intrauterine* life.

INTRAVAGINAL, *Intravagina'lis*, (*intra*, and *vagina*.) Relating or appertaining to the interior of the vagina.

INTRAVASATION, *Intravasa'tio*, (*intra*, and *vas*, 'a vessel.') The entrance into vessels of matters formed outside of them or in their parietes.

INTRICATURA, (*in*, and *tricolor*, *tricus*, 'to make difficulties.') Decussation.

INTRINSIC, *Intrin'secus*, (F.) *Intrinsèque*, (*intra*, and *secus*, 'towards.') Applied to the internal muscles of certain organs, as to those of the ear, tongue, and larynx. Linnæus gave the name *Intrin'seci* to internal diseases.

INTRO (L.), in composition, see *Intra*.

INTROITUS PELVIS, (*intro*, and *ire*, *itum*, 'to go.') See Pelvis—i. Vagine, Rima vulvæ, see Vagina.

INTROMISSION, *Intromis'sio*, (*intro*, and *mittere*, *missum*, 'to send.') The act of introducing one body into another—as *Intromis'sio Pe'nis*, (F.) *Intromission de la Vergé*.

INTROPELVIMETER, (F.) *Intropelvimètre*. An instrument, proposed by Madame Boivin, to measure the diameters of the pelvis. It differs from the pelvimeter of Contouly, in one of its branches being intended to be introduced into the rectum.

INTROSUSCEPTIO, (*intro*, and *suscipio*, *susceptum*, 'to receive.') Intussusceptio—i. Entropium, Entropion.

INTUBUM, (*εὐρύβω*.) Cichorium endivia—i. Erraticum, Cichorium intybus.

INTUMESCENCE, *Intumescen'tia*, *Onco'sis*, *Dionco'sis*, (*intumescere* (*in*, and *tumescere*), 'to swell.') Augmentation of size in a part or in the whole of the body. Sauvages uses the word *Intumescen'tia* for an order of diseases, in which he comprehends polysarcia, pneumatosis, anasarca, oedema, physconia, and pregnancy.

INTUMESCENTIA, Intumescence—i. Gangli-formis, Ganglion of Gasser, see Facial nerve—i. Lactea Mammarum, Spargadosis—i. Lienis, Splenoncus—i. Semilunaris, Ganglion of Gasser.

INTUS INVERSUS, (*intus*, 'within,' and *inversus*, 'inverted.') Transposition of the viscera.

INTUSSUSCEPTIO, (*intus*, 'within,' and *suscipio*, *susceptum*, 'I receive.') *Intussusceptio*. In physiology—the mode of increase peculiar to organized bodies. In pathology, like *Convolvulus*, *Volvulus* seu *Suscep'tio* seu *Parisago'gè* *intestino'rum*, *Chordap'neus*, *Enteropariengo'gè*, *Indigita'tio*, *Tormen'tum*, and *Invagina'tio*, it means the introduction of one part of the intestinal canal—*intussusceptum*—into another, which serves it as a sort of vagina or sheath. Generally, it is the upper part of the small intestine which is received into the lower—*intussuscipiens*—when the intussusception is said to be *progressive*. At times, however, it is *retrograde*. As the disease cannot be positively detected by the symptoms, it must be treated upon general principles. At times, the invaginated portion has separated and been voided per anum,—the patient recovering. The disease is, however, of a very dangerous character.

INTUSSUSCEPTUM, see Intussusceptio.

INTUSSUSCIPiens, see Intussusceptio.

INTYBUM, Cichorium endivia.

INTYBUS HORTENSIS, Cichorium endivia.

INULA, (corr. from *Helenium*. [?]) See *Inula helenium*—i. Britannica, I. dysenterica—i. Common, I. helenium—i. Conyzæa, I. dysenterica.

INULA DYSENTERICA. The systematic name of the Lesser *Inula*, I. Britannica seu *Conyzæa*, *As'ter dysenter'icus* seu *undulatus*, *Pulicaria dysenter'ica*, *Conyz'a*, C. media, *Ar'nica Sueden'sis* seu *spuri'a*, *Can'ta mon'cula* seu *media*, *Canila'go*, (Prov.) *Maré's fat*, (F.) *Aunée* ou *Aulnée antidysentérique*, *Herbe de Saint Roch*. Nat. Ord. Compositæ. This plant was once considered to possess great antidysenteric virtues. The whole plant is acrid and somewhat aromatic.

INULA HELENIUM. The systematic name of the *El'ecampane*, *En'ula*, *E. campana*, *Elen'ium*, *Necta'rium*, *Helen'ium*, *As'ter helen'ium* seu *offici'na'lis*, *Corvisartia helen'ium*, Common *In'ula*, (F.) *Aunée* ou *Aulnée*, *Aunée* ou *Aulnée officinale*. The root *In'ula* (Ph. U. S.) was formerly in high esteem in dyspepsia, cachexia, pulmonary affections, &c. It is now scarcely used.

INULA, LESSER, *Inula dysenterica*—i. Squarrosa, *Conyz'a squarrosa*.

INUNCTION, (*inungere*, *inunctum* (*in*, and *ungere*, *unctum*), 'to anoint.') Inunction, Liniment.

INUNCTION, *Inunctio*, *Perunctio*, *Illit'io*, *Illitus*, *Illinit'io*, *Oblinit'io*, *Chrs'is*, *Catach'risis*, *Diach'risis*, *Epich'risis*, *Unc'tio*. The act of rubbing in an ointment or a liniment, *Unc'tio*, *Infric'tio*, (F.) *Onc'tio*, *Inoc'tio*. Inunction of the whole body with a piece of bacon, lard, or with oil, has been recommended in scarlatina, measles, and in scrofulous or tuberculous cachexia.

INUNDATIO, (*inundare*, *inundatum* (*in*, and *undare*), 'to flow over.') Depuration.

INUSTIO, (*in*, and *urere*, *ustum*, 'to burn.') Cauterization, Cauterium.

INUSTORIUM, Cauterium.

INVAGINATED, *Invagina'tus*, (*in*, and *va-*

ginn, 'a sheath.') Applied to a part which is received into another, as into a sheath.

The *invaginated* or *slit and tail bandage* is one in which strips or tails pass through appropriate slits or button-holes.

INVAGINATIO, Invagination, Intussusceptio.

INVAGINATION, *Invagina'tio*, *Encoela'sis*. Intussusceptio. Also, an operation which consists in introducing one end of a divided intestine into the other, with the view of restoring the continuity of the intestinal canal.

The name *Invagination* is likewise given to an operation for the radical cure of crural hernia, which consists in introducing into the crural canal a thick tent of charpie, the effect of which is, by compression and adhesive inflammation, to obliterate the neck of the hernial sac.

INVALETUDO, (*in*, and *valetudo*, 'health.') Infirmitas.

INVALID', (*in*, and *validus*, 'strong.') Vale-tudinary.

INVALIDING, (F.) *Réforme*. The removal from the army of a soldier who has become, from infirmity, unfit for service. Such was the meaning of the term in the service generally; but an Invalid Corps is now established in the United States, to which lighter and special duties are assigned, in hospitals and elsewhere.

INVALIDUS, Valetudinary.

INVASIO, (*in*, and *vadere*, *vasum*, 'to go.') Arche, Attack, Paroxysm.

INVERMINATION, (*in*, and *verminare*, *ver-minatum*, 'to have worms,'—*vermes*). Helmin-thiasis.

INVERSIO PALPEBRARUM, (*in*, and *verte-re*, *versum*, 'to turn.') Entropion—i. Uteri, Hysteroptosis, Uterus, inversion of the.

INVERSION DU LAMBEAU, see Flap—i. *de la Matrice*, Uterus, inversion of the.

INVERTENTIA, Absorbents, Antacids.

INVESTITURA FUNICULI UMBILICALIS, (*in*, and *vestis*, 'a garment,') see Funiculus umbilicalis.

INVETERATUS, (*in*, and *vetus*, gen. *veteris*, 'old,') Chronic.

INVISCANTIA, (*in*, and *viscum*, 'bird lime,') Incerassantia.

INVISCA'TIO OCULI. A morbid adhesion of the eyelids to each other, or to the globe of the eye. Also, gluing together of the eyelids by a viscid secretion.

INVOLONTAIRE, Involuntary.

INVOLUCRUM, *Involumentum*, (*involvere in*, and *volvere*, *volutum*, 'to fold in,') A covering: hence *Involuta cerebri*, the membranes of the brain. *Involuta nervorum*, the sheaths of the nerves.

INVOLUCRUM CORDIS, Pericardium—i. Corporis commune, Integument—i. Linguae, see Tongue—i. Membranaceum, Decidua reflexa—i. Nervorum, Neurilemma—i. Reti comparatum, Retina.

INVOLUMENTUM, Involucrum.

INVOLUNTARY, *Involunta'rius*, (F.) *Involun-taire*, (*in*, and *voluntas*, 'will,') Not under the influence of the will.

INVOLVENTIA, Demulcents.

IODATED, Iodized.

IODE, (*iōds*, 'violet colored,') Iodine.

IODÉ, Iodized.

IODES, (*iōs*, 'verdigris,') Æruginous.

IODETUM HYDRARGYRICUM, Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum.

IODHYDRARGYRITE DE CHLORURE MERCUREUX, Mercury, iodide of chloride of.

IOD'IC or IODIC, *Iod'icus*, (F.) *Iodique*. Con-taining iodine.

IODIDUM HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI, Mer-cury, iodide of chloride of—i. Hydrargyricum, Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum—i. Hydrargyrosum, Hydrargyri iodidum.

IODINE, *Iod'ina*, *Iod'inum* (Ph. U. S., 1842), *Iodiu'm* (Ph. U. S., 1851), *Iodiu'cum*, *Iod'm* (Ph. B., 1864), *Iod'ium*, *Iod'nium*, *Iod'nium*, (F.) *Iode*, (*iōds*, *viola'ceus*, 'of a violet colour,') so called from the violet vapour it exhales when volatilized.) It is contained in the mother waters of certain fuci, and is obtained by pouring an excess of concentrated sulphuric acid on the water obtained by burning different fuci, lixiviating the ashes and concentrating the liquor. The mixture is placed in a retort to which a receiver is attached, and is boiled. The iodine passes over and is condensed. It is solid, in the form of plates; of a bluish gray colour, of a metallic brightness, and smell similar to that of the chloride of sulphur. Its s. g. is 4.946. When heated, it becomes volatilized, and affords the vapour which characterizes it. With oxygen it forms *Iod'ic acid*, and with hydrogen *Hydriod'ic acid*. The tincture of iodine and the iodides have been employed with great success in the treatment of goitre and of some scrofulous affections. It must be administered in a very small dose and for a long period. It is said to be apt, however, to induce cholera morbus, signs of great nervous irritability, *Iodom'ethē*, (F.) *Iercesse iodi-que*, and emaciation of the mamma. When these symptoms, collectively termed *Podism*, *Iodo'sis*, and *Iodin'ia*, (F.) *Cachexie iodée*, are urgent, the dose may be diminished, or it may be wholly discontinued, and afterwards resumed. When exposed to the air in a room, it has been found an effective antiseptic.

Various preparations of iodine are employed in medicine.

IODINED, Iodized.

IODINIA, see Iodine.

IODINIUM, Iodine.

IODINUM, Iodine.

IODIQUE, Iodic.

IODISM, see Iodine.

IODIUM, Iodine.

I'ODIZED, *Iodined*, *I'odated*, *Ioda'tus*, *Iodisa'tus*, (F.) *Iodé*. Impregnated or affected with iodine or its preparations.

IODOFORM, *Iodoformum*, (F.) *Iodoforme*, *Iodure de formyle*; (so called from its analogy to chloroform.) It is obtained by the reaction on each other of iodine, bicarbonate of potassa, water, and alcohol. It is in crystalline plates, of a beautiful citrine colour; and may be given in the same cases as iodine and the iodides. Dose, one grain, three times a day. It is the *sesquiodide of carbon*. See Carbonis sesquiodidum.

ODOGNOSIE, Iodognosis.

ODOGNO'SIS, (F.) *Iodognosie*; (*iōdum*, and *gnosis*, 'knowledge,') A knowledge of iodine in its various relations.

ODOHYDRARGYRATE OF POTASSIUM, see Iodine.

IODOMETHE, (*iōdine*, and *μεθη*, 'drunkenness,') See Iodine.

IDOPE'GÆ, (*iōdum*, and *πηγή*, 'a spring,') Mineral waters containing iodine.

IODOPHTHISIE, (*iōdum*, and *φθι-sis*, 'phthisis,') Loss of flesh and strength produced by iodine.

IODOSIS, see Iodine.

IODUM, Iodine.

IODURE FERREUX, Ferri iodidum.

IODURE DE FORMYLE, Iodoform—i. *de Mercure*, Hydrargyri iodidum—i. *de Plomb*, Plumbi iodidum—i. *Plombique*, Plumbi iodidum—i. *de Potassium*, Potassæ hydriodas—i. *de Quinine*, Quinæ hydriodas—i. *de Soufre*, Sulphuris iodidum—i. *de Zinc*, Zinci iodidum.

IODURETUM AMMONIÆ, see Iodine—i.

Amyli, see Iodine.—i. Hydrargyrosus, Hydrargyri iodidum.—i. Sulphuris, see Iodine.

ION, (ion,) Viola.

IONIA, Teucrium chamaepitys.

IONIDIUM MARCUCCI, (dim. of ion, 'the violet,' or from ion, and idos, 'resemblance,') *Cinchichulli*—a South American plant. See *Syst. Pentandria Monogynia*; *Nat. Ord. Violariæ*; said to be extremely efficacious in the Mal de San Lazaro, of Colombia.

IONIUM, (ion, 'a violet,') Iodine.

IONTA, (iota,) see Excretion.

ION'THUS, *Varius, Violet Eruption*, (ion'thos, from ion, 'the violet,' and a'thos, 'a flower,' or a'thos, 'foulness' [?].) An unsuppurative, tubercular tumour; stationary; chiefly on the face. A genus in the class *Hæmatica*, order *Phlogotica* of Good.

IONTHUS CORYMBIFER, *Gutta rosea*—i. Varus, Aene.

IONUM, (ion, 'a violet,') Iodine.

IOTACIS'MUS, (from the Greek letter Iota.) Defective articulation,—the patient not being able to pronounce the palatals j and g soft.

IOULUS, (ioulos,) Julius.

IPECAC, Apocynum androsæmifolium, *Euphorbia corollata*, *Gillenia trifoliata*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Triosteum*—i. American, Apocynum androsæmifolium—i. Wild, *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*.

IPECACUAN'HA, In common parlance, often abridged to *Ipecac*, and in Ireland to *Hip'po*. The pharmacopœial name of the root of *Cepha'elis seu Callicoca ipecacuan'ha*, *Ipecacuan'ha*, *Ipecac'uan*, *Cugosanga*, *Hypocuan'na*, *Hippocuan'na*, (F.) *Ipecacuanha annelæ*. *Nat. Ord. Cinchonaceæ*. It is also obtained from the *Psychotria emet'ica* of Peru. The odour of the root, *Ipecacuan'ha* root, *Ipecacuan'ha ra'dix*, *Ra'dix Brazilian'sis*, *Ipecacuanha* (Ph. U. S.), (F.) *Racine Brésilienne ou de Brésil*,—is faint and peculiar; taste bitter, subacid, and mucilaginous; both water and alcohol extract its virtues, which depend on a peculiar principle, called *Emet'ia*. It is emetic in large doses; sudorific in smaller. Dose, as an emetic, gr. xx to xxx,—alone, or united with gr. i. to ij of tartarized antimony.

IPECACUANHA, *Euphorbia corollata*, *Pedilanthus tithymaloides*—i. *Annelæ*, *Ipecacuanha*—i. Bastard, *Asclepias curassavica*, *Triosteum perfoliatum*—i. *Blanc de l'Île de France*, *Tylophora asthmatica*—i. *Blanc de St. Domingue*, *Asclepias curassavica*—i. of the Isle of France, *Tylophora asthmatica*.

IPECACUANHA, WHITE, is obtained from different species of *Richardsonia* and *Ionidium*. *Viola ipecacuan'ha* seu *So'lea ipecacuan'ha* seu *Pom-ba'lea ipecacuan'ha* also affords it. It is weaker than the gray.

IPO, Upas—i. Toxicaria, see Upas.

IPOMŒA BATATOÏDES, (ip, 'an insect that infests the vine,' and batos, 'like;' from its twisting round other plants,) see *Convolvulus jalapa*—i. Jalapa, *Convolvulus jalapa*—i. Macrorrhiza, *Convolvulus jalapa*—i. Mestiliana, see *Convolvulus jalapa*—i. Nil, *Convolvulus nil*—i. Operculata, see *Batata de purga*—i. Orizabensis, see *Convolvulus jalapa*—i. Purga, see *Convolvulus jalapa*—i. Schiedeana, see *Convolvulus jalapa*.

IK, as a prefix, has the signification of Im.

IRA, Rage.

IRACUNDUS, (from ira,) *Rectus externus oculi*.

IRAL'GIA, *Ireal'gia*, *Iridal'gia*, (iris, and algos, 'pain.') Pain in the iris.

IRASCIBLE, (ira, 'anger,') *Rectus externus oculi*.

IREALGIA, Iralgia.

IREONCION, (iris, and onkos, 'a hook,') *Iriancistrum*.

I'RIAN, *Irianus*, (F.) *Irien*. Belonging or relating to the iris.

IRIANCIS'TRON, *Iridancistrum*, *Irean'cion*, (iris, and ankistran, 'a hook,') A hooked instrument, used by Schlagintweit in the formation of an artificial pupil.

IRIDÆ'A EDU'LIS. One of the Algæ, eaten in Scotland and the Southwest of England.

IRIDALGIA, (irido, and algos, 'pain,') Iralgia.

IRIDANCISTRON, Iriancistrum.

IRIDAREO'SIS, (irido, and ariwosis, 'diminution,') Atrophy of the iris.

IRIDAUKE'SIS, (irido, and auksis, 'augmentation,') *Staphylo'ma Pridis*, *S. U'veæ*, *Iridauco'sis*, *Lymphon'eus Pridis*. Exudation of fibrin into the tissue of the iris.

IRIDECTOMEDIALYSIS, (irido, ektomē, 'excision,' and dialysis, 'separation,') see *Coretomia*.

IRIDECTOMIA, (irido, and ektomē, 'excision,') see *Coretomia*.

IRIDENCLEISIS, (irido, en, and kleio, 'to close,') see *Coretomia*.

IRIDENCLEISMUS, see *Coretomia*.

IRIDERE'MIA, (irido, and erēmos, 'deprived of,') *Iridostere'sis*. Absence of iris, either apparent or real.

IRID'ESIS, (iris and ēso, 'I bind,') An operation for artificial pupil, which consists in opening the cornea so as to admit the canula forceps, and, by it, drawing out a portion of the iris near its ciliary attachment, and strangulating a piece of it by means of a thread of moistened silk.

IRIDITIS, (irido, and itis,) Iritis.

I'RIDO, (from iris, gen. ipēos,) in composition, iris.

IRIDOCELE, (irido, and κλη, 'a tumour,') Pto'sis iridis.

IRIDOCOLOBOMA, Coloboma iridis.

IRIDODIALYSIS, (irido, and dialysis, 'separation,') *Coretomia*.

IRIDODONE'SIS, (irido, and doneo, 'I shake,') Tremulousness of the iris. See Hippus.

IRIDOMALA'CIA, (irido, and malakia, 'softness,') Mollescence or softening of the iris.

IRIDOMELANO'MA, gen. *Iridomelano'motis*, *Iridomelano'sis*, (irido, and melanos, 'to colour black,') The deposition of black matter on the tissue of the iris.

IRIDONCO'SIS, *Iridon'cus*, *Ironco'sis*, *Hyperonco'sis Iri'dis*, (irido, and onkos, 'a swelling,') Tumefaction or thickening of the iris. Also Iridauxesis.

IRIDONCUS, Iridoncosis.

IRIDOPERIPHACI'TIS, *Iridoperiphaki'tis*, (irido, peri, 'around,' and phacitis, inflammation of the lens.) Inflammation of the anterior hemisphere of the capsule of the lens.

IRIDOPLANIA, (irido, and planē, 'wandering,') Hippus.

IRIDOPTOSIS, Pto'sis iridis.

IRIDORRHAGAS, gen. *Iridorrha'gadis*, *Iridorrho'ge*, *Iridorrhoz*, *Iridoschi'ma*, *Fissu'ra i'ridis*, (irido, and rhag, 'a fissure,') Fissure of the iris. See Coloboma.

IRIDORRHOGE, (irido, and rhogē, 'a fissure,') Iridorrhagas.

IRIDORRHON, (irido, and rhōx, 'a fissure,') Iridorrhagas.

IRIDOSCHISMA, gen. *Iridoschiem'atis*, (irido, and schisma, 'a fissure,') Coloboma Iridis, Iridorrhagas.

IRIDOSTERESIS, (irido, and stereōsis, 'privation,') Irideremia.

IRIDOTOMENCLEISIS, (irido, tomē, 'section,' and ekleio, 'to include,') *Coretomia*.

IRIDOTOMEDIALYSIS, (irido, tomē, 'section,' and dialysis, 'separation,') see *Coretomia*.

IRIDOTOMIA, (irido, and tomē, 'section,') see *Coretomia*.

IRIDOTROMUS, (irido, and tromos, 'trembling,') Hippus.

IRIEN, Irian.

IRIS, gen. *Iridis*, (iris, gen. *ipidos*;) *Gram'mē*. So called from its resembling the rainbow in a variety of colours. A membrane, stretched vertically at the anterior part of the eye, in the midst of the aqueous humour, in which it forms a kind of circular, flat partition, separating the anterior from the posterior chamber. It is perforated by a circular opening called the *pupil*, which is constantly varying its dimensions, owing to the varying contractions of the fibres of the iris. Its posterior surface has been called *veea*, from the thick, black varnish which covers it. The pigmentary stratum, on its free surface, appears to be bounded by a delicate, but sharply defined, line, which, has been described as a special membrane—*Membrana pigmenti seu lim'itans seu lim'itans Paci'ni seu Jaco'bi Arnold*. The greater circumference of the iris is adherent to the ciliary processes and circle. It has an external plane of radiated fibres and an internal one of circular fibres, which serve—the one to dilate, the other to contract the aperture of the pupil. The iris receives the irian nerves. Its arteries are furnished by the long ciliary arteries, which form two circles by their anastomoses; the one very broad, near the great circumference; the other, smaller, and seated around the circumference of the pupil. The veins of the iris empty themselves into the *Vasa vorticosæ*, and into the long ciliary veins. The use of the iris seems to be,—to regulate by its dilatation or contraction, the quantity of luminous rays necessary for distinct vision. The different colours of the iris occasion the variety in the colours of the human eye.

IRIS, see Herpes Iris.—i. Common, I. Germanica.—i. Commun, I. Germanica.—i. de Florence, I. Florentina.

IRIS FLORENTINA, *Flor'entine i'ris* or *or'ris*, (F.) *Iris de Florence*. Order, Iridaceæ. The rhizoma of this plant is extremely acrid in its recent state; and, when chewed, excites a pungent heat in the mouth, that continues for several hours. When dried, the acrimony is lost, or nearly so, and the smell is very agreeable. It is indebted to its agreeable flavour for its retention in the pharmacopœias, although it is ranked as an expectorant. The *orris* root of the shops is said to consist of the rhizomes of three species—*I. Florentina*, *I. pallida*, and *I. Germanica*.

IRIS FŒTIDISSIMA, *I. fœtida*, *Spathulæ fœtida*, *Xy'ris*, *Stinking i'ris*, (F.) *Iris puant*, *Gloyent puant*. The root has been esteemed antispasmodic and narcotic.

IRIS GERMANICA. The systematic name of the *Floer-de-Luce*, *Iris nostras* seu *vulgaris*, *Aier'sa*, *Com'mon i'ris* or *or'ris*, *Gladi'olus cruentus*, (F.) *Iris commun*, *Flambe*. The fresh roots have a disagreeable smell, and an acrid, nauseous taste. They are powerfully cathartic, and are given in dropsies, where such remedies are indicated.

IRIS HEXAGONA, I. versicolor.

IRIS LACUS/STRIS, *Dwarf flag*, *Dwarf lake iris*; has the properties of I. versicolor.

IRIS LAKE,, DWARF, I. lacustris.—i. Lutea, I. pseudacorus.—i. des Marais, I. pseudacorus.—i. Nostras, I. Germanica.—i. Palustris, I. pseudacorus.

IRIS PSEUDACORUS. The systematic name of the *Yellow waterflag*, *Iris palustris* seu *lutea*, *Gladi'olus luteus*, *Ac'orus vulgaris* seu *adulteri'nus* seu *palustris*, *Pseudac'orus*, *Bu'tomou*, (F.) *Iris des marais*, *Faux acore*, *Flambe bâtarde*, *Acore bâtarde*. The root has an acrid, styptic taste. It is an emetic, sialagogue, and acrid astringent. The expressed juice is diuretic, and said to be a useful application to seriginous and other cutaneous affections. Rubbed on the gums, or chewed, it is said to cure toothache.

IRIS PUANT, I. fœtidissima.—i. Stinking, I. fœtidissima.

IRIS VERSICOLOR, *I. hexagona*, *Blue flag*. The rhizoma of this is an active cathartic, and has been much used, as such, by the American Indians. It is reputed to be diuretic.

IRIS VIRGINICA, *Slen'der Blue flag*; and *Iris verna*, are said to have virtues like those of I. versicolor.

IRIS VULGARIS, I. Germanica.

IRISITIS, Iritis.

IRITIS, *Inflamma'tion of the i'ris*, *Inflamma'tio i'ridis*, *Iris'itis*, *Iridi'tis*, (*iris*, and *itis*;) *Uve'i'tis* of some. The chief symptoms are;—change in the colour of the iris; fibres less movable; tooth-like processes shooting into the pupil; pupil irregularly contracted, with the ordinary signs of inflammation of the eye. If the inflammation does not yield, suppuration takes place; and although the matter may be absorbed, the iris remains immovable. It is often caused by syphilis. The general principles of treatment are, to deplete largely and exhibit mercury freely; along with attention to other means advisable in ophthalmia. The free use of quinia is sometimes serviceable. When the inflammation is seated in the serous covering of the iris, it is termed *Iritis sero'sa*.

IRON, (Sax. *īren* or *īren*;) Ferrum.—i. Acetate of, Ferri acetas.—i. Ammoniated, Ferrum ammoniatum.—i. Ammonio chloride of, Ferrum ammoniatum.—i. Ammonio-citrate of, Ferri ammonio-citras.—i. Ammonio-tartrate of, Ferri ammonio-tartras.—i. and Alumina, sulphate of, Ferri et aluminis sulphas.—i. and Ammonia, citrate of, Ferri ammonio-citras.

IRON BARK, see Kino.

IRON, BLACK OXIDE OF, Oxydum ferri nigrum.—i. Bromide of, see Bromine.—i. Carbonate of, precipitated, Ferri subcarbonas.—i. Carbonate of, saccharine, Ferri proto-carbonas.—i. Carburet of, Graphites.—i. Chloride of, Ferri chloridum.—i. Citrate of, Ferri citras.—i. Solution of Citrate of, Liquor ferri citratis.—i. Citrate of the magnetic oxide of, see Ferri ammonio-citras.—i. and Ammonia, citrate of, Ferri et ammonia citras.—i. Ferrocyanuret of, Prussian blue.—i. Ferropurissate of, Prussian blue.

IRON FILINGS, PURIFIED, Ferri limatura purificata.

IRON HYDRATED OXIDE OF, Ferrum oxydatum hydratum.—i. Hydrated peroxide of, Ferrum oxydatum hydratum.—i. Hydrated tritoxide of, Ferrum oxydatum hydratum.—i. Hydriodate of, Ferri iodidum.—i. Hydrobromate of, see Bromine.—i. Hydroxide of, Ferrum oxydatum hydratum.—i. Hypophosphite of, see Calcis hypophosphis.—i. Iodide of, see Iodine, and Ferri iodidum.—i. Ioduret of, Ferri iodidum.—i. Lactate of, Ferri lactas.—i. Liquor, Ferri acetas.—i. and Magnesia, citrate of, Ferri et Magnesia citras.—i. Magnetic Oxide of, Oxydum ferri nigrum.—i. Muriate of, Ferri chloridum.—i. Nitrate of, solution of, see Tinctura ferri muriatis.—i. Perochloride of, Ferri chloridum.—i. Peroxide of, Ferri subcarbonas.—i. Persulphate of, see Ferri sulphas.—i. Persulphate of, solution of, see Ferri sulphas.—i. Phosphate of, Ferri phosphas.—i. Pills of, compound, Pilulæ ferri composita.—i. and Potass, Tartrate of, Ferrum tartarizatum.—i. Potassio-citrate of, see Ferri ammonio-citras.—i. Protocarbonate of, Ferri protocarbonas.—i. Protoxide of, lactate of, Ferri lactas.

IRON PYRITES, Ferri sulphuretum.

IRON, PYROPHOSPHATE OF, see Ferri phosphas.—i. Quevenne's Ferri pulvis.

IRON AND QUINIA, citrate of, Ferri et Quiniae citras.—i. and Quinia, hydriodate of, see Quinia, iodide of iodhydrate of.

IRON REDUCED, Ferri pulvis.

IRON, SESQUICHLORIDE OF, Ferri chloridum—i. Sesquichloride of, solution of, see Tinctura ferri muriatis—i. Sesquioxide of, Ferri subcarbonas—i. Sodochloride of, see Ferri ammoniochloras—i. Subcarbonate of, Ferri subcarbonas—i. Subsulphate of, solution of, see Ferri sulphas—i. Sulphate of, Ferri sulphas—i. Sulphuret of, Ferri sulphuretum—i. Tannate of, Ferri tannas—i. Tartarized, Ferri tartarizatum—i. Ternitrate of, solution of, see Tinctura ferri muriatis—i. Tritohydroferrocyanate of, Prussian blue—i. Valerianate of, Ferri valerianas.

IRON WEED, Vernonia Novboracensis.

IRONCOSIS, Iridoccosis.

IRRADIATION, *Irradiatio*, (*ir*, and *radius*, 'a ray.') Shooting or proceeding from a centre—as an 'irradiating pain.'

IRREDUCIBLE, (*F.*) *Irreductible*. An epithet given to fractures, luxations, hernie, &c., when they cannot be reduced.

IRREDUCTIBLE, Irreducible.

IRREGULAR, *Irregularis*, *Anomalous*, (*ir*, and *regula*, 'a rule.') A term chiefly applied to the types of a disease; and also, to the pulse when its beats are separated by unequal intervals.

IRREGULAR PRACTITIONER. One who does not practise his profession according to rules sanctioned by law or custom.

IRREMEDIABLE, Incurable.

IRREPTIO, (*ir*, and *repto*, *reptum*, 'to creep,') Attack.

IRRIGATION, *Irrigatio*, *Embrocatio*, *Irroratio*: 'the act of watering or moistening,' (*ir*, and *rigare*, *rigatus*, 'to water,') The methodical application of water to an affected part, to keep it constantly wet.

IRRITABILITAS, (*irritare*, 'to excite,') Irritability—i. Halleriana, Irritability—i. Morbosa, see Subcaltus tendinum—i. Vesicae, Cysterethismus.

IRRITABILITY, *Irritabilitas*, (*F.*) *Irritabilitas*; *Via irritabilitatis*, *V. Vitæ*, *V. insita* of Haller *V. vitalis* of Gorter, *Oscillatio* of Boerhaave, *Tonic power* of Stahl, *Vita propria*, *Irritabilitas Halleriana*, *Inherent power*, *Contractility*, *Excitability*, &c. (*F.*) *Irritabilität*, *I. Halleriana*. A power, possessed by all living, organized bodies of being acted upon by certain stimuli, and of moving responsive to such stimuli. It is the ultimate vital property.

IRRITABLE, *Irritabilis*, (*irritare*, 'to excite,' and *habilis*, 'capable,') That which is endowed with irritability. Every living organized tissue is irritable; that is, capable of feeling an appropriate stimulus, and of moving responsive to such stimulus. Irritable is often used in the same sense as *impressible*, as when we speak of an irritable person, or habit, or temper. This last condition has been variously termed—*Debil'itas nervosa*, *D. Erethis'ica*, *Hypercine'sia nervosa*, *Neurasthenia*, *Neurosthenia*, *Sensibilitas anomala*, *S. Morbosa*, *S. aucta*.

IRRITAMEN, Irritant, Stimulus.

IRRITAMENTUM, Erethism, Irritant, Stimulus—i. Metallicum, Galvanism.

IRRITANT, *Irritans*, *Irritamentum*, *Irritamentum*. That which causes irritation or pain, heat and tension; either *mechanically*, as puncture, acupuncture, or scarification; *chemically*, as the alkalies and acids; or in a *specific manner*, as cantharides.

Irritants—*Irritantia*, *Excitantia*—are of great use in the treatment of disease.

IRRITATED, see Inflamed.

IRRITATING POISON, see Poison.

IRRITATIO, Erethism, Gargale, Irritation.

IRRITATION, *Irritatio*, *Erethismus*. The state of a tissue or organ, in which there is excess of vital movement; commonly manifested by

increase of the circulation and sensibility. Broussais defines irritation to be;—the condition of an organ, the excitation of which is carried to so high a degree, that the equilibrium resulting from the balance of all the functions is broken. In this signification, he also uses the word *surirritation*, which he considered as a higher degree, and as the essential cause of fever. Irritation is the common precursor of inflammation.

IRRITATION, MORBID, *Constitutional irritation*, *Ir'ritative fever*, *Pseudofever*, is that excitement which occurs after injuries done to the body, or to any part thereof;—constituting cases of *diseased sympathy*.

IRRITATIVE FEVER, Irritation, morbid.

IRRORATIO, (*ir*, and *ros*, gen. *roris*, 'dew,') Irrigation.

IS, (*is*, gen. *is*,) Fibre.

ISADELPHIA, (*isos*, 'equal,' and *adelphos*, 'brother,') A double monstrosity, in which both bodies are equally and perfectly developed, and possessed of independent vital organs; and which are united by parts of little significance.

ISATIS TINCTORIA, (*isaris*,) *Woad*, *Pastel*, *Ord.* Capparidaceæ. A European plant, whose leaves have a fugitive pungent smell, and an acrid durable taste. They are not used, however, in medicine at the present day, but are the source of the dye-stuff, *woad*.

ISCA, (*ischi*,) *Boletus ignarius*.

ISCHÆMIA, (*ischo*, and *aima*, 'blood,') Morbid retention or suppression of an habitual flux of blood, as of the hemorrhoidal or menstrual flux or of epistaxis. See *Hæmatostatica*. Also local arterial anæmia, in which the blood is prevented from flowing into the parts for which it is destined. (*Virchow*.)

ISCHÆMON, *Ischæmum*. A medicine which restrains or stops bleeding.

ISCHAS, (*ischi*, gen. *ischados*, 'a dried fig,') see Ficus.

ISCHESIS, (from *ischi*, 'to restrain,') Suppression or retention of a discharge or secretion.

ISCHIA, MINERAL WATERS OF. In this volcanic isle, five miles from Naples, there are several thermal waters, one of which, that of Gurgitello—raises the thermometer of Fah. to 167°.

ISCHIACUS, (*ischias*,) Ischiatic.

ISCHIADELPHUS, (*ischion*, and *adelphos*, 'a brother,') Ischiopages.

ISCHIADICUS MORBUS, (from *ischias*,) Neuralgia femoro-poplitea—i. Nervus, Sciatic nerve.

ISCHIADOCELE, Ischiocele.

ISCHIA'GRA, or ISCHIA'GRA, *Is'chias*, *Ischial'gia*, (*ischion*, and *agra*, 'a seizure,') A name given to ischiatic gout. *Femoro-popliteal neuralgia* has, also, been so called.

ISCHIAL, *Ischia'lis*. Relating or belonging to the ischion.

ISCHIALGIA, (*ischion*, and *algos*, 'pain,') Ischiagra, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea.

ISCHIAS, gen. *Ischi'adis*, (*ischi*, gen. *ischados*,) Ischiagra—i. Nervosa antica, Neuralgia femoro-prætibialis—i. Nervosa Cotunnii, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea—i. Nervosa digitalis, Neuralgia cubito-digitalis—i. Nervosa postica, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea—i. Rheumatica, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea—i. à Sparganosi, Phlegmatia dolens.

ISCHIATIC, *Ischiad'ic*, *Ischiad'icus*, *Ischiad'icus*, *Ischi'acus*, *Sciad'ic*, (*F.*) *Ischiaticus*, (from *ischion*,) whence the word *Sciatic*. An epithet given to parts connected with the ischium. The SCIATIC NOTCHES, (*F.*) *Echancures Ischiaticæ*, are formed by this bone; the ISCHIATIC SPINE belongs to it, and gives attachment to the small sacro-sciatic ligament. The TUBEROSITY OF THE ISCHIVM, *Os sedentarium*, *Tuber Ischii*, (*F.*) *Tubérosité sciatique*, is formed by it. It receives the insertions of different muscles of the thigh,

and forms the projection on which the body rests when seated.

ISCHIATIC ARTERY, *Sciat'ic Ar'tery*, (F.) *Artère Fémoro-Poplité* (Ch.) arises singly from the hypogastric, or with the gluteal; and seems to be really a continuation of the trunk of the hypogastric. It issues from the pelvis, at the lower part of the great sciatic notch; and, afterwards, divides into a considerable number of branches, which are distributed particularly to the posterior and superior region of the thigh.

ISCHIATIC REGION, *Sciat'ic region*; *Regio ischiad'ica*. The region of the hip.

ISCHIATIC VEIN presents the same arrangement as the artery.

ISCHIATICUS, (ισχιακός, from *ischias*.) Sciatic.

ISCHIATOCELE, Ischiocoele.

ISCHIDRO'SIS, *Sudo'ris suppres'sio*, *Oligid'ria*, (*ischo*, and 'ιδρως,' 'sweat.') Suppression of perspiration.

ISCHIOCAVERNO'SUS. Belonging to the ischium and corpus cavernosum.

ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS muscle, *Collaterallis*, *Director* seu *Erector* seu *Sustenta'tor Pe'nis*, (F.) *Érecteur du Pénis*, *Ischio-uréthral*, (Ch.) is a small, long, flat muscle, which surrounds the origin of the corpus cavernosum. It is fixed below to the inner side of the tuberosity of the ischium, and above to the root of the penis, where it is confounded with the fibrous membrane of the corpus cavernosum. It draws the root of the penis downwards and backwards.

ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS of the female, *Erector* seu *Sustenta'tor* seu *Superior rotundus clitor'idis*, (F.) *Ischio-clitoridien*, *Ischio sous-clitorien*, (Ch.), is arranged nearly as in the male, but is less bulky. It arises, by aponeurosis, from the tuberosity of the ischium, and terminates by embracing the corpus cavernosum of the clitoris, to the erection of which it appears to contribute.

ISCHIOCE'LE, *Ischiatoce'le*, *Ischiadoce'le*, *Hernia ischiat'ica*; (*ischion*, and *ελη*, 'tumour.') *Ischiat'ic hernia*. One in which the viscera issue by the great sciatic notch. It is a rare disease. The protruded parts must be reduced—the patient being placed in a favourable position, and they must be retained by a bandage.

ISCHIOCLITORIA'NUS. That which is connected with the ischium and clitoris.

ISCHIOCLITORIAN ARTERY of Chaussier is a division of the internal pudic, which furnishes the two arteries of the clitoris—the *superficial* and *deep-seated*.

ISCHIOCLITORIAN NERVE, of the same professor, is the superior branch of the pudic nerve, which is distributed to the clitoris.

ISCHIOCLITORIDIEN, Ischiocavernosus—i. Coccygeus, Coccygeus—i. *Créti-tibial*, Semitendinosus—i. Femoralis, Adductor magnus—i. *Fémoro-péronier*, Biceps flexor cruris.

ISCHIODYMIA, (*ischion*, and *δυειν*, 'to mingle,' or *διδυμος*, 'a twin.') See Somatodymia.

IS'CHION, (ισχον,) *Is'chium*, *Os is'chii*, *Os coxen'dicis*, *Hucklebone*, *Seatbone*, (Sc.) *Heuckbane*, *Hukebane*, *Lunyeibane*, (Prov.) *Chancebone*, *Pinbone*, (F.) *Os de l'assiette*, (from *ισχυν*, 'I support,' or from *ισχ*, 'I arrest,' 'I retain':—because that bone serves as a base or support for the trunk, when we are seated, see Ischiatic.) The lowermost of the three portions which compose the os innominatum in the foetus and young individual. The inferior region of the same bone has, also, been called *is'chium*, in the adult. According to Hesychius, the ancients designated by the word *ischion* the capsular ligament of the coxo-femoral articulation, as well as the articulation itself.

ISCHION, Haunch.

ISCHIONEURALGIA, Neuralgia femoro-popliteal.

ISCHIOPA'GES, *Ischiadelph'us*, (*ischion*, and *παγω*, 'I fasten.') A monstrous union of two foetuses, in which they are attached to each other by the ischia. See Hypogastrodidymus.

ISCHIO-PÉNIEN, see Pudic Nerve.

ISCHIO-PÉRINÉAL, Transversus perinei.

ISCHIOPTHI'SIS, *Tabes coxa'ria* seu *ischiad'ica*, *Phthisis ischiad'ica*, (*ischion*, and *phthisis*.) Phthisis in consequence of suppurating of the hip-joint. See Coxarum morbus.

ISCHIO-POPLITI-FÉMORAL, Semi-membranosus—i. *Popliti-tibial*, Semi-membranosus—i. *Prétiibial*, Semitendinosus.

ISCHIOPROSTAT'ICUS. Winslow, Sancto-rini, Albinus, and Sümmering, have given this name to the fibres of the transversus perinei muscle, which go towards the prostate.

ISCHIORECTAL FOSSA, Perineal fossa.

ISCHIO-SOUS-CLITORIEN, Ischio-cavernosus—i. *Sous-trochantérien*, Quadratus femoris—i. *Spini-trochantérien*, Ischiotrochanterianus—i. *Uréthral*, Ischiocavernosus.

ISCHIOSIS, (from *ischion*.) Neuralgia femoropoplitea.

ISCHIOTROCHANTERIA'NUS, *Gem'inis*, *Gemelli*. Part of the *Marsupio'lis* of Cowper; *Cervicium Marsupium*, *Ischio-spini-trochantérien*, *Secundus et tertius quadrigen'ius*, (F.) *Muscle cannelé*, *Accessoire de l'obturateur interne*. Two small, fleshy bundles, long and flat, which arise—the superior on the outside of the sciatic spine; the inferior behind the tuberosity of the ischium. Both pass horizontally outwards, and are attached to the tendon of the obturator internus, which they accompany into the fossa of the trochanter. These muscles are rotators of the lower limb outwards. They can, also, turn the pelvis on the femur, in standing on one foot.

ISCHIUM, Ischion.

ISCHL, MINERAL WATERS OF. These springs, which are in Upper Austria, contain iodine and bromine.

ISCHNOPHO'NIA, (ισχνος, 'slender,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.') Slenderness of voice.

ISCHNOTES, (ισχνότης,) Emaciation.

ISCHO, (ισχ

ISCHOBLENNIA, (*ischo*, and *βλεννα*, 'mucus.') The suppression of a mucous discharge.

ISCHOCENO'SIS, (*ischo*, and *ενωσις*, 'evacuation.') Retention or suppression of a natural evacuation—as of the menses.

ISCHOLCHOL'IA, (*ischo*, and *χολη*, 'bile.') *Reten'tio bilis*. Retention or suppression of the biliary secretion.

ISCHOCOILIA, (*ischo*, and *κοιλια*, 'the bowels.') Constipation.

ISCHOCOPRIA, (*ischo*, and *κοπρος*, 'excrement,') Constipation.

ISCHOGALAC'TIA, *Reten'tio lac'tis*, (*ischo*, and *γαλα*, gen. *γαλακτος*, 'milk.') Want of milk in the mammae.

ISCHOLOCH'IA or *Ischoloche'ia*, *Lochia'cho'ris*, *Suppres'sio lochio'rum*, (*ischo*, and *λοχεια*, 'the lochial discharge.') *Reten'tio lochio'rum*. Suppression of the lochial discharge.

ISCHOMENIA, (*ischo*, and *μηνες*, 'the menses,') Amenorrhœa.

ISCHOPHONIA, (ισχοφωνια, from *ischo*, and *φωνη*, 'voice,') Balbuties.

ISCHOSPER'MIA, (*ischo*, and *σπέρμα*, 'sperm,') *Sem'inis reten'tio*. Retention or suppression of the spermatie secretion.

ISCHURET'IC, *Ischuret'icum*, (F.) *Ischurétique*, (*ischo*, and *ουρον*, 'urine,') A medicine for relieving suppression of urine. A diuretic.

ISCHURIA, (ἰσχυρία.) *Uri'ne suppres'sio*, *Stop'page of u'rine*, *Suppres'sio lo'tii*, *Paru'ria retentio'nis*. Retention of, or impossibility of discharging, the urine, *Anurorrhée* of Piorry. Often restricted to suppression of the secretion, *Renal Ischuria*, *Anu'ria*, *Anure'sis*, *Nephranu'ria*, *Anurocrinie* of Piorry, *Isch'ury*.

Ischuria Vera is that in which the urine, having accumulated in the bladder, the patient is unable to pass it, notwithstanding the inclination which constantly distresses him. In *false ischu'ria*, *Paru'ria i'nops*, *P. retentio'nis rena'tis*, *Ischuria no'tha seu spu'ria*, of some, (F.) *Suppression d'Urine*, owing to some disease of the kidney or ureters, the urine cannot reach the bladder.

Ischuria has likewise received various other names, according to the seat and character of the obstacle which opposes the exit of the urine: hence the expressions—*Re'nal*, *Ureter'ic*, *Ves'ical*, *Ure'thral*, and *Cal'culous Ischuria*. *Vesical Ischuria* is generally used synonymously with *Retention of Urine*, which see.

ISCHURIA CYSTOPHLEGMATICA, *Cystirr'hœa*—i. *Phimosia*, see *Phimosi'ens*—i. *Spasmodica*. *Cystospasmus*—i. *Spuria*, see *Ischuria*—i. *Urethralis à phimosis*, see *Phimosi'ens*—i. *Vera*, see *Ischuria*—i. *Vesicalis*, *Retentio'nis*.

ISIC'TIUM, (ἰσικτιον.) *Psicos*, *Insi'e'tium*, *Tomaculum*, *Tomaculum*, *Tomac'ium*. A kind of sausage, formed of mixed meat and spices.

ISINGLASS, ([G.] Hausen.) 'a sturgeon,' and *Blase*, 'a bladder.' *Ichthyocolla*.

I'INGLASS, JAPANESE. A substance, obtained from seaweed, in China, which is used as a substitute in the formation of jellies, under the name *seaweed jelly*. It is sent from Singapore, sweetened, flavoured, and ready for use. In this state it may be kept for several years.

ISIR, Elixir.

ISIS NOBILIS, see *Coral*.

ISLAND OF REIL, *Insula cerebri*.

ISLE OF WIGHT, *CLIMATE OF*. This beautiful island is a favourable summer retreat for invalids. Undercliff is the situation chosen as a winter residence for phthisical valetudinarians. Cowes, Niton, Sandown, Shanklin, and Ryde, are delightful summer residences.

ISNARDIA PALUSTRIS, (after D'Isnard, a French botanist.) *Ludwigia palustris*.

ISO, (ἴσος, 'equal,') in composition, equal.

ISOCHRONOUS, *Isoch'ronus*, *Isochron'ius*, *Isoch'ronus*, (F.) *Isochrone*, (iso, and χρόνος, 'time,') That which takes place in the same time, or in equal times. The pulsations of the arteries, in various parts of the body, are nearly isochronous.

ISOCHRYSON, *Auro compar*, (iso, and χρυσος, 'gold,') A collyrium, described by Galen as worth its weight in gold. Libavius has also given this name to an amalgam, made with equal parts of antimony and mercury.

ISOCRATES, (iso, and κρατος, 'strength,') or *κρατ'ε'ν'ν'ν'ν'ν'*, 'to mix,') A mixture of equal parts of wine and water.

ISODROMUS, (iso, and δρομος, 'a course,') *Ischronous*.

ISOLUSIN, (iso, and λωω, 'to wash,') because washed in water and rectified spirit, see *Polygala senega*.

ISOMERIC, *Isomer'icus*, *Isomer'us*, *Isomer'us*, *Isom'orus*, (iso, and μέρος, 'part,') An epithet applied to different bodies which agree in composition, but differ in properties. The condition is termed *Isomer'ism*.

ISOMERISM, see *Isomeric*.

ISOMORPHISM, (iso, and μορφη, 'form,') see *Isomorphus*.

ISOMORPHOUS, *Isomorph'us*, *Isomorph'icus*. An epithet applied to different bodies which have

the same crystalline form. The condition is called *Isomorph'ism*.

ISONANDRA GUTTA, see *Gutta percha*.

ISOPATH'IA, *Isopath'y*, (iso, and πάθος, 'disease,') This term has been used by some of the German writers to signify the cure of diseases by the disease itself, or its products;—under the hypothesis, that every contagious disease contains in its contagious matter the means for its cure;—thus, that variola may be cured by homœopathic doses of variolous matter; syphilis, by venereal matter, &c., &c. Others have given to isopathy another form;—maintaining, that every diseased organ has its remedy in the same organ,—that eating liver, for example, will remove disease of the liver!

Dr. J. M. B. Harden, of Georgia, has used the term "*Paralysism of Diseases*;" for "the disposition of disease to 'anastomose with each other,' or to wear each other's livery."

ISSUE, (from exeo, (ex, and eo,) 'to go out,') *Fonticulus*—i. *P'ras*, *Aurantia curassaventia*, see *Fonticulus*.

ISTHME DU GOSIER, *Isthmus of the fauces*.

ISTHMION, (ἰσθμιον,) *Isthmus*, *Pharynx*.

ISTHMI'TIS, *Inf'ammatio Fau'cium seu Pa'la'ti*, *Angi'na siri'plex seu mi'tis seu fau'cium*, *An'gor fau'cium*, *Cynan'che siri'plex*, *Fau'citis* (F.) *Angine simple*, (ἰσθμ'itus, and itis.) Inflammation of the isthmus faucium, and of the fauces. See *Cynanche pharyngea*, and *Angina*.

ISTHMIUM, (ἰσθμιον,) *Isth'mus*.

ISTHMOCATARRH'US, (ἰσθμ'itus, and καταρρ'ος, 'catarrh,') *Catarrh of the fauces*.

ISTHMODYN'IA, (ἰσθμ'itus, and δύναμις, 'pain,') *Pain in the fauces*.

ISTHMOPL'EGIA; (ἰσθμ'itus, and πληγή, 'stroke,') *Paralysis of the fauces*.

ISTHMOS, (ἰσθμ'ος,) *Isthmus*, *Pharynx*.

ISTHMYTYPHUS, *Cynanche maligna*.

ISTHMUS, (ἰσθμ'ος,) *Isth'mion*, *Isth'm'us*, (F.) *Isth'mus*. A tongue of land joining a peninsula to a continent, or which separates two seas; a narrow pass. Anatomists have given the name *Isth'mus of the Fauces*, i. *Fau'cium*, *Claustrum Gut'turæ*, (F.) *Isthme du gosier*, to the strait which separates the mouth from the pharynx. It is formed above by the velum palati and uvula; at the sides, by the pillars of the fauces and the tonsils; and below, by the base of the tongue. Also, the Fauces.

ISTHMUS OF THE ENCEPH'ALON. The narrowed and constricted portion of the encephalic mass, situate between the cerebrum, the cerebellum and the medulla oblongata, which corresponds to the free margin of the tentorium cerebelli, and comprises the pons varolii, and middle peduncles of the cerebellum, the peduncles of the cerebrum, the tubercula quadrigemina, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum, and the valve of Vieussens.

ISTHMUS OF THE FOS'SA OVA'LIS: *Isthmus Vieussen'ii*, *Stri'ga cartilaginosa cor'dis*, is the prominent arch formed above the fossa ovalis by the union of the two pillars which bound the cavity.

ISTHMUS HEPATIS, see *Lobulus anonymus*.

ISTHMUS OF THE THYROID GLAND is a narrow band that unites the two chief lobules composing the thyroid gland.

ISTHMUS URETHRÆ, see *Urethra*—i. *Uteri*, see *Uterus*—i. *Vieussenii*, *Isthmus of the fossa ovalis*, see *Ovalis fossa*.

ITALIAN JUICE, *Extractum glycyrrhizæ*.

ITALICUS MORBUS, ('Italian disease,') *Syphilis*.

ITCH, (ζίχα,) *Psora*—i. *Animalcule*, see *Psora*—i. of *Animals*, *Scabies ferina*.

ITCH, BAKERS, see *Psoriasis*—i. *Barbers*, *Sycosis*—i. *Bricklayers*, *Eczema impetiginodes*.

ITCH, COW'POX. A cutaneous eruption, observed and described by Göllis, which appeared

after the fourteenth day from vaccination, and consisted of isolated vesicles, often filled with a puriform fluid.

ITCH, DRUNKARDS', *Psora ebriorum*—i. Grocers', see *Psoriasis*.

ITCH INSECT, see *Psora*—i. Mite, see *Psora*.

ITCH, VENEREAL, Scherlievo.

ITCH WEED, *Veratrum viride*.

ITCH'ING, *Parapsis pruritus*, *Autalgia pruriginosa*, *Pruritus*, *Pruri'go*, *Cnes'mos*, *Cnes'ma*, (Sc.) *Youk*, *Yuke*, (F.) *Prurit*, *Démangeaison*. A sensation, more inconvenient than painful, seated especially at the surface of the body, which provokes the patient to scratch the part. It may be either an external or an internal sensation: that is, produced by an external body, or by some modification in the organic actions of the part to which it is referred.

ITEA, (*tree*), *Salix*.

ITER ('a way or passage,' gen. *itin'eria*) A TERTIO AD QUARTUM VENTRICULUM, *Aqueductus Sylvii*—i. *Dentis*, see *Gubernaculum dentis*—i. *Femineum*, *Perinæum*—i. *ad Infundibulum*, *Vulva*—i. *a Palato ad Aurem*, *Eustachian tube*—i. *ad Quartum ventriculum*, *Aqueductus Sylvii*—i. *ad Tertium ventriculum*, *Vulva*—i. *Urinæ*, *Urethra*—i. *Urinarium*, *Urethra*.

ITHYPHAL'US, (*ἰσφαλλος*, from *ἰσος*, 'straight,' and *φαλλος*, 'penis.') An amulet, in the form of an erect penis, anciently worn round the neck, to which were attributed alexiterial properties.

ITINERARIUM, (*iter*, gen. *itin'eria*, 'a way or journey,') *Conductor*, *Director*.

ITIS, (*itis*, 'bold, 'rash,' [?].) A suffix denoting inflammation;—as *encephalitis*, inflammation of the encephalon;—*Pleuritis*, inflammation of the pleura. According to some, as *Kraus*, *encephalitis*, for example, was, with the ancients, the adjective agreeing with *νευρ*, 'a disease,' understood to express a disease of the encephalon, and it was only in modern times, that the suffix was used to denote inflammation.

IVA, *Teucrium iva*—i. *Arthritica*, *Teucrium*

chamæpitys—i. *Moschata Monspelienisium*, *Teucrium iva*—i. *Pecanga*, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

IVETTE MUSQUÉE, (dim. of *Iva*), *Teucrium iva*—i. *Petite*, *Teucrium chamæpitys*.

IVOIRE, Ivory—i. *Végétal*, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*.

IVORY, *E'bur*, *El'ephas*, (F.) *Ivoire*. The tusk of the elephant. It is chiefly composed of phosphate of lime, and is used for the fabrication of pessaries, artificial teeth, handles of instruments, &c. Formerly, when calcined to whiteness, it entered into some pharmaceutical preparations. It was regarded as astringent and anthelmintic, and was called *Spo'dium*.

The dentine is the ivory of the human tooth. See *Tooth*.

IVORY BLACK, see *Carbo animalis*.

IVORY, VEGETABLE, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*.

IVRAIE, (*ebrius*, 'drunk,') *Lolium temulentum*.

IVRESSE, (same etymon), *Temulentia*—i. *Iodique*, see *Iodine*—i. *Quinique*, *Quininism*.

IVROGNERIE, see *Temulentia*.

IVROIE, (from *ebrius*, 'drunk,') *Lolium temulentum*.

IVY, (Sax. *īfig*), *Hedera helix*, *Kalmia angustifolia*—i. *American*, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*—i. *Big*, *Kalmia latifolia*—i. *Fine-leaved*, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*—i. *Ground*, *Glechoma hederacea*.

IXIA, (*ixia*), *Varix*, *Viseum album*.

IXINE, (*ixos*, 'birdlime,') *Atractylus gummifera*.

IXIR, *Elixir*.

IXO'DES RIC'INUS, (*ἰξωδης*, 'tenacious,') *Tick*, *Woodtick*, (F.) *Tique*. An animal parasite, which immerses its proboscis in the skin, and often excites great irritation there. It may be made to detach itself by rubbing it with oil.

IXUS, (*ixos*), *Viseum album*.

IXYOMYELITIS, (*ixys*, *μυελος*, 'marrow,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the spinal marrow in the lumbar region.

IX'YS, (*ixos*), *Ix'ya*, *Ix'yē*. Used by different authors for the ilia, flanks, and loins; most frequently for the last.

J.

JABOT, (from *gibber*, 'a bunch, or swelling,') (*?*) *Ingluvies*.

JACA INDICA, *Thymus mastichina*.

JACEA TRICOLOR, *Viola Tricolor*—j. *Ramosissima*, *Centaurea calcitrapa*.

JACENS, (*jacere*, 'to lie,') *Sick*.

JACK OF THE BUTTERY, *Sedum acre*—j. *the Hedge*, *Alliaria*.

JACKET BARK, (from (F.) *Jaque*, *Jaquette*.) A jacket of flannel or cotton in which powdered bark is quilted. It is occasionally worn as an antiperiodic and tonic.

JACKSON'S BATHING SPIRITS, *Linimentum saponis compositum*.

JACOBÆA, (after *St. James*, [?]) *Senecio Jacobæa*.

JACOBÉE, *Senecio Jacobæa*.

JACOB'S COAT, (after *Dr. Jacob*, of *Dublin*.) *Tunica Jacobi*—j.'s *Ladder*, false, *Polemonium reptans*—j.'s *Membrane*, *Tunica Jacobi*—j.'s *Ulcer*, *Lupus*.

JACOBSON, VENOUS SYSTEM OF, (after *Prof. Jacobson*, of *Copenhagen*.) see *Venous system*.

JACOBSON'S ANASTOMOSIS, see *Petrosal ganglion*.

JACOLATT, *Chocolate*.

JACTA'TION, *Jactita'tion*, *Jacta'tio*, *Jacta'tus*, *Rhiptas'mos*, *Jactita'tio*, (*jactare*, *jactatum*, 'to toss about,') Extreme anxiety; excessive restlessness;—a symptom observed in serious diseases.

JACTITATIO, *Inquietude*, *Jactation*.

JADE NÉPHRITE ou ORIENTALE, *Nephreticus lapis*.

JAGGERY, *Spirit* (*Arrack*), see *Toddy*.

JAGRE, see *Tari*.

JALAP, (*Chola'pa* or *Xala'pa*, its native place,) *Convolvulus jalapa*, *Phytolacca decandra*—j. *Blanc*, *Convolvulus mechoacan*—j. *Cancer root*, *Phytolacca decandra*—j. *Fusiform*, light male, see *Convolvulus jalapa*—j. *Wild*, *Convolvulus panduratus*.

JALAPA, *Convolvulus jalapa*.

JALAPINE, see *Convolvulus jalapa*.

JALAPIUM, see *Convolvulus jalapa*.

JALAPPA, *Convolvulus jalapa*—j. *Alba*, *Convolvulus mechoacan*.

JALEYRAC, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are situate two leagues from *Mau-risac*, in *France*, on the road from *Clermont* in *Auvergne*. The waters contain lime and carbo-

mate of soda, and are esteemed to be tonic, aperient, &c.

JALOPA, *Convolvulus jalapa*.

JAMAICA, see West Indies—j. Bark tree, *Bursera gummifera*.

JAMAICINE, see *Geoffræa inermis*.

JAMBES DE BARBADE, (pl. of [F.] *jambe*, 'leg,') see Elephantiasis—j. du Cervelet, *Corpora testiformia*.

JAMBIER, (from *jambe*, 'leg,') Tibial—j. Antérieur, *Tibialis anticus*—j. Grêle, *Plantar muscle*—j. Postérieur, *Tibialis posticus*.

JAMES'S ANALEPTIC PILLS, see *Analeptica*.

JAMESTOWN WEED, *Datura stramonium*.

JANAMUNDA, *Geum urbanum*.

JANDERS, (Prov. for *jaundice*,) *Icterus*.

JANICEPS, (*Janus*, a divinity with two faces, and *caput*, 'head,') A double monster, the two bodies intimately united above a common umbilicus; and a double head, with the faces looking in opposite directions.

JANIPHA MANIHOT, *Jatropha manihot*.

JANITOR, (*janua*, 'a door,') *Pylorus*.

JANITRIX, (*janua*, 'a door,') *Porta vena*.

JANON-TARENTISME, *Tarantismus*.

JANUS, (the two-headed god,) *Diccephalus*.

JAQUIER, *Artocarpus*.

JARRET, (low [L.] *garretum*,) *Poples*.

JARRETIER, *Popliteus muscle*, *Hamstring*.

JARRETIÈRE (F.), *Perisælis*, a garter, (from low Latin, *garetum* or *garretum*, 'the ham,') A kind of furfuraceous herpes, which occupies the part of the leg where the garter is worn.

JASMIN, *Jasminum officinale*.

JASMINUM ARABICUM, *Coffea Arabum*.

JASMINUM OFFICINALE, *Jasminum*, *Jesem'inum*, the *Jes'amine*, (F.) *Jasmin*. Ord. *Jasminaceæ*. The flowers of this beautiful plant have a very fragrant smell, and a bitter taste. They afford, by distillation, an essential oil; which is much esteemed in Italy, for rubbing paralytic limbs, and in the cure of rheumatic pains.

JASPER, *Jaspis*.

JAS'PIS, *Jas'pis*, (*jaspeus*,) *Jas'per*. A precious stone, supposed by the ancients to be capable of arresting hemorrhage when worn as an amulet.

JATAMANSI, *Sambul*.

JAT'ROPHA CUR'CAS, (*taopai*, 'I heal,' and *reipou*, 'I nourish,') *Ric'inus ma'jor*, *Ricinoi'des*, *Pi'neus* seu *Cur'cas pur'gans*—Nat. Order, *Euphorbiaceæ*. The seed of this plant, *Pinko'nes In'dici*, *Sem'ina Ric'ini majo'res*, *Fa'ba cathar'tica*, *Avella'na cathar'tica*, *Nux cathar'tica America'na* seu *Barbades'ia*, *Phys'ic* or *Barba'does Nut*, (F.) *Pignon d'Inde*, *Médecinier cathartique*, *Grand haricot de Pérou*, *Pignon de Barbarie* ou des *Barbades*, *Noix cathartique*, *N. Américaine* ou des *Barbades*, affords a quantity of oil,—*Oleum infernale*, *O. Ric'ini majo'ris*—given, in many places, like the castor oil; to which, indeed, it is nearly allied. They contain a peculiar acid, the *Jatroph'ic* or *Igasu'ric*.

The seeds of JATROPHA MULTIFIDA are called *Purging Nuts*, and give out a similar oil.

JATROPHA ELASTICA, see *Caoutchouc*.

JATROPHA MANIHOT, *Jan'ipha Man'ihot*, *Man'ihot utilis'ima*, *Bit'ter Cassa'ca*: the plant affording the *Cassa'da* or *Cassa'va Root*, *Caca'vi*, *Cassa'rè*, *Cazabi*, *Pain de Madagascar*, *Ric'inus Mi'nor*, *Man'ioc*, *Mandioc*, *Magnoc*, *Man'iot*, *Yuc'ca*, *Maniibar*, *Aipi*, *Aipima cozeru*, *Aipipoca*, *Jan'ipha*. The juice of the root is extremely acrid and poisonous. What remains, after expressing it, is made into cakes or meal; of which the *cassa'da* or *cassava bread* is formed. This bread constitutes a principal food of the inhabitants of those parts where it grows.

The fecula of the root forms *Tapio'ca*, *Cipipa*, *Fec'ula Tapio'ca*, *Am'yllum manihot'icum*, which

is very nutritious. It may be prepared in the same manner as sago.

A factitious Tapioca is met with in the shops, which is in very small, smooth, spherical grains, and is supposed to be prepared from potato starch. It is sold under the name *pearl tapioca*.

JATROPHA U'ENS. A most deadly plant. The touch of its five bristly stings had nearly cost Mr. Smith, curator of Kew gardens, his life.

JAUNDERS, (Prov. for *jaundice*,) *Icterus*.

JAUNDICE, (from *jaune*,) *Icterus*—j. Black, *Melæna*—j. Blue, *Cyanopathy*—j. Green, *Icterus viridis*—j. Lead, *Icterus saturninus*—j. Red, *Phenigmus*.

JAUNE, Yellow—j. d'Œuf, see *Ovum*.

JAUNISSE, (from *jaune*,) *Icterus*.

JAW BONE, ([F.] *joue*, 'the cheek,') *Maxillary Bone*.

JAW DISEASE, PHOSPHORUS, see *Phosphorus*.

JEAN-DE-GLAINES, ST., MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. These waters are situate two leagues from Billom in Auvergne. They contain chloride of calcium, and carbonate of magnesia; dissolved in an excess of carbonic acid.

JEANNETTE, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*.

JECINUS, gen. *Jecin'oris*, *Liver*.

JÉCORAIRE, (from *jecur*,) *Hepatic*.

JECORAL, *Hepatic*.

JECORARIA, *Marchantia polymorpha*.

JECORARIUS, *Hepateros*, *Hepatic*.

JECORIS VOMICA, see *Hepatitis*.

JECTIGATIO, (*jectura*, [from *jacio*,] 'a throwing,') A word used by Van Helmont for a species of epilepsy or convulsion.

JECUR, (gen. *Jec'oris*, seu *Jecin'oris*,) *Liver*—j. *Uterinum*, *Placenta*.

JEFFERSONIA BARTONI, (after President Jefferson,) *J. Diphyl'la*, *Com'mon Twin'leaf*, *Yellow Root*, *Rheum'atism Root*, *Hel'met Pod*, *Ground Squir'el Pea*. An indigenous plant, belonging to Nat. Ord. *Berberideæ*, *Sex. Syst. Octandria Monogynia*; which possesses medical properties analogous to those of hydrastis.

JEJUNAL, *Jejuna'lis*, (from *jejunum*,) *Relating* or *appertaining* to the *jejunum*.

JEJUNITAS, (from *jejunus*, 'empty,') *Hunger*.

JEJUNITIS, (*jejunum*, and *itis*,) *Inflammation* of the *jejunum*.

JEJUNIUM, *Hunger*, *Fasting*.

JEJUNUM, *Nestia*. The part of the small intestine comprised between the duodenum and ileum. It has been so called, because it is almost always found empty in the dead body.

JELLY, *Gelly*—j. of the Cord, *Gelatin* of Wharton—j. *Rice*, see *Oryza*—j. *Seaweed*, see *Irvingia*—j. *Water*, *Brasenia hydropeltis*.

JENEPERE, *Juniperus communis*.

JENKINSONIA ANTIDYSENTERICA, (after Jenkinson, an English botanist,) *Pelargonium antidysepticum*.

JERSON, see *Arrowpoison*.

JERKING RESPIRATION, *Respiration*, *jerk-ing*.

JERKS, see *Mania*, *dancing*.

JEROFFLERIS, (*July flower*, or from *caryophyllum*,) *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

JERSEY, CLIMATE OF. Jersey is the largest of the islands of the British Channel, and is most frequented by invalids. Its climate closely resembles that of the southwest coast of England, and especially of Penzance, and it is adapted to the same class of invalids.

JERUSALEM OAK OF AMERICA, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*.

JESEMINUM, *Jasminum officinale*.

JESSAMINE, *Jasminum officinale*—j. *Yellow*, *Gelseminum nitidum*.

JETICUCU, *Batata de purga*.

JEÛNE, (from *jejunus*, 'empty.') Fasting.
JEUNESSE, (from *juenis*, 'a young person.') Adolescence.

JEWBUSH, *Pedilanthus tithymaloides*.
JEWEL WEED, *Impatiens balsamina*.
JEW'S EAR, *Peziza auricula*—J. Harp, *Trilium latifolium*.

JIGGER, Chique.
JIMPSON WEED, (corr. from Jamestown,) *Datura stramonium*.

JIMSTON WEED, *Datura stramonium*.
JIZZEN BED, (Sc. from old F. *gésine*, 'in childbed.') See Parturition.

JOANNESIA PRINCEPS, Anda.

JOANNETTE, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Several springs are found at Joannette, about five leagues from Angers, in France. The waters are both cold and warm, and contain sulphate of lime; subcarbonate of soda; chloride of sodium; some iron; chloride of calcium, and, sometimes, a kind of saponaceous matter. They are chiefly used as a tonic in chlorosis, leucorrhœa, &c.

JOE PYE, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, and *E. purpureum*.

JOHNE, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Johnne is a village near Dol in Franche-Comté, France, where is a mineral spring, which contains subcarbonate of soda, and subcarbonates of magnesia and iron. It is used chiefly as a bath in certain diseases of the skin, and in atonic affections.

JOHNNY JUMPER, *Viola tricolor*.

JOINT, ([F.] *joint*, 'joined,' from *jungere*, *junctum*, 'to join.') Articulation—j. Ball and Socket, Enarthrosis—j. Dovetail, Suture—j. Stiff, Ankylosis.

JOINTURE, Articulation.

JONAS, ([Prov.] corr. from *jounisse*,) Icterus.
JO'NAS, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. This spring is situate to the south-west of Bourbon-l'Archambault, in France. The waters contain chloride of calcium and sulphate of lime; chloride of sodium, and sulphate of soda; carbonate of iron, and carbonic acid gas. They are tonic and aperient.

JORDAN'S WHITE SULPH'UR SPRINGS. These are in Virginia, five or six miles from Winchester. They are used in the same cases as sulphureous springs in general.

JOT-GUT (Prov.), Rectum.

JOUAN, ST., MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. St. Jouan is a village, near Saint-Malo, in France. The water is a cold chalybeate.

JOUBARBE ACRE, (*Jovis barba*, 'beard of Jupiter.') Sedum—j. *des Toits*, *Sempervivum tectorum*—j. *des Vignes*, *Sedum telephium*.

JOUE, Gena.

JOULUS, (*ιουλος*,) Julius.

JOUE, (*dies, diurnus*, [L.] *giorno*.) Dies.

JOURS CANICULAIRES, Dog days—j. *Critiques*, Critical days—j. *Indicateurs*, Indicating days—j. *Paroxysmiques*, see Paroxysmic.

JOVIS FLOS ('flower of Jove'), Crocus—j. Glans, Juglans.

JUCATO CALLELOE, *Phytolacca decandra*.

JUDÆ'US, *Judaicus* seu *Phariseus* *La'pis, Tecol'ithos*, (F.) *Pierre Judaïque*. A stone, found in Judea, Palestine, &c. Called, also, *Lapis Syriacus*. It was formerly esteemed to be diuretic and lithontriptic.

JUDG'MENT, *Judic'ium*, (F.) *Jugement*, (from *judicare*, 'to judge.') The faculty of the intellect, by which ideas are compared with each other, and their relative worth appreciated.

JUDICATORII DIES, Critical days.

JUDICIUM, (from *judex*, gen. *ju'dicis*, 'a judge.') Judgment.

JUGA ALVEOLARIA, (pl. of *jugum*, 'a yoke,') see Alveolar arches.

JU'GA CERE'BRALIA. Prominences on the inner

surface of the bones of the cranium, between the digital impressions.

JUGAL, Zygomatic—j. Process, Zygomatic process.

JU'GAL RE'GION, *Re'gio Juga'lis*. The region of the cheek-bone.

JUGALE OS, *Malæ os*.

JUGALIS, Zygomatic.

JUGA'LIS SUTU'RA. The suture which unites the *Os Malæ* or *Os Juga'le* with the superior maxillary bone. Also, the sagittal suture.

JUGEMENT, Judgment.

JUGEOLINE, *Sesamum orientale*.

JUGLANS, gen. *Jugla'ndis*, (*Ju-glans*, quasi *Jovis glans*,) *J. cinerea*, *J. regia*—j. Black, *Juglans nigra*.

JU'GLANS CINER'E'A, *Butter or Oil Nut, White Walnut*. Ord. Juglandaceæ. The inner bark of the root of this tree, *Juglans* (Ph. U. S.), which is abundant in the United States, is used in medicine, in the form of extract, as an efficacious and mild laxative, in doses of from 10 to 20 grains. It is in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

JUGLANS NI'GRA, *Black Juglans, Black Walnut*; indigenous. The rind of the unripe fruit is said to remove ringworm and tetter. A decoction has been given as an anthelmintic.

JUGLANS RE'GIA, *Juglans, Nour Juglans, Carya basil'ica*, *Carya*. The *Wal'nut, French nut*, (F.) *Noyer*, the tree; *Noix*, the nut, *Car'gon*. The unripe fruit, in the state in which it is pickled, was formerly esteemed to be anthelmintic. The putamen or green rind of the walnut (F.) *Brou de Noix*, has been celebrated as a powerful antisyphilitic, and used as a sort of diet drink. The kernel is an agreeable article of dessert; but, like all nuts, is difficult of digestion. The expressed oil, *Huile de Noix*, is used in France as an aliment, and, like other fixed oils, is laxative.

Various preparations of the leaves have been recommended in scrofulous affections.

JUG'ULAR, Jugula'ris, (F.) *Jugulaire*, (*jugalum*, (dim. of *jugum*, because the 'yoke' was attached there,) 'the throat.') Relating to the throat.

JUGULAR FOS'SA, *Fos'sa Jugula'ris*, is a cavity in the petro-occipital suture. It is formed by the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and by the occipital bone, and lodges the origin of the internal jugular vein. It is, sometimes, called *thimble-like cavity*.

JUGULAR VEINS, *Ve'næ Jugula'res* seu *sphagm'ides* seu *apoplecticæ* seu *sopora'les*. These are situate at the lateral and anterior parts of the neck. They are two on each side; one *external*, the other *internal*. 1. The *External Jugular Vein*, *Trachélo-sous-cutané*, (Ch.) is of less size than the internal. It descends, almost vertically, along the anterior and lateral part of the neck, from the cervix of the lower jaw to the subclavian vein, into which it opens, a little above the internal jugular. It is formed by the *internal maxillary, superficial temporal, and posterior auricular veins*. It is this vein which is commonly opened in bleeding in the neck. 2. The *Internal Jugular Vein*, *V. Céphalique* (Ch.), *Vena apoplectica*, is much larger, and more deeply seated than the preceding. It descends, vertically, along the anterior and lateral part of the neck, from the posterior part of the foramen lacerum posterius as far as the subclavian vein. It commences at the *sinus of the jugular vein*, (F.) *Golfe de la veine jugulaire*, and receives the blood, which returns by the *sinus of the dura mater*, and that of the *facial, lingual, pharyngeal, superior thyroid, occipital, and diploic veins*.

JUGULATION, *Jugula'tio*, (from *jugulare*, *jugalatum*, 'to strangle.') The sudden cutting short of a disease by remedial agents.

JUGULUM, (dim. of *jugum*, 'a yoke.') Clavicle, Throat—*j. Uteri*, Collum uteri.

JUGUM PENIS, ('yoke of the penis,') *Pressecurethra*.

JUICE, EXPRESSED, see *Succus*—*j. Muscæ*, see *Muscle juice*.

JU'JUBE, *Ju'juba*, *Ziz'yphum*, *Bac'ca ju'jubæ*, *B. Ziz'yphi*. (Of Arabic origin.) The fruit of *Rhamnus Ziz'yphus* seu *Ziz'yphus vulgaria*. Ord. *Rhamnæ*. A native of the south of Europe. It was formerly ranked amongst the pectoral fruits. It has an agreeable sweet taste. The fruits of two other species of *Zizyphus*—*Z. jujuba*, *Rhamnus jujuba*, *Monsa'na arbo'rea*, a native of the East Indies, and *Z. lotus*, *Rhamnus lotus*, *Zizyphus nitida* seu *sati'ea* seu *nyloea'ria*, growing in North Africa, possess properties similar to those of *Zizyphus vulgaris*.

JUJUBE Paste, Paste of jujubes.

JULAPIUM, *Julep*—*j. Camphoræ*, *Mistura Camphoræ*.

JULEB, *Julep*.

JU'LEP, *Jula'pium*, *Jule'pus*, *Zula'pium*, *Ju'leb* of the Persians. A sweet drink. A demulcent, acidulous or mucilaginous mixture.

JULEP, CAMPHOR, *Mistura camphoræ*—*j. Camphoræ*, *Mistura camphoræ*—*j. Chalk*, *Mistura cretæ*—*j. Mint*, see *Mint julep*.

JULUS (*ιουλος*), *Iulus*. The first down that appears upon the chin.

JUM, (Prov.) *Lolium temulentum*.

JUMBLE BEADS, see *Abrus precatorius*.

JUMEAU, ('a twin,') *Gemellus*.

JUNEAUX DE LA JAMBE, *Gastrocnemii*.

JUMELLE, ('a twin,') *Gemellus*.

JUMENTOUS URINE, (from *jumentum*, 'a beast of burthen,') *Urine jumentense*.

JUMPERS, see *Convulsionnaire*.

JUNCTURA, (*jungere, junctum*, 'to join,') *Articulation*.

JUN'CUS ODORAT'US, (*jungere, junctum*, 'to join,') in allusion to the use of rushes for bands. [?] *Andropogon schænan'thus* seu *bicor'nis* seu *citrat'us* seu *citriodo'rus*, *Cymbopogon schænan'thus*, *Poa'nun camelo'rum*, *Jun'cus aromati'cus*, *Schænan'thus*, *Schænan'thum*, *Cal'amus odora'tus*, *Squinan'thus*, *Gra'men orienta'le*, *Cam'el's hay*, *Sweet rush*, (F.) *Junc odorant*, *Foin de chameau*. Ord. *Gramineæ*. The dried plant, which is generally procured from Turkey and Arabia, has an agreeable smell, and a warm, bitterish taste. It was formerly used as a stomachic and deobstruent.

JUNGLE PE'VEER. A variety of remittent occurring in the jungle districts of India.

JUNIPER TREE, *Juniperus communis*.

JUNIPERUM VINUM. Wine impregnated with juniper berries.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS, *J. Succ'ica*, *Arceuthos*, *Ju'niper tree*, (Sc.) *Junepere*. Family, *Conifereæ*. Sex. Syst. *Dicecia Monadelphia*. The berries or fruit, *Juniperus* (Ph. U. S.), *Akat'alis*, *Akat'era*, (Sc.) *Eat'in ber'ries*, *Et'nagh ber'ries*, are ordered in the pharmacopœias. Their odour is strong, but not unpleasant. Taste warm, pungent. Properties dependent upon essential oil, which they yield to both water and alcohol. Dose, ℥j to ʒss, rubbed with sugar. In Holland, juniper berries are used for flavouring gin. The oil, *O'leum junip'eri*, possesses the virtues of the plant. It is called by Ruland, *Targar*. (F.) *Genévrier* (the plant), *Genêdere* (the berry).

JUNIPERUS LY'CIA. This plant—*Thu'rea*, *Th. vir'ga*, *Ar'bor thurif'era*—has been supposed to afford the true Frank'incense, *Cedrus*, *Olib'anum*, *O. Arab'icum*, *Thus Libano'tos*, *Libano'tum*. *Lib'anos*, *Thus max'culum*, *Thus re'rum*, (F.) *Encens*. By some, however, it is supposed to be the produce of an *Am'yris*, and by others of *Boncel'lia floribunda*, *B. Papyrif'era*, *Ploes'stea floribunda*. The odour of *olibanum* is peculiar and aromatic;

taste bitterish and slightly pungent; partly soluble in alcohol, and forming a milky emulsion when triturated with water. It was formerly used in dysentery and hæmoptysis, but is now never employed except as a perfume in a sick room.

Boncel'lia serra'ta, *B. thurif'era* of India, Persia and Arabia, is said to yield *East India Olib'anum*, *O. Indicum*.

JUNIPERUS OXYCE'DRUS, (F.) *Genévrier Oxycedre*, *Cade*, *Oxycedre*, *Oxycedre*, grows in the south of Europe, Siberia, &c. By combustion of the wood, a liquid tar, *O'leum ca'dinum*, *Junip'eri o'leum empyreumaticum*, *Oil of Cade*, (F.) *Huile de Cade ou de Genévrier*, is obtained, which is employed externally in various chronic cutaneous and other diseases.

JUNIPERUS SABI'NA, *Sabi'na*, *S. ster'ilis*, *Savi'na*, *Brut'a*, *Cedrus baccif'era*, *Com'mon or bar'reu savin*; *Bruthu*, *Bu'rathron*, *Bo'rathron*, (F.) *Sabine*, *Savinier*. The odour of *savin tops*, *Sabi'na* of the pharmacopœias, is strong and disagreeable. Taste hot, acrid, and bitter, depending on an essential oil. Their operation is stimulant, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and abortive; externally irritant. Dose, internally, gr. v to x of the powder. As a local irritant, they are applied in powder or formed into a cerate. The essential oil, *O'leum Sabi'næ* (Ph. U. S.), has the virtues of the *savine*. Dose, two to five drops.

JUNIPERUS SUECICA, *J. communis*.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIA'NA, *Red cedar*. This tree is known throughout the United States by the name of *sar'ine*, and is often used for the same purposes. The tops are official in the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

JUNK, (from *juncus*, 'a bulrush,') *Pad*.

JUNO LUCINA, (Goddess of childbirth,) *Ithyia*.

JUNO'S TEARS, *Verbena officinalis*.

JUPITER, (*Zeus*, and *πατηρ*, 'father,') *Tin*.

JUPITER'S BEARD, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

JURIBALI, *Euribali*. A tree in the forests of Pomerania. Fam. *Meliaceæ*. Class, *Ocandria*. Nat. Ord. *Monogynia*. The bark is febrifuge, and may be given in powder or infusion. (℥j ad aq. bullient. Oij.)

JURISPRUDENCE, MED'ICAL, (*jus*, gen. *juris*, 'law,' and *prudentia*, 'knowledge,') *Jurisprudentia Med'ica*, (F.) *Jurisprudence Médicale*. This word is often used synonymously with *Legal Medicine*. It is at times employed for the embodied laws and regulations that relate to the teaching and practice of medicine.

JURY OF MA'TRONS. A jury formed of women empanelled under a writ de ventre inspiciente, to try the question, whether a woman is with child or not.

JUS, gen. *Juris*, *Zomos*, *Zomid'ium*, *Sorbit'io*, *Sorbit'ium*. Soup, broth, *Jusculum* or *bouillon*. See *Broth*.

JUS, Succus.

JUS BOVINUM, *Beeftea*—*j. Coagulatum*, *Gelly*.

JUS D'HERBES (F.). The juice of certain vegetables administered as depuratives; as that of fumitory, burdock, water trefoil, &c.

JUS JELATUM, *Gelly*—*j. de Réglisse*, see *Glycyrrhiza*—*j. de Viande*, see *Bouillon*—*j. de Viande Crue*, Juice of raw meat.

JUSCULUM, (dim. of *jus*,) *Broth*, see *Jus*.

JUSCULUM NI'GRUM LACEDÆMONIO'RUM, *Me'læs Zo'mos*, (*μυλὰς ζωμός*), *Hæma'tia*, *Black broth of the Lacedæmonians*. A celebrated mess in antiquity, the ingredients of which are not known. It was supposed to be made of blood—hog's blood,—treated in some way, and, therefore, resembling perhaps—as suggested by Warner—the modern black pudding.

JUSÉE (F.) An aqueous *maceratum* of tan, coarsely powdered, in which the skins of animals have been steeped for a time, in the preparation of leather. An extract has been prepared from this, which has been prescribed in syrup and in pill; each pill containing about a grain and a half of the extract; and two being taken daily in phthisis, and in general debility connected with scrofula and rickets.

JUSQUIAMINE, Hyoscyamus.

JUSQUIAMUS, Hyoscyamus.

JUSQUIAME, Hyoscyamus.

JUSTICIA ADHATODA, (after J. Justice, a Scotch botanist,) Adhatoda—j. Bivalvis, Adulasso.

JUSTICIA ECBOLEUM, *Carim curini*. A Malabar plant, the root of which, and the leaves, in decoction, are considered in the country to be lithontriptic.

JUSTICIA PECTORALIS. A West India plant, which is slightly astringent. (F.) *Carmentina*, *C. Pectorale*, *Herbe aux Charpentiers*.

JU'VANS, pl. *Juvan'tia*, (*juvare*, 'to aid,') *Auzil'ium*, *Remed'ium*. A medicine or substance of any kind, which relieves a disorder. An Adjuvant.

JUVENIS, Adolescens.

JUVENTA, Adolescence, Hebe.

JUVENTAS, Adolescence, Hebe.

JUVENTUS, Adolescence, Hebe.

JUXTAPOSIT'ION, *Juxtaposit'io*, (*juxta*, 'near to,' and *ponere*, *positum*, 'to place,') The mode of increase proper to minerals; which consists in the successive application of new molecules upon those that form the primitive nucleus. It is opposed to *intussusception*.

K.

Most of the terms under K, derived from the Greek, are found under the letter C.

K. This letter was formerly used to designate a compound of gold.

KAATH, Catechu.

KAAWY. Ancient name of an Indian drink, prepared from maize.

KABALA, Cabal.

KÆMPFERIA GALANGA, (after Kæmpfer, the German naturalist,) see *Maranta galanga*.

KÆMPFERIA ROTUNDA. *Zedoa'ria*, *Z. rotunda*, *Amomum zedoa'ria*, *Col'chicum Zeylan'icum*, *Curcuma aromatica*, *Zed'oary*, (F.) *Zédoaire rond*. Ord. Zingiberaceæ. The roots of this Ceylonese plant have a fragrant smell, and warm, bitterish, aromatic taste. They are in wrinkled, gray, ash-coloured, heavy, firm, short pieces; of a brownish-red colour within; and are stimulant and carminative. Dose, ʒj to ʒj of the powder.

According to some, the *round zedary* is furnished by *Curcuma zerbumb*; the *long, Zedoa'ria longa*, by *Curcuma zedoa'ria*.

KAHINCÆ RADIX, *Caincæ radix*.

KAIB, *Kayl*. A word employed by the alchemists for sour and coagulated milk.

KAJEPUT, Cajeput.

KAKERLAKISM, (D.) *Kakkerlak*, 'a cockroach,' which comes out only in the dark.) See Albino.

KAKOCHYMIA, *Cacochymia*.

KALI, Potash, Potassa—k. Acetas, Potassæ acetas—k. Acratum, Potassæ carbonas—k. Bichromicum, Potassæ bichromas—k. Causticum, Potassa fusa—k. Causticum cum calce, Potassa cum calce—k. Chloricum, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—k. Chromicum acidum, Potassæ bichromas—k. Chromicum flavum, Potassæ bichromas—k. Chromicum neutrale, Potassæ chromas—k. Chromicum rubrum, Potassæ bichromas—k. Hydriodicum, see Potassæ hydriodas—k. Hypomanganicum, Potassæ permanganas—k. Inermis, see Salsola kali—k. Nitricum, Potassæ nitras—k. Oxalicum acidulum, Potassa, oxalate of—k. Præparatum, Potassæ subcarbonas—k. Præparatum e tartaro, see Potash—k. Purum, Potassa fusa—k. Soda, see Salsola kali—k. Spinosum cochleatum, Salsola kali—k. Subcarbonas, Potassæ subcarbonas—k. Sulphas, Potassæ sulphas—k. Sulphuricum, Potassæ sulphas—k. Sulphuretum, Potassæ sulphuretum—k. Tartarizatum, Potassæ tartas—k. e Tartaro, see Potash—k. Vitriolatum, Potassæ sulphas.

KALICUM HYDRAS, Potassa fusa.

KALIUM IODATUM, see Potassæ hydriodas—k. Iodatum Hydrargyratum, Potassii hydrargyro-iodidum.

KAL'MIA ANGUSTIFO'LIA, (after Peter Kalm, the Swedish botanist.) *Pey*, *Narrowleaved Kalmia* or *Laur'el*, *Dwarf Laurel*, *Sheep Laurel*. Ord. Ericaceæ. This plant has the same virtues as *K. latifolia*. So also have *KAL'MIA CUNEA'TA* and *KAL'MIA HIRSU'TA*.

KAL'MIA, BROAD LEAVED, *K. latifolia*.

KAL'MIA GLAUCA, *Swamp Laurel*, *Pale Laurel*. **KAL'MIA LATIFO'LIA**, *Broadleaved Kalmia*, *Cal'ico bush*, *Laurel*, *Moun'tain or Rose or Broadleaved Laurel*, *Big Pey*, *Spoon'wood*, *Calf'kill*, *Lamb'kill*, *Sheep'poison*. (F.) *Laurier des Montagnes*. This plant kills sheep and other animals. The Indians use it as a poison. The powdered leaves have been applied successfully in tinea capitis; and a decoction of it has been used for the itch. The powder, mixed with lard, has been applied in herpes.

KAL'MIA, NARROWLEAVED, *K. angustifolia*.

KALO, Arum esculentum.

KAMAS ROOT, *Camassia esculenta*.

KAMEELA, see *Rottlera tinctoria*.

KAMPHUR, Camphor.

KANKROID, Canceroid.

KAPHUR, Camphor.

KARABE, Asphaltum.

KARABITUS, Phrenitis.

KARAPAT, *Ricinus communis*, (oil of.)

KARCINOSEN, Carcinoses.

KARENA, Carena.

KARKINOMA, Carcinoma.

KARSON-KHAYI, *Swietenia Senegalensis*.

KASSADER, *Convolvulus panduratus*.

KASSAUDER, *Convolvulus panduratus*.

KATASARCA, (*cata*, and *σαρξ*, gen. *sarces*, 'flesh,') *Anasarca*.

KATASTALTICA, (*κατασταλτικα*, from *cata*, and *σταλιν*, 'to repress,') Astringents.

KAVA, Ava.

KAVIAC, Caviare.

KAWING, Anhelatio.

KAYL, Kaib.

KECKCORN (Prov.), Trachea.

KECKER, Trachea.

KEENBITE, see Congelation.

KEER, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

KEITA, *Monsonia ovata*.

KEKUNE OIL, see *Aleurites triloba*.

KELIS, (properly *Chelis*, from *χλη*, 'the claw of a crab.') See *Canceroid*.

KELKING (Prov.), (by onomatopœia,) Erucation.

KELOID, (properly *Cheloid*, from *χλη*, 'the claw of a crab,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.') *Canceroid*.

KELOTOMIA, *Celotomia*.

KELP, *Varec*. The impure mineral alkali obtained by burning certain marine plants. See *Soda*.

KEME, see *Cucurbita citrullus*.

KENCH (Prov.), Sprain.

KENGIVE, see *Cucurbita citrullus*.

KENNELWORT, *Scrophularia nodosa*.

KENTUCKY, MINERAL WATERS OF. The *Olympian Springs*, *Mudlick*, in this State, are near the sources of Licking river. There are three different kinds, in the space of half a mile. One of them is saline, impregnated with sulphur;—another is chalybeate, and a third a sulphureous spring. In various parts of Kentucky, there are saline waters, which are frequented by invalids. The *Salines* at Bigbone, formerly employed in the manufacture of salt, are resorted to. A spring, near Harrodsburg, in Mercer County, is strongly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia, and is much visited. At the *Blue Licks*, on both banks of the Licking river, there are sulphureous saline waters.

KERATIASIS, *Ceratiasis*.

KERATITIS, *Ceratitis*.

KERATOCELE, *Ceratocoele*.

KERATODEITIS, *Ceratitis*.

KERATOCRICOID, *Ceratocricoid*.

KERATOGLLOSSUS, *Ceratoglossus*.

KERATOIRITIS, see *Aquomembranitis*.

KERATOMALACIA, *Ceratomalacia*.

KERATONYXIS, *Ceratonyxis*.

KERATOPHARYNGEUS, *Ceratopharyngeus*.

KERATOPLASTY, *Ceratoplastice*.

KERATOSTAPHYLINUS, *Ceratostaphylinus*.

KERATOTOMUS, *Ceratotomus*, Knife, cataract.

KERECTOMY, *Ceractectomy*.

KERION, (*κεριον*, 'a honeycomb,') see *Favosus*.

KERMES, *Chermes*, *Alkermes*. One of the species of the genus *kermes* lives on a green oak, and is called *Coccus ilicis*, *Kermes animal*, *Cocci granum*, *Coccum*, *C. baphicum* seu *infectorium* seu *tinctorum* seu *scarlatinum*, &c. The oak, to which allusion has been made, is known by botanists under the name *Quercus coccifera*, and grows abundantly in the uncultivated lands of southern France, Spain, and in the islands of the Grecian Archipelago. The *kermes* inhabiting it has the appearance of a small, spherical, inanimate shell. Its colour is reddish-brown, and it is covered with a slightly ashy-coloured dust. This is the *kermes* of the shops. It is now only used in dyeing; but was formerly reputed to possess aphrodisiac, analeptic, antiabortive, and other virtues.

KERMES MINERAL, *Antimonii sulphuretum precipitatum* and *A. sulphuretum rubrum*.

KERNEL, (Sax. *cyrrnel*,) *Tuberele*.

KERNELS, WAXING, see Waxing kernels.

KERNMILK, ((Sc. and Prov.) 'churnmilk,') Buttermilk.

KEROSOLENE. A liquid product of the destructive distillation of coal, of very low specific gravity, say .6346. It has anæsthetic properties, but is not easily managed.

KERVA, *Ricinus communis*.

KESLOP, (Prov. from Sax. *cepe* lob, 'curdled milk,') Rennet.

KETCH'UP, *Catch'up*, *Cat'sup*, (the *Kitjap* of the Chinese [?]). A pickle prepared from the liquor of the mushroom, walnut, tomato, &c.

KETMIA ÆGYPTIACA, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

KEY, (Sax. *cæg*,) *Cla'vis*, *Cleis*, *Cla'vis Anglica*, (F.) *Clef*; *Clef de Garangeot*. An instrument, used for extracting teeth. It consists of a firm handle, with a claw at right angles to it, and moving upon a pivot. This claw embraces the tooth. It has undergone several modifications, and hence various instruments are used under this denomination. The French have the *Clef à pompe*, *Clef à pivot*, and *Clef à noir*.

KEYRI CHEIRI, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

KHALA MIMUC, Bit noben.

KHAYA SENEGALENSIS, *Swietenia Senegalensis*.

KHUS-KHUS, *Andropogon muricatus*.

KIAS'TER, properly *Chias'ter*, (*χιασ'ter*, 'to cross,') A species of bandage, having the form of the Greek letter *χ*, which the ancients used for approximating, and maintaining in contact, the fragments of the patella, in cases of fracture of that bone. It was applied in the form of the figure 8.

KIBE, Chilblain.

KIBISITOME, (*κιβισις*, 'a sac or wallet,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut,') *Cystitome*.

KIDNEY, (etymology uncertain.) *Serenius* derives it fancifully from *Su. Goth. qued*, the belly; and *nigh*, (quasi, *quidney*.) *Ren*, *Neph'ros*, (Sc.) *Neir*, *Nere*, (F.) *Rein*. The kidneys or *reins* are the secretory organs of the urine. They are two glands, situate deeply,—the one on the right, and the other on the left side—in the hypochondres: at the sides of the lumbar vertebræ; behind the peritoneum; and in the midst of an abundant, fatty areolar tissue, *Tu'nica seu Capsula adiposa*. The kidney is of a reddishbrown colour; oval form; and flattened on two surfaces. It has, at its internal margin, a deep fissure, by which the renal vessels and nerves enter or quit the organ, and the ureter issues. It resembles, pretty accurately, the haricot or kidney-bean. Two substances are readily distinguishable in it;—the outer, *secern'ing*, *cortical*, *glandular* or *vascular*, *Substantia corticalis seu glandulosa*, which secretes the urine; and the inner, *tubular*, *medullary*, *uriniferous*, *conoid'al* or *radiated*, *Substantia Medullaris seu Tubulosa seu Fibrosa*, which appears under the form of small cones or unequal papillæ or mammillæ, each resulting from the union of small capillary tubes, adherent by one of their extremities to the cortical substance; and opening, by the other, at the summit of the cone, into *calices*, a species of membranous tubes, more or less numerous, which transmit the urine of the papillæ to the *pelvis*. By the *pelvis* is meant a small, membranous sac, of an irregularly oval shape, at the base of which are the orifices of the calices, and the other extremity of which is continuous with the ureter. The kidney is surrounded by a fibrous membrane proper to it, *Perineph'rus*, *Tu'nica propria seu albuginea*. It has been shown by Mr. Bowman and others that the renal artery is distributed to the corpora Malpighiana, forming a pellet of convolutions, which is received into a flask-like dilatation of the ureter—*Bowman's Capsule*, and through which—it is conceived—the watery portion of the urine is separated. The blood then becomes venous, and is distributed by different veins—*portal veins* of the kidney—to the convoluted tubes through which the proper urine is secreted. Hence the blood passes into the renal vein. The intermediate vessels between the Malpighian bodies and the convoluted tubes have been termed the *Port'al System of the Kidney*.

KIDNEYBEAN, *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

KIDNEY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE, *Morbus Bright'ii seu albuminosis seu granulosa Re-num*, *Nephritis albuminosa seu sociata*, *Neph-*

rin, *Nephrocholasia*, *Nephrococcosis*, *Urosemia albuminosa*, *Cachectic* or *Associated nephritis*, *Inflammation of the Malpighian corpuscles*, *Disease of Bright*, *Granular Degeneration* or *Disorganization of the Kidney*, *Granular Kidney* of Bright, *Cachectic nephritis*, *Chalazonephritis*, (F.) *Maladie de Bright*, *Néphrite albumineuse*, *État Granuleux ou Dégénérescence granulée du Rein*, *Albuminorrhée*. A granular disease of the cortical part of the kidney, characterized by the secretion of urine that contains albumen, and is of less specific gravity than natural, and which destroys by inducing other diseases. It was first described by Dr. Bright, of London.

KIDNEY, GRANULAR, OF BRIGHT, Kidney, Bright's disease of the.

KIDNEY, MOVABLE. A condition of the kidney, usually congenital, in which the renal vessels are so elongated as to permit the kidney to be moved in certain directions. The tumour, formed by it, and felt on pressure, may readily be mistaken for disease of other parts.

KI'ESTEINE, properly *Ky'esteino*, *Ki'estein*, *Ky'estin* or *Ky'estein*, *Kyestein*, *Ki'estin*, *Ki'estine*, *Cy'esteine* or *Cy'estein*, *Kiestheïn*, (F.) *Kyestéine*, (G.) 'to be pregnant,' and *esthē*, 'a garment or pellicle.' A peculiar albuminoid pellicle, which forms on the urine of a pregnant female when it is allowed to stand for a few days. It is whitish, opalescent, slightly granular, and may be compared to the fatty substance that swims on the surface of soups, after they have been allowed to cool. When taken in conjunction with other phenomena, it is a valuable aid in the diagnosis of early pregnancy.

KIESTINIC, *Kiestin'icus*. Relating or appertaining to kiestine; as 'kiestinic urine.'

KIL'BURN, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. These springs contain carbonic acid, sulphohydric acid; carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron; sulphates of soda, lime, and magnesia, and chloride of sodium.

KILE, Ulcer.

KILL LAMB, *Andromeda mariana*.

KILOGRAMME, *Chiliogramma*, (χίλοι, 'a thousand,' and *γραμμά*, 'a gramme.') The weight of a thousand grammes;—two pounds, eight ounces, one drachm, and twenty-four grains, Troy.

KILOLITRE, (χίλοι, 'a thousand,' and *λίτρον*, 'a litre.') A measure containing a thousand litres.

KINA KINA (Peruvian), *Cinchona*.

KINANCIE, *Cynanche*.

KINCOUGH, (by onomatopoeia, from *kin*, Teut. *kink*.) Pertussis.

KINDCOUGH, Pertussis.

KINESIP'ATHY, *Kinesitherapi'a*, *Cinesip'athy*, *Movement cure*, *Mo'torpathy*, *Medic'na mechan'ica*, (κίνησις, 'motion,' and *πάθος*, 'disease.') A mode of treating disease by gymnastics or appropriate movements, proposed by Ling, a Swede, and hence called *Ling'ism*.

KINETIC, (κινέω, 'to move,') Motory.

KINGCURE, *Pyrola maculata*.

KING'S EVIL, Scrofula.

KINGSHOOD, Reticulum.

KINICI ACETAS, Quinia, acetate of.

KININUM, Quinine.

KINIUM, Quinine.

KINK, (Teut. and Sc., by onomatopoeia.) *Quinte*.

KINK IN THE HEAD, (Teut. *Kink*, 'a twist in a rope,') see Insanity.

KINKHAUST, ([G.] *Kink* and *Husten*, 'a cough,') Pertussis.

KINKHOST, Pertussis.

KINKINA (Peruv. *Kina*.) *Cinchona*.

KINNIKIN'NICK. An Indian term for a

mixture of tobacco, leaves of the sumach and twigs of the willow, which is used as tobacco.

KINO, (Ind.) *Gummi Gambien'sē* seu *rubra adstringens Gambien'sē* seu *adstringens Fothergill'i*, *African*, *East India* or *Amboy'na kino*, (F.) *Gomme, suc ou extrait de kino*. The trees, whence one variety of this resin is obtained, are not botanically ascertained. The London college ascribes it to *Pterocarpus erinacea*; the Edinburgh to *Eucalyptus resinifera* seu *gummifera*, *Frax bark*; and the Dublin to *Butea frondosa*. The Pharmacopœia of the United States, (1842,) defines it to be "an extract obtained from an uncertain plant." The later editions, and the British Pharmacopœia, (1864,) state it to be the inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus marsupium* (De Candolle) and of other plants. On wounding the bark, the kino flows drop by drop. A West India variety is said to be derived from *Coccoloba uvifera* or *Seaside Grape*; and a *Botany Bay kino* is said to be the concrete juice of *Eucalyptus resinifera* or *brown gumtree* of New Holland. *Sec. Syst.* *Icosandria Monogynia*. *Nat. Ord.* *Myrtaceæ*. Kino consists chiefly of tannic and gallic acids, oxide of iron; and colouring matter. It is inodorous; the taste a sweetish bitter; and it is sometimes gritty between the teeth. It comes to us in fragments of a dark ruby red colour, and is easily pulverized. Its properties are powerfully astringent. Dose, gr. x to gr. xx in powder.

KIONORRHAPHIA, (κίον, 'uvula,' and *ρῆσις*, 'suture,') *Staphylorrhaphy*.

KI'OTOME, *Ki'otomus*, (κίον, 'a pillar,' 'a support,' and *τομή*, 'to cut,') (F.) *Coupebride*. An instrument invented by Desault to cut any accidental brides or filaments in the rectum and bladder; and which he afterwards used for the removal of the tonsils. It is composed of a flat, silver sheath, open at one edge. This sheath is provided with a cutting blade, which can be forced through the opening, and thus all the parts can be divided with which it comes in contact.

KIPPERNUT, *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

KIRATE. A weight of four grains, according to Blancard.

KIRIAGHUMA, *Gymneura lactiferum*.

KIRKLAND'S NEUTRAL CERATE, see Cerate, Kirkland's Neutral.

KIRNMILK, ([Se. and Prov.] 'churnmilk,') Buttermilk.

KIRROSE, Cirrhosis.

KIRRHONOSIS, (from κίρρος, 'yellow,') Cirrhosis.

KIRRHOSIS, Cirrhosis.

KIRSCHWASSER, ([G.] *Kirsch* and *Wasser*, 'Cherry water,') *Kirsch, Kirschwasser*. An alcoholic liquor, obtained from cherries bruised with their stones, by subjecting them to distillation, after having caused them to ferment. See Spirit.

KISKITOMAS NUT, Hickory nut.

KISSINGEN, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. These Bavarian springs have been long frequented. There are three,—two chalybeate, and one alkaline and acidulous.

KIST. A weight of 14 grains.

KITILLING (Prov.), Tickling.

KITTLING (Prov.), Tickling.

KLAPROTHII SULPHAS, (after M. H. Klaproth, the German chemist,) *Cadmii sulphas*.

KLAPROTHIUM SULPHURICUM, see *Cadmii sulphas*.

KLEPTOMA'NIA, *Cleptoma'nia*, *Klopema'nia*, *Clopemania*; (κλέπτω, 'I steal,' and *mania*.) Insanity, with an irresistible propensity to steal.

KLINOCEPHALIA, *Clinoccephalia*.

KLIPDAS, see *Hyrax Capensis*.

KLOPEMANIA, (κλέπτω, 'theft,' and *mania*.) *Kleptomania*.

KNAP-KNEED (Prov.), see Entogonyancon.
KNARESBOROUGH, MINERAL WA'TERS OF, see Harrogate, mineral waters of.

KNEADING, (from Sax. *cnean*, 'to kneed,') Shampooing.

KNEE, (Sax. *cneop*,) Genu—k. Encircled hoof, Crusta genu equina.

KNEE, HOUSEMAID'S. An inflammation of the bursa, which in most individuals is in front of the patella—(F.) *Bourse prérotulienne*,—and is apt to inflame and enlarge from effusion in those in whom it is subjected to much pressure. Hence its name. It is a form of capsular rheumatism.

KNEEHOLLY, Ruscus.

KNEEJOINT, Genu.

KNEE SCAB, Crusta genu equina.

KNIFE, (Sax. *cniþ*, (F.) *Canif*.) *Cut'ter*, *Smi'te*, *Cut'tellus*, *Tome'ton*, *Tome'us*, *Mache'ra*, *Mache'ron*, *Mache'ris*, (F.) *Couteau*. A cutting instrument, used in surgery to divide the soft parts, and which only differs from the bistouri or scalpel in being usually larger.

The most common knives are the following:

KNIFE, AMPUTATION, (F.) *Couteau à amputation*, *C. droit*, *Cut'ter rec'tus*. This is the largest of the knives used in surgery. Formerly, they were curved; now they are straight, and provided with one or two edges.

KNIFE, CATARACT, *Cerat'omus*, *Kerat'omus*, (F.) *Couteau à cataracte*. The cataract knives of Richter, Wenzel, Ward, and others, being intended to perform the section of the transparent cornea, are so shaped as to exactly fill the small wound made by them; and thus to prevent the discharge of the aqueous humour, until the section is completed. The blade of the knives of Wenzel and Ward resembles a very narrow lancet, blunt in the posterior five-sixths of one of its edges. The blade of that of Richter is pyramidal, cutting through the whole length of its inferior edge, and also blunt in the five-sixths of the upper.

KNIFE, CHES'ELDEN'S. A knife with a fixed handle; very convex on its edge, concave on the back, which was used by Cheselden in lithotomy.

KNIFE, CROOK'ED, *Cut'ter falcatus*, *Cut'ter curvus*, (F.) *Couteau courbe*. A knife, which is crooked and concave on its cutting edge. It was formerly employed in amputation of the limbs.

KNIFE, CROTCH'ET, *Cut'tellus un'cus*, (F.) *Couteau à crochet*. A steel instrument, composed of a round staff, furnished with a handle at one extremity, and at the other with a curved knife. It was formerly used to cut to pieces monstrous fetuses in utero, and to open the head when necessary.

KNIFE, DOUBLEEDG'ED, *An'ceps cut'tellus*, *Amphis'mela*, *Amphis'mile*, *Cut'ting*, (F.) *Couteau à deux tranchans ou désarticulateur ou interosseux*. A knife, the blade of which is straight and sharp on both sides. It is used for disarticulating bones; and for cutting the soft parts situate between the bones, in amputation of the leg and forearm.

KNIFE EN SERPETTE (F.) *Couteau en serpette*. A sort of knife, of the shape of a *serpette* or pruningknife, invented by Desault for dividing the bony paries of the maxillary sinus, for the purpose of extracting fungi from it.

KNIFE, LENTICULAR, *Cut'ter lenticularis*, (F.) *Couteau lenticulaire*. An instrument, used in the operation of trepanning, for removing inequalities in the inner table of the skull, which may have been left by the crown of the trephine around the opening made by it. It is formed of a lenticular button, fixed at the extremity of an iron staff, which is convex on one side, flat on the other; sharp at both edges, and mounted on an ebony handle.

KNIFE, LITHOTOMY, (F.) *Couteau lithotome*. A

name, given by Foubert to a large knife, the narrow blade of which, four and a half inches in length, was sharp in its whole extent, and made an obtuse angle with the handle. He used it in the lateral operation.

KNIFE, POLYPUS, Polypotome.

KNIFE, ROOTCUTTING. In Pharmacy, a knife moving on a joint at its pointed extremity, by which roots and other ligneous matters are divided in pharmaceutical processes.

KNIFESMAN, see Surgery, salvation.

KNITBACK, (Prov.) Symphytum.

NOBWEED, Collinsonia.

KNOCK-KNEED, Entogonyancon.

KNOT, (Sax. *cnotta*.) Tubercle.

KNOT, PACK'ER'S, (F.) *Nœud d'emballleur*. A compressive bandage, used for arresting hemorrhage from the temporal artery or its branches. The *nœud d'emballleur* is made with a double-headed roller, five ells long. A graduated compress is placed over the opening in the artery, and the bandage is applied over it; the balls of the roller being carried horizontally round to the opposite temple, where they are crossed obliquely and carried back to the part where the compress is situate. The hands are then changed with the rollers, crossing them so as to form a knot, and taking one above the head; the other beneath the chin. They are then crossed again, so as to form several knots, one above the other. This bandage is called, by some surgeons, *so'tar* or *oblique chevestre* or *capistrum*.

KNOT, SUR'GEON'S, *Nœud chirurgien*, (F.) *Nœud du chirurgien*. A double knot made by passing the thread twice through the same noose. This knot is used frequently in the ligature of arteries, the umbilical cord, &c.

KNOTBERRIES, *Rubus chamaemorus*.

KNOTGRASS, Polygonum aviculare.

KNOTROOT, Collinsonia Canadensis.

KNOTWEED, Collinsonia Canadensis, Polygonum aviculare.

KNOWLTONIA VESICATO'RIA, (after Thomas Knowlton, of the botanic garden at Eltham.) *Nat. Order*, Ranunculaceae. An acrid plant of South Africa, used by the Cape colonists as a blister in rheumatism.

KOHL SALAD, ('cabbage salad,') Cold slaw.

KOINOMIASMATA, (κοινος, 'common,' and *miasmata*,) see Miasm.

KOKUM, *Garcinia purpurea*—k. Butter, see *Garcinia purpurea*.

KOLERUS, a name given by Paracelsus to a dry ulcer.

KOLPORRAPHY, (κολπος, 'vagina,' and *ρραφειν*, 'suture,') Elytrorrhaphy.

KOLTO, Plica.

KOOCHLA TREE, *Strychnos nux vomica*.

KOOSSO, *Hagenia Abyssinica*.

KOYYAKROOT, see Valeriana.

KOPYOPIA, Copyopia.

KORIS, (κορις,) Cimex.

KOSSO, *Hagenia Abyssinica*.

KOUMIS, Kumyss.

KOUS, see Valeriana.

KOUSSIN, see *Hagenia Abyssinica*.

KOUSSO, *Hagenia Abyssinica*.

KRAME'RIA, (after the Kramers, German botanists,) *Krameria trian'dra*, *Krame'ria*, *Ratan'hia*, *Rhatan'ia*, *Rat'anhy*, (F.) *Ratanhie*,—*Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia, *Nat. Ord.* Polygalaceae,—is a native of Java. The root, *Krame'ria* (Ph. U. S.), has a bitter taste; and is astringent, diuretic, and detergent. Dose, ℞j to ʒj.

KRAME'RIA IXI'NA or *Ratanhy* of the Antilles has similar virtues.

KRANIA, (κρανια,) see Cornus mas.

KREASOTON, Creasote.

KREATIC NAUSEA, see Nausea.

KREATINE, Creatine.

KREATININE, see Creatine.

KREATOPHAGOUS, (κρεας, gen. κρεατος, 'flesh,' and φάειν, 'to eat,') Carnivorous.

KREOSOTON, Creasote.

KRETINISMUS, Cretinism.

KRIEBELKRANHEIT (G), (kriebeIn, 'to creep,' and krankheit, 'disease,') Convulsio cerealis.

KRONE, Crown.

KRYSTALLINE, see Crystalline.

KUA KAH, Curcuma longa.

KUKUI OIL, see Aleurites triloba.

KUMBECEPHAL'IC, *Cymbecephal'ic*, (κυβη, 'a canoe,' and κεφαλη, 'head,') According to Professor Daniel Wilson, having a boat-shaped head.

KU'MYSS, *Kou'myss*, *Kou'mis*. A beverage used in families of the people of Tartary. It resembles sour buttermilk, without being greasy. According to Sir George Simpson, it is prepared in a very simple way from mare's milk, which is merely allowed to stand for some days in a leathern churn till it becomes sour. It is then bottled for use. This drink is rather nutritious than exhilarating; but from the same material the Burats and the Kirghez prepare an intoxicating spirit in which they indulge to excess. A similar preparation is said to be in use in the Orkney and Shetland islands.

KUNAREE, Nerium odorum.

KUSSAUDE, Convolvulus panduratus.

KUTKULEJA, Cissalpinia bonducella.

KUTU KURUNJA, Cissalpinia bonducella.

KUTUBUTH. An Arabic name for a species of melancholy in which the patient is never quiet at any one place, but wanders about here and there, see Cuttubuth. Also, the name of an insect, which lives at the surface of stagnant waters, and is in a constant state of agitation. Some lexicographers imagine that it is on account of this last circumstance, that the name of the insect has been given to the disease.

KWOSO, Hagenia Abyssinica.

KYANOSIS, Cyanopathy.

KYAPUTTY, Caleput.

KYESTEINE, Kiesteine.

KYESTINIC, Kiestinic.

KYLOPODIA, (κυλλος, 'crooked,' and πους, gen. ποδός, 'a foot,') Kylosis.

KYLO'SIS, (κυλλος, 'crooked,' 'lame,') *Cylo'sis*, *Kylopod'ia*. Professor Chaussier so calls congenital distortion of the feet, *Club'foot*, *Polt'foot*, *Stump'foot*, (Prov.) *Pommet'foot*, *Pammel'foot*, *Tal'ipes*, (F.) *Pied bot*. Of this there are many varieties. In one, the foot, instead of resting on the soil, by the whole plantar surface, touches it only with the metatarsophalangeal articulations. It seems as if turned backwards and broken upon the leg, (*Pes seu Tal'ipes Equin'us*, *Hip'popus*, *Oxy'pod'ia*, *Tip'foot*, *Horse'foot*.) In other cases the foot is twisted inwards, (*Varus*, *Tal'ipes varus*, *Blasop'odes*, *Blasopus*, *Cylo'opus*, *Cylop'oda*, *Cylopod'ian*, *Lo'ripes*, *Cross'foot*, (F.) *Cagneux*,) so that it rests only on the ground on its outer edge; or it may be twisted outwards, (*Val'*

gus, *Tal'ipes Valgus*, *Out'bow foot*,) or rest only on its inner edge, or on the back part of the heel, *Talipes calca'neus*, *Heel club'foot*. In the *flat'foot* or *splay'foot*, *Duck'foot*, *Splat'foot*, *Sir'apus*, *Plat'y'pus*, *Platypod'ia*, (F.) *Pied plat*, the plantar surface of the foot is flattened instead of being concave.

These deformities are rarely accidental. They are almost always congenital, and may be rectified, at an early period, by proper mechanical means to strengthen the foot gradually, and restore it to its proper shape and direction; and if these means fail, the tendons and muscles concerned in the deformity may be divided. A similar affection of the hand is called, by the French, *Main bot*.

KYMOGRAPH'ION, *Cymograph'ion*; (κυμα, 'wave,' and γραφω, 'I describe,') A wave-describer or measurer. An instrument invented by Ludwig, which is self-registering, and exhibits the relation between the waves of the pulse and the undulations produced by respiration.

KYNA, Pastinaca opoponax.

KYPHOSIS, Cyphosis—k. Inflammatoria, Vertebral disease—k. Paralytica, Vertebral disease.

KYPHOSKOLIOSIS, (κυφος, 'gibbons,' and σκολιος, 'crooked,') Cyphoma.

KYST, *Cyst*, *Kys'tis*, *Cys'tis*, *Kys'te*, *Cys'te*, (κυστις, κυστη, 'a bladder,' 'pouch,') (F.) *Kyste*. This term is generally applied to a pouch or sac,

—*Cystoma*—without opening, and commonly of a membranous nature, which is accidentally developed in one of the natural cavities, or in the substance of organs. Many theories have been successively emitted to explain the formation of cysts, but none are entirely satisfactory. Some are formed by a thin, translucent membrane, having scarcely the thickness of the arachnoid; others of a whitish, fibro-cellular membrane, more or less thick. Some contain cartilaginous or bony flakes. The greater part have but one cavity; others, on the contrary, have several, separated by incomplete or imperfect septa, as is frequently seen in those developed in the ovaries. The matter contained in cysts is sometimes limpid, serous, yellowish white, reddish, and, at others, more or less thick, albuminous, adipous, or caseous. The tumour, formed by them, is called Encysted.

KYSTE, Kyst—k. *Aneurysmal*, *Aneurismal* sac.

KYSTEIN, Kiesteine.

KYSTH'TIS, *Cysth'tis*, (κυσθος, 'the vagina,' and itis.) Inflammation of the vulva and of the mucous membrane of the vagina.

KYSTIQUE, Cystic.

KYSTHOPTO'SIS, (κυσθος, 'the vagina,' and πτωω, 'I fall,') Prolapsus or inversion of the vagina.

KYSTITOME, Cystitome.

KYSTOTOMY, Cystotomy.

KYTE (Sc. and Prov.), Abdomen, Stomach.

KYTARRHAG'IA, (κυτταρα, 'an alveolus,' and λαγω or λαγνυμι, 'I break forth,') Discharge of blood from an alveolus.

L.

LA VENO BENO, see Falsifications, table of.

LABARIUM, (*lobi*, 'to fall,') Looseness of the teeth.

LABDACISMUS, (λαβδαισμος,) Lallation.

LABDAMEN, Cistus creticus.

LABDANUM, see Cistus creticus.

LA'BE, (λαβη, from λαβω, λαβανω, 'I seize,' 'I take,' 'the act of grasping,') Invasion. Also, employed to denote the first paroxysm of fevers.

LABEO, (from labium,) Chilon.

LABES, Chilon, Macula.

LABIA CUNNI, (pl. of labium,) Lips of the

vulva—*l. Interna seu Minora, Nymphæ*—*l. Majora, Lips of the vulva*—*l. Pudendi, Lips of the vulva*—*l. Pudendi minora, Nymphæ*.

LABIAL, Labialis, (from *labium*, 'a lip.') Relating or appertaining to the lips.

LABIAL, Orbicularis oris.

LABIAL ARTERY. Haller and Sabatier call thus the *facial artery* of the majority of anatomists. The *labial arteries*, properly so called, *coronary arteries of the lips*, (*F.*) *Coronaires des lèvres*, are two in number. The *superior* arises from the facial, above, and very close to, the commissure of the lips. It is large and tortuous, and is distributed to the upper lip. The *lower* arises from the facial, at a considerable distance from the commissure, and proceeds, in a serpentine course, into the substance of the lower lip, to which it is distributed.

LABIAL GLANDS. This name is given to a multitude of muciparous follicles, of some size, round, prominent, and separate from each other, which are found on the inner surface of the lips, below the mucous membrane.

LABIAL VEINS are distinguished, like the arteries, into *superior* and *inferior*. They open into the facial vein;—a division of the internal jugular.

LABIALIS, Orbicularis oris.

LABIDOMETER, Labimeter.

LABIMETER, (F.) Labimètre ou Labidomètre, (from *λαβίς*, gen. *λαβίδος*, 'forceps,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.') A scale adapted to the handles of the forceps, which indicates the distance of the blades from each other, when applied to the head of the child *in utero*.

LABIS, gen. *La'bidis*, (*λαβίς*, from *λαμβάνειν*, 'to seize,') Forceps.

LABIUM, (λαμβάνειν, 'to seize,') Lip—*l. Leporinum, Harelip*—*l. Uteri, Amphideum*.

LABLAB, Dolichos lablab.

LABORANS, (from labor, 'disease,') Sick.

LABORATOIRE, Laboratory.

LABORATORIUM, Laboratory—*l. Chymicum seu pharmaceuticum*, see *Pharmacopœia*.

LABORATORY, Laboratorium, Ergasterion, (F.) Laboratoire, (laborare, laboratum, 'to work,') A workshop. A place for preparing chemical or pharmaceutical products, &c.

LABORIOSUS, Laborious, Sick.

LABORIOUS, Laboriosus, (F.) Laborieux, (from labor, 'difficulty,') Delivery is said to be laborious, *Partus laboriosus, Mogostoc'ia, (F.) Accouchement laborieux*, when attended with more difficulty and suffering than usual. With some, *laborious labour* means one that requires the use of instruments. See *Dystocia*, and *Parturition*.

LABOUR, (labor) Parturition.

LABOUR CHAIR, Obstetric chair. A chair, in which a parturient woman is placed during delivery.

LABOUR, COMPLICATED, see *Parturition*—*l. Difficult, Dystocia*—*l. Dry, Partus siccus*—*l. Forced*, see *Parturition*—*l. Impracticable*, see *Parturition*—*l. Laborious*, see *Laborious*—*l. Morbid, Dystocia*.

LABOUR PAINS, see *Pains*.

LABOUR, POWERLESS, see *Parturition*—*l. Premature, Parturition, (premature)*—*l. Preternatural, Metastocia*, see *Parturition*.

LABOUR SHOW, see *Parturition*.

LABRISULCIUM, (labrum, and sulcus, 'a furrow,') Cheilocæce, Stomacæce.

LABRUM, Lip—*l. Cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain*.

LABRUSCA, Bryonia alba.

LABYRINTH, (λαβυρινθος, Labyrinthus, Austrum buccino'sum. A place, full of turnings, the exit of which is not easily discoverable. Anatomists have given this name to the aggregate of parts, constituting the internal ear, *Labyrinthus auris in'time, In'tima pars or'gani audi'tis, Labyrinth'ic cavity of the ear*. The Labyrinth is situated between the tympanum and meatus auditorius

internus. It is composed of several cavities, which communicate with each other in the dried bone; as the *vestibule, cochlea, semicircular canals*, &c. It is lined by periosteum, and also by a *pulpy membrane*, constituting the *membranous labyrinth*, on which the auditory nerve is regularly dispersed. This membrane forms two sacs in the vestibule, called *sacculus vestibuli* and *sacculus*, respectively, which resemble in shape that of the bony cavities containing them. Each sac contains calcareous matter, constituting the *Otoliths* and *Otoconia*. When the sac is laid open, upon the upper and outer part, a partition appears, partaking of the nature of the sac, and called by Meckel, *Septum vestibuli nervo'so-membranaceum*.

Labyrinth is also applied to the lateral portions of the ethmoid bone, which are formed of large irregular cells.

LABYRINTH, MEMBRANOUS, see *Labyrinth*.

LABYRINTH'IC, Labyrinth'icus, Labyrinth'odes, (F.) Labyrinthique. Relating or appertaining to the labyrinth.

LABYRINTHIC CAVITY OF THE EAR, Labyrinth.

LABYRINTHODES, (λαβυρινθος, from labyrinthus, and odes,') Labyrinthic.

LABYRINTHUS, (λαβυρινθος,') Labyrinth—*l. Auris Intimæ*, see *Labyrinth*.

LAC, Lacca, Laqueus, Milk—*l. Ammoniaci, Mistura ammoniaci*—*l. Amygdalæ, Emulsio amygdalæ*—*l. Asafoetidæ, Mistura asafoetidæ*—*l. Avis, Albumen ovi*—*l. Guaiaci, Mistura Guaiaci*.

LAC, GUM, Lacca.

LAC LUNE, Marga candida—*l. Maris, Spermi*—*l. Pressum, Curd*—*l. Primum Puerperæ, Colostrum*.

LAC, SEED, Lacca—*l. Shell, Lacca*—*l. Stick Lacca*.

LAC SULPHURIS, Sulphur præcipitatum—*l. Terræ, Magnesias carbonas*—*l. Virginis, Virgin's milk*.

LACAPH'THON. Presumed to be the bark of some fir or other tree. It entered into the composition of the *Cyphi*, used in fumigations. Supposed to be the *Narcaph'thum* or *Naseaph'thum*.

LAC'CA, (lakah, Arab,') Gum'mi lac'cæ, Stick, Gum, Seed, or Shell Lac, (F.) Laque, Gomme Laque. Lac is a substance formed by an insect, and deposited on different species of trees, chiefly in the East Indies,—for example, on *Oroton laccif'erum*, and two species of *Ficus*,—*Ficus relig'iosa*, and *F. In'dica*. The various kinds, distinguished in commerce, are *stick-lac*, which is the substance in its natural state, investing the small twigs of the tree; and *seed-lac*, which is the same broken off. When melted it is called *shell-lac*.

Lac was, at one time, used in the form of tincture, as a tonic and astringent; and it still forms part of particular dentifrices.

LACERATION, Laceratio, (lacerare, laceratum, 'to tear,') Rhe'gê, Rheg'mus, Rheg'ma, Ruptura, Ruptura, Dilaceratio, Sparag'ma, (F.) Arrachement, Déchirement, Dilacération, Broiement. The act of tearing or rending. The breach made by tearing or rending; as a *lac'cerated wound, Tressis vulnus laceratum, Laceratu'ra, Vulnus laceratum*.

LACERATURA, see *Laceration*.

LACERTA, Lizard—*l. Aquatica*, see *Eotozoa*.

LACERTICORDIS, Columnæ carneæ—*l. Musculorum*, see *Muscular fibre*.

LACERTOSUS, Muscular.

LACERTULICORDIS, (dim. of Lacertus,') Columnæ carneæ.

LACERTUS, Brachium, Muscle, see *Muscular fibre*.

LAC'ERUM, (lacer, 'torn,') Any thing torn, or appearing as if torn. (*F.*) *Déchiré*.

LACERUM FORA'MEN ANTE'RIOUS, (F.) Trou déchiré antérieur, Hiatus sphéno-pétreux, (Ch.) is an

irregular opening, formed by the sphenoid, occipital, and petrous portion of the temporal bone. It is closed by cartilage, and forms a kind of fontanelle, situated at the termination of the petro-occipital suture.

LACERUM FORAMEN POSTERIUS, *Foramen jugularé*, *F. lacerum* in *Bu'si Cra'nii*, (F.) *Trou déchiré postérieur*, *Hiatus occipito-pétreux*, (Ch.) is formed by the occipital bone, and the inferior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. Through it, the internal jugular vein, the eighth pair of nerves, and accessory nerve pass out of the cranium.

LACERUM FORAMEN SUPERIUS, Sphenoidal fissure.

LACH'ANON, (λαχων, from λαχαινω, 'I dig.') A pot herb; *Otus*, pl. *Olera*, a vegetable used as food. (F.) *Potager*.

LACHESIS PICTA, see Arrow-poison.

LACHESIS RHOMBEA'TA, *Flammon*. A poisonous serpent common in the lower forests of Peru.

LACHNANTH'ES TINCTORIA, (λαχνη, 'wool,' and ανθος, 'a flower,' owing to its woolly flowers.) *Dilat'ris tinctoria*, *Red'root*: indigenous. Ord. *Hæmodoraceæ*. The root is astringent and tonic.

LACHRYMA, (δακρυμα,) *Tear*; see *Vitis vinifera*.

LACHRYMAL, *Lacrymal*, *Lacryma'lis*, (from *lacryma*.) Belonging to the tears. This epithet is given to various parts.

LACHRYMAL APPARATUS, see *Lachrymal Passages*.

LACHRYMAL AR'TERY proceeds from the ophthalmic; and distributes its principal branches to the lacrymal gland.

LACHRYMAL BONE, *Unguis os*.

LACHRYMAL CANAL' or DUCT, *Na'sal Canal* or *duct*, *Dacryoso'len*, *Canal'is lacryma'lis* seu *orbitæ nasa'lis* seu *Sac'ci lacryma'lis*, *Ductus ad Na'sum* seu *Nasa'lis orbitæ*, is formed by the superior maxillary bone, os unguis, and os turbinatum inferius; and is seated in the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. It is lined by a prolongation of the mucous membrane of the lacrymal sac; and its inferior orifice is furnished with a valvular duplicature. This duct transmits the tears, which have been absorbed at the great angle of the eye, by the puncta lacrymalia, into the nasal fossæ.

LACHRYMAL CARUNCLE, see *Caruncula lacrymalis*—*l. Cyst*, *Dacryops*—*l. Duct*, *Lacrymal Canal*.

LACHRYMAL FOSSA, *Fossa* seu *Fovea lacryma'lis*, is a slight depression at the upper part of the orbit, which lodges the lacrymal gland.

LACHRYMAL GLAND, *Glandula lacryma'lis* seu *innomina'ta Gale'ni*, is seated in a depression of the frontal bone at the upper, anterior, and outer part of the orbit. It is of about the size of an almond; and of an oval shape, flattened above and below:—its great diameter being the antero-posterior. It is composed of several small lobules, united by areolar tissue, and separated by it as well as by vessels and nerves which creep in the intervals. This gland has seven or eight excretory ducts, which open behind the upper eyelid. Its use is to secrete the tears, and pour them on the globe of the eye by the excretory ducts.

LACHRYMAL GROOVE, (F.) *Gouttière lacrymale*, is the bony channel, which lodges the lacrymal sac. It is seated at the anterior and inner part of the orbit, and is formed by the os unguis and the ascending process of the upper jaw bone.

LACHRYMAL HER'NIA, *Lacrymal Tu'mour*, *Her'nia Sac'ci Lacryma'lis*, is when the tears enter the puncta, but cannot pass to the nose, and accumulate. By Anel, this was called *Dropsy of the Lacrymal sac*.

LACHRYMAL MUSCLE, *Tensor tarsi*.

LACHRYMAL NERVE is the smallest of the three branches formed by the ophthalmic nerve. It is distributed, particularly, to the lacrymal gland and to the upper eyelid. In its course it gives off a *sphenomaxillary* and a *malor* filament.

LACHRYMAL PAPILLA, see *Lacrymal Puncta*.

LACHRYMAL PASS'AGES, *Vie lacryma'les*, (F.) *Voies lacrymales*. The organs concerned in the secretion of tears, in spreading them over the eye, and taking them up again to transmit them into the nasal fossæ. The lacrymal passages are composed of the *lacrymal gland*, *caruncle*, *puncta*, *ducts*, *lacrymal sac*, and *nasal duct*, which, together, form the *lacrymal apparatus*, (F.) *Appareil lacrymal*.

LACHRYMAL PUNC'TA, *Tear puncta*, *Puncta Lacryma'lia*, *Spiram'ina Palpebra'rum*, (F.) *Points lacrymaux*, are two small, round, and contractile openings, situate in the centre of a tubercle or papilla, *Popilla lacryma'lis*, *Tuberculum lacryma'le*, about a line and a half distant from the inner commissure of the eyelids, and continuous with the lacrymal ducts. These ducts, *Lacryma'les Canaliculi*, *Canal'es seu Ductus lacryma'les*, *Ductus lacrymales laterales seu puncto'rum lacryma'lium*, *Cor'nea lacryma'lia seu limo'cum*, *Collic'ie puncto'rum lacryma'lium*, *Canaliculi limo'cum*, (F.) *Conduits lacrymaux*, are two in number—a superior and an inferior—which extend from the puncta to the lacrymal sac. They seem formed by a very delicate prolongation of the conjunctiva, which is continuous with the mucous membrane of the lacrymal sac, (F.) *Reservoir des larmes*:—the *Sac'cus* seu *S'cus* seu *Lac'cus lacryma'lis*, *Dacryocyst'is*, *Infundib'ulum lacryma'le*.

LACHRYMAL SAC, see *Lacrymal puncta*.

LACHRYMAL TUBERCLE, see *Lacrymal puncta*.

LACHRYMAL VEINS accompany the artery of the same name, and open into the ophthalmic and palpebral veins.

LACHRYMATION, *Lacrymatio*—*l. Sanguineous*, *Dacryhæmorrhysis*.

LACINIA, 'a hem or fringe;' hence

LACINLE TUBARUM FALLOPII, see *Tube*, *Fallopian*.

LACIN'IATED, *Lacinia'tus*, (F.) *Laciné*, (from *lacinia*.) *Fringed*,—as the lacinated extremities of the Fallopian tubes.

LACIS, (F.) (from *lacer*, 'to lace,') *Plexus*.

LACMUS, *Lichen roccella*—*l. Tinctorius*, *Lichen roccella*.

LACONICUM, (used by the *Aæwæz*, *Lacedæmonians*.) *Vaporarium*, see *Stove*.

LACQ, *Laqueus*.

LACRIMA, *Tear*.

LACRUMA, *Tear*.

LACRYMA, *Tear*.

LACRYMAL, *Lacrymal*.

LACHRYMALIS, *Lacrymal*.

LACRYMA'TIO, *Lacryma'tion*, (from *lacryma*.) *Epiphora*. Also, a profuse secretion of tears from any cause,—weeping, *Fl'e'tus*, *Plora'tio*, *Plora'tus*.

LACRYMINE, see *Tears*.

LACTALBUMEN, (*lac*, gen. *lactis*, 'milk,' and *albumen*.) *Casein*.

LACTANS, (*lactare*, 'to give milk,') *Nurse*.

LACTA'RIMUM, *Lacticin'ium*, (from *lac*.) Food prepared from milk. Milk diet or food.

LACTATE DE FER, *Ferri lactas*—*l. de Quinine*, *Quinia lactas*.

LACTA'TION, *Lacta'tio*, *Thela'sis*, *Thelad'mus*, (*lactare*, *lactatum*, (*lac*, 'milk,') 'to suckle,' 'to give milk,') *Suck'ling*:—the giving of suck, (F.) *Allaitement*. The French make four varieties of lactation. 1. *Allaitement maternel*—*Maternal Lactation*, when the mother suckles the child. 2. *A. étranger mercenaire*,—when another

suckles it. 3. *A. artificial*, when the child is brought up by hand. 4. *A. animal*, when the child is suckled by an animal.

LACTÉ, Lactic.

LACTEAL, Lactic—1. Sac, see Lactiferous vessels—1. Swelling, Lactiferous swelling.

LACTEALS, Chyliferous vessels.

LACTEIN, Milk, solidified.

LACTENS, (*lacteo*, 'to suck,') Sucking child.

LACTES, Mesentery, Pancreas.

LACTEUS, Lactic.

LACTIC, *Lac'teus*, *Galac'ticus*, *Galac'tinus*, *Lac'teal*, *Milky*, (F.) *Lacté*, *Laiteux*. Appertaining to, or resembling milk.

LACTIC ACID, *Ac'idum Lac'teum* seu *Lac'tis* seu *Lac'ticum*, *Acid of milk*, *Galac'tic*, *Nan'ceic* or *Ca'seic Ac'id*, (F.) *Acide Lactique*. This has been recommended as a therapeutical agent in atonic dyspepsia, owing to its being presumed to be one of the gastric acids secreted in health. It is given either in the form of lemonade or of lozenge. The acid is obtained either from milk or from the juice of the red beet. S. g. 1.212.

LACTICA (Arab.), Typhoid.

LACTICANS, (from *lac*, 'milk,') Nurse.

LACTICINIUM, Lactarium.

LACTIFÈRE, Lactiferous.

LACTIFEROUS, *Galactoph'orons*, *Lac'tifer*, (F.) *Lactifère*, (*lac*, and *fero*, 'I carry,') Milk-conveying.

LACTIFEROUS or **LACTEAL SWELLING**. A tumefaction of the breast, supposed by Sir Astley Cooper to arise from a large collection of milk in one of the lactiferous tubes, the result of chronic inflammation of the tube near the nipple, with closure of its aperture, and obliteration of the canal for an inch or more. The tube requires to be punctured.

LACTIFEROUS VESSELS, *Lactif'erons* or *Galactoph'orons Ducts*, *Tu'buli lactif'eri*, *Duc'tus lactif'eri* seu *lac'tei*, (F.) *Vaisseaux ou conduits lactifères*, are the excretory ducts of the mammary gland, each of which, running towards the nipple, dilates beneath the areola into an elongated sacculus—the *lacteal* or *galactophorous sac*, *receptacle* or *sinus*, *sacculus* seu *sinus lactiferus*.

LACTIFUGA, *Lac'tifuge*, (*lac*, and *fugo*, 'I drive away,') Medicines which dispel milk.

LACTIGO, gen. *Lactig'inis*, (from *lac*, 'milk,') Porrigo larvalis.

LACTIN, Sugar of milk.

LACTINATED, *Lactina'tus* (from *lactin*.) Relating or appertaining to lactin. Lactin, or sugar of milk, being hard, it is used for the division and dilution of substances; and powders thus formed have been called *lactinated powders*.

LACTINIA, Food prepared with milk.

LACTIPOTOR, (*lac*, and *potare*, 'to drink,') Galactopotes.

LACTIS CONCRETIONES, Infarctus Mammarum lacteus.

LACTIS REDUNDANTIA, Galactia—1. Retentio, Galactischesis—1. Sanguinolenti Excretio, Galactohæmia.

LACTISUGIUM, (*lac*, and *sugere*, 'to suck,') Antlia lactea.

LACTIVORUS, (*lac*, and *vorare*, 'to devour,') Galactophagous.

LACTOCELE, (*lac*, and *κηλη*, 'a tumour,') Galactocoele.

LACTOLINE, Milk, solidified.

LACTOMETER, (*lac*, and *μετρον*, 'a measure,') Galactometer.

LACTOSE, (from *lac*, 'milk,') Sugar of milk.

LACTUCA, (from *lac*, 'milk,') so called, from its milky juice.) *Lactuca Sati'va*, *Let'tuce*, *Gar'den Lettuce*, *Eunn'chium Meco'nis*, *Thri'dax*, *Thridac'ina*, *Cher'bas*, (F.) *Laitue ordinaire*; *Ord. Com-*

positæ, is used as a wholesome salad. The seeds possess a quantity of oil, which, when formed into an emulsion, has been advised in ardor urinæ, &c.

The inspissated juice, *Lactuca'rium*, *Thrid'ace*, *Lettuce opium*, resembles, in odour and appearance, that of opium, and is, like it, narcotic, but uncertain. Dose, gr. j to x, and more.

LACTUCA ELONGATA, see *L. virosa*—1. *Floridana*, *Mulgedium Floridanum*—1. *Graveolens*, *L. virosa*—1. *Marina*, *Fucus vesiculosus*.

LACTUCA SCARIOLA, *L. Sylves'tris*, *Scari'ola*, (F.) *Laitue Scariole* ou *Sauvage*, possesses a stronger degree of bitterness than *L. sativa*. It has similar virtues with *L. virosa*.

LACTUCA SYLVESTRIS, *L. scariola*—1. *Villosa*, *Mulgedium acuminatum*.

LACTUCA VIROSA, *L. grave'olens*, *Strong-scented Lettuce*, (F.) *Laitue vireuse*. The odour of this plant, the leaves of which are used in medicine, is strongly narcotic, and the taste bitter. They are narcotic, diuretic, and aperient; and have been used in dropsies. *Lactuca elong'ata*, *Wild Lettuce* of the United States, has been employed for *L. virosa*.

LACTUCARIUM, see *Lactuca*.

LACTUCIMEN, (from *lac*, 'milk,') Aphthæ.

LACTUCIMINA, Aphthæ.

LACTUMEN, (from *lac*, 'milk,') Porrigo larvalis.

LACTUMINA, Aphthæ.

LACUNA, *Canalic'ulus*, (dim. of *lucus*, 'a lake, or deep ditch, or cistern,') *λακος*, and *λακος*.) *A Fos'sa* or *Ditch*. A small cavity in a mucous membrane, the parietes of which secrete a viscid humour. It is used synonymously with *crypt*. Also, the external opening of such cavity.

LACUNA, *Crypta*, *Fontanella*—1. *Cerebri*, *Infundibulum* of the brain, *Pituitary gland*.

LACUNA seu **SULCUS** seu **SULCULUS LABII SUPERIORIS**, *Amab'ilis*, *Amato'rium*, *Phil'trum*. The hollow of the upper lip under the nose.

LACUNA MAGNA, see *Urethra*.

LACUNÆ, (pl. of *Lacuna*), see *Urethra*.

LACUNÆ OF BONE. Certain dark stellate spots, with threadlike lines radiating from them, seen under a high magnifying power. These were at first believed to be solid os'seous or bone cor'puscles or cells, *Corpus'cula os'sium*, *Cor'puscules of Purkinje*, (F.) *Cellules des os ou osseuses*, *Corpuscules des os ou noirs ou ramifiés ou calcaires*, *Ostéoplastes*; but are now regarded as excavations in the bone—*Sacculi chalicoph'ori*—with minute tubes or *canaliculi* proceeding from them, and communicating with the Haversian canals. The lacunæ and canaliculi are fibres concerned in the transit of nutrient fluid through the osseous tissue.

LACUNÆ GRAAFIANÆ, *L. mucosæ vul'væ*. The mucous follicles of the vagina.

LACUNÆ MUCOSÆ VULVÆ, *L. Graafianæ*—1. *Palpebrarum*, *Meibomius*, glands of.

LACUNAR, *La'quear*, 'an arched roof or ceiling.' The roof of a chamber. Hence, **LACUNAR ORBITÆ**. The roof of the orbit.

LACUNAR VENTRICULI QUARTI SUPERIOR, *Valvula Vieussenii*.

LACUNE DE LA LANGUE, *Cæcum foramen*—1. *de Morgagni*, see *Urethra*.

LACUS LACRYMALIS, (*lacus*, 'a lake, or cistern,') *λακος*, *Lachrymal sac*.

LACUS LACRYMARUM. A small space in the inner angle of the eye between the lids, towards which the tears flow, and at which the triangular canal formed between the closed lids terminates.

LADA, *Piper nigrum*.

LADANUM, see *Cistus creticus*.

LADENDO, *Influenza*.

LADIES' MANTLE, *Alchemilla*.

LADIES' SLIPPER, **SHOWY**, *Cypripedium*

spectabile—*l. Slipper*, stemless, *Cypripedium* acaule—*l. Slipper*, yellow, *Cypripedium* luteum.

LADIES' SMOCK, *Cardamine pratensis*.

LADRE, (from *Lazarus* [?]), Leprous.

LADRERIE (F.), (from *ladre*.) (F.) *Léproserie*, *Maladerie*. A vulgar name for elephantiasis, or lepra. Also, an hospital for the reception of the leprous, *Leprosarium*, *Do'mus leprosa'ria*, *Leper hospital*.

LADYBIRD, *Coccinella septempunctata*.

LADYBUG, *Coccinella septempunctata*.

LADYCOW, *Coccinella septempunctata*.

LADY CRESPIGNY'S PILLS, see *Pilulæ Aloes et Kinæ Kinæ*.

LADY HESKETH'S PILLS, see *Pilulæ Aloes et Kinæ Kinæ*.

LADY WEBSTER'S PILLS, see *Pilulæ Aloes et Kinæ Kinæ*.

LADY'S THUMB, *Polygonum persicaria*.

LÆDENS, pl. *Læden'tia*, (*lædo*, 'I hurt.') Any thing hurtful or injurious, as to the economy.

LÆMOPARALYSIS, (*læmus*, and *paralysis*), *Œsophagoplegia*.

LÆMOSCIRRHUS, *Can'cer pharyn'gia et œsoph'agi*, *Læmosteno'sis* seu *Dyspha'gia scirrhus*; (from *læmus*, and *scirrhos*, 'scirrhus.') Cancer of the pharynx or œsophagus.

LÆMOSTENOSIS, (*læmus*, and *stenosis*, 'narrowness,') *Dysphagia constricta*—*l. Scirrhusa*, *Læmoscirrhus*.

LÆMUS, (*λαμος*), Pharynx.

LÆSIO, (*lædere*, *læsum*, 'to hurt.') Lesion—*l. Continui*, see *Continuity*, solution of.

LÆTIFICANTIA, (*lætifico* (*lætus*, and *facio*), 'I make glad.') Medicines formerly used as cordials, in depression of spirits, &c.

LÆVIGATIO, (*lævis*, 'light, smooth.') Levigation.

LÆVITAS INTESTINORUM, (*lævis*, 'smooth,') Lientery.

LAG TEETH, Molar teeth.

LAGENTOMUM, (*λαγως*, 'a hare,' *en*, and *τομη*, 'section,') Harelip.

LAGERBEER, see *Cerevisia*.

LAGNEA, (*λαγνεια*), Coition, Satyriasis; Sperm.

LAGNEIA, (*λαγνεια*), Coition, Satyriasis, Sperm.

LAGNESIS, (from *λαγνος*, 'lustful.') Furor Femininus, Nymphomania—*l. Furor masculinus*, *Satyriasis*—*l. Salacitas*, *Satyriasis*.

LAGNEUMA, (*λαγνευμα*), Coition, Sperm.

LAGNIA, (*λαγνεια*), Coition, Satyriasis, Sperm.

LAGNOSIS, (from *λαγνος*, 'lustful.') Satyriasis.

LAGOCHEILUS, (*λαγως*, 'hare,' and *χειλος*, 'lip,') Harelip.

LAGONES, (*λαγones*), Flanks.

LAGONOPONOS, (*lagones*, and *ponos*, 'suffering,') Pleurodynia.

LAGOPHTHALMIA, (*λαγως*, 'a hare,' and *ὀφθαλμος*, 'an eye,') *Lagophthalmus*, *Leporinus Oculi*, *Hare's Eye*, (F.) *Œil de Lièvre*. A vicious arrangement of the upper eyelid, which is so retracted that it cannot cover the globe of the eye during sleep. It has been asserted that this condition of the eye is natural in the hare when asleep.

LAGOPHTHALMUS, (*λαγωφθαλμος*), *Lagophthalmia*, *Geum urbanum*.

LAGOSTOMA, gen. *Lagostomatia*, (*λαγως*, 'hare,' and *στομα*, 'mouth,') Harelip.

LAÏ, Ai.

LAICHE, *Sarsaparilla Germanica*—*l. des Saibles*, *Sarsaparilla Germanica*.

LAIT, (from *lac*, gen. *lactis*, 'milk,') Milk—*l. Adoucissant*, *Looch ex ovo*—*l. d'Amandes*, *Emulsi amygdalæ*—*l. d'Anesse*, *Milk, asses'*—*l. d'Asafetida*, *Mistura asafetidæ*—*l. de Beurre*, *Buttermilk*—*l. de Brebis*, *Milk, ewes'*—*l. Caillé*, *Curds*—*l. de Chèvre*, *Milk, goats'*—*l. Épanché*, *L. ré-*

pandu—*l. de Femme*, *Milk, human*—*l. de Jument*, *Milk, mares'*—*l. de Poule*, see *Ovum*.

LAIT RÉPANDU, ('milk diffused,') (F.) *L. épanché*. A popular expression in France, under which is comprehended every kind of disease—and particularly vague pains—occurring after delivery; all being ascribed to diffusion or deposition of milk.

LAIT DE TERRE, ('milk of earth,') *Magnésie carbonas*—*l. de Vache*, *Milk of the cow*—*l. Virginal*, *Virgin's milk*.

LAITERON DOUX, (from *lait*, from its milky juice.) *Sonchus oleraceus*.

LAITEUX, Lactic.

LAITIAT, ([F.] from *lait*.) Sour whey in which different wild fruits have been macerated. Said to be much used in the Jura as a refreshing drink.

LAITUE ORDINAIRE, (from *lait*, from its milky juice.) Lettuce—*l. Sauvage*, *Lactuca scariola*—*l. Scariote*, *Lactuca scariola*—*l. Vireuse*, *Lactuca virosa*.

LAITY, *La'ici*, (*λαος*, 'the people,') Formerly, and generally at the present day, the people as distinguished from the clergy. Frequently, however, employed in the sense of the people as distinguished from those of the other learned professions. A *layman* is one of the laity.

LAKEWEED, *Polygonum hydropiper*.

LALIA, (*λαλία*, 'speech,') Voice, articulated.

LALLA'TION, *Lalla'tio*, *Lambdacismus*, *Lambdacismus*, *Lal'laby speech*. Sauvages uses this term for a vicious pronunciation, in which the letter L is improperly doubled or softened or substituted for R.

LAMAC, *Acacia gummi*.

LAMBDAISMUS, (from the Greek letter A, *λμβδα*) Lallation.

LAMB'DOID, *Lambdoid'al*, *Lambdoid'es*, *Lambdoid'es*, *Lambdoid'es*, (*λμβδα*,) and *ωδω*, 'shape, resemblance,') Anatomists have given the name LAMB'DOID'AL SUTURE, *Sutura Lambdoid'al* seu *lambdoid'es* seu *lambdoides* seu *Pro'ra*, to the suture, formed by the parietal bones and the occipital, because it resembles the letter A (*lambda*) of the Greeks. It is the *Occipito-parietal suture*, *Suture occipitalis*, (Ch.) In this suture, the ossa Wormiana are most frequently met with; and the denticulations are most distinctly marked.

LAMBEAU, Flap.

LAMBIVIVUM, (*lambere*, 'to lick,') Eclectos.

LAMBKILL, *Kalmia latifolia*.

LAMBKILLER, *Andromeda mariana*.

LAME, Lamina—*l. Cornée*, *Tenia semicircularis*—*l. Ruyschienne*, *Ruyschiana tunica*—*l. Vitree*, see *Table*.

LAMELLA, Lamina—*l. Plana*, *Planum os*.

LAMEL'LAR, *Lamell'o'sus*, *Lam'inated*, (F.) *Lamelle*, *Lamelleux*, *Lamineux*, composed of thin laminae or leaves—as the *Lamellar* or *laminated tissue*; i. e. the *areolar tissue*.

LAMELLÉ, Lamellar.

LAMELLEUX, Lamellar.

LAMENESS, Claudication.

LAMIER, *Lamium album*.

LAM'INA, *Lamel'la*, ('a plate,') (F.) *Lame*. A thin, flat part of a bone, a plate or table, as the cribriform lamina or plate of the ethmoid bone. *Lamina* and *Lamella* are generally used synonymously; although the latter is properly a diminutive of the former.

LAMINA CILIARIS, Ciliary zone.

LAMINA CINER'EA. A thin layer of gray substance which forms the anterior part of the inferior boundary of the third ventricle of the brain.

LAMINA COR'NEA, *Ten'ia Turi'ni*. A yellowish band or a thickening of the lining membrane of the ventricle, by which the vena corpora

striati is overlaid in the lateral ventricle of the brain.

LAMINA CRIBROSA, Cribiform lamella.—*L. Cribrosa* ossis ethmoidalis, see *Criblé*.—*L. Fusca*, see *Sclerotic*.—*L. Fusca* of the Choroid, see *Choroidea tunica*.—*L. Medullaris triangularis cerebri*, *Lyra*.—*L. Papyracea*, *Planum os*.—*L. Perforata anterior*, *Locus perforatus anticus*.—*L. Perforata posterior*, see *Tarini pons*.

LAMINA PERITONÆI EXTERNA. The outer lamina or fold of the peritonæum.

LAMINA PRIMA CUTIS, Epidermis.

LAMINA SPIRALIS, *Spiral lamina seu cochlearis auditivæ*. A partition between the scalæ of the cochlea. The largest part of this, next the modiolus, is formed of bone. The remainder, or that part next the opposite side of the scalæ, is composed of a cartilaginous membrane, called by *Valsalva*, *Zona seu Zo'nula Cochlearis*. By some anatomists the lamina is divided into a *Zona ossea* and *Z. mollis*. By others it is considered to consist of four laminae, when examined with a strong glass: a *Zona ossea* next to the modiolus—a *Zona coriacea* on the outer side of this: a *Zona vesiculosa*—and a *Zona membranaea*, which is, perhaps, the lining membrane of the cochlea. At the apex of the cochlea, the lamina spiralis terminates by a pointed hook-shaped process, *hamulus laminae spiralis*.

LAMINA OF A VERTEBRA, see *Vertebra*.

LAMINÆ DORSALIS, *Dorsal laminae*. Two oval masses on each side of the primitive groove of the embryo, which approach so as to form a groove, in which are lodged the future brain and spinal marrow.

LAMINÆ SPONGIOSÆ NASI, Turbinate bones.

LAMINÆ VENTRALIS, *L. viscerales*. Thickened prolongations of the serous layer of the germinal membrane, which, by their union, form the anterior wall of the trunk of the new being.

LAMINARIA DIGITATA, *Tangle*, *Sea tangle*. One of the Algae eaten in Scotland, and hawked about the streets with the Pepperdulse. It has been proposed to make tents of it.

The leaf of a seaweed—a species of *Laminaria*—is employed in the Himalayas under the name of *goitre leaf*; so called because chewed by the inhabitants where goitre prevails.

LAMINATED, Lamellar.

LAMINEUX, Lamellar.

LAMIUM ALBUM, (from *lama*, 'a ditch or bog,' because often found there. [?]) *L. foliosum*, *Urtica mortua*, *Galeopsis*, *Archangelica*, *Dead or White Archangel Nettle* (F.) *Ortie blanche ou morte*, (Sc.) *Day-nettle*, *Lamier*. Ord. Labiatae. Infusions of this plant have been recommended in uterine hemorrhage and leucorrhœa. It is not used.

LAMIUM AMPLEXICAULÈ, *Dead Nettle*, *Henbit*; naturalized; flowering from May to October; is regarded as tonic, diaphoretic, and laxative.

LAMIUM FOLIOSUM, *L. album*.—*L. Montanum*, *Melittis melissophyllum*.—*L. Plinii*, *Melittis melissophyllum*.—*L. Rubrum*, *Galeopsis*.

LAMOTTE, MINERAL WATERS OF. These thermal springs are in the department of Isère, France. Temperature, 184°.

LAMPOURDE, Xanthium.

LAMPROPHONUS, (λαμφοφῶνος, from λαμπος, 'clear,' and φωνη, 'voice.' One who has a clear voice.

LAMPSANA, (λαψανη), *Lapsana*.

LAMPYRIS NOCTILUCA, (λαμυρίς, from λαμπερ, 'to shine,' and ουρα, 'a tail.') *Cicindela*.

LANA PHILOSOPHORUM, ('wool of philosophers.') *Zinci oxydum*.

LANARIA, (from *lana*, 'wool.') *Saponaria*, *Verbascum nigrum*.

LANCE DE MAURICEAU, (F.) An instru-

ment invented by Mauriceau for perforating the head of the fœtus. A perforator.

LANCELET, Lancet.

LANCEOLA, Lancet.

LANCET, *Lanceola*, *Lancetta*, *Schæstérion*, *Scalpium chirurgicum*, *Lancelet*, (Prov.) *Fame*, (F.) *Lancette*, (dim. of *lancea*, 'a lance or spear.') A surgical instrument used in the operation of phlebotomy. It is composed of two parts—the handle, (F.) *Chasse*, and the blade, (F.) *Lame*. The former is made of two small plates of ivory, bone, or shell, movable on the blade, for whose preservation they are intended. The blade is formed of well-polished steel. Lancets are made of different shapes; some being broad-shouldered—others, *spear-pointed*. The French distinguished three kinds: 1. *Lancette à grain d'orge*, which, on account of the almost oval shape of its point, makes a large opening. 2. The *L. à langue de serpent*, which is very narrow towards the point; and 3. *L. à grain d'avoine*, which holds a medium station between the two former, and is generally preferred.

The *Abscess Lancet* is merely a large lancet for the purpose of opening abscesses.

The employment of a lancet for opening abscesses, &c., is called *Lancing*.

LANCETTA, Lancet.

LANCETTE, Lancet.

LANCETTER, (F.) A lancet case.

LANCINANT, Lancing.

LANCINATING, *Lancinans*, (*lancinans*, *lancinatum*, (from *lancea*, 'a lance,' 'to strike or thrust through.') (F.) *Lancinant*, (substantive, *Élancement*.) A species of pain which consists in lacerations or shootings, similar to those that would be produced by the introduction of a sharp instrument into the suffering part. It is especially in cancer that this kind of pain is felt.

LANCING, see *Lancet*.—*L. the Gums*, *Déchaussement*, see *Gum lancet*.

LAND'S END, CLIMATE OF. The climate of the Land's End, in England, resembles that of the south of Devonshire, but is more relaxing. It is considered to be most likely to prove beneficial in consumptive cases in which the disease is accompanied by an irritated state of the pulmonary mucous membrane, producing a dry cough. Where the system is relaxed, and the secretion from the lungs considerable, the climate, it is conceived, will generally prove injurious. As a brimal retreat, the southern coast of Devonshire would seem to be preferable to it.

LANGDEBEFF, ('ox tongue,') *Achusa officinalis*.

LANGÉAC, MINERAL WATERS OF. Acidulous mineral waters at Langeac, in the department of Haute Loire, France. They are employed as refrigerant, aperient, and diuretic. They contain carbonic acid, carbonates of soda and magnesia, and a little iron.

LANGENSCHWALBACH, *Schwalbach*.

LAN'GHÍ A'QUA EPILEPTICA, *Epileptici*. *Water of Lan'ghius*, formerly employed against epilepsy. It was composed of the flowers of *convallaria* and *lavender*, *Spanish wine*, *cinnamon*, *nutmeg*, *mistletoe*, *peony* and *dittany roots*, *long pepper*, *cubeba*, and *rosemary flowers*.

LANGUE, (from *lingua*,) *Tongue*.—*L. Abaisseur de la*, *Glossocatochus*.—*L. de Carpe*, *Fish-tongue*, see *Lever*.—*L. de Cerf*, *Asplenium scolopendrium*.—*L. de Cheval*, *Ruscus hypoglossum*.—*L. de Chien*, *Cynoglossum*.—*L. de Serpent*, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.

LANGUEUR, *Languor*.

LANGUOR, *Aphesis*, *Faintness*, (F.) *Languor*. A species of atony, depression or debility, which generally comes on slowly.

LANGWORT (Prov.) *Veratrum album*.

LANIARII DENTES, (F.) *Dents Laniarum*, (from *laniare*, 'to tear.') The canine teeth.

LANK (Prov.), Inguen.

LAN'TANA, *Sage-tree*, *Blue-berry*, (F.) *Cail-teau*. The leaves of this indigenous plant form a finescented tea, like *L. Cam'ara* or *Baha'ma Tea*, and *L. Pseudothe'a* or *Brazil' Tea*. The tea is used as a diaphoretic.

LANU'GO, gen. *Lanu'ginis*, *Pi'li cu'tis*, *Plu'ma*, (*lana*, 'wool.') The soft, fine hair on different parts of the body, especially in the young.

LANUGO PRIMA, *Genecias*—*L. Pudendorum*, Pubes—*L. Siliqua hirsuta*, see *Dolichos puriens*.

LANUVIUM, (from *lana*, 'wool.') *Vulva*.
LAON'TIO CURA seu CU'RA, (*laos*, 'the people.') A popular mode of treating the gout in the middle ages, "which consisted in the employment of local applications proper for evacuating the morbid matter." [?]

LAOS, Tin.

LAPACTICUS, (*λακτικον*, 'to evacuate.') *Cathartio*, *Laxative*.

LAPAGMA, (*λαπαγμα*.) An evacuation.

LAPARA, (*λαπαρα*.) Abdomen, Flanks, Lumbi.

LAPARENTEROTOMIA, *Laparoenterotomy*.

LAPAROCE'LE, *La'parocoele*, (*lapara*, and *κηλη*, 'rupture.') *Lum'bar Her'nia*, through a separation of the fibres of the quadratus lumborum, and a protrusion of the aponeurosis of the transverse muscle on the outside of the mass common to the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi.

LAPAROCYSTOTOMIA, (*lapara*, *cystis*, 'bladder,' and *τομη*, 'section.') See *Lithotomy*.

LAPAROELYTROTOMIA, (*lapara*, *ελυτρον*, 'vagina,' and *τομη*, 'section.') *Cæsarean section*.

LAPAROENTEROTOMY, *Lap'aroenterotom'ia*, *Laparenterotom'ia*, (*lapara*, *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *τομη*, 'incision.') The operation of opening the abdomen and intestinal canal for the removal of disease.

LAPAROSCOPIA, (*lapara*, and *σκοπειν*, 'to examine.') *Abdominoscopia*.

LAPAROTOMY, *Laparotom'ia*, (*lapara*, and *τομη*, 'section.') *Gastrotony*, especially when executed in the lumbar region. See *Gastrotony*.

LAPATHUS, (*λαπαθος*.) *Rumex acutus*.

LAPATHUM, (*λαπαθον*.) *L. acutum*, *Rumex acutus*—*L. Aquaticum*, *Rumex hydrolapathum*—*L. Chinense*, *Rheum*—*L. Hortense*, *Rumex patientia*—*L. Orientale*, *Rheum*—*L. Pratense*, *Rumex acetosus*—*L. Sanguineum*, *Rumex sanguineus*—*L. Scutatum*, *Rumex scutatus*—*L. Sylvestre*, *Rumex acutus*, *R. obtusifolius*—*L. Unctuosum*, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

LAPAXIS, (*λαπαξις*.) *Evacuation*.

LAPE, (*λαπη*.) *Mucus*.

LAPIDIL'LUM, (*lapis*, gen. *lapidis*, 'a stone.') *Blasius* has given this name to a kind of scoop used for extracting stone from the bladder.

LAPILLATIO, (from *lapillus*.) *Lithia*.

LAPILLI GLANDULÆ PINEALIS, see *Pineal gland*.

LAPIL'LUS, (dim. of *lapis*, 'a stone.') A small stone; gravel; a grain of sand.

LAPIS, gen. *Lap'idis*, *Calculus*—*L. Accipitram*, *Hieracites*—*L. Ærosus*, *Calamina*—*L. Ammoniaci*, see *Ammoniac gum*—*L. Animalis*, *Blood*—*L. Armenius*, *Melochites*—*L. Aureus*, *Urine*—*L. Bezoardicus*, *Bezoar*—*L. Cæruleus*, *Cupri sulphas*—*L. Calaminaris*, *Calamina*—*L. Carneolus*, *Cornelian*—*L. Causticus*, *Potassa cum calce*, *Potassa fusa*—*L. Collymus*, *Ætites*—*L. Contrayervæ*, *Pulvis contrayervæ compositus*—*L. Cyanus*, *L. lazuli*.

LAPIS DIVINUS, *L. Ophthalmicus* seu *Ophthalmicus Sti. Ivesii*, *Cuprum alumina'tum*, (F.) *Pierre divine*, (*Cupri sulphat.*, *Alumin.*, *Potass. nitrat.* æ ʒj. Melt together, adding at the end *Camp'phor.* ʒss.) Employed to make an eye-water, ʒij ad aquæ ʒiv.

LAPIS FULMINEUS, *Ceraunium*—*L. Hematites*, *Pneumatites*—*L. Hærculeus*, *Magnet*—*L. Infernalis*,

Argenti nitras—*L. Infernalis alkalinus*, *Potassa fusa*—*L. Infernalis sive septicus*, *Potassa cum calce*—*L. Judaicus*, *Judæus (lapis)*.

LAPIS LA'ZULI, *L. Cyaneus*, *Aenclis*, *La'z'nite*, (F.) *Pierre d'azur*. A stone, of a beautiful blue colour; opaque; and close-grained; fracture, dull. It is composed of silice; alumina; carbonate and sulphate of lime; oxide of iron, and water. It was formerly looked upon as a purgative and emetic, and given in epilepsy.

LAPIS MALUCENSIS, *Bezoard of the Indian porcupine*—*L. Nauticus*, *Magnet*—*L. Ophthalmicus*, *L. Divinus*—*L. Ophthalmicus St. Ivesii*, *L. Divinus*—*L. Phœnicites*, *Judæus (lapis)*—*L. Porcinus*, *Bezoard of the Indian porcupine*—*L. Prunellæ*, *Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus*—*L. Pumicis*, *Pumex*—*L. Sardius*, *Cornelian*—*L. Septicus*, *Causticum commune*, *Potassa fusa*—*L. Specularis*, *S. lucidum*—*L. Syderitis*, *Magnet*—*L. Syriacus*, *Judæus (lapis)*—*L. Vini*, *Potassæ superatras impurus*.

LAPPA, (*λαβαν*, 'to lay hold of.') *Aretium lappa*, *Galium aparine*, *Lippitudo*—*L. Minor*, *Xanthium*.

LAPPULA HEPATICA, *Agrimony*.

LAP'SANA, (*λαψανη*.) *Lamp'sana*, *Napi'um*, *Papilla'ris her'ba*, *Dockerecesses*, *Nipplewort*, (Sc.) *Bol'gan leaves*, (F.) *Lamp'sane*, *Herbe aux Mamelles*. This plant is a lactescent bitter. It has been chiefly employed, however, as an external application to sore nipples, &c.

LAP'SUS PILORUM, ('falling of hairs.') *Alopecia*.

LAQ, *Laqueus*.

LAQUE, *Lacca*.

LAQUEAR, ('an arched roof or ceiling.') *Lacunar*.

LA'QUEAR VAGI'NÆ, *Fun'dus Vagi'næ (laquear*, 'the inward roof of a house'). The part of the vagina in which the cervix uteri terminates.

LA'QUEUS, ('a noose, a snare,') *Fr'enis*. A cord, ligature or bandage, with running knots;—a *Noose*, a *loop*. A *fillet*, *Bro'chos*, *Pach'etos*, (F.) *Lac*, *Laq* ou *Laqg*. The term is applied to a bandage or fillet of any kind, attached by means of a loop upon any part, with the view of fixing it; as in certain cases of labour, where a hand or foot presents; or to facilitate extension in luxations and fractures.

Also:—A prominent band in the brain, *Lemniscus*, behind the brachium posterius of the corpora quadrigemina, which marks the course of the superior division of the fasciculus olivaris.

LAQUEUS GUT'TURIS, 'Noose of the throat.' Violent inflammation of the tonsils, in which the patient appears as if suffocated by a noose. According to some, gangrenous cynanche.

LARCH, *Pinus larix*.

LARD, (from *lardum*.) *Adeps*—*L. Benzoated*, *Unguentum Benzoini*.

LARDAOE', *Lardaceous*.

LARDA'CEOUS, *Larda'ceus*, *Lar'deus*, *Lard'iform*, *Lardifor'mis*, (F.) *Lardac's*; (from *lardum*.) An epithet given to certain organic alterations in the textures, whose aspect and consistence resemble lard. (F.) *Tissus lardac's*. They constitute what has been termed the *Larda'ceous* or *Chol'entericus Disease*. From their waxy appearance the pathological condition has been called *Cero'ma*.

LARDEUS, *Lardaceous*.

LARDIFORM, *Lardaceous*.

LARDUM, *Adeps*.

LARGE, (from *largus*.) *Broad*.

LARDUM, *Adeps*.

LARIX, gen. *La'ricis*, (*λαριξ*, gen. *λαρικης*.) *Pinus larix*—*L. Communis*, *Pinus larix*—*L. Decidua*, *Pinus larix*—*L. Europæa*, *Pinus larix*—*L. Pyramidalis*, *Pinus larix*.

LARKSPUR, BRANCHING, *Delphinium consolida*.

LARME, (from *lacryma*.) Tear.

LARMOIEMENT, (from *larmoyer*, 'to shed tears.') Epiphora.

LARNAUDÉS, DISINFECTING LIQUID OF, see Zinc sulphas.

LAROCHE POSAY, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Simple sulphurous waters in the department of Vienne, France. Season from the 1st of June to the 15th of September.

LAR'REA MEXICA'NA, (after J. A. de Larrea, a Spanish savant.) *L. glutinosum*, *Cre'asote* plant. Order, Zygophyllaceæ. A shrub, growing in Arkansas, Southern Texas, New Mexico, and Northern Mexico, which abounds in a strong-scented resinous matter; and is used, externally and internally, in rheumatism, and in syphilitic, and other pains.

LAR'VA, Mask. Also the *larvæ*, grub, or vermiform condition of an insect: the first change it experiences after leaving the ovum. Larvæ of insects are occasionally developed in the intestinal canal from ova swallowed. See Ectozoa.

LARVE, Mask.

LARVÉ, Masked.

LARYNGÉ, Laryngeal.

LARYNGE'AL or *Laryngeal*, *Larynge'us*, (F.) *Laryngé*, *Laryngien*, (from *larynx*.) That which belongs to the larynx.

LARYNGEAL ARTERIES are given off from the thyroid arteries.

LARYNGEAL NERVES, (F.) *Nerfs Laryngés*, are two in number;—a *superior* and an *inferior*. The *superior laryngeal nerve* is given off from the trunk of the pneumogastric, at the upper and deep part of the neck. It passes downwards and inwards, behind the internal carotid artery, and divides into two secondary branches; the one, *external*, which distributes its filaments, on the outside of the larynx, to the sterno-thyroid, hyo-thyroid, constrictor inferior, crico-thyroid muscles, &c. The other, the *internal*, which crosses the thyro-hyoid membrane, and gives filaments to the epiglottis, the mucous membranes of the pharynx and larynx, to the arytenoid gland, the arytenoid and crico-thyroid muscles, and ultimately intermingles with the inferior laryngeal nerve. The *inferior laryngeal nerves* or *recurrents*, *Nervi reversi*, *Rameaux Trachéaux* (Ch.), arise from the trunk of the pneumogastric within the thorax. They ascend in the furrow, which separates the trachea from the œsophagus, to be distributed on the neck, after having been reflected;—the left around the arch of the aorta; the right, around the corresponding subclavian. They send off filaments to the cardiac plexuses; to the parietes of the œsophagus, and trachea; to the thyroid gland; to the inferior constrictor of the pharynx; the posterior and lateral crico-arytenoid and thyro-arytenoid muscles; and to the mucous membrane of the pharynx and larynx.

LARYNGEAL PHTHISIS, Phtthisis, laryngeal.

LARYNGEAL POUCHES. Small *culs-de-sac*, which lead from the anterior part of each ventricle of the larynx upwards, for the space of half an inch, between the superior ligaments on the inner side, and the thyroid cartilage on the outer, reaching as high as the upper border of that cartilage at the sides of the epiglottis. Numerous small glands open into them.

LARYNGEAL SOUND, Laryngeeche.

LARYNGEAL VEINS open into the internal jugular. Winslow gives the name *laryngeal* to the *superior thyroid artery*.

LARYNGEAL VOICE, see Voice.

LARYNGE'CHÉ, (*laryngo*, and *ηχη*, or *ηχος*, 'sound.') The *laryngeal sound* heard by the stethoscope during breathing and speaking.

LARYNGEMPHRAX'IS, (*laryngo*, and *ὑπέρχσις*,

'obstruction.') Obstruction of the larynx from any cause.

LARYNGIEN, Laryngeal.

LARYNGISM'US. Spasm of glottis, giving occasion to contraction or closure of the opening.

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS, Asthma thymicum.

LARYNGITE, Laryngitis—*l. Muqueuse*, Laryngitis (simple)—*l. Œdémateuse*, Œdema of the glottis—*l. Œdémateuse et séro-purulente*, Œdema of the glottis—*l. avec Production de Fausse membrane*, Cynanche trachealis—*l. Pseudo-membraneuse*, Cynanche trachealis—*l. avec Sécrétion de Pus*, Phthisis laryngea—*l. Sous-muqueuse*, Œdema of the glottis—*l. Stridulense*, Asthma thymicum—*l. Sus-glottique*, Œdema of the glottis.

LARYNGITIS, (*laryngo*, and *itis*.) *Inflammatio Laryngis*, *Cynanché* seu *Augi'na larynge'a*, *Inflammation of the Larynx*, (F.) *Laryngite*, *Catarrhe laryngien*, *Angine laryngé*. This disease, in some measure, resembles croup; but is usually devoid of that peculiar sonorous inspiration, which attends the latter. There is, also, pain upon pressing the larynx; and, whilst laryngitis is a disease of more advanced life, croup attacks children. The membraniform exudation is, also, absent; probably, because the inflammation, being seated above the glottis, the coagulable lymph is readily expectorated. It requires the most active treatment.

Simple Laryngitis is called by some *mucous Laryngitis*, *Laryngitis acuta* seu *mucosa acuta*, (F.) *Laryngite muqueuse*, to distinguish it from *submucous Laryngitis* or Œdema of the glottis.

Chronic Laryngitis is generally regarded as synonymous with laryngeal phthisis; but it may exist independently.

LARYNGITIS ACUTA, Laryngitis—*l. Chronic*, see Phthisis Laryngea—*l. Exsudativa*, Cynanche trachealis—*l. Membranacea*, Cynanche trachealis—*l. Mucosa acuta*, Laryngitis—*l. Mucous*, Laryngitis (simple)—*l. Œdémateuse*, Œdema of the glottis—*l. Polyposa*, Cynanche trachealis—*l. Sero-purulenta*, Œdema of the glottis—*l. Submucous*, Œdema of the glottis—*l. et Tracheitis chronica*, see Phthisis laryngea—*l. et Tracheitis infantilis*, Cynanche trachealis.

LARYNGO (from *λαρυγξ*, gen. *λαρυγγος*), in composition, larynx.

LARYNGOCACE, (*laryngo*, and *κακος*, 'bad,') Cynanche trachealis.

LARYNGOCATARRHUS, *Catarrhus Laryngis et trachealis*. Catarrh affecting the larynx and trachea more especially, as indicated by alteration of the voice—hoarseness—itching and sensation of burning in those parts; short cough and expectoration. &c.

LARYNGO-ET-TRACHEO-PHTHISIS, Phthisis laryngea.

LARYNGOGRAPHY, *Laryngographia*; (*laryngo*, and *γραφη*, 'a description.') An anatomical description of the larynx.

LARYNGOL'OGY, (*laryngo*, and *λογος*, 'description.') A treatise on the larynx.

LARYNGOPARALYSIS, see Aphonia.

LARYNGOPH'ONY, *Laryngophonia*, *Tracheophony*, *Laryngeal voice*, *Tracheal voice*; (*laryngo*, and *φωνη*, 'voice.') The sound heard in health, when the stethoscope is placed over the larynx or trachea at the time a person speaks. The voice appears to pass immediately up to the ear of the auscultator. A similar physical sign exists when there is a cavity in the lungs, and the instrument is placed over it whilst the patient speaks. See Pectoriloquy.

LARYNGOPHTHISIS, Phthisis laryngea.

LARYNGOSCOPY, *Laryngoscopyia*, (*laryngo*, and *σκοπεω*, 'I view.') Inspection of the larynx.

An instrument, on the same principle as the ophthalmoscope, which, by means of a mirror, exa-

bles the larynx to be inspected, is termed a *laryngoscope*, *lar'ynx spec'ulum*.

LARYNGOSPASMUS, Asthma thymicum.

LARYNGOSTASIS, (*laryngo*, and *stasis*, 'a settling, or stagnation.') Cynanche trachealis.

LARYNGOSTENOSIS, (*laryngo*, and *stenosis*, 'contraction.') Contraction or narrowness of the larynx.

LARYNGOTOMY, *Laryngotom'ia*, (*laryngo*, and *tom'ia*, 'to cut.') A surgical operation, which consists in opening the larynx, either to extract a foreign body, or to remedy an obstruction of the glottis. The operation is, sometimes, erroneously called *Bronchotomy*, and *Tracheotomy*.

LARYNGOTRACHEITIS, Cynanche trachealis—*l.* Tracheitis with Diphtheritic exudation, Cynanche trachealis.

LARYNX, gen. *Laryng'is*, (*λαρυγξ*, gen. *λαρυγγος*,) *Ca'put seu Oper'culum seu Init'ium seu F'ix'ia super'ior seu Ter'minus superior seu Pars pri'ma as'peræ arte'riæ*. The apparatus of voice is situate at the superior and anterior part of the neck; and at the top of the trachea, with which it communicates. It is composed of four cartilages,—the thyroid, cricoid, and two arytenoid; is moved by a number of muscles, and lined by a mucous membrane, having certain membranous reflections, constituting the superior and the inferior ligaments of the glottis, &c.

The larynx is destined to give passage to the air, in the act of respiration, and to impress upon it certain modifications, which constitute voice. Its dimensions vary in different individuals. In men, it is always larger, and situate lower, than in women.

LARYNX, PELLICULAR OR PLASTIC INFLAMMATION OF THE, Cynanche trachealis.

LARYNX SPECULUM, Laryngoscope.

LAS'ANUM, (*λασάνω*,) *Aph'edra, Aph'edron, Sella familiar'ica*, (F.) *Chaise percée*. A close stool.

LASCIVIA, (from *loacivus*.) Satyriasis.

LASCIVITAS, Satyriasis.

LASCIVUS, Libidinous.

LASER, *Laserpitium*—*l. à larges feuilles*, *Laserpitium latifolium*.

LASERPIT'IUM, *La'ser, Sil'phium, σός σιλφίον*. A term applied, anciently, both to a plant and its juice, regarding the nature of neither of which we possess any precise information. Bentley, Laurence, Geoffroi, &c., regard it to have been the same as *asafoetida*:—Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and the ancient scholiast of Aristophanes, however, by assigning a sweet and agreeable flavour to the laserpitium, discountenance the idea. From whatever plant obtained, it was so rare, and consequently so costly, that the Romans deposited it in the public treasury. It was obtained from Cyrene—*Succus Cyrena'icus*—and likewise from Persia—the latter being the most valuable. The Laserpitium is called by Avicenna, *Althit*.

LASERPIT'IUM ASPERUM, *L. latifolium*.

LASERPIT'IUM LATIFOLIUM, *L. as'perum, Gentia'na al'ba, White Gent'ian, Cerva'ria al'ba*; (F.) *Laser à larges feuilles*. The root of this plant is bitter and tonic.

LASERPIT'IUM MONTANUM, *L. siler*.

LASERPIT'IUM SI'LER, *L. trifoliatum seu montanum, Ses'eli, Scelis, Si'ler montanum seu lancifolium, Heart'wort, Sermountain*. The seeds and roots are possessed of aromatic properties.

LASERPIT'IUM TRIFOLIATUM, *L. siler*.

LASK, Diarrhoea.

LASSITUDE OCULAIRE, Copyopia.

LASSITUDO, (*lassus*, 'tired,') Copos.

LAST, Inguen.

LATENS IN ORE, ('lying hid in the mouth,') *Pterygoideus internus*.

LATENT, *La'tens*, (*latere*, 'to lie hid,') 'lying

hid,' 'concealed.' An epithet applied to certain diseases or states of disease, in which the symptoms are so concealed and obscure, *morbi occulti*, as to escape the observation of the physician. Thus, we say *latent inflammation*, *latent period of smallpox*.

LATERAD, (*latus*, gen. *lateralis*, 'the side.') A term used adverbially by Dr. Barclay to signify 'towards the lateral aspect.'

LATERAL ASPECT, see Mesial.

LATERIT'IOUS, *Laterit'ius, Lateric'ius*, (F.) *Briquetté*, (*later*, gen. *lateris*, 'a brick,') An epithet applied to the bricklike sediment, occasionally deposited in the urine of people afflicted with fever; *Sedimen'tum urinae lateric'ium*; — (F.) *Urine briqueté*.

LAT'EROFLEX'ION, *Lat'eroflex'io*, (*latus*, gen. *lateralis*, and *flexio*, 'a bending,') A bending to one side,—as of the uterus.

LATÉRO-VERSION, (F.) *Lat'ero-ver'sio*. A turning or version to one side,—as of the uterus.

LATESCENTIS CHORDÆ MUSCULUS, ('muscle of the hidden cord,') *Palmaris longus*.

LATEX NIVEUS, ('snowy liquor,') Milk.

LATHYRIS, *Euphorbia lathyris*.

LATIB'ULUM, (from *lateo*, 'I lie hid,') The foyer of a febrile poison; whence it spreads to every part to induce a paroxysm. See *Etiopier*.

LAT'ICA, (from *lateo*, 'I lie hid,') *Amphiser'ina lat'ica* of Sauvages. A species of quotidian remittent, whose paroxysms are very long, and which is accompanied with *latent* or slightly developed fever,—whence its name.

LATICES LACTEI, *Receptaculum chyli*.

LATISSIMUS COLLI, (superlative of *latus*, 'broad,') *Platysma myoides*.

LATIS'SIMUS DORSI, *Aniscalp'tor, Bra'chium movens quartus*, (F.) *Lombo-hum'ral* (Ch.), *Dorsi-lombo-sacro-hum'ral, Muscle grand dorsal, M. très large du dos*. A flat muscle; broad, especially below; thin; quadrilateral; and situate at the posterior, lateral, and inferior region of the trunk. It is attached to the posterior half of the outer lip of the crest of the ilium; to the posterior surface of the sacrum; to the spinous processes of the six or seven last dorsal vertebrae, to all those of the loins, and to the last four false ribs, and is inserted by a strong tendon at the posterior edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus. Its upper fibres are almost horizontal; the middle very long and oblique upwards and outwards; and the anterior almost vertical. This muscle carries the arm backwards, depressing it, and making it turn on its axis. It also draws backwards and downwards the prominence of the shoulder. When, suspended by an arm, we make an effort to raise ourselves, it draws the trunk towards the arm. It can, also, raise the ribs by assuming its fixed point on the humerus, and become an inspiratory muscle.

LATITUDO HUMERI, (from *latus*, 'broad,') Scapula.

LATTICE WORK, (from (F.) *latte*, 'a lath,') Cancelli.

LATUS, Broad—*l.* Ani, Levator ani.

LAU, see Spirit.

LAUCA'NIA, (*λαύκανια*,) *Leuca'nia, Lau'chané*. The fauces and oesophagus. Also, the chin.

LAUDANISÉ, see Opiated.

LAUD'ANUM or LAUDA'NUM. (Perhaps, from *laus*, gen. *laudis*, 'praise,' *lauda'tum*, 'praiseworthy,') Every preparation of opium, solid or liquid, but more particularly the extract and tincture, and especially the latter.

LAUDANUM ABBA'TIS ROUSSEAU, *Gut'ta Abba'tis Rousseau, Vi'num opia'tum fermentatio'né para'tum, Abbe Rousseau's Drops*. (*Mel. Narbonnens.*, §xij; *Aque calide*, Oij. Set in a warm place, and, as soon as the mixture ferments, add *Opium*, §iv, dissolved in *Water*, f§xij. Let it ferment for

a month, and evaporate to $\frac{2}{3}$ x: strain, and add Rectified spirit of wine, $\frac{1}{3}$ ivss.

LAUDANUM, Ford's, Vinum opii—l. Liquid, Tinctura opii—l. Liquidum Hoffmanni, Vinum opii—l. Liquidum Sydenhami, Vinum opii—l. Opiatum, Extractum opii—l. Simplex, Extractum opii—l. Sydenham's, Vinum opii.

LAUGH, (Sax. hlahan, by onomatopœia,) Risus—l. Sardonic, Canine laugh.

LAUGHING, Risus.

LAUGHTER, Risus.

LAUREL, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Laurus*, *Magnolia macrophylla*—l. Broadleaved, *Kalmia latifolia*—l. Cherry, *Prunus laurocerasus*—l. Common, *Prunus laurocerasus*—l. Dwarf, *Kalmia angustifolia*—l. Great, *Rhododendron maximum*—l. Ground, *Epigaea repens*—l. Mountain, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Rhododendron*—l. Narrow-leaved, *Kalmia angustifolia*—l. Pale, *Kalmia glauca*—l. Poison, *Prunus laurocerasus*—l. Rose, *Kalmia latifolia*—l. Sheep, *Kalmia angustifolia*—l. Swamp, *Kalmia glauca*—l. Sweet, *Illicium floridanum*—l. Water, see *Prunus laurocerasus*—l. White, *Magnolia glauca*.

LAURENT, SAINT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A thermal spring, five leagues from Joyeuse in France. Temp. 127° Fahr.

LAURENTIA PINNATIFIDA, *Pepperdulse*. One of the Algae, eaten in Scotland, and hawked about the streets of Edinburgh along with *Laminaria digitata* or Tangle.

LAUREOLA, (dim. of *laurus*, 'laurel,') *Daphne laureola*.

LAURIER, *Laurus*—l. *Alexandrin*, *Ruscus hypoglossum*—l. *Amandier*, *Prunus laurocerasus*—l. *d'Apollon*, *Laurus*—l. *Cerise*, *Prunus laurocerasus*—l. *de Ceylon*, *Laurus cinnamomum*—l. *Commun*, *Laurus*—l. *des Cuisines*, *Laurus*—l. *des Montagnes*, *Kalmia latifolia*—l. *Noble*, *Laurus*—l. *Rose*, *Nerium oleander*—l. *de Trébisonde*, *Prunus laurocerasus*.

LAUROCERASUS, (*laurus* and *cerasus*, 'the cherry tree,') *Prunus laurocerasus*.

LAUROSE, (from *laurus*,) *Nerium oleander*.

LAURUS, *Laurus nobilis*, *Daphne*, *Laur'el*, *Sweet Bay*. Nat. Ord. Lauraceæ. (F.) *Laurier*, *L. noble* ou *des cuisines* ou *commun* ou *d'Apollon*. The leaves and berries, *Laurus* (Ph. L.), have a sweet, fragrant smell, and an aromatic, astringent taste. Sweet bay has been advised as a stomachic and carminative, but is now rarely used. It is, sometimes, employed as a fomentation and in gylsters; and the berries are an ingredient in the *Emplastrum Cumin*.

LAURUS ÆSTIVALIS, *L. benzoin*—l. *Alexandrina angustifolia*, *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

LAURUS BENZOÏN, *Benzoin odoriferum*, *Laurus Pseudobenzoin* seu *æstivalis*, *Spice wood*, *Spice bush*, *Benjamin bush*, *Allspice bush*, *Wild allspice*, *Spice berry*, *Fever wood*, *Fever bush*. An indigenous shrub, growing in moist, shady places, in all parts of the United States; flowering early in spring. All parts of the shrub have a spicy, agreeable flavour, which is strongest in the bark and berries. An infusion or decoction of the small branches is used in popular practice as a vermifuge, and an agreeable drink in low fevers. The bark has been used in intermittents; the berries, dried and powdered, for allspice. The oil of the berries is used as an excitant.

LAURUS CAMPHORA, see *Camphor*—l. *Canella*, *L. Cassia*.

LAURUS CAS'SIA, *L. Canell'a*, *Per'sea cassia*. The species of *laurus* which yields the *Ca'sia*, *Ca'sia*, *Canell'a*, *Cassia lignea* seu *cinnamo'mea*, *C. lignea Malabar'ica*, *Cor'tex Canell'ie Malabar'ica*, *Cortex crot'ior*, *Xy'lo-cas'sia*, *Canell'a Malabar'ica* et *Javens'ia*, *C. Cuba'na*, *Ar'bor Juda'ica*, *Canell'ia Malabar'ica*, *Cinnamo'mum Malabar'icum* seu *Indicum* seu *Sinen'se*, *Culihacha canell'*

la, *Wild Cin'namon*, *Malabar' Cinnamon*, *Cassia*, (F.) *Cannelle de Malabar* ou *de Java* ou *de la Chine* ou *des Indes* ou *de Coromandel*, *C. fausse*, *C. matte*, *Casse en bois* ou *aromatique*. The bark and leaves abound with the flavour of cinnamon, for which they may be substituted; but they are much weaker. The unopened flowerbuds are used in the same manner. *AQUA CAS'SIÆ*, *Water of Cassia*, prepared by distillation, is official in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

LAURUS CINNAMOIDES, *Nectandra cinnamomoides*.

LAURUS CINNAMO'MUM, *Per'sea cinnamo'mum*, *Cinnamo'mum*, *C. Zeylan'icum*, *Dars'e'ni*, *Darsi'ni*, *Cin'namon*, *Xy'locinnamo'mum*, *Cu'rdo Canel'la*, (Sc.) *Cannel*, (F.) *Cannelle*, *Baume de Cannelle*, *Cannelle officinal* ou *de Ceylon*. Cinnamon bark, which is obtained, also, from *Cinnamo'mum aromaticum*, is stimulant and carminative, and is employed, chiefly, as a grateful aromatic, to cover the taste of nauseous remedies. Dose, gr. x to $\mathfrak{ij}$. The flowers, called *Cassia Flores* in the shops, possess aromatic and astringent virtues, and may be used wherever cinnamon is required. The volatile oil of the bark—*O'leum Cinnamo'mi*—Oil of Cinnamon, is official in the Pharm. U. S.

LAURUS CUBEBA, *Piper cubeba*—l. *Culilaban*, *L. Culilawan*.

LAURUS CULILAWAN, *L. Culilaban* seu *Caryophyllus*, *Cinnamo'mum Culilawan*. The tree that affords the *Cortex Culilawan* seu *Culilaban*, *Culilawan*, *Culitlawan*, *Cortex caryophyllodes* seu *Caryophyllodes Amboinen'sis*. This bark resembles the *sassafras* in appearance and properties, and is used in Java as a condiment.

LAURUS MALABATHRUM, see *Malabathrum*—l. *Nobilis*, *Laurus*—l. *Persea*, *Persea gratissima*—l. *Pseudobenzoin*, *L. Benzoin*.

LAURUS SASSAFRAS, *Per'sea sassafras*, *Sassafras*, *S. officinalis*, *Cor'nus mas odora'ta*, *Anhuiba*, *Aguefree*, *Ague-tree*, (F.) *Pavanne*. Indigenous in the United States. *Sassafras* wood and root, and especially the bark of the root, *Sassafras Rad'cis* *Cor'tex* (Ph. U. S.), have been considered stimulant, sudorific, and diuretic. The virtues depend upon essential oil, *O'leum Sassafras*, the odour of which is not unlike that of fennel. It has been used in cutaneous diseases, chronic rheumatism, &c., in the form of infusion, which has also been taken as tea. See *Saloop*.

The pith of the stems, *Sassafras medul'la*, (Ph. U. S.), abounds in gummy matter, which it readily imparts to water, forming a limpid mucilage, which is much employed as a collyrium in ophthalmia, and as a drink in dysentery, catarrh, &c. (one drachm of the pith to a pint of boiling water).

LAUTIS'SIMA VINI. Superlative of *laurus*, 'elegant.' Wines were formerly so called, which were strongly impregnated with myrrh.

LAVACRUM OPHTHALMICUM, (from *lavare*, 'to wash,') see *Collyrium*.

LAVAMENTUM, (from *lavare*, 'to wash,') Clyster.

LAVANDE, *Lavandula*—l. *de Mer*. *Statice limonium*—l. *Trieste*, *Statice limonium*.

LAVAN'DULA, *Laven'dula*, (from *lavare*, 'to wash,' from being used in baths.) *Lavan'dula sp'ica* (Linnaeus) seu *angustifolia* seu *officinalis* seu *vera*, *Common Lav'ender*, (F.) *Lavande*. Ord. Labiatæ. The odour of lavender flowers, *Lavand'ula* (Ph. U. S.), is fragrant and agreeable; taste warm and bitterish—depending upon an essential oil. It has been used as a stimulant; particularly in the form of the oil,—*O'leum lavand'ule*. The dried leaves have been employed as an errhine.

The French use, also, *LAVANDULA STOE'CHAS*, *Stoe'chas* et *Sti'chas Arab'ica*, *French Lav'ender*, of which they have a compound syrup, *Syr'n'pus de stoe'chadè compos'itus*: given as a pectoral.

LAVANDULA LATIFOLIA, *Lavandula*, *L. Spica*.
LAVANDULA SPI'CA (Linnaeus), *L. Latifolia*,
Spica, French *Lav'ender*, (F.) *Lavande*, *Aspic*,
Spica, yields the *Oil of Spike*, *O'leum spi'ca*, (F.)
Huile d'Aspic ou de *Spica*, which is used to make
varnishes, and as a liniment in paralysis.

LAVEMENT, (from [L.] *lavare*, 'to wash,')
Clyster, Enema—*L. Antispasmodique*, Enema festi-
dum.

LAVENDER, COMMON, *Lavandula*—*L.*
French, *Lavandula spica*—*L. Sea*, *Statie Carolina*,
Statie limonium.

LAVENDULA, *Lavandula*.

LAVER, *Ulvā latissima*—*L. Broad green*, *Ulvā*
latissima—*L. Germanicum*, *Veronica beccabunga*
—*L. Laciniated purple*, *Ulvā umbilicalis*—*L. Odo-*
ratum, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.

LAVIPEDIUM, (*lavare*, 'to wash,' and *pes*,
gen. pedis, 'foot,') *Pediluvium*.

LAW MEDICINE, *Medicine*, legal.

LAWSONIA ALBA, (after Dr. J. Lawson, au-
thor of a Voyage to Carolina,) *L. Inermis*.

LAWSONIA INERMIS, *L. alba*, *Alcan'a ve'ra*
seu Orient'alis, *Cyp'rus antiquorum*, *Ligustrum*
Aegyptiacum, *Smooth Lawsonia*, *Henna*, (F.)
Henné, *Albaune*. An East Indian and African
plant, the root of which is slightly astringent.

In India, the root of the *Lawsonia spinosa* is
employed in lepra and other cutaneous affections.

LAX, (from *laxus*, 'loose,') *Diarrhoea*.

LAXANS, (*laxare*, *laxatum*, 'to loosen,') *Lax-*
ative, *Relaxant*.

LAXATIF, *Laxative*.

LAX'ATIVE, *Laxativus*, *Lax'ans*, *Le'niens*,
Minorativus, *Solutivus*, *Alviducis*, *Hypochoret-*
iceus, *Hypogogus*, *Hypelatus*, *Hypocatharticus*,
Lapaceticus, (F.) *Laxatif*, *Minoratif*. A medicine
which gently opens the bowels; such as tamar-
inds, manna, &c.

LAXATIVUS INDICUS, *Cambogia*.

LAXATOR AURIS INTERNUS, *L. tympani*.

LAXATOR TYMPANI, *L. major tympani*, *Exter-*
nus seu Anterior mallei, *Obl'iquus seu Externus*
auris, *Laxator auris inter'nus*, *Eustachii mus-*
culus, (F.) *Antérieur du marteau*, *Acoustico-mal-*
lèen, *Sphéno-sulpingo-mallèen*. A muscle which
arises from the spine of the sphenoid bone and
from the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and is
inserted, by a tendon, into the apophysis of Rau.
It relaxes the membrana tympani.

LAXATOR TYMPANI MINOR. A very small mus-
cle which extends from the upper part of the ex-
ternal auditory canal, and is inserted at the in-
ferior part of the process of the handle of the mal-
leus. Its existence is denied by most anatomists.

LAXITAS, *Atony*, *Laxity*—*L. Alvi*, *Diarrhoea*—
L. Ingestorum, *Lientery*—*L. Intestinorum*, *Lientery*
—*L. Scroti*, *Rachosis*—*L. Ventriculi*, *Gasterasthenia*.

LAX'ITY, *Lax'itas*, *Lax'ness*. Condition of a
tissue when loose or relaxed; or of one which
wants tone. We say *laxity of fibre*, *laxity of skin*,
to express that those parts have lost some of the
tenseness proper to them.

LAY'ER, AN'IMAL, ('that which is laid,') see
Tache embryonnaire—*L. Mucous*, see *Tache em-*
brionnaire—*L. Serous*, see *Tache embryonnaire*—
L. Vascular, see *Tache embryonnaire*—*L. Vegeta-*
tive, see *Tache embryonnaire*.

LAYERS OF THE BLASTODERMA, see *Tache*
embryonnaire.

LAYMAN, see *Laity*.

LAZARETTO, *Laz'aret*, *La'zarhouse*, ([L.] *laz-*
zero, 'a leper,' from *Lazarus*.) A solitary edifice
in most seaports of magnitude, intended for the
disinfection of men and goods proceeding from
places where communicable diseases are prevail-
ing.

LAZULITE, *Lapis lazuli*.

LEACH, ([Sax.] *læce*, [Da.] *læge*,) Physician.

LEACHCRAFT, *Medicina*.

LEACHMAN, Physician.

LEAD, (Sax. *læd*,) *Plumbum*—*L. Black*, *Graph-*
ites—*L. Chloride of*, *Plumbi chloridum*.

LEAD COLIC, see *Colica metallica*.

LEAD, IODIDE of, *Plumbi iodidum*—*L. Nitrate*
of, *Plumbi nitras*—*L. Oxyd of*, *semivitrified*, *Plum-*
bi oxydum semivitreum.

LEAD PARALYSIS, see *Palsy*, *lead*.

LEAD POISONING, *Molybdo'sis*, *Molybden'o'sis*,
Mor'bus plumb'eus, *Cacoehym'ia plumbica*, (F.)
Intoxication saturnine. Morbid phenomena in-
duced by lead received into the system.

LEAD, RED, *Plumbi oxidum rubrum*.

LEAD RHEU'MATISM, *Lead Neural'gia*, *Arthral-*
gia of M. Tanquerel. The neuralgic and spas-
modic pains caused by the poison of lead.

LEAD, SUBCARBONATE of, *Plumbi superacetat*
—*L. Tannate of*, see *Tannin*.

LEAD WATER, *Liquor Plumbi subacetatis dilu-*
tus.

LEAD, WHITE, *Plumbi subcarbonas*.

LEADER, ('that which leads,') *Tendon*.

LEADWORT, *Plumbago Europæa*.

LEAF, SOUL, *Andromeda arborea*.

LEAM'INGTON, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS of.
Saline waters at Leamington, about two miles
east of Warwick, England, which contain chloride
of sodium, sulphate of soda, and chlorides of
calcium and magnesium.

LEANNESS, (from Sax. *hlæne*, 'wanting in
flesh,') *Emaciation*.

LEAP, (Sax. *hlepan*,) *Saltus*, *Saltiv'io*, *Ezot-*
sis, (F.) *Saut*; *Bound*, *Jump*.—the act of leaping.
Muscular movement or movements, by which the
body is detached from the soil by the forcible and
sudden extension of the lower limbs, previously
flexed upon the pelvis.

LEAPERY, *Lepra*.

LEAP'ING A'GUE. This disease is said by
the Scotch writers to be characterized by increased
efficiency, but depraved direction, of the will,
producing an irresistible propensity to dance,
tumble, and move about in a fantastic manner,
and often with far more than the natural vigour,
activity, and precision. See *Mania*, *dancing*.

LEATHER FLOWER, *Clematis viorna*—*L.*
Wood, *Direa palustris*.

LEB'ANON, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS of. The
spring at Lebanon, 26 miles east of Albany, New
York, is a simple thermal; temperature, 73° Fah.

LECANE, (*Λεκανη*, 'a bowl,') *Pelvis*.

LECHE, (Sax. *læce*,) Physician.

LECHENEION, (*Λεχηνειον*,) *Torcular Herophili*.

LECHEROUS, *Libidinous*.

LECHO, (*Λεχω*,) *Puerpera*.

LECHOPYRA, (*lecho*, and *pyra*, 'fire or fever,')
Puerperal fever.

LECITHODES, (*lecithos* and *odes*,) *Vitelline*.

LECITHOS, (*Λεκιθος*, 'yolk of egg,') see *Ovum*.

LECO, *Penis*.

LECONTIA VIRGINICA, (after Major Le-
conte, U. S.) *Peltandra Virginica*.

LE CRAN, *Cochlearia armoracia*.

LECTISTERNIUM, (*lectus*, 'a bed,' and
sternere, 'to spread,') The arrangement of a bed
so as to adapt it to a particular disease. Also, a
supplication, with the Romans, in times of public
danger, when beds or couches were spread for the
gods, as if they were about to feast, and their
images were taken down from their pedestals and
placed upon these couches around the altars. The
lectisternium was first introduced in the time of a
pestilence.

LECTUA'LIS, (*lectus*, 'a bed,') An epithet
applied to a protracted disease.

LECTULUS MEDICATUS, (dim. of *lectus*, 'a
bed,') see *Fomentation*—*L. Stramineus*, *Favus*.

LEDE SAUVAGE, *Ledum sylvestre*.

LEDOYEN'S DISINFECTING LIQUID or
FLU'ID. A solution of nitrate of lead, (*Plumb.*

nitrat. $\mathfrak{z}$ i ad aquæ $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.) used as an antiseptic and antibromic.

LEDUM LATIFOLIUM, Labrador' Tea, Ord. Ericaceæ, grows in damp places, in Canada and the United States. The leaves have a pleasant odour and taste, and have been used as tea. They have also been esteemed pectoral and tonic.

LEDUM PALUSTRE, *Rosmarinus* seu *An'thos sylvestris*, Marsh Tea, (F.) *Lède* ou *Rosmarin sauvage*, *Olivier de Bohême*, Nat. Ord. Ericinæ. See *Syst. Decandria Monogynia*. This plant has a bitter, substringent taste, and was formerly used in Switzerland in place of hops: the virtues are equivocal. The leaves are chewed by the Cree Indians, and applied to burns, which are said to heal rapidly under their influence. The cake of chewed leaves is left adhering to the sore until it falls off.

LEE, ([F.] *lie*, from *limus*, 'mud,' [?]) Feculence, Lixivium, Ley, Lye, Urine.

LEECH, Hirudo, see Ectozoa, Physician.

LEECHCRAFT, Medicina.

LEECH, HORSE, Hippiastr.

LEEK, (Sax. *lenc*.) Allium porrum.

LEES, SOAP, Liquor potassæ.

LEG, (from [Sax.] *leogan*, 'to place,' [Da.] *legg*.) Crus, See'los, One'mē. The portion of the lower extremity, which extends from the knee to the foot. It consists of three bones, *Tibia*, *Fibula*, and *Patella*, and also of a great number of muscles, vessels, and nerves. The projection, formed by the muscles at the back part of the leg, has received the name of *Calf of the leg*. The leg is the special attribute of man, and proves that he is destined to be biped.

LEG ASLEEP. A familiar name for the obtunding of sensation produced by pressure on the great nerve of the leg. As the nerve fibres gradually recover from the effect of the pressure, a pricking sensation is experienced, familiarly known under the name *pins and needles*.

LEG, COCHIN, see Elephantiasis—I. Swelled, Phlegmatia dolens.

LEGITIMATE, *Legitimus*, (F.) *Légitime*, (*lex*, gen. *legis*, 'law,') *Genuinus*, *Gne'ius*. An epithet applied to things which are according to rule. A legitimate child, (F.) *Enfant légitime*, is one conceived or born during marriage. Legitimate diseases, (F.) *Maladies légitimes*, are those which follow a regular march.

LEG'NA, (*λεγνη*, *λεγνων*, 'a fringed edge,' 'the border of a garment,') The orifice of the pudendum mulieb're, or of the uterus.

LÉGUME, Legumen.

LEGUMEN, gen. *Leguminis*, (*lego*, 'I gather' [?], akin to *λαχων*, 'pulse,') (F.) *Légume*, *Gousse*. So called because it is usually gathered by the hand, instead of being reaped. All kinds of pulse, as peas, beans, &c., are thus termed.

LEGUMIN, see Casein.

LEICHEN, (*λεχην*.) Lichen.

LEIMANTHIUM VIRGINICUM, (*λειμαν*, 'a meadow,' and *αἶσος*, 'a flower,') *Melanthium Virginicum*.

LEIOPUS, *Le'opus*, *Plan'cus*, *Plan'tus*, *Plo'tus*, (*λεος*, 'smooth,' and *πους*, 'a foot,') One who is affected with flat footedness, splay footedness, *Leopodia*, *Liopodia*. One, the soles of whose feet are flat, instead of having the concavity which they commonly present.

LEIOSIS, (*λεος*, 'ground,') Communion.

LEIPHÆMIA, *Lipha'mia*, (*leipo*, and *ἄμα*, 'blood,') Poverty or paucity of blood.

LEIPHÆMI, Aëthri.

LEIPHÆMOS, *Lipha'mos*, (F.) *Leiphème*. A word sometimes used adjectively; at others, substantively, either for a vicious state of the blood—or rather for a sort of anemia—or for the pa-

tient who labours under this condition. See Aëthri.

LEIPHÈME, *Leiphæmos*.

LEIPO, (from *λαίπω*, 'I fail, I want,') in composition, want, defect.

LEIPODERMIA, (*leipo*, and *δέρμα*, 'skin,') Aposthia.

LEIPODERMUS, *Lipoder'mus*, *Leipoderm'a-tus*. One who wants a part of his skin. It is especially applied to one who wants the prepuce. See Apella, and Aposthia.

LEIPOMERIA, *Lipomeria*.

LEIPOPSYCHIA, (*leipo*, and *ψυχή*, 'breath of life,') Syncope.

LEIPOTHYMIA, (*leipo*, and *θυμός*, 'mind,') Syncope.

LEIPYRIAS, (*leipo*, and *πῦρ*, 'fire,' or 'heat,') A species of continued fever, referred to by the Greek physicians, in which there is burning heat of the internal parts and coldness of the extremities. Avicenna described, under this name, a kind of hemitritæa.

LEIRION, (*λεῖριον*.) *Lilium candidum*.

LEMA, (*λεμμα*.) *Chassie*.

LEME, (*λεμμα*.) *Lippitudo*.

LEMITHOCORTON, *Corallina Corsicana*.

LEMMA, gen. *Lemmatis*, (*λεμμα*.) Cortex, Feculence, Furfur, Sediment.

LEMNISCUS, (*λεμνισκος*.) Pessary, Tent. See Laqueus.

LEMON, see *Citrus medica*—I. Ground, *Podophyllum montanum*—I. Juice, see *Citrus medica*—I. Juice, artificial, see *Citrus medica*—I. Peel, see *Citrus medica*—I. Tree, *Citrus medica*.

LEMON, WILD, *Podophyllum montanum*.

LEMONADE, *Limona'da*, (from *lemon*.) (F.) *Limonade*, *Citronade*. Lemon juice diluted with water and sweetened. See *Citrus medica*.

LEMONADE, DRY, (F.) *Limonade sèche*. Citric or tartaric acid reduced to powder and mixed with sugar. *Lemonade powders* may be made as follows:—Pound $\mathfrak{z}$ ij of citric acid with a few drops of essence of lemon-peel and $\mathfrak{z}$ j or more of lump sugar. Divide into six papers, each of which will make a glass of lemonade. See Citric acid.

Limonade Gazeuse (F.), is an agreeable drink prepared by adding syrup of lemons, raspberry, &c., to water saturated with carbonic acid.

LEMONADE, MAGNESIAN, *Magnesiæ citras*.

LEMONADE, NITRIC. Nitric acid considerably diluted with water, and sweetened.

LEMONADE, SULPHURIC, and **LEMONADE, TARTARIC**, are made with the sulphuric and tartaric acids.

LEMOSITAS, (from *lema*.) *Chassie*, *Lippitudo*.

LENDE, (Sax. *lenc*.) *Lumbi*.

LENDIS, *Lumbi*, Nates.

LENIENS, (*lenio*, *lentum*, 'to assuage,') Laxative, Lenitive.

LENIS, ('gentle,') Lenitive.

LENITIVE, *Leniti'vus*, *Le'uis*, *Le'niens*, *Mit'igans*, (F.) *Lenitif*. A medicine which allays irritation or palliates disease; also, a laxative medicine. A *lenitive electuary* is one that purges gently.

LENOS, (*λενος*.) Torcular Herophili.

LENS, gen. *Lentis*, 'a lentil,' *Ervum lens*—I. Crystalline, Crystalline—I. Esculenta, *Ervum lens*.

LENT ROSE, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*.

LENTIC'ULA, (dim. of *lens*.) A freckle. Also, the eruption of lenticular fever. See Ephelides.

LENTICULAIRE, Lenticular.

LENTIC'ULAR, *Lenticula'ris*, (F.) *Lenticulaire*. Having the shape of a lens or lentil.

LENTICULAR GANGLION, Ophthalmic G.

LENTICULA'RES GLAN'DULÆ, *Lentic'ular glands*. Mucous follicles, having the shape of a

lentil, which are observed especially towards the base of the tongue.

LENTIGO, gen. *Lentig'inis*, (from *lens*,) Ephe-
lides.

LENTIL, *Ervum lens*.

LENTILLE, *Ervum lens*—*L. Crystalline*, Crystalline—*L. Ers*, *Ervum ervilia*.

LENTIS'CINUM VINUM, (from *Lentiscus*, 'the mastich tree.') Wine impregnated with mastich.

LENTISCUS VULGARIS, *Pistacia lentiscus*.

LENTITIA, *Lentor*.

LENTITIS, (*lens*, gen. *lensis*, and *itis*,) Phacitis.

LENTITUDO, *Lentor*.

LENTOR, *Lentit'ia*, *Lentitu'do*, (*lentus*, 'clammy,') A viscosity or siziness of any fluid. See *Gluten*.

LENUM, (*ληνος*, 'a pool or lake,') *Torcular Herophili*.

LEON, (*λεων*, gen. *λεωντος*, 'a lion,') in composition, lion.

LEONOTIS LEONURUS, (*leon*, and *ous*, gen. *ωτος*, 'ear,') *Ord. Labiatæ*. A South African plant, which has a peculiar smell and nauseous taste, and is said to produce narcotic effects if incautiously used. It is employed in decoction in chronic cutaneous diseases. The Hottentots smoke it like tobacco, and take a decoction of its leaves as a strong cathartic. It is also given as an emmenagogue. In the eastern districts of the Cape Colony, *Leonotis oeda*, (Prov.) *Crotopar-nep*, *Male*, is used for the same purpose.

LEONOTIS OVATA, see *Leonotis leonurus*.

LEONTIASIS, *Leon'tion*, (*λεων*, 'a lion,') A name given to lepra of the face, from some fancied resemblance between the countenance of those labouring under it and that of the lion. To this kind of lepra the epithets *le'onine* and *le'ontine* have been given.

LEONTICE THALICTROIDES, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

LEONTION, *Leontiasis*.

LEON'TODON TARAX'ACUM, (*leon*, and *odon*, gen. *odonos*, 'a tooth,') *L. officina'le* seu *vulgar'e*, *Tarax'acum officina'le* seu *Dens Leo'nis*, *Dens leonis*, *Hedyp'nois tarax'acum*, *Urina'ria*, *Ca'put Mon'achi*, *Dan'delion*, *Piss-a-bed*, (Prov.) *Shitabed*, *Puffball*, (So.) *Dentilious*, (F.) *Pissenlit*, *Liondent*, *Dent de lion*, *Couronne de Moine*. *Order*, *Compositæ*. The young leaves are sometimes eaten as salad. The roots are, also, roasted and used as a substitute for coffee. The root, *Tarax'acum*, (Ph. U. S.) is, moreover, reputed to be aperient and diuretic; hence its vulgar names. Its efficacy is doubtful.

LEONTOPODIUM, (*leon*, and *πους*, gen. *ποδος*, 'a foot,') *Alchemilla*.

LEONU'RUS, (*leon*, and *ουρα*, 'a tail,') *Lion's Tail*.

LEONURUS CARDIACA, *Agripal'ma Gal'lie*, *Morrubium*, *Cardi'aca cris'pa* seu *triloba'ta* seu *vulgar'ia*, *Her'ba cardi'aca* seu *Pa'te lupi'ne*, *Motherwort*, *Throatwort*, (F.) *Agripaume*. *Ord. Labiatæ*. Its properties are those of a nauseous bitter; and hence it has been used in hysteria and other nervous affections.

LEONURUS LANATUS, *Ballota lanata*.

LEOPARD'S BANE, ROMAN, *Arnica montana*, *Doronicum pardalianches*.

LEPER, see *Leprous*—*L. Hospital*, *Ladrerie*.

LEPIA CAMPESTRIS, *Thlaspi campestre*—*L. Sativa*, *Lepidium Iberis*.

LEPID'IUM, (from *λεπις*, gen. *λεπιδος*, 'a scale,') so called from its supposed usefulness in cleansing the skin from scales and impurities.) *Pepperwort*. *Ord. Cruciferae*.

LEPIDIUM CAMPESTRE, *Thlaspi campestre*.

LEPID'IUM IBERIS, *Iber'is*, *Cardamina'tica*, *Scitica cress'ca*. This plant possesses a warm,

penetrating, pungent taste, like other cresses, and is recommended as an antiscorbutic, antiseptic, and stomachic.

LEPIDIUM SATIVUM, *Lep'ia sativa*, *Thlaspi nasturtium* seu *sativum*, *Nasturtium hortens'le* seu *sativum*, *Gar'den cress*, *Ditt'ander*, *Green mustard*, (F.) *Cresson alénois*, *Cresson des Jardins*. This plant possesses warm, stimulating properties, and is used like the last.

LEPIDIUM SQUAMATUM, *Cochlearia coronopus*.

LEPIDO, (from *λεπις*, gen. *λεπιδος*, 'a scale,') in composition, scale.

LEPIDODES, (*lepidos*, and *odes*,) Squamous.

LEPIDOIDES, (*lepidos*, and *oides*, 'resemblance,') Squamous.

LEPIDOIDE, Squamous.

LEPIDOSARCOMA, gen. *Lepidosarco'matis*, *Tumor squamiform'is carno'sus*. A fleshy tumour, covered with scales; (*lepidos*, and *sarcoma*, 'a fleshy tumour,') *Marcus Aurelius Severinus* describes tumours of this kind in the interior of the mouth.

LEPIDOSIS, (*lepidos*, and *osis*,) Scaly disease.

LEPIDOSIS ICHTHYIASIS, *Ichthyosis*—*L. Ichthyiasis cornigera*, *Horny excrescences*—*L. Lepriasis*, *Lepra*—*L. Pityriasis*, *Pityriasis*—*L. Psoriasis*, *Psoriasis*.

LEPIDOTIS CLAVATA, *Lycopodium clavatum*.

LEPIRA, *Lepra*.

LEPIS, (*λεπις*, gen. *λεπιδος*,) Scale.

LEPISMA, gen. *Lepi'matis*, Squamous portion.

LEPORINUM LABIUM, (*lepus*, gen. *leporis*, 'a hare,') *Harelip*—*L. Rostrum*, *Harelip*.

LEPORINUS OCULUS, *Lagophthalmia*.

LEPOSTEOPHYTON; (*lepis*, *στερον*, 'a bone, and *φυτον*, 'a plant or growth,') A thin scale of bone, the result of a morbid growth.

LEPRA, *Le'pra*, (*λεπρος*, 'scaly,') *Lepido'sis Lepri'asis*, *Lepro'sis*, *Lepro'sitas*, *Vitili'go*, *Le'pra Græco'rum*, *Her'pes furfuraceus circina'tus*, *Lep'rosy*, *Leap'ery*, (So.) *Lepyr*, *Lipper*, (F.) *Lèpre*, *Mal Saint-Main*, *Dartre furfuracee arrondie*. This term has been applied to various affections, very different in character. 1. To the *Lep'rosy of the Jews*, *Leu'ce*, *Lepido'sis Lepri'asis canes'cens*, *Le'pra Mosa'ica* seu *Hebræo'rum*,—a variety of the *Al'phos* or *Le'pra alphi'des*. The leuce was, generally, not scaly, but consisted of smooth, shining patches, on which the hair turned white and silky, and the skin, with the muscular flesh, lost its sensibility. It was incurable. 2. To the *Elephantiasis* or *Le'pra of the Arabs*, see *Elephantiasis*; and 3. To the *Le'pra of the Greeks*, which includes all the varieties met with at the present day. It is characterized by scaly patches of different sizes, but having always nearly a circular form. Bateman and Willan describe three chief varieties of this lepra.

1. *Lepra alphi'des*, *Lepido'sis Lepri'asis al'bida*, *Al'phos*, *Morphe'a al'ba*, *Vitili'go al'phus*, *Al'baras al'ba*, *Al'baras*, *Al'baros*, *Lèpre écailleuse* of Alibert, *White lep'rosy*. An affection, characterized by white patches, surrounded by a rose-coloured areola, which appears here and there on the surface; depressed in the middle.

2. *Lepra nigricans* seu *me'las* seu *macula'sa ni'gra*, *Vitili'go Me'las* seu *ni'gra*, *Morphe'a seu Al'baras ni'gra*, *Me'las*, *Lepido'sis lepri'asis ni'gricans*, *Black lep'rosy*; in which the scales are livid; the size of half a dollar; and diffused over the body, but less widely than in the *Alphi'des*. The French pathologists usually admit three species of lepra, to which they give the epithets *scaly*, (*squameus*,) *crustaceous*, (*crustace*,) and *tubercular*, (*tuberculeus*,) according as the skin may be covered with scales, crusts, or tubercles.

3. *Lepra vulga'ris*, *Lepido'sis lepri'asis vulga'ris*, *Dartre furfuracee arrondie*, of Alibert, characterized as follows: scales glabrous, whitish,

size of a crown piece; preceded by smaller reddish and glossy elevations of the skin, encircled by a dry, red, and slightly elevated border; often confluent; sometimes covering the whole of the body except the face.

Lepra appears to be endemic in Egypt, in Java, and certain parts of Norway and Sweden. Imperfect and faulty nutriment seems to contribute to its development. The means, best adapted for its removal, are:—a mild, unirritating diet, emollient fomentations—sulphureous baths, fumigations, &c.; but, often, all remedial agents will be found ineffectual.

LEPRA ARABUM, Elephantiasis Arabica—*l. As-turica*, see Pellagra—*l. Borealis*, Radzyge—*l. Fungifera*, Frambœsia—*l. Gangrenosa*, Ngerengere—*l. Græcorum*, Lepra—*l. Hebræorum*, see Lepra—*l. Ichthyosis*, Ichthyosis—*l. Lombardica*, Pellagra—*l. Maculosa nigra*, *l. Nigricans*—*l. Mediolanensis*, Pellagra—*l. Melas*, Lepra nigricans—*l. Mercurial*, Eczema mercuriale—*l. Mosaisca*, see Lepra—*l. Norvegica*, Radzyge—*l. Squamosa*, Impetigo—*l. Taurica*, *Mal de Crimée*.

LÉPRE, Lepra—*l. des Cosaques*, *Mal de Crimée*—*l. Écailleuse*, Lepra alphoïdes—*l. Humide*, Impetigo.

LÉPREUX, Leprous.

LEPRICUS, Leprous.

LEPRODES, (λεπρώδης, from *lepra*, and *odes*.) Leprous.

LEPROSARIUM, (from *leprosus*.) Ladrerie.

LÉPROSERIE, Ladrerie.

LEPROSIS, Lepra.

LEPROSITAS, Lepra.

LEPROSUS, Leprous.

LEPROSY, Lepra—*l. Black*, Lepra nigricans—*l. Norwegian*, see Radzyge—*l. White*, Lepra alphoïdes.

LEPROUS, *Leprosus*, *Lepricus*, *Lep'ricus*, *Lépreux*, (Sc.) *Lip'per*, (F.) *Lépreux*, *Ladre*. Relating to or resembling or affected with leprosy; *a lep'er*.

LEPSIS, (λήψις.) Attack.

LEPTANDRA VIRGINICA, (lepto, and *ανθη*, 'an anther,') *Vero'nica* seu *Pæderota Virginica*, *Cul'ver's phys'ic*. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ. An indigenous plant, which grows throughout the United States, and flowers in August. The flowers are white, and terminate the stem in a long spike. A variety with purple flowers has been described, as

LEPTANDRA PURPUREA, *Phys'ic root*, *Black root*, *Whorl'wort*, *Cul'ver's root*, *Brinton root*, *Bow-man root*. The root is bitter and nauseous, and when fresh is emetic and cathartic. In the dried state it is more uncertain. Dose of the powder, gr. xx to ʒi.

LEPTO, (from λεπτός, in composition, thin, light.

LEPTOCEPHALIA, (lepto, and κεφαλή, 'head,') Monstrosity, in which the head is abnormally small.

LEPTOCHROA, *Lep'tochros*, (lepto, and χροα, 'the colour of the skin: the skin,') Fineness, thinness of skin.

LEPTOCHYMIA, (lepto, and χυμος, 'a juice,') Morbid thinness of the juices.

LEPTOHYME'NIA, (lepto, and ὑμεν, 'a membrane,') Thinness, delicacy of membrane.

LEPTOMER'IA, (lepto, and μέρος, 'a part,') Fineness, delicacy of bodily formation.

LEPTONTIQUES, (λεπτύνειν, 'to make thin,') Attenuants.

LEPTOPHONIA, (lepto, and φωνη, 'voice,') Oxyphonia.

LEPTOSPERMUM LEUCADENDRUM, (lepto, and σπέρμα, 'a seed,') *Melaleuca cajaputi*.

LEPTOTHRIX, (lepto, and θρίξ, gen. τριχός, 'hair,') *Leptotrichus*.

LEPTOTRICH'IA. Fineness of hair.

LEPTOTRICHUS, *Lep'totrix*. One who has fine hair.

LEPTOTROPH'IA, *Microtroph'ia*, *Microtra-pea'ia*, (lepto, and τροφή, 'nourishment,') Light nutrition.

LEPTYNSIS, λεπτύνειν, from λεπτύνειν, 'to make thin,') Emaciation.

LEPTYNTICA, Attenuants.

LEPTYSMUS, (λεπνισμός, 'Emaciation.

LEPYR, (Sc.) Lepra.

LEREMA, gen. *Lere'matis*, (ληρημα,) see Dementia.

LERESIS, (ληρησις,) see Dementia.

LERUS, (ληρος,) Delirium, see Dementia.

LESEOLI MORBUS, Icterus.

LESE'OLUS. According to Paracelsus, a perfectly transparent salt, which cured jaundice: hence *Leseli morbus*.

LE'SION, *Læ'sio*, (lædere, læsum, 'to injure,') Derangement, disorder; any morbid change, either in the exercise of functions or in the texture of organs. *Organ'ic lesion* is synonymous with *organic disease*.

LESION OF CONTINUITY, see Continuity, solution of.

LESK (Prov.), Inguen.

LESSIVE, Lixivium.

LESSIVE DES SAVONNIERS, ('lye of soapboilers,') *Liquor potassæ*. Also, a solution of caustic soda in water, containing about 3 parts of soda to 8 of water.

LESSIVE DE TARTRE, ('lye of tartar,') *Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis*.

LETALITAS, (letum, 'death,') see Mortal.

LETHALIS, (lethum, 'death,') Lethiferous, Mortal.

LETHALITAS, see Mortal.

LETHALITÉ, see Mortal.

LETHAR'GIC, *Lethar'gicus*, *Veterno'sus*, (F.) *Léthargique*, (ληθην, 'oblivion,') and *αργος*, 'inactive,') Relating to lethargy; affected with lethargy.

LÉTHARGIQUE, Lethargic.

LETH'ARGY, *Lethar'gia*, *Lethar'gus*, *Cu'us lethargus*, *Veter'anus*, *Obliv'io in'ers*. A constant state of stupor from which it is almost impossible to arouse the individual; and, if aroused, he speedily relapses into his former condition.

LETHEA, (ληθη, 'oblivion,') Papaver.

LE'THEON, (ληθη, 'oblivion,') A name at first given to sulphuric ether, when inhaled as an anæsthetic agent.

LETHIF'EROUS, *Le'thifer*, *Letha'ris*, *Lethif'icus*, *Mor'tifer*, *Mortif'erosus*, (F.) *Léthifère*, (ληθη, 'oblivion,') and *φέρω*, 'I bear,') Deathbearing; deadly.

LETHUM, Death.

LETTING BLOOD, Bloodletting.

LETTUCE, *Lactuca*—*l. Blue*, *Mulgedium acuminatum*—*l. False*, *Mulgedium Floridanum*—*l. Indian*, see *Calumba*.

LETTUCE OPTUM, see *Lactuca*.

LETTUCE, STRONGSCENTED, *Lactuca virosa*—*l. White*, *Nabalis albus*—*l. Wild*, *Lactuca elongata*.

LETUM, Death.

LEUCADES, (λευκός, 'white,') see Sclerotic.

LEUCÆ'MIA, *Leukæ'mia*, *Leucæ'mia*, (leuco, and ἡμα, 'blood,') (F.) *Leucémie*. A condition of the blood in which it is deficient in colouring matter. See *Leucocythæmia*.

LEUCÆTHIOPIA, (leuco, and Αἰθίοψ, 'an Ethiopian,') see Albino.

LEUCÆTHIOPS, Albino.

LEUCANIA, (λευκανία,) *Laucania*.

LEUCANTHEMUM, (leuco, and ανθηρον, 'a flower,') *Anthemis nobilis*, *Matricaria chamomilla*—*l. Vulgare*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

LEUCE, (λευκη, from λευκός, 'white,') *Herpes exedens*, *Lepra* (of the Jews.)

LEUCELECTRUM, (*leuco*, and *ηλεκτρον*, 'amber,') Succinum (album.)

LEUCÉMIE, Leucæmia.

LEUCÉTHIOPIE, see Albino.

LEUCHÆMIA, Leucæmia.

LEUCITIS, (*leuco*, and *itis*,) Sclerotitis.

LEUCO, (from *λευκος*, 'white,') in composition, white.

LEUCOCYTE, (*leuco*, and *κυτος*, 'a cell,') see Cytoid, and Globules of the blood.

LEUCOCYTHÆMIA, 'white cell blood,' (*leuco*, *κυτος*, 'cell, and 'αἷμα,' 'blood,') A condition of the blood, which consists in a superabundant development of the white corpuscles,—*Polyleucocythæmia*—a disease which has been observed at times to be accompanied by enlargement of the spleen and liver, and at others by increased size of the lymphatic glands, organs which are concerned in hæmatisis. It is the *Leucocythæmia* of Virchow. See Leucæmia.

LEUCOCYTOSIS, (*leuco*, and *κυτος*, 'cell,') Leucocythæmia.

LEUCOCYTOTIC, *Leucocyto'ticus*. Relating or appertaining to Leucocytosis.

LEUCODENDRON, (*leuco*, and *δένδρον*, 'tree,') *Melaleuca cajuputi*.

LEUCGENUS, (*leuco*, and *αἶνος*, 'wine,') see Wine.

LEUCOIUM, (*leuco*, and *ἰον*, 'the violet,') *Lunaria rediviva*.—*L. Luteum*, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

LEUCOL, Leukoleinum.

LEUCOLACHANUM, (*leuco*, and *λαχανον*, 'herb,') *Valeriana*.

LEUCOLEIN, Leukoleinum.

LEUCOMA, gen. *Leuco'matis*, (from *λευκος*, 'white,') *Oculo'rum albu'go*, *Leucom'ma*, *Ephel'otes*, *Albu'go*, *Al'bula*, *Ceratoleuco'ma*, *Ephel'otes*. *Leucoma* and *Albugo* are often used synonymously to denote a white opacity of the cornea. Both are essentially different from nebula of the cornea; nebula being usually the result of chronic ophthalmia and an effusion of a milky serum into the texture of the delicate continuation of the conjunctiva over the cornea:—the others are the result of violent, acute ophthalmia. In this state, a thick, coagulable lymph is extravasated from the arteries, sometimes superficially, at other times deeply into the substance of the cornea. On other occasions, the disease consists of a firm, callous cicatrix on this membrane,—the effect of a wound or ulcer with loss of substance. The affection is more difficult of cure in proportion to its duration and to the age of the individual; the activity of the absorbents being greater in youth. If inflammation still exist, antiphlogistics must be persevered in, and, afterwards, gentle stimulants be used to excite absorption; along with the internal use of mercury or iodine.

LEUCOMA, Albumen.—*L. Gerontotoxon*, *Gerontotoxon*.—*L. Margaritaceum*, see *Margaritaceus*.

LEUCOMMA, gen. *Leucom'matis*, *Leucoma*.

LEUCOMORIA, (*λευκος*, 'feeble,' and *μορτα*, 'fatuity,') *Cuttabuth*.

LEUCONECROSIS, *leuco*, and *νεκρωσις*, 'death,') A form of dry gangrene,—the opposite in appearance to anthraconecrosis.

LEUCONYMPHÆA, *Nymphæa alba*.

LEUCOPATHIA, (*leuco*, and *παθος*, 'affection,') see Albino, Chlorosis.—*L. Partialis acquisita*, *Achroma*.

LEUCOPHAGIUM, (*leuco*, and *φάγω*, 'to eat,') *Blancmanger*.

LEUCOPHLEGMASIA, *Leucophlegmatia*.—*L. Dolens puerperarum*, *Phlegmatia dolens*.

LEUCOPHLEGMATIA, *Leucophlegmatia*, *Hydrops leucophlegmatia*, *Tumescen'tia pituitosa*, (*leuco*, and *φlegμα*, gen. *φλεγματος*, 'phlegm,') A dropsical habit, *Hydrocæchez'ia*. Some writers

use the word synonymously with *anasarca* and *œdema*; others with *emphysema*.

LEUCOPHLEGMATIA ÆTHIOPEA, *Chthonophagia*.

LEUCOPIPER, (*leuco*, and *πικρι*, 'pepper,') *Piper album*.

LEUCOPYRIA, (*leuco*, and *πυρ*, 'fire, fever,') *Hætic fever*.

LEUCORRHÉE, *Leucorrhœa*.

LEUCORRHÆIC, *Leucorrhæ'ic*, *Leucorrhœ'ic*, (*F.*) *Leucorrhé'ique*, (same etymon as *Leucorrhœa*.) Relating or appertaining to leucorrhœa.

LEUCORRHŒA, (*leuco*, and *ῥέω*, 'I flow,')

Flux'us seu *Flu'or muli'ebri's*, *Proflu'vium muli'ebre*, *Cur'us matric'is*, *Flux'us matric'is*, *Elytri'tis*, *Colicos'itis*, *Colp'i'tis*, *Destilla'tio u'teri*, *Flux'us al'ba* seu *vul'væ*, *U'ter'is u'teri*, *Catar'hus genita'lium*, *Hysterorrhœ'a muc'o'sa*, *Catame'nii al'ba*, *Men'ses al'bi*, *Men'strua al'ba*, *Menorrhag'ia al'ba*, *Flu'or muli'ebri's non Gal'licus*, *Blennely'tria*, *Gonorrhœ'a benigna no'tha invetera'ta*, *Purga'tio muli'ebri's al'ba*, *Al'ba purgamen'ta*, *Cachex'ia uteri'na*, *Rhen'ma u'teri*, *U'teri Cory'za*, *Medorrhœ'a femina'rum in'sons*, *Blenuorrhœ'a seu Blenuorrhag'ia genita'lium*, *Edæoblennorrhœ'a seu Medoblennorrhœ'a femina'rum*; *The whites*; (*F.*) *Flours* ou *Flueurs blanches*, *Pertes blanches*, *Écoulement blanc*, *Catarrhe utérin*, *Perte utérine blanche*.

A more or less abundant discharge of a white, yellowish, (yellow) or greenish mucus; resulting from acute or chronic inflammation, or from irritation of the membrane lining the genital organs of the female. *Vag'inal Leucorrhœa* has been

termed *Blennorrhœ'a* seu *Flu'or al'bus vag'inæ*, *Leucorrhœ'a*, *Medorrhœ'a vag'inæ*, *Vagini'tis*, *Elytrobrennorrhœ'a*, *Colporrhœ'a*.—*Uterine Leucorrhœa* has received the names *Flu'or al'bus u'teri*, *Leucorrhœ'a* seu *Medorrhœ'a u'teri*, *Metrobrennorrhœ'a*, *Blennometri'tis*, *Blennometri'tis*, *Metrobrennozem'ia*, *Metrocata'rhus*, *Metroleucorrhœ'a*, (*F.*) *Leucorrhée utérine*, *Catarrhe utérin*. It is often attended with pain and a sense of heaviness in the loins, abdomen and thighs; disordered digestive functions, &c., so that, at times, the health suffers largely, although there are few females who are not occasionally subject to moderate leucorrhœa. Attention to the general health, change of air, keeping up a perspirable state of the surface by flannel worn next the skin, the horizontal posture, &c., do more than pharmaceutical agents; which are almost entirely confined to astringent injections. These may be employed, when the discharge is so great as to require them.

LEUCORRHŒA ANALIS, see *Hæmorrhœis*.—*L. Nabothi*, see *Parturition*.

LEUCORRHŒIS, (*leuco*, and *ῥέω*, 'to flow,')

See *Hæmorrhœis*.

LEUCO'SES, (from *λευκος*, 'white,' and *αἷμα*,)

In the nosology of M. Alibert, all the diseases of the lymphatic apparatus. The 7th family in his *Nosologie*. In that of Fuchs it is a family of diseases, (*G.*) *Leukosen*, which includes the various forms of anæmia.

LEUCOSIS, (*λευκος*,) *Leucoma*, *Paleness*. See Albino.

LEUK or LOCHE, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Saline chalybeate waters, about six leagues distant from Sion. They contain chloride of sodium, with a little sulphate of magnesia; sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, carbonic acid, and protoxide of iron.

LEUKÆMIA, *Leucæmia*.

LEUKOLEIN'UM, *Chinolein'um*, *Leucolein*, *Leu'coleine*, *Leu'colein*, *Chi'nolein*, *Chi'nolin*, *Qui'nolin*, (from *leuco*, and *ελαῖον*, 'oil,') This substance is the product of the dry distillation of coal; mixed with picolin, anilin and other substances, in mineral tar. It is procured, also, by heating quinia, cinchonia, and strychnia, with as concen-

trated a ley of potassa as can be made. Its specific gravity is 1.081; and it is slightly soluble in water, and miscible in all proportions with alcohol, ether, and essential oils.

LEVAÏN, (*levare*, 'to raise.') Ferment.

LEVANDIÈRE, Midwife.

LEVATOR, (*levare*, 'to raise.') Elevator,

LEVATOR AN'GULI O'RIS, *Abducens labiorum*, *Elevator labiorum communis*, *Cani'nus*, (F.) *Submaxillo-labialis*, *Petit sus-maxillo-labialis* (Ch.), *Muscle canin*. A small, flat, long, quadrilateral muscle, which arises from the fossa canina, and is inserted at the commissure of the lips, where it is confounded with the triangularis. It raises the corner of the mouth, and draws it towards the ear.

LEVATOR A'NI, *Levator magnus seu internus*, *Latissimus a'ni*, *Elevator a'ni*, *Sc'dem attollens*, *Diaphragma pelvis*, (F.) *Pubio-coccygien annulaire*, *Sous-pubio-coccygien* (Ch.), *Releveur de l'anus*. A muscle situate at the lower part of the pelvis. It is broad, flat, quadrilateral, and broader above than below. It represents a kind of membranous partition, which closes the outlet of the pelvis, and the upper concavity of which is opposed to that of the diaphragm. It is attached, above, to the posterior surface of the body of the pubis, to the upper part of the obturator foramen, and to the spine of the ischium, and is inserted into the coccyx, into an aponeurotic line common to it and its fellow, and into the lateral parts of the rectum. This muscle supports the rectum; raises it, and carries it upwards during the evacuation of the excrement. It can, also, compress the bladder and vesiculae seminales, and thus favour the expulsion of the urine and sperm.

LEVATOR ANI PARVUS, *Transversus perinei*—*L. Auris*, *Attollens aurem*—*L. Coccygis*, *Coccygeus*.

LEVATOR GLAN'DULE THYROIDÆ. A muscle occasionally found connected with the upper border or isthmus of the thyroid gland; and attached superiorly to the body of the os hyoides, or to the thyroid cartilage.

LEVATOR LABII INFERIORIS, *L. menti*, *Elevator labii inferioris seu labii inferioris proprius*, *Incisivus inferior*, *Musculus penicillatus*, (F.) *Houpe du menton*, *Releveur de la lèvre inférieure ou du menton*. A portion of the mento-labial of Chaussier. A small muscle situate before the symphysis menti. It is thick, conical, and attached by its apex to a fossette at the side of the symphysis in the inferior maxillary bone. Its fibres proceed, diverging and vanishing in the manner of a tuft, (F.) *Houpe*, on the skin of the chin. This muscle raises the chin, and pushes upwards the lower lip.

LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS A'LEQUE NA'SI, *Incisivus lateralis et pyramidalis*, (F.) *Grand sus-maxillo-labialis* (Ch.), *Élévateur commun de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure*. This muscle is a fleshy, thin, triangular bundle, situate at the sides of the nose. It arises from the ascending process of the superior maxillary bone; thence its fibres descend in a diverging manner, a part being inserted into the ala of the nose, and a part losing themselves in the upper lip. This muscle raises the upper lip and ala nasi, which it draws a little outwards.

LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS PROPRIUS, *Musculus incisivus*, *Elevator labii superioris proprius*, (F.) *Moyen sus-maxillo-labialis*, (Ch.), *Orbitomaxillo-labialis*. This thin, flat, quadrilateral muscle is situate at the middle and inner part of the face. It arises from the os male and the os maxillare superius, and is inserted into the upper lip, which it raises, at the same time carrying it a little outwards.

LEVATOR MENTI, *Levator labii inferioris*.

LEVATOR OCULI, *Rectus superior oculi*.

LEVATOR PALA'TI, *L. Pala'ti Mol'lis*, *Petrosalpin'gostaphyl'us*, *Salpin'gostaphyl'us internus*, *Salpin'gostaphyl'us*, *Pter'ygostaphyl'us externus*, *Sphe'nostaphyl'us*, *Sphe'nopalati'us*, *Peristaphyl'us internus superior*, *Péto-staphylin*, (Ch.). This muscle is long, narrow, and almost round above; broader and flatter inferiorly. It arises from the lower surface of the *pars petrosa*; from the cartilage of the Eustachian tube; and is inserted into the substance of the velum palati. Its use is to raise the velum palati.

LEVATOR PAL'PEBRÆ SUPERIORIS, *Pal'pebræ superioris primus*, *Aper'tor Oculi*, *Ape'riens Palpebra'rum rectus*, *Recl'usor palpebra'rum*, (F.) *Orbito-palpébral* (Ch.), *Orbito-sus-palpébral*, *Élévateur de la paupière supérieur*. A long, small, thin muscle, situate at the upper part of the orbital cavity. By its posterior extremity it is inserted into the little ala of the sphenoid bone, immediately in front of the foramen opticum, and by its anterior extremity, which is expanded, it terminates at the upper margin of the tarsal cartilage of the eyelid. This muscle raises the upper eyelid, draws it backwards, and sinks it into the orbit.

LEVATOR PROSTATÆ, (F.) *Releveur de la prostate*. Santorini has given this name to the anterior fibres of the levator ani, which embrace the prostate.

LEVATOR SCAP'ULÆ, *Elevator scap'ulæ*, *E. seu Musculus Patientiæ*, *Angula'ris*, *Levator proprius scap'ulæ*, (F.) *Trachélo-scapulaire*, (Ch.), *Angulaire de l'omoplate*, *Releveur de l'omoplate*. This muscle is so called because it is attached to the upper and internal angle of the scapula. It is situate at the posterior and lateral part of the neck, and at the upper part of the back. It is long, flat, and broader above than below. In this latter direction, it is inserted into the superior internal angle of the scapula; and in the former, into the tops of the transverse processes of the first four cervical vertebrae. It depresses the prominence of the shoulder by raising the posterior angle of the scapula, on which it impresses a kind of rotary motion. It can, also, draw the head to one side.

LEVATOR PROPRIUS SCAPULÆ, *Levator scapulae*.

LEVATOR URE'THRAE, (F.) *Releveur de l'Urèthre*. Santorini describes under this name a portion of the transversus perinei muscle.

LEVATORES COSTARUM, *Supracostales*.

LEVEN, (from *levare*, 'to raise.') Ferment.

LE'VER, (from *levare*, 'to lift up.') *Vectis*, *Moch'lus*, *Porrectum*. An inflexible rod, turning round a fixed point, and used for moving bodies, bearing burdens, or raising them. The point on which the lever moves is called the *Fulcrum Hypomoch'lion*. The force which moves the lever is called the *power*; and the weight to be moved the *resistance*. There are three kinds of levers. A lever of the first kind has the fulcrum between the power and resistance. A lever of the second kind has the resistance between the fulcrum and power; whilst a lever of the third kind has the power between the fulcrum and resistance. In the locomotive system of the human body, we have examples of all the three kinds. The bones represent levers; the muscles of locomotion are powers; the weight of parts to be moved constitutes the resistance. The fulcra are, at times, the joints; at others, the ground, &c. The head moves on the neck as a lever of the first kind; the first cervical vertebra forming the fulcrum. We rise on tiptoe by a lever of the second kind, the fulcrum being the ground under the toes; and we have examples of a lever of the third kind

in the flexion of the forearm on the arm, in the elevation of the arm, &c.

LEVIER, *Hysteromochlium*, *Mochlis'cus*, *Vectis obstetric'ius*, *Vectis*, (F.) *Levier*, is an instrument curved at the extremity, and having a fenestra. It is used to assist the extraction of the child's head when instrumental aid is necessary, either as a lever proper or as a tractor. Levers are also used by the dentist for extracting stumps, &c. The *Levier de l'Écluse*, *Langue de Carpe*, *Tavelin*, *Pied de biche*, *Punch*, is employed for extracting the molar teeth.

LEVIATHAN PENIS, *Priapus Ceti*, *Bale-nus*. The penis of the whale. This singular medicine was at one time given in powder in cases of dysentery and leucorrhœa.

LEVIER, Lever—*L. de l'Écluse*, see Lever.

LEVIGATION, *Lævigatio*, (*lævigare*, *lævigatum* (*lævis*, 'smooth,') 'to bruise small,') *Porphy-rizatio*. An operation by which bodies are reduced to very fine powder. It is performed by putting substances already pulverized into water; the coarser parts are not long in being deposited, whilst the finer molecules remain suspended in the water. The liquor is decanted into another vessel, and suffered to remain at rest until the fine particles are collected at the bottom. The fluid part is then separated by decantation.

LEVISTICUM, *Ligusticum levisticum*.

LÈVRE, (from *labrum*,) Lip.

LÈVRES GRANDES, *Labia pudendi*—*L. Petites*, *Nymphæ*—*L. de la Vulve*, *Labia pudendi*.

LEVÛRE, (from *levare*, 'to raise,') Yest—*L. de la Bière*, Yest.

LEXIPHARMACUS, (*λεγειν*, 'to make cease,' and *φαρμακον*, 'a poison,') Alexipharmic.

LEXIPYRETICUS, (*λεγειν*, 'to make cease,' and *πυρ*, 'fire, fever,') Febrifuge.

LEY, *Lixivium*, Lye—*L. Soap*, *Liquor potassæ*.

LEYSERA GNAPHALOIDES, (after Fr. W. von Leyser, of Halle.) A South African plant, *Nat. Ord. Compositæ*, which is emollient, and highly recommended at the Cape in catarrh, cough, and even in phthisis.

LÉZARD, Lizard.

LIANE À RÉGLISSE, *Abrus precatorius*.

LIA'TRIS SPICATA, *Gay's feather*, *Button snakeroot*. *Ord. Compositæ*. An indigenous plant, growing in meadows and moist grounds in the Middle and Southern States. Its beautiful purple compound flowers are in a spike. They appear in August. The root has been considered diuretic.

LIATRIS SCARIO'SA and *L. Squarro'sa*, *Throatwort*, *Sow-wort*, *Back-ache root*, *Dev'il-bite*, *Blazing Star*, *Prairie pines*, *Rough root*, are called from their reputed powers in bites from the rattlesnake, *Rattle-snake's master*. The roots, bruised, are applied to the wound; and the decoction, in milk, is given internally.

LIBANOTIS ANNUA, (from *λίβανος*, 'the frankincense tree,') *Athamanta cretensis*—*L. Coronaria*, *Rosmarinus*—*L. Cretensis*, *Athamanta cretensis*—*L. Hirsuta*, *Athamanta cretensis*.

LIBANOTUS, see *Juniperus lycia*.

LIBANUS, (*λίβανος*,) *Juniperus lycia*.

LIBER PHARMACEUTICUS, ('pharmaceutical book,') Dispensatory.

LIBIDINIS SEDES, ('seat of lust,') Clitoris.

LIBIDINOSUS, (*libido*, gen. *libid'inis*, 'lust,') Libidinous.

LIBID'INOUS, *Libidinosus*, *Lascivus*, *Veneriv'agus*, *Lecher'ous*, *Lick'orous*. Lewd; lustful.

LIBIDO, gen. *Libid'inis*. Desire, necessity. Authors speak of *Libi'do ur'inæ*, *Libi'do intesti'ni*. Some employ it synonymously with *Pruri'go*; others, with *Solac'itas*, *Libi'do*, *Himeros*.

LIBOS, (*λίβος*, from *λίσσω*, 'to drop,') A defluxion from the eyes.

LIBRA, (*λίτρα*,) Pound.

LICEN'TIATE, (*licet*, 'it is permitted,') *Permis'sus*, (F.) *Licencié*. One licensed to practise his profession.

LICHANOS, (*λίχανος*,) Index, see *Digitus*.

LICHE, Body.

LICHEN, gen. *Liche'nis*, (*λίχην* or *λίχνη*, pronounced *l'ichen*.) *Exor'mia Li'chen*, *Li'chen*, *Serp'i'go*, *Volat'ica*, *Pap'ule*, *P. sic'ca*, *Peti'go*, *Pust'ula sic'ca*, *Scab'ies sic'ca* seu *a'gr'ia*, *Lichen'asis adult'rum*, *Li'chenous rash*, (F.) *Gale sèche*, *Dartre furfuracée volante*, *Pomelle*. The cutaneous affection described under this name by the Greek writers is not clearly defined. Some have believed it to be *Impetigo*, but this is doubtful. The name is now generally applied to a diffuse eruption of red pimples, accompanied by a troublesome sense of tingling or pricking. Drs. Willan and Bateman define it—"an extensive eruption of papule affecting adults, connected with internal disorder, usually terminating in scurf; recurrent, not contagious." One of their varieties, however, the *Lichen Tropicus*, does not accord well with this definition; for it affects children as well as adults, and is unconnected with internal disorder.

LICHEN A'GRIS, *L. A'gr'ia*, *Exor'mia Li'chen fe'rus*, *Li'chen fe'rus*, *Pap'ula a'gr'ia*, *Wild Li'chen*, is distinguished by pimples in clusters or patches, surrounded by a red halo; the cuticle growing gradually harsh, thickened, and chappy, often preceded by general irritation. In addition to antiphlogistics, a cooling ointment may be used, to allay itching.

LICHEN BARBATUS Plicatus, *L. plicatus*.

LICHEN CIRCUMSCRIPTUS is characterized by clusters or patches of papule, having a well defined margin, and an irregularly circular form; continuing for six or eight weeks. These varieties require but little medical treatment. The antiphlogistic plan is all that is necessary.

LICHEN FERUS, *Lichen agrius*.

LICHEN LIVIDUS. The papule have a dark red or livid hue, without any fever. They are more permanent in this variety. It requires the mineral acids and bark.

LICHEN PILA'RIIS, *Exor'mia Li'chen pila'ris* is merely a modification of the preceding; the papule appearing at the roots of the hair.

LICHEN SIMPLEX, *Exor'mia Li'chen sim'plex*, consists of an eruption of red papule, appearing first on the face or arms, and afterwards extending over the body; preceded for a few days by slight febrile irritation, which usually ceases when the eruption appears,—with an unpleasant sense of tingling during the night. It generally dies away in ten days or a fortnight.

LICHEN TROPICUS, *Exor'mia Li'chen trop'icus*, *Eczema*, *Ex'sera* [?], *Sudam'ina* [?], *Prickly Heat*, *Sum'mer Rash*. The pimples are bright red, and of the size of a small pin's head; with heat, itching, and pricking, as if by needles. It is local; produced by excessive heat; and disappears when the weather becomes cooler, or the individual is inured to the climate.

LICHEN URTICATUS, *L. Urtico'sus*, *Exor'mia Li'chen urtico'sus*, is another variety. The *Nettle Li'chen* consists of papule, accompanied by wheals like those of nettle rash. A variety of this is said to be called, in America, *blights*.

LICHEN, WILD, *Lichen agrius*.

LICHEN APHTHO'SUS, *Pell'i'dea aphth'o'sa*; *Ord. Lichenaceæ*; is said to be cathartic and antihelminthic.

LICHEN ARBORUM, *Lichen pulmonarius*—*L. Barbatus plicatus*, *Lichen plicatus*—*L. Bianco de Neige*, *L. caninus*—*L. Böttier*, *L. pyxidatus*.

LICHEN CANI'NUS seu *api'rius* seu *terres'tris* seu *veno'sus* seu *ciuer'ens terres'tris*, *Mus'cus cani-nus*, *Phys'cia niva'lis*, *Peltig'era cani'na*, *Pell'i-*

dea cani'na seu *leucorrhiza* seu *mala'cea* seu *ampli'sima* seu *spu'ria*, Ashcoloured Ground Liv'wort, (F.) *Lichen contre-rage*, *Lichen blanc de neige*. This cryptogamous plant was, for a long time, considered capable of preventing and curing *Rabies canina*. It has, also, been used in mania and in spasmodic asthma.

LICHEN CARRAGEEN, *Fucus crispus*—*L. Cinereus terrestris*, *L. caninus*—*L. Coccyferus*, *L. pyxidatus*—*L. Entonnoir*, *L. pyxidatus*—*L. Eryngifolius*, *L. islandicus*—*L. Floridus hirtus*, *L. plicatus*—*L. Hirtus*, *L. plicatus*.

LICHEN ISLANDICUS, *L. eryngifolius*, *Lichenoides Islandicum*, *Loba'ria Islandica*, *Muscus Islandicus* seu *catharticus*, *Clado'nia* seu *Physcia* seu *Cetra'ria* seu *Parmelia Islandica*, *Ice-land Lichen* or *Liv'wort* or *Moss*, (F.) *Lichen d'Islande*, *Mousse marine perlée*, *Mousse d'Islande*. This plant is inodorous, with a bitter and mucilaginous taste. It is esteemed to be tonic, demulcent, and nutrient. Dose, ʒj to ʒiv, being first steeped in water holding in solution some carbonate of potassa to extract the bitter, and then boiled in milk. A bitter principle has been extracted from it, termed *Cetrarin*, *Cetrarinum*, *Cetra'rium*, which has been given in intermittents.

LICHEN LACINIATUS, *L. saxatilis*—*L. Parietinus*, *Parmelia parietina*.

LICHEN PLICATUS, *L. hirtus* seu *barbatus* *plicatus* seu *Floridus hirtus*, *Parmelia plicata*, *Unea' plicata*, *U. hirta* seu *Florida hirta*, *Muscus arbo'reus* seu *albus* seu *quer'nus*, *Quercini Her'ba*. This plant is applied, by the Laplanders, as an astringent, to bleeding vessels; and to parts which are excoriated after long journeys.

LICHEN PULMONARIUS, *L. arborum* seu *reticulatus*, *Parmelia pulmonacea*, *Reticularia officinalis*, *Muscus pulmonarius quercinus*, *Pulmonaria arbo'rea*, *Loba'ria pulmonaria*, *Sticta pulmonacea*, *Oak Lungs*, *Tree Lungwort*, *Ha'zel Cro'cles*, *Ha'zelraro*, (F.) *Lichen pulmonaire*, *Pulmonaire en arbre ou de chène*. This plant is subastringent, and rather acid. It was once in high repute for curing diseases of the lungs.

LICHEN PYXIDATUS, *Muscus Pyxidatus*, *Scyphophorus pyxidatus*, *Muscus pyxoides terrestris*, *Lichen pyxidatus major* seu *cocciferus*, *Her'ba ly'nia*, *Cup Moss*, (F.) *Lichen entonnoir*, *Lichen Boëtier*, *L. Pyxidé*. This plant is subastringent, and has been used in decoction in hooping-cough.

LICHEN CONTRE RAGE, *L. caninus*.

LICHEN RETICULATUS, *L. pulmonarius*.

LICHEN ROCCOELLA, *Parmelia roccella*, *Roc'cella*, *R. tinctoria*, *Seta'ria roccella*, *Lit'mus*, *Lac'mus*, *L. tinctorius*, *Or'chill*, *Cana'ry Archell*, *Quin'y Weed*, *Herb Archell*, (F.) *Orseille*. The chief use of this plant is as a blue dye. It has been employed to allay cough in phthisis, &c.

The blue pigment—*Lit'mus*—is much used as a delicate test for acid—in the urine for example. *Blue Lit'mus paper* is unsized paper steeped in tincture of lit'mus—which is made of *Lit'mus powder* ʒi, *proof spirit*, fʒx, and dried. It is reddened by acids. *Red lit'mus paper* is unsized paper steeped in tincture of lit'mus, which has been previously reddened by the addition of a very small quantity of sulphuric acid, and dried. The blue colour is restored by alkalis.

LICHEN ROCK, *Tripe de roche*.

LICHEN SAXATILIS, *L. tinctorius* seu *laciniatus*, *Parmelia saxatilis*, *Imbricaria saxatilis*, *Loba'ria saxatilis*, *Muscus* seu *Unea' Cranii humani*. This moss, when found growing on a human skull, was formerly in high estimation against head affections, &c.

LICHEN SPURIUS, *L. caninus*—*L. Stellatus*, *Marchantia polymorpha*—*L. Tinctorius*, *L. Saxatilis*—*Wall*, yellow, *Parmelia parietina*.

LICHENIASIS ADULTORUM, *Lichen*—*L. Strophalus*, *Strophulus*.

LICHENOID, *Lichenoides*, (*Lichen*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.') Resembling lichen.

LICHENOIDES, *Lichenoid*—*L. Islandicum*, *Lichen Islandicus*.

LICINIUM, (from *linum*, 'thread' [?]), Tent.

LICKOROUS, Libidinous.

LICORICE, *Glycyrrhiza*.

LICULMEN, *Garum*.

LIEBENSTEIN, MINERAL WATERS OF These waters, situated in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, are amongst the strongest acidulous chalybeates in Germany. They contain sulphate of soda, chloride of sodium, sulphate of lime, chloride of calcium, carbonate of lime, chloride of magnesium, and carbonate of iron.

LIEBERKÜHN'S GLANDS or FOLLICLES, *Glandulae* seu *Cryptae Lieberkühniae*, so called from their first describer, are fine, columnar, blind sacs, the openings of which are from 1-20th to 1-30th of a line in diameter, so closely placed over the whole of the small intestine as to give the mucous membrane a general sieve-like or perforated appearance. They secrete the *succus entericus*.

LIEBERSCHES AUSZEHRUNG'S KRAUTER, ('Lieber's consumption herbs,') see *Galeopsis grandiflora*—*L. Brustkrauter*, see *Galeopsis grandiflora*.

LIEBWERDA, MINERAL WATERS OF. Liebwerda is a Bohemian village, near the Silesian frontier. The springs are much frequented. There are four, all of which are rich in carbonic acid, and contain but little saline matter.

LIÈGE, (from *leger*, 'light,') Suber.

LIEN (F.) (from *lier*, [L.] *ligare*, 'to bind,') *Vinculum*. A band, strap or garter, used in certain operations; as to tie patients during the operation of lithotomy; to fix the apparatus in fracture, &c.

LIEN, Spleen—*L. Accessorius*, *Lienculus*—*L. Ingens*, *Splenoncus*—*L. Succenturiatus*, *Lienculus*.

LIEN'ULUS, (dim. of *lien*, 'spleen,') *Lien succenturiatus* seu *accessorius*. A supernumerary spleen.

LIENITIS, (*lien*, and *itis*,) *Splenitis*.

LIENOSUS, *Splenie*.

LIENTERIC, *Lientericus*, (F.) *Lientérique*. Relating or appertaining to lientery.

LIENTÉRIE, *Lientery*.

L'ENTERY, *Lientericus*, (*λαος*, *laos*, 'smooth,' 'slippery,' and *εντερον*, 'intestine,') *Lac'titas* seu *Lac'titas intestinum*, *Diarrhoea lienteric*, *Fluxus lientericus*, *Chymorrhoea* seu *Lac'titas ingesto'rum*, *Bromatoc'crisis*, *Diarrhoea Dyspeptica* seu *cum Ape'ria* seu *Ingesto'rum*, (F.) *Lientérie*, *Slip'periness of the Guts*. Frequent liquid evacuations, the food only half digested. This condition is always symptomatic of great irritation in the intestinal canal, the sensibility of which is so much augmented that it cannot bear the sojourn of the food in it.

LIERRE, *Hedera helix*—*L. Grimpa*, *Hedera helix*—*L. Terrestris*, *Glechoma hederacea*.

LIFE, (Sax. *ly*, *lyf*,) *Vi'ta*, *Bi'os*, *Bi'oté*, *Bi'otos*, *Zo'é*, *Pneum'a*, *Spir'itus*, (F.) *Vie*. The state of organized beings, during which, owing to the union of an unknown force with matter, they are capable of performing functions different from those that regulate other natural bodies; all of which functions, however numerous and diversified, work to one end. Life has only a limited duration; beyond which,—the organic functions ceasing to be executed,—the body is given up to the agency of chemical affinity. Hence Bichat has defined life to be—the aggregate of the functions which resist death. On account of the difference that exists among the vital functions, he

applied the term *Organic Life* to the functions, inservient to composition and decomposition;—as digestion, respiration, circulation, calorification, absorption, secretion, and nutrition; and *Animal life*, to the functions which connect man and animals with external bodies; as the understanding, sensations, locomotion and voice.

LIFEBLOOD. A term commonly used for a twitching or quivering of the eyelids—a kind of involuntary or muscular tic. See Cillo.

LIFE, DURATION OF, see Longevity.

LIFE EVERLASTING, *Gnaphalium margaritaceum*—*L. Everlasting*, *plainsaint*, *Antennaria plantaginifolia*—*L. Everlasting*, sweetscented, *Gnaphalium polycephalum*.

LIFE, EXPECTATION OF, see Longevity.

LIFE INSURANCE. A contract entered into, usually by an *insurance company*, to pay a certain sum of money on a person's death, on the condition of his paying an annual premium during his life. The medical practitioner may be applied to, to certify that the life of the insured is one that is insurable according to the rules of the company.

LIFE ROOT, *Senecio aureus*.

LIFE, VALUE OF, see Longevity, and Mortality.

LIFE'S BLOOD, Lifeblood, Cillo.

LIG'AMENT, Ligamentum, (*ligare, ligatum*, 'to bind;') *Desmus, Syndes'mus, Colligamentum, Cop'ula*. A name given to fibrous structures, which serve to unite bones, and to form articulations; hence the division into *interosseous* and *articular* ligaments. They are of a white, close texture; are but little extensible, and difficult to break. The name *ligament* has, also, been given to any membranous fold, which retains an organ in its situation.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL LIGAMENTS.

1. <i>Of the Lower Jaw.</i>	- Capsular ligament. - Suspensory ligament of the stylo-glossus. - Lateral ligament.	
2. <i>Connecting the Head with the first and second Vertebra, and these with each other.</i>	- Two capsular ligaments between atlas and head. - Circular ligament. - Two capsular between atlas and axis. - Perpendicular ligament. - Two lateral or moderator ligaments. - Transverse ligament and its appendices.	
3. <i>Of the other Vertebrae.</i>	- Anterior common. - Crucial intervertebral. - Ligaments running from the edge of the bony arch and spinous process of one vertebra to that of the next. - Interspinous ligament. - Ligamentum nuchæ. - Intertransverse. - Capsular. - Posterior or internal common.	
4. <i>Of the Ribs, Sternum, &c.</i>	- Capsular of the head of ribs. - Capsular of the tubercles. - Ligamenta transversaria interna. - Ligamenta transversaria externa. - Ligamenta cervicis costarum externa. - Ligamentous fibres running from the margins of the extremities of the ribs to the corresponding cartilages. - Radiated ligaments from cartilage of ribs to the sternum. - Capsular ligaments of the cartilages of the ribs. - Proper membrane of sternum. L. of cartilago ensiformis. - Tendinous expansions over the intercostales, &c.	- Two transverse,—one superior one inferior. - Iliosacral. - Capsular of the sacroiliac synchondrosis. - Two sacrospinous.—posterior and anterior, with the superior and inferior appendices. - Longitudinal of os coccygis. - Inguinal ligament. - Capsular of symphysis pubis. - Ligament of foramen thyroideum. - Radiated ligament. - Capsular. - Interclavicular. - Ligamentum rhomboideum. - Claviculohumeral. - Conoid. - Trapezoid.
5. <i>Of the Pelvis.</i>		- Anterior triangular. - Proper posterior.
6. <i>Of the Clavicle.</i>		- Capsular. - Capsular. - Brachiohumeral. - Brachioradial. - Coronary of the radius. - Anterior and posterior accessory. - Intermuscular of the os humeri.
7. <i>Of the Scapula.</i>		- Interosseous ligament. - Oblique or chorda transversalis cubiti. - Capsular. - Capsular. - Two lateral. - Mucous. - Annular. - Capsular.
8. <i>Of the Shoulder Joint.</i>		Short ligaments,—oblique, transverse, capsular, and proper.
9. <i>Of the Elbowjoint.</i>		- Articular lateral. - Straight, perpendicular, &c.
10. <i>Carpal Extremity of Radius and Ulna, and between those bones.</i>		Interosseous, at the bases and heads,—dorsal, lateral, palmar.
11. <i>Between Fore-arm and Wrist.</i>		- Capsular. - Lateral.
12. <i>Of the Carpus.</i>		- Capsular. - Lateral.
13. <i>Between Carpal and Metacarpal bones.</i>		- Capsular. - Lateral.
14. <i>Between the extremities of the Metacarpal bones.</i>		- Capsular. - Lateral.
15. <i>At the base of the Metacarpal bone of the Thumb, and at the first joint of the Fingers.</i>		- Capsular. - Lateral.
16. <i>Of the first and second joints of the Thumb, and second and third joints of the Fingers.</i>		- Capsular. - Lateral.
17. <i>Retaining the Tendons of the Muscles of the Hand and Fingers in situ.</i>		- Annular. - Vaginal or flexor tendons. - Vaginal or crucial of the phalanges. - Accessory of the flexor tendons. - Posterior annular. - Vaginal of extensors. - Transverse of extensors.
18. <i>Connecting the Os femoris with the Os innominatum.</i>		- Capsular and accessory slips. - Round or teres ligament. - Cartilaginous ligament. - Double cartilaginous ligament. - Ligamenta mucosa.
19. <i>Of the Kneejoint.</i>		- Lateral,—internal and external. - External short lateral ligament. - Posterior ligament. - Ligament of the patella. - Capsular. - Ligamentum alare,—majus et minus. - Ligamentum mucosum. - Two crucial,—anterior and posterior. - Transverse.
20. <i>Connecting Fibula and Tibia.</i>		- Capsular. - Interosseous. - Anterior superior. - Posterior superior.
21. <i>Connecting the Tarsal with the Leg Bones.</i>		- Anterior ligament of the fibula. - Posterior of fibula. - Deltoides of tibia. - Capsular.

22. *Of the Tarsus*.....
- Capsular.
 - Short ligaments.
 - Capsular, broad superior, and lateral ligaments, connecting astragalus and navicular.
 - Superior, lateral, and inferior, fixing os calcis to os cuboides.
 - Long, oblique, and rhomboid, forming the inferior ligaments.
 - Superior superficial, interosseous and inferior transverse ligaments, fixing the os navicular and os cuboides.
 - Superior lateral, and plantar, which fix the os navicular and cuneiform.
 - Superior-superficial and plantar, connecting the os cuboides, and os cuneiforme externum.
 - Dorsal and plantar, uniting the ossa cuneiformia.
 - The proper capsular of each bone.
23. *Between Tarsus and Metatarsus*.
- Capsular.
 - Dorsal, plantar, lateral, straight, oblique, and transverse.
24. *Connecting the Metatarsal Bones*.
- Dorsal, plantar, and lateral, connecting the metatarsal bones.
 - Transverse ligaments.
25. *Of the Phalanges of the Toes*.
- Capsular.
 - Lateral.
 - Annular.
 - Vaginal of the tendons of the peronei.
 - Laciniated.
 - Vaginal of the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis.
 - Vaginal and crucial of the tendons of the flexors of the toes.
 - Accessory of the flexor tendons of the toes.
 - Transverse of the extensor tendons.
26. *Retaining the Tendons of the Muscles of the Foot and Toes in situ*.

LIGAMENT, ANTERIOR, OF THE BLADDER. A name given by the older anatomists to a portion of the superior pelvic aponeuroses, which becomes attached to the front of the neck of the bladder.

LIGAMENT ARTÉRIEL, Arterial ligament—1. Camper's, Perineal fascia—1. Cervical supra-spinal, see Supraspinosa ligamenta—1. *Ciliaire*, Ciliary ligament.

LIGAMENT, CORONARY, OF THE LIVER, is a reflection formed by the peritoneum, between the posterior margin of the liver, and the lower surface of the diaphragm. See Falx.

LIGAMENT, COSTOXIPHOID, Xiphoid ligament—1. *Dentelé*, Denticulatum ligamentum—1. *Denticulé*, Denticulatum ligamentum—1. Dorsolumbo-supraspinal, see Supraspinosa ligamenta—1. of Fallopius, Crural arch—1. Gimbernat's, see Gimbernat's ligament—1. Glossopiglottic, see Glossopiglottic—1. Infrapubian, Triangular ligament—1. *Interépineux*, Interspinal ligament—1. of the Ovary, see Ovarium—1. Palmar inferior, Metacarpal ligament—1. Poupart's, Crural arch—1. *Rond*, Teres ligamentum—1. *Sur-épineux cervical*, see Supraspinosa ligamenta—1. *Sur-épineux dorso-lombaire*, see Supraspinosa ligamenta—1. Suspensory, of the liver, see Suspensory—1. Triangular, Perineal fascia.

LIGAMENT OF ZINN, Ten'don of Zinn, Ten'do oculi. A tendon from which the inferior rectus muscle of the eye arises, in common with the rectus internus and rectus externus.

LIGAMENTA ALARIA, Odontoid ligaments—1. Apicum, see Interspinal ligament—1. Coli, see, Colon—1. Interlobularia pulmonum, Interlobular tissue—1. Intervertebralia, Intervertebral cartilages—1. Lata uteri, see Uterus—1. Maucharti, Odontoid ligaments—1. Rotunda uteri, Round ligaments of the uterus—1. Tarsæ lata, see Tarsæ lata (ligamenta).

LIGAMENTARIS, Ligamentous.
LIGAMENTEUX, Ligamentous.
LIGAMENTOSUS, Ligamentous.
LIGAMEN'TOUS, Ligamento'sus, Ligamenta'ris, Ligamentarius, Des'mons, Desmo'sus, (F.) Ligamenteux, Desmeux. Having the character of, or relating to, a ligament.

LIGAMENTS, BROAD, OF THE UTERUS, see Uterus—1. *Croisées*, Crucial ligaments—1. *Cruciformes*, Crucial ligaments—1. *Jaunes*, Yellow ligaments—1. *Large de l'utérus*, see Uterus—1. of the Larynx, inferior, Thyreoarytenoid ligaments—1. *Ronds de l'utérus*, Round ligaments of the uterus—1. Thyrohyoid, see Thyrohyoid membrane.

LIGAMENTUM, Ligament—1. Arteriosum, see Arterial duct—1. Capsular, Capsular ligament—1. Ciliare, Ciliary ligament—1. Conoides, Conoid ligament—1. Dentatum, Denticulatum ligamentum—1. Fallopii, Crural arch—1. Iridis, Ciliary ligament—1. Latum, Suspensory ligament of the liver—1. Membranaceum, Glosso-epiglottic ligament—1. Nuchæ, Cervical ligament—1. Posticum Winslowii, see Genu—1. Suspensorium dentis, see Odontoid ligaments—1. Suspensorium hepatis, Suspensory ligament of the liver—1. Suspensorium testis, Gubernaculum testis—1. Teres, Teres ligamentum—1. Trapezoides, Trapezoid ligament—1. Triangulare, Triangular ligament.

LIGATE, see Ligature.

LIGATIO, Fascia, Ligature—1. Lingum, Aphonia.

LIGATION, see Ligature.

LIGATURA, Ligature, Fascia—1. Glandis, Phimosis.

LIG'ATURE, Ligatu'ra, Liga'tio, Alligatu'ra, Deliga'tio, Vincitu'ra, Fas'cia, Epid'esis. This word has various acceptations. It means, 1. The thread with which an artery or vein is tied, to prevent or arrest hemorrhage. 2. The cord, or thread, or wire, used for removing tumours, &c. 3. The bandage used for phlebotomy. *Ligature* is, also, sometimes applied to the act of tying an artery or considerable vessel—*Liga'tion, Deliga'tion*; and occasionally we meet with the terms 'to ligature' and 'to ligate,' used unnecessarily in this sense, in place of to take up or tie a vessel. When the artery alone is tied, the ligature is said to be *immediate*; when any of the surrounding parts are included, it is said to be *mediate*. The ligature occasions obliteration or adhesion of the arterial parietes, by cutting through the middle and internal coats; the adhesion being favoured by the formation of a coagulum, which acts, in some degree, as a barrier against the impulse of the blood, and subsequently disappears by absorption.

LIGATURE ARTICULÉE, Écraseur.

LIGHT, (Sax. leohtr, lht.) (G.) Licht, Lu, Lu'men, Phos, (F.) Lumière. An extremely rare fluid; diffused over the universe; emanating from the sun and fixed stars; traversing more than four millions of leagues in a minute; passing through transparent bodies, which refract it according to their density and combustibility; and arrested by opaque bodies, by which it is reflected at an angle equal to the angle of incidence. It is the cause of colour in all bodies, being entirely reflected by white surfaces and absorbed by black. It is decomposed in passing through a transparent prism into seven rays—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, and violet.

Light acts upon the body as a gentle and salutary stimulus. It urges to exercise, whilst privation of it induces sleep and inactivity, and disposes to obesity. Hence it is, that, in rural economy, animals which are undergoing the process of fattening are kept in obscurity. When vegetables are deprived of light, their nutrition is interfered with, and they become *etiolated*. To a certain extent this applies to animals, and there

is every reason to believe, that want of light prevents the due development of organized bodies. It has been found that, when tadpoles were deprived of light, they did not undergo the perfect metamorphosis into the frog, but that monstrosities from arrest of development were induced.

LIGHTNING, (from *light*,) *Astrape*.

LIGHTS, (from *libt*, 'light,' from their little specific gravity,) *Pulmo*—*l.* Rising of the, *Cynanche trachealis*.

LIGNE, *Line*—*l. Apre*, *Linea aspera*—*l. Blanche*, *Linea alba*—*l. Courbe*, Curved line—*l. Médiane de l'abdomen*, *Linea alba*—*l. Semilunaris de Spigel*, *Linea semilunaris Spigellii*—*l. Sous-trachantérienne*, *Linea aspera*.

LIGNEOUS, *Ligno'sus*, (*lignum*, 'wood,') (F.) *Ligneux*. Woody. Having the character or appearance of wood; as '*Ligneous* Scir'rhous,' or S. of the mamma, which has for its principal characteristics, hardness, the inextensibility of wood, and no defined limits. (Velpeau.) A form of this, in plates, or diffused over the mammary integuments, is termed, by M. Velpeau, *Squirre en cuirasse*.

LIGNIN, (from *lignum*, 'wood,') Ligneous or woody fibre; the fibrous structure of vegetable substances.

LIGNUM ALOËS, ('wood of aloes,') *Agallochum*—*l. Aspalathi*, *Agallochum*—*l. Benedictum*, *Guaiaicum*—*l. Brasilianum rubrum*, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*—*l. Cæruleum*, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*—*l. Campechense*, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*—*l. Campechianum*, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*—*l. Campesacum*, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*—*l. Colubrinum*, see *Strychnos*—*l. Febrifugum*, *Quassia*—*l. Hæmatoxyli*, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*—*l. Indicum*, *Guaiaicum*, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*—*l. Infelix*, *Sambucus*—*l. Nephriticum*, *Guilandina Moringa* (the wood)—*l. Pavana*, *Croton tiglium*—*l. Quassia*, see *Quassia*—*l. Sanctum*, *Guaiaicum*—*l. Sandalinum*, see *Pterocarpus santalinus*—*l. Sappan*, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*—*l. Serpentinum*, *Ophioxylum serpentinum*—*l. Vitæ*, *Guaiaicum*.

LIGNODES, (*Λιγνώδης*, from *lignys*, and *odes*,) Fuliginous.

LIGNYS, (*Λιγνυς*,) Fuligo.

LIG'ULA, *Lin'gula*, 'a small tongue, a tongue of land; the tongue of a shoe.' The clavicule; also, the glottis and epiglottis. A measure containing 3 drachms and a scruple, or about half an ounce. Also, a species of bandage or ligature.

LIGUSTICUM, (from *Λιγυστικός*, appertaining to *Liguria*,) *L. Levisticum*.

LIGUSTICUM ACTÆMOFOLIUM, *Thapsium actæmofolium*, *Angelica lu'cida*, *Angelica Nen'do*, *White root*, indigenous; *Ord.* Umbelliferae. The root is aromatic and carminative.

LIGUSTICUM CAPILLACEUM, *Æthusa meum*—*l. Carvi*, *Carum*—*l. Foeniculum*, *Anethum*.

LIGUSTICUM LEVIS'TICUM, *Levis'ticum*, *Laserpitium Germanicum*, *Ligusticum*, *Angelica levis'ticum* seu *paludapifolia*, *Low'age*, (F.) *Livèche*, *Ache des montagnes*. *Ord.* Umbelliferae. The properties of this plant are said to be stimulant, carminative, emmenagogue, &c.

LIGUSTICUM MEUM, *Æthusa meum*—*l. Phellandrium*, *Phellandrium aquaticum*.

LIGUSTICUM PODAGRA'RIA, *Podagra'ria wgo'podium*, *Ægopo'dium* seu *Sis'on podagra'ria*, *Pimpinella angelicifolia*, *Sis'um vulgare*, *Tragoselinum angelica*, *Ses'eli wgo'podium*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Goutweed*. A British plant, once considered useful in cases of gout.

LIGUSTICUM SLAUS, *Peucedanum silaus*.

LIGUSTRUM ÆGYPTIACUM, (*ligare*, 'to bind,' because used for bands.) *Lawsonia inermis*.

LIGUSTRUM VULGARE, *Prie'tet*, *Prie'ty*, *Prim*, (F.) *Troëne*. *Ord.* Oleaceae. A shrub, which grows wild both in Europe and in the United

States, usually in hedges. The leaves are asstringent and bitter; and the flowers, which are snow-white, and of an agreeable odour, have been employed in decoction, in sore throat, and ulcerous stomatitis. The berries are said to be cathartic.

LILAC, **COMMON**, *Syringa vulgaris*—*l. Vulgaris*, *Syringa vulgaris*.

LILI, *Lilium Paracelsi*.

LILIA'GO, (dim. of *lilium*, 'the lily,') *Spiderwort*; *Lilias'trum*. This plant was formerly said to be alexipharmic and carminative.

LILIASTRUM, *Liliago*.

LIL'LIUM CAN'DIDUM, ('white lily,') *L. album*, *Le'l'ion*, *Cri'non*. The white lily. (F.) *Lis blanc*. *Ord.* Liliaceae. The infusion of the flowers of the lily in olive oil is emollient, and often applied externally, under the name of *Lily oil*, (F.) *Huile de lis*. The scales of the bulb, roasted, are sometimes employed as maturatives.

LILIUM CONVALLIUM, *Convallaria maialis*.

LILIUM PARACEL'SI, *Tinctura Metallorum*, *Lill*. A medicine employed by Paracelsus. It was prepared by melting in a crucible four ounces of each of the following alloys; Antimony and iron, antimony and tin, antimony and copper, previously mixed with eighteen ounces of nitrate of potassa and as much salt of tartar. The melted mass, when pulverized, was treated with rectified alcohol, which really dissolved only the potassa set at liberty by the decomposition experienced by the nitre and salt of tartar. The *Lilium Paracelsi* was used as a cordial. It entered into the composition of the theriacal elixir, &c.

LILY, *Lilium*—*l. Ground*, *Trillium latifolium*—*l. May*, *Convallaria maialis*—*l. Pond*, *Nelumbium luteum*—*l. Pond*, white, *Nymphaea odorata*—*l. Pond*, yellow, *Nuphar advena*—*l. Toad*, *Nymphaea odorata*—*l. of the Valley*, *Convallaria maialis*—*l. Water*, little, *Brasenia hydropeltis*—*l. Water*, sweet, *Nymphaea odorata*—*l. Water*, sweet-scented, *Nymphaea odorata*—*l. Water*, white, *Nymphaea alba*—*l. Water*, yellow, *Nymphaea lutea*—*l. White*, *Lilium candidum*, *Nelumbium luteum*.

LIMA, **CLIMATE** OF. The climate of Peru does not appear to be favourable to the generation of consumption; and Lima would seem to be a good residence for the phthisical valetudinarian. Many have been benefited by a residence there; but when they have gone farther south, as to Chili, the effect, according to Dr. M. Barrough, has generally been fatal.

LIMA DENTARIA, ('dental file,') *Scalprum dentarium*.

LIMACIEN (F.), (from *limacon*, [*limax*, gen. *lima'cis*, 'the snail,'] 'the cochlea of the ear,') A branch of the acoustic or labyrinthine nerve sent to the cochlea.

LIMACON, *Cochlea*, *Helix pomatia*, *Limax*—*l. Ramps du*, see *Cochlea*.

LIMACUM CORNUA, ('snails' horns,') see *Lachrymal puncta*.

LIMANCHIA, (*Λιμαγχία*, from *limus*, and *γυγχις*, 'to torture,') Abstinence.

LIMA'TIO, (*limare*, *limatum*, 'to file,') 'Filing.' An operation employed by the dentist more especially to prevent immediate contact of the teeth with each other.

LIMATURA FERRI, *Ferri Limatura*.

LIMAX, gen. *Lima'cis*, (*limax*, gen. *limax*,) *Helix*, *Slug* or *Snail*, (F.) *Limacum*, *Colimacon*, *Escargot*. A syrup has been prepared from these animals, which has been given in phthisis, &c. The raw snails have also been taken in consumption. They have been used as food.

LIMB, (Sax. *lim*,) *Membrum*.

LIMBUS ('a border') **ALVEOLARIS**, *Alveolar border*—*l. Fosse Ovalis*, see *Ovalis fossa*—*l. Luteus retinae*, see *Foramen centrale*—*l. Posterior corporis striati*, *Tænia semicircularis*.

LIME, (from *limon*,) A fruit like a small

lemon, the juice of which is strongly acid, and is much used for making punch. It is, also, used in long voyages as an antiscorbutic, &c. It is a species of lemon, the fruit of *Citrus ac'ida*, *Citrus limetta*.

LIME, (Sax. *lim*.) Calx—*l.* Carbonate of, Creta—*l.* Chloride of, Calcis chloridum—*l.* Chlorite of, Calcis chloridum—*l.* Hydrate of, see Calx—*l.* Hydrosulphate of, Calcis sulphuretum—*l.* Hypochlorite of, Calcis chloridum—*l.* Hypophosphite of, Calcis hypophosphis—*l.* Muriate of, solution of, see Calcis murias—*l.* Oxymuriate of, Calcis chloridum—*l.* Phosphate of, see Cornu ustum—*l.* Bone Phosphate of, see Cornu ustum—*l.* Phosphate of, precipitated, see Cornu cervi—*l.* Slaked, see Calx—*l.* Sulphuret of, Calcis sulphuretum.

LIME TREE, *Tilia*—*l.* Water, Liquor calcis—*l.* Water, compound, Liquor calcis compositus.

LIMELLIER, see *Citrus mella rosa*.

LIMICUS, (from *limus*.) Hungry.

LIMITROPHES, (*limes*, 'a boundary,' and τροφικ, 'to nourish,') see Trisplanchnic nerve.

LIMNE, (λίμνη,) Marsh.

LIMNE'MIC, *Limnæ'mic*, *Limnhe'mic*, *Limnæ'micus*, *Limnhe'micus*, (λίμνη, 'a marsh,' and δαμα, 'blood,') An epithet given to affections induced by paludal emanations; (F.) *Affections limnæmiquæ*.

LIMNOMEPHITIS, (*limne*, and *mephitis*.) see *Miasm*.

LIMOCTON'IA, (λιμοκτονια, from *limus*, and κτος, 'death,') Abstinence to death. Death from hunger. Suicide by hunger.

LIMODES, (λιμοδης, *limus*, and *odes*.) Hungry.

LIMON, see *Citrus medica*.

LIMONADA, Lemonade.

LIMONADE, Lemonade—*l.* Gazeuse, see Lemonade—*l.* Sèche, Lemonade, dry; see Citric acid.

LIMONIUM, *Statice limonium*—*l.* Malum, see *Citrus medica*.

LIMON BACCA, see *Citrus medica*.

LIMOPHTH'ISIS, (from *limus*, and φθισις, 'wasting,') Wasting from privation of food.

LIMO'SIS, (from *limus*.) Stomach disease, Morbid appetite. A genus in the class *Caliaca*, order *Enterica*, of Good.

LIMOSIS CARDIALGIA MORDENS, Cardialgia—*l.* Cardialgia sputatoria, Pyrosis—*l.* Dyspepsia, Dyspepsia—*l.* Experts, Anorexia—*l.* Experts protracta, Fasting—*l.* Flatus, Flatulence—*l.* Helluonum, Gluttony—*l.* Pica, Malacia.

LIMOTHERAPE'IA, *Nestitherape'ia*, *Nestotherape'ia*, *Nestiatr'ia*, *Painotherape'ia*, *Cura'tio mor'bi per ine'diam*, (*limus* and *separata*, 'treatment,') Hunger-cure. Cure by fasting.

LIMUS, (λίμος,) Hunger.

LIN, *Linum usitatissimum*—*l.* Graines de, see *Linum usitatissimum*—*l.* Purgatif, *Linum catharticum*.

LINAIRE, *Antirrhinum linaria*.

LINAMENTUM, (from *linum*.) Linteum.

LINARIA, (from *linum*, owing to the similarity of the leaves,) *Antirrhinum linaria*—*l.* Cymbalaria, *Antirrhinum linaria*—*l.* Elatine, *Antirrhinum elatine*—*l.* Vulgaris, *Antirrhinum linaria*.

LINCTUARIUM, (from *lingere*, *linctum*, 'to lick,') Electos.

LINCTUS, gen. *Linctus*, Electos—*l.* Albus, Looch album—*l.* Amygdalinus, Looch album—*l.* ad Aphthas, Mel boracis—*l.* de Borace, Mel boracis—*l.* Communis, Looch album.

LIND, (Sax. *linb*.) *Tilia*.

LINDEN TREE, *Tilia*, *Tilia Americana*.

LINE, *Lin'ea*, *Gram'mā*, (F.) *Ligne*. Extent in length, considered without regard to breadth or thickness. As a measure, it means the 12th part of an inch; with some, however, the 10th part of an inch.

MEDIAN LINE OF THE BODY is an imaginary line supposed to set out from the top of the head and to fall between the feet, so as to divide the body vertically into two equal and symmetrical parts.

LINE, (from *linum*.) Linteum, *Linum usitatissimum*.

LINEA, *Line*.

LIN'EA AL'BA, *Linea alba Abdom'inis*, (F.) *Ligne blanche ou médiane de l'abdomen* (Ch.), *Candid'ula abdom'inis lin'ea*, *Lin'ea centro'lis*. A tendinous, strong, and highly resisting cord; extending from the ensiform cartilage of the sternum to the symphysis pubis, with the umbilicus near its middle. The linea alba is formed by the decussation of the aponeurosis of the abdominal muscles; and its use is to limit the movement of the chest backwards; to prevent it from separating too far from the pelvis, and to furnish a fixed point for the muscles of the abdomen in their contraction.

LINEA AS'P'ERA, *Rug'ged ridge*, (F.) *Ligne âpre*, *Ligne sous-trochanterienne*, (Ch.) A rough projection at the posterior surface of the femur, which gives attachment to muscles.

LINEA CANDIDULA ABDOMINIS, *L. alba*—*l.* Centralis, *L. alba*—*l.* Innominata, *Ileopectinea Linea*.

LINEÆ ALBICANTES, (pl. of *linea*, 'a line,') The white lines left where the skin, as of the abdomen or mamma, has been greatly stretched.

LINEÆ ARCUATÆ, Curved lines—*l.* Semicirculares externæ, Curved lines.

LINEÆ SEMILUNAR'ES are the lines which bound the outer margin of the recti muscles of the abdomen. They are formed by the union of the abdominal tendons. The lines which cross these muscles are called *Lineæ transversæ*.

LINEA SEMILUNA'RI'S SPIG'ULI, (F.) *Ligne semi-lunaire de Spiegel*. The semilunar notched inner edge of the fleshy portion of the transversalis abdominis, at the point where the muscular fibres are in connexion with the tendinous or aponeurotic fibres, which serve for the insertion of the muscle.

LINEÆ TIB'LE, *An'guli tib'ie*. Sharp lines on the tibia.

LINEÆ TRANSVERSÆ, see *L. semilunares*, and *Processus teretes*.

LINÉAIRE, *Linear*.

LIN'EAMENT, *Lineamentum*, (*linea*, 'a line,' *lineare*, 'to mark by lines,') A delicate trait observed on the countenance, which constitutes its special character, enables us to preserve its image, and is the cause of resemblance to others. A feature.

Bonnet gave the name *Linéament* to the first traces of organization in the embryo of man and animals.

LIN'EAR, *Linea'ris*, *Linea'rius*, (from *linea*, 'a line,') (F.) *Linéaire*. Pathologists apply the epithet *linear* to fractures which are very narrow, and in which the fragments are scarcely separated.

LINE'OLA, (dim. of *linea*.) A small line.

LINEOLÆ MAMMA'RUM. The white lines on the breasts.

LINGISM, (after *Ling*, of Sweden, the proposer,) Kinesipathy.

LINGUA, (from *lingere*, 'to lick,') Tongue—*l.* Avis, see *Fraxinus excelsior*—*l.* Bovis, *Anchusa officinalis*—*l.* Canina, *Cynoglossum*—*l.* Cervina, *Asplenium scolopendrium*—*l.* Exigua, *Epiglottis*—*l.* Prognosis ex, *Glossomantia*—*l.* Serpentaria, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.

LINGUADENT'AL, *Linguodental Linguadental'is*, *Linguodental'is*, (from *lingua*, 'the tongue,' and *dens*, gen. *dentis*, 'a tooth,') Relating or appertaining to the tongue and teeth.

LINGUE DETENTOR, Glossocatochus—l. Exoncosis, Glossoneus—l. Scalpium, *Cure-langue*.

LIN'GUAL, *Lingua'lis*, (from *lingua*.) Relating or belonging to the tongue.

LINGUAL ARTERY, *Arteria lingual'is*, arises from the external carotid; and, after several tortuosities, reaches the base of the tongue, becomes horizontal, and, under the name *Ravine'*, advances to the tip, where it anastomoses with its fellow. In its course, it gives off the *Dorsalis lingue* and *sublingual*.

LINGUAL MUS'CLE, *Lingua'lis*, *Ba'cio-glos'sus* (Cowper), *Glossia'nus*, is a small, long, fasciculus of fibres, hidden beneath the sides of the tongue, between the hyoglossus and styloglossus muscles, which are on the outside, and the genioglossus, within. This muscle passes from the base to the tip of the tongue; and, at its sides, is confounded with the muscles just referred to. It shortens the tongue, depresses its point, and can carry it to the right or left side.

LINGUAL NERVE is a name which has been given to the ninth pair or hypoglossus. It is, generally applied to a branch given off from the *Inferior maxillary*, or third branch of the fifth pair. Near its origin it runs close to, and anastomoses with, the chorda tympani. It afterwards gives off a considerable number of filaments which are distributed to the tongue, and some of which are said to have been even traced as far as the papillæ;—a distribution which has occasioned it to be regarded as the *Gustatory nerve*, (F.) *Nerv gustatif*. It is doubtless the nerve of general sensibility to the tongue.

LINGUAL VEIN follows nearly the same distribution as the artery. It opens into the internal jugular.

LINGUALIS, Lingual muscle.

LINGUETTA LAMINOSA, (dim. of *lingua*.) Lingula.

LINGULA, (dim. of *lingua*.) Ligula.

LIN'GULA, *Linguet'ta lamino'sa*. A thin, transversely grooved lobule of gray substance, derived from the anterior border of the cerebellum, which, for a short distance, lies over the velum medullare anterius. A depression in the cerebellum in front of the lingula is called (F.) *Niche*, *Recess'us*.

LINGULA FISTULA, Epiglottis.

LINGUODENTAL, Linguadental.

LINI FARINA, see *Linum usitatissimum*—l. Usitatissimi semina, see *Linum usitatissimum*.

LIN'IMENT, *Linimentum*, *Li'tus*, *Enchris'ton*, *Catochris'ton*, *Perich'risis*, *Perichris'ton*, *Aleiph'a*, *Aleim'ma*, *Enchris'ta*, *Fric'tum*, *Fricato'rium*, *Inunctio*, (from *linire*, *linuntum*, 'to anoint.') An unctuous medicine, containing usually oil or lard, which is used externally in the form of friction.

LINIMENT OF ACONITE, *Linimentum Aconiti*—l. of Ammonia, Compound, see Lotion, Granville's.

LINIMENT AMMONIACAL, *Linimentum ammoniac*—l. de carbonate d'Ammoniaque, *Linimentum ammoniac carbonatis*.

LINIMENT, ANODYNE, *Linimentum opii*.

LINIMENT ANTIHÉMORRHOÏDALE DE SIEUR ANDRY, (F.) This is formed of Narbonne honey, Olive oil, and Turpentine.

LINIMENT ANTIPARALYTIQUE, (F.) Composed of subcarbonate of ammonia alcoholized, oil, black soap, and oil of rosemary.

LINIMENT, ANTISCROFULOUS, OF HUFELAND. Composed of fresh ox-gall, White soap, *Unguentum althæe*, Volatile oil of petroleum, Carbonate of ammonia, and Camphor.

LINIMENT OF BELLADONNA, *Linimentum Belladonnæ*.

LINIMENT CALCAIRE, *Linimentum aque calcis*—l. Camphor, *Linimentum camphoræ*—l. Camphré, *Linimentum camphoræ*—l. of Cantharides, camphorated, *Linimentum e cantharidibus*

camphoratum—l. *Cantharide camphré*, *Linimentum e cantharidibus camphoratum*—l. of Chloroform, *Linimentum chloroformi*—l. Croton oil, *Linimentum crotonis*—l. d'Eau de chaux, *Linimentum aque calcis*—l. of Iodine, *Linimentum Iodi*—l. of Limewater, *Linimentum aque calcis*—l. de Mercure, *Linimentum hydrargyri*—l. Mercurial, *Linimentum hydrargyri*—l. Oléo-calcaire, *Linimentum aque calcis*—l. of Opium, *Linimentum opii*.

LINIMENT RÉSOLUTIF DE POTT, composed of oil of turpentine and muriatic acid. Used in rheumatism, swellings, &c.

LINIMENT, SAINT JOHN LONG'S. A liniment used by a celebrated empiric at the commencement of the second quarter of the 19th century. It is said to have consisted of oil of turpentine and acetic acid, held in suspension by yolk of egg. It was a powerful counterirritant.

LINIMENT DE SAVON, *Linimentum saponis compositum*—l. de Savon opiacé, *Linimentum saponis et opii*.

LINIMENT SAVONNEUX HYDROSULFURÉ DE JADELOT. Composed of sulphuret of potass, 3vj; white soap, ℥ij; oil of poppy, ℥iv; oil of thyme, ʒij. Used in itch.

LINIMENT, SIMPLE, *Linimentum simplex*—l. Soap, *Linimentum saponis*—l. Soap and opium, *Linimentum saponis et opii*—l. Soap, compound, *Linimentum saponis compos.*—l. Turpentine, *Linimentum terebinthinæ*—l. of Turpentine and Acetic Acid, *Linimentum Terebinthinæ aceticum*—l. of Verdigris, *Linimentum æruginis*—l. de Vert-de-gris, *Linimentum æruginis*—l. Volatile, *Linimentum ammoniac*.

LINIMENTUM, Liniment.

LINIMENTUM ACONITI, *Liniment of Aconite*. (Aconite root, in powder, ʒxx; Camphor, ʒj; Rectified spirit, fʒxxx or q. s. Moisten the aconite with a portion of the spirit and macerate for seven days; then percolate into a receiver containing the camphor, until one pint is procured. Ph. B. 1864.) In neuralgic and other pains,—℥xx or xxx being rubbed on the part.

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS, *Or'ymel Æruginis*, *Unguentum Egyptiacum*, *Mellitum de acetate cupri*, *Liniment of verdigris*, (F.) *Liniment de Vert-de-gris*, *Miel d'acétate de cuivre*. (Ærugin, cont. ʒj; Acet. ʒvi; Mellis despum. pond. ʒxiv. Liquefied, strained, and inspissated by boiling.—Ph. L.) It is used as an escharotic and detergent;—diluted, as a gargle in venereal ulcerations and in foul ulcers.

LINIMENTUM ALBUM, *Ceratum cetacei*, *Unguentum cetacei*—l. ad Ambustiones, L. aque calcis.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIACÆ, *Sa'po ammoniacalis*, *Linimentum ammoniacum seu ammoniacum seu Anglicanum*, *Sa'po ammoniac oleaceus*, *Unguentum album resolvers*, *Oleum ammoniacum*, *Strong liniment of ammonia*, *Volatile liniment*, (F.) *Liniment volatil ou ammoniacal*, *Savon ammoniacal*. (Aq. ammon. fʒj; Olei olivæ, ʒij. Mix.—Ph. U. S.) A stimulating and rubefacient soap.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CARBONATIS, *Liniment of subcarbonate of ammonia*, *Linimentum ammoniac sesquicarbonatis*, L. volatil, *Harte's horn and oil*, (F.) *Liniment de carbonate d'ammoniaque*. (Solut. subcarb. ammon. fʒj; Olei oliv. fʒij. Shake till they unite.—Ph. L.) A stimulating liniment, mostly used to relieve rheumatic pains, bruises, &c.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUM, see Granville's Lotion—l. Ammoniac Sesquicarbonatis, *Linimentum Ammoniac Carbonatis*—l. Ammoniatum seu Ammonicum, L. Ammoniac fortis—l. Anglicanum, L. Ammoniac fortis—l. ad Aphthas, *Mel boracis*.

LINIMENTUM AQUE CALCIS, L. Calcis (Ph. U. S.), L. ad ambustiones, *Oleum lini cum calce*, *Sa'*

po calca'rius, Lin'iment of lime-water, Car'ron oil, (because much used in the Carron iron works in Scotland), (F.) *Liniment d'eau de chaux*, *Savon calcaire*, *Liniment calcaire ou oléo-calcaire*. (*Olei lini*, $\mathfrak{F}$ vij; *Aquæ calcis*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{V}$ vij. *Misce.*) A cooling and emollient application to burns and scalds.

LINIMENTUM ARÆEI, Unguentum elemi compositum.

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ, Lin'iment of *Belladonna* root, in powder, $\mathfrak{F}$ xx; *Camphor*, $\mathfrak{F}$ j; *Rectified spirit*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ xxx, or a sufficiency. Prepared like *Linimentum Aconiti*, so that a pint is produced.—Ph. B. 1864.) Applied like *Extractum Aconiti*.

LINIMENTUM DE BORACE, *Mel boracis*—*L. Calcis*, *L. aquæ calcis*.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ, *O'leum Camphoratum*, *Solutio camphoræ oleosa*, *Camphor lin'iment*, (F.) *Liniment Camphré*, (*Camphoræ*, $\mathfrak{F}$ ij; *Olei olivæ*, $\mathfrak{F}$ xij. *Dissolve.*—Ph. U. S.) It is used as a stimulant and discutient.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM, *L. saponato-ammoniato-camphoratum*, Compound camphor liniment, *Ward's essence for the head-ache*. (*Camphor*, $\mathfrak{F}$ iiss; *Ol. Lavand.*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ j; *Sp. rectificat.*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ xvij; *Liquor ammon. fortior.*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ ij. *Dissolve the camphor and oil in the spirit; add the ammonia, and shake till they are mixed.* Ph. L.) It is stimulant and discutient.

LINIMENTUM CANTHARIDIS, Lin'iment of *Spanish Flies*. (*Cantharid.* in pulv. $\mathfrak{F}$ j; *Ol. terebinth.* Oss. *Digest for three hours by means of a water-bath, and strain.*—Ph. U. S.) Used as an excitant liniment in adynamic cases.

LINIMENTUM CANTHARIDIS CAMPHORATUM, *Camphorated lin'iment of cantharides*, (F.) *L. cantharide camphré*. (*Tinct. cantharid.*, $\mathfrak{F}$ ss; *Ol. amygd. dulc.*, $\mathfrak{F}$ iv; *Sapon. amygd.*, $\mathfrak{F}$ j; *Camphor.*, $\mathfrak{F}$ ss. *Dissolve the camphor in the oil, and add the mixture to the tincture and soap.*—Ph. P.) Rubefacient, and discutient.

LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMI, Lin'iment of *Chloroform*. (*Chloroform. purif.*, $\mathfrak{F}$ ij; *Ol. Olivæ*, $\mathfrak{F}$ iv. *M.*—Ph. U. S. 1863.) $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ ss to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ j to be applied.

LINIMENTUM CROTONIS, *Croton Oil Lin'iment*, (*Ol. Croton.*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ j; *Ol. Terebinth.*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ vij. *M. Ph. D.* *Croton oil*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ ss; *Olive oil*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ iiss. *Mix.* Ph. B. 1864.) Rubefacient, causing an eruption when continued.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI, *L. Hydrargyri compositum*, *Mercurial lin'iment*, (F.) *L. de Mercure*. (*Ung. Hyd. fort.*, *Adip. prep.*, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{F}$ iv; *Camphoræ*, $\mathfrak{F}$ j; *Sp. rect.*, gtt. xv; *Liquor ammon.*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ iv. *Rub the camphor with the spirit; add the ointment and lard; and, lastly, gradually add the solution.*—Ph. L.) It is used as a stimulant and discutient to venereal swellings, &c.

LINIMENTUM HYPERICI, see *Hypericum perforatum*.

LINIMENTUM IODI, Lin'iment of *Iodine*. (*Iod.*, $\mathfrak{F}$ ij; *Potass. iodid.*, $\mathfrak{F}$ ss; *Sp. rectific.*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ v. *Dissolve.* Ph. B. 1864.) To paint the part.

LINIMENTUM OPII, Lin'iment of *Opium*, *Anodyne Lin'iment*. (*Sapon.*, $\mathfrak{F}$ vj; *Opii.*, $\mathfrak{F}$ iiss; *Camphor.*, $\mathfrak{F}$ ij; *Ol. Rosmarin.*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ vj; *Spirit rectificat.* Oij. (*Imp. meas.*) *Macerate the soap and opium in the spirit for three hours; filter, and add the oil and camphor.*—Ph. L.) Anodyne and slightly rubefacient.

LINIMENTUM PLUMBATUM, Unguentum plumbi superacetatis—*L. Saponaceum opiatum*, *L. Saponis et opii*.

LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM HYDROSULPHURATUM. (*Common Soap*, 500 p. *Liquefy in a water bath in an earthen vessel; and add white poppy oil*, 250 p. *Mix intimately, and add dry sulphuret of potass*, 100 p. *Beat together, and add oil of poppy seed*, 750 p.—Ph. P.) In cutaneous affections, as psora, herpes, &c.

LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-AMMONIATO-CAMPHORATUM, *L. Camphoræ compositum*—*L. Saponato-camphoratum*, *L. Saponis camphoratum*—*L. Saponis*, *L. S. camphoratum*.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS CAMPHORATUM, *L. S. compositum*, *L. Saponato-camphoratum*, *Bal'samum opodel'doch*, *Tinctura saponis camphorata* (Ph. U. S.), *Linimentum Saponis* (Ph. U. S. 1863), *Opodel'doch*, *Steer's Opodel'doch*, *Soap Liniment*, *Compound Soap Liniment*, (F.) *L. de Savon*. (*Sapon. rasur.*, $\mathfrak{F}$ iv; *Camphor.*, $\mathfrak{F}$ ij; *Ol. Rosmarin.*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ ss; *Aquæ*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ iv; *Alcohol.* Oij. *Mix the alcohol and water: digest the soap in the mixture by means of a water-bath, until it is dissolved; filter, and add the camphor and oil.*—Stimulant and anodyne; in bruises, local pains, &c.

Freeman's Ba'thing Spirit's consist of *Lin. sapon. camphoratum*, coloured with *Daffy's elixir*.

Jackson's Ba'thing Spirit's differ from *Freeman's* in the addition of some essential oils.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM, *L. S. camphoratum*.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS ET OPII, *L. saponaceum opiatum*, *Soap and opium lin'iment*, *Bates's anodyne bal'sam*, *Bal'samum anodynum*, *Tinctura saponis et opii*, (F.) *L. de Savon opiacé*. (*Saponis duri.*, $\mathfrak{F}$ iv; *Opii.*, $\mathfrak{F}$ j; *Camphoræ*, $\mathfrak{F}$ ij; *Olei rosmarin.*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ ss; *Alcohol.* Oij.—Ph. E.) Anodyne; in chronic rheumatism and local pains in general.

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX, *Simple Lin'iment*. (*Ol. oliv.* 4 p.; *Cera alba*, 1 p. *fiat linimentum.*—Ph. E.) Emollient; used in chaps, &c.

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX, Unguentum cera.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ, *L. Terebinthina'tum*, *Turpentine lin'iment*. (*Cerat. resinæ*, lbj; *Ol. terebinth.* Oss. *Melt the cerate and stir in the oil.*) A stimulant; applied to burns, &c.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ ACETICUM, Lin'iment of *Turpentine* and *Acetic Acid*. (*Ol. Tereb.*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ i; *Acid. Acet.*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ i; *Linim. Camphor.*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{F}$ i; *M. Ph. B.* 1864.) Said to resemble *St. John Long's liniment*.

LINIMENTUM VOLATILE, *L. Ammonie carbonatis*.

LINN, (Sax. *linb*), *Tilia Americana*.

LINNÆA, *L. Borealis*. *Ord. Caprifoliaceæ*, (after Linneus.) This plant has a bitter, subastringent taste; and is used, in some places, in the form of fomentation, in rheumatic pains. An infusion in milk is used in Switzerland for the cure of sciatica.

LINOSPERMUM, (*Λινος*, 'flax,' and *σπέρμα*, 'seed.') See *Linum usitatissimum*.

LINSEED, see *Linum usitatissimum*.

LINT, *Carbasus*, *Linteum*.

LINTEAMEN, *Linteum*, *Pledget*.

LINTEUM, 'a linen cloth,' (from *linum*, 'flax, linen,') *L. carp'tum* seu *ra'sum*, *Linteamen*, *Oth'onē*, *Othōn'ion*, *Car'basus*, *Car'basæa*, *Car'pia*, *Mo'tos*, *Mo'tē*, *Mo'tum*, *Linamentum*, *Til'ma*, *Xys'tos*, *Xys'ma*, *Ach'nē*, *Lint*, *Line*, (F.) *Charpie*. A soft, flocculent substance, made by scraping old linen cloth, (F.) *Charpie râpée*, or by unravelling old linen cut into small pieces—(F.) *Charpie brute*; and employed in surgery as a dressing to wounds, ulcers, &c., either simply or covered with ointment. *Picked oak'um* has been recommended as a substitute for lints in dressings.

LINTEUM CARPTUM, see *Linteum*—*L. Rasum*, see *Linteum*—*L. Scissum*, *Splitcloth* (bandage.)

LINUM (*Λινον*), see *Linteum*, and *Linum usitatissimum*—*L. Arvense*, *L. usitatissimum*.

LINUM CATHARTICUM, *L. minimum*, *Chamælinum*, *Pur'ging flax*, *Mill mon'tain*, (F.) *Lin purgatif*. *Ord. Linacææ*. This plant is possessed of cathartic properties, and has a bitterish, disagreeable taste. Dose, $\mathfrak{F}$ j, in substance.

LINUM CRUDUM, see *Apolinosis*—*L. Minimum*, *L. Catharticum*.

LINUM USITATISSIMUM, *L. arven'se*, *Com'mon*.

flax, Line, (F.) *Lin*. The seed, *Linum*, (Ph. U. S.), *Sem'ina l'ni usitatis'imi*, *Linosp'er'mum*, *Linseed*, *Flax'seed*, (F.) *Grains de lin*, are inodorous, and almost tasteless; yielding mucilage to warm water, and oil by expression. They are demulcent and emollient. Linseed, when ground into powder, *L'ni Far'ina*, *Flax'seed meal*, (Ph. U. S.) forms a good emollient poultice. It is only necessary to stir the powder into boiling water. The oil, *O'leum l'ni*, *Flax'seed* or *Lin'seed oil*, (F.) *Huile de Lin*, is emollient and demulcent.

LIODENT, ('lion's tooth') *Leontodon taraxacum*.

LION'S FOOT, *Nabalus albus*, *Prenanthes*—F's Tail, *Leonurus*.

LIPODIA, see *Leiopus*.

LIPUS, *Leiopus*.

LIP, (Sax. and Germ. *Lippe*.) *Che'ilos*, *La'bium*, *La'brum*, (F.) *Lèvre*. [In Entomology, *labium* means the lower lip,—*labrum*, the upper.] The lips are composed of different muscular fasciculi, nerves, and vessels, covered by the skin and mucous membrane of the mouth. They circumscribe the anterior aperture of that cavity; and are inservient to mastication, pronunciation, &c. They are distinguished into *upper* and *lower*—*Anoche'il'on*; and *Catoche'il'on*, (Prov.) *Fipple*—and are placed in front of each jaw, forming between them the anterior aperture of the mouth. They unite at each side, and form what are called the *angles* or *commissures* of the mouth—*Chal'ini*. Their free edge is covered with a mucous membrane, of a more or less livid red, according to the individual. They receive their arteries from the external carotid. Their veins open into the two jugulars. Their lymphatic vessels descend into the ganglions situate beneath the chin. Their nerves are derived from the infraorbital, mental, and facial.

LIPS, *La'bia*, (F.) *Lèvres de la vulve*, are folds belonging to the genital organs of the female, and distinguished into—1. *La'bia puden'di* seu *Cun'ni* seu *majo'ra*, *Epis'i'a*, *A'le puden'di mul'e'bris*, *Hyrtoche'ilides*, *Ru'pes*, *A'le majo'res*, *Crem'noi*, *Pim'ac'ula*, (F.) *Grandes Lèvres*. These are two membranous folds, thicker above than below, which limit the vulva laterally, and extend from the inferior part of the mons veneris to the perineum. They unite anteriorly and posteriorly, forming commissures; the posterior of which is called *Fourchette*. Their outer surface is convex; formed of skin and covered with hair. The inner surface is white, and covered by a mucous membrane, continuous with that lining the other parts of the vulva. The space between the skin and mucous membrane is filled with a fatty tissue and fibrous bands, some fibres of the constrictor vaginae muscle, vessels, and nerves. 2. *Labia puden'di mino'ra*, see *Nymphæ*.

We speak, also, of the *lips* of a wound, ulcer, &c., when alluding to the edges of these solutions of continuity.

LIPÆMIA, *Piærhæmia*.

LIPARA, (from *liparus*.) Plasters, containing much oil or fat.

LIPARIA, (from *liparus*.) see *Polysarcia*.

LIPAROCE'LE, *Lipoc'e'le*, (*liparus*, and *ελη*, 'tumour.') *Lipo'ma*, or fatty tumour of the scrotum, *Her'nia pinguedino'sa scroti*.

LIPARODES, (from *liparus*, and *odes*.) Fatty.

LIPAROIDÉ, *Cerate*.

LIPAROLÉ, *Pomatum*, *Pommade*.

LIPAROTES (*λιπαροτης*), see *Polysarcia*.

LIPAROTRICH'IA, (*liparus*, and *τριχ*, gen. 'trichos,' 'hair.') Too great oiliness of the hair.

LIPARUS (*λιπαρος*), Fatty.

LIPASMA (*λιπασμα*), see *Polysarcia*.

LIPE (*λιπη*), Fat.

LIPHÆMIA, *Liphæmia*.

LIPHÆMOS, *Leiphæmos*.

LIPOCELE, (*lipos*, and *ελη*, 'tumour.') *Liparocele*.

LIPODERMIA, (*leipo*, and *δερμα*, 'skin.') *Aposthia*.

LIPODERMUS, *Leipodermus*.

LIPOMA, gen. *Lipo'matie*, (F.) *Lipôme*, (from *lipos*, and *oma*.) A fatty tumour of an encysted or other character.

LIPOMATODES, (*lipoma*, and *odes*.) *Lipomatous*.

LIPOM'ATOUS, *Lipomato'sus*, *Lipomato'des*, (F.) *Lipomateux*. Having the nature of lipoma—as a 'lipomatous mass.'

LIPÔME, *Lipoma*.

LIPOME'RIA, *Leipome'ria*, (*leipo*, and *μρος*, a 'part.') Monstrosity from arrest of development, or from defect. Deficiency of one or more of the parts of the body; for example, in one who has only four fingers.

LIPOPSYCHIA, (*λιποψυχια*, from *leipo*, and *ψυχη*, 'breath.') *Syncope*.

LIPOSIS, (from *lipos*, and *osis*.) see *Polysarcia*.

LIPOSPHYXIA, (*leipo*, and *σφυξις*, 'pulse.') *Syncope*.

LIPOTHYMIA, (*λιποθυμια*, from *leipo*, and *θυμος*, 'mind.') *Syncope*.

LIPPA, *Chasvie*.

LIPPER, *Lepra*, *Leprous*.

LIPPIA, *Adali*.

LIPPITU'DO, gen. *Lippitu'dinis*, *Ophthal'mia chron'ica* of some, *Lip'pitudo*, *Blear'eye*, *Blear-eyedness*, *Blear'edness*, *Lap'pa*, *Li'pa*, *Xerophthal'mia*, *Le'ma*, *Le'mz*, *Lemos'itas*, *Gle'mz*, *Gla'ma*, *Gra'mia*. A copious secretion of the sebaceous humour of the eyelids which renders them gummy. It is owing to a state of chronic inflammation of the tarsal margins; the eyelids being generally red, tumefied, and painful.

LIPPITUDO *NEONATORUM*, see *Ophthalmia*.

LIPPUS, one affected with blear eye; *Blear-eyed*; (F.) *Chassieux*.

LIPSIS (*λιψις*) **ANIMI**, ('a forsaking of mind.') *Syncope*.

LIPSOTRICHIA, (*λιψις*, 'a forsaking' and *τριχ*, gen. *τριχος*, 'hair.') *Alopecia*, *Calvities*.

LIPUS (*λιπος*), Fat.

LIQUAMEN, gen. *Liqua'minis*, ('a liquid mixture,' from *liquare*, 'to dissolve.') *Garum*.

LIQUAMU'MIA, *Adeps huma'nus*. Human fat.

LIQUARIUM, (*liquare*, *liquidum*, 'to melt or dissolve.') *Syrupus simplex*.

LIQUATIO, *Liquefaction*.

LIQUEFA'CIENT, *Liquefa'ciens*, (*liquere*, 'to be liquid,' and *facere*, 'to make.') A medicinal agent, which seems to have the power of liquefying solid depositions. To this class mercury, iodine, &c., have been referred by some.

LIQUEFAC'TION, *Liquat'io*, *Liquefac'tio*. Transformation of a solid substance into a liquid. It is used particularly in speaking of metals and fatty bodies, see *Fusion*.

LIQUEUR, *Liquor*—1. *d'Alumine Composee*, *Liquor aluminis compos.*—1. *de l'Ammoniac*, *Liquor amnii*—1. *Anodine d'Hoffman*, *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus*—1. *Anodine nitreux*, *Spiritus ætheris nitrici*—1. *Arsenicale*, *Liquor arsenicalis*—1. *Fumante de Boyle*, *Ammonie sulphuretum*, *Liquor fumans Boylei*—1. *de Lampadine*, *Carbonis sulphuretum*—1. *volatile de Corne de cerf*, *Liquor volatilis cornu cervi*—1. *de Cuivre ammoniacal*, *Liquor cupri ammoniaci*—1. *de Fer alcaline*, *Liquor ferri alkalini*—1. *de Labarraque*, *Liquor sodæ chlorinatæ*—1. *de Sous-acétate de plomb*, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*—1. *de Potasse*, *Liquor potassæ*—1. *du Sang*, *Liquor sanguinis*—1. *de Sous-carbonate de potasse*, *Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis*.

LIQUID, ADHESIVE, MAYNARD'S, Colloidion—*l.* Disinfecting, Burnett's, see Burnett's disinfecting liquid—*l.* Disinfecting, Labarraque's, *Liquor sodæ chlorinatæ*—*l.* Disinfecting, of Larnaudés, see *Zinci sulphas*—*l.* Disinfecting, Ledoyen's, see Ledoyen's disinfecting liquid.

LIQUIDAMBAR ASPLENIFOLIA, *Comptonia asplenifolia*—*l.* Officialis, see *Styrax*—*l.* *Peregriina*, *Comptonia asplenifolia*.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA, *Liquidambar*, *Sweet gum*, *White gum*. *Ord. Balsaminæ*. The name of the tree which affords the *Liquidamber*, and *Styrax liquidum*, *Styrax liquidum* or *Liquidambar*. *Liquidamber* is a resinous juice of a yellow colour, inclining to red; at first of about the consistence of turpentine; by age, hardening into a solid, brittle mass. It is not used medicinally.

Styrax liquidum is obtained from this plant by boiling. There are two sorts, —one more pure than the other. It is used occasionally, as a stomatic, in the form of plaster.

LIQUIDE AMNIOTIQUE, *Liquor amnii*—*l.* *Céphalo-rachidienne*, *Cephalo-spinal fluid*.

LIQUIDUM NERVEUM, *Nervous fluid*.

LIQUIRITIA, *Glycyrrhiza*.

L'QUOR, *gen. Liquoris*, (from *liqueo*, 'to be liquid.') *Liquamen*, *Hygrom*, *Hygrotes*, (F.) *Liqueur*. A name given to many compound liquids, and especially to those the bases of which are water and alcohol.

L'QUOR ACIDUS HALLERI, *Elixir acidum Halleri*—*l.* *Æthereus*, *Ether*—*l.* *Æthereus sulphuricus*, *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici*.

L'QUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS, *Aqua aluminis composita* seu *aluminosa Bates'na*, *Bates's alum water*, *Compound solution of Alum*, (F.) *Liqueur d'alumine composée*. (*Alumina*, *Zinci sulphat.* sing. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, *Aque fervent.* Oij. Dissolve and filter through paper.) Detergent and stimulant. Used as a collyrium, when properly diluted, in ophthalmia; as an injection in gleet, leucorrhœa, &c.

L'QUOR EX AMMONIÆ ET OLEO SUCCINI, *Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus*.

L'QUOR AMMONIÆ, *L. ammoniæ puræ*, *Alcali ammoniacum fluidum*, *Ammonia liquidum* seu *caustica liquidum* seu *puræ liquidum*, *Lixivium ammoniacale*, *Spiritus salis ammoniaci aquosus*, *Aqua ammoniæ seu ammoniæ caustica*, *Liquid ammoniæ*, *Solution of ammonia*, (F.) *Ammoniacque liquide*. Directed to be made in the Ph. U. S. from *Muriate of Ammonia*, in fine powder; *Lime*, and *Water*. Heat is applied so as to drive off the ammonia, which is made to pass into the distilled water. *Liquor Ammonia* may also be made by mixing one part of *liquor ammoniæ fortior* with two parts of distilled water. Its s. g. is 0.960. **L'QUOR AMMONIÆ FORTIOR**, *Stronger solution of ammonia*, *Aqua Ammonia fortior*, *Stronger water of ammonia*, (Ph. U. S. 1863,) is an aqueous solution of ammonia of the s. g. 0.900; that of Ph. B. 1864, is 0.891. *Liquor ammonia* is stimulant, antacid, and rubefacient. Dose, gtt. x to xx, in water or milk.

L'QUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS, *Alcali ammoniacum acetatum*, *A. volatilis acetatum*, *Aqua acetatis ammoniæ seu ammoniæ acetate*, *Solution of acetate of ammonia*, *Acetas ammoniæ*, *Sal ammoniacum vegetabile*, *Spiritus ophthalmicus seu Spiritus seu Liquor Mindere'ri*, *Salacetatus ammoniacalis*, *Ammonium acetatum liquidum*, *Spirit of Mindere'rus*. (*Acid. acetic. dilut.* Oij. *Ammon. carbonat.* q. s. Add the salt to the acid until it is saturated. Ph. U. S. 1851.) A sudorific; externally, cooling. Dose, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j to f $\frac{3}{4}$ iss.

L'QUOR AMMONIÆ CITRATIS, *Solution of Citrate of Ammonia*. This preparation is official in the Dublin Pharmacopœia. It is made by saturating a solution of citric acid with sesqui-

carbonate of ammonia. It is given in cases of adynamic fever.

L'QUOR AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS, *Liquor Ammonia Subcarbonatis*.

L'QUOR AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS, *Liquor Ammonia Sesquicarbonatis*, *Solutio subcarbonatis ammoniæ*, *Aqua carbonatis ammoniæ*, *Solutio of subcarbonate of ammonia*, *Water of carbonate of ammonia*. (*Ammonia carbon.* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, *Aque destillat.* Oj. Dissolve and filter through paper.) Use:—the same as that of the carbonate of ammonia.

L'QUOR AMMONIÆ ÆTHEREUS, *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus*—*l.* *Ammonia aromaticus*, *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus*—*l.* *Ammonia hydrothiodis*, *Ammonia sulphuretum*—*l.* *Ammonia oleoso-aromaticus*, *Spiritus Ammonia aromaticus*—*l.* *Ammonia succinici*, *Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus*—*l.* *Ammonia vinosus*, *Spiritus ammoniæ*.

L'QUOR AMNI, *Aqua amnii*. The liquor of the amnios. (F.) *Eau ou Liqueur de l'amnios*, *Liquide amniotique*. The fluid exhaled by the amnios, and which envelops the fœtus during the whole period of uterogestation. It is often simply called the *waters*, (F.) *Les Eaux*. Its relative quantity diminishes as pregnancy advances, although its absolute quantity continues to increase till the period of delivery. In some women, only five or six ounces are met with: in others, it amounts to pints. It is limpid, yellowish, or whitish; exhales a faint smell, and has a slightly saline taste. It contains water in considerable quantity; albumen; chloride of sodium; phosphate of lime; and alkaline substance; and a particular acid. It facilitates the dilatation of the uterus, and aids delivery by acting as a soft wedge enclosed in its membranes, *Bag of waters*, *Poche des Eaux*, &c. It is probably inservient to useful purposes in the nutrition of the fœtus.

L'QUOR AMNI, FALSE. The fluid contained between the amnion and chorion in the early periods of foetal existence.

L'QUOR ANODYNE, *HOFFMANN'S*, *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus*—*l.* *Anodynus martialis*, *Alcohol sulphurico-æthereus ferri*.

L'QUOR ANODYNUS TEREBINTHINATUS. A formula prescribed by Rademacher in cases of gall-stone, and of obstructions and indurations of the liver and spleen. It was composed of *Hoffmann's anodyne liquor* $\frac{3}{4}$ j; *Rectified oil of turpentine* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. Dose, 5 to 10 drops. It resembles the *Remède de Durand*, *Mixture lithontriptique de Durand*, *M. de Whitt*, *Éthéré d'essence de térébenthine*, which is formed of *Sulphuric ether*, 30 parts; *Essence of turpentine*, 15 parts. It is used in the same cases.

L'QUOR ANTIMONI TARTARIZATI, *L. Tartari emetici*, *Solution of Tartarized Antimony*. (*Antim. et potass. tartrat.* gr. liv, *Aq. destillat.* Oj; Solve et adde *Sp. Vini rectif.* f $\frac{3}{4}$ vij.) Emetic, like the *Vinum antimonii*; and in the same dose.

L'QUOR ANTIMONI TERCHLORIDI, see *Antimonium muriatum*.

L'QUOR ARSENICALIS, *L. Potassæ arsenitis* (Ph. U. S.), *Solutio arsenicalis seu arsenicata seu arsenitis kalica*, *Arsenical solution*, *Mineral solvent*, *Arsenia potassæ liquidus seu potassæ aquosus*, *Fowler's solution of arsenic*, *Solvens mineralis*, *Italian poison*, *Aqua seu Aqua Toffana*, *Aqua della Toffana*, *A. di Napoli*, *Acquetta* [f], *Tasteless aque drops*, (F.) *Liqueur arsenicale*. (*Acid. Arsenios*, in frustulis, *Potassæ carbonatis pur.*, sing. gr. lxiv, *Aque destillat.* q. s. Boil together the arsenious acid and carbonate of potassa with twelve fluidounces of distilled water, in a glass vessel, until the arsenic is dissolved. When the solution is cold, add *Spirit. lavand.* c. f $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, and as much distilled water as will make the whole one pint. Ph. U. S.) f $\frac{3}{4}$ j contains gr. ss of the arsenious acid. Dose, gtt. x.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS BIETHI, see Arseniate of ammonia.—I. Arsenicalis Pearsonii, see Arseniate of soda.

LIQUOR ARSENICI CHLO'RIDI, *Solution of Chloride of Arsenic*, of the London Pharmacopœia of 1851, is made by boiling *Arsenious acid* ʒss, in *Hydrochloric acid* fʒiiss (Imp. meas.), mixed with a fluidounce of *distilled water*, until it is dissolved: then adding *water* to make the quantity a pint (Imp. meas.) Each fluidounce contains a grain and a half of arsenious acid, or an equivalent quantity of terechloride. Properties the same as those of Liquor Arsenicalis. It is a substitute for, and imitation of, *De Valangin's Arsenical Solution*, *Solutio solven'tis minera'tis*, much used by many British practitioners. Dose, gtt. v to x.

LIQUOR ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI, see Arsenic and Mercury, iodide of.

LIQUOR ATROP'ICÆ, *Solution of Atropia*, (*Atropia*, in crystals gr. iv, *Rectified Spirit* fʒi; *Distilled water*, fʒviij. Dissolve the atropia in the mixed fluid, Ph. B. 1864.) Used by the oculist to dilate the pupil, a drop being placed on the eye.

LIQUOR BARI CHLORIDI, Baryta, muriate of, solution of.—I. Bellostii, L. Hydrargyri nitrici.—I. Calcii chloridi, see Calcis murias.

LIQUOR CAL'CIS, *Solutio cal'cis*, *Aqua cal'cis seu benedic'ta seu Calca'ria us'tæ*, *Calca'ria pu'ra liq'uida*, *Solutio of Lime*, *Lime-water*, (F.) *Eau de chaux*. (Calcis ʒiv., Aq. destill. cong. Pour the water on the lime, and stir. Let it stand in a covered vessel three hours; bottle the lime and water in stopped bottles, and use the clear solution.) It is astringent, tonic, and antacid; and is used in diarrhœa, diabetes, heartburn, &c., and as a lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers, &c. Dose, fʒij to Oss, in milk.

The British Pharmacopœia has a *Liquor Cal'cis saccharatus*, *Saccharated Solution of Lime*, which is made by mixing *slaked lime* ʒj, with refined *sugar*, in powder, ʒij; putting them in a bottle containing a pint of *distilled water*; shaking occasionally for a few hours and separating the clear solution. Dose, fʒss to fʒi.

LIQUOR CALCIS CHLORINAT'Æ, L. C. *Chloratæ*, *Solutio of Chlorinated Lime*, is made by triturating half a pound of *chlorinated lime* with half a gallon of *water*; shaking the mixture; filtering, and keeping in a well-stopped bottle. Used in the same cases as chlorinated lime. Dose, fʒss to fʒi.

LIQUOR CALCIS COMPOS'ITUS, *Aqua Cal'cis compos'ita seu benedic'ta compos'ita*, *Compound lime-water*. (F.) *Eau de chaux composé*. (Lign. guaiac. ras. lbss, Rad. glycyrrh. ʒj, Cort. sassafras, ʒss; *Semin. coriand.* ʒij, *Liquor. calcis*, Ovj. Macerate for two days, and filter.) It is stimulant, diaphoretic, and astringent, and is used in cutaneous affections.

LIQUOR CALCIS MURIATIS, see Calcis murias.—I. Cerebrospinalis, Cephalospinal fluid.—I. Cerebris, Cerevisin.—I. Chloreti natri, L. sodæ chlorinatæ.—I. Chlorini, see Chlorine.—I. Chlorureti natri, L. Sodæ chlorinatæ.—I. Chlorureti sodæ, L. sodæ chlorinatæ.—I. Chyli, see chyle.—I. Cornu cervi, *Liquor Volatilis cornu cervi*—I. of Cotugno or Cotunnus, Cotunnus, *Liquor of*.

LIQUOR CU'PRI AMMONIAT'II, *Liquor Cu'pri ammoniosulphatis*, *Aqua seu solutio en'pri ammoniat'ii seu sapphar'na*, *Blue eye-water*, *Solutio of ammoniated copper*; (F.) *Liqueur ou Eau de cuivre ammoniacal*. (*Cupri ammoniat.* ʒj, *Aque destill.* Oj. Dissolve and filter the solution through paper. Ph. L.) Corrosive and detergent. Used externally to foul ulcers; and diluted with an equal part of *distilled water*, it is applied by means of a hair pencil to specks and films on the eye.

LIQUOR CU'PRI AMMONIOSULPHATIS, *Liquor Cupri ammoniat.*

LIQUOR CU'PRI SULPHATIS COMPOS'ITUS, *Aqua*

cu'pri vitriola'ti compos'ita. (*Cupri sulphat.*, *Alumin. sulphat.* aa ʒiij, *Aque puræ* Oij., *Acid. sulph.* ʒij. Boil the salts in the water until they are dissolved; then filter the liquor, and add the acid.) Used as an astringent in epistaxis, &c. It was also called *Aqua Styptica*.

LIQUOR CYRENIACUS, Benjamin.—I. Entericus, *Succus entericus*—I. Donovanii, see Arsenic and Mercury, iodide of.—I. Excitans, *Spiritus ammonie succinatus*.

LIQUOR FER'RI ALKALI'NI, *Solutio of Alkaline Iron*, (F.) *Liqueur de fer alkaline*. (*Ferri ʒiiss*, *Acid. nitric.* ʒij, *Aque destillat.* fʒvj, *Liq. potass. subcarb.* fʒvj. To the acid and water mixed, add the iron; and, after the effervescence, add the clear solution, gradually, to the *liq. potass. subcarb.*; shaking it occasionally till it assumes a deep browned colour, and the effervescence stops. After six hours' settling, pour off the clear solution. Ph. L.) It is tonic like other preparations of iron. Dose, fʒss to fʒiiss.

LIQUOR FER'RI CITRA'TIS, *Solutio of Citrate of Iron*, (Ph. U. S. 1863,) (made by saturating with *citric acid* the *hydrated oxide of iron* formed by decomposing the *solution of tereniphate of iron* by *water of ammonia*; and reducing the liquid by evaporation to the proper measure.) Used to prepare the Ferri citras.

LIQUOR FER'RI IO'DIDI, *Solutio of Iodide of Iron*, *Syrupus Fer'ri io'didi*, (Ph. U. S. 1863.) *Syrup of Iodide of Iron*. (*Iodii*, ʒij, *Ferri rament.* ʒj, *Sacchar. pulv.* ʒxij, *Aque destillat.* q. s. Mix the iodine with fʒx of the *distilled water*, in a porcelain or glass vessel, and gradually add the iron filings, constantly stirring. Heat the mixture gently until the liquor acquires a light greenish colour; then, having added the sugar, continue the heat a short time, and filter. Lastly, pour *distilled water* upon the filter, and allow it to pass until the whole of the filtered liquor measures twenty fluidounces. Keep the solution in closely stopped bottles.—Ph. U. S. 1851.) Dose, 20 or 30 drops.

LIQUOR FERRI MURIATIS, *Tinctura ferri muriatis*—I. Ferri muriatici oxydati, see Ferri chloridum.

LIQUOR FERRI NITRA'TIS, L. *Fer'ri Sesquinitra'tis seu ternitra'tis seu pernitra'tis*, *Solutio Fer'ri nitra'tis*, *Solutio of nitrate, of ternitrate of sesquioxide, or of sesquinitrate, of iron*, has been recommended in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. Its virtues exactly resemble those of chloride of iron. It is prepared as follows:—*Ferri filii incis.* ʒiiss, *Acid. nitric.* fʒv, *Aq. destillat.* q. s. Mix the acid and a pint of *distilled water*, until the gas ceases to be given off; filter, and add *distilled water* to make fʒxxxvi.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI, see Ferri chloridum.—I. Ferri sesquichlorati, see Ferri chloridum.—I. Ferri subsulphatis, see Ferri sulphas.

LIQUOR FER'RI TER'SULPHA'TIS, *Solutio of Tersulphate of Iron*. (*Ferri sulph.* in pulv. crass. ʒxij; *Acid. sulphur.* ʒij and gr. lx; *Acid. nitric.* ʒj and gr. cccx; *Aq. q. s.* Mix the acid with half a pint of the water; heat the mixture to the boiling point, and add the sulphate of iron gradually until effervescence ceases. Continue the heat until the solution has a reddishbrown colour, and is free from nitrous odour. Add water, when nearly cold, to make a pint and a half. Ph. U. S., 1863.) Used in the formation of different chalybeate preparations.

LIQUOR FOLLICULI, see Folliculi Graafiani.

LIQUOR FU'MANS BOYL'II, *Sulphure'tum Ammoniacum Hydrogenat'um*, *Hydrosulphure'tum Ammoniacum*, *Tinctura Sulphuris Volatilis*, *Aqua Sulphure'ti Ammoniaci*, *Boyle's Fuming liquor*, (F.) *Liqueur fumante de Boyle*. It is possessed of nauseating and emetic properties, and has been

given in diabetes and diseases of excitement as a deoxygenizer!

LIQUOR, FUMING, BOYLE'S, *Liquor fumans* Boylei—l. Fuming, of Libavus, Tin, muriate of—l. Genital, Sperm—l. of Hartshorn, volatile, *Liquor volatilis cornu cervi*—l. Hydrargyri bichloridi. *Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis*—l. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, l. hydrargyri oxymuriatis—l. Hydrargyri et Arsenici iodidi, see Arsenic and Mercury, iodide of.

LIQUOR GUTTA-PERCHÆ, *Solution of Gutta-percha*, (Ph. U. S. 1863), *Traumaticine*. (A solution of gutta-percha in chloroform in the proportion of 3iiss of the former to 3xvij of the latter.) Applied by means of a camel's-hair pencil in cutaneous affections,—as erysipelas and eczema, and to indolent ulcers.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS ACIDUS, see Hydrargyri Nitras.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRICI, *L. Bellot's*, (F.) *Eau mercurielle ou contre la gangrène, Remède du Duc d'Antin, R. du Capucin*, (*Hydrarg.* 120 p., *Acid. nitr.* (33°) 150 p. Dissolve, and add to the solution distilled water, 900 p. Ph. P.) Dose, two or three drops in a glass of water. Not much used.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIA'TIS, *L. Hydrargyri Chloridi corrosivi seu Hydrargyri bichloridi, Solution of Oxymuriate of Mercury, Liquor Sclereticus seu Syphiliticus Turneri, Murias hydrargyri spirituosus liq'uidus, Solution Muria'tis hydrargyri oxygenu'ti, Liquor or Solution of Corrosive Sublimate or of Van Scler'en.* (*Hyd. oxym.*, *Ammon. muriat.* 55 gr. x, *Aque destill.* Oj, (Imp. meas.) Dissolve in the water and add the spirit. Ph. P.) Dose, f3ss, or f3j.

Norton's Drops, Green's Drops, and Solomon's Antitripig'enes—all nostrums—seem to be disguised solutions of Corrosive Sublimate.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERNITRATIS, see Hydrargyri Nitras—l. Hydrargyri Supernitratiss, see Hydrargyri Nitras—l. Hydriodatis Arsenici et Hydrargyri, Arsenic and mercury, iodide of—l. Intestinalis, Succus entericus.

LIQUOR IODINI COMPOSITUS, (Ph. U. S. 1842,) *L. Iodini'ii compos'itus*, (Ph. U. S. 1851,) *Solutio Potas'sii Iodidi Iodure'ta, Compound Solution of Potash, Lugol's Solution.* (*Iodin.* 3vj, *Potass. iodid.* 3iiss, *Aque destillat.* Oj. Dissolve the iodine and iodide of potassium in the water.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, gtt. vj, ad xij, in sugared water.

LIQUOR LACTIS, see Milk—l. Lithargyri Subacetatis, l. plumbi subacetatis—l. Lithargyri subacetatis compositus, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*—l. Lymphæ, see Lymph.

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CITRATIS, see Magnesie citras—l. Mindereri, *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis*.

LIQUOR OF MONRO', *Solution of Monro'*. A solution, used by Monro for the preservation of anatomical preparations. It was composed of alcohol at 22° or 24°, with a drachm of nitric acid to each pint.

LIQUOR MORGAGNI, Morgagni, humour of.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ ACETATIS, *Solution of Acetate of Morphia, Anodyne Drops.* (*Acetate of morphia*, 3iv, *Distilled water*, Oj. (Imp. meas.), *Spirit. tennior.* Oss, (Imp. meas.) Ph. L. *Acid. acetic.* ℞xv. Dose, from six to twenty-four drops.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ MURIA'TIS, *Solution of Muriate of Morphia.* (*Morphia muriat.* 3iv, *Aq. destillat.* Oj, (Imp. meas.), *Sp. tennior.* Oss, (Imp. meas.) Ph. L.) Dose, from 6 to 20 minims.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORATIS, *Solution of Hydrochlorate of Morphia*, Ph. B. 1864, consists of hydrochlorate of morphia, gr. iv, dilute hydrochloric acid ℞viij, rectified spirit f3ij, distilled water, f3vj. Dose, ℞x to f3ss.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ SULPHATIS, *Solution of Sulphate of Morphia.* (*Morphia sulphat.* gr. viij, *Aque destillat.* Oss. Dissolve the sulphate of morphia in the water.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, f3j to f3ij—containing from an eighth to a quarter of a grain.

LIQUOR MUCI, see Mucus—l. Natri Oxymuriatice, l. Sodæ chlorinatæ—l. Nervinus Bangii, *Tinctura ætherea camphorata*—l. Oleosus Sylvii, *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus*—l. Opii sedativus, (Haden's), see *Tinctura opii*.

LIQUOR OPI SEDATIVUS. An empirical preparation by a London druggist of the name of Battley. It is said to be an aqueous solution of opium, evaporated to dryness to get rid of the acid resin, redissolved in water, and a small portion of alcohol added to give it permanence. (Redwood.) It is devoid of many of the narcotic effects of opium.

LIQUOR OVI ALBUS, Albumen ovi—l. Pancreaticus, see Pancreas—l. Pericardii, see Pericardium—l. Plumbi acetatis, l. P. subacetatis—l. Plumbi diacetatis, *Liquor Plumbi subacetatis*.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS, *L. Subacetatis Lithargyri seu Plumbi Acetatis seu Plumbi Diacetatis, Goulard's Extractum Satur'ni, Lithargyri Acetum, Acetum plumbicum seu saturninum, Solution of Subacetate of Lead, Goulard's extract, Goulard's extract of lead, Goulard.* (F.) *Liquor de sous-acétate de Plomb.* (*Plumb. acet.* 3xvj, *Plumb. oxid. semivitr.* in pulv. subtil. 3ixss, *Aq. destillat.* Oij. Boil together in a glass or porcelain vessel for half an hour, occasionally adding distilled water, so as to preserve the measure. Filter through paper, and keep the solution in closely-stopped bottles.—Ph. U. S.) It is used externally, as a cooling astringent, and discutient, when diluted with distilled water.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS, *L. Subacetatis Lithargyri Compos'itus, L. Plumbi acetatis dilutus, L. Plumbi Diacetatis dilutus, Acetas Plumbi dilutum alcohol'icum, Diluted Solution of Subacetate of Lead, A'qua Satur'ni seu veg'etomineralis seu Plumbi seu Goulard'si seu Lithargyri Acetati compos'ita, Tinctura plumbosa, Lead water, Goulard's water, Goulard's lotion, Goulard.* (F.) *Eau blanche, Eau de Goulard, Eau végétominérale, White Wash, Royal Preventive.* (*Liq. plumbi subacetat.* 3ij, *Aque destillat.* Oj. Ph. U. S.) Properties the same as the last, but feebler.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ, *A'qua Potassæ seu Ka'li Caustici seu Ka'li puri, Solution of Potash or of Potas'sa, Lixivium magistra'le seu Saponarium, Soap Lees, Soap Ley, Lixivium causticum, Potas'sa liq'uida*, (F.) *Eau, solution ou liqueur de Potasse, Potasse liquide, Lessive des Savonniers.* (*Potassæ carb.* ℞j, *calcis.* ℞ss, *Aque destill.* fervent. congium. Dissolve the alkali in Oij of the water, and add the remainder to the lime. Mix the whole: set aside in a close vessel, and, when cold, filter through calico. It may, also, be obtained by dissolving potassa, 3j, in distilled water, Oj.) It is antilithic in cases of uric acid calculi, and antacid. Externally, stimulant and escharotic. Dose, gtt. x to xx.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ ARSENITIS, l. arsenicalis—l. Potassæ Carbonatis, l. P. Subcarbonatis.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CITRATIS, *Mistura Potassæ Citratæ, Mixture of Citrate of Potassa, Solution of Citrate of Potas'sa, Neutral Mixture, Saline Mixture.* (*Succ. Limon.* Oss, *Potassæ Bicarbonat.* q. s.) saturate and filter. This is the *Mistura Potassæ citratæ*, Ph. U. S. 1863. Or, take *Acid. Citric.* 3ss; *Ol. Limon.* ℞. ij; *Aque Oss.* Potassæ Bicarbonat. q. s.; dissolve, saturate by the carbonate of potassa, and filter. This is the *Liquor Potassæ citratæ*, Ph. U. S. 1863. Used in fever, but probably of little or no efficacy.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ PERMANGANATIS, see Potassæ permanganas.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ SUBCARBONATIS, *L. Potas'se Carbonatis* (Ph. U. S.), *A'qua Ka'li seu Ka'li preparati seu Subcarbonatis Ka'li, O'leum Tartari per deliquium, Lixivium Tartari, Oil of Tartar, Saline oil of Tartar, Solution of Subcarbonate of Potassa*, (F.) *Liqueur de sous-carbonate de Potasse, Lessive de Tartre, Huile de Tartre par défaillance*, (Potass. subcarb. B.) *Aque destillat.* f3xij. Dissolve and filter. Ph. U. S.) Dose, grt. x to xxx.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ IODIDI COMPOSITUS. *Compound Solution of Iodide of Potassium*. (Potassæ iodid. gr. x, Iodin. gr. v, *Aque destillat.* Oj, (Imp. meas.) Ph. L.) Dose, f3j.

LIQUOR PROPAGATORY, *Sperm*—*L. Prosteticus*, Prostetic liquor, see Prostate—*L. Puris*, see Pus.

LIQUOR SANGVINIS. *Blood liquor*, (F.) *Liqueur du Sang*. A term given by Dr. B. Babington to one of the constituents of the blood, the other being the red particles. It is the *Hematoplasma*, the *Plasma*, of Schultz, *Lymph*, *Coagulable* or *plastic Lymph*, the *Mucago* or *Mucilage* of Harvey, and others, and the *intercellular fluid* of Lehmann, (F.) *Lympe plastique ou coagulable, Suc nourricier*, and is the effused material from which the cells obtain the constituents of the different tissues and secretions. See Blood.

LIQUOR OF SCARPA, *Vitrine auditive*.

LIQUOR SEMINIS, *Spermotic liquor*. The homogeneous transparent fluid, in which the spermatozooids and seminal granules are contained. See Sperm.

LIQUOR SODÆ, *L. Sodæ Cauticæ, Solution of Soda, Solution of Cautic Soda*. (Prepared, like Liquor Potassæ, from Carbonate of Soda.) It has the same properties as Liquor Potassæ.

LIQUOR SODÆ ARSENIATIS, see Arseniate of Soda.

LIQUOR SODÆ CARBONATIS, *Solution of Carbonate of Soda*. (*Sodæ carbon.* f3iss, (avoirdupois); *Aque destillat.* Oj. (Imp. meas.) Ph. D.) Dose, as an antacid, one to two tablespoonfuls, diluted with water.

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORIDI, *L. sodæ chlorinatæ*.

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ, *L. Sodæ chloratæ seu sodæ chloridi seu sodæ oxy muriaticæ seu chlorati seu sodæ chlorureti seu sodæ chlorati seu sodæ chlorureti seu sodæ natræ oxy muriaticæ, Natrum chloratum liquidum, A'qua natræ oxy muriaticæ, Labarraque's Disinfecting Liquid, Solution of Chlorinated Soda*, (F.) *Liqueur de Labarraque*. (*Calcis Chlorinat.* B.) *Sodæ Carbonat.* B.) *Aque cong. iss.* Dissolve the carbonate of soda in three pints of the water, with the aid of heat. To the remainder of the water add, by small portions at a time, the chlorinated lime, previously well triturated, stirring the mixture after each addition. Set the mixture by for several hours, that the dregs may subside; decant the clear liquid, and mix it with the solution of carbonate of soda. Lastly, decant the clear liquor from the precipitated carbonate of lime, pass it through a linen cloth, and keep it in bottles secluded from the light.—Ph. U. S.) Used in the same cases as the chloride of lime. Internally, 10 drops to a fluidrachm, for a dose. Diluted with water, it is an excitant and disinfectant in various morbi externi.

LIQUOR SODÆ EFFERVESCENS, Acidulous water, simple—*L. Sodæ Oxy muriaticæ, L. sodæ chlorinatæ*—*L. Strychniæ*, see Strychninæ murias—*L. Stypticus Loofii*, see Ferri chloridum—*L. Stypticus Ruspini*, Styptic, Ruspini's—*L. Sulphureo-æthereus Constringens*, Collodion—*L. Sulphureo-Aleolisatus*, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici—*L. Swietenis*, *L. hydrargyri oxy muriaticæ*—*L. Syphiliticus Turneri*, *L. hydrargyri oxy muriaticæ*—*L. of Van*

Swieten, *L. hydrargyri oxy muriaticæ*—*L. Tartari emetici*, *L. antimonii tartarizati*—*L. Vesicans*, Collodion, cantharidal.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORVÆ CERVÆ, *L. cornu cervi, L. volatilis Cornu Cervi, L. volatilis os'sium, Volatile Liquor of Hart's horn, Spiritus Lumbricorum seu Millepedarum seu Cornu Cervi, Hart's horn, Spirit of Hart's horn, Bone Spirit*, (F.) *Liqueur volatile de Corne de cerf*. This is a solution of subcarbonate of ammonia, impregnated with empyreumatic oil. It possesses the same virtues as the subcarbonate of ammonia. It is in common use to smell at, in faintings, &c.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS OSSII, *L. volatilis cornu cervi*—*L. Zinc Chloridi*, see Burnett's Disinfecting Liquid.

LIQUOR ZINCI SULPHATIS CUM CAMPHORÆ, *A'qua Zinci vitriolati cum Camphorâ seu vitriolica camphorata seu ophthalmica, Common Eye-water*. (*Zinci sulph.* f3ss, *Camphor.* f3j, *Aq. bullient.* Oj; dissolve and filter.) Used as a lotion for ulcers; or, diluted with water, as a collyrium.

LIQUORICE, Glycyrrhiza—*L. Bush*, *Abrus precatorius*—*L. Juice*, see Glycyrrhiza.

LIQUORICE, REFINED, *Extractum glycyrrhizæ*—*L. Spanish*, see Glycyrrhiza—*L. Wild*, *Aralia nudicaulis*, *Galium circæzans*.

LIQUORITIA, Glycyrrhiza.

LIRIODENDRON, (*Λιριον*, 'lily,' and *δένδρον*, 'tree.') *L. Tulipifera, Tulipifera Liriodendron, Old wife's shirt, Tulip or Poplar tree, Tulip-bearing or American Poplar, White Wood, Cypress Tree*, (New England.) (F.) *Tulipier*. The bark—*Liriodendron* (Ph. U. S.)—especially of the root, of this noble forest tree, which is indigenous in the United States, is a strong aromatic bitter, and has been employed advantageously as a tonic. An active principle was separated from it by Professor J. P. Emmet of the University of Virginia, and has been called *Liriodendrin*. It is not used in medicine.

LIS ASPHODELE, ([F.] *lis*, 'a lily,') *Asphodelus ramosus*—*L. Blanc*, *Lilium candidum*—*L. des Étales*, *Nymphaea alba*.

LISERON, GRAND, (from *lis*,) *Convolvulus sepium*—*L. des Haies*, *Convolvulus sepium*—*L. Mechameck*, *Convolvulus panduratus*.

LISK, (Sc. and Prov.), Inguen.

LISTS, (Prov.) Flanks.

LITON'S ISINGLASS PLASTER, see Spadrapum adhaesivum.

LITE, (*Λιττ.*) A plaster, formerly made of verdigris, wax, and resin.

LITHAGOGECTASIA, (*lithagogum*, and *ectasia*, 'dilatation,') Lithectasy.

LITHAGOGUM, (*lithos*, and *αγω*, 'I expel,') A remedy which was supposed to possess the power of expelling calculi. Also, a lithotomy forceps.

LITHANTHRAX, (*litho*, and *ανθραξ*, 'a coal,') Carbo fossilis.

LITHANTHRAKOKALI, Anthrakokali.

LITHARGE, (*Λιθάργος*, from *litho*, and *αργός*, 'silver,') *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*—*L. of Gold*, see *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*—*L. of Silver*, see *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*.

LITHARGYRI ACETUM, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.

LITHARGYRUM, *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*.

LITHARGYRUS, *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*.

LITHAS, gen. *Litha'tis*, Urate.

LITHATE, Urate—*L. of Soda*, Urate of soda.

LITHECTASY, *Lithectasia*, *Lithagogectasia*, *Lithodectasia*, (*lithos*, and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation,') *Cystectomy*. An operation which consists in extracting stone from the bladder by dilating the neck of the organ, after making an incision in

the perineum, and opening the membranous portion of the urethra.

LITHIA, (from *lithos*,) *Lith'asia*, *Lithogen'ia*, *Urolith'asia*, *Urolith'asia*, *Cachex'ia calculosa*, *Calculi Morbus*, *Lapilla'tio*, *Genera'tio calculi*. The formation of stone, gravel, or concretions in the human body.

Also, an affection in which the eyelids are edged with small, hard, and stone-like concretions.

Lithia is also the oxide of *lith'ium*, *lith'ion* or *lithon*.

LITHIA CARBONATE OF, *Lith'ie Carbo'nas*, *Lith'ium Carbo'nicum*, (F.) *Carbonate de Lithine*. A salt found in certain mineral waters, which have been serviceable in lithuria by its power of dissolving uric acid and the urates. Hence, it has been suggested in that morbid condition. It may be obtained by decomposing chloride of lithium by means of carbonate of ammonia. Dose, gr. v to x, three or four times a day. It has, also, been injected into the bladder, in cases of deposition of lithuria and oxaluria.

Cit'rate of Lith'ia, *Lith'ie cit'ras* made by the action of citric acid on carbonate of lithia is officinal in the Ph. B. for 1864. It has been given in gout. Dose, gr. x to gr. xx.

LITHIA RENALIS ARENOSA, Gravel—I. Renalis, Nephrolithiasis—I. Vesicalis, Calculi, vesical.

LITHIÆ CARBONAS, Lithia, carbonate of—I. Citras, see Lithiæ carbonas.

LITHIASIS, (λιθιασις,) Lithia—I. Cystica, Calculi, vesical—I. Nephritica, Gravel, Nephrolithiasis.

LITHIASIS PULMONUM, *Pulmo'nes tartarizati*. The formation of concretions in the lungs, occasioning at times *Lithophth'asis*, *Phthi'sis calculosa*, *Phthi'sis calculeuse*, of Bayle.

LITHIASIS RENALIS ARENOSA, Gravel—I. Renalis, Nephrolithiasis—I. Vesicalis, Calculi, vesical.

LITHIC, *Lith'icus*. Belonging to lithic or uric acid, or to stone: hence *Lithic Diathe'sis*. Also, an antilithic.

LITHIC ACID, Uric acid—I. Acid diathesis, Lithuria—I. Diathesis, Lithuria—I. Sediments, see Lithuria.

LITHINE CARBONATE DE, Lithia, carbonate of.

LITHION, see Lithia.

LITHIUM, see Lithia—I. Carbonicum, Lithia, carbonate of.

LITHIURIA, Lithuria.

LITHOBEXIS, (*lithos*, and βῆξ, 'a cough.') Cough with calculous expectoration.

LITHOCENOSIS, (*lithos*, and κενωσις, 'evacuation.') Lithotrity.

LITHOCLAST, (*lithos*, and κλαω, 'to break,') see Lithotrity.

LITHOCLASTIA, Lithotrity.

LITHOCYSTOTOMY, (*lithos*, κυστις, 'bladder,' and τομή, 'incision,') Lithotomy.

LITHODECTASIA, (*lithos*, δῶς, 'a way,' and αἵσσις, 'dilatation,') Lithectasy.

LITHODIALYSIS, *Lithol'y'sis*, (*lithos*, and διαλυω, 'to dissolve,') The dissolving of a stone in the bladder.

LITHODRAS'SIC, *Lithodras'sicus*, (F.) *Lithodras'sique*, (*lithos*, and δρασσειν, 'to seize hold of,') An epithet given to a form of stone forceps—*Pince lithodras'sique*—used in the operation of lithotrity, by MM. Meirieu and Tanchou.

LITHOGENIA, (*lithos*, and γεννω, 'to generate,') Lithia.

LITHOID, *Litho'des*, *Lithoi'des*, (*lithos*, and εἶδος, 'resemblance,') Of the nature of stone, or resembling stone: as

LITHOIDES OS, see Temporal bone.

LITHOLABE (F.), *Lithol'abum*, (*lithos*, and λαβω, λαμβανω, 'I seize hold of,') An instrument,

employed for laying hold of a stone in the bladder, and keeping it fixed, so that lithotritic instruments can act upon it.

LITHOLABON, Forceps, (lithotomy.)

LITHOL'ABUM. An instrument concerned in extracting stone from the bladder. It had various shapes.

LITHOLYSIS, (*lithos*, and λυω, 'I dissolve,') Lithodialysis.

LITH'OLYTE. An instrument, of the catheter kind, for conveying solvents of calculi into the bladder.

LITHOLYTIC, Lithontriptic.

LITHOME'TRA, (*lithos*, and μετρα, 'the uterus,') Osseous, or other concretions of the uterus.

LITHOMYLIE, (*lithos*, and μυλη, 'a mill,') Lithotrity.

LITHON, see Lithia.

LITHONEPHRITIS, see Nephritis.

LITHONLYTIC, (*lithos*, and λυω, 'I dissolve,') Lithontriptic.

LITHONTHRYPTIC, (*lithos*, and θρυπτω, 'I break in pieces,') Lithontriptic.

LITHONTRIP'TIC, *Lithontrip'ticus*, *Lithon-thryp'tic*, *Litholy'tic*, *Lithonly'tic*, *Calculif'ragus*, *Saxif'ragus*, (*lithos*, and τρῶω, 'I rub,') A remedy believed to be capable of dissolving calculi in the urinary passages. There is not much reliance to be placed upon such remedies. By antilithics, exhibited according to the chemical character of the calculus, (see Calculi, urinary,) the disease may be prevented from increasing; but most of the vaunted lithontriptics for dissolving the calculus already formed have been found unworthy of the high encomiums which have accompanied their introduction.

LITHOPÆDION, *Infans lapid'eus*, *Osteopæ'dion*, (*lithos*, and παις, gen. παῖς, 'a child,') A foetus, petrified in the body of the mother.

LITHOPHAGUS, (*lithos*, and φάγω, 'I eat,') A stone-eater. Cases are on record of persons who have swallowed stones for purposes of exhibition.

LITHOPHTHISIS, see Calculi, pulmonary, and Lithiasis pulmonum.

LITHOPRINIE (*lithos*, and πρινω, 'to saw,') Lithotrity.

LITHOPRIONE, (*lithos*, and πρινω, 'a saw,') An instrument proposed by M. Leroy for preventing the fragments of a calculus, when subjected to lithotrity, from falling into the bladder. It is a variety of *litholabe*.

LITHOPRISIE, (*lithos*, and πρινω, 'to saw,') Lithotrity.

LITHORINEUR, (*lithos*, and ῥινειν, 'to file,') An instrument, proposed by MM. Meirieu and Tanchou for filing down calculi in the bladder.

LITHOS, (λιθός,) Calculus.

LITHOSPERMUM OFFICINALE, (λιθόσπερμον, from *litho*, and σπέρμα, 'seed,') *Mil'ium So'lis*, *Ægon'yehon*, *Grom'well*, *Grom'ill*, *Grom'yl*, *Graymill*, *Gray millet*, *Bast'ard Al'kanet*, *Little-seale*, (F.) *Grémil officinal*, *Herba aux Perles*, Ord. Boraginæ. The seeds of this plant were formerly supposed, from their stony hardness, (*lithos*, and σπέρμα, 'seed,') to be efficacious in calculous affections. They have, also, been considered diuretic.

LITHOSPERMUM VILLOSUM, *Achusa tinctoria*.

LITHOTEC'NION, (*lithos*, and τεκνω, 'a child,') Lithopædion.

LITHOTERE'THRUM, (*lithos*, and τερειν, 'to rub,') A lithotritor.

LITHOTHLIBIE (F.), (*lithos*, and θλιβω, 'I crush,') The crushing of a friable calculus between a finger, passed by the rectum or vagina as far as the *bas-fond* of the bladder, and a catheter introduced into the bladder.

LITHOTHRYPsis, (*lithos*, and θρυπτω, 'I break in pieces,') Lithotrity.

LITHOTHRYPATORS, see Lithotritry.

LITHOTOME, *Lithotomus*, (*lithos*, and *tomos*, 'an incision.') This name has been given to a number of instruments of different shapes and sizes which are used in the operation for the stone, to cut the neck or body of the bladder. They ought with more propriety to be called *Cystotomes*.

The *Lithotome Caché* of Frère Côme is the most known, and is still occasionally used. It is composed of a handle and a flattened sheath, slightly curved: in this there is a cutting blade, which can be forced out, by pressing upon a *bas-cule* or lever, to any extent that may be wished by the operator.

A *Double Lithotome* was used by Dupuytren in his bilateral operation. See Lithotomy.

LITHOTOMIST, *Lithotomus*. One who devotes himself entirely to operating for the stone. One who practises lithotomy.

LITHOTOMY, *Lithotomia*, *Cystotomia*, *Urolithotomia*, *Sec'tio vesicalis*, *Lithocystotomy*, (F.) *Lithotomie*, *Taille*. The operation by which a stone is extracted from the bladder. The methods according to which this operation may be practised are reducible to five principal, each of which has experienced numerous modifications.

1. The *Method of Celsus*, *Meth'odus Celsiana*, *Cystotomia cum apparatu parvo*, *Apparatus Minor*, *Cutting on the Gripe*. This consisted in cutting upon the stone after having made it project at the perineum by means of the fingers introduced into the rectum. The method was attended with several inconveniences; such as the difficulty of dividing the parts neatly, injury done to the bladder, as well as the impossibility of drawing down the stone in many persons. It is sometimes also called *Meth'odus Guytoniana*; from Guy de Chauliac having endeavored to remove from it the discredit into which it had fallen in his time. It was termed *Apparatus Minor*, (F.) *Le petit appareil*, from the small number of instruments required in it.

2. *Apparatus Major*. This method was invented in 1520 by John de Romani, a surgeon of Cremona, and communicated by him to Mariano Santo di Barletta, whence it was long called *Maria'no's Method*, *Sec'tio Maria'na*. It was called, also, *Apparatus Major*, and *Cystotomia seu Meth'odus cum apparatu mag'no*, (F.) *Le grand appareil*, from the number of instruments required in it. An incision was made on the median line; but the neck of the bladder was not comprehended in it. It was merely dilated. The greater apparatus was liable to many inconveniences; such as ecchymoses; contusion; inflammation of the neck of the bladder; abscesses; urinary fistula; incontinence of urine, impotence, &c.

3. The *High Operation*, *Apparatus altus*, *Cystotomia cum apparatu alto*, *C. Hypogastrica*, *Epicystotomia*, *Laparocystotomia*, *Sec'tio seu Meth'odus Francoiana*, *S. Hypogastrica seu alta*, (F.) *Haut appareil*, *Taille Hypogastrique*, *Taille sus-pubienne*, was first practised by Peter Franco, about the middle of the 16th century. It consisted in pushing the stone above the pubis by the fingers introduced into the rectum. Rousset afterwards proposed to make the bladder rise above the pubis by injecting it. The method had fallen into discredit, when Frère Côme revived it. It is used when the calculus is very large. It was practised by opening first the membranous part of the urethra upon the catheter passed into the canal. Through this incision the *Sonde à dard*—a species of catheter, having a spear-pointed stilet—was introduced into the bladder. An incision was then made into the linea alba, above the symphysis pubis, of about four or five fingers' breadth, and the peritoneum detached

to avoid wounding it. The stilet was pushed through the bladder, and used as a director for the knife, with which the bladder was divided anteriorly, as far as the neck; and the stone extracted. It was performed in England by Douglass in 1719, and since by others, with various modifications.

4. The *Lateral Operation*, *Hypocystotomia*, *Cystotomia lateralis*, *Cystauchenotomia*, *Cystotrachelotomia*, *Urethrocystauchenotomia*, *Urethrocystotrachelotomia*, *Sec'tio lateralis*, *Apparatus lateralis*, (F.) *Appareil lateralisé*, so named from the prostate gland and neck of the bladder being cut laterally, was probably invented by Peter Franco. It was introduced into France by Frère Jacques de Beaulieu. He performed it with rude instruments invented by himself, and improved by the suggestions of some of the Parisian surgeons. In England, it received its earliest and most important improvements from the celebrated Cheselden. It is the method practised at the present day, according to different modes of procedure. In this method, the patient is placed upon a table; his legs and thighs are bent and separated; the hands being tied to the feet. The perineum is then shaved, and a staff is introduced into the bladder, the handle being turned towards the right groin of the patient. An oblique incision is now made from the raphe to the middle of a line drawn from the anus to the tuberosity of the ischium of the left side; and, taking the staff for a guide, the integuments, areolar tissue of the perineum, membranous portion of the urethra, transversus perinei muscle, bulbo-cavernosus, some fibres of the levator ani, the prostate and neck of the bladder, are successively divided. For this latter part of the operation, the knife, the beaked bistoury, *Bistouri ou Lithotome Caché*, cutting gorget, &c., is used, according to the particular preference. The forceps are now introduced into the bladder, and the stone extracted. In the operation care must be taken not to injure the rectum or the great arterial vessels distributed to the perineum.

A variety of the *Lateral Apparatus*, called by the French *Appareil latéral*, consisted in cutting into the *bas fond* of the bladder, without touching the neck of that organ; but it was soon abandoned, on account of its inconveniences.

The method of Lè Cat and of Pajola—*Urethrocystoœneurygmotomia*—consists in dividing the prostate in part only,—the enlargement of the wound being effected by a peculiar dilator.

The *Bilateral Operation* is founded on that of Celsus. It consists in making an incision posterior to the bulb of the urethra, and anterior to the anus, involving both sides of the perineum by crossing the raphe at right angles: an incision is then made through the membranous part of the urethra, and the prostate may be cut bilaterally, either with the double lithotome of Dupuytren, or the prostatic bisector of Dr. Stevens, of New York.

5. *Lithotomy by the Rectum*, *Proctocystotomia*, *Sec'tio rectovesicalis*, (F.) *Taille par la Rectum*, *Taille postérieure*, *T. Recto-vesicale*. This was proposed by Vegetius in the 16th century; but it was never noticed until M. Sanson, in the year 1817, attracted attention to it; since which time it has been successfully performed in many instances. It consists in penetrating the bladder through the paries corresponding with the rectum by first cutting the sphincter ani and rectum about the root of the penis, and penetrating the bladder by the neck of that organ, dividing the prostate, or by its *bas-fond*.

Lithotomy in women, from the shortness of the urethra, is a comparatively insignificant operation.

LITHOTOMY BY THE RECTUM, see Lithotomy—1. by the Vagina, see Lithotomy.

LITHOTRESIS, (*lithos*, and *τρησις*, 'perforation.') (F.) *Lithotréisie*. Lithotritry. Also, perforating a vesical calculus with the view of facilitating its being crushed in the operation of lithotritry.

LITHOTRIPSIS, (*lithos*, and *τρίβω*, 'I rub down.') Lithotritry.

LITHOTRIPSY, Lithotritry.

LITHOTRIPATORS, see Lithotritry.

LITHOTRITES, see Lithotritry.

LITHOTRITEURS, see Lithotritry.

LITHOTRITOR, see Lithotritry.

LITHOTRITY, *Lithotritia*, *Lithotryp'sy*, *Lithotripsy*, *Lithotrip'sy*, *Lithothrypsis*, *Lithotripsy*, *Lithothrypsis*, *Lithotripsy*, *Lithothrypsis*, *Lithotripsy*, *Lithothrypsis*, (F.) *Lithotritie*, *Lithoprinie*, *Lithoprinie*, *Lithomylic*, *Broicement de la Pierre*. The operation of breaking, bruising, or sawing the stone in the bladder. It has been performed of late years with success by French, and after them by English and American, surgeons. The instruments employed for this purpose are called, in the abstract, *Lithotrites*, *Lithotriteurs*, *Lithotritors*, *Lithotrip'tors*, *Lithothryptors*, *Lithotrype'te*, and *Lith'oclasts*. The most celebrated are those of Civiale, Jacobson, Heurte'loup, and Weiss. See *Brise-Pierre articulé*; and *Percuteur courbe à Marteau*.

LITHOTRYPETÆ, see Lithotritry.

LITHOXIDURIA, (*lithos*, *oxide*, and *ουρον*, 'urine.') The discharge of urine containing lithic or xanthic oxide.

LITHURIA, *Lithuria*, *Lithure'sis*, *Lithourrhée* of Pierry, (*lithos*, and *ουρον*, 'urine.') *Lith'ic* or *Lith'ic Ac'id Diath'esia*. The condition of the system and of the urine in which deposits of lithic acid and the lithates—*Lithic sediments* or *concretions*—take place in the urine. See Urine.

LITHUS, (*λίθος*,) Calculus.

LITMUS, *Lichen roccella*—1. Paper, see *Lichen roccella*.

LITRA, (*λίτρα*,) *Litre*, *Pound*.

LITRE (F.), *Litra*. A measure containing a cubed decimètre, which is equal nearly to 2.1135 pints. The ancients gave the name *litra*, *λίτρα*, to a measure capable of containing 16 ounces of liquid.

LITSÆA CUBEBA, *Piper cubeba*—1. *Piperita*, *Piper cubeba*.

LITTLE-WALE, *Lithospermum officinale*.

LITUS, (*λίπερ*, *litum*, 'to anoint.') Liniment.

LIVÈCHE, *Ligusticum levisticum*.

LIVER, (*σάξ*, *liver*), *He'par*, *Je'cur*, *Jec'inus*, (F.) *Foie*. The liver is the largest gland in the body. It is an azygous organ; unsymmetrical; very heavy; and of a brownishred colour; occupying the whole of the right hypochondrium, and a part of the epigastrium. Above, it corresponds to the diaphragm; below, to the stomach, transverse colon, and right kidney; behind, to the vertebral column, aorta, and vena cava; and before, to the base of the chest. Its upper surface is convex; the lower, irregularly convex and concave, so that anatomists have divided the organ into three lobes,—a large or right or colic lobe;—a lesser lobe, lobule, or inferior lobe, the *Lob'ulus Spigelii*,—and a middle or left lobe. At its inferior surface are observed:—1. A *Sul'cus* or *Fur'row* or *Fis'sure*, called *horizontal* or *longitudinal fissure*, *Fos'sa Umbilicalis*, *Sul'cus ant'ero-poste'rior Jec'oris* seu *horizontalis Jec'oris* seu *longitudinalis Jec'oris* seu *sinis'ter Jec'oris* seu *Umbilicalis*, (F.) *Sillon horizontal*, *longitudinal* ou *de la veine ombilicale*, which lodges, in the foetus, the umbilical vein, and ductus venosus. 2. The *Principal Fis'sure*, termed *Sul'cus Transversus*, *Fos'sa transver'sa*, *Trans'verse fos'sa*, *Si'nus Porta'rum*, *Por'ta*, P. seu *Ma'nus Jec'oris* seu *He'*

patis, *Fos'sa* or *Fis'sure* of the *Ve'na por'ta*, *Por'tal Fis'sure* or *Fos'sa*, (F.) *Grande scissure du foie*, *Sillon transversal* ou *de la veine porte*, *Hile du foie*, which receives the sinus of the vena porta. 3. The *Fis'sure* of the *Ve'na Ca'va infe'rior*, (F.) *Sillon ou Gouttiere de la veine cave infe'rieure*, situate at the posterior margin of the organ, and lodging the vena cava inferior. 4. The *Lob'ulus Spigelii* or *poste'rior por'tal em'inen'ce*. 5. The *ante'rior por'tal em'inen'ce*, *Auri'ga* seu *Lob'ulus anon'yms*. 6. Depressions corresponding to the upper surface of the stomach, gallbladder, arch of the colon, right kidney, &c. Continued from the fossa umbilicalis is a small fossa called *Fos'sa duc'tus venosi*, between the left lobe and Lobulus Spigelii. The posterior margin of the liver is very thick; much more so than the anterior. The liver is surrounded by a serous or peritoneal covering, which forms for it a *suspensory* or *broad ligament* and two *lateral* and *triangular* ligaments. See Falx. The bloodvessels of the liver are very numerous. The hepatic artery and vena porta furnish it with the blood necessary for its nutrition and the secretion of bile. The hepatic veins convey away the blood which has served those purposes. The lymphatic vessels are very numerous; some being superficial; others deepseated. The nerves are also numerous, and proceed from the pneumogastric, diaphragmatic, and the hepatic plexuses.

The intimate structure of the parenchyma of the liver has been well studied. When cut, it presents a porous appearance, owing to the division of a multitude of small vessels. When torn, it seems formed of granulations;—the intimate structure of which has given rise to many hypotheses. In these granulations are contained the radicles of the excretory ducts of the bile; the union of which constitutes the hepatic duct. According to Mr. Kiernan, the intimate structure consists of a number of lobules—hepatic lobules, *hepatic inlets*—(F.) *Lobules hépatiques*, *Îlots du foie*, *Lob'ulina*—composed of *intra'lobular* or *hepatic veins*—*ve'næ intra'lobula'res* seu *centra'les*—which convey the blood back that has been inservient to the secretion of bile. The *interlobular plexus* of veins—*ve'næ interlobula'res*—is formed by branches of the vena porta, which contain both the blood of the vena porta and of the hepatic artery; both of which, according to Mr. Kiernan, furnish the pabulum of the biliary secretion. The biliary ducts form likewise an *interlobular plexus*, having an arrangement similar to that of the interlobular veins. Mr. Kiernan's views are embraced by many anatomists; but are denied by others.

The liver is, perhaps, the only organ which, independently of the red blood carried to it by the hepatic artery, receives black blood by the vena porta. The general opinion is, that the blood of the vena porta furnishes the bile, whilst the hepatic artery affords blood for the nutrition of the liver. It is probable, however, that bile is secreted from the blood of the latter vessel. Besides bile, the liver forms sugar, and is a great assimilating organ.

The liver is liable to a number of diseases. The principal are—*hepatitis* or *inflammation*, *cancer*, *biliary calculi*, *encysted* and other *tumours* or *tubercles*, *hydatids*, &c.; and it has at times been the fashion to regard it as the cause of symptoms with which it is no wise connected.

LIVER, *He'par*. Under this name the ancients designated several substances having a brownish colour analogous to that of the liver, and composed of sulphur and some other body. See *Potassæ Sulphuretum*, *Liver of Sulphur*.

Liver of Antimony is the semivitreous sulphuret.

LIVER, ALBU'MINOUS, *L. amyloid*, *lardo'ceous*,

scrof'ulous, wax'y. Altered nutrition of the liver, in which its substance is altered so as to have those epithets applied to it.

LIVER, AMYLOID, *L. albuminous.*

LIVER DISEASE, Hepatopathia—*L. Fatty, Adiposis hepatica*—*L. Gin, L. nutmeg*—*L. Gin-drinkers', L. nutmeg*—*L. Granulated, Cirrhosis of the liver.*

LIVERGROWN, *Tu'mido jec'orè præ'ditus.* Having a large liver.

LIVER, HOBNAIL, Cirrhosis of the liver—*L. Lardaceous, Liver albuminous*—*L. Mammillated, Cirrhosis of the liver.*

LIVER, NUTMEG, *He'par variegatum, Tu'beriform liv'er.* An appearance of the liver when cut across, resembling that of the section of a nutmeg, *Myristica'tio he'patis*, supposed by some to be the result of intemperance in the use of alcoholic drinks; but occurring under other causes. The terms *whis'ky liv'er, gin-drinkers' liv'er*, and *gin liv'er*, occasionally applied to it, are, consequently, not distinctive. Under the name *Pig'ment liv'er*, Frerichs describes the liver as it sometimes appears in those who die from the effects of malarious fevers; when it is of a steel gray or blackish, or, not unfrequently, chocolate colour; brown insulated figures on a dark ground—a condition, which "is produced by an accumulation of pigment matter in the vascular apparatus of the gland."

LIVER PIGMENT, see Liver, nutmeg.

LIVER, SCROFULOUS, Liver, albuminous.

LIVER SPOT, Chloasma—*L. Starch, Glycogenic matter*—*L. Sugar, see Saccharum.*

LIVER, TUBERCULATED, Cirrhosis of the liver—*L. Tuberiform, L. nutmeg*—*L. Waxy, Liver, albuminous.*

LIVER WEED, *Hepatica triloba.*

LIVER, WHISKY, Liver, nutmeg.

LIVER WORT, *Hepatica triloba, Marchantia polymorpha*—*L. Wort, ground, ash-coloured, Lichen caninus*—*L. Wort, Iceland, Lichen Islandicus*—*L. Wort, noble, Hepatica triloba.*

LIVIDUS MUSCULUS, *Pectinalis.*

LIVOR, ('a blue or livid spot,') Suggillation—*L. Emortalis, see Suggillation*—*L. Sanguineus, see Eechymoma.*

LIVRE, (from *libra*,) Pound.

LIVRET, (dim. of (F.) *livre*, (L.) *liber*, 'a book,' from its arrangement,) Omasum.

LIXIVIA TARTARIZATA, (from *lix*, 'ashes,') Potassæ tartaras—*L. Vitriolata, Potassæ sulphas*—*L. Vitriolata sulphurea, Potassæ sulphas cum sulphure.*

LIXIVIE seu KALICUM ACETAS, Potassæ acetas.

LIXIVIAL, *Lixivio'sus*, (F.) *Lixiviel, Lixiviens.* An ancient term for salts obtained by washing vegetable ashes,—as the fixed alkalies.

LIXIVIA'TION, *Elizivia'tion, Lixivia'tio.* An operation which consists in washing wood-ashes with water, so as to dissolve the soluble parts. The filtered liquor is the *ley*.

LIXIVIEL, Lixivial.

LIXIV'IUM, *Lixiv'ia, Con'ia, Lee, Ley, Lye*, (F.) *Lesive.* Any solution containing potassa or soda—*Sal lixivio'sum*—in excess. In domestic practice a ley is made from wood-ashes, and mixed with the ordinary basis of a poultice, to form a *ley cataplasma* or *poultice*, which is applied to whitlow and similar local inflammations.

LIXIV'IUM AMMONIACALE, *Liquor ammoniac*—*L. Ammoniacale aromaticum, Spiritus ammoniac aromaticus*—*L. Causticum, Liquor potassæ*—*L. Magistrale, Liquor potassæ*—*L. Saponarium, Liquor potassæ*—*L. Tartari, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis.*

LIXIVUS CINIS, ('lye ash,') Potash of commerce.

LIZ'ARD, *Lacer'ta, Lacer'tus*, (said to be so called in consequence of its limbs resembling the

arms (*tacerti*) of man [?].) *Sau'ra, Sau'ras*, (F.) *Lézard.* Lizards were formerly employed in medicine as sudorifics; and were, at one time, extolled in syphilis, cutaneous affections, and in cancer.

LIZARD'S TAIL, *Saururus cernuus.*

LOADED, see Enduit.

LOADSTONE, (from *lead* and *stone*,) Magnet.

LOATHING, (Sax. *laethian*, 'to loathe,') Disgust.

LOBAIRE, Lobar.

LO'BAR, *Loba'ris*, (F.) *Lobaire.* Relating or appertaining to a lobe or lobes.

LOBARIA ISLANDICA, *Lichen Islandicus*—*L. Pulmonaria, Lichen pulmonarius*—*L. Saxatilis, Lichen Saxatilis.*

LO'BATED, *Loba'tus*, (F.) *Lobé*, (from *lobc*,) Divided into lobes; as *Lob'ulated, Lobala'tus*, (F.) *Lobulé*, means divided into lobules.

LOBE, (*λοβος*,) *Lo'buz.* A round, projecting part of an organ. The liver, lungs, and brain, for example, have lobes.

The under surface of the brain is divided into *two anterior, two lateral, two posterior*, and two intermediate lobes or *processes*. These Chaussier calls *lobules* of the brain: the cerebral hemispheres he terms *lobes*.

LOBE, BIVEN'TRAL. A wedgeshaped lobe of the cerebellum, situate behind the amygdala.

LOBE DOUDÉNAL, *Lobulus Spigelii.*

LOBE OF THE EAR, *Lob'ule of the Ear*, is a soft, rounded prominence, which terminates the circumference of the pavilion inferiorly, and is pierced in those who wear rings.

LOBE PANCRÉATIQUE, *Lobulus Spigelii*—*L. Petit du foie, Lobulus Spigelii*—*L. de Spigel, Lobulus Spigelii.*

LOBE, Lobated.

LOBELIA, (after Lobel, a Flemish botanist,) *L. inflata*—*L. Blue, L. syphilitica.*

LOBELIA CARDINALIS, *Lobelia coccinea, Trachelium Americanum, Cardinal Plant, Cardinal Flower, Sear'let Lobelia, Ord. Lobeliaceæ.* This species is indigenous in the United States. It blooms in autumn, having beautiful carmine flowers. The root is a reputed anthelmintic with the Indians.

LOBELIA COCCINEA, *L. Cardinalis.*

LOBELIA INFLATA, *Indian or Wild Tobacco, Puke Weed, Asthma Weed, Eye-bright, Encl'io Weed, Lobelia* (Ph. U. S.), (F.) *Lobélie, L. enflée.* The prominent virtues of this American plant are those of an emetic. In smaller doses it is sedative, and has been given as a pectoral in croup, asthma, &c. It is, also, sudorific and cathartic, and is an acro-narcotic poison. Twenty grains acts as an emetic.

LOBELIA, PALESPIKED, *L. spicata.*

LOBELIA, PINIFOLIA. A South African plant, the root of which is excitant and diaphoretic. A decoction of it is sometimes used in the Cape Colony as a domestic remedy in cutaneous affections, chronic rheumatism, and gout.

LOBELIA, SCARLET, *L. Cardinalis.*

LOBELIA SPICATA, *Palespiked Lobelia*; indigenous: is a diuretic.

LOBELIA SYPHILITICA, *L. reflexa, Ranunculus Virginia'us, Rapun'tium Syphiliticum, Blue Lobelia, Blue Cardinal Flower.* The root of this plant, which is indigenous in the United States, is an emetic and drastic cathartic. It has been used in syphilis; hence its name. The mode of preparing it is to boil $\frac{3}{4}$ ss of the dried root in Oij of water, until the fluid is reduced to Oviij. Dose, Oss.

LOBÉLIE, *Lobelia*—*L. Enflée, Lobelia inflata.*

LOBES BIJUMEAUX, *Quadrigenina tubercula*—*L. Cerebral, see Lobe.*

LOBES OF THE LIV'ER, *Pin'ne* seu *Lo'bi* seu *Pin'ula He'patie*. See Lobule.

LOBES, OPTIC, *Quadrigenina tubercula*—*l. Optiques*, *Quadrigenina tubercula*.

LOBI (pl. of *lobus*), *HEPATIS*, Lobes of the liver—*l. Pulmonum*, see Pulmo.

LOBLOLLY, see Avena.

LOBLOLLY BOY, ('water gruel boy.') An attendant and aid to the surgeon on board ship.

LOBULAR, *Lobularis*, (F.) *Lobulaire*. Relating to or belonging to a lobule:—as *lobular pneumonia*, (F.) *Pneumonie lobulaire*, *P. mamelonée*, *P. disséminée*. Pneumonia anatomically characterized by nuclei of red or gray hepatization disseminated in variable numbers in one or both lungs.

LOBULAR BILIARY PLEX'US. The plexus formed of lobular hepatic ducts, which are derived chiefly from the interlobular. This plexus forms the principal part of the substance of the lobule.

LOBULAR VE'NOS PLEX'US. The plexus interposed between the interlobular portal veins, and the intralobular hepatic vein.

LOBULATED, see Lobated.

LOB'ULE, *Lobulus*, (dim. of *lobus*.) Mr. Kierman uses the term *lobule*, for the *acinus* of the liver of many anatomists.

LOBULE OF THE CORPUS STRIATUM, *Insula cerebri*—*l. Carré*, *Lobulus anonymus*—*l. of the Ear*, Lobe of the Ear—*l. of the Fissure of Sylvius*, *Insula cerebri*—*l. du Foie*, *Lobulus Spigelii*—*l. antérieur du Foie*, *Lobulus anonymus*—*l. of the Liver*, see Liver—*l. of the Lung*, see Pulmo—*l. Pneumogastrie*, *Flocculus*.

LOBULE, see Lobated.

LOBULES HEPAT'QUES, see Liver.

LOBULI, (pl. of *lobulus*), see Lobulus—*l. Pulmonales*, see Pulmo.

LOBULINS, see Liver.

LOBULUS, Lobule—*l. Accessorius anterior quadratus*, *L. anonymus*.

LOB'ULUS seu LO'BUS ANON'YMUS, *L. accessorius anterior quadratus*, *L. quadratus*, (F.) *Lobule carré*, *L. antérieur du foie*, *Éminence porte antérieure*. This is situate in the liver between the passage for the round ligament and the gallbladder, and is less prominent, but broader, than the *Lobulus caudatus*. From the lobulus anonymus a bridge runs across the passage for the round ligament. It is called *Pons* seu *isthmus he'patie*.

LOBULUS seu LO'BUS CAUDA'TUS, *Processus caudatus*. This is merely the root or one of the angles of the lobulus Spigelii, advancing towards the middle of the lower side of the great lobe, and representing a kind of tail. Also, the termination of the helix and anthelix of the ear, which is separated from the concha by an extensive fissure.

LOBULUS CENTRA'LIS. A small lobule or prominence of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum situate in the incisura anterior.

LOBULUS NASI, see Nasus—*l. Pneumogastrieus*, *Flocculus*—*l. Posterior*, *L. Spigelii*—*l. Posticus papillatus*, *L. Spigelii*—*l. Quadratus*, *L. anonymus*—*l. Renum*, *Ferrein*, pyramid of.

LOBULUS seu LO'BUS SPIG'ELII, *L. posterior* seu *posticus papillatus*, (F.) *Éminence porte postérieure*, *Lobule ou Petit lobe du foie*, *Lobe de Spigel ou duodénal ou pancréatique*, is situate near the spine, upon the left side of the great lobe of the liver, and is of a pyramidal shape, projecting, like a nipple, between the cardia and vena cava, at the small curvature of the stomach.

LOBUS, (*Λός*), Lobe, see Lobulus—*l. Anonymus*, *Lobulus anonymus*—*l. Quadrangularis*, see Cerebellum—*l. Semilunaris*, see Cerebellum—*l. Superior anterior*, see Cerebellum—*l. Superior posterior*, see Cerebellum.

LO'CAL, *Locu'tis*, (from *locus*, 'a place,') *Top'*-

icus, *Mer'icus*, *Partia'lis*, *Top'ical*, (F.) *Locale*, *Topique*. Affections are called local—*Morbi locales*—when confined to a part, without implicating the general system; or, at all events, only secondarily. *Local* is thus opposed to *general*. In the classification of Dr. Wm. Farr, *Local diseases*, *Monorgan'ici* (*Morbi*), include sporadic diseases in which the functions of particular organs and systems are disturbed or obliterated, with or without inflammation; sometimes hereditary.

A local or topical application is one used externally. See Topic.

LOCH, Loch.

LOCH'IA or LO'CHIA, (*λοχία*, *λοχία*), *Purgament'a Puerpe'rii* seu *Uteri*, *Purgat'io puerpe'rii*, *Ly'ma*, (*Λοχος*, 'a woman in childbed,' *λοχία*, 'parturition;') (F.) *Lochies*, *Snites de couches*, *Vidanges*. The cleannings. A serosanguineous discharge following delivery. During the first two or three days, it is bloody; but afterwards becomes green-coloured,—*green waters*—and exhales a disagreeable and peculiar odour. The lochia, in different stages, have received the names *Lochia cruen'ta*, *L. sero'sa* and *L. al'ba* seu *muc'o'sa* seu *lac'tea*. The duration, quantity, and character of the discharge vary according to numerous circumstances. It flows from the part of the uterus which formed a medium of communication between the mother and foetus, and continues, usually, from 14 to 21 days. See Parturition.

LOCHIOCELIITIS, (*λοχία*, 'childbirth,' *κύττα*, 'abdomen,' and *itis*.) Puerperal fever.

LOCHIODOCHIUM, *Lochodochium*.

LOCHIOPIRYA, (*λοχία*, 'childbirth,' and *πύρ*, 'fever,') Puerperal fever.

LOCHIORRHAG'IA, (*lochu*, and *ῥήγνμι*, 'to break forth,') An immoderate flow of the lochia. Hemorrhage from the uterus in the childbed state.

LOCHIORRHE'A, (*lochía*, and *ῥεω*, 'I flow,') (F.) *Lochiorrhée*. Discharge or immoderate discharge of the lochia.

LOCHIORUM RETENTIO, *Iseholochia*.

LOCHIOSCHESIS, (*lochía*, and *σχέω*, 'to restrain,') *Iseholochia*.

LOCH'IOCH, Loch.

LOCHODOCHI'UM, *Lochiodochi'um*, (*lochos*, and *δοχμα*, 'I receive,') An institution for the reception of pregnant and childbed females. A *Lying-in-hospital*.

LOCHOMETRITIS, (*lochos*, *μητρα*, 'uterus,' and *itis*.) see Metritis.

LOCHOMETROPHLEBITIS, (*lochos*, *μητρα*, 'uterus,' and *phlebitis*.) see Phlebitis.

LOCHOOPHORITIS, (*locho*, *οὐφφρον*, 'ovary,' and *itis*.) see Oaritis.

LOCHOPERITONITIS, see Peritonitis.

LOCHOS, (*Λοχος*), Puerpera.

LOCI, (pl. of *locus*, 'a place,') Uterus—*l. Muliebres*, Uterus, Vulva.

LOCK HOS'PITAL. A term of uncertain origin, generally given to venereal hospitals in Great Britain.

LOCKED JAW, Trismus.

LOCKING Coxofemoral articulation.

LOCOMOTEUR, Locomotive.

LOCOMOTILITY, see Locomotion.

LOCOMO'TION, *Locomoti'o*, (*locus*, 'a place,' and *movere*, *motum*, 'to move,') An action peculiar to animal bodies, by which they transport themselves from place to place. It, as well as *musculat'ion*, has also been used for the function of animal movements. The faculty is sometimes called *Locomotiv'ity* and *Locomotil'ity*.

LOCOMOTION OF AN AR'TERY, is the movement produced in vessels having a curvature, by the impulse of the blood sent from the heart, which tends to straighten the artery, and causes the movement in question.

LOCOMOTIVE, *Locomotorius*, *Locomotorius*, (F.) *Locomoteur*: (same etymon.) Relating or pertaining to locomotion — as 'the locomotive or locomotory apparatus,' (F.) *Appareil locomoteur*.

LOCOMOTIVITY, see Locomotion.

LOCULAMENTA COLI, (pl. of *loculamentum*, (from *locus*), 'a compartment, a cell,') see Colon.

LOCULAIRE, Locular.

LOCULAR, *Locularis*, (F.) *Loculaire*, *Loculeux*, (*loculus*, dim. of *locus*, 'a place,' 'a small place,') Provided with or divided into small spaces or compartments.

LOCULEUX, Locular.

LOCUS CINEREUS, *Substantia ferruginea*.

LOCUS NIGER, see Peduncles of the Brain.

LOCUS PERFORATUS ANTERIOR seu **ANTERIOR**. A triangular flat surface of the brain, which corresponds to the posterior extremity of each olfactory process in front of the optic tract, and near the entrance of the fissure of Sylvius: *Substantia seu Lamina perforata anterior*.

LOCUS PERFORATUS POSTICUS, see Tarini pons.

LOCUST, BLACK, *Robinia Pseudo-acacia*.

LOCUST EATERS, *Acridophagi*—*L. Plant*, *Cassia Marilandica*—*L. Tree*, *Robinia Pseudo-acacia*.

LOCUST, YELLOW, *Cladrastis tinctoria*.

LODGED, Wedged.

LODOICEA, see Coco of the Maldives.

LOECHE, MINERAL WATERS OF, *Leuk*, mineral waters of.

LEME, (*λοιμη*), Plague.

LEMIA, (*λοιμη*), Plague.

LEMICUM, (from *λοιμωος*, 'pertaining to the plague,') see Læmology.

LEMOCHOLOSIS, (*leomos*, and *χολη*, 'bile,') Fever, yellow.

LEMOCOMIUM, (*leome*, and *κομη*, 'I take care of,') A hospital for those affected with plague.

LEMOGRAPHY, *Loimography*.

LEMOLOGIUM, see Læmology.

LEMOL'OGY, *Læmolog'ia*, (*leomos*, and *λογος*, 'a doctrine,') The doctrine of plague and pestilential diseases. A treatise on the same,—*Læmicum*, *Læmolog'ium*.

LEMOPHTHALMIA, see Ophthalmia.

LEMOPYRA, (*leomos*, and *πυρ*, 'fire, fever,') Plague.

LEMOS, (*λοιμος*), Plague.

LOGADES, (*λογας*, pl. *λογαδες*, 'white of the eye,') Sclerotic.

LOGADITIS, (*logades*, and *itis*), Sclerotitis.

LOGIATROS, *Logia'ter*, (*logos*, and *ιατρος*, 'a physician,') In the bad sense, a position without experience; a mere theorist. In the good sense, a rational physician; one who treats disease according to theoretical or scientific principles.

LOGONEUROSES, (*logos*, and *νευρον*, 'a nerve,') Diseases of the mental activity.

LOGOS, (*λογος*), Reason.

LOGWOOD, *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*.

LOHOCH, Looch.

LOIMOCHOLOSIS, (*loimos*, and *χολη*, 'bile,') Fever, yellow.

LOIMOGRAPHY, *Loimograph'ia*, *Læmography*, (*leomo*, and *γραφω*, 'I describe,') A description of the plague and pestilential diseases.

LOIMOLOGY, (*loimos*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') Læmology.

LOIMOS, (*λοιμος*), Plague.

LOINS, ([W.] *Reyn.*) *Lumbi*.

LOISELEURIA PROCUMBENS, (after *Loiseleur Deslongchamps*, the botanist,) *Azalea procumbens*; indigenous; Order, *Ericaceæ*; has some reputation as an astringent.

LOLIACEUM RADICE REPENTE, (after *Lolium*), *Triticum repens*.

LOLIUM ANNUUM, *L. temulentum*.

LOLIUM TEMULENTUM, *L. annuum*, *Cerealia* seu *Cerealia temulentia*, *Bro'mus temuler'tus*, *Dar'-*

nel, (Prov.) *Cock's grass*, *Jum*, (F.) *Herbe d'Ierogme*, *Ieraie*, *Ieroie*. A species of the genus *Lolium*; Ord. *Graminæ*; Ser. *Syst.* *Triandria digynia*, which has decidedly poisonous properties; occasioning, when mixed in bread or beer, intoxication, vertigo, nausea, and vomiting.

LOMBARE, *Lumbar*.

LOMBES, *Lumbi*.

LOMBO-ABDOMINAL, *Transversalis abdominis*—*L. Costal*, *Serratus posticus inferior*—*L. Costo-trachélien*, *Sacrolumbalis*—*L. Dorso-spinal*, *Transversalis dorsi*—*L. Dorso-trachélien*, *Longissimus dorsi*—*L. Humeral*, *Latissimus dorsi*—*L. Sacré*, *Lumbosacral*.

LOMBRIC, *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

LOMBRICAUX, *Lumbricales*.

LOMBRICOÏDE, *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

LONGHADES, (for *Logades*,) see Sclerotic.

LONGHADITIS, (for *Logaditis*,) Sclerotitis.

LONGHITIS, (*λογχη*, 'the head of a lance,') *Polypodium filix mas*.

LONG, *Longus*, ([Sax.] *lang*, *long*,) *Ma'eros*. That which is much greater in length than in breadth; as the *long bones*. The epithet is, also, applied to several muscles, to distinguish them from others of similar function, when the latter are shorter. We say, for instance, *long flexors*, and *long extensors*, in opposition to *short flexors*, and *short extensors*.

LONG DU COU, *Longus colli*—*L. du Dos*, *Longissimus dorsi*.

LONGÆVUS, (*longus*, 'long,' and *ævum*, 'age,') *Macrobiotic*.

LONGANON, *Rectum*.

LONGAON, *Rectum*.

LONGAS, *Rectum*.

LONGEVITY, *Longævitas*, (F.) *Longévité*, (*longus*, 'long,' and *ævum*, 'age,') *Macrobiosis*, *Macrobiosis*. The prolongation of existence to an advanced age. Haller collected examples of more than one thousand centenarians. He had knowledge of sixty-two persons aged from 110 to 120 years; of twenty-nine, from 120 to 130 years; and of fifteen, who had attained from 130 to 140 years. Beyond this advanced age, examples of longevity are much more rare and less sufficiently attested.

Longevity also means *length or duration of life*, (F.) *Durée de la vie*. The mean age at death, (F.) *Vie moyenne*, of different classes and professions enables an estimate to be formed of the expectation or value of life in each.

LONGING, *Malacia*.

LONGISSIMUS, (superlative of *longus*,) A term applied to parts, which are very long in their relation to others.

LONGISSIMUS DORSI, *Semispina'tus*, (F.) *Lombo-dorso-trachélien*, *Portion costo-trachélienne du sacro-spinal* (Ch.), *Long dorsal*, *Long du dos*, is situate vertically at the posterior part of the trunk, and fills, in a great measure, the vertebral furrows. It is thick and almost square below; thin and pointed above. It is attached to the posterior surface of the sacrum, to the transverse processes of all the lumbar and dorsal vertebrae, and to the inferior margin of the last 7 or 8 ribs. It maintains the vertebral column in a straight position; straightens it when bent forwards, and can even carry it back. It also assists in the rotatory motion of the trunk.

LONGISSIMUS FEMORIS, *Sartorius*—*L. Oculi*, *Obliquus superior oculi*.

LONGSIGHTEDNESS, *Presbytia*.

LONGUS, *Long*.

LONGUS COLLI, ('long [muscle] of the neck,') (F.) *Pré-dorso-cervical*, *Pré-dorso-atloïdien*, (Ch.), *Long du cou*. This muscle is situate at the anterior and superior part of the vertebral column. It is long, flat, and broader at its middle

than at its extremities, which are pointed. It is attached to the anterior surface of the bodies of the first three dorsal and last six cervical vertebrae; to the intervertebral ligaments; to the anterior edge of the transverse processes of the last five cervical vertebrae; and to the tubercle on the anterior arch of the first. This muscle bends the cervical vertebrae upon each other and upon the dorsal vertebrae. If the upper portion acts on one side only, it occasions the rotation of the atlas on the vertebra dentata; and, consequently, of the head on the neck.

LONICERA BRACHYPODA, (called after *Lonicera*, a German botanist.) *Ord. Caprifoliaceae*. A Japanese plant. An infusion or decoction of the leaves is possessed of diuretic properties.

LONICERA DIERVILLA, *Diervilla trifida*.—*L. Germanica*, *L. Periclymenum*.—*L. Marilandica*, *Spigelia Marilandica*.

LONICERA PERICLYMENUM, *L. Germanica*, *Periclymenum*, *P. vulgare*, *Caprifolium*, *C. Periclymenum* seu *sylvaticum* seu *distinctum*, *Common Woodbine*, *Hon'ysuckle*, (Prov.) *Suck'ling*, (F.) *Chêre-feuille*. This common plant is slightly astringent and tonic, and was formerly much used in gargles.

LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS, *Caprifolium sempervirens*, *Scar'let* or *Trum'pet Hon'ysuckle*. Indigenous. A syrup of the leaves is said to have been given in asthma and in amygdalitis. [?]

LONK, Coxofemoral articulation.

LO' OCH, *Lo'hoch*, *Loch*, *Loch'och*, (of Arabic extraction.) A linctus. See *Eclegma* and *Eclectos*.

LOOCH ABSQUE EMULSIONE PARA'TUM, *Looch préparé sans émulsion*; *Lo'och prepa'ed without emulsion*. (*Pule. g. trag. gr. xvj—gr. xxx, Ol. amygd. dulc. 3ss., Sacchar. 3j. Aquæ 3ij, Aquæ flor. aurant. 3ij.* Mix by rubbing in a marble mortar. *Ph. P.*) Demulcent.

LOOCH ALBUM, *L. amygdalinum*, *Line'tus albus* seu *amygdalinus* seu *communis*, *Eclegma album* seu *gummo'so'leo'um*, (F.) *Looch blanc*, *L. b. amygdalin*, *L. b. pectoral*. (*Amygd. dulc. 3ss, Amygd. amar. No. ij, Sacchar. alb. 3iv.* Make an emulsion by gradually adding 3iv of Water. Then take *Pule. tragacanth. gr. xvj. Ol. amygd. dulc. recent. 3ss, Sacch. 3ij.* Add the almond milk gradually to this, and afterwards *Aq. flor. aurant. 3ij. Ph. P.*) It is demulcent and pectoral.

LOOCH AMYGDALINUM, *L. album—l. Blanc*, *L. album—l. cum Croco* et *pistaciis*, *L. viride—l. of Egg, L. ex Ovo*.

LOOCH EX OVO, *L. pectorale le'niens*, *Po'tio* seu *emul'sio* seu *mistu'ra le'niens* seu *oleo'sa*, *Looch of Egg*, (F.) *Looch d'œuf*, *Looch rouge*, *Émulsion huileuse*, *Mixture calmante*, *Potion pectorale*, *Lait édulcorant*. (*Vitell. ovi. recent. 3ss, Ol. amygd. dulc. 3ss, Syrup. althææ, 3j.* Rub in a mortar, and add by degrees, *Aq. flor. aurant. 3j, Aq. papav. rhæad. 3ij. Ph. P.*) Virtues the same as the preceding.

LOOCH ROUGE, *L. ex Ovo—l. Vert, L. viride*.

LOOCH VIRIDÈ, *L. cum cro'co et pista'ciis*, (F.) *Looch vert.* (*Syrup. Violar. 3j, Tinct. croci gtt. xx., Aquæ, 3iv.* Mix, and add *Pistacia semin. sicc. 3vj. Ph. P.*) Virtues like the last.

LOOK, *Looch—l. d'œuf*, *Looch ex ovo—l. Préparé sans émulsion*, *Looch absque emulsiōe paratum*.

LOOSESTRIFE, CREEPING, *Lysimachia nummularia*.—*L. Fourleaved*, *Lysimachia quadrifolia*.

LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS, *Diarrhœa—l. of the Teeth*, *Odontoseisis*.

LOPEZ RA'DIX, *Ra'dix lopezia'na* seu *Indica lopezia'na*. The root of an unknown Indian tree, not possessed of any remarkable smell or

taste, or of any appearance of resinous matter. It has been extolled, notwithstanding, in cases of colliquative diarrhœa. Gaubius compares its action to that of simarouba, but thinks it more efficacious.

LOPHADIA, *Lophia*.

LOPHIA (*λοψία*), *Lophadi'a*, *Lophos*. The upper part of the neck. The first vertebra of the back—*Ver'tebra dor'si pri'ma*.

LOPHOS (*λοφος*), *Lophia*.

LOPIMA, *Fagus castanea*.

LOQUAC'ITY, *Garrulitas*; (from *loqui*, 'to speak,') *Loquacitè*. (F.) *Babillement*. The act of speaking with volubility. It is sometimes a symptom of disease, and is observable in hysteria, &c.

LOQUELA, (from *loqui*, 'to speak,') Voice, articulated.—*L. Abolita*, *Aphonia*.—*L. Blæsa*, *Balbuties*.—*L. Impedita*, *Baryphonia*.

LORDO'SIS, *Lordo'ma*, (from *λόρδος*, 'curved,' 'bent,') *Repanda'tio*, *Repan'ditas*. A name given to curvatures of the bones in general; and particularly to that of the vertebral column forwards; *Spina dor'si intro'sum flex'a*, *Emprostho-cyrto'ma*. This gives rise to the projection of the sternum called *chickenbreasted* or *pigeon-breasted*; the *Pectus carina'tum*, *Pig'con breast*, *Narrow chest*.

LORICA'TIO, (*loricare*, 'to plaster,' 'to encrust,') In Pharmacy, the application of a coating of clay, or other substance, to vessels which are to be exposed to fire.

LORIND MATRIC'IS, *Epilep'sia uteri'na*, *Convulsi'vus uteri mor'bus*. A barbarous name given to a pretended epilepsy of the womb.

LORIPES, gen. *Lorip'edis*, (*lorum*, 'a thong,' and *pes*, 'a foot,') See *Kyllosis*.

LORUS, *Hydrargyrum*.

LOSANGE, *Labella*.

LOT, *Urine*.

LOTA MOLVA, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*.—*L. Vulgaris*, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

LOTIO, (*lavare*, *lotum*, 'to wash,') Clyster, Lotion.—*L. Cupri sulphatis camphorata*, *Lotion*, camphorated, of Bates.—*L. Rubra*, *Lotion*, camphorated, of Bates.

LOTIO RU'BRA, *Red wash*, (*Hydrarg. chlorid. corrosiv. gr. xviii; H. sulphureti rubr. gr. ix; Creasot. M vi; Aquæ f 3viij.*) May be used in the proportion of f 3j; to from f 3i to f 3ij of water, like the yellow wash.

LOTIO SAPONACRA, see *Sapo*.

LO'TION, *Lo'tio*, *Lotu'ra*, *Collu'tion*, (F.) *Hydrolotif*, *Hydrolé*. A fluid external application. Lotions are ordinarily applied by wetting linen in them and keeping it on the part affected.

LOTION, *BAR'LOW's*, *Lotion of Sulph'uret of potass'um*. (*Potassii sulphur. 3ij; Sapon. 3iss; Aq. Calcis, f 3viiss; Alcohol. dilut. f 3ij. M.*) Used in various chronic cutaneous diseases.

LOTION, *CAMP'ORATED*, OF *BATES*, *Bates's camph'orated water*, *Lo'tio cupri sulphat'is camphorata*, *Lo'tio ru'bra*, *Red wash*. (*Cupri sulphat. 3ij; Bol. rubr. 3ij; Camphor. 3ss; Aq. bullient. Oij.* Strain through linen. f 3ij of this, added to f 3iv of water, is *Bates's Collyrium*, *Collyrium Bates'um*, which may also be made extemporaneously as follows:—*Cupri sulphat. gr. viij; Bol. gr. viij; Camphor. gr. ij; Aq. bullient. f 3viij.*) Mix and filter. See *Lotio rubra*.

LOTION, *FERRUG'is*. A cancer remedy, which consisted of *Arsenic, gr. x; Water, Oj; Extract of hemlock, 3j; Liquor Plumbi subacetatis, f 3ij; Laudanum, f 3j*.

LOTION, *GOULARD's*, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.

LOTION, *GOW'LAND's*. An empirical preparation. (*Bitter almonds, 3j; Sugar, 3ij; Distilled water, lbj.* Grind together, strain, and add *Cor-*

rosæe sublimatæ, ℞j, previously ground with *Sp. vini rect.* ℞ij. Used in obstinate eruptions.

LOTION, GRANVILLE'S COUNTERIRRITANT, *Granville's Lotion*, *Granville's antidygnous lotion*. Of this lotion, Dr. Granville gives two forms—a milder, and a stronger. The milder is made as follows: *Liq. ammon. fort.* ℞j; *Sp. Rosmarin.* ℞vj; *Tinct. camphor.* ℞ij, M.

The stronger is made as follows: *Liq. ammon. fort.* ℞x; *Spir. Rosmar.* ℞ss; *Tinct. camphor.* ℞ij, M.

The stronger lotion vesicates rapidly. A piece of cotton or linen folded six or seven times, or a piece of thick flannel, may be imbued with it, and laid for a few minutes on the part to be irritated.

The Dublin Pharmacopœia has a *Linimentum Ammoniac Compositum*, Compound Liniment of Ammonia, which is a close imitation of *Granville's Lotion*.

LOTION, HAN'NAY'S Preventive wash. This famous nostrum for the prevention of venereal infection was nothing more than a solution of caustic potassa.

LOTION, HYDROCYAN'IC, *Lo'tio Ac'idi Hydrocyan'ici*. (*Hydrocyanic acid*, ℞iv; *Rectified spirit of wine*, ℞j; *Distilled water*, ℞vss.) Used with much success in impetigo, &c.

LOTION, STRUVE'S, FOR HOOP'ING-COUGH. (*Antim. et Potass. tart.* ℞j; *Aquæ*, ℞ij. Add *Tinct. cantharid.* ℞j.) A counterirritant to the chest.

LOTIUM, Urine.

LOTURA, (*lavare, lotum*, 'to wash.') Lotion—l. Carnium. The washings of flesh.

LOTUS SYLVESTRIS, (*λωτος*,) *Trifolium melilotus*—l. Virginiana, *Diospyros Virginiana*.

LOUCHEMENT, (from *Luscus*,) Strabismus.

LOUCHES, see Strabismus.

LOUP, Lupus.

LOUPE, (from *λωπος*, 'a lobe' [?]), Wen.

LOUSE, (*Sax. luf*,) Pediculus.

LOUSINESS, Phtheiriasis.

LOUSY DISEASE, Phtheiriasis.

LOUTRON (*λουτρον*), Bath.

LOVAGE, Ligusticum levisticum.

LOVE, *E'ros*, *A'mor*, (from *Sax. lufian*, 'to love.') (F.) *Amour*. A tender and elevated feeling, which attracts one sex to the other. Love is occasionally a cause of disease, especially of insanity.

LOVE APPLE PLANT, *Solanum lycopersicum*—l. Begot, Illegitimate—l. Child, Illegitimate—l. Pen, *Abrus precatorius*.

LOW SPIRITS, Hypochondriasis.

LOWER, TUBERCLE OF, *Tuberculum Loweri*, (after Dr. Richard Lower). Anatomists have given this name to a small projection, the existence of which is by no means constant, and which is found in the sinus venosus between the superior and inferior cava.

LOXAR'THRUS, *Loxar'thrum*, (*λωξος*, 'oblique,' and *αρθρον*, 'articulation.') (F.) *Loxarthre*, *Perversion de la tête des os et des muscles*. A vicious deviation or direction of the joints, without spasm or luxation,—as in *clubfoot*.

LOXIA, (*λωξος*, 'oblique,') Torticollis.

LOXOPHTHALMUS, (*λωξος*, 'oblique,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'eye,') Strabismus.

LOZANGIA, Tabella.

LOZENGE, Tabella.

LOZENGES, BARK, *Tabellæ cinchonæ*—l. Bismuth, *Trochisci Bismuthi*—l. Catechu, *Trochisci catechu*—l. of Catechu and magnesia, *Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii*—l. Faustinus's *Faustini pastilli*—l. for the Heart-burn, *Trochisci carbonatis calcis*—l. Magnesia, *Tabellæ de magnesiâ*—l. of Marshmallows, *Tabellæ de althæâ*—l. Opium, see *Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio*—l. of Oxalic acid, *Tabellæ acidi oxalici*—l. Pectoral, black, *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ glabræ*—l. Pectoral,

of emetine, *Trochisci emetinæ pectorales*—l. Rhu-barb, *Tabellæ de rheo*—l. of Scammony and senna, compound, *Tabellæ de scammonio et sennâ*—l. Spitta's, see *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ cum opio*—l. Steel, *Tabellæ de ferro*—l. Steel, aromatic, see *Tabellæ de ferro*—l. Sulphur, compound, *Tabellæ de sulphure compositæ*—l. Sulphur, simple, *Tabellæ de sulphure simplicis*—l. of Sulphuret of antimony, *Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii*—l. Tannin, *Trochisci acidi tannici*—l. Wistar's, *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ cum opio*—l. Worm, Ching's, see Worm lozenges, Ching's.

LUBIDO, gen. *Lubi'dinis*, Libido—l. Intestinal, *Voluntas desedendi*.

LUBRICANTIA, (*tubricare*, 'to make slippery,') Demulcents, Emollients.

LUBRICUM CAPUT, ('slippery or smooth head,') Penis.

LUC'CA, MINERAL WATERS AND CLIMATE OF. The baths and waters, near this ancient Italian city, have been long celebrated. They are thermal, and resemble, in properties, those of Plombières in France, and of Bath, England. They contain carbonic acid, sulphates of alumina, soda, magnesia, and iron. There are ten different sources, the temperature of which varies from 94° to 150° Fah.

Lucca is much frequented in summer; partly on account of its mineral waters, but more on account of the coolness of the situation.

LUCHON, Bagnères-de-Luchon.

LU'CID, *Lu'cidus*, (*luceo*, 'I shine,') In medicine, the word *lucid* is particularly applied to the *intervals*, *Interval'la lu'cida*, of apparent reason, which occur in mental alienation.

LUCIFERMATCHMAKERS' DISEASE, see Phosphorus.

LUCIFUGUS, (*lux*, gen. *lucis*, 'light,' and *fugere*, 'to shun,') *Photoph'obus*, *Photoph'obus*. Dreading or avoiding the light.

LUCINA, (from *lux*, gen. *lucis*, 'light,' because she brought to light; a surname of Juno and Diana,) *Ilithyia*.

LUCKYHOOD, (because supposed to give luck,) *Caul*.

LUCOMANIA, (*λωκος*, 'a wolf,' and *mania*,) *Lycanthropia*.

LUCTUEUX (F.), *Luctu'ous*, 'mournful,' *Plaintive*. An epithet applied to the respiration—(F.) *Respiration luctueuse*—when accompanied by moaning.

LUCUMA, (S.) A fruit which grows in the southern provinces of the coast of Peru, and the north of Chili. It is round; and the gray-brown husk encloses a fibrous, dry, yellow-coloured fruit with its kernel.

LUCUMORIA'NUS, (probably from *lux*, gen. *lucis*, 'light,' and *morari*, 'to tarry,') Continuing for several days: hence, *Dormit'io leucomoria'na*. A morbid sleep persisting for several days.

LU'DUS HELMONTII, *L. Paracel'si*, *Fel ter're*. A calcareous stone, the precise nature not known, which was used by the ancients in calculous affections. The term was also applied to every species of calculous concretion occurring in the animal body.

LUDUS PARACELSI, L. Helmontii.

LUDWIGIA PALUS'TRIS, (after Ludwig, a botanist and physician of Leipzig,) *L. vir'ida*, *Isar'dia palus'tris*, *Water Par'slane*, *Phk'tis-sineed*. Order, *Onagraceæ*; indigenous. An infusion of the dried plant has been used as a pectoral in asthma and chronic cough.

LUES, (*luere*, 'to dissolve, melt away,') Disease, Plague, Syphilis—l. Deifica, Epilepsy—l. Divina, Epilepsy—l. Dysenterica, Dysentery—l. Gonorrhoeica, Gonorrhoea impura—l. Gutturis epidemica, Cynanche maligna—l. Indica, *Framboesia*—l. Inguinaria, Plague—l. Pannonica, Fever, Hungary—l. Polonica, Plica—l. Sarmatica, Plica—l.

Scorbutica, see *Purpura*.—*I. Syphilis*, *Syphilis*.—*I. Syphilodes*, *Syphilis pseudo-syphilis*.—*I. Trichomastica*, *Plica*.—*I. Venerea*, *Syphilis*.

LUETTE, *Uvula*.—*I. Vésicale*, see *Urinary bladder*.

LUG, *Ear*.

LUGDUS, *Erysipelas*.

LUJULA, (corruption of *Hallelujah*), *Oxalis acetosella*.

LULLABY SPEECH, *Lallation*.

LUMBA'GO, gen. *Lumbag'inis*, (from *lumbi*.) *Arthro'sia lumborum*, *Lumbago* seu *Nephral'gia rheumatica*, *Rachirrhœum'a*, *Rachiorrhœum'a*, *Rheumatismus dorsalis*, *Ophyrhœum'a*. Rheumatism affecting the lumbar region.

Lumbago psöid'ica, *L. apostematosa*, *L. ab arthroac'acé*. Pain in the loins from abscess. See *Psöitis*.

LUMBAGO A NISU, (a *nisu*, 'from effort,') see *Effort*.

LUM'BAR, *Lumbaris* seu *Lumbalis*, (F.) *Lombaire*, (from *lumbi*.) Belonging or having reference to the loins.

LUMBAR AB'SCESS, *Psoas ab'scess*, *Apostema psöid'icum*, *Abscessus lumborum*, *Morbus psöid'icus*. This abscess is so called from the matter being found on the side of the psoas muscle, or betwixt that and the iliacus internus. Between these muscles is a quantity of loose, areolar substance; and when an abscess takes place there, it can find no outlet except by a distant course. Generally, it descends along the psoas muscle, forming a swelling immediately beneath Poupart's ligament; at times, however, it extends down the thigh under the fascia. Severe hectic follows the bursting of the abscess, and often death. Its causes are,—scrofula, injury to the loins, &c.

When, from the pain of the back continuing for some time, with other symptoms, the disease is suspected, caustics, or the moxa, applied opposite the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae, may be recommended; and, when the abscess is ready for opening, it may be emptied by repeated discharges of the matter, through a small opening, made with a lancet, or small, lancetpointed trocar. The medical treatment consists in supporting the system, under the great reparative efforts required of it.

LUMBAR ARTERIES are four or five in number on each side. They arise from the sides of the abdominal aorta, and pass behind the muscles situate in front of the lumbar portion of the spine, to gain the broad muscles of the abdomen. They give off, 1. Spinal branches. 2. Anterior, posterior, and external muscular branches.

LUMBAR NERVES are five in number, and issue from the vertebral column by the spinal foramina of the loins. The first lumbar nerve gives off three branches:—the *external* or *iliacrotal*; the *middle* or *inguino-cutaneous*, and the *internal* or *infrapubian*. Along with the three pairs below it, it forms the lumbar plexus.

LUMBAR PLEX'US, *Portion lombaire du plexus crural* (Ch.), *Plexus Lombo-abdominal*. This plexus is formed by the union of the *Rami communicantes* of the anterior branches of the first four lumbar nerves. It is situate behind the psoas muscle, and before the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae. It furnishes, besides the branches which proceed from the first pair, several filaments, that are distributed to the psoas muscle, to the iliacus, the integuments, and glands of the groin; and three great branches,—the *crural*, *obturator*, and *lumbosacral*.

LUMBAR REGION, *Lumbi*.

LUMBAR VEINS have an arrangement analogous to that of the arteries of the same name. They communicate with the vertebral sinuses, azygous veins, &c., and pass into the vena cava inferior.

LUMBARIS EXTERNUS, *Quadratus lumborum*.—*I. Internus*, *Psoas magnus*.

LUM'BI, (pl. of *lumbus*.) *The Loins* or *Loins*, *Lumbar re'gion*, (Old Eng.) *Lende*, (Sc.) *Lendie*; *Re'gio lumbalis*, *Lap'ara*, *Pso'a*, plural *Pso'æ*, *Os'phys*, *Reins*, (F.) *Lombes*. The posterior regions of the abdomen, comprised between the base of the chest and the pelvis. The parts which enter into the formation of the lumbar region are,—the skin; a considerable quantity of areolar texture; broad and strong aponeuroses;—the *Latissimus Dorsi*, *Obliquus externus*, and *Obliquus internus abdominis*, *Transversalis abdominis*, *Quadratus lumborum*, and the mass common to the *Sacro-lumbalis*, *Longissimus dorsi*, and *Multifidus spinæ*. These muscles surround the lumbar region of the vertebral column. The vessels, nerves, &c. of the loins, are called *lumbar*.

LUMBO, in composition, relating or belonging to the loins or lumbar vertebrae.

LUMBOCOSTALIS, *Sacrospinalis*.

LUM'BOSA'CRAL. Belonging to the lumbar and sacral regions. (F.) *Lombo-sacré*. Bichat calls thus a very large nerve, given off from the anterior branch of the fifth lumbar pair, which descends into the pelvis before the sacrum to join the sciatic plexus.

LUMERICA'LIS, *Vermicula'ris*. Resembling a *lumbricus* or 'earthworm,' *Lumbricoïdes*. A name given to small muscles, (F.) *Lombricæux*, met with in the palm of the hand and sole of the foot.

LUMERICA'LES MA'NÛS, *Fidicina'les*, *Flexor primi interno'dii digito'rum manûs seu perforatus lumbrica'lis*, (F.) *Annuli-tendino-phalangiens*, *Palmi-phalangiens*. Four small, fleshy, thin, round, long, fusiform fasciculi, situate in the palm of the hand, and distinguished into first, second, third, and fourth, counting from without to within. They arise from the tendons of the flexor communis digitorum, and are inserted at the outer and posterior side of the superior extremity of the first phalanges of the last four fingers. These muscles bend the fingers on the metacarpus, and fix the tendons of the flexor digitorum communis.

LUMBRICALES PE'DIS, (F.) *Planti-tendino-phalangiens*, *Planti-sous-phalangiens*, (Ch.) They are analogous to those of the hand in form, number, and arrangement. They increase the flexion of the toes, and draw them inwards.

LUMBRICUS, ('earthworm,') *Ascaris lumbricoïdes*.—*I. Latus*, *Bothriocephalus latus*, *Tænia solium*.—*I. Teres* hominis, *Ascaris lumbricoïdes*.

LUMBUS VENERIS, ('loin of Venus,') *Achillea millefolium*.

LUMEN, gen. *Lu'minis*, *Light*, *Pupil*.—*I. Constan*, *Phosphorus*.

LUMIÈRE, (from *lumen*, 'a light,') *Light*.

LUMINOSITY, *Phosphorescence*.

LUNA, ('the moon,') *Argentum*, *Moon*.—*I. Albini*, *Sciatic notch*, lesser.—*I. Imperfecta*, *Bismuth*.—*I. Potabilis*, *Argenti nitras*.

LUNACY, see *Lunatic*.

LUN'AR, *Luna'ris*, (from *luna*, 'the moon, silver,') Relating or appertaining to the moon. See *Lunatic*;—or to silver, as '*Lunar caustic*.'

LUNA'RE OS, *Os semiluna'rè*. The second bone in the upper row of the carpus.

LUNARIA, (*luna*, 'the moon,') *Menses*.

LUNA'RIA REDIVI'VA, *Leucoïum*, *Bulbonach*, *Sat'in*, *Hon'esty*. *Ord. Cruciferae*. Said, by Ray, to be a warm diuretic.

LUNARIS, *Lunatic*.

LUN'ATIC, *Lunaticus*, *Luna'ris*, *Luna'rius*, *Lu'nar*, (F.) *Lunatique*, (from *luna*.) Relating to the moon. An epithet given to diseases—as epilepsy and insanity—which were supposed to appear at certain phases of the moon; or to those

who were affected by them: *Lunatic'i, Seleni'aci*. The term *lunatic* (*Moon'ed, Moon'struck, Seleno-ble'tua*), is now restricted to one labouring under lunacy or mental alienation, *Demen'tia accidenta-lia seu adventit'ia*, that is, under any form of unsoundness of mind, except idiocy. In law, a *lunatic* is one who has had an understanding, but by disease, grief, or other accident, has lost the use of his reason, and become *non compos mentis* or *non compos*.

LUNATICUS, Epileptic, Lunatic, Somnambulist.

LUNATISMUS, Somnambulism.

LUNE, (from *luna*, 'the moon.') A fit of lunacy or insanity; a mad freak.

LUNE, Moon—*l. d'Eau, Nymphæa alba*.

LUNELLA, (dim. of *luna*, 'the moon,') Hy-popyon.

LUNES, (pl. of *lune*, 'a moon or month,') Menses.

LUNETTES ORDINAIRES, (dim. of *luna*, 'moon,' from their shape,) Spectacles.

LUNG, (Sax. *lunga*,) Pulmo—*l.* Black, of coal miners, Anthracosis—*l.* Cancer of the, Phthisis, cancerous—*l.* Collapse of the, see Atelectasis pulmonum.

LUNG FEVER, Catarrh, Pneumonia.

LUNG, PERFORATING ABSCESS OF THE. A purulent collection, which forms exterior to the lung, and afterwards perforates its tissue, so that it is evacuated through the bronchial tubes.

LUNG PROOF, Docimasia pulmonum—*l.* Vesicles, see Pulmo—*l.* Wort, Pulmonaria—*l.* Wort, cow's, Verbasum nigrum—*l.* Wort, tree, Lichen pulmonarius.

LUNULA, (dim. of *luna*, 'the moon,') Onyx—*l.*

Unguim, see Nail—*l.* Scapulæ, Notch, scapular.

LUNYIE (Sc.), Lumbi.

LUNYIEBANE, Ischion.

LUPIA, (from *lupus*, 'to harass,') Eneystis,

Wen—*l.* Junctionæ, Spina ventosa.

LUPINUS. Under this term the *white lupin*, *Lupinus albus seu sativus*, (F.) *Lupin blanc*, Ord. Leguminosæ, is often meant. The seeds, which were much eaten in the days of Pliny and of Galen, are now neglected. The meal is, however, occasionally used as an anthelmintic, and as a cataplasm.

LUPOID, *Lupoï'des*, (*lupus*, and *eidōs*, 'resemblance,') Resembling, or having the character of, *lupus*.

LUPULINA, *Lu'pulin*, *Lupulin'ic glands*. A substance which exists in *Humulus lupulus* or hop. It is in the form of small, shining, yellowish grains, which cover the base of the scales of the hop; is pulverulent, and of an aromatic odour. When analyzed, it is found to contain resin, volatile oil in small quantity, and a bitter principle—*Lu'pulite*. It is aromatic and tonic, and—according to some—narcotic.

LUPULINIC GLANDS, Lupulina.

LUPULITE, see Lupulina.

LUPULUS, *Humulus lupulus*—*l.* Communis, *Humulus lupulus*—*l.* Salictarius, *Humulus lupulus*—*l.* Scandens, *Humulus lupulus*.

LUPUS, 'a wolf.' (So named from its rapacity.) *Lu'pus exedens seu vorax seu devorans*, *Ja'cob's Ul'cer, Ul'cus Tuberculo'sum, Can'cer seu Phymato'sis lu'pus, No'ti me tang'ere*. (F.) *Loup*. Tubercular excrescences, with ragged, spreading ulcerations, chiefly about the alæ nasi, where they destroy the skin, &c., for some depth. Sometimes they appear in the cheek, circularly, or in the shape of a sort of ringworm, destroying the substance, and leaving a deep and deformed cicatrix. The knife or caustic should be used to separate the sound from the morbid parts. Arsenic has been given internally with advantage. See, also, *Herpes exedens*, and *Lycoides*.

LUPUS CANCROUS, Cancer—*l.* Devorans, see

Lupus—*l.* Exedens, *Lupus*—*l.* Varicosus, *Natus*—*l.* Vorax, *Herpes exedens*, see *Lupus*.

LURCO, Glutton.

LURID, *Lu'ridus*. Pale-yellow, sallow,—applied to the complexion.

LURKEYDISH, *Mentha pulegium*.

LUROR, (*λαρος*, 'pale,') Paleness.

LUSCIOSITAS, *Lusciitas*, *Myopia*.

LUSCIOSUS, *Borgne*, *Myops*.

LUSCITAS, *Lusciotas*, *Lusci'ties*, *Lusci'tion*, (*lusciosus*, 'dim-sighted,') Strabismus. The term has also been given to any case of obliquity in which the eye is fixed in an unnatural position. The obliquity termed *Cockeye* is a form of *Lusci-tas*.

LUSCITIES, *Lusciitas*.

LUSCUS, ('one eyed,') *Borgne*.

LUSS (Sc.), *Pityriasis*.

LUSTRAMENTUM, (*lustrare*, 'to purify,') Cathartic.

LUT, Lute.

LUTE, *Lu'tum*, 'mud,' *Cement'um*. (F.) *Let*. A composition employed either for closing apertures in a pharmaceutical instrument, or for covering the surface of retorts, tubes, &c., which have to support a great degree of heat. Lutes are composed differently, according to the object to be accomplished. Commonly, they are made of linseed meal and starch. The *fat lute* is formed of clay and drying oil. Sometimes, the white of egg and lime are used; and that which is employed for covering vessels, intended to be strongly heated, is made of clay, sifted sand, and water.

LUTEOLA, (dim. of *luteus*,) *Reseda luteola*.

LUTEUS, Yellow.

LUTRON, (*λουτρον*, from *louo*, 'to wash,') A bath. Also, an ophthalmic medicine.

LUX, gen. *Lu'cis*, Light.

LUXATIO, *Luxation*—*l.* Imperfecta, *Sprain*.

LUXATION, *Eluxa'tion*, (*luxare, luxatum*, 'to put out of place,') *Dislocat'ion, Olisthe'ma, Luxa'tio, Dislocat'io, Ec'clisis, Strem'ma, Luxati'ra, Ectop'ia, Ecpto'sis, Elap'us, Lygis'mus, Eux'tis, Ec'stasis, Earthre'ma, Paracine'ma, E. luxa'tio, Earthro'ma, Earthro'sis, Eux'sis, Ezo'thesia, Paratop'ia, Streblo'sis, Deloca'tio, Ecarticula'tio*, (F.) *Luxation, Dislocation, Déboîtement*. A displacement of a part from its proper situation. A putting out of joint. A displacement of two or more bones, whose articular surfaces have lost, wholly, or in part, their natural connexion; either owing to external violence, (*accidental luxation*,) or to disease of some of the parts about the joint (*spontaneous luxation*,) *Luxation is complete* when the bones have entirely lost their natural connexion; *incomplete*,—*Luxatio imperfecta, Sub-luxa'tion*—when they partly preserve it; and *compound*, when a wound communicates with the luxated joint. The general indications of treatment, are;—1. To reduce the protruded bone to its original place. 2. To retain it *in situ*. 3. To obviate any attendant or consequent symptoms.

To reduce requires extension, counterextension, and coaptation.

LUXEUIL, MINERAL WATERS OF. Saline waters, at the town of Luxeuil, at the foot of the Vosges, in the department of Haute Saône. Five springs are thermal, and two cold. They seem to contain carbonic acid, carbonates of iron and lime, and chloride of sodium; and are employed as aperient, tonic, and stimulant.

LYCAN'CHE, *Lycan'chis*, (*lyco*, and *αγκη*, 'I strangle,') *Wolf quin'ey, Wolf choak*;—as *Cynan-che* means *Dog choak*. Also, *hydrophobia*. See *Lycoides*.

LYCANCHIS, *Lycanche*.

LYCANTHROPÉ, see *Lycanthropia*.

LYCANTHROPIA, (*lyco*, and *ανθρωπος*, 'a man,') *Lyca'um, Lusa'nia lupi'na, Lycoma'nia*. A

variety of melancholy, in which the person believes himself to be changed into a wolf, and imitates the voice and habits of that animal. One so circumstanced is called a *Ly'canthrope*, *Lycanthro'pus*.

LYCANTHROPUS, see Lycanthropia.

LYCAUM, Lycanthropia.

LYCHNIDIUM, (λυχνίδιον, dim. of λυχνος, 'a light,') Biolychnium.

LYCH'NIS GITHA'GO, (λυχνίς, *Agrostem'ma githa'go*, *Corn cockle*, *Rose cam'pion*. A naturalized European plant. *Ord.* Caryophyllaceæ. The seeds are somewhat acrid, but not poisonous. They were, at one time, employed in cutaneous diseases, and in hemorrhage, and as a topical application to ulcers and fistule.

LYCHNIS OFFICINALIS, Saponaria—I. Sylvestris, Saponaria.

LYCHNIUM, (from λυχνος, 'a light,') Biolychnium.

LYCIUM, (Λυκίον.) A medicinal substance, anciently obtained from the roots and branches of a thorny shrub growing in Lycia. It was astringent, and used in dysentery, ulcers of the gums, &c. By some, it has been considered to be the catechu.

LYCO, (from λυος, 'a wolf,') in composition, wolf.

LYCODONTES, (*lyco*, and *odous*, 'a tooth,') Canine teeth.

LYCÓIDES, *Lycoides*, (*lyco*, and *ides*, 'form,') *Lupo similis*. An epithet for a species of cynanche, called, also, *Lupus* and *Strangulato'r*, and absurdly attributed to excessive retention of sperm in its reservoirs, and its passage into the blood (?).

LYCOMANIA, (*lyco* and *mania*,) Lycanthropia.

LYCOPE DE VIRGINIE, *Lycopus Virginicus*.

LYCOPER'DON, (*lyco*, and *πέρδω*, 'I break wind,') *L. Bovis'ta* seu *Arrhiz'on* seu *Globosum*, *Bovis'ta*, *Crep'tus Lupi*, *Fungus Chirurgo'rum*, *Puffball*, *Bull'stats*, *Moltipuffs*, (Prov.) *Puff*, (Sc.) *Deil's Snuffbox*, (F.) *Vesiculop.* *Ord.* Fungi. The puff-ball dries into a very fine, light brownish dust, which is sometimes used as a mechanical styptic to arrest hemorrhage.

LYCOPERDON ARRHIZON, *Lycoperdon*—I. Cervinum, *Elaphomyces granulatus*—I. Globosum, *Lycoperdon*—I. Gulosorum, *L. Tuber*.

LYCOPERDON PROTEUS, *Common puffball*. The fumes of this substance have been found to produce anæsthesia in animals.

LYCOPERDON TUBER, *L. Gulosorum*, *Tuber Agriocastanum* seu *Cibarium* seu *Gulosorum* seu *Nigrum*, *Tubera Ter'ra*, *Truba*, *Truffle* (pronounced *troofle*), (F.) *Truffe*. A fleshy, firm body, unknown in its mode of reproduction, which is found under ground, especially in different parts of France, Italy, &c., and is much esteemed as an aliment. It seems to belong to the champignons, and has a particular perfume. Aphrodisiac virtues have been ascribed to it.

A Virginia truffle is called *Tuckahoe*. It is the *Sclerotium giganteum*, and is sometimes named *Indian bread* and *Indian loaf*.

LYCOPERSICUM ESCULENTUM, *Solanum lycopersicum*—I. Pomum amoris, *Solanum lycopersicum*—I. Tuberosum, *Solanum tuberosum*.

LYCOPODE, *Lycopodium*.

LYCOPO'DIUM, (*lyco*, and *πους*, gen. *ποδος*, 'a foot,') *L. Clavatum* seu *Officinale*, *Lepido'tis clavata*, *Cingula'ria*, *Muscus clavatus*, *Clubmoss*, *Wolf'sclaw*, *Witchmoss*. *Ord.* Lycopodiaceæ. This is the largest of the European mosses. The dust, or sporules, *Lycopodium*, (Ph. U. S.), which fills the capsules of its spikes, is very inflammable, and hence has been called *Veg'etable Sul'phur*;—

and, also, *Fari'na* seu *Pul'vis* seu *Se'men* seu *Sul'phur Lycopo'dii*, (F.) *Lycopode*, *Soufre végétal*. It is used in France and in the United States to roll pills and boluses in; and in medicine is a desiccative in the excoiations to which infants are liable. It is collected chiefly in Switzerland and Germany for commerce.

LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM, *Lycopodium*.

LYCOPODIUM COMPLANATUM, *Common Club-moss*, *Ground Pine*; indigenous; has the same properties as *Lycopodium selago*.

LYCOPODIUM OFFICINALE, *L. clavatum*—I. *Recurvum*, *L. Selago*.

LYCOPODIUM SELA'GO, *L. Recur'vum*, *Plananthus fastigatus* seu *sela'go*, *Muscus erectus* seu *Catharticus*, *Sela'go*, *Up'right Clubmoss*, *Fir Clubmoss*, *Up'right Firmoss*. A decoction of this plant acts violently as an emetic and purgative; and was formerly, on this account, used as an abortive. It is also employed to kill vermin.

LYCOPUS, *L. Virginicus* seu *uniflorus* seu *pumila*, *Bu'gleweed*, *Wa'ter Bu'gle*, *Wa'ter Horehound*, *Gypsyweed*, *Paul's Bet'ony*, (F.) *Lycops de Virginie*, (*lyco*, and *πους*, 'a foot, from the likeness of the leaves.) This indigenous herb, *Sex. Syst.* *Diandria Monogynia*, *Nat. Ord.* *Labiata*, grows throughout the greater part of the United States. The whole herb is said to be slightly narcotic. It is given in infusion, (*Lycop. 3j*; *Aq. fervent. Oj.*) Dose, Oss to Oj.

LYCOPUS PUMILA, *Lycopus*.

LYCOPUS SINUATUS, *Wa'ter Horehound*, *Gypsy Weed*, *Paul's Bet'ony*, indigenous, has similar properties.

LYCOPUS UNIFLORUS, *L. pumila*—I. *Virginicus*, *Lycopus*.

LYCOREXIS, (*lyco*, and *αίξίς*, 'appetite,') *Fames lupina*.

LYCOSA TARENTULA, see Tarantula.

LYCOSTOMA, (*lyco*, and *στομα*, 'mouth,') *Hyperosthoma*.

LYE, ([Sax.] *leah*, læz,) *Lixivium*, *Ley*—I. *Dyspeptic*, see *Fuligokali*—I. *Medical*, see *Fuligokali*—I. *Tea*, *Physick's*, see *Fuligokali*.

LYGISMUS, (Λυγισμος, from λυγίζω, 'to bend,') *Luxation*.

LYGMODES, (*lygmus*, and *odes*,) *Singultus*.

LYGMUS, (Λυγμος,) *Singultus*.

LYGODES, (Λυγώδες,) *Singultus*.

LYING-DOWN STATE, *Parturient state*.

LYING-IN STATE, *Parturient state*.

LYMA, *Lochia*, (λυω, 'to wash,') also, filth or sordes, (to be washed away.) *Ly'mē*.

LYME, (λυμα,) *Lyma*.

LYMPH, *Lymph'a*, (akin to *συμφη*, 'water,' by changing *v* into *λ*.) *White blood*, *Lymph'a Nutrit'ia*, (F.) *Lymphæ*. A name given to the fluid contained in the lymphatic vessels and thoracic duct of animals, which have been made to fast for 24 hours. According to Chevreul, the lymph of the dog contains water, fibrin, albumen, common salt, subcarbonate of soda, phosphates of lime and magnesia, and carbonate of lime. The properties and composition of lymph vary somewhat according to the part whence the lymphatic vessels obtain it. Generally, it is under the form of a transparent, slightly alkaline fluid, sometimes of a madder-red or yellowish colour,—of a spermatic odour, and saline taste; soluble in water,—the solution becoming turbid, when mixed with alcohol. When left to itself, it coagulates. The clot or solid portion becomes of a scarlet red, if put in contact with oxygen; and of a purple red, if placed in carbonic acid.

Like the blood, the lymph consists of a fluid—*Liquor lymphæ*—in which *lymph corpuscles* or *globules* are suspended.

The lymph is probably the product of internal absorption in different parts of the body: it then flows along the lymphatic vessels, uniting with

the chyle, and is poured with it into the veins; thus becoming one of the materials of the blood. According to others, the blood, when it reaches the arterial radicles, is divided into two portions,—the one red, which is carried to the heart,—the other serous or white, which is absorbed by the lymphatic vessels, and constitutes the lymph. By others, again, the lymphatics are considered to be the vessels of return for the white blood sent to certain tissues. *White blood, however, has probably no existence.

The word *lymph* is sometimes used unhappily by the surgeon to signify liquor sanguinis.

LYMPH, COAGULABLE, Fibrin, Liquor sanguinis.

LYMPH CORPUSCLES, see Lymph—1. Globules, see Lymph—1. Hearts, Lymphatic hearts.

LYMPH, PLASTIC, Liquor sanguinis.

LYMPHA, Lymph—1. Arborum, see Sap—1. Muculentarium, Nasal mucus—1. Nutritia, Lymph—1. Pancreatis, see Pancreas—1. Pericardii, see Pericardium—1. Plastica, Fibrin.

LYMPHADENITIS, (*lymph* and *adenitis*.) *Inflammatiō glandularum lymphaticarum*, *Adenitis lymphatica*, (F.) *Adénite lymphatique*. Inflammation of a lymphatic gland or ganglion.

LYMPHÆDUCTUS, (*lymphæ*, and *ductus*, 'a duct,') Lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHANGIITIS, (*lymphangia* and *itis*.) Angioloecitis.

LYMPHANGIA, (*lymphæ*, and *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,') Lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHANGIECTASIS, *Lymphœury'sma*, (*lymphangia*, and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation,') Dilatation of lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHANGIOGRAPHY, *Lymphangio-graph'ia*, (*lymphangia*, and *γραφειν*, 'a description,') A description of the lymphatic vessels.

LAMPHANGIOITIS, (*lymphangia*, and *itis*.) Angioloecitis.

LYMPHANGIOLOGY, (*lymphangia*, and *λογος*, 'a description,') A treatise on the lymphatics.

LYMPHANGION, sing. of Lymphangia.

LYMPHANGIOTOMY, *Lymphangioto'm'ia*, (from *lymphangia*, and *τομή*, 'incision,') The anatomy or dissection of the lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHANGITIS, (*lymphangia*, and *itis*.) Angioloecitis.

LYMPHANGIONCUS, *Lymphon'cus*, (*lymphæ*, *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour,') Tumefaction of the lymphatics.

LYMPHATIC, *Lymphat'icus*, (F.) *Lymphatique*. That which relates to lymph; also, abounding in lymph. See Phlegmatic.

LYMPHATIC HEARTS, *Lymphhearts*. The frog and several other animals are provided with large receptacles for the lymph immediately underneath the skin, which exhibit distinct and regular pulsations like the sanguiferous heart. Their use appears to be to propel the lymph.

LYMPHATIC SYSTEM is that particular system of organs which is inservient to the formation and circulation of lymph. These organs are:

1. LYMPHATIC GANG'LIONS OR GLANDS, see Con-globate.

2. LYMPHATIC VESSELS, *Lymphæduc'tus*, *Lymphangi'a*, *Lymphang'e'a*, *V'e'næ lymphat'icæ*, *Duc'tus lym'phat'ici*, *V'a'sa lymphatica seu resorben'tia seu hy-drago'ga*, *Hydrangi'a*. These are very numerous. Arising at the surface of membranes and in the tissue of the organs, they carry into the veins the lymph from those parts. Lymphatic vessels are found in almost every part. Wherever they are met with, however, they form two orders,—one superficial, the other deep-seated;—the two orders frequently communicating with each other. Lymphatic vessels are generally smaller than arteries and veins. They are very thin, diaphanous, and cylindrical; but present, here and there, more or less considerable dilatations, caused by valves in their interior. They are slightly tortuous in

their course; their anastomoses are very numerous, and they often cross each other, forming successive plexuses. Of the arrangement of the extreme radicles we are ignorant. All the branches, before joining the principal trunks, pass through lymphatic ganglions, in which they are convoluted, or subdivided almost *ad infinitum*. They are formed of an outer areolar membrane and an internal coat, similar to that of the veins; of the latter, the valves are formed. All the lymphatics of the body ultimately discharge themselves at the junction of the subclavian and internal jugular veins. Two of these trunks are considerably larger than the others,—the *thoracic duct*, and the great trunk of the right side, (F.) *La grande veine lymphatique droite*. The former receives the lymphatics of the abdomen, of the lower extremities, the left side of the thorax, the left upper extremity, and the corresponding side of the head and neck; the latter receives those of the right upper extremity, and of the right side of the head, neck and thorax.

LYMPHATITIS, (*lymphæ*, and *itis*.) Angioloecitis.

LYMPHE, Lymph—1. Coagulable, Liquor sanguinis—1. de Cotugno, Cotunnus, liquor of—1. Plastique, Liquor sanguinis.

LYMPHEURYSMA, (*lymphæ*, and *ευρυςμα*, 'dilatation,') Lymphangiectasis.

LYMPHITIS, (*lymphæ*, and *itis*.) Angioloecitis.

LYMPHIZATION. A term used by Professor Gross to signify effusion of coagulable lymph. It is not a happy word, inasmuch as lymph has another meaning, whilst the term 'coagulable lymph' is now almost abandoned.

LYMPHOCHEZ'IA, (*lymphæ*, and *χεζειν*, 'I go to stool,') Serous diarrhœa.

LYMPHONCUS, (*lymphæ*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour,') Lymphangioneus—1. Iridis, Iridaexesis.

LYMPHOPYRA, (*lymphæ*, and *πυρ*, 'fire, fever,') Fever, adenomeningeal.

LYMPHORRHAG'IA, (*lymphæ*, and *ρρηνειν*, 'I break forth,') Discharge of lymph from a lymphatic vessel, owing to a lesion of its coats.

LYMPHO'SIS, (F.) *Lymphose*. The preparation or elaboration of lymph.

LYMPHOT'OMY, (*lymphæ*, and *τεμνω*, 'I cut,') Dissection of the lymphatics.

LYNCH'S EMBROCA'TION. An emollient nostrum, formed of olive oil impregnated with bergamot and other essences, and coloured with alkanet root.

LYNGODES, (*λυγγωδες*.) Singultuous—1. Febris, Fever, singultuous.

LYNN WAHOO, *Ulmus alata*.

LYNX, (*λυξ*, gen. *λυκος*.) Singultus.

LYPE, (*λυπη*, 'sadness,') *Athymin*.

LYPEMANIA, (*lype*, and *mania*.) Melancholy.

LYPERIA CRO'CEA, (from *λυπηρος*, 'sad,' from the dull color of the flowers.) A South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* Scrophulariaceæ, the flowers of which closely resemble saffron in smell and taste, and possess similar medical virtues.

LYPEROPHRENIE, (*λυπηρος*, 'sad,' and *φρεν*, 'the mind,') Melancholy.

LYPOTHY'MIA, (*lype*, and *θυμος*, 'the mind,') Very great sadness or despondency.

LYRA, (*λυρα*, 'the lyre,') *Psalter*, *Psalterium*, *Cor'pus Psalloi'des*, *Ly'ra Da'ridis*, *Lam'ina vedulla'ris triangula'ris cer'ebr'i*, *Spu'tium triglu-num*. The under surface of the posterior part of the body of the fornix is impressed with numerous transverse and oblique lines, which have been so called from some resemblance they bear to the ancient lyre.

LYSIA, *Lysis*.

LYSIMACHIA NUMMULA'RIA, (*λυσιμαχια*, from *λυσις*, 'solution,' and *μαχη*, 'strife,') *L. num'mularum*, *Nummula'ria*, *Hirundina'ria*, *Centimor'bia*,

Creepering Loosestrife, Moneywort, (F.) Herbe aux écus. Ord. Primulacæ. This plant was formerly accounted vulnerary. It has been considered to possess antiscorbutic and astringent qualities, and has been used in leucorrhœa.

LYSIMACHIA PURPUREA, *Lythrum salicaria*.

LYSIMACHIA QUADRIFO'LIA, *Fourleaved Loosestrife, Crosswort*, an indigenous plant, is astringent; and has been used as a stomachic and antiperiodic.

LYSIS, (λυσις, from λυω, 'I dissolve,') *Ly'sis*. Solution. A common suffix; also, a name given to a solution or termination of disease, which is operated insensibly; that is, gradually and without critical symptoms.

LYSSA, (Λυσσα,) *Hydrophobia*—*L. Canina, Hydrophobia*.

LYSSAS, (Λυσσας,) *Maniodes*.

LYSSETER, (Λυσσητηρ, *Maniodes*.

LYSSODEC'TUS, (Λυσσοδεκτος, from λυσσω, and δέκω, or δάκνω, 'I bite,') *Hydrophobus; Canē rabido mor'us*. One who has been bitten by a mad dog, or is actually labouring under hydrophobia.

LYSSODEG'MA, gen. *Lyssodeg'matis, Lyssodes'mus, Lyssodeg'mis*. The bite of a mad dog.

LYSSODEXIS, *Lyssodegma*.

LYTE'RIOS, (λυτηριος, from λυω, 'I dissolve,') 'solving,') An epithet given to those signs which announce the solution of a very violent disease.

LYTHRUM ALATUM, (from λυθρον, 'blood, and dust,') on account of the colour of the flowers of some species, see *Lythrum salicaria*—*L. Hyssopifolia, Lythrum salicaria*.

LYTHRUM SALICA'RIA, *Lythra'chia purpurea, Salica'ria vulga'ris* seu *spica'ta*;—the *Com'mon* or *Pur'ple Wil'low Herb.* Ord. *Lythraceæ*. The herb, root, and flowers possess a considerable degree of astringency, and are used, occasionally, in the cure of diarrhœa and dysentery, leucorrhœa, hæmoptysis, &c.

Lythrum Hyssopifolia, and *L. Ala'tum*; indigenous, have similar properties.

LYTTA CÆRULEA, (from λυττω, 'to be mad,') from its irritant properties [?], see *Cantharis*—*L. Gigas mas*, see *Cantharis*—*L. Ruficeps*, see *Cantharis*.

LYTTA RU'PIFES. *Class, Insecta; Ord. Coleoptera*. A variety of *Lytta*, peculiar to Chili, which is more active as a vesicant than the *cantharis*, or the *Lytta Vittata*.

LYTTA SEGETUM, see *Cantharis*—*L. Vesicatoria, Cantharis*.

LYTTA VITTA'TA, *Cantharis vitta'ta, Potato Fly, (F.) Cantharide tachetée*. Four species of meloë that blister are found in the United States. The *lytta vittata* feeds principally upon the potato plant, and, at the proper season of the year, may be collected in immense numbers. The potato fly resembles the *cantharides* in every property, and is fully equal to them.

M.

M. This letter signifies, in prescriptions, *manipulus*, 'a handful.' Also, *Misce*, 'mix.' See Abbreviation.

MAAGONI, *Swietenia Mahogani*.

MACHALEF, see *Calaf*.

MACAPATLI, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

MACARONI. An alimentary paste, moulded of a cylindrical shape, and formed of rice or wheaten flour. It is eaten—when boiled—in soup; prepared with cheese, &c. See *Turundæ Italica*.

Also, a name formerly given to a pulverulent compound of sugar and glass of antimony, introduced into France by the Italian monks, and employed, at the hospital *La Charité*, in the treatment of painters' colic.

MACARONS, Biscuits, medicinal.

MACÉ, see *Myristica moschata*—*m. Reed, Typha latifolia*.

MACEDON'ICUM EMPLASTRUM, (μακεδονικον, from *Macedonia*, *Macedonia*.) An ancient plaster referred to by *Aëtius*.

MACEDONISUM, (from *Macedonia*), *Smyrnum olusatrum*.

MACER, ('lean,') *Gracilis*.

MACERA'TION, *Macera'tio, (macerare, maceratum, 'to soften by water,')* An operation which consists in infusing, usually without heat, a solid substance in a liquid, so as to extract its virtues.

MACERA'TUM, (F.) *Macéré*. The product of maceration.

MACERONA, *Smyrnum olusatrum*.

MACESCERE, *Emaciate*.

MACHERA, (μαχαίρα,) *Culter, Knife, Penis*.

MACHÆRIDION, *Machæridion*.

MACHÆ'RION, *Machæ'rius, Machærid'ion, Gladi'olus, (μαχαίρα, 'a sword; μαχη, 'a fight,')* A knife. An amputating knife. *Rufus of Ephesus*

asserts, that the *Aruspices* gave this name to a part of the liver of animals.

MACHÆRIS, (μαχαίρις,) *Knife, Novacula*.

MACHA'ON, gen. *Machæon'is, (Μαχων.)* The son of *Æsculapius*, and a celebrated physician.

MACHAÛ'NIA seu MACHAÛ'NICA ARS, (called after *Machaon*), *Medicine. The Healing Art*.

MACH'INAL, *Mechan'icus, (μαχανή, 'a contrivance,')* This epithet is added especially by French writers to the word *movement*, to express that the will takes no part in it.

MACH'INE', *Mach'ina, Machinamen'tum, Mech'anè, Mechane'ma, (same etymon.)* A more or less compound instrument or arrangement for putting a body in motion, or for producing any action whatever. Physiologists sometimes use it for the *animal body*;—as the *machine* or *animal machine*.

MACHLOS'YNE, (μαχλοσυνη, from μαχλος, 'unchaste,') *Nymphomania*.

MACHOIRE, (from [L.] *masticare*, 'to chew,') Maxillary bone—*m. Diacranienne*, Maxillary bone, lower—*m. Syncranienne*, Maxillary bone, superior.

MACIES, *Atrophy, Emaciation*—*m. Infantum, Tabes mesenterica*.

MACILENTUS, (macere, 'to be lean,') *Gracilis*.

MACIS, (μαίσις,) see *Myristica moschata*.

MACRAU'CHEN, gen. *Macrau'chenis, (μακρανυχην, from macro, and αυχη, neck,')* *Long' collo præ'ditus*. One who has a long neck.

MACRE FLOTTANTE, *Trapa natans*.

MACRITUDO, (macere, 'to be lean,') *Emaciation*.

MACRO, (from μακρος, 'long,') in composition, long.

MACROBIOSIS, (μακροβίωσις, from *macro*, and *bios*, 'life,') Longevity.

MACROBIOTES, (μακροβίωτης,) Longevity.

MACROBIOTIC, *Macrobioticus*, *Macrobiotus*, *Macrobius*, *Longevus*, *Macobiotique*. That which lives a long time. The *macrobiotic art*, *Macrobiotica*, (F.) *Macrobiotique*, is the art of living a long time.

MACROBIOTUS, (μακροβίωτος,) Macriobiotic.

MACROBIUS, (μακροβίος,) Macriobiotic.

MACROCEPHALIA, (*macro*, and *κεφαλή*, 'head,') see *Capitones*.

MACROCEPHALUS, (μακροκεφαλος,) *Macrocephalus*, (F.) *Macrocephale*; *Qui magnū caput habet*. 'One who has a large head.' This epithet is given to children born with heads so large that they seem to be hydrocephalic; but in which the unusual development is owing to a large size of the brain. Such are supposed to be more than ordinary liable to convulsions. [?] The term has also been applied by Hippocrates to certain Asiatics who had long heads. See *Capitones*.

MACROCHIRIA, (*macro*, and *χειρ*, 'hand,') Monstrosity, characterized by excessive development of the hands.

MACROCO'LIA, (μακροκωλία, from *macro*, and *κωλον*, 'a limb,') Great length of limbs in general, and of the lower limbs in particular.

MACROCOSM, *Macrocosmus*, (*macro*, and *κοσμος*, 'world,') The universe, in contradistinction to *Microcosm*, which means man.

MACRODACTYLUS, (μακροδακτυλος, from *macro*, and *δακτυλος*, 'a finger,') Having long fingers.

MACROGASTER PLATYPUS, (*macro*, and *γαστήρ*, 'belly,') *Acarus folliculorum*.

MACROGLOSSA, (*macro*, and *γλωσσα*, 'tongue,') The condition of a *Macroglossus*.

MACROGLOS'SUS. One who has a very large or prolapsed tongue. See *Paraglossa*.

MACROMEL'IA, (*macro*, and *μελος*, 'limb,') Monstrosity, which consists in the excessive size of a limb.

MACRONOSIE, (μακρονοσία, from *macro*, and *νοσος*, 'disease,') Chronic diseases.

MACROPHAL'LUS, (*macro*, and *φαλλος*, 'the male organ,') A large size of the male organ.

MACROPHO'NUS, (*macro*, and *φωνη*, 'voice,') One who has a strong voice.

MACROPTHAL'MUS, (*macro*, and *οφθαλμος*, 'eye,') Having large eyes.

MACROPHYSOCEPH'ALUS, (*macro*, *φύσα*, 'air,' and *κεφαλή*, 'head,') A word used by Ambrose Paré to designate an augmentation of the head of the fetus, produced by a sort of emphysema [?], which retards delivery.

MACROPIPER, (*macro*, and *πιπερι*, 'pepper,') *Piper longum*.

MACROPNŒ'A, (μακροπνοία, from *macro*, and *πνέω*, 'I breathe,') A long and deep respiration.

MACROP'NUS, *Macrop'noüs*, (μακροπνοüs, and μακροπνοüs,) Long-breathed. One who breathes slowly:—a word met with in some authors.

MACROP'ODUS, *Macropus*, *Megalopus*, (μακροπους, from *macro*, and *πους*, gen. *ποδος*, 'foot,') One who has a large foot.

MACROPROSO'PIA, (*macro*, and *προσωπον*, 'face,') Monstrosity, characterized by excessive size of face.

MACROPUS, *Macropodus*.

MACROR, Emaciation.

MACROR'RHIS, gen. *Macrorrhini's*, (μακρορρhis, from *macro*, and *ρhis*, or *rhis*, 'nose,') One who has a long nose.

MACROS'CELES, *Crura longa habens*; (μακροσκελης, from *macro*, and *σκελος*, 'the leg,') One who has long legs.

MACROSIE, (μακρος, 'long,') Chronic diseases.

MACROSOMATIA, (*macro*, and *σωμα*, gen. *σωματος*, 'body,') see *Giant*.

MACROSOMIA, see *Giant*.

MACRO'TES, (*macro*, and *οτις*, *ωτις*, 'an ear,') One who has long ears.

MACROTYS RACEMOSA, (same etymon, from its capsules,) see *Actæa racemosa*.

MAC'ULA. A spot. *Dyschro'a*, *Ce'lie*, *La'bes*, (F.) *Tache*. A permanent discoloration of some portion of the skin, often with a change of its texture. *Ephelis*, *Nævus*, *Spilus*, &c., belong to *Macule*.

MACULA, Molecule—*m. Aurea*, see *Foramen centrale retinæ*—*m. Cornæ*, *Caligo*—*m. Cornæ arcuata*, *Gerotoxon*—*m. Cornæ margaritaceæ*, *Paralampsis*—*m. Cribrosa*, see *Auditory canal*, *internal*—*m. Emortualis*, see *Sugillation*—*m. Flava*, see *Foramen centrale retinæ*—*m. Fusca*, *Ephelides*—*m. Germinativa*, see *Molecule*—*m. Hepatica*, *Chloasma materna*, *Nævus*—*m. Lenticularis*, *Ephelides*—*m. Lutea retinæ*, see *Foramen centrale*—*m. Matricialis*, *Nævus*—*m. Matricis*, *Nævus*—*m. Nigra*, see *Optic nerve*—*m. Solaris*, *Ephelides*.

MAC'ULÆ AL'BÆ, (pl. of *macula*,) *M. Læ'tæ*, *Is'ule*, *Milkpots*. White spots, seen on serous membranes, especially on that investing the heart, and which appear to be the result of previous inflammatory action.

MACULÆ ANTE OCULOS VOLITANTES, *Metamorphopsia*—*m. Lactææ*, *M. Albæ*.

MACULO'SUS, *Mac'ulose*, *Maculous*, *Mac'ulated*, (F) *Maculeux*. Spotted. Containing macule or spots.

MAD, ([Sax.] *gemæn*.) Insane—*m. Apple plant*, *Solanum melongena*—*m. Doctor*, *Psychiat*.

MADAR, Mudar.

MADAROSIS, (μαδαρωσις, from *μαδω*, 'to be bald,') *Madaro'ma*, *Made'sis*, *Madar'otes*, *Made'ma*, *Mad'is*, *Deplumatio*, *Mil'pha*, *Milpho'sis*, *Pti'los*, *Ptilo'sis*, *Calvit'ies*. Loss of the hair, particularly of the eyelashes.

MADAROTES, (μαδαρωτης,) *Madarosis*.

MADDER, DYERS, ([Sax.] *maððe*.) *Rubia*.

MADEIRA, CLIMATE OF. This island is much frequented by pulmonary invalids, on account of the mildness and equability of its climate. Owing, indeed, to the mildness of the winter, and the coolness of the summer, together with the remarkable equality of the temperature during day and night, as well as throughout the year, it has been considered that the climate of Madeira is the finest in the northern hemisphere. Sir James Clark is of opinion that there is no place on the continent of Europe, with which he is acquainted, where the pulmonary invalid could reside with so much advantage, during the whole year, as in Madeira.

MADELCON, (μαδελκων,) *Bdellium*.

MADEMA, gen. *Made'matis*, (μαδημα, from *μαδω*, 'to be bald,') *Madarosis*.

MADESIS, (μαδωσις, from *μαδω*, 'to be bald,') Depilation, *Madarosis*.

MADISIS (μαδισις), Depilation, *Madarosis*.

MADISON SPRINGS, see *Georgia*, *Mineral waters* of.

MADISTERIUM, (μαδιστηριον, from *μαδίζω*, 'to make bald,') *Tricholab'ium*, *Tricholabis*, *Vel'et'la*. Tweezers. An instrument for extracting hairs.

MADJOUND, *Madjoun*. A mixture of powdered hemp and honey, used as a narcotic agent, like tobacco, by the Algerines.

MADNESS, Insanity—*m. Canine*, *Hydrophobia*—*m. Raving* or *furious*, *Mania*.

MA'DOR, Moisture. A cold sweat.

MADORIUS, Mudar.

MADREPORA OCULATA, see *Coral*.

MADWEED, *Scutellaria lateriflora*.

MÆA (μαία), Midwife.

MÆEIA (μαῖα), Obstetrics.

MÆEUMA (μαῖωμα), see Parturition.

MÆUTICA ARS. Obstetrics.

MÆIA (μαῖα), Obstetrics.

MAESA PICTA, Saoria.

MÆUSIS (μαῖσις), Parturition.

MÆUTRIA (μαῖυτρία), Midwife.

MAGDAL'IA, (μαγδαλία, from μαγειν, 'to knead.') *Magdal'con*, *Mag'dalis*. 'Crumb of bread.' Any medicine, as a pill, formed of crumb of bread. A roll of plaster.

MAGEIRICE, (μαγειρικὴ [ρετίνη]) Culinary art.

MAGGOT PIMPLE, see Acne.

MA'GIS (μαγίς, 'a cake.') A sort of cake, composed of cloves, garlic and cheese, beaten together.

MAGISTERIUM, Magistery—m. Bismuthi, Bismuth, subnitrate of—m. Jalapæ, Resin of Jalap—m. Marcasitæ, Bismuth, subnitrate of—m. Plumbi, Plumbi subcarbonas—m. Sulphuris, Sulphur lotum—m. Tartari purgans, Potassæ acetat.

MAG'ISTERY, *Magist'rium*, (*magister*, 'a master.') Certain precipitates from saline solutions were formerly so called; as well as other medicines, the preparation of which was kept secret.

MAGISTERY OF BISMUTH, Bismuth, subnitrate of.

MAG'ISTRAL or MAGIS'TRAL, *Magistra'lis*. *Extempora'neous*. A prescription is so called—*Form'ula magistra'lis seu extempora'nea*—which is prepared extemporaneously; an *offic'inal* prescription—*Form'ula officina'lis*—being such as has been prepared for some time before it is prescribed.

MAGISTRANTIA, (*magistrare*, 'to rule.') Imperatoria.

MAGMA, gen. *Mag'matis*, (μαγμα,) (F.) *Marc*. The thick residuum, obtained after expressing certain substances to extract the fluid parts from them. The grounds which remain after treating a substance with water, alcohol, or any other menstruum. Also, a salve of a certain consistence.

MAGMA or MARC OF OLIVES is the residuum after the greatest possible quantity of oil has been extracted from olives by making them ferment. It was formerly employed as a stimulant, under the form of a bath—to which the name *Bain de Marc* was given by the French.

MAGMA or MARC OF GRAPES, *Bry'tia*, was once employed for the same purposes.

MAGMA RÉTICULÉ, 'reticulated magma.' The gelatiniform substance found between the chorion and amnion in the early period of embryonic existence.

MAGNES, gen. *Magne'tis*, (μαγνής,) Magnet.

MAGNES ARSENICA'LIS. (Sulphur, White arsenic, and Common antimony, of each equal parts. Mix by fusion.) It is corrosive. See Magnetic plaster.

MAGNES EPILEPSIE, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

MAGNESIA, *Abaruhas*, *Cham'bar*, *Ter'ra ama'ra*, *Magnesia ter'ra*, *Talc earth*; (from *magnes*, or from *Magnesia* in Lydia.) An alkaline earth whose metallic base is *magnesium*. The term *Magnesia* was employed, of old, for any substance that seemed to have the power of attracting some principle from the air. At present it is restricted to—

MAGNESIA, *M. usta* seu *calcina'ta*, *Cal'cined Magnesia*, *Ox'ide of magnesi'um*, (F.) *Magnésie brûlée*, *Magnésie*, *M. Caustique*. (This is obtained by exposing carbonate of *magnesia* to a strong heat, to drive off the carbonic acid.) It is inodorous taste very slightly bitter; in the form of a

white, light, spongy, soft powder. S. g. 2.3; requiring 2000 times its weight of water for its solution. It is antacid, and laxative when it meets with acid in the stomach. Dose, gr. x to ʒj in water or milk.

Henry's, *Husband's*, and *Ellis's Magnesia*, are dense forms of this preparation.

A light *Magnesia*, *Magne'sia le'vis*, differing from the above only in its greater levity, is officinal in the British Pharmacopœia (1864).

MAGNESIA, ACETATE OF, *Magnesiæ acetat*—m. Aerata, *Magnesiæ carbonas*—m. Alba, *M. carbonas*—m. Calcinata, *M. usta*—m. Citrate of, *Magnesiæ citras*—m. Dinneford's, see *Magnesia*, fluid—m. Edinburgensis, *M. carbonas*.

MAGNESIA, EFFERVES'ING, *Mox'on's*. (*Magnesiæ carb.*; *M. Sulphat.*; *Sodæ bicarbon.*, *Acid tartaric.* à parties égales; to be pulverized, well dried, mixed, and enclosed in bottles hermetically sealed.) Dose, a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, drunk in a state of effervescence.

MAGNESIA, ELLIS'S, see *Magnesia*.

MAGNESIA, FLU'ID. Under this name a preparation is designated, which consists of a solution of carbonate of *magnesia* in carbonated water. It is also termed *carbonated magne'sia wa'ter*, *a'erated mag'nesia wa'ter*, and *condens'd solu'tion of magne'sia*, (F.) *Eau magnésienne*. *Dinneford's Magnesia* is a solution of this kind.

MAGNESIA, HENRY'S, *Magnesia*—m. *Husband's*, see *Magnesia*—m. *Mitis*, *Magnesiæ carbonas*—m. *Muriate of*, *Magnesiæ chloridum*—m. *Nigra*, *Manganese*, black oxide of.

MAGNESIA OPALI'NA. A name given by Léméry to a mixture of equal parts of antimony, nitrate of potassa, and chloride of sodium, decrepitated. It has emetic properties, but is not used.

MAGNESIA SALIS AMARI, *Magnesiæ carbonas*—m. *Salis Ebsdemensis*, *Magnesiæ carbonas*—m. *Saturni*, *Antimonium*—m. *Solution of*, condensed, *M. fluid*—m. *Subcarbonate of*, *Magnesiæ carbonas*—m. *Subcarbonate of*, hydrated, *Magnesiæ carbonas*—m. *Terra*, *Magnesia*—m. *Vitriolatis*, *Magnesiæ sulphas*—m. *Usta*, *Magnesia*—m. and *Soda*, sulphate of, see *Soda*, sulphate of.

MAGNE'SIE ACETAS, *Ac'etate of Magne'sia*. (This salt is prepared by saturating carbonate of *magnesia* with *acetic acid*.) It is of syrupy consistence, and about four ounces is a dose. It acts like citrate of *magnesia*.

MAGNE'SIE CARBO'NAS seu *Subcarbo'nas*, *Magne'sia* (Dublin), *M. aëra'ta* seu *carbo'nica* seu *al'ba*, *M. Subcarbo'nica* seu *Mittis* seu *Edinburgen'sis* seu *Salis Ebsdamen'sis* seu *Salis ama'ri*, *Carbo'nas magne'sicum*, *Lac ter're*, *Hypocarbo'nas magne'sis*, *Terra ama'ra aëra'ta* seu *absorbens minera'lis* seu *tulco'sa oxyanthracodes*, *Subcar'bonate of Magnesia*, *Hy'drated Subcar'bonate of Magnesia* (F.) *Sous-carbonate ou Carbonate de Magnésie*, *Magnésie aërée ou blanche ou crayeuse ou douce ou effervescente ou moyenne ou Anglaise*, *Craie ou Terre magnésienne*, *Lait de Terre*, *Panacée Anglaise*, *Poudre de Sentinelli ou de Valentini ou du Comte de Palme ou de Zwinger*. (Prepared from sulphate of *magnesia* by subcarbonate of potassa.) It is inodorous; insipid; light; white; spongy; opaque; effervescing with acids; insoluble in water. Properties the same as the last; but the carbonic acid, when set free, sometimes causes unpleasant gastric distension.

A heavy and a light carbonate of *magnesia*—*Magne'sia Carbo'nas* (*M. C. Pondéro'sum*, Ph. D.) and *Magne'sia carbo'nas le'vis* are officinal in the British Pharmacopœia (1864).

MAGNE'SIE CI'TRAS, *Cit'rate of Magnesia*, (F.) *Citrate de Magnésie*. A saline preparation, formed by saturating a solution of *citric acid* with either *magnesia* or its carbonate. Dose, an ounce. It

is devoid of the bitter taste of the magnesian salts.

A solution in water, or in mineral water, sweetened with syrup, and acidulated with citric acid, makes an agreeable purgative. A simple solution in water has been called *magnesian lemonade*. In the effervescing state, it is the *effervescing magnesian lemonade*. The Pharmacopœia of the United States (1851) has a form for the *Liquor Magnesiæ Citratæ*, *Solution of Citrate of Magnesia*. (Carbonate of magnesia, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$; Citric acid, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{viiss}$; Syrup of citric acid, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$; Water, a sufficient quantity. Dissolve the citric acid in $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$ of water, and add $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$ of the carbonate of magnesia, previously rubbed with $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$ of water. When the reaction has ceased, filter into a strong $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{xij}$ glass bottle, into which the syrup of citric acid has been previously introduced. Rub the remaining carbonate of magnesia with $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$ of water, and pour the mixture into the bottle, which must be well corked, and secured with twine; and shake the mixture occasionally until it becomes transparent. A modified form is introduced into the Ph. U. S. for 1863.) As a cathartic the whole of this may be taken.

MAGNESIÆ HYPOCARBONAS, M. carbonas—m. Subcarbonas, M. carbonas.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS, Sulphas Magnesiæ purificata, Magnesia vitriolata, Sal catharticus amarus seu catharticum amarum seu amarum seu Anglicanum seu Anglicum seu Epsomense seu catharticum Anglicanum seu Sedlitzense seu Ebsdamen'se seu Seydschützen'se, Ter'ra amara sulphurica, Vitriolicum Magnesiæ, Sulphate of Magnesia, Epsom Salt, Bit'ter purg'ing Salt, (F.) Sulfate de magnésie, Sel admirable de Lémery, Sel d'Égra. (Generally obtained from seawater.) Its taste is bitter and disagreeable. It is soluble in an equal quantity of water at 60°. It is purgative and diuretic. Dose, as a cathartic, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$.

MAGNESIÆ VITRIOLICUM, Magnesiæ sulphas.

MAGNESIAN LEMONADE, Magnesiæ citras.

MAGNÉSIE AÉRÉE, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Anglaise, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Blanche, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Brûlée, Magnesia usta—m. Carbonate de, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Caustique, Magnesia usta—m. Citrate de, Magnesiæ citras—m. Crayeuse, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Douce, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Effervescente, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Moyenne, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Souscarbonate de, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Sulfate de, Magnesiæ sulphas.

MAGNESIÏ CHLORIDUM, Chloride of Magnesium, Mu'riate of Magnesia. This bitter deliquescent salt has been given as a mild and effective cholagogue cathartic, in the dose of half an ounce to the adult. Being deliquescent, it may be kept dissolved in its weight of water.

MAGNESIUM, see Magnesia—m. Chloride of, Magnesiï chloridum—m. Oxide of, Magnesia usta.

MAGNET, *Magnes*, *Magnetæ*, *Magnë'tis*, *Fer'rum Magnes attractorium*, *Sideri'tes*, *Sideri'tis*, *Lapis heracleus* seu *Syderi'tis* seu *nauticus*, *Ad'ament*, (from *Magnes*, its discoverer, or from Magnesia, where it is said to have been first found.) (F.) *Aimant*, *Pierre d'Aimant*. The magnet or loadstone. An amorphous, oxydulated ore of iron, which exerts an attraction on unmagnetized iron, and has the property of exhibiting poles; that is, of pointing by one of its extremities to the north. This ore, by constant or long rubbing, communicates its properties to iron; and thus artificial magnets are formed. Magnetic ore is found in many countries, and particularly in the island of Elba. The magnet is sometimes used to extract spicula of iron from the eye or from wounds. It has been employed as an antispasmodic; but acts only through the imagination. The powder has been given as a tonic. In

Pharmacy, it is used to purify iron filings. It attracts the iron, and the impurities remain behind. It formerly entered, as an ingredient, into several plasters, to draw bullets and heads of arrows from the body—as the *Emplas'trum dictum Nicolai*, the *Emplas'trum nigrum* of Augsburg, the *Opodel'doch*, and *Attractivum* of Paracelsus, &c.

MAGNETES (*μαγνῆτις*), Magnet.

MAGNETIC, *Magnet'icus*, (F.) *Magnétique*. That which belongs or relates to magnetism;—mineral or animal.

MAGNETIC FLUID. A name given to the imponderable fluid to which the magnet owes its virtues. By analogy it is applied to a particular principle, supposed to be the source of organic actions, which affects, it is conceived, the nervous system principally, and is susceptible of being transmitted from one living body to another, by contact or simple approximation, and especially under the influence of fixed volition. See Magnetism, Animal.

MAGNETIC PLASTER. A plaster, at present, not used. It has for its base a mixture, called *Magnes arsenicalis*; formed of equal parts of antimony, sulphur and arsenic melted together in a glass cucurbit. The name *Magnetic plaster* was, likewise, given to one that contained powdered magnet.

MAGNETINUS, Potasse supertartaras impurus.

MAGNÉTISEUR, Magnetizer.

MAGNETISM, ANIMAL, *Mes'merism*, *Path'etism*, *Psy'chicism*, *Neuroga'mia*, *Bioga'mia*, *Biomagnetismus*, *Zoömagnetismus*, *Ezoonurism* (proposed by Mr. H. Mayo), *Anthropomagnetismus*, *Gar'galë*, *Gargalis'mus*, *Gar'galus*. Properties attributed to the influence of a particular principle, which has been compared to that which characterizes the magnet. It is supposed to be transmitted from one person to another, and to impress peculiar modifications on organic action, especially on that of the nerves. The discussions, to which this strange belief has given rise, are by no means terminated. There is no evidence whatever of the existence of such a fluid. Highly impressible persons can be thrown into a kind of hysteric or 'magnetic' sleep and somnambulism, designated by Mr. Braid, *hypnotism*, *neurohypnotism*, and *nervous sleep*, and at times called, after him, *Braid'ism*; but farther than this, the efforts of the magnetizer cannot reach. It is a mode of action upon the nerves through the medium of the senses.

MAGNETIZATION, Mesmerization.

MAGNETIZED, Mesmerized.

MAGNETIZER, Mesmerizer.

MAGNETICOELECTRICITY, see Electromagnetism.

MAGNITIS (*μαγνῆτις*), Magnet.

MAGNITUDO CORPORIS, ('size of the body,') Stature—m. Gigantea, see Giant.

MAGNOC, *Jatropha manihot*.

MAGNOLIA FRAGRANS, (after P. Magnol, a Professor of Botany at Montpellier.) *M. glauca*.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA, *Magnolia*, *M. fragrans*, *Small Magnolia*, *Swamp Sweetgum*, *Elk Bark*, *Indian Bark*, *White Laurel*, *Sweet Bay*, *Beaver Wood*, *Beaver Tree*, *White Bay*, *Cincho'na of Virginia*, *Cas'tor Bay*, *Sweet or Laurel magnolia*, (F.) *Magnolier glauque*. Ord. *Magnoliaceæ*. The bark is possessed of tonic properties, resembling those of cascarrilla, canella, &c. The same may be said of the *Magnolia tripet'ala* seu *Umbrel'la*, *Umbrel'la tree*; the *M. acuminata* or *Cucumber tree*, the *M. grandiflora* and *M. macrophylla*, *Laurel*, *Elkwood*, *Silverleaf*, *Big leaf*, *White Bay*, *Beavertree*, *Elk Bark*, *Big bloom*.

Magnolia (Ph. U. S.), is the bark of *Magnolia glauca*, *M. acuminata*, and *M. tripet'ala*.

MAGNOLIER GLAUQUE, *Magnolia glauca*.

MAGNUM DEI DONUM, ('great gift of God,') Cinchona.

MAGNUM OS, ('great bone,') The third bone of the lower row of the carpus, reckoning from the thumb. It is the largest bone of the carpus; and is, also, called *Os capitatum*; (F.) *Grand Os*.

MAG'RUMS. A popular name in the State of New York for a singular convulsive affection, which resembles chorea. It rarely, however, occurs before the adult age; never ceases spontaneously, and when fully developed, is devoid of any paroxysmal character.

MAGUEY, Agave Americana.

MAHAGONI, Swietenia mahogani.

MAHMOUDY, Convolvulus scammonia.

MAHOGAN FEBRIFUGE, Swietenia febrifuga.

MAHOGANY, Gymnocladus Canadensis, Swietenia mahogani. Also, a drink in use among the Cornish fishermen of England, which is made of two parts of gin and one part treacle, well beaten together. An analogous drink—a mixture of whisky and honey, (see Mead, under Hydromel,) is known in the Highlands of Scotland by the name *Ath'ol por'ridge*.

MAHOGANY, MOUNTAIN, Betula lenta.

MAHOGANY TREE, Swietenia mahogani.

MAHURA, Covelam.

MAIANTHEMUM, (*Maius*, May, and *αἰάνθιον*, 'a flower,') Convallaria maialis.

MAIDENHAIR, Adiantum capillus veneris—m. American, Adiantum pedatum—m. Canada, Adiantum pedatum—m. Common, Asplenium trichomanoides—m. Golden, Polytrichum—m. White, Asplenium ruta muraria.

MAIDENHEAD, Virginity.

MAIDENHOOD, Virginity.

MAIEIA, (*μαία*,) Obstetrics.

MAIEUMA, gen. *Maieum'atis*, (*μαίευμα*,) see Parturition.

MAIEUSIS, (*μαίευσις*,) Parturition.

MAIEUTER, (*μαίευτρος*,) Accoucheur.

MAIEUTES, (*μαίευτρος*,) Accoucheur.

MAIEUTICA ARS, (*μαίευτικὴ τέχνη*, 'art of midwifery,') Obstetrics.

MAIEUTICAL, Obstetrical.

MAIGREUR, (from [L.] *macer*, 'lean,') Emaciation.

MAIHEM, Mayhem.

MAILLET, (from *mailles*,) Mallet.

MAILLOT, Swathing clothes.

MAIMING, Mayhem.

MAIN, Manus—m. Bot, see Kylosis.

MAINS. An instrument introduced by Palfin into the art of Obstetrics, and which is considered to have led to the invention of the forceps. It consisted of two spoons (*cueillères*) without fenestræ, mounted on wooden handles, and the branches of which were united by means of a steel *bride*.

MAIRANIA UVA URSI, (*μαίρω*, 'to shine,'—the leaves,) Arbutus urva ursi.

MAIS, Zea mays.

MAISON PETITE, ('small house,') (from [L.] *manere*, *mansum*, 'to remain,') Morotrophum.

MAISON-DE-SANTÉ, ('health house,') A private establishment, usually founded by a physician, into which cases of disease are received for treatment.

MAIZENA, see Zea mays.

MAJOR HEL'ICIS, ('larger muscle of the helix,') A narrow band of muscular fibres situate upon the anterior border of the helix of the ear, just above the tragus.

MAJORANA, Origanum majorana—m. Hortensis, Origanum majorana—m. Syriaca, Teucrium marum.

MAKROCEPHALUS, Macrocephalus.

MAL (F.), *Malum*, ('an evil, injury,') Any

pain or suffering, disease or infirmity, which interferes with the healthy play of the functions.

MAL D'AMOUR, Odontalgia—m. *Anglais*, *Mal de la Baie de Saint Paul*.

MAL DES ARDENS, *Mal d'Enfer*, *Feu sacré*. A name given to a species of pestilential erysipelas or *Saint Anthony's fire*, which reigned epidemically in France, in 1130.

MAL D'AVENTURE, Paronychia.

MAL DE LA BAIE DE SAINT PAUL, ('disease of the Bay of St. Paul,') *Mal Anglais*, *Mal de Chien*, *Mal de Chicot*, *Mal des Éboulements*, *O'toway disease*. A syphilitic affection, which prevailed in Canada from 1760 to 1780 and upwards.

MAL DE BASSINE, *Mal de Vers*—m. *Caduc*, Epilepsy—m. *de Cerf*, Tetanus—m. *de Chicot*, *Mal de la Baie de Saint Paul*—m. *de Chien*, *Mal de la Baie de Saint Paul*.

MAL DE CRIMÉE (F.), *Lèpre des Cosaques*, *Lepra Tau'rica*. A variety of lepra in the Crimea.

MAL DE DENT, Odontalgia—m. *Dicin*, Epilepsy—m. *des Éboulements*, *Mal de la Baie de Saint Paul*—m. *d'Enfant*, Pain (Labour)—m. *d'Enfer*, *Mal des Ardens*—m. *d'Estomac*, Chthonophagia—m. *Français*, Syphilis—m. *de Gorge*, Cynanche—m. *Grand*, see Epilepsy—m. *Haut*, Epilepsy.

MAL DE LAIRA, *Bark'ing disease*. An epidemic hysteroid affection, a form of theomania, which prevailed in several convents of Germany and elsewhere, in the seventeenth century.

MAL DE MACHOIRE, Trismus—m. *de Mer*, Nausea marina—m. *de Mère*, Hysteria—m. *de Mièrre*, Pellagra—m. *de Montagne*, Puna—m. *de Naples*, Syphilis—m. *Petit*, see Epilepsy—m. *des Pieds et des mains*, Acrodyntia—m. *Régionale*, Endemy—m. *du Roi*, Scrofula—m. *de la Rosa*, Pellagra—m. *de Rouge de Cayenne*, Elephantiasis of Cayenne—m. *Saint Antoine*, Erysipelas—m. *de Saint Eutrope*, Hydrops—m. *de Saint Hubert*, Hydrophobia—m. *Saint Jean*, Epilepsy—m. *Saint Main*, Lepra, Psora—m. *de Saint Médard*, Odontalgia—m. *de Siam*, Fever, yellow.

MAL DE SAN LAZARO, *Cocobay*. A leprous disease, common in Colombia, S. America.

MAL DE SEPT JOURS, ('disease of seven days,') see Trismus—m. *de Sologne*, Ergotism—m. *de Terre*, Epilepsy—m. *à Tête*, Cephalalgia—m. *del Valle*, Proctocace—m. *Vat*, see Anthrax.

MAL DE VERS, ('disease of worms,') *Mal de Bassine*. A vesico-pustular eruption on the fingers, and on the back and palm of the hand, observed in women engaged in the filature of silk.

MALA, (*malum*, 'an apple,') Gena, Melum—m. Aurea, see Citrus aurantium.

MALABATH'RINUM, (*μαλαβαθρινον*,) Ancient name of an ointment and a wine, into which the *malabathrum* entered.

MALABA'THRUM, (*μαλαβαθρον*,) *Malabathrum*, *Cadeji-Indi*. The leaves of a tree of the East Indies. These leaves entered into the theriac, mithridate, and other ancient electuaries. They are believed to be from a species of laurel—*Laurus Cassia*; but, according to others, from *Laurus Malabathrum*. The *O'leum Malaba'thri* is obtained from it.

MALACCE RADIX, ('Malacca root,') *Sagittarium alexipharmicum*.

MALACHE, (*μαλαχίη*,) *Malva rotundifolia*.

MALA'CIA, (from *μαλας*, 'effeminate,') A depravation of taste, in which an almost universal loathing is combined with an exclusive longing for some particular article of food. If the patient desires substances that are noxious or not eatable, it constitutes *Pica*, *Heterorexia*, *Heterorrhæxia*, *Cie'sa*, *Citto'sis*, *Cit'ta*, *Limo'sis* *Pica*,

Allotriophagia, *Depressed appetite*, (F.) *Envie*. These symptoms accompany several nervous affections, — those of females in particular. In pregnancy it is common, and is termed *Longing*.

MALACIA AFRICANORUM, Chthonophagia — m. Cordis, Cardiomalacia.

MALACISMUS, (from *μαλακός*, 'soft,') Mollities.

MALACO, (from *μαλακός*, 'soft,') in composition, soft.

MALACOGASTER, (*malaco*, and *γαστήρ*, 'stomach,') Gastromalacia.

MALACOMA, (from *μαλακός*, 'soft,' and the suffix *μα*,) Mollities.

MALACOPHONUS, (*malaco*, and *φωνή*, 'voice,') One who has a soft voice.

MALACOPŒA, (*malaco*, and *ποιεῖν*, 'to make,') Emollitics.

MALACOSARCO'SIS, (*malaco*, and *σὰρξ*, 'flesh,') State of softness of the muscular system.

MALACOSIS, (*μαλακός*, 'soft,') Mollities — m. Cerebri, Mollities cerebri — m. Cordis, Cardiomalacia — m. Hepatis, Hepatomalacia — m. Uteri, Hysteromalacia.

MALACOSTEON, (*malaco*, and *ὀστέον*, 'a bone,') Mollities ossium.

MALACOSTEOSIS, Mollities ossium.

MALACTICA, (*μαλακτικά*, from *μαλακός*, 'soft,') Emollitics, Relaxants.

MALADE, (from [L.] *malum*, [F.] *mal*,) Sick.

MALADIE, Disease — m. Anglaise, Hypochondriasis — m. de Basedow, see Exophthalmia — m. Bleue, Cyanopathy — m. de Bright, Kidney, Bright's disease of the — m. Bronzé, see Capsule, renal — m. Bruyante, Strepitosus morbus — m. Bulleuse, see Bullous, Pemphigus — m. de Cruveilhier, see Brash, weaning — m. Cuculaire, Pertussis — m. Glandulaire, Elephantiasis Arabica — m. Imaginaire, Hypochondriasis, Hysteria — m. Mercurielle, Hydrargyriasis.

MALADIE DES MINEURS. Anæmia occurring in the workers in mines.

MALADIE NOIRE, Melæna — m. du Pays, Nostalgia — m. Pédiculaire, Phtheiriasis — m. de Plomb, Saturnismus — m. de Pott, Vertebral disease — m. Typhoïde, see Typhus — m. Vénérienne, Syphilis — m. de Venus, Syphilis — m. Vermineuse, Helminthiasis — m. de Werthof, Purpura hæmorrhagica.

MALADIES ACQUISES, Acquired diseases — m. Annuelles, Annual diseases — m. Chroniques, Chronic diseases — m. Connées, Connate diseases — m. Dissimulées, Feigned diseases — m. Extérieures, External diseases — m. Feintes, Feigned diseases — m. Hérititaires, Hereditary diseases — m. Innées, Innate diseases — m. Légitimes, see Legitimate — m. Nerveuses, Nervous diseases — m. Religieuses, Religious diseases — m. Simulées, Feigned diseases — m. Sporadiques, see Sporadic — m. Supposées, Feigned diseases — m. Ventueuses, Pneumatosis.

MALADIF, Sickly.

MALADRERIE, (from *mal*, and *ladrerie*,) Luderie.

MALADY, ENGLISH, Hypochondriasis.

MA'LE OS, (*malum*, 'an apple,' so called from its roundness.) *Zygo'ma*, *Os mala'rè* seu *Juga'te* seu *Jugamen'tum* seu *Ge'næ* seu *Zygoma'ticum* seu *Hypo'pium* seu *Subocula'rè* seu *Pudi'cum*, (F.) *Os Mala'ire* ou *Zygoma'tique* ou *de la Pommette*. The cheek or malar bone. This bone is situate at the lateral and superior part of the face; and constitutes the zygomatic region of the cheek. It is irregularly quadrilateral. Its outer surface is convex, covered by muscles and skin, and pierced with canals, called *malar*, through which vessels and nerves pass. Its upper surface is concave, and forms part of the orbit. Its posterior surface is concave, and enters into the composition of the temporal fossa. This bone is thick and cellular. It is articulated with the frontal, temporal, sphenoid, and superior maxillary bones, and is developed by a single point of ossification.

The part of the face made prominent by it, the French call *Pommette*.

MALAG'MA, gen. *Malag'matis*, (*μαλαγμα*, from *μαλακω*, 'I soften,') An emollient cataplasm, and, in general, every local application which enjoys the property of softening organic tissues.

MALAISE, (*mal*, 'ill,' and *aïse*, 'ease,') Indisposition.

MALAKIEN, (from *μαλακός*, 'soft,') Mollities.

MALAMBO BARK, Matias.

MALANDERS, Malandria.

MALANDRIA, (of old.) A species of lepra or elephantiasis. *Mal'anders* or *Mal'lenders*, is a disease of the horse, which consists of a scurfy eruption on the inside of the hock, or a little below it, as well as at the bend of the knee. It is called *Mallenders* in the foreleg, and *Sallenders* in the hind leg.

MALANDRIO'SUS, *Lep'rous*. Affected with malandria.

MA'LAR, *Mala'ris*, (F.) *Mala'ire*, (from *mala*,) Belonging to the cheek,—as the *malar* bone.

MALAR PROCESS, Zygomatic process.

MALARE OS, Malar os.

MALARIA, ([L.] 'bad air,') see Miasm.

MALARIOUS, *Mala'rial*. Owing to, or connected with, malaria,—as a *malarious soil*, *malarious disease*, &c.

MALASSIMILATION, *Malassimila'tio*, (*malos*, 'bad,' and *assimilatio*,) Imperfect or morbid assimilation or nutrition.

MALAXATE, *Molli'rè*, *Subig'ère*, *Malacissu'rè*, (F.) *Malaxer*, (*μαλακω*, 'I soften,') To produce softening of drugs, by kneading them. The process is called *Malaxa'tion*, *Malaxa'tio*.

MALAXATION, see Malaxate.

MALAXIA VENTRICULI, (*μαλακασιν*, 'to soften,') Gastromalaxia.

MALAXIS, (*μαλαξίς*,) Mollities — m. Cordis, Cardiomalacia — m. Hepaticæ, Adiposis hepatica.

MALAY, see Homo.

MALAZISSA'TUS, (*μαλακασιν*, 'to soften,') *Malacissu'tus*. One in whom the testicles have not descended. It has, also, been used synonymously with *emascu'latus* and *muliera'tus*.

MALCE, (*μαλκη*, 'torpor from cold,') Chilblain.

MALE, *Mas*, *Mas'culus*. Of the sex that begets young. Not female. What belongs to the male sex; as the *male organs of generation*.

MALE, (*μαλη*,) Axilla.

MALE ORGAN, Penis.

MALE ([L.] disease) DI BRENO, see Scherlievo — m. di Fiume, Scherlievo — m. Scabioso venereo, Scherlievo — m. di Scarlattero, Scherlievo — m. di Scherlievo, Scherlievo — m. del Sole, Pellagra.

MALEFICIUM, (*malus*, 'bad,' and *facere*, 'to make,') Poisoning.

MALFORMA'TION, *Malforma'tio*, *Malconforma'tio*; (*malus*, 'bad,' and *forma*, 'form,') A wrong formation; or irregularity in the structure of parts. See Monster.

MALHERBE, Plumbago Europæa.

MALIA, (*μαλη*,) see Equinia.

MALIASMUS, (*μαλισμος*,) Malis, see Equinia.

MALICE, Althwa.

MALICHO'RIMUM, see Punica granatum.

MALICORIMUM, (*malum*, 'apple,' and *corium*, 'skin,') see Punica granatum.

MALIE, (*μαλη*,) Equinia.

MALIG'NANT, *Malig'nus*, (*malus*, 'bad,') (F.) *Malin*. A term applied to any disease whose symptoms are so aggravated as to threaten the destruction of the patient. A disease of a very serious character, although it may be mild in appearance; — *Morbus malig'nus*.

MALIN, Malignant.

MALING'ERER, ([F.] *malingre*, 'sickly.') A simulator, (F.) *simulateur*, of disease, so termed in the British military service. See Abraham man.

MAL'IS, (μαλῖς,) *Malias'mus*, *Cuta'neous vermination*, *Helminthion'eus*. The cuticle or skin infested with animalcules,—*Phtheiri'asis*, *Parasitis'mus superfic'iei*. In Persia, this affection is produced by the Guinea worm; in South America, by the Chigre; and in Europe, occasionally by the Louse. See Equinia, and Phtheiriasis.

MALIS DRACUNCULUS, *Dracuncul'us*—m. Gordii, *Dracuncul'us*—m. *Pediculi*, *Phtheiriasis*.

MALLENDERS, *Malandria*.

MALLE'OLAR, *Malleolar'is*, (from *malleolus*.) (F.) *Malléolaire*. Belonging or relating to the ankles.

MALLEOLAR ARTERIES are two branches furnished by the *anterior tibial* about the instep; the one—the *internal*—passes transversely behind the tendon of the *tibialis anticus*, to be distributed in the vicinity of the *malleolus internus*;—the other—the *external*—glides behind the tendons of the *extensor communis digitorum pedis* and the *peroneus brevis*, and sends its branches to the parts which surround the outer ankle, as well as to the outer region of the tarsus.

MALLE'OLUS, (dim. of *malleus*, 'a mallet.') *Rasc'ta*, *Raste'ta*, *Ras'cha*, *Rasc'ta*, *Ras'ta*, *Sphy'ra*, *Sphyron*, *Ta'tus*, *Diab'ebos*, *Tale'olus*, *Pe'za*, *An'kle*, (Prov.) *An'cler*, *An'clet*, *An'cliff*, *An'clove*, *An'kley*, *Rick*, (Sc.) *Cute*, *Coot*, *Hanceth*, *Heatherclu*, (F.) *Malléole*, *Cheville du Pied*. The two projections formed by the bones of the leg at their inferior part. The *inner* belongs to the tibia; the *outer* to the fibula. The ankles afford attachment to ligaments; and each has a sort of gutter, in which certain tendons slide. See *Malleus*.

MAL'LET, *Malle'olus*, (F.) *Maillet*. A kind of hammer, used with a gough for removing or cutting bones, in certain surgical and anatomical operations.

MAL'LEUS, ('a mallet,') *Malle'olus*, *Ossic'ulum malle'olo assimila'tum*, (F.) *Marteau*. The longest and outermost of the four small bones of the ear. It is situate at the outer part of the tympanum, and is united to the *membrana tympani*. It has, 1. An ovoid head, which is articulated behind with the *incus*, and is supported by a narrow part called the neck; this has, anteriorly, a *long apophysis*, which is engaged in the glenoid fissure, and is called the *Apophysis* or *Process*, *Processus grac'ilis*, of *Rau*. It affords attachment to the *anterior seu externus mallei* muscle. 2. A *handle*, which forms an obtuse angle with the neck, and corresponds to the membrane of the tympanum, which it seems to draw inwards. It is furnished at its upper extremity with a process—the *processus bre'vis*, to which the *internus mallei* is attached. This bone is developed by a single point of ossification.

MALLEUS, *Equinia*—M. *farciminosus*, see *Equinia*—m. Slender Process of the, *Grêle apophyse du marteau*.

MALLOW, COMMON, *Malva*—m. Compound decoction of, *Decoctum malvæ compositum*—m. Indian, *Abutilon Avicennæ*—m. Yellow, *Abutilon Avicennæ*.

MALLS, *Rubeola*.

MAL'MEDY, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. *Malmedy* is a town in Rhenish Prussia, between Spa and Coblenz. In its immediate vicinity are several acidulous chalybeate springs.

MALOBATHRUM, (μαλοβαθρον,) *Malabathrum*.

MALOGRANATUM, (*malum*, 'an apple,' and *granum*, 'a grain,'—having grainlike seeds.) *Punica granatum*.

MALPIGHI, ACINI OF, *Corpora Malpighiana*.

MALPIG'HIA MOUREL'LA (after Malpighi), (F.) *Mourellier*, *Simarouba fauz*. The bark of this shrub—a native of Cayenne—is reputed to be febrifuge, and useful in diarrhoea.

MALPIGHIAN BODIES, *Corpora Malpighiana*—m. b. Inflammation of the, *Kidney*, *Bright's disease* of the—m. b. of the *Spleen*, see *Spleen*—m. *Vesicles*, see *Pulmo*.

MALPRAX'IS, *Malu praxis*, *Malum reg'imen*. Bad management or treatment.

MALT, (Sax. *mealv*.) (μαλττω, 'I soften.' [?]) *Ry'nē*, *Mal'tum*, *Hor'dei mal'tum*, *Bra'sium*, (F.) *Drèche*. Barley made to germinate, for the purpose of forming beer. It has been recommended in medicine as antiscorbatic, antiscrofulous, &c.

MALT SPIRIT. A spirit distilled from malt. It is the basis of most of the spirituous cordials.

MAL'TA, CLIM'ATE OF. The climate of Malta is pretty equable, the range of temperature in the twenty-four hours being rarely more than 6°. The air is almost always dry and clear. The most disagreeable wind is the *sirocco*, which is the source of more or less suffering to the pulmonary invalid. The winter climate is favourable. Dr. Liddell thinks that no place which he has seen in the south of Europe can compete with Malta for a mild, dry, bracing air in November, December, and part of January; and during the other winter and spring months he thinks it is equal to any of them.

MAL'THA, (μαλθα,) *Mal'thē*, (μαλττω, 'I soften.') Wax, particularly soft wax.

MALTHAXIS, (μαλθαξις,) *Mollities*.

MALT'HE, (μαλθη,) *Maltha*.

MALTUM, *Malt*.

MALUM, (*malus*, 'bad,') Disease, *Metum*, ('an apple,') see *Pyrus Malus*—m. *Articulorum*, *Gout*—m. *Caducum*, *Epilepsy*—m. *Caducum pulmonum*, *Asthma*—m. *Canum*, see *Pyrus cydonia*—m. *Coense*, *Averrhoa carambola*—m. *Cotoneum*, see *Pyrus cydonia*—m. *Cotunnii*, *Neuralgia femoro-poplitea*—m. *Hypochondriacum*, *Hypochondriasis*—m. *Hystericum*, *Hysteria*—m. *Insanum*, see *Solanum Melongena*—m. *Ischiadicum*, *Neuralgia femoro-poplitea*—m. *Lazari*, *Elephantiasis*—m. *Lycopersicum*, *Solanum lycopersicum*.

MALUM MON'TUUM. A species of lepra, in which the affected portions of skin seem to be struck with death.

MALUM PILARE, *Trichosis*—m. *Pottii*, *Vertebral disease*—m. *Primarium*, *Idiopathia*—m. *Regimen*, *Malpraxis*—m. *Spinosum*, *Datura stramonium*—m. *Terrestre*, *Atropa Mandragora*—m. *Venerium*, *Syphilis*.

MALUS, ('an apple tree,') *Pyrus malus*—m. *Aurantia major*, *Citrus aurantium*—m. *Communis*, *Pyrus malus*—m. *Dasyphylla*, *Pyrus malus*.

MAL'US IS'DICA, *Bilumbi biting-bing* of *Bontius*. *Ord. Rosaceæ*. The juice of this East India tree is cooling, and is drunk as a cure for fevers. The leaves, boiled and made into a cataplasm with rice, are famed in all sorts of tumours. The juice, mixed with arrack, is drunk for the cure of diarrhoea. The ripe fruit is eaten as a delicacy, and the unripe is made into a pickle for the use of the table.

MALUS LIMONIA ACIDA, see *Citrus medica*—m. *Medica*, see *Citrus medica*—m. *Sylvestris*, *Pyrus malus*.

MAL'VA, (from *μαλαχ*, 'soft,') *Mal'va sylves'tris seu vulga'ris*, *Com'mon Mal'low*, (F.) *Mauve sauvage*. *Ord. Malvacæ*. The leaves and flowers are chiefly used in fomentations, cataplasms, and emollient enemata. Its properties are demulcent.

Malva rotundifo'lia, *Mal'achē*, *Mal'ochē*, has like virtues, as well as the other varieties.

MALVAT DE LANGUEDOC, see *Anthrax*.

MALVAVISCUM, (*malva*, and *viscum*, 'bird lime,') *Althæa*.

MALVERN, WATERS OF. The village of Great Malvern (pronounced *Maw'vern*), in Worcestershire, England, has for many years been celebrated for a spring of remarkable purity, which has acquired the name of the *Holy well*. It is a carbonated water, containing carbonates of soda and iron, sulphate of soda, and chloride of sodium; and is chiefly used externally in cutaneous affections.

MAMA PIAN. (F.) *Maman pian*. An ulcer of a bad aspect, which is the commencement of the pian, and which, after having destroyed the flesh, extends to the bones. It is also called the *Mother of Pians*, (F.) *La mère des pian*.

MAM'EL, Mam'oe, Mom'in or Toddy tree. From incisions made in the branches of this West Indian tree, a copious discharge of pellucid liquor occurs, which is called *Momin* or *Toddy wine*. It is diuretic, and is esteemed to be a good antilithic and lithontriptic. See *Mammea Americana*.

MAMELLE. (dim. of *mamma*.) see *Mamma*.

MAMELON, Nipple.

MAMELONNÉ, Mammillated.

MAMELONS DU REIN, Papillæ of the kidney.

MAMILLA, Mammula, (dim. of *mamma*.) see *Mamma*.

MAMILLAIRE, Mammillary.

MAMILLARY, Mammillary.

MAM'MA, (mamma, one of the earliest cries of the infant, ascribed to a desire for food.) *Mas'thos, Mas'tus, Maz'os, The'le, Tit'thē, Tit'this, Tit'thos, Tit'ty, Ru'ma, Rumis, U'ber, Nū'tria, Geni-po'ma*. The *female breast, Pap, Pappē, (Mam-mil'la, Mam'il'la being the male breast), (F.) Mamel'le*. A glandular organ proper to a class of animals—the *mammalia*—and intended for the secretion of milk. The mammae exist in both sexes, but they acquire a much greater size in the female, especially during pregnancy and lactation. In women, before the age of puberty, the breasts are but little developed. At this period, however, towards the central part of each breast, the skin suddenly changes colour, and assumes a rosy tint. It is of a reddish brown in women who have suckled several children. This circle has a rugous appearance, owing to the presence of sebaceous glands, and is called *Arc'ola* or *Aure'ola*. These glands—*Tu'bercles of the Arc'ola* of Sir Astley Cooper—furnish an unctuous fluid for defending the nipple from the action of the mouth of the sucking infant. In the midst of the aureola is the nipple, a conoidal eminence, of a rosy tint, susceptible of erection, and at the surface of which the galactophorous ducts open. Besides the skin covering them, the breasts are also composed of a layer of fatty areolar tissue, more or less thick; of a large gland; excretory ducts; vessels, nerves, &c. See *Mammary*.

In the animal the mamma is called the *U'd'er, U'ber, the Bag, (Prov.) Yewer*.

The breasts plus the space between are called the *bosom, si'nus, col'pus*. At times these terms are restricted to the space between the breasts. (F.) *Sein*.

Mamma also means a nurse.

MAMMAIRE. (from *mamma*.) *Mammary*.

MAMMAL, pl. Mamma'tia, Mam'mifer, Mam-miferous unival, (from *mamma*.) An animal that suckles its young.

MAM'MARY, Mamma'rius, (F.) Mammaire. Relating to the breasts.

MAMMARY ABSCESS, Mastodynia apostemstosa.

MAMMARY ARTERIES are three in number. They are distinguished into—1. The *Internal Mam'mary, Arte'ria sternu'lis, A. Sous-sternal* (Ch.), *Internal thorac'ic*. It arises from the subclavian, and descends obliquely inwards, from its origin to the cartilage of the third rib. Below

the diaphragm it divides into two branches; the one *external*, the other *internal*. From its origin until its bifurcation, it gives branches to the muscles and glands of the neck, to the thymus, mediastinum, pericardium, and œsophagus. In each intercostal space it gives off *internal* and *external musculo-cutaneous* branches, and also on each side the *superior diaphragmatic*. Its two ultimate branches are distributed on the parietes of the abdomen, and anastomose with the external mammary, intercostal, lumbar, circumflexa illi, and epigastric arteries. 2. The *External Mam'mary Ar'teries* are two in number, and are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. The *superior external mam'mary, First of the thorac'ics* (Ch.), *Superior external thoracic, Superior thoracic*, is furnished by the axillary artery. It descends obliquely forwards between the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor, to which it is distributed by a considerable number of branches. The *inferior external mam'mary, the second of the thorac'ics* (Ch.), *Long or inferior thoracic*, arises from the axillary artery, a little below the preceding. It descends vertically over the lateral part of the thorax; curves afterwards inwards; becomes subcutaneous, and divides into a number of branches, which surround the breast. It gives branches to the pectoralis major, serratus major anticus, the intercostal muscles, the glands of the axilla, and the integuments of the breast.

MAMMARY GLAND, Glandula lactifera, Masto'den, is the secretory organ of the milk. It is situate in the substance of the breast, to which it gives shape. The tissue of this gland results from the assemblage of lobes of different size, united intimately by a dense areolar tissue. Each of these is composed of several lobules, formed of round granulations, of a rosy white colour, and of the size of a poppy seed. The glandular grains give rise to the radicles of the excretory canals of the mamma, which are called *galactoph'orous* or *lactif'eros*. These excretory vessels unite in ramusculi, rami, and in trunks of greater or less size; collect towards the centre of the gland; are tortuous, very extensible, and semi-transparent. All terminate in sinuses, situate near the base of the nipple, which are commonly from 15 to 18 in number. These sinuses are very short, conical, and united by areolar tissue. From their summits a fasciculus of new ducts sets out, which occupy the centre of the nipple and open separately at its surface. The arteries of the mammary gland come from the thoracic, axillary, intercostal, and internal mammary. The veins accompany the arteries; the nerves are furnished by the intercostals and brachial plexus; the lymphatic vessels are very numerous, and form two layers. They communicate with those of the thorax, and pass into the axillary ganglions.

MAMMARY SARCO'MA, Mastoid sarco'ma of Abernethy, *Emphy'ma sarco'ma mamma'rum*. A tumour, of the colour and texture of the mammary gland; dense and whitish; sometimes softer and brownish; often producing on extirpation a malignant ulcer with indurated edges. Found in various parts of the body and limbs.

MAMMARY VEINS follow the same course as the arteries, and have received the same denominations. The *inter'nal mam'mary vein* of the right side opens into the superior cava; that of the left into the corresponding subclavian vein. The *external mam'mary veins* open into the axillary vein.

MAMM'EA AMERICA'NA, (F.) Abricot saw-ge. Ord. Guttifere. The systematic name of the tree on which the *mannee* or *mamei* fruit grows. This fruit has a delightful flavour when ripe, and is much cultivated in Jamaica, where it

is generally sold in the markets as one of the best fruits of the island. See *Mammea Americana*.

MAMMEA'TA, *Mamma'sa*, (from *mamma*.) One who has large breasts.

MAMMELLA, (dim. of *mamma*.) Nipple.

MAMMIFER, (*mamma*, and *fero*, 'to bear.') Mammal.

MAMMIFEROUS ANIMAL, Mammal.

MAMMIFORM, (*mamma*, and *forma*, 'form.') Mastoid.

MAMMILLA, (dim. of *mamma*.) Mamma (male), Nipple.

MAMMILLÆ MEDULLARES, see Mammillary.

MAMMILLAIRE, Mammillary.

MAMMILLARIS, (from *mammilla*.) Mastoid.

MAM'MILLARY, *Mammilla'ris*, (from *mammilla*, (F.) *Mammillaire*, *Momillaire*.) Having the shape of a nipple. See Mastoid.

MAMMILLARY EM'INENCE is a name given, 1.

To more or less marked prominences on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium, which correspond to the anfractuositities of the cranium.

2. To white, round, medullary tubercles of the size of a pea, situate at the base of the brain, behind the gray substance from which the *Tige pituitaire* of the French anatomists arises. These

Mam'millary Tu'bercles, *Cor'pora albican'tia* seu *candican'tia* seu *mammilla'ria* seu *visifor'mia*, *Bul'bi for'nici*, *Mammil'tæ* seu *Glob'uli medulla'res*, *Prominen'tiæ albican'tes*, *Processus mammil-la'res cer'e'brî*, *Protensio'nes glandula'res*, *Eminen'tiæ candican'tes*, *Prio'rur'um cr'u'rur'um for'nici bul'bi*, *Willis's Glands*, (F.) *Bulbes de la voûte à trois piliers*, *Tubercles pisiformes* (Ch.), are united to each other by a small grayish band, which corresponds with the third ventricle. They receive the anterior prolongations of the fornix.

Some ancient anatomists, taking the nervous trunks, to which Willis first gave the name of *olfactory nerves*, for simple appendages of the brain, called them on account of their shape, *Caruncule mammilla'res*. Vesalius, Fallopius, Columbus, and several others, termed them *Processus mammilla'res cer'e'brî ad na'res*. They have also been called *Trigo'na olfacto'ria*.

MAM'MILLATED, (F.) *Mamelonné*. That which has mammiform projections on its surface.

MAMMILLATED LIVER, Cirrhosis.

MAMMITE, Mastitis.

MAMMITIS, (*mamma*, and *itis*.) Mastitis.

MAMMOSA, Mammeata.

MAM'MULA, (dim. of *mamma*.) *Mamil'la*. A small breast.

MAMOE, Mamei.

MAN, (Sax. *man* or *mon*.) *Aner*, *Anthropos*, *Homo*.

MANAKIN, (dim. of *man*.) *Fantom*.

MAN-IN-THE-GROUND, *Convolvulus panduratus*—m. of the Earth, *Convolvulus panduratus*.

MANCENILLIER, *Hippomane mancinella*.

MANCHE D'HIPPOCRATE, ([L.] *manica*, 'a sleeve.') *Choussé*.

MANCHINEEL, (from (S.) *mangana*, 'apple') *Hippomane mancinella*.

MANCURANA, *Origanum*.

MANDIBULA, (*mandere*, 'to chew.') Maxillary bone.

MANDIBULARIS MUSCULUS, *Masseter*.

MANDIOC, *Jatropha manihot*.

MANDO, (from *mandere*, 'to chew.') Glutton.

MANDRAGORA, (*μανδραγόρας*.) *Atropa mandragora*—m. *Acaulis*, *Atropa mandragora*—m. *Officinalis*, *Atropa mandragora*—m. *Vernalis*, *Atropa mandragora*.

MANDRAGORITES, (*μανδραγορίτης*;) (from *mandragora*.) Wine in which the roots of mandrake have been infused.

MANDRAKE, *Atropa mandragora*, *Podophyllum peltatum*, *P. montanum*.

MANDRIN À VIRGULE, see *Brise-cogue*.

MANDUCATIO, (*manducare*, *manducatum*, 'to chew.') Mastication—m. *Difficilis*, *Bradymasesis*.

MAN'DUCATORY, *Manducato'rius*, (from *manducatio*, 'mastication.') Appertaining or relating to mastication;—as,

MANDUCATORY NERVE, see *Trigemini*.

MANE, *Arachis hypogæa*.

MANGANESE, *Mangan'esium*, *Manga'nium*, *Man'ganum*, ([G.] *Manganerz*, 'Mangan earth,' [?]). A metal, which is pretty abundant in nature in an oxidized state. It is of a grayish-white colour, resembling some varieties of cast iron, is hard and brittle, and destitute of magnetic properties. Specific gravity about 8.

MANGANESE, BLACK OXIDE OF, *Mangan'esii oxidum* seu *oxidum nigrum* seu *Binox'idum*, *Tetrox'ide of manganese*, *Magne'sia nigra*, *Mangan'esium vitrario'rum* seu *oxyda'tum nativum* seu *nigrum* seu *ochraceum nigrum* seu *oxyda'tum nativum*, *Man'ganum oxyda'tum nativum*, *Molybdaenum magne'sii*, *Oxo'des man'gani nativæ*, *Perox'ydum mangan'esii nigrum nativum*, *Superox'ydum mangan'icuum*, (F.) *Oxyde noir de manganèse*. This oxide is not much used in medicine. It has been advised to dust the affected parts, in tinea capitis, with the powder. It was officinal in the Edinburgh pharmacopœia, and is used in preparing chlorine, solution of chlorine, and solution of chlorinated soda.

MANGANESE, SALTS OF, see *Manganese, sulphate of*.

MANGANESE OXYDE NOIR DE, *Manganese, black oxide of*.

MANGANESE, SULPHATE OF, *Mangan'esii Sulphas* seu *Protox'idi Sulphas*, *Sulphate of Protox'ide of Manganese*. A rosecoloured and very soluble salt, isomorphous with sulphate of magnesia. It is prepared on a large scale for the use of the dyer, by heating, in a close vessel, peroxide of manganese and coal, and dissolving the impure protoxide, thus obtained, in sulphuric acid, with the addition of a little chlorohydric acid towards the end of the process. The solution is evaporated to dryness, and again exposed to a red heat, by which the persulphate of iron is decomposed. Water then dissolves the pure sulphate of manganese, leaving the oxide of iron behind.

This salt has been recommended as a cholagogue, in doses of a drachm or two.

The salts of manganese have been prescribed in chlorosis and amenorrhœa, and as substitutes for chalybeates generally. The subcarbonate and the oxide have been chiefly employed. The chloride is the basis of Mr. James Young's disinfectant.

MANGANESE, TETROXIDE OF, *M. Black oxide of*.

MANGANESII BINOXIDUM, *Manganese, black oxide of*—m. *Oxidum*, *Manganese, black oxide of*—m. *Peroxydum nigrum nativum*, *Manganese, black oxide of*—m. *Protoxidi sulphas*, *Manganese, sulphate of*—m. *Sulphas*, *Manganese, sulphate of*.

MANGANESIUM, *Manganese*.

MANGANESIUM OCHRACEUM NIGRUM, *Manganese, black oxide of*—m. *Oxydatum nativum* seu *nigrum*, *Manganese, black oxide of*—m. *Vitrarium*, *Manganese, black oxide of*.

MANGANI OXODES NATIVA, *Manganese, black oxide of*.

MANGANIC ACID, see *Potassæ permanganas*.

MANGANICUM SUPEROXIDUM, *Manganese, black oxide of*.

MANGANUM, *Manganese*.

MANGANUM, *Manganese*—m. *Oxydatum nativum*, *Manganese, black oxide of*.

MANGE, ([F.] *démangeaison*, 'itching,') Scabies ferina.

MANGIFERA INDICA, *M. domestica*, (mango, 'the fruit,' and *fero*, 'I bear,') The *Man'go tree*, (F.) *Manguier*. Ord. Terebinthaceae. A tree cultivated over Asia, and in South America. Mangos, when ripe, are juicy, of a good flavour, and so fragrant as to perfume the air to a considerable distance. They are eaten, either raw or preserved with sugar. From the expressed juice a wine is prepared; and the remainder of the kernel can be reduced to an excellent flour for bread.

MANGO TREE, *Mangifera Indica*.

MANGONISATIO, (from *payyavon*, 'a deception,') Falsification.

MANGONTUM, Falsification.

MANGOSTAN, *Garcinia mangostana*.

MANGOSTANA, *Garcinia mangostana*—m. Cambogia, *Garcinia cambogia*—m. *Garcinia*, *Garcinia mangostana*.

MANGOUSTAN, *Garcinia mangostana*.

MANGOSTEEN, *Garcinia mangostana*.

MANGUIER, *Mangifera Indica*.

MANHOOD, Adult age.

MA'NIA, (*mana*,) *Fu'ror*, *Hemianthro'pia*, *Fu'ror* seu *Ephro'nia* seu *Delir'ium ma'nia*, *Insu'nia*, *Delir'ium mani'acum* seu *furi'um*, *Ma'nia uni-versa'lis*, *Vesania ma'nia*, (F.) *Manie*, *Hyperphrenie*, *Ra'ving* or *fu'rious mad'ness*, (Sc.) *Wod'nes*, (from *paowai*, 'I am furious,') With some, it means insanity. Disorder of the intellect, in which there is erroneous judgment or hallucination, which impels to acts of fury. If the raving be not directed to a single object, it is mania properly so called; if to one object, it constitutes *monomania*, which term is, however, usually given to melancholy. Mania attacks adults chiefly; and women more frequently than men. The prognosis is unfavourable. About one-third never recover; and they who do are apt to relapse. Separation is one of the most effective means of treatment, with attention to the corporeal condition and every thing that can add to the mental comfort of the patient, and turn his thoughts away from the subjects of his delusion. In the violence of the paroxysms, recourse must be had to the strait waistcoat, the shower bath, &c. Separation should be continued for some weeks during convalescence, with the view of preventing a relapse.

MANIA, DANC'ING. *Danc'ing plague*. A form of convulsion, which has appeared, at various times, epidemically under the form of St. Vitus's dance, St. John's dance, Tarantism, Hysteria, Tigretier (in Abyssinia), and diseased sympathy; and which has been fully described by Hecker in his 'Epidemics of the Middle Ages.' See *Convulsionnaire*.

MANIA EPILEPTICA, see Epilepsy—m. Erotica, Erotomania—m. Lactea, *M. puerperal*—m. Melancholica, Melancholy—m. a Pathemate, Empathema—m. Pellagria, Pellagra—m. a Potu, *Delirium tremens*.

MANIA, PUERPERAL, *M. puerperarum acuta* seu *puerperalis* seu *lac'tea*, *Insu'nia puerperarum*, *Encephalopathi'a puerperalis*, *Puerperal Insan'ity*. Mania which supervenes in the childbed state.

MANIA PUERPERARUM ACUTA, *M. puerperal*—m. sine *Delirio*, Pathomania—m. a Temulentia, *Delirium tremens*.

MANIAC, see Maniodes.

MANIACAL, Maniodes.

MANIACUS, Maniodes.

MANICA HIPPOCRATIS, ('a sleeve,' from *mannus*, 'the hand,') *Chausse*.

MANICOCOMIUM, (*manicus*, and *κομω*, 'to take care of,') Morotrophium.

MANICUS, (*manikos*,) Maniodes.

MANIE, Mania—m. sans *Délire*, Empathema.

MANIQUETTA, *Amomum grana paradisi*.

MANIHOT UTILISSIMA, *Jatropha manihot*.

MANIBAR, *Jatropha manihot*.

MANIKIN, (dim. of Man,) Fantom.

MANILUVIUM, *Manulu'vium*, (*mannus*, and *lavo*, 'I wash,') A bath for the hands. It may be rendered stimulating, by means of muriatic acid, mustard, &c.

MANIOC, *Jatropha manihot*.

MANIO'DES, (*manio*, and *odes*,) *Mani'acus*, *Ma'nicus*, *Mani'acal*. (F.) *Maniaque*. One labouring under mania; *Ma'niac*, *Hemianthro'pus*, *Furi'osus*, *Furibundus*, *Lys'sus*, *Lysse'ter*.

MANIPLUS, Manipulus.

MANIPULATION, (from *manus*,) Mode of working, as in pharmacy.

MANIPULUS, *Manipulus*, (from *mannus*, and *pleo*, 'to fill,') 'a handful,' (F.) *Poignée*. The quantity of a substance capable of filling the hand. A handful. See Fasciculus.

MANMIDWIFE, Accoucheur.

MANNA, see *Fraxinus ornus*—m. Briançon, see *Pinus larix*.

MANNA BRIGANTINA, see *Pinus larix*—m. Calabria, see *Fraxinus ornus*—m. Croup, *Semolina*—m. Laricea, see *Pinus larix*—m. Metallorum, *Hydrargyri submurias*.

MANNEQUIN, (dim. of Man,) Fantom.

MANNIKIN, Fantom.

MANNIN, see *Fraxinus ornus*.

MANNITE, see *Fraxinus ornus*.

MANŒUVRE (F.), anglicized, and pronounced *maneu're*, (*main*, 'the hand,' and *œuvre*, 'work,') A dexterous movement. Applied in France to the practice of surgical or obstetrical operations on the dead body or phantom; *Opera'tio chirurgica seu obstet'rica*.

MANSANA ARBorea, see Jujube.

MANSFORD'S PLATES, see Galvanism.

MANSORIUS, (*mandere*, *mansum*, 'to chew,') Buccinator.

MANSTUPRATIO, (*manus*, 'the hand,' and *stuprare*, *stupratum*, 'to ravish,') Masturbation.

MANTELE, ('a napkin,') Bandage (body).

MANTI'A, *Man'tica*, *Man'tice*, in English, *mancy*; a common suffix, from *parcia*, denoting 'divination,' *Divina'tio*, *Predic'tio*, *Preso'gium*.

MANTILE, ('a napkin,') Bandage (body).

MANTLE, (*mantelium*, 'a cloak,') Panniculus carnosus.

MANUBRIUM, (from *manus*,) The handle of any thing:—as *manubrium mal'lei*, *pet'ulus mal'lei*, 'the handle of the mallens.'

MANUBRIUM, *Chasse*—m. *Manus*, Radius.

MANUBRIUM STER'NL. The uppermost broad part of the sternum.

MANULUVIUM, (*manus*, 'the hand, and *lavo*, 'I wash,') Bath, hand, *Maniluvium*.

MA'NUS, gen. *Man'us*, *Choir*, *Chir*, *Instrumentum instrumento'rum*, *Hand*, *Paw*, (F.) *Main*. The part which terminates the upper extremity in man, and which is inservient to prehension and touch. It extends from the fold of the wrist to the extremity of the fingers. The hand is sustained by a bony skeleton, composed of a number of pieces, movable on each other; of muscles, tendons, cartilages, ligaments, vessels, nerves, &c. It is divided into three parts—the *carpus* or wrist, the *metacarpus*, and *fingers*. Its concave surface is called the *palm*; the convex surface the *back of the hand*. The facility of being able to oppose the thumb to the fingers in order to seize objects forms one of the distinctive characters of the human hand.

MANUS CHRIST'I PERLA'TA. A name anciently given to troches, prepared of pearls and sugar of roses. They were called *Ma'nus Christ'i simp'lices*, when pearls were not employed.

MANUS DE'L. An ancient plaster, prepared of

wax, myrrh, frankincense, mastich, gum ammoniac, galbanum, oil, &c. See Opium.

MANUS HEPATIS, see Liver—m. Jecoris, see Liver—m. Parva majori adjutrix, see Digitus.

MANUSTUPRATIO, (*manus*, 'the hand,' and *stuprare*, 'to ravish,') Masturbation.

MANUSTUPRATOR, Masturbator.

MANYPLIES, ('many plies or folds,') Omasum.

MAPLE, (*Sax. mapulbein*,) *Acer saccharinum*—m. Ground, *Heuchera cortusa*—m. Red, *Acer rubrum*—m. Striped, *Acer Pennsylvanicum*—m. Sugar, *Acer saccharinum*, see *Saccharum acernum*.

MARAI, (*Sax. mearre*,) Marsh.

MARANSIS, (*papavus*,) Atrophy.

MARANTA, (after Maranta, a Venetian physician,) Arrowroot—m. Arundinacea, Arrowroot.

MARANT'GA GALAN'GA, *Alpinia galan'ga*, *Amomum galan'ga*, *Galan'ga*. Ord. Zingiberaceæ. The smaller *galan'gal*. Two kinds of galangal are mentioned in the pharmacopœias; the greater, obtained from *Kempferia galan'ga*, and the smaller, from the root of *Marant'ga galan'ga*. The dried root is brought from China, in pieces from one to two inches in length, but scarcely half as thick; branched; full of knots and joints, with several circular rings, of a reddish brown colour, on the outside, and brownish within. It was formerly much used as a warm stomachic bitter, and generally ordered in bitter infusions.

MARANT'IC, *Marant'icus*, (F.) *Marantique*, (from *maransis*, 'atrophy,') Of, or belonging to, maransis or atrophy.

MARASCHINO, see Spirit.

MARASMO'PYRA, *Febris marasmo'des*, (*marasmus*, and *pyr*, 'fever,') Fever of emaciation in general. Hectic fever.

MARASMUS, (*μαρasmus*,) Atrophy—m. Lactantium, *Pædatrophia*—m. Phthisis, *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

MARASMUS SENI'LIS, *Ta'bes se'nium*, *Gerontatrophia*. Progressive atrophy of the aged.

MARASMUS TABES, *Tabes*—m. *Tabes dorsalis*, *Tabes dorsalis*.

MARASQUINO, see Spirit.

MARATHRI'TES, (*μαραθριτης*, from *μαραθρον*, 'fennel,') Wine impregnated with fennel.

MARATHROPHYLLUM, (*marathrum*, and *φυλλον*, 'a leaf,') *Peucedanum*.

MARATHRUM, (*μαραθρον*,) *Anethum*—m. Sylvestre, *Peucedanum*.

MARAUGIA, (*μαραυγω*, 'to dazzle,') *Metamorphopsia*.

MARBLE, Marmor.

MARBRE, Marmor.

MARC, Magma.

MARCASITA, Bismuth—m. Alba, Bismuth, subnitrate of—m. Plumbea, Antimonium.

MARCASITE MAGISTERIUM, Bismuth, subnitrate of.

MARCHAN'TIA POLYMOR'PHA, (after Marchant, a Parisian botanist, *M. stella'ta* seu *umbella'ta*, *Hepatic fonta'na*, *Lichen stella'tus*, *Jecora'ria*, *Liverwort*, (F.) *Hépatique des fontaines*. Ord. Hepaticæ. This plant is mildly pungent and bitter. It is recommended as aperient, resolvent, and antiscorbutic; and is used in diseased liver, &c.

MARCHE (LA), Walking.

MARCHIO'NIS PULVIS, *Pow'der of the Marquis*. A powder formerly considered to be anti-epileptic; and composed of *Male peony root*, *Mistletoe*, *Ivory shavings*, *Horn of the hoof of the stag*, *Spodium*, *Tooth of the monodon*, coral, &c.

MARCORES, (*marcere*, 'to wither,') Atrophy, Emaciation.

MARCORY, Stillingia.

MARÉCAGEUX, (from *marais*, 'a marsh,') Elodes.

MAREMMATIQUE, (from *Maremma*, a mala-

rious region of Italy near the sea [*mare*]). See Elodes.

MAREO, Puna.

MARE'S FAT, *Inula dysenterica*—m's. Tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*.

MARGA CAN'DIDA, *Loc lu'na*. An ancient name for a variety of spongy, white, friable marl, which was employed as an astringent and refrigerant.

MARGARETIZZA, *Scherlievo*.

MARGARIN, (from *μαργαρον*, 'a pearl,') see Fat.

MARGARITA, (*μαργαριτης*,) Pearl.

MARGARITA'CEOUS, *Margarita'ceus*, *Na'creous*, (F.) *Nacré*, (from *margarita*, 'pearl, mother of pearl,') Resembling, or of the nature of, mother of pearl,—as *Leuco'ma Margarita'ceum*. Pearl-like leucoma.

MARGARON, (*μαργαρον*,) Pearl.

MARGELIS, (*μαργηλις*,) Pearl.

MARGELLUM, Pearl.

MARGINI-SUS-SCAPULO-TROCHITÉRIEN, *Teres minor*.

MARGO, gen. *Mar'ginis*, *Bord*—m. *Dentatus*, see *Retina*—m. *Orbitalis*, see *Orbit*.

MARGOSA TREE, see *Melia azedarach*.

MARGUERITE PETITE, (from *margarita*,) *Bellis*—m. *des Prés*, *grande*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

MARIENBAD, MINERAL WATERS OF. Celebrated springs in Bohemia. The *Kreuzbrunn* contains sulphate of soda, carbonate of iron, and carbonic acid. Season, from the 1st of June to the 15th of September.

MARIGOLD, DIAMOND FIG, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*—m. Garden, *Calendula officinalis*—m. Marsh, *Caltha palustris*—m. Single, *Calendula officinalis*—m. Wild, *Calendula arvensis*.

MARIOTTE, EXPERIMENT OF, (F.) *Expérience de Mariotte*. A celebrated experiment of the Abbé Mariotte, which consists in placing two small round spots on a wall at some distance from each other, standing opposite the left-hand object, and looking at it with the right eye, the left being closed. By walking backwards, until the distance from the object is about five times as great as the distance between the two objects, the latter will be found to disappear. Mariotte and, after him, many ophthalmologists, inferred that the optic nerve, on which the ray doubtless falls in this experiment, is insensible; and hence that the choroid may be the seat of vision,—not the retina. The inference is illogical; for it doubtless falls on the part of the optic nerve without doubt, where the central artery enters, and the central vein leaves the eyeball, and where there is necessarily no neurine.

MARIS, (*μαρας*,) Ancient name of a measure, containing 83 pints and 4 ounces.

MARISCA, ('a large fig,') *Ficus*, *Hæmorrhoids*.

MARJOLAINE, ([low L.] *majorana*,) *Origanum majorana*.

MARJORAM, COMMON, *Origanum*—m. Sweet, *Origanum majorana*—m. Wild, *Origanum*.

MARMALADE, Marmelade.

MARMALET, Marmalade.

MARMAROS, (*μαρμαρος*, from *μαρμαριζω*, 'to shine,') Marmor.

MARMARYGE, (*μαρμαρυγη*, 'splendor,') see *Metamorphopsia*.

MARMARYGO'DES, (*μαρμαρυγωδης*, from *μαρμαρυγη*, 'splendor,' and *odes*,) An epithet, joined particularly to the word *οφθαλμος*, to indicate a brilliant eye, a flashing eye. An eye which transmits the sense of imaginary objects. See *Metamorphopsia*.

MAR'MELADE, *Marmela'da*, *Marmela'ta*, *Marmalade*, *Marmalet*, *Mica*, ([S.] *marmelos*, 'a quince,') Parts of quinces, or other fruits, confectioned with sugar, and reduced to a pulsatious consistence.

MARMELADE OF APRICOTS. A marmelade, prepared with two parts of ripe apricots deprived of their stones, and one part of white sugar.

MARMELADE OF FERNEL, M. of Tronchin.

MARMELADE OF TRONCHIN or OF FERNEL. A kind of thick looch, of an agreeable taste, prepared with two ounces of oil of sweet almonds, as much syrup of violets, manna in tears, very fresh pulp of cassia, 16 grains of gum tragacanth, and two drachms of orange flower water. It is used as a laxative, demulcent, and pectoral.

MARMELATA, Marmelade.

MARMOR, gen. *Mar'moris*, (*μαρμαρος*, from *μαρμαρος*, 'to shine,') *Mar'ble*, *Cal'cia Carbo'nas du'rus*, (F.) *Marbre* native. White granular carbonate of lime. Used in pharmacy for the preparation of a pure lime, and the disengagement of carbonic acid.

MARMORATA AURIUM, Cerumen.

MARMORYGE, (*μαρμαρυγή*, 'splendor,') see Metamorphosis—m. Hippocratis, Hemipia.

MARÔUTE, Anthemis cotula.

MARRIABLE, Nubile.

MARRIAGEABLE, Nubile.

MARRIOT, DRY VOM'IT OF. This once celebrated emetic, called *dry*, from its being exhibited without drink, consisted of equal portions of tartarized antimony, and sulphate of copper.

MARRONIER D'INDE, Æsculus Hippocastanum.

MAR'ROW, (Sax. *meapꝛ*,) *My'elos*, *Osteomy'elon*, *Medu'lla*, *M. os'sium*, *Medullary Juice*, *Arum'gia de Mam'ia*, *Mam'ia de Medu'llis*, (F.) *Moëlle*, *Suc médullaire*. The oily, inflammable, whitish or yellowish juice, which fills the medullary canal of the long bones, the cancellated structure at the extremities of those bones, the diploë of flat bones, and the interior of short bones. The marrow is furnished by the exhalation of the medullary membrane. It is fluid during life, and appears under the form of small points or brilliant grains after death. It is enveloped in the medullary membrane.

In the bony canals it is called *Oil of Bones*.

MARROW, SPINAL, Medulla spinalis—m. Vertebral, Medulla spinalis.

MARRUBE BLANC, Marrubium—m. *Noir*, *Ballota fetida*.

MARRUBIUM, *M. vulga'rè* seu *al'bum* seu *German'icum*, *Pras'ium*, *Phra'sium*, *Hoarhound*, *Horehound*, (F.) *Marrube blanc*. Ord. Labiatae. The leaves have a moderately strong, aromatic smell; and a very bitter, penetrating, diffusive, and durable taste. It has often been given in coughs and asthmas, united with sugar. Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss to $\mathfrak{z}$ j, in infusion; dose of extract, gr. x to $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.

FORD'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, is made as follows:—*horehound*, liquorice root, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ lbij and $\mathfrak{z}$ vij; water, q. s. to strain lbvj. Infuse. To the strained liquor add:—proof spirit or brandy, lb12; camphor, $\mathfrak{z}$ j and $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; opium and benjamin, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ j; dried squills, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; oil of aniseed, $\mathfrak{z}$ j; honey, lbij and $\mathfrak{z}$ vij. It is pectoral.

MARRUBIUM, Leonurus cardiaca—m. Album, Marrubium—m. Germanicum, Marrubium—m. Nigrum, Ballota fetida—m. Vulgare, Marrubium.

MARS, ('the God of War,') Ferrum—m. Solubilis, Ferrum tartarizatum.

MARSEILLES, CLIMATE OF. The remarks made upon the climate of Montpellier apply even in greater force to that of Marseilles. It possesses all the objectionable qualities of the climate of southeastern France.

MARSH, (Sax. *meapꝛ*,) *Lim'nè*, *He'tus*, *Pa'tus*, (F.) *Marais*. Marshy districts give off emanations, which are the fruitful source of disease and the cause of great insalubrity in many countries. The chief disease, occasioned by the malaria or miasm, is intermittent fever. Hence it be-

comes important to drain such regions, if practicable. Some marshy countries are not so liable to phthisis pulmonalis, and it has been found, that where intermittents have been got rid of by draining, consumption has, at times, become frequent. The most unhealthy periods for residence in a marshy district are during the existence of the summer and autumnal heats; at which times the water becomes evaporated, and the marshy bottom is more or less exposed to the sun's rays. This postulatium seems necessary for the production of the miasmata: for whilst the marsh is well covered with water, no miasm is given off.

MARSH MALLOW, Althæa—m. Poison, Miasm (marsh)—m. Root, Statice Caroliniana—m. Tea, Ledum palustre.

MARSHALL'S CERATE, see Cerate, Marshall's.

MARSHALL HALL'S METHOD, Ready method.

MARSHY, Elodes.

MARSIPIUM, (*μαρσιπιον*,) Marsupion.

MAR'SUM, *Mar'sium*, *Mar'sicum* (*vinum*,) An ancient wine of Marsia, in Italy, which was used as an astringent in certain diseases of the mouth.

MARSUPIAL, see Marsupion.

MARSUPIALIS, Ischiotrochanterianus, Ob-turator internus.

MARSUPIATE, see Marsupion.

MARSUP'ION, (*μαρσπιον*, 'a small sac, a pouch,') *Marsyp'ion*, *Marsip'pon*, *Marsen'pium*, *Marsip'ium*, *Sac'culus*. A sack or bag, with which any part is fomented. Also, the abdominal pouch in the kangaroo, opossum, &c., into which the young, born at a very early stage of development, are received and nourished with milk secreted from glands which open into the pouches. Such animals are termed *Marsen'pial*, *Marsu'piale*, *Marsen'pialin*. See Generation.

MARSUPIUM, Marsupion, Scrotum—m. Musculosus, Dartos.

MARSYPION, Marsupion.

MARTEAU, Malleus.

MARTIAL, (from *Mars*,) Chalybeate.

MARTIALIS, Chalybeate.

MARTIATUM UNGUENTUM, (F.) *Onguent de Soldat*, *Soldier's ointment*. This was composed of bay berries, rue, marjoram, mint, sage, wormwood, basil, olive oil, yellow wax, and *Molaga wine*. It was invented by Martian; and was employed by soldiers as a preservative against injuries from cold.

MARTIS LIMATURA, Ferri limatura.

MARUM CORTUSI, Teucrium marum—m. Creticum, Teucrium marum—m. Syriacum, Teucrium marum—m. Verum, Teucrium marum—m. Vulgare, Thymus mastichina.

MARUTA COTULA, Anthemis cotula.

MAS, gen. *Ma'ris*, Male, Modiolus.

MASCARPIO, (*mas*, and *carpere*, 'to enjoy,') Masturbator.

MASCHALADENITIS, (*μασχάλη*, 'the axilla,' and *adenitis*, 'inflammation of a gland,') Inflammation of the glands of the axilla.

MASCHALE, (*μασχάλη*,) Axilla.

MASCHALÆUS, Axillary.

MASCHALIATR'IA, (*μασχάλη*, 'the axilla,' and *carpeia*, 'healing,') Treatment of disease by applications made to the axilla.

MASCHALIS, (*μασχάλη*,) Axilla.

MASCHALISTER, (*μασχάλιστρον*,) Axis.

MASCHALON'CUS, *Maschalopa'nus*, (*μασχάλη*, 'the axilla,' and *ὄγκος*, 'a tumour,') A tumour or bubo or swelling in the axilla.

MASCHALOPANUS, (*maschale*, and *panus*, 'a tumour,') Maschaloneus.

MASCULA, ('imitating the male,') Tribas.

MASCULUS, (dim. of *Mas*, 'a male,') Male.

MASESIS, (*μασησις*,) Mastication.

MASETER, (*μασητης*,) Masseter.

MASHUA (S.). A tuberous root of a flat, pyramidal shape, which is cultivated and cooked like the potato by the Serranos of Peru. It is watery and insipid, but nevertheless is much eaten by them. The Indians use the mashua as a medicine in dropsy, dyspepsia, and dysentery. The plant is unknown to botanists.

MASK, *Lar'va*, (F.) *Masque*, *Larve*. A bandage applied over the face, as a sort of mask, in cases of burns, scalds, or erysipelas. It serves to preserve the parts from the contact of air, and to retain topical applications *in situ*. It is made of a piece of linen, of the size of the face, in which apertures are made corresponding to the eyes, nose, and mouth, and which is fixed by means of strings stitched to the four angles.

MASK'ED, *Larva'tus*, (F.) *Larvé*. Disguised, —as a "masked fever," or one which is not clearly developed. See Fever, masked.

MAS'LACH, *Mos'tich*, *Amphi'on*, *Anfi'on*. A medicine much used by the Turks, and into the composition of which opium enters. It is excitant.

MASQUE, Mask.

MASS, *Ma'za*, *Mas'sa*, (F.) *Masse*, (*μασσω*, 'I knead,') The compound, from which pills have to be formed.

MASSA, Mass — m. *Carnea Jacobi Sylvii*, see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans* — m. de *Dactylis*, Paste, date — m. de *Extracto glycyrrhizæ*, Pasta glycyrrhizæ, &c. — m. de *Gummi Arabico*, Paste, marshmallow — m. de *Zizyphorum fructu*, Paste of jujubes.

MASSAGE, (from *μασσω*, 'to knead,') Sham-pooing.

MASSE, Mass — m. *d'Eou*, *Typha latifolia*.

MASSEMA, (*μασσημα*,) Mastication.

MASSEMENT, (from *μασσω*, 'to knead,') Sham-pooing.

MASSEPAINS, (*μασσω*, 'to knead,' and *pain*, 'bread,') Biscuits, medicinal.

MASSES APOPHYSAIRES, ('apophysar masses,') see *Vertebrae*.

MASESIS, (*μασησις*,) Mastication.

MASSETER, *Mase'ter*, (*μασασητης*, 'I chew,') *Musculus mandibula'ris*, (F.) *Zygomatico-maxillaire*. A muscle situate at the posterior part of the cheek, and lying upon the ramus of the lower jaw-bone. It is long, quadrilateral, and is attached, *above*, to the inferior edge and to the inner surface of the zygomatic arch; *below*, it terminates at the angle of the jaw, and at the outer surface and inferior margin of the ramus of that bone. It is composed of an intermixture of fleshy and aponeurotic fibres. Its office is to raise the lower jaw, and to act in mastication.

MASSETER INTERNUS, *Pterygoideus internus*.

MASSETER'IC, *Mas'seterine*, *Masseter'icus* *Masseteri'cus*, (F.) *Masset'erin*, *Masset'érique*. Relating or belonging to the masseter muscle.

MASSETERINE, *Masseteric*.

MASSETERINE ARTERY arises from the trunk of the internal maxillary or temporalis profunda posterior, and is distributed to the masseter muscle, after having passed, horizontally, through the sigmoid notch of the lower jaw-bone.

MASSETERINE NERVE, is given off from the inferior maxillary branch of the fifth pair. It passes through the sigmoid notch, and is distributed on the inner surface of the masseter. In luxation of the lower jaw, this nerve is strongly stretched, and considerable pain, consequently, produced.

MASSETERINE VEIN has the same distribution as the artery. It opens into the internal maxillary vein.

MASSETERINUS, *Masseteric*.

MASSETTE, *Typha latifolia*.

MASSICOT, *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*.

MASSING, (from *μασσω*, 'to knead,') Sham-pooing.

MASSULA, (dim. of *massa*,) Molecule.

MASTADEN, (*mastos*, and *adēn*, 'a gland,') see *Mamma*.

MASTADENITIS, (*mastaden*, and *itis*,) Mastitis.

MASTALGIA, (*mastos*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Mastodynia.

MASTAX, (*μασταξ*,) Mystax.

MASTEMA, Masticatory.

MASTER OF THE WOODS, *Galium circæ-zans*.

MASTERWORT, *Angelica atropurpurea*, *Heraclæum lanatum*, *Imperatoria*.

MASTHELICOSIS, (*mastos*, and *ἕλκος*, 'an ulcer,') Mastodynia apostematosa.

MASTHOS, (*μασθος*,) Mamma.

MASTIC, see *Pistacia lentiscus*.

MASTICA'TION, *Mastica'tio*, *Mase'sis*, *Masse'sis*, *Masse'ma*, *Manduca'tio*, *Commanduca'tio*, *Manduca'tion*, *Chew'ing*, *Chaw'ing*, (*masticare*, *masticatum*, 'to chew,') The action of bruising food in the mouth, to prepare it for the digestion it has to undergo in the stomach. This is executed by the joint action of the tongue, cheeks, and lips, which push the alimentary substance between the teeth; and by the motions of the lower jaw it is cut, torn, or bruised.

MASTICATORY, *Masticato'rium*, *Maste'ma*, *Diamaste'ma*, (F.) *Masticatoire*. Chewing. Relating or appertaining to mastication or chewing. Also, a substance, chewed with the intention of exciting the secretion of saliva.

MASTICATORY NERVE, see *Trigemini* — m. Spasm of the face, Trismus.

MASTICH, (*μαστιχη*,) see *Pistacia lentiscus* — m. Herb, common, *Thymus mastichina* — m. Herb, Syrian, *Teucrium marum* — m. Tree, *Pistacia lentiscus*.

MASTICHE, see *Pistacia lentiscus*.

MASTICHELÆON, (*mastich*, and *ἐλαϊον*, 'oil,') see *Pistacia lentiscus*.

MASTICHINA GALLORUM, (after *mastich*,) *Thymus mastichina*.

MASTIGODES HOMINIS, *Trichocephalus*.

MASTIGO'SIS, (*μαστιγωσις*, from *μαστιγωω*, 'I whip,') *Flagella'tio*, *Flagella'tion*, *Scoury'ing*. Employed by the ancients as a remedy in many diseases.

The *Flagellation* or *Scourging Mania*, was a form of theomania, which prevailed in Europe, in the 13th and 14th centuries. They who were affected with it were termed *Flagell'ants*.

MASTITIS, *Mastoi'tis*, *Mammi'tis*, *Mazoi'tis*, *Inflamma'tio Mam'mæ*, *Mastaden'i'tis*, (F.) *Inflamma'tio des Mamelles*, *Mammitis*, (*mastos*, and *itis*,) Inflammation of the breast. Inflammation of the mammary gland of the pregnant or parturient female is vulgarly called a *weid* or *weed*, and a *weed in the breast*.

MASTITIS APOSTEMATOSA, Mastodynia apostematosa.

MASTITIS PUERPERA'LIS. Inflammation of the mamma in the childbed woman.

MASTIX, (after *mastich*,) see *Pistacia lentiscus*.

MASTOCARCINO'MA, (*mastos* and *carcinoma*,) Carcinoma or cancer of the breast.

MASTOCHONDRO'SIS, (*mastos*, *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *osis*,) A cartilaginous formation in the breast.

MASTODES, (*μαστωδης*,) Mastoid.

MASTODYN'IA, *Mastal'gia*, *Mazodyn'ia*, (*mastos*, and *δύνη*, 'pain,') Pain in the breasts; a form of neuralgia. See Neuralgia mammae.

MASTODYNIA APOSTEMATOSA, *Phleg'mont Mam'mæ*, *Masthelco'sis*, *Masti'tis apostematosa*, *Galac-*

laposte'ma, *Gulactomastoparecto'ma*, *Absces'sus Mam'mæ* seu *las'teus*, *Phleg'monê Mastodyn'ia*, *Ab'scess of the Breast*, *Mam'mary Ab'scess*, *Milk-abscess*. Phlegmonous inflammation of the breast, running on to suppuration, generally in the child-bed female. It is one of the best examples of acute phlegmonous inflammation, and requires the active use of appropriate treatment. A 'broken breast,' in common parlance, means an abscess of the breast, which has suppurated, and opened spontaneously.

MASTODYNIA POLYGALA, *Sparganosis*—m. Polygala, *Mastospargosis*.

MAS'TOID, (*μαστοειδής*.) *Mastoi'des*, *Masto'des*, *Mastoides*, *Mammilla'rie*, *Papil'li* seu *mammilliformis*, *Mammiform'ia*, *Mam'miform*, (F.) *Mastoides*, *Mastoidien*, (*mastos*, and *ados*, 'resemblance.') Having the form of a nipple. Also, that which relates to the mastoid process, *Mastoides*.

MASTOID AP'ERTURE. The opening of communication between the cavity of the tympanum and the mastoid cells.

MASTOID AR'TERY, *Arte'ria mastoïdea*. A posterior branch of the external carotid artery.

MASTOID CAN'CEr. A kind of firm carcinomatous growth, the section of which is thought to resemble the boiled udder of the cow.

MASTOID CELLS, *Cell'ulæ Mastoïden*, *An'trum mastoïdeum*, *Mas'toid Si'nuses*. These are situate in the mastoid process; communicate with each other, and open into the cavity of the tympanum. Their use seems to be to increase the intensity of sound.

MASTOID FOR'AMEN is situate behind the mastoid process, and gives passage to a small artery of the dura mater, as well as to a vein which opens into the lateral sinus.

MASTOID FOR'SA, (F.) *Gouttière mastoïdienne*, is a depression at the inner surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, which forms part of the lateral sinus.

MASTOID or DIGAS'TRIC GROOVE, (F.) *Rainure mastoïdienne ou digastrique*, is a groove, situate at the inner side of the mastoid process, which affords attachment to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

MASTOID MUSCLE, *Posterior*, *Splenius*.

MASTOID or MAM'MIFORM or MAM'MILLARY PROC'ESS, *Proces'sus mastoïdeus*, *Apoph'ysia mammilla'rie*, *Pars mastoïden*, is situate at the inferior and posterior part of the temporal bone, and gives attachment to the digastric and mastoid muscles.

MASTOÏDE, *Mastoid*.

MASTOÏDEUS, *Sternocleidomastoïdeus*—m. *Lateralis*, *Complexus minor*.

MASTOÏDOCONCHINIEN, *Retrahens auris*—m. *Génien*, *Digastricus*—m. *Hyogénien*, *Digastricus*—m. *Oticulaire*, *Retrahens auris*.

MASTOME'NIA, (*mastos*, and *μήν*, 'a month.') Vicarious menstruation from the mamma.

MASTON'CUS, *Thelon'cus*, (*mastos*, and *ὄγκος*, 'a tumour.') A tumefaction of the nipple, or of the breast itself. When the tumour is of an adipous character it is termed *Mastopion'cus* or *Mastopimelon'cus*.

MASTONCUS POLYGALACTICUS, *Mastospargosis*.

MASTOPAREC'TAMA, gen. *Mastoparectem'a-tis*, (*mastos*, and *παρεκταπ*, 'excessive distension.') Immoderate distension of the mammae.

MASTOPATHI'A, (*mastos*, and *πάθος*, 'disease.') An affection of the breast.

MASTOPIMELONCUS, (*mastos*, *πῖμλη*, 'fat,' and *ὄγκος*, 'tumour,') see *Mastoncus*.

MASTOPIONCUS, (*mastos*, *πίωρ*, 'fat,' and *ὄγκος*, 'tumour,') see *Mastoncus*.

MASTORRHAG'IA, (*mastos*, and *ῥέγνυμι*, 'to break forth.') An unusual flow of milk.

MASTOS, (*μαστος*.) *Mamma*.

MASTOSCIR'RHUS, (*mastos*, and *σείρις*, 'a hard tumour,') *Scirrhus*, or hard cancer of the breast.

MASTOSPARGO'SIS, *Mastodyn'ia polygala*, *Maston'cus polygalacticus*, (*mastos*, and *σπάργνυμι*, 'I am full to bursting,') Fullness of the breasts with milk, so that they are ready to burst.

MASTOSYRINX, gen. *Mastosyrin'gis*, *Fis'tula mammae*, (*mastos*, and *σφύξ*, 'a pipe,') *Fistula* of the mamma.

MASTURBA'TION, (*manus*, 'hand,' and *stupro*, 'I ravish,') *Cine'dia*, *Gar'galê*, *Gar'galus*, *Gar'galis'mus*, *Mastupra'tio*, *Manustupra'tio*, *Manustupra'tio*, *Ona'nia*, *On'anism*, *Edæogargaris'mus*, *Edæogarg'alus*, *Anaplas'mus*, *Chiroma'nia*, *Gar'dia fo'da*, *Duct'io præpu'tii*, *Vol'untary Pollu'tion*, *Self Pollu'tion*, *Selfabuse*, *Secret vice*, (F.) *Abus de soi-même*, *Attonchement*. Excitement of the genital organs by the hand.

MASTURBA'TOR, *Mastupra'tor*, *Manustupra'tor*, *Mascar'pio*. One given to masturbation.

MASTUS, (*μαστος*.) *Mamma*.

MAT SON (F.) A dull or flat sound. The obscure noise, (F.) *Matité*, afforded in certain diseases when any part, as the chest, is percussed. It has been compared to that produced when the thigh is struck. It is opposed to the *Son clair*, or 'clear sound.'

MATCHES DISEASE, see *Phosphorus*.

MATE, see *Plex Paraguensis*.

MATECO, *Matico*.

MATELLA, (like *Matula*.) *Urinal*.

MATER, gen. *Matris*, (*μήτηρ*, 'mother,') *Uterus*—m. *Dura*, *Dura mater*—m. *Herbarum*, *Artemisia vulgaris*—m. *Metallorum*, *Hydrargyrum*—m. *Mollis*, *Pia mater*—m. *Perlurum*, see *Pearl*—m. *Pia*, *Pia mater*—m. *Secalis*, *Ergot*—m. *Tennis*, *Pia mater*.

MATERIA, (from *mater*, 'mother,') [T] *Matter*—m. *Fibrosa*, *Fibriu*.

MATE'RIA MED'ICA, *Pharmacolog'ia*, *Pharmacology*, *Acol'ogy* or *Akol'ogy* or *Aceology'ia*, *Hyg'ia lat'rice*, *Iamatolog'ia*, *Iamatol'ogy*, (F.) *Matière Médicale*. The division of medical science which treats of the knowledge of medicines; their action on the animal economy, and mode of administration. The study of the *Materia Medica* is one of great importance;—it is a study of the tools with which the practitioner has to work in the cure of disease. Much labour has been spent in contriving classifications of the *Materia Medica*. Some have arranged the articles according to their natural resemblances; others according to their real or presumed virtues; others, according to their active constituent principles. The *Pharmacopœias* place them alphabetically. Perhaps the best classification would be one founded on the agency exerted by the articles on the different tissues; but this arrangement, in the present state of science, is by no means easy; and, moreover, ideas in regard to the action of medicines are so associated with certain terms,—as narcotics, tonics, sedatives, &c., employed to denote certain operations, which they are esteemed capable of producing, that, to abandon them, would be to throw obstacles in the way of the student, without the ultimate advantage accruing to him of possessing a better knowledge of the *modus operandi* of medicines than when a classification, somewhat resembling those usually embraced, is adopted.

The following is the classification given by the Author, in his "General Therapeutics and *Materia Medica*," 6th edit., Philad., 1857:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Agents that affect prominently the alimentary canal or its contents, | { Emetics.
Cathartics,
Anthelmintics.
Expectorants. |
| 2. Agents that affect prominently the respiratory organs, | |

3. Agents that affect prominently the follicular or glandular organs, { Erhines,
Sialogogues,
Diuretics,
Antilithics,
Diaphoretics,
Narcotics,
Tetanus,
Antispasmodics.
4. Agents that affect prominently the nervous system, { Emmenagogues,
Parturificants.
5. Agents that affect prominently the organs of reproduction, { Excitants,
Tonics,
Astringents,
Sedatives,
Refrigerants,
Revolvents,
Eutrophics.
6. Agents that affect various organs, { Antacids,
Antalkalies,
Disinfectants.
7. Agents whose action is prominently chemical, { Demulcents,
Diluents.
8. Agents whose action is prominently mechanical,

Of old, the *Materia Medica* consisted of more articles than at present. The tendency, indeed, is, and must be, to diminish it still further; to get rid of those articles which possess no advantages over others equally common, or whose properties are doubtful. In a dictionary, it becomes necessary to insert all that have been reputed to possess virtues; but the majority are unnecessary. The catalogue might be largely reduced with impunity.

MATERIA MEDICA, DYNAMICAL, Pharmacodynamias.

MATERIA MORBO'SA, *M. Pec'cans, Mat'ries Mor'bi*, 'Morbid matter.' The matter or material which is the cause of disease.

MATERIA OSSEA, Terra Ossea—*m. Peccans, M. Morbosa*—*m. Seytodephica, Tannin*—*m. Sialina*, see *Saliva*—*m. Testacea dentium*, see *Tooth*—*m. Urinosa, Urea*.

MATERIALISTA, (from *materia*), Druggist.

MATERIAUX IMMÉDIATS, (from *materia*), Principles, immediate.

MATERIES, Matter—*m. Morbi, Materia morbo'sa*.

MATERNITÉ (F.) (*maternus, (mater, 'mother,'; 'maternal.'*) Formerly, in France, a house for the reception of foundlings; at the present day, an establishment for the reception of pregnant women—a lying-in establishment.

MATHEW'S PILLS, Pilule ex helleboro et myrrha.

MATHIEU'S VERMIFUGE, see Vermifuge.

MATIAS. The bark of a South American tree not yet determined. It is used in its native country in intermittents, and as a tonic generally. Its principal characteristic constituent is a bitter resinous matter. It is probably the same as the *Malambo bark*. The latter has been referred to *Croton Malambo*.

MATI'CO, (pronounced *matee'co*), *Mateco, Mat'ica, Yerba del Soldado, Soldier's weed* or herb. A South American herb,—*Piper angustifolium* seu *longa'tum, Stephens'ia elonga'ta, Artau'thé elonga'ta, Ord. Piperaceæ*—which is possessed of astringent virtues, and is used both internally and externally. It is given in *infusion* made of one ounce of the leaves—*Matico, (Ph. U. S.)*—to a pint of boiling water, of which the dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ iiss, or in *tincture*, made of $\frac{3}{4}$ iiss of the leaves to a pint of dilute alcohol.

MATIÈRE, Matter—*m. Caseuse, Casein*—*m. Cérébriforme, Encephaloid*—*m. Extractive du Rouillon, Osmazome*—*m. Fécale, Fæces*—*m. Fibreuse du Sang, Fibrin*—*m. Médicale, Materia Medica*—*m. de la Mélanose, see Choroides tunica*—*m. Noire des Poumons, Anthracosis*—*m. Perlée de Kerkring, Antimonium diaphoreticum*—*m. Pulmonaire noire, see Pulmo*.

MATITÉ, see Mat son.

MAT'LOCK, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Matlock is a village in Derbyshire, England, at which there is a mineral spring of the acidulous class. Temperature 66°. It differs but little, except in temperature, from good spring water. It is generally used as a tepid bath.

MATONIA CARDAMOMUM, (after Dr. Wm. Maton, of London.) Amomum cardamomum.

MATORIUM, Ammoniac, gum.

MATRACIUM, Matrass, Urinal.

MATRASS, *Matra'cium*. A glass vessel with a long neck; and a round, and sometimes oval, body. It may be furnished with tubulures, or not. It is used in *Pharmacy* for distillation, digestion, &c.

MATRES CEREBRI, Meninges.

MATRICAIRE, Matricaria.

MATRICA'LIS, *Matrica'rius*, from *matriz*. Relating to the uterus.

Matrica'lia are remedies for diseases of the uterus.

MATRICA'RIA, (*matriz*, 'the womb'; so called from its reputed virtues in affections of that organ.) *M. Partheni'um, Partheni'um febrif'ugum, Py'rethrum seu Chrysanth'emum partheni'um, Argyroch'ia, Feverfew, Featherfew, Motherwort, Cowth'wort, (Sc.) Fever-fouillie, (F.) Matricaire, Nat. Ord. Compositæ. The flowers—*Matricaria, (Ph. U. S.)*—resemble, in their properties, chamomile and tansy; and, like them, have been esteemed tonic, stomachic, resolvent, emmenagogue, vermifuge, &c. They are not much used.*

MATRICARIA, see Matricaria chamomilla.

MATRICARIA CHAMOMIL'LA, *M. Suave'olens, Anthemis vulga'ris, Chamomelum Vulga'rē, Chamomil'la nostras, Leucanthemum* of Dioscorides, *Wild Corn, Dog's Cham'omile, German Chamomile, (F.) Camomille vulgaire. The flowers—*Matricaria, (Ph. U. S.)*, resemble Matricaria in properties.*

MATRICARIA GLABRA'TA. A South African plant, known at the Cape as *Wild Cham'omile*, has the same properties as the other species of *matricaria*.

MATRICARIA LEUCANTHEMUM, Chysanthemum Leucanthemum—*m. Suaveolens, M. Chamomilla*.

MATRICE, ([L.] *matriz, gen. matric'is*), Uterus—*m. Col de la, Collum uteri*.

MATRICE DE L'ONGLE, see Nail.

MATRICULATE, (*matricula*, diminutive of *matriz, gen. matric'is*, 'a roll,' originally 'an army roll or register.') One who is admitted into a university or college, by enrolling or having his name enrolled on the register of the institution. In France, *prendre inscription* means 'to matriculate;' and, in the university regulations of that country, it is required, that the *inscription* shall be made every three months, until the termination of the prescribed period of study; the student having to take his inscription within the first fortnight of each *trimestre* or of every three months, and to present himself within the last fortnight of the *trimestre* to establish the fact of his attendance.

In this country, it is only necessary to matriculate at the commencement of each session.

One who has thus enrolled himself in an institution is called a *Matric'ulate*.

MATRISYLVA, (*mater*, 'mother,' and *sylva*, 'wood.') *Asperula odorata*.

MATRIX, gen. *Matric'is*, (from *μῆτρος, mater*, 'mother,' 'uterus.') *Cytoblastema, Uterus*—*m. Unguis, see Nail*.

MATRONA, (from *mater*, 'mother,') Midwife.

MATRONALIS, Viola.

MATTEE, see Hex Paraguensis.

MATTER, *Mat'ria, Hy'le, Mat'ries, (F.) Matière*. Any substance which enters into the composition of a body. In *Medicine*, it is sometimes applied to the substance of evacuations; and is

also used synonymously with pus. 'To matter' is to suppurate or discharge pus or matter.

MATTING OF PARTS, Hapantismus.

MATULA, Urinal.

MATURATIVE, Maturative.

MATURATION, *Matura'tio*, (*maturare*, *maturatum*, 'to ripen.') *Pepas'mus*, *Pepan'sis*. Progression of an abscess towards maturity. The state of maturity. Coction.

MATURATIVE, *Maturans*, *Pepant'icos*, (F.) *Maturatif*. A medicine which favours the maturation of an inflammatory tumour.

MATURATUS, Coagulated.

MATURITY, *Maturitas*, *Horn'otes*, (F.) *Maturité*. The state of fruits and seeds, when comparatively developed. State of an abscess, in which the pus is completely formed.

MATURITY, PRECOCIOUS, Precocity.

MAUDLIN, *Achillea ageratum*—m. Wort, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

MAULES, Rubeola.

MAUVE SAUVAGE, Malva.

MAUX (pl. of *mal*) *DE NERFS*, Hysteria.

MAW, (Sax. *maga*.) Stomach—m. Bound, Constipated—m. Worm, Ascaris.

MAXILLA, (from *mala*, 'the cheek.' [?]) Maxillary Bone.

MAXILLARY, *Maxilla'ris*, (F.) *Maxillaire*, (from *maxilla*, 'a jaw,' *maximus*, 'I chew.') Relating or belonging to the jaws.

MAXILLARY ARTERIES are three in number. 1. *External maxillary*. See *Facial*. 2. *Internal maxillary*—*A. Guttur'o-maxillaire* (Ch.). This arises from the external carotid with the temporal. It is remarkable for its complex course, and for the number of branches which it transmits to the deep-seated parts of the face. Immediately after its origin, it buries itself under the neck of the lower jaw, curving inwards and downwards. It then advances directly inwards; proceeding in the space between the two pterygoid muscles towards the *maxillary tuberosity*. It turns again, becomes vertical, and ascends into the bottom of the zygomatic fossa, until, having arrived at the floor of the orbit, it takes a horizontal and transverse direction; enters the sphenomaxillary fossa, and divides into several branches. See *Artery*, (table.)

MAXILLARY BONE, *Maxil'la*, *Mandib'ula*, *Gum'phé*, *Gum'phelt*, *Gna'thus*, *Mo'la*, *Si'agon*, *Jaw'bone*, (Prov.) *Chaff'bone*, *Chall*, *Chaule*, *Chavel*, *Chav'bone*, *Gill*, (F.) *Mâchoire*. A name given to two bones, which support the teeth, and, by means of them, are inservient to the cutting, bruising, and tearing of alimentary substances.

MAXILLARY BONE, INFERIOR, *Lower jawbone*, *Os Maxilla'rè infé'rius*, *Maxil'la infé'rior*, *Hypo'si'agon*, (F.) *Os maxillaire* (Ch.), *Mâchoire dia-cranienne*, is a symmetrical, nearly parabolic bone, the middle portion of which is horizontal, and called the *body*; and the posterior is vertical, the angular portions being termed *Rami* or *branches*. These have behind a *parotidean edge*, which forms—by uniting with the base—the *angle of the jaw*. The branches terminate above by two processes, separated by the *sigmoid notch* or *fossa*; the anterior of which is called the *coronoid*; the posterior, the *condyloid process* or *maxillary condyle*, supported by a *Cer'vix*, *Col'lum*, or *Neck*. The chief parts observed in the lower jaw are—1. *Externally*,—the *Sym'physis men'ti*, *Apoph'ysis men'ti*, *Men'tal fora'men*, and the *external oblique line*. 2. *Internally*,—the *Genian-apoph'ysis*, the *internal* or *My'loid oblique lines*, and the *entrance of the dental canal*. The lower jaw has, also, an *alveolar edge*, which contains *alveoli* for the reception of the teeth. The lower jawbone is developed by two points of ossification, which unite at the sym-

physis of the chin. It is articulated with the temporal bone and with the teeth.

MAXILLARY BONE, SUPERIOR, *Upper jawbone*, *Maxil'la supe'rior* seu *syncra'nia*, *Os maxilla'rè supe'rius*, (F.) *Os sus-maxillaire* (Ch.), *Mâchoire syncra'ienne*. The upper jawbones are to the face what the sphenoid bone is to the cranium. They are articulated with all the portions composing it. They determine, almost alone, the shape of the face, and give it solidity. Their size is considerable; form unequal. They occupy the middle and anterior part of the face; and enter into the composition of the nasal fossæ, orbit, and mouth. The chief parts observable in the upper jaw are—1. *Externally*,—the *Nasal proc'ess*, *Proc'ess'us nasal'is* seu *fronta'lis* seu *ascen'dens*, (F.) *Apophyse montante*, the *superior* or *orbital en'face*, *Superfic'ica orbita'lis*, *Pla'num orbita'lis*, which forms almost the entire floor of the orbit, the *Fora'men infra-orbita'rium*, *Zygoma'tic proc'ess*, *Canine* or *Myr'tiform fos'sa*. 2. *Internally*,—the *Palatine proc'ess*, *Anterior palatine canal*, and the *Ant'ram of High'more*. Its circumference is very unequal, and it has behind a round, unequal prominence, called the *Maxillary tuberosity*, which is pierced by the *posterior dental canal*. Anteriorly, there is a notch, which forms part of the anterior aperture of the nasal fossæ, and beneath, an eminence, called the *anterior nasal spine*. The lower part of this circumference forms the *alveolar marg'in*. Each superior maxillary bone is articulated with the ethmoid, frontal, nasal, lachrymal, palatine, inferior spongy, vomer, its fellow, the teeth of the upper jaw, and sometimes the sphenoid bone. It is developed by four or five points of ossification.

MAXILLARY NERVES are two in number, and formed of the second and third branches of the fifth pair. The *Superior Maxillary Nerve*, *Nerv' sus-maxillaire* (Ch.), arises from the middle of the gangliform enlargement of the fifth pair; passes forwards, and issues from the cranium through the foramen rotundum of the sphenoid bone; enters the sphenomaxillary fossa, which it crosses horizontally; passes into the infraorbital canal, which it traverses; and makes its exit to vanish on the cheek. It gives off the following branches,—the *orbital*, a branch which goes to the *sphenopalatine ganglion*; *posterior dental branches*; the *anterior dental*,—and terminates in the *infraorbital* nerves, which are divided into *superior*, *inferior*, and *internal*. The *inferior maxillary nerve*, *Nerv' maxillaire* (Ch.), is the largest of the three branches furnished by the fifth pair. It issues from the cranium by the foramen ovale of the sphenoid. Having reached the zygomatic fossa, it divides into two trunks; the one *superior* and *external*, which gives off the *temporales profundi*, *masseterine*, *buccal*, and *pterygoids*;—the other—*inferior* and *internal*—the larger of the two, which furnishes the *inferior dental*, *lingual*, and *auricular*.

MAXILLARY VEINS present the same arrangement as the arteries they accompany.

MAXILLO-ALVEOLI-NASAL. *Depressor alve nasi*—m. *Labial*, *Depressor anguli oris*—m. *Narinal*, *Compressor naris*—m. *Pulpébral*, *Orbicularis palpebrarum*—m. *Scléroticien*, *Obliquus inferior oculi*.

MAY APPLE, *Podophyllum peltatum*—m. a. Mountain, *Podophyllum montanum*—m. Flower, *Anthemis cotula*—m. Weed, *Anthemis cotula*.

MAYELLA, *Curcuma longa*.

MAYHEM, *Maïhem*, *Maiming*, (low Latin *mahemium*, 'maim or loss of a limb,' old French, *mahem* or *maheme*.) The act of depriving a person of a limb necessary for his defence.

MAYNARD'S ADHESIVE LIQUID, Colloidion.

MAYS, *Zea mays*—m. *Americana*, *Zea mays*—m. *Zea*, *Zea mays*.

MAYWORM, TRUE, *Meloe maialis*.

MAYZ, *Zea mays*.

MAZA (*μαζα*), Mass, Placenta.

MAZALYSIS, Mazolysis.

MA'ZICUS, (from *maza*.) Relating to the placenta.

MAZISCH'ESIS, (*maza*, and *σχεσις*, 'holding,' 'retention.') Retention of the placenta.

MAZODYNIA, (*μαζος*, 'a breast,' and *δύνη*, 'pain.') Mastodynia.

MAZOITIS, (*μαζος*, 'breast,' and *ίτις*.) Mastitis.

MAZOLYSIS, *Mazolysis*, (*maza*, and *λυσις*, 'solution.') Separation of the placenta.

MAZOPATHIA, (*maza*, and *παθος*, 'disease.') A disease of the placenta. One originating from the placenta.

MAZOS (*μαζος*), Mamma.

MEAD, ([Sax.] *mebo*, *mebu*.) Hydromeli, Melizomum.

MEADOW BLOOM, *Ranunculus acris*—m. Fern, *Comptonia asplenifolia*—m. Pride, see *Calumba*—m. Rue, *Thalictrum*—m. Saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*—m. Sweet, *Gillenia trifoliata*, *Spiraea ulmaria*—m. Sweet, American, *Spiraea lobata*—m. Sweet, red, *Spiraea tomentosa*.

MEALY TREE, *Viburnum dentatum*.

MEASLES, ([G.] *Mase*, 'a spot,' *masern*, 'spotted.') Rubella. Also, a diseased condition of pork—*mealy pork*—which has been ascribed to the presence of cysticercus cellulosus; and may be owing to trichinae; see *Trichiniasis*.

MEASLES, BLACK, see *Rubeola*—m. Camp, see *Rubeola*—m. False, *Roseola*—m. French, *Roseola*.

MEASLINGS, *Rubeola*.

MEASLY, Morbillous—m. Pork, see *Measles*.

MEASURE, GRADUATED. A glass measure, used in pharmacy, which is so divided as to indicate accurately the quantities of liquids in dispensing medicines.

MEASUREMENT, Mensuration.

MEASURES, see Weights and Measures.

MEASURING, MEDICAL, Mensuration.

MEAT BISCUIT, see Biscuit, meat.

MEAT, EXTRACTIVE OF, Osmazome.

MÉAT, Meatus.

MEAT'US, gen. *Meatus*, (*meo*, *mentum*, 'to go.') *Ductus*, *Canalis*, *Po'rus*, *Po'rus*, (F.) *Méat*. A passage or canal.

MEATUS AUDITORIUS EXTERNUS, Auditory canal, external—m. Auditorius internus, Auditory canal, internal—m. Cæcus, Eustachian tube—m. Cuticulares, Pori cutanei—m. Cysticus, Cystic duct—m. Narium, see *Nasal fosse*—m. Seminales uteri, Tubæ Fallopiæ—m. Seminars, Corpus Highmori—m. Urinarius, Urethra.

MECHAMECK, *Convolvulus panduratus*—m. Bindweed, *Convolvulus panduratus*.

MECHANE (*μηχανή*), Machine.

MECHANEMA (*μηχανημα*), Machine.

MECHANICAL, *Mechanicus*, (*μηχανικός*, from *mechanē*.) An epithet given to irritating bodies, which do not act chymically—as a *mechanical irritant*.

MECHANICAL OR IATROMATHEMATICAL PHYSICIANS, *Iatromechanici* seu *Iatromathematici*, are such as refer every function, healthy or morbid, to mechanical or mathematical principles;—*Medicini mechanici*.

MECHANICS, ANIMAL. That part of physiology whose objects are to investigate the laws of equilibrium and motion of the animal body.

MECHANISM, *Mechanismus*. The structure of a body; the collection or aggregate of the parts of a machine; the mode in which forces produce any effect, &c.

MECHANOL'OGY, *Mechanologia*, (*mechanē*, and *λογος*, 'a description.') A description of, or treatise on, machines or apparatus used in medicine or surgery.

MÊCHE, (from *myxa*, 'the wick of a lamp or candle,') Tent. This term is usually applied in French surgery to a collection of threads of charpie, cotton or raw silk, united together, which are used for detaching sinuous or fistulous ulcers; or to keep open or enlarge natural or artificial apertures. They are generally applied by means of an instrument called *Porte-mèche*.

MÊCHOACAN DU CANADA, *Phytolacca decandra*.

MECHOACANA NIGRA, (from *Mechoacan*, in Mexico, *Convolvulus jalapa*—m. *Nigricans*, *Convolvulus jalapa*.

MECHOACANÆ RADIX, *Convolvulus mechoacan*.

MECOM'ETER, (F.) *Mécomètre*, (*μερος*, 'length,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.') A kind of graduated compass,—*compas de proportion*,—used at the Hospice de Maternité of Paris, to measure the length of newborn infants.

MECON (*μῆκον*), Meconium, Opium, Papaver.

MECONICUM, (*μῆκον*, 'the poppy,') Opium.

MECONIS'MUS, *Intoxicatio opiaea*; Poisoning by opium.

MECO'NIUM, (*μῆκωνιον*, from *μῆκον*, 'the poppy,' the inspissated juice of the poppy;) *Pop'py juice*, *Papaver'culum*; Opium. Also, the excrement, *Purgamenta Infantis*, *Me'con*, passed by the infant a short time after birth, which had accumulated in the intestines during pregnancy. It is of a greenish or deep black colour, and very viscid. It seems formed of the mucous secretions of the intestines mixed with bile.

MECONOLOG'IA, *Opiologia*; (*μῆκον*, 'opium,' and *λογος*, 'a description.') A treatise on opium.

MECONOPSIS DIPHYLLA, (*μῆκον*, 'poppy,' and *οψις*, 'appearance.') *Stylophorum diphyllum*.

MEDCINARE, Physician.

MEDEA, Genital organs.

MÉDECIN, (from *medeor*, 'to heal,') Physician—m. *Consultant*, Consulting physician—m. *de Fous*, see *Psychiatria*—m. *Piqueur*, see *Piqueur*.

MÉDECINE, Medicina—m. *Expectante*, Expectation—m. *Légale*, Medicine, legal—m. *Militaire*, Military medicine—m. *Opératoire*, Surgery, operative—m. *Perturbatrice*, *Perturbatrix* (Medicina)—m. *Pneumatique*, *Atmiatrica*.

MEDEIT'IS, (*medea*, and *ίτις*.) Inflammation of the genital organs.

MEDELA, (*medeor*, 'to heal,') Curation.

MEDE'NI. A term used by Paracelsus for cutaneous ulcerations like those of boils.

MEDEOLA VERTICILLIFOLIA, (after *Medea*, the sorceress,) *M. Virginica*.

MEDE'OLA VIRGINICA, *M. verticillifolia*, *Gyro'mia Virginica*, *Indian cucumber*. Order, Smilacæ. An indigenous herb, growing in every part of the United States, the root of which resembles a small cucumber. It has been thought to be diuretic.

ME'DIAN, *Medi'anus*; (*medium*, 'the middle,') That which is situate in the middle.

MEDIAN LINE. A vertical line, supposed to divide a body longitudinally into two equal parts; the one right, the other left. Chaussier calls the *linea alba* the *ligne médiane* of the abdomen.

MEDIAN NERVE, *Médian digital*, (Ch.) This nerve arises chiefly from the anterior branches of the last two cervical nerves and first dorsal. The fifth and sixth cervical pairs also send it a branch, which separates from the musculocutaneous nerve. The median nerve descends the inner part of the arm along the biceps muscle. Opposite the elbow

joint it buries itself behind the aponeurosis of that muscle, and engages itself between the two fasciculi of the pronator teres. Lower down, it is situate between the flexors—sublimis and profundus—and passes, with their tendons, under the anterior annular ligament; it then divides into five branches, which are distributed to the muscles of the thenar eminence, to the lumbricales, the integuments of the thumb, the index, middle finger, and outer part of the ring finger. This nerve gives no branches to the arm. In the forearm, it furnishes filaments to all the pronator and flexor muscles; and one of them accompanies the anterior interosseous artery. It also gives off a filament to the integuments of the palm of the hand.

MEDIAN VEINS. Three of the superficial veins of the forearm are so called. The *median basilic*—the *median cephalic* and *common median* or *ful-nis bra'chii*. See *Basilic* and *Cephalic*.

MEDIANUM, Mediastium, Mesentery.

MEDIAS'TINAL, *Mediastina'lis*, (F.) *Mé-diastin*. Relating to the mediastinum.

MEDIASTINAL ARTERIES are very delicate arterial branches, distributed in the areolar texture of the mediastinum. They are distinguished, according to their situation, into anterior and posterior.

MEDIASTINITIS, Mesodmitis.

MEDIASTI'NUM, *Mediasti'nus*, (quasi, in *medio stans*, as being in the middle;) *Mesod'me*, *Mediast'num*, *Mesotach'ium*, *Mesotach'um*, *Sep'tum thora'cis*, *Hy'men Diaphrat'ton*, *Membra'na Diaphrat'ton* seu *thora'cem intersep'iens*, *Intersep'imen'tum thora'cis*, *Diribit'o'rium*, *Dissipimen'tum thora'cis*, (F.) *Médiastin*. A membranous space formed by the approximation of the pleurae, dividing the chest into two parts, the one right, the other left. The mediastinum, formed by a double reflection of the pleura, extends from the spine to the posterior surface of the sternum. Its anterior part, called *Anterior mediastinum*, *Mediastinum pectora'le*, lodges, at its upper part, the thymus gland in the foetus, and is filled below with fatty areolar tissue. Its posterior part, parallel to the spine, is occupied by the oesophagus, vena azygos, thoracic duct, the lower part of the windpipe, the origin of the bronchia and a number of lymphatic glands. This part is called the *posterior mediastinum*—*Mediastinum dorsa'le*.

By some anatomists, Mediastinum is defined to be the pleural walls of the membranous space, whilst the space itself is termed *Cavum mediasti'ni*.

MEDIASTINUM AURIS, see Tympanum—m. Cerebri, Falx cerebri, Septum lucidum—m. Testis, Corpus Highmori.

MEDIASTINUS, Mediastinum.

MEDICABILIS, (*medicor*, *medicatus*, 'to cure or heal,' itself from *μῑος*, 'care,' and *habilis*, 'capable,') Curable.

MEDICABLE, Curable.

MEDICÆ. Female practitioners of old, see Iatrinæ. Also, sworn midwives, whose duty it was to inspect women in cases of suspected pregnancy.

MED'ICAL, *Med'icus*, *Medica'lis*, *Iū't'ricus*, *Pao'nus*, *Pao'nicus*, *Phys'ical* (of old), *Escula'pian*, (F.) *Médical*, *Iat'rique*. Appertaining or relating to medicine or to medicines. See *Medicinal*.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, Medicine, legal—m. Man. Surgeonapothecary.

MEDICALIS, Medical.

MED'ICAMENT, *Medicamen'tum*, *Remed'ium*, *Acc'e'is*, *Acer'ma*, *Aces'tium*, *Aces'tys*, *Al'thos*, *Hy-gias'ma*, *Ia'ma*, *A'cos*, *Rhy'ma*, *Med'icamen'tum*, *Phar-macon*, *Phar'macum*, *Pharmaceu'ma*, *Alkar*, *Auxil'ium*, *Boôthe'ma*, *Med'icine*, (old E.) *Medicine*; *Phys'ic*, *Rem'edy*, *Rem'etic*, (F.) *Remède*. A medicine. Any substance exhibited with the view

of curing or allaying morbid action. Medicines are obtained from the three kingdoms of nature, and are divided into *internal* and *external*, according as they are administered internally or applied externally.

In common language, medicine is often called *Stuff*, *Doctors' stuff*, and, in the Southern States, *Truck*.

MEDICAMENTAL, Medicinal.

MÉDICAMENTER, see Physician.

MÉDICAMENTEUX, Medicinal.

MEDICAMENTO'SUS LA'PIS, *Medic'inal stone*, (F.) *Pierre médicamenteuse*. A name formerly given to a mixture of *peroxyd of iron*, *li-tharge*, *alum*, *nitre*, *sal ammoniac*, and *vinegar*; evaporated and calcined at a red heat for an hour. The product was regarded as eminently astringent.

MEDICAMENTUM, Drug, Medicament—m. ex Palmulis, Diaphenicon.

MEDICAS'TER, *Medicastra*. An ignorant practitioner. A charlatan.

MEDICA'TION, *Medica'tio*. The change in the animal economy produced by the operation of remedies. Treatment by medicine. The act of impregnating with some medicine.

MÉDICATION HYPODERMIQUE, see Hypodermic—m. *Substitutive*, see *Substitutive*.

MEDICATRINA, Iat'ron.

MEDICA'TRIX, gen. *Medicatri'cis*. 'Having the power of healing.' A female practitioner.

MEDICI'NA, *Ar's medica* seu *Machō'n'ia* seu *Machō'n'ica*, *Res medica*, *Iat'rice*, *Iat'e'ria*, *Iat'ri'a*, *Iat'ri'nē*, *Pao'nis*, *Pao'o'syne*, *Pao'n'icē*, *Iat'rotech'nicē*, *Aceto'ria*, *Scien'tia medi'ca* seu *med'en'di*, *Sote'ria doct'ri'na*, *Med'icine*, (old E.) *Med'ine*, *The heal'ing art*, *Leechcraft* or *Leen'craft*, *Phys'ic*, (F.) *Médecine*. A science, the object of which is the cure of disease and the preservation of health. Occasionally, it is used to comprehend all the branches of the healing art; at others to comprise one great division, in contradistinction to *surgery* and *obstetrics*. Medicine, in this sense, includes many branches;—the chief of which are, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Hygiene, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

MEDICINA CONSERVATIVA, Hygiene—m. Dietet'ica, Dietetics—m. Diastotica, Hygiene—m. Eclectica, see Eclectic—m. Efficax, Surgery—m. Equaria, Hipp'iat'ria—m. Euectica, Gymnastics—m. Forensis, Medicine, legal—m. Gymnastica, Gymnastics—m. Hermetica, see Spagyrist—m. Judiciaria, Medicine, legal—m. Magnetica, Sympathy, cure by—m. Mechanica, Kinesipathy, see Mechanical—m. Methodica, see Methodists—m. Militaris, Military medicine—m. Operativa, Surgery—m. Paracelsistica, see Spagyrist—m. Perturbatrix, see Perturbatrix—m. Politica, Police, medical—m. Politicoforensis, Medicine, state—m. Publica, Medicine, state—m. Sinica, Chinese medicine—m. Spagyrica, Chymiat'ria; see Spagyrist—m. State, Police, medical—m. Statica, Statica medicina—m. Sympathetica, Sympathy, cure by—m. Tristitia, Crocus—m. Veterinaria, Veterinary art.

MEDICINABLE, Medicinal.

MEDIC'INAL, *Medicina'lis*, *Medicamen'tal*, *Medic'inable*, *Med'ical*, *Iat'e'rius*, *Remed'ial*, *Rem'ediate*, (F.) *Médicinal*, *Médicamenteur*. Having a remedial power;—as *medicinal plants*, &c. Relating to medicine, as

MEDICINAL DAYS, *Medicina'les D'ies*. Days on which the ancients considered that remedies might be administered; and especially evacuants. Such days were not esteemed critical.

MEDICINAL HOURS. Times at which—the stomach being freed from its digestive actions—medicine, it was thought, could be most advantageously administered, as in the morning fast.

ing, an hour before dinner, some hours after it, and at bedtime.

MEDICINER, Physician.

MEDICINE, Medicina.

MEDICINE is, also, used in the same sense as Medicament, and for a purging potion.

To *Medicine* was formerly used for "to restore or cure by medicine."

MEDICINE CHEST, Pharmacotheca.

MEDICINE, CLINICAL, see Clinical.

MEDICINE, CONSERVATIVE, *Medici'na Conservati'va*. A term applied by Dr. Flint to that mode of treating disease, which tends to the preservation, development, and support of the vital powers.

MEDICINE, ECLECTIC, see Eclectic—m. Empirical, Arcanum—m. Galenic, Galenism.

MEDICINE, LE'GAL, *Med'ical jurispru'dence* of some, *Law or Foren'sic medicine*, *Medici'na foren'sis* seu *judicia'ria*, *Diciatri'a*, (F.) *Médecine légale*. The application of medical knowledge to the solution of every question connected with the administration of justice.

MEDICINE, PATENT, see Patent medicine—m. Political, Police, medical—m. Psychical or Psychological, see Psychical—m. Quack, Arcanum.

MEDICINE SEAL, *Cachet*—m. Stamp, *Cachet*.

MEDICINE, STATE, *Medici'na publica* seu *politicoforen'sis*. The medical knowledge, brought to bear on state objects, as on public hygiene, and matters appertaining to medical jurisprudence.

MÉDICINIER CATHARTIQUE, *Jatropha curcas*.

MEDICOCHIRURGICAL, *Med'icochirurg'icus*. Relating or appertaining to medicine and surgery;—as '*medicochirurgical society*.'

MEDICOCHIRURGICAL ANATOMY, see Anatomy.

MED'ICOLE'GAL, *Med'icolegalis*. Relating to legal medicine; as '*a medicolegal inquiry*, *Inquisiti'o medicolegalis*;'—'*a medicolegal inspection*, *Inspec'tio med'icolegalis*.'

MEDICOMANIA, (from *medicus*, and *mania*.) A mania for the science of medicine without the necessary study.

MEDICOSTATISTICAL, see Statistics, medical.

MEDICUS, (from *medeor*, 'to heal,') Doctor, Medical, Physician—m. Equarius, Hippiat—m. Ocularis, Oculist—m. Ophthalmicus, Oculist—m. Unguentarius, Intraleptes—m. Veterinarius, Hippiat—m. Vulnerarius, see Deligation—m. Vulturum, Surgeon.

MEDIM'NUS, (*μείωνος*.) An ancient measure, capable of containing about 4 pecks and 6 pints.

MEDINOGORDIUS, *Draunculus*.

MEDITULLIUM, (*medium*, 'middle,') Diploë.

MEDIUM MUSCULI, see Muscle—m. Ventris, Umbilicus.

MEDIUS, Middle, Median.

MÉDIUS DIG'ITUS, *Ver'pus*, *Mid'dle Fin'ger*, (F.) *Doigt du Milieu*, is between the index and ring finger.

MEDLAR, (Sax. *mæw*.) *Mespilus*.

MEDO (Sax.), *Hydromeli*.

MEDOBLENNORRHŒA, (*medea*, and *blennorrhœa*), *Leucorrhœa*.

MEDORRHŒA, (*medea*, and *flu*, 'to flow,') Gonorrhœa—m. Feminarum insons, *Leucorrhœa*—m. Virilis, Gonorrhœa.

MEDSINE (old E.), Medicament, Medicina.

MEDULLA, (from *medius*, 'in the middle,') Marrow—m. Cerebri, see Cerebrum—m. Dorsalis, M. Spinalis—m. Dorsalis, M. Spinalis—m. Nervorum, Neurine.

MEDUL'LA OBLONGA'TA, *Oblong medul'la*, *Cerebrat protuberance*, *Nervous system of the sen'es*, (Gall), *Cerebrum elongatum*, *Mesencephalon*, (F.) *Mésocéphale*, *Moëlle allongée*, *Mésencéphale*, (Ch.)

The medullary substance that lies within the cranium upon the basilar process of the occipital bone. The anterior surface which rests in the basilar groove, is impressed by the basilar artery. At the upper extremity, and on its posterior surface are the *Tubercula quadrigemina*. At the same extremity, the medulla gives rise to two prolongations, the *Peduncles of the brain*, separated from each other by the mammillary eminences, and becoming lost in the optic thalami. The lower extremity is called the *tail* or *Rachidian bulb*, *Bulbus medullæ spinalis* seu *rachidicus* (F.) *Bulbe rachidien*, and is continuous with the medulla spinalis. It is to this part only that some anatomists apply the name *Medulla oblongata*. From the posterior angles two other prolongations arise, called *Peduncles* of the cerebellum. The medulla oblongata has several eminences—the *Pons varolii*, *Corpora pyramidalia*, *C. olivaria*, &c.—and it has a longitudinal fissure before, and another behind, called the *anterior* and the *posterior median fissure*. The vesicular neurine in the centre of the medulla is the nervous centre of respiration and deglutition: hence it has been called *centrum vite*.

MEDULLA OSSIIUM, Marrow—m. Spinae, M. spinalis.

MEDULLA SPINALIS seu *Spina* seu *dorsalis* seu *vertebralis* seu *dorsalis*, *Cor'da spinalis*, *Fu'nis argenteus*, *My'elus*, *M. rachites* seu *notarius* seu *diache'nius* seu *psosites*, *My'elon*, *Notomy'elus*, *Rachites*, *E'on*, *Processus rachidianus*, *Sacra fistula*, *Spinal prolongation*, *Vertebral marrow*, *Spinal cord* or *marrow*, *Nervous system of voluntary motion and tactile impression* (Gall), (F.) *Moëlle épinière*, *Moëlle vertébrale*, called by Ch., *Prolongement rachidien* of the encephalon, is the continuation of the medulla oblongata. It commences at the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, and descends in the vertebral canal as low as the 2d lumbar vertebra, without filling it; presenting, in its course, several evident enlargements. It is grooved on both its anterior and posterior surfaces by a furrow, which divides it, in its whole length, into two great nervous cords, intimately united with each other. It terminates by an oval tubercle, whence a number of nerves set out called *Cauda equina*, (F.) *Queue de cheval*, from its resemblance to a horse's tail. The spinal marrow has no analogy, as regards its structure, with the marrow of long bones. It is formed of two substances; one white, the other gray, presenting an inverse arrangement to that which they have in the brain, the white being external, the gray at the centre, *Substantia grisea centralis*. It is enveloped by a yellowish, fibrous membrane, very resisting, which seems to be continued insensibly from the pia mater, and by two other membranes, which are merely prolongations of the arachnoid and dura mater. See Nerve.

MEDULLA VERTEBRALIS, M. spinalis.

MEDULLÆ (pl. of *medulla*.) Sperm.

MED'ULLARY, *Medulla'ris*, (F.) *Médullaire*, (from *medulla*.) Relating to the marrow, or analogous to marrow.

MEDULLARY ARTERIES. The arteries, which enter bones and pass to the marrow.

MEDULLARY CANAL, see Canal, medullary—m. Cells, see Medullary Membrane—m. Juice, Marrow—m. Matter, see Nerve-fibres—m. Matter of the brain, see Cerebrum.

MEDULLARY MEMBRANE, *Periosteum Inter'nun*, *Endosteum*, *Perymy'elis*. A vascular, areolar web of extreme tenuity, which envelops the marrow and lines the inner surface of the medullary canal of the long bones. This membrane has been considered as a species of internal periosteum of those bones. It has numerous vessels, which bury themselves in the thickness

of the marrow; and others which nourish the innermost plates of the bone. The cells formed by it are termed *Cellulæ seu Sacculi medullares*.

MEDULLARY NEURINE, see Neurine—m. Sarcoma, Encephaloid, Hæmatodes fungus—m. Sheath, see Nervefibres.

MEDULLARY SUBSTANCE OF THE KIDNEY, see Kidney—m. s. of Schwann, see Nerve-fibre.

MEDULLARY SYSTEM. Bichat gives this name to the marrow and its membranes. He distinguishes two species of medullary systems; the one occupies the cellular tissue at the extremities of the long bones and that of the flat and short bones; the other is found merely in the central canal of long bones.

MEDULLARY TUMOUR OF THE LUNGS, Phthisis, cancerous.

MEDULLITIS, (*medulla* and *itis*.) Myelitis. M. Gerdy uses *Medullite* for inflammation of the marrow of bones, *Osteomyelitis*;—*Myelitis* being usually appropriated to inflammation of the spinal marrow.

MEERAN, *Daucus carota*.

MEGALANTHROPOGENESIS, (*megalo*, *ανθρωπος*, 'man,' and *γενεσις*, 'birth.') A term used by a French physician, named Robert, to designate the art of procreating great men; men of mind; men of genius. He considered that they may be perpetuated by always taking care to have talented men united to clever women!

MEGALO, (from *μεγας*, *μεγαλη*, 'great.') In composition, great.

MEGALOCARDIA, (*megalo*, and *καρδια*, 'heart.') The state of having a very large heart.

MEGALOCCELIA, (*megalo*, and *κοιλια*, 'abdomen,') Intestine, great, Megalosplanchnia.

MEGALOMELIA, (*megalo*, and *μελος*, 'a limb,') A monstrosity characterized by very large limbs.

MEGALOPHONIA, (*megalo*, and *φωνη*, 'voice,') The condition of having a full, strong voice.

MEGALOPHTHALMUS, (*megalo*, and *οφθαλμος*, 'eye,') A congenital deformity, in which the eye is inordinately large.

MEGALOPUS, (*megalo*, and *πους*, 'a foot,') Macropodus.

MEGALOSPLANCHNUS, (*megalo*, and *σπλanchnon*, 'a viscus,') *Megalocœlia*. Hippocrates applies the epithet to those in whom a viscus, or the viscera, are tumid. Some have used the substantive *Megalosplanchnia* for the tumour itself.

MEGALOSPLENIA, (*megalo*, and *σπλην*, 'the spleen,') Splenonecus.

MEGETHOS, (*μεγεθος*, from *μεγας*, 'great,') Stature.

MEGRIM, (from [F.] *migraine*, itself abridged from *hemicrania*.) Hemicrania.

MEIBOMIUS, GLANDS OF, *Follicles of M.*, *Palpebral* or *Ciliary Follicles*, *Glandulæ sebaceæ ciliaræ* seu *Meibomia'næ*, *Intestinales Meibomii*, *Lacuna palpebrarum* (F.) *Folliculus palpebrarum* ou *ciliaires*, *Glandes de Meibomius*. Small sebaceous follicles, called after Meibomius, although known long before his description of them. They are situate in special grooves in the tarsal cartilages; and are ranged by the side of each other, in the form of yellowish, parallel, and vertical lines; sometimes straight, at others, tortuous. They may be seen at the inner surface of the eyelids, through the conjunctiva, and secrete a sebaceous humour, called *Humor of Meibomius*, *Lipitudo*, *Gum*, (F.) *Chassie*.

MEIOSIS, (*μειωσις*, from *μειωω*, 'I lessen,') *Meiosis*, *Miosis*, *Imminutio*, *Minutio*, *Minutio*. The period of a disease, in which the symptoms begin to diminish;—the decline. Remission. Also, idiotism.

MEIURUS, (*μειουρος*, from *μειωω*, 'to lessen,' and *ουρα*, 'a tail,') *Decurtatus*, *Myurus*.

MEKILWORT, *Atropa belladonna*.

MEL, gen. *Mel'lis*, (*μελι*.) *Meli*, *Niliaceæ*, *Honey*, (F.) *Miel*. A liquid of a mucosaccharine nature, prepared by the *Apis mellifica* or common bee, which collects the materials from the nectaries of flowers. Honey is employed as aliment, condiment, and medicine. It is demulcent and aperient; and is prescribed as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris, &c. It is, at times, used as a detergent to foul ulcers. *Virg'is Hon'ey*, *Mel virginum* seu *virginæum*, (F.) *Miel vierge*, is that which flows from the wax spontaneously.

HILL'S BAL'SAM OF HONEY is formed of *balœum of tolu*, lbj, *honey*, lbj, *rectified spirit*, one gallon. It was long a celebrated empirical pectoral.

HONEY WATER is a mixture of essences coloured with saffron. A little honey is added to communicate a clamminess; the effect of which is to make it retain the scent the longer. It is used as a scent.

MEL ACETATUM, *Oxymel*—m. *Ægyptiacum*, *Ægyptiacum*—m. *Aërium*, *Fraxinus ornus*—m. *Arundinaceum*, *Saccharum*.

MEL BORACIS, *M. subboracis* seu *boracatum* seu *Soda Borac'is*, (Ph. U. S. 1863.) *Colletœcium adstrigens*, *Linim'ntum de Borac'e* seu *ad ophthalmos*, *Linctus de Borac'e* seu *ad ophthalmos*, *Honey of Borac'* or of *Borate of Soda*, (F.) *Mellite de borax*, *Miel boracé*. (*Boracis contrit.* ʒi, *Mellis despumati*, ʒi.) Detergent. Applied to the mouth in aphthous affections.

MEL CANNÆ, *Saccharum* (non purificatum—m. *Coctum*, *Pellicide*.

MEL DESPUMATUM, *M. Depuratum*, *Clarified Honey*, *Anaphrom'eli*, (F.) *Miel clarifié ou dépuré* ou *dépuré*, *Mellite simple*, *Sirap de miel* (Melt the honey in a waterbath, and remove the scum.) Uses the same as honey.

MEL ROSÆ, *M. rosatum*, *Mellitum de Rosæ*, *Rhodac'eli*, *Rhodact'ion*, *Honey of Ros'es*, (F.) *Miel rosat*, *Mellite de Ros'es*. (*Rosæ gallicæ* in pulv. ʒij, *Mellis despum.* ʒxxv, *Alcohol*, dilut. q. s. Gradually pour the diluted alcohol on the powder in a percolator until six fluidrachms have passed. Set this aside, and continue the percolation until half a pint more has passed. Evaporate to ten fluidrachms; add the liquid set aside, and mix the whole with the clarified honey. Ph. U. S. 1863.) Astringent and detergent. Used chiefly in gargles and washes in aphthæ, &c.

MEL SCILLÆ, *Oxymel scillæ*—m. *Scillæ compositum*, *Syrupus scillæ compositus*—m. *Sodæ boratis*, *Mel boracis*—m. *Vinosum*, *Onomel*—m. *Virginum*, see *Mel*.

MELÆNA, (*μελαινα*, 'black,') *Melanorrhag'is*, *Melanorrhag'ia*, *Mela'nodiarrhœa*, *Icterus nig'er*, *Melancho'rus*, *Melanict'erus*, *Mélos Ict'erus*, *Melanism'us*, *Morbus nig'er* seu *nig'er Hippoc'ratis*, *Enterorrhœa*, *Black Jaundice*, (F.) *Mélena*, *Mélène*, *Mélanictère*, *Maladie noire*, *Méline*, *Ictère noir*. A name given to vomiting of black matter, ordinarily succeeded by evacuations of the same character. It seems to be often a variety of hæmtemesis. The *Black Vomit* in yellow fever is owing to a morbid secretion from the lining membrane of the stomach and small intestines mixed with blood. *Melæna* also signifies hæmorrhage from the intestines; *Fluxus sple'nicus*, *Dysenter'ia sple'nica*, *Defectio'nes nig'æ*, *Seces'us nig'er*.

MELÆNA FUNGOSA *CARCINODES*, *Hæmatodes fungus*.

MELÆNODIARRHŒA, *Melæna*.

MELÆNAGO'GUS, (*μελαινα*, 'black,' and *αγω*, 'I drive away,') A medicine believed to be capable of expelling atrabiles or 'black bile.'

MELÆNORRHAGIA, (*μελαινα*, 'black,' and *ρρηνναι*, 'to break forth,') *Melæna*.

MÉLAINE, (from *μελαινα*, 'black,') see *Choroides tunica*.

MELALEUCA CAJUPUTI, (μελας, 'black,' and λευκος, 'white,' from the trunk being black and the branches white.) *M. Minor* seu *Leucadendron*, *Myrtus Leucadendron*, *Leptospermum Leucadendron*. Ord. Myrtaceæ. This plant affords the *Cajuput Oil*, (see *Cajuput*.) The leaves are esteemed diuretic, stomachic, and emmenagogue.

MELALEUCA LEUCADENDRON, *M. Cajuputi*—*m. Minor*, *M. Cajuputi*.

MELAMPHONUS, (μελας, 'black,' and φωνη, 'voice.') Having a hoarse or indistinct voice.

MELAMPHYLLUM, (μελαμφυλλον, from μελας, 'black,' and φυλλον, 'leaf,') *Acanthus mollis*.

MELAMPODE, *Helleborus niger*.

MELAMPEDIUM, μελαμπεδιον, after the shepherd Melampus, or from μελας, 'black,' and ποδς, gen. ποδος, 'foot,' in allusion to the seeds, *Helleborus niger*.

MELANEMA, (melano, and αιμα, 'blood,') Suffocation.

MELANEMIA, Venosity. A morbid condition in which the vessels contain an unusual quantity of pigment.

MELANAGOGUE, *Melanogogus*, (melano, and αγω, 'I expel,') A medicine which the ancients believed adapted for expelling black bile or melancholy.

MELANCHLO'RUS, (melano, and χλωρος, 'green,') The ancients gave this name to certain dark-coloured topical remedies. See *Melæna*.

MELANCHOLE, *Atrabilis*.

MELANCHOLIA, (μελαγχολια, from melano, and χολη, 'bile,') Melancholy—*m. Antochirica*, Suicide—*m. Errabunda*, Cuttubuth, Kutubuth—*m. Platosa*, Hypochondriasis—*m. Hypochondriaca*, Hypochondriasis—*m. Nerven*, Hypochondriasis—*m. Pleonectica*, see *Pleonectica*—*m. Saltans*, Chorea—*m. Suicidium*, Suicide—*m. Uterina*, Nymphomania—*m. Zoanthropia*, Melancholy.

MELANCHOLIE, Melancholy.

MELANCHOLIC, (μελαγχολικος,) *Melancholicus*, *Melan'cholicus*, *Melancholides*, (Sc.) *Dram. Drum*, (F.) *Melancholique*, *Melancholique*. One labouring under melancholy. That which belongs or relates to melancholy. In popular language, one of a gloomy disposition.

MELANCHOLINESS, Melancholy.

MELANCHOLIQUE, Melancholie.

MELANCHOLIDES, Melancholie.

MELANCHOLUS, (μελαγχολος,) Melancholie.

MELANCHOLY, *Melancholia*, *Lypemania*, *Ephro'nia*, *Melancholia*, *Ma'nia*, *Melancholia* seu *Melancholia*, *Tristema'nia*, *Barythym'ia*, *Hypolepsioma'nia*, *Anoë'nia*, *adsticta*, *Fixa'tio monomane'a*, *Melancholiness*, (Sc.) *Dismal*; (F.) *Melancholie*, *Melancolie*, *Lypersophrenie*.

A disease supposed, by the ancients, to be caused by black bile. A variety of mental alienation, characterized by excessive gloom, mistrust, and depression, generally, with insanity on one particular subject or train of ideas, *Monoma'nia*, *Monoma'ria*, or on a few subjects, *Oligoma'nia*, *Panophro'bia*; *Demonoma'nia*, *Erotoma'nia*, *Nostal'gia*, &c., may be referred to this head.

Melancholy is also used for unusual gloominess of disposition.

MELANCHOLY, EROTIC, Erotomania—*m. Love*, Erotomania.

MELANCHRUS, *Melan'ochrus*, (melano, and χρος, 'a colour,') One attacked with black jaundice. Supposed, by some, to be an abbreviation of *Melanchlorus*.

MELANCHOLIE, Melancholy.

MELANCHOLIQUE, Melancholie.

MELANÉ, Melanic.

MELANÉMIE, Venosity.

MELANEPHIDROSIS, (melano, and ephidrosis,) *Sudor Anglicus niger*.

MÉLANGE, *Mistura*—*m. Pectoral*, *Mistura acidi hydrocyanici*.

MELAN'IC, *Melan'icus*, *Melanot'ic*, *Melanot'icus*, (F.) *Mélané*, *Mélanique*, *Mélanotique*; (from μελας, gen. μελας, 'black,') Of or belonging to Melanosis;—as *Melan'ic deposit*, a black colouring matter deposited from the blood under special circumstances;—see *Melanosis*.

MELANIC DEPOSIT, Melanosis.

MELANICTERUS, (melano, and icterus, 'jaundice,') *Melæna*.

MÉLANIENNES (*Taches*), *Nævus*.

MÉLANINE, see *Choroidæ tunica*.

MÉLANIQUE, Melanic.

MÉLANISME, Melanismus.

MELANISMUS, *Melæna*. M. I. G. St. Hilaire employs the term *Mélanisme*, for the change of coloration of the skin in which the pigment is of a deeper hue and in greater quantity than natural.

MEL'ANO, (from μελας gen. μελας, 'black,') in composition, black, obscure.

MELANOCARCINOMA, Cancer, melanotic.

MELANOCHRUS, Melanchrus.

MELANOMA, (melano, and oma,) Melanosis—*m. Pulmonum*, see *Melanosis*.

MELANOMYCES, (melano, and μυκη, 'a fungus,') *Melanosporus*.

MELANOPATHIA, (melano, and παθος, 'affection,') *Nigritism*, *Nigrit'ies*. A disease of the skin, which consists in augmentation of black pigment; generally in patches.

MELANOPHYMA, gen. *Melanophyma*, (melano, and φυμα, 'a swelling,') Ergot.

MELANOPIPER, (melano, and πιπερι, 'pepper,') *Piper nigrum*.

MELANOPNEUMON, (melano, and πνευμον, 'lung,') see *Melanosis*.

MELANORRHAGIA, (melano, and ραγη, 'a breaking forth,') *Melæna*.

MELANORRHIZUM, (melano, and ριζα, 'a root,') *Helleborus niger*.

MÉLANOSE, Melanosis.

MELANO'SIS, *Melan'sis*, *Melano'ma*, *Nigritu'do*, (F.) *Dégénérescence noire*, *Mélanose*; (μελας, gen. μελας, 'black,' and osis,) An organic affection, in which the tissue of the parts is converted, owing to a *melan'ic deposit*, into a black, hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities may form;—owing to the softening, either of the substance itself, or of some other morbid tissue,—of tubercles especially. This morbid change affects the lungs particularly; when it is called *Melano'sis* seu *Melano'ma* seu *Anthraco'sis Pulmo'num*, *Melanopneumon*, *Nigritu'do melanotica*, *Melan'sis Pulmo'num*, *Pneumonmelano'sis*, *Black tu'bercle*, (F.) *Mélanose Pulmonaire*. It is, also, met with in the liver and areolar texture. Its causes are very obscure. Melanosis of the lungs constitutes one of the species of phthisis of Bayle; but it is impossible to distinguish it from the other species during life.

In the classification of Fuch, *Melanosen* (G.) forms a family of diseases.

The deposition of melanic matter in the tissues is not necessarily connected with malignant disease. See Cancer, melanotic.

MELANOSIS PULMONUM, see *Melanosis*—*m. Universalis*, Venosity.

MELANOSMEGMA, (melano, and σμεγμα, 'the act of cleansing,') see *Sapo*.

MELANOSPON'GUS, *Melanomyces*, (melano, and σπγγος, 'sponge,') The tuberiform variety of melanosis of the lungs.

MELANOTHANATUS, (melano, and θανος, 'death,') Death, black.

MEL'ANOTHRIX, *Atricapill'us*, (F.) *Mélano-*

trique, (melano, and *Spix*, 'hair.') Having black hair.

MELANOTIC, Melanic—m. Cancer, Cancer, melanotic.

MELANSIS, Melanosis—m. Pulmonum, Melanosis pulmonum.

MELANTHIUM, (melano, and *antos*, 'flower,') *Nigella*, *M. Virginicum*—m. *Muscatoxicum*, *Amanthium muscatoxicum*.

MELANTHIUM VIRGINICUM, *Melanthium*, (melano, and *antos*, 'flower,') *Leimanthium Virginicum*, *Quaf'adil*; indigenous; Order, *Melanthaceæ*, flowering in July, is said to be a sure but severe remedy for itch.

MELAS, (melas, 'black,') *Lepra nigricans*—m. *Icterus*, *Melena*—m. *Zoonos*, *Jusculum nigrum* *Lacedæmoniorum*.

MELASMA, gen. *Melas'matis*, (μελασμα,) *Ecchymosis*, occurring on the lower extremities of old people especially. Also, a cutaneous affection analogous to *chloasma*, differing from it only in the dark colour of the morbid pigment. It is also called *Pityriasis nigra*.

MELASMA SUPRARENAL, see Capsule, renal.

MELASSES, *Molas'ses*, *Melus'tum*, *Ther'aca communis*, *Syrupus empyreumaticus* seu *niger* seu *fuscus*, *Sacchari Fæx*, *Treacle*, (Old Eng.) *Triacle*; (F.) *Melasse*, (from *mel ustum*, 'burnt honey,' or from *melas*, 'black,') The syrup, which remains after the juice of the sugar-cane has been subjected to all the operations for extracting sugar from it. In the United States, the syrup, made in the process of forming common sugar, is called *melasses*; that remaining after the refinement of sugar being termed *sugarhouse melasses* or *treacle*.

MELASSES SPIRIT, Rum.

MELATROPH'IA, (μελος, 'a limb,' and *atrophia*, 'wasting,') Wasting of the limbs.

MELCA, (μελκα,) Food made of milk, coagulated by boiling vinegar.

MELE, (μηλη,) *Speicillum*.

MELEA, (μηλεις, 'the apple-tree,') *Pyrus malus*.

MELEGUETTA, *Anomum grana paradisi*.

MELEPOS, (μηλας,) *Mel'opus*, *Meli'os*. A species of alum found in the island of Melos.

MÉLIÉNA, *Melena*.

MÉLÈNE, *Melena*.

MÉLÈZE, *Pinus larix*.

MELI, (μελι,) *Mel*.

MELIA, (μελια,) *Fraxinus ornus*.

MELIA AZED'ARACH, *Azedara'cha amot'na*, *Poinsherry Tree*, *Azed'arach*, *Pride of India* or of *China*, *Pridetree*, *Hoptree*, *Beadtree*. *Nat. Ord.* *Meliaceæ*; *Ser. Syst.* *Decandria Monogynia*. The bark of the root—*Azedarach*, (Ph. U. S.)—is usually given in decoction, in the proportion of three or four ounces of the bark of the fresh root to a quart of water, boiled down to a pint. The dose is one or two tablespoonfuls, every two or three hours, till purging is induced. It is given in this manner as an anthelmintic. It is sometimes formed into an ointment, and used in *tinca capitis*. The tree is a native of Syria, Persia, and the north of India, and is abundant in the southern states of the Union.

The bark of *Melia azadirach'ta*, *Azadirach'ta Indica*, *Neem Tree*, *Margo'sa Tree*, is bitter and astringent, and is prescribed, in India, as a tonic and antiperiodic. The seeds, and oil obtained from the pericarp, have been regarded as anthelmintic; the bark of the root as an emmenagogue; the gum, which exudes from it, as an aphrodisiac; and the leaves have been applied in the form of poultice to ulcers, and cutaneous affections.

MELIA TERRA, (from the island Melos,) *Creta*.

MELIANTHUS MAJOR, (meli, and *antos*, 'a flower,') *Nat. Ord.* *Zygophyllææ*. A south Afri-

can plant, a decoction of whose leaves is a good external remedy in *tinca capitis*, *crusta serpigiosa*, necrosis and foul ulcers. It is also useful as a gargle and lotion in sore throat and diseases of the gums. The bruised leaves applied to ulcers promote granulation.

MELICERA, (meli, and *keros*, 'wax,') *Porrigio favosa*.

MELICERIA, *Porrigio favosa*.

MELICERIS, *Melificium*, *Emphy'ma encystic meliceris*. An encysted tumour filled with a substance resembling honey. Also, *Porrigio favosa*.

MELICEROUS, *Melicer'itons*. Having the characters of meliceris,—as a *melicerous* tumour.

MELICERUM, *Porrigio favosa*.

MELICHER'UM, (meli, and *χω*, 'I pour out,') A honeylike discharge from an ulcer.

MELICRATUM, (μελικρατον, from *meli*, and *κραω*, 'to mix,') *Hydromeli*.

MELIFAVIUM, (meli, and *favus*, 'a honeycomb,') *Meliceris*, *Porrigio favosa*.

MELIGE'ON, (μελι, 'honey,') A fetid humour of the consistence of honey, discharged from ulcers, accompanied with caries of a bone.

MÉLILOT, *Trifolium melilotus*.

MELILOTUS, (μελιλωτον,) *Trifolium melilotus*.

MELIME'LUM, (meli, and *μηλον*, 'an apple,')

A name given to two compounds:—one of honey and quince, the other of honey and apples.

MÉLINE, *Melena*.

MELINI SULPHAS, (from the island Melos) *Cadmii sulphas*.

MELINUM, (μηλινον.) The ancient name of an ointment, and of several plasters, described by Dioscorides and Galen; so called from their resembling the *μηλον* or quince in colour.

MELINUM SULPHURICUM, *Cadmii sulphas*.

MELINUS, *Melcios*.

MÉLIOLÉ, *Mellitum*.

MELIPHYLLUM, (meli, and *φυλλον*, 'a leaf,')

Melissa.

MELIS'SA, (μελισσα, 'a bee,' because bees gather honey from it.) *M. officinalis* seu *Romana* seu *hirsuta* seu *cit'rina* seu *cit'ra* seu *hortensis*, *Citra'ria*, *Citra'ria*, *Melice'ia*, *Melissobolus*, *Melice'na*, *Melissobol'anum*, *Melissophyll'um*, *Meliphyllum*, *Men'tha citra'ta*, *Melittis*, *Cedronel'la*, *Apiastrum*, *Balm*, (F.) *Mélisse*, *La Citronelle*, *Céline*; *Nat. Ord.* *Labiatae*. The leaves of balm, *Melissa* (Ph. U. S.), have a pleasant odour; and an austere and aromatic taste. Balm was formerly much used in nervous diseases, but is now only employed when made into tea, as a diluent, in febrile affections. It is the basis of a celebrated preparation,—the *Eau des Caroux*, *Aqua Carmelita'na*, *Car'melite water*.

MELISSA CALAMIN'THA, *Calamin'tha*, *C. vulgaris* seu *officina'rum* seu *grandiflo'ra*, *Thymus calamin'tha*, *Cal'amint*, *Nespite*, (F.) *Calament*. This plant smells like wild mint, though more agreeably. It is used, popularly, as a tea in dyspepsia; flatulent colic; hysteria; uterine obstructions, &c.

MELISSA CANARIENSIS, *Dracoccephalum Canariense*—m. *Citrata*, *Melissa*—m. *Citrina*, *Melissa*—m. *Clinopodium*, *Clinopodium vulgare*.

MELISSA GRANDIFLO'RA, *Thymus grandiflorus*, *Calamin'tha mag'no flo're*, *C. mont'na*, *Moun'tain Cal'amint*. This plant resembles the last in virtues.

MELISSA HIRSUTA, *Melissa*—m. *Hortensis*, *Melissa*—m. *Hamilis*, *Melittis melissophyllum*.

MELISSA NEP'ETA, *Thymus nep'eta* seu *multi-flo'rus*, *Calamin'tha Anglica* seu *Pule'gii odor'ata* seu *nep'eta* seu *parviflo'ra* seu *trichot'oma*, *Nep'eta agrestis*, *Field Cal'amint*, *Spotted Cal'amint*. Formerly used as an aromatic.

MELISSA OFFICINALIS, *Melissa*—m. *Pulegiodes*, *Hedeoma*—m. *Romana*, *Melissa*—m. *Tragi*,

Melittis melissophyllum — m. Turcica, Dracoccephalum Canariense.

MELISSE DES BOIS, Melittis melissophyllum — m. de Moldavie, Dracoccephalum Canariense.

MELISSOBOTANUM, (melissa, and βοτάνη, 'a plant,') Melissa.

MELISSOBOTOS, (μελισσοβοτος, from μελίσσα, 'a bee,' and βοσσω, 'to feed,') Melissa.

MELISSOPHYLLUM, (melissa, and φύλλον, 'a leaf,') Melissa, Melittis melissophyllum.

MELISSOT, Melittis melissophyllum.

MELITÆMIA, Melithæmia, Melithæmie, (meli, and αἷμα, 'blood,') A condition of the circulating fluid, in which it contains an unusual quantity of saccharine matter.

MELITENA, (μελιταίνα,) Melissa.

MELITAGRIA, (meli, and ἀγρία, 'a seizure,') Impetigo.

MELITEIA, Melissa.

MELITHÆMIA, Melithæmia.

MELITHYPERURIA, (meli, υπερ, 'in excess,' and ουρον, 'urine,') Diabetes.

MELITIS, Inflammatiō ge'ne, (μῆλον, 'the cheek,' and itis,) Inflammation of the cheek.

MELITITES, (μελι, 'honey,') Hydromeli.

MELITOPTYALISM, Melitoptyalismus, Ptygalismus melittus, (from meli, and ptygalism.) A copious secretion of sweet tasted saliva.

MELITTA, (μελίττα,) Bee.

MELITTIS, Melissa.

MELITIS MELISSOPHYLLUM, La'mium montanum, Melissa humilis seu sylvestris seu Tra'gi, La'mium Plin'i, Melissophyllum, Bastard Bo'lin, (F.) Melisse des Bois, Melissot. Ord. Labiate. This plant was formerly employed like the balm in uterine obstructions.

MELITIS STYVESTIS, M. Melissophyllum.

MELITURIA, (meli, and ουρον, 'urine,') Urine, diabetic, see Diabetes.

MELITUS, Melittus, (F.) Miellé, (from meli.) Appertaining to honey. Of the nature of, or sweetened with, honey.

MELIZOMUM, (meli, and ζωμος, 'broth,') Mead, Mell'na, Methog'lin, (Prov.) Mullin. A drink prepared with honey.

MELLA'GO, (from meli.) Any medicine having the consistence of honey. A fluid extract.

MELLÉOLE (F.), Melittum.

MELICRATUM, (meli, and κρᾶω, 'to mix,') Hydromeli.

MELIFAVIUM, (meli, and favus, 'a honeycomb,') Porrigo favosa.

MELLINA, (from meli,) Melizomum.

MELLITE, Mellitum — m. de Borax, Mel boracis — m. de Roses, Mel rosæ — m. Simple, Mel depumatum.

MELLITUM, (from meli,) (F.) Miel médicinal, Mellite, Hydromellé, Saccharolé liquide, Méliolé, Melléolé. A prepared honey: — a medicated honey.

MELLITUM DE ACETATE CUPRI, Linimentum æruginis.

MELLITUM DE MERCURIA'LI COMPOS'ITUM, (F.) Miel de mercuriale composé, Syrop de longue vie. (Succ. purif. mercurialis liij, Boraginis, Anchusæ officinalis, aa lss, Iris pseudacori radice recent. ʒij. Rad. sic. gentiane ʒi, Mellis liij, Vini albi ʒxij. Macerate the bruised roots in the wine for 24 hours; strain; mix the juices and honey; boil slightly, and filter; then add the two liquors, and boil to the consistence of syrup. Ph. P.) Cathartic, stomachic, &c.

MELLITUM DE ROSIS, Mel rosæ.

MELLITUM SIM'PLEX, Syrupus de Mel'le, Syrup of Honey. (Mellis liij, Aquæ liiss, Carbonat. calcis preparat. ʒij. Mix the honey, water, and carbonate of lime in a silver vessel: boil the mixture, stirring, at the same time, for 2 or 3 minutes;

then add prepared animal charcoal ʒvj, two whites of eggs, mixed in a pint of water. Mix all, and boil to the consistence of syrup: remove from the fire; let the syrup rest for 15 minutes, and pass through a cloth. Ph. P.) Demulcent.

MELLITUS, Melitus.

MELŒMIA, (μελας, 'black,' and αἷμα, 'blood,') A state of blood, characterized by its incoagulability, black colour, and septic properties.

MELŒCHITIS, Malachites, Lapis Armenius, Armeni'tes, Armenian Stone. A variety of blue carbonate of copper. It is found in Germany, the Tyrol, and especially in Armenia. It was formerly employed as a cardiac, and as proper for purging away melancholy.

MELODIDYMUS, (μελος, 'a limb,' and διδυμος, 'double,') A double member or limb.

MELŒ MAIALIS, see Cantharis.

MELŒ NIGER, M. Pennsylvanicus; Class, Insecta; Ord. Coleoptera. A blistering fly, native of the United States. It feeds upon Prunella vulgaris or Selfheal, and Ambrosia trifida or Stickweed. These flies resemble the Spanish flies in properties.

MELŒ PENNSYLVANICUS, M. niger.

MELŒ PROSCARABÆUS, Cantarel'us, was anciently used as a diuretic and antihydrophobic. See Cantharis.

MELŒ VESICATORIUS, Cantharis.

MELOMÆLES, (melos, and μελος, 'unprofitable,') A monster with supernumerary limbs.

MELON, (μῆλον, 'an apple,') Melum. A disorder of the eye, in which it protrudes out of the socket. See Exophthalmia.

MELON, Cucumis melo — m. d'Eau, Cucurbita citrullus — m. Plant, Cucumis melo — m. Water, Cucurbita citrullus.

MELONGENA, (from μῆλον, 'an apple,') Solanum melongena.

MELOPLACUNTUM, Meloplaeus.

MELOPLACUS, Meloplacuntium, (μῆλοπλακος, from μῆλον, 'a quince,' and πλακος, 'a cake,') A compound obtained by boiling wine, honey, quince, pepper, &c., together.

MELOPLASTIC, Meloplasticus, Genoplastic, (μῆλον, 'the cheek,' and πλασσω, 'I form,') (F.) Meloplastic, an epithet for the operation for forming a new cheek when any part of it has been lost.

MELLOS, (μελος,) Membrum. A member. A limb. An organized part, composed of other parts.

MELŒSIS, (μῆλη, 'a probe,') Catheterismus, Cœnembat'is. The act of probing a wound, ulcer, &c. Catheterism.

MELŒTHRUM, (μῆλωθρον,) Bryonia alba.

MELŒTIS, (μῆλωτις, from μῆλη, 'a probe,' and οτις, gen. ωτις, 'the ear,') Melotris, Specil'ium minus. A small probe, — a probe for the ear. See Apyromele.

MELOTRIS, (μῆλωτρις,) Melotis.

MELT, (Sax. melt.) Spleen. Also, the sperm of fish, — Milt.

MELTING, Fusion.

MELUM, (μῆλον,) Melon, Ma'um. An apple. Fruit in general. Also, a round, firm female breast. The cheek, mala. The apple eye or melon eye is an apple-formed projection of the eye from the orbit. See Melon.

MELUM ARMENIACUM, Prunus armeniaca — m. Cydonium, see Pyrus cydonia.

MELUSTUM, ('burnt honey,') Melasses.

MEMBER, Membrum.

MEMBRA PUDENDA, Genital organs — m. Vilia, Pudibilia.

MEMBRANA, (quia membra tegit, 'because it covers limbs,') Membrane — m. Abdominis, Peritonæum — m. Adiposa, Cellular membrane — m. Adventitia, Decidua reflexa — m. Agnina, Amnios, — m. Amphiblastrodes, Retina — m. Arachnoidea,

Hyaloid membrane—*m.* Capsularis testis, Albuginea—*m.* Carnosa, Dartos—*m.* Cellulosa, Cellular membrane—*m.* Cellulosa, Decidua—*m.* Cerebri mollis, Pia mater—*m.* Cerebri propria, Pia mater—*m.* Cerebri tenuis, Pia mater—*m.* Chorionicapillaris, see Choroida tunica—*m.* Circumossalis, Periosteum—*m.* Communis, Decidua—*m.* Cor circumplexa, Pericardium—*m.* Cordis, Pericardium—*m.* Costalis, Pleura—*m.* Costas succingens, Pleura—*m.* Crassa, Decidua reflexa—*m.* Cribrosa, Decidua—*m.* Cuticularis, Dura mater—*m.* Decidua serotina, see Decidua—*m.* Demuriana, see Aqueous humour, and Cornea—*m.* Dentata, Denticulatum ligamentum—*m.* Dermatodes, Dura mater—*m.* Descemetii, see Aqueous humour, and Cornea—*m.* Diaphragmaton, Mediastinum—*m.* Dura cerebrum ambiens, Dura mater—*m.* Elastica, Membrane, elastic—*m.* Epicrania, Galea aponeurotica capitis—*m.* Externa dentium, Tapetum alveoli—*m.* Farininalis, Allantois—*m.* Fenestrae rotundae, see Fenestra—*m.* Filamentosa, Decidua reflexa—*m.* Flocculenta, Decidua—*m.* Fœtum involvens, Amnios—*m.* Fusca, see Sclerotic.

MEMBRANA GRANULOSA, *Granular membrane* or *lay'er*. (*F.*) *Membrane granuleuse, Couche celluleuse* (Coste). A layer of yellow, granular matter, which lines the inner layer of the Graafian follicle, and is regarded by Kölliker as epithelium.

MEMBRANA HUMORIS AQUEI, see Aqueous humour—*m.* Interspinalis, Interspinal ligament—*m.* Intestinalis, Allantois—*m.* Jacobi, Tunica Jacobi—*m.* Jacobi Arnold, see Iris—*m.* Limitans, see Iris—*m.* Limitans Pacini, see Iris—*m.* Linguae, see Tongue—*m.* Macilentior, Epiploon, gastrophatie—*m.* Mucosa, Decidua, see Membrane—*m.* Nervorum, Neurilemma—*m.* Nictitans, Valvula semilunaris—*m.* Olfactoria, Pituitary membrane—*m.* Ossis, Periosteum—*m.* Ovi materna, Decidua—*m.* Ovuli corticalis, Oöcalymma—*m.* Pellucida, Amnios—*m.* Pigmenti, see Iris—*m.* Pinguetina, see Cellular membrane—*m.* Pinguis intestinorum, Mesentery—*m.* Pituitaria, Pituitary membrane, see Membrane—*m.* Pituitosa, see Membrane—*m.* Pleuritica, Pleura—*m.* Præexistens, Decidua—*m.* Propria, Basement membrane, and Folliculi Graafiani, see Cortex ovi—*m.* Pupillaris, Papillary membrane.

MEMBRANA PUTAMINIS, (*putamen*, 'a shell or husk,') *Pellucula Ovi*. The membrane adherent to the inner surface of the eggshell.—*Putamen* seu *Tes'ta Ovi*.

MEMBRANA RETIFORMIS CHORII, Decidua reflexa—*m.* Ruyschiana, Choroid (inner layer.)

MEMBRANA SACCIFORMIS. A separate synovial membrane for the inferior radio-cubital articulation, which covers the upper surface of the triangular ligament, and the sort of incomplete ring which circumscribes the head of the ulna.

MEMBRANA SEMIPELLUCIDA, Caligo—*m.* Serosa, Membrane (serous)—*m.* Sinuosa, Decidua—*m.* Subcostalis, Pleura—*m.* Succingens, Diaphragm, Pleura.

MEMBRANA TESTÆ, *Shell membrane*. The membrane that lines the shell of the bird's egg:—a simple membrane.

MEMBRANA THORACEM INTERSEPIENS, Mediastinum—*m.* Tympani, see Tympanum—*m.* Tympani secundaria, see Fenestra—*m.* Urinaria, Allantois—*m.* Uteri interna evoluta, Decidua—*m.* Uvea, Uvea—*m.* Vasculosa cerebri, Pia mater—*m.* Vasorum Communis, Endangium—*m.* Verriularis, Retina.

MEMBRANA VERSICOLOR. A peculiar membrane—according to Mr. Fielding, of Hull—situate immediately behind the retina, and in connexion with it. It is separable into distinct layers from the choroid, and is supplied with bloodvessels.

MEMBRANA WACHENDORFIANA, Papillary membrane.

MEMBRANACEOUS, *Membranous*.

MEMBRANE, *Membrana*, *Hymen*, *Me'nin*, *Epen'dyma*, *Pannic'ulus*, *Pan'nicle*. A name given to different thin organs, representing a species of supple, more or less elastic, webs; varying in their structure and vital properties, and intended, in general, to absorb or secrete certain fluids; and to separate, envelop, and form other organs. Bichat has divided the membranes into simple and compound.

Simple membranes comprise three orders. 1. *Mucous membrane*, *Membrana mucosa* seu *pitu'tosa* seu *pitu'toria*, *Phleg'mymen*, *Glen'nyx*, *Phlegmat'hymen*, *Mycoderma*, (*F.*) *Mugneuse*, *Membrane mugneuse*, *Membrane folliculeuse* (*Ch.*), is so called, on account of the mucous fluid by which it is constantly lubricated. Mucous membranes line the canals, cavities, and hollow organs, which communicate externally by different apertures on the skin. Bichat refers them to two great divisions—the *gastropulmonary*, and the *genitourinary*. The mucous membranes have a striking analogy with the cutaneous tissue, in organization, functions, and diseases. They are composed of corium, papillæ, and epidermis; and are furnished with a multitude of follicles, which secrete a viscid humour,—mucus. They receive a quantity of arterial vessels, veins, lymphatics, and nerves. 2. The *Serous membranes*, *Membranae serosae*, *Orchokym'enes*, *Orchym'enes*, *M. villosa simplex* (*Ch.*), are transparent, thin, and composed of one lamina. One surface adheres to other textures; the other is smooth, polished, and moistened by a serous fluid. They are arranged—in the form of sacs without apertures—as great, intermediate reservoirs for the exhalant and absorbent systems, in which the serous fluid, in passing from one system, tarries some time before it enters the other. The serous membranes resemble the areolar membrane in structure and diseases. They facilitate the motion on each other of the organs which they envelop. They may be divided into (*a*) *Serous membranes*, properly so called; as the arachnoid, pleura, peritoneum, and tunica vaginalis. (*b*) *Synovial membranes* or *capsules*; which belong to joints, tendons, aponeuroses, &c. These membranes—mucous and serous—are constituted of similar layers—epithelium, basement membrane, condensed areolar tissue; and a looser form of areolar tissue, termed *submucous* in one case,—*subserous* in the other. 3. *Fibrous membranes*, *Membranes albugineus* (*Ch.*) These are almost all continuous, and terminate at the periosteum—their common centre. They have been divided into two sections. 1. *Enveloping aponeuroses*, *Aponeuroses of insertion*, *Fibrous capsules of the joints*, and *Fibrous sheaths of tendons*. 2. The *Periosteum*, *Dura mater*, *Sclerotica*, *Tunica albuginea testis*, *Fibrous membrane of the spleen*, &c. The fibrous membranes are not free or moistened by any particular fluid. They adhere by both surfaces to the neighbouring parts, are firm, resisting, but slightly elastic, and of a white colour; sometimes pearly and glistening. Their vessels are numerous, in some, as in the dura mater and periosteum; in others, scarcely perceptible, as in the aponeuroses. The presence of nerves has never been proved, although several circumstances, regarding their sensibility, render their existence probable. The fibrous membrane serve, in general, to augment the solidity of the organs which they envelop; to retain the muscles in their respective positions; to favour the motion of the limbs, and that of the muscles and skin; to form canals and rings for the passage of different organs, &c.

Bichat admits three species of *Compound Membranes*. 1. The *Serofibrous*, formed of a serous

and fibrous lamina, intimately adherent to each other;—as the pericardium, dura mater, and tunica albuginea. 2. The *seromucous*, formed of a serous and mucous lamina;—as the gill-bladder at its lower part. 3. The *fibrinous*, constituted of the union of a fibrous and mucous membrane; as the mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ, gums, &c. Chaussier admits six kinds of membranes. 1. The *laminated*. See Cellular Tissue. 2. The *serous* or *simple villous*. 3. The *follicular* or *complicated villous*. 4. The *muscular* or *flesh'y*. 5. The *albugineous*. 6. The *albuminous*.

MEMBRANE, ACCIDENTAL, *M.* false—*m. Accidentelle*, *M.* false—*m. Adnæ*, Conjunctiva—*m. Adventitious*, *M.* false—*m. Anhistous*, Decidua—*m.* of Arnold, see Iris.

MEMBRANE, BASEMENT, *Primary* or *limitary* membrane, *Membrana propria*. A delicate structureless lamella of membrane found beneath the epidermis or epithelium, on all the free surfaces of the body.

MEMBRANE CADUQUE, Decidua—*m. Caduque réfléchi*, Decidua reflexa—*m. de Demours*, see Aqueous Humour, and Cornea—*m. de Desce-met*, see Aqueous Humour, and Cornea.

MEMBRANE, ELASTIC, *Membrana elastica*. Membrane formed of the elastic areolar tissue, and which occurs in the coats of vessels, especially of the arteries, in the trachea and bronchi, &c.

MEMBRANE, FALSE, *Accidental* or *Adventitious* membrane, *Pseudomembrane*, *Pseudymen*, *Pseudoméninx*, (*F.*) *Fausse membrane*, *M. accidentelle*. Membranous productions, which form on all the free natural surfaces, and on every free accidental surface, are so called. They are, in general, produced by the exudation of a fibrinous matter, susceptible of organization, which takes place in consequence of inflammation of the various tissues. These accidental membranes occur on the skin after the application of a blister; on mucous surfaces, as in croup; on the parietes of inflamed veins and arteries, &c. The cicatrices of wounds are formed of them.

By some it has been proposed to give the name *pseudomembrane* to fibrinous exudations, as in diphtheritis, which are devoid of organization, whilst *neo-membrane* may be applied to such fresh productions, as from serous membranes, as have become supplied with vessels and nerves.

MEMBRANE FAUSSE, *Membrane*, false—*m.* Fibrous, see *Fausse*—*m.* Germinal, see *Molecule*—*m.* Granular, *Membrana granulosa*—*m.* *Granulense*, *Membrana granulosa*—*m.* Hapto-gen, see Haptogenous—*m.* Hyaloid, see Hyaloid membrane—*m.* Jacob's, *Tunica Jacobi*—*m.* Limi-tary, Membrane, basement—*m.* Mucous, see *Mem-brane*—*m.* *Muqueuse*, see *Membrane*—*m.* *Nasale*, Pituitary membrane—*m.* Nasmyth's, see Enamel—*m.* *Olfactive*, Pituitary membrane—*m.* *Pituitaire*, Pituitary membrane—*m.* Primary, Membrane, basement—*m.* Pseudo, *M.* false—*m.* *Ruyshienne*, Choroid (inner layer), *Ruyshiana tunica*—*m.* *de Schneider*, Pituitary membrane—*m.* *Schneiderian*, Pituitary membrane—*m.* Serous, see *Membrane*—*m.* Shell, *Membrana testæ*—*m.* Simple, see *Membrane*—*m.* Synovial, see *Membrane*—*m.* *du Tympan*, see Tympanum—*m.* Tympanal, see Tympanum—*m.* *Utero-épichorale*, Decidua—*m.* Vir-ginal, Hymen—*m.* Vitellary, *Zona pellucida*—*m.* *Vitelline*, *Zona pellucida*.

MEMBRANES ALBUGINEUSES, Mem-branes, fibrous, see Albuginea—*m.* *Folliculaires*, Membranes, mucous—*m.* *Veloutées*, Villous mem-branes—*m.* *Villeuses simples*, Membranes, se-rous.

MEMBRANES OF THE FÆTUS, *Membræ foetus* *involventes*, *Velamenta infantis*, *Integumenta foetus*. The membranes. The membranes which immediately envelop the fœtus in the cavity of the uterus, and the rupture of which gives rise to

the discharge of the liquor amnii. These mem-branes are the *decidua*, *chorion*, and *amnion*.

MEMBRANES, THE, Membranes of the Fœtus.

MEMBRANEUX, Membranous.

MEMBRANIFORM or MEMBRANIFORM, *Membraniformis*, (*membrana* and *forma*;)—re-sembling a membrane. A name given to thin and flat parts, which resemble membranes.

MEMBRANIFORM MUSCLES. Very broad and thin muscles, as the platysma myoides, obliquus abdominis, &c.

MEMBRANOSUS, (from *membrana*,) Fascia lata muscle. Membranous.

MEMBRANOUS, *Membranosus*, *Membrano-cens*, *Hymenodes*, (*F.*) *Membranex*. Having the nature of membrane. Formed of membrane.

MEMBRANULA, (dim. of *membrana*,) Hyme-nium, Membranule—*m.* Coronæ ciliaris, see Cili-ary—*m.* Lunata vaginæ, Hymen—*m.* Nervorum, Neurilemma—*m.* Semilunaris conjunctivæ, Val-vula semilunaris.

MEMBRANULE, *Membranula*. A small membrane.

MEMBRE, Membrum—*m.* Viril, Penis.

MEMBROSUS, *Membrósior*, *Mentulatus*, *Mu-toniatus*, *Nasatus*, *valde Mentulatus*, *Fasciatus*, *Pælon*, (*F.*) *Membru*, (from *membrum*, 'the male organ.')

One whose penis is very large.

MEMBRU, Membrosus.

MEMBRUM, *Ar'tus*, *Me'los*, *Co'lon*, a limb, a member, (*F.*) *Membre*. The limbs or extremities or members of animals are certain parts exterior to the body, which are more or less apparent, long, and movable. It is by means of their limbs, that animals transport themselves from one place to another; and that they defend themselves, or at-tack others. The limbs are arranged on each side of the trunk, with which they are articulated. In man, they are four in number:—two upper or thoracic, and two lower, pelvic or abdominal. Also, the male organ.

MEMBRUM GENITALE VIRORUM, Penis—*m.* Mulie-bre, Clitoris—*m.* Seminale, Penis—*m.* Virile, Penis.

MÉMOIRE, Memory—*m.* *Perte de*, Amnesia.

MEMORIA, Memory—*m.* Deleta, Amnesia.

MEM'ORY, *Mémoria*, *Muc'na*, *Recordatio*, *Recordatus*, (*F.*) *Mémoire*. The cerebral faculty, by virtue of which past impressions are recalled to the mind.

MEMPHITES LA'PIS. A sort of stone, found anciently in the environs of Memphis; which was esteemed narcotic.

MENAGOGUES, (*menes*, and *agō*, 'to drive.')

Emmenagogues.

MENDESION, Ægyptiacum.

MENE (*μήνη*), Moon.

MENECRATIS ACCIPITER, Accipiter.

MENELCO'SIS, *Helcome'nia*, (*menes*, and *ἔλκος*, 'ulceration.')

Vicarious menstruation from an ulcer.

MENES (*μήνης*), Menses.

MÉNESPAUSIE, (*menes*, and *παύω*, 'to cause to cease.')

See Menses.

MENFRIGE, see Pistacia lentiscus.

MENIDROSIS, (*menes*, and *ἰδρωσις*, 'sweating.')

A sweating of menstrual blood.

MENINGARTHROACÉ, *Inflammatio mem-branarum articulationis*, *Arthromeningitis*, (*men-ingo*, *arthrō*, 'a joint,' and *κακός*, 'disease.')

Inflammation of the membranes of a joint.

MÉNINGE, (from *meninx*,) Dura mater.

MENINGÉ, Meningeal.

MENINGE'AL or MENIN'GEAL, *Menin'geus*, (*F.*) *Méningé*. Relating to the meninges, or merely to the dura mater.

MENINGEAL APOPLEXY, see Apoplexy.

MENINGEAL AR'TERY, MID'DLE, *Arteria menin-gea média* seu *Sphænocephala* seu *Duræ Ma-tris média maz'ima* seu *Sphænocephala*, *Spi'nal*

Ar'tery, (F.) *Artère méningée moyenne ou Sphéno-épineuse*, ou *Épineuse*, is the largest of the branches given off by the internal maxillary artery. It enters the cranium by the foramen spinale, and distributes its branches chiefly to the dura mater.

MENINGEAL VESSELS, *Va'sa meningea*. The vessels of the membranes of the brain.

MENINGES, (μνινγῆξ, pl. of *meninx*.) *Éilamides*, *Ma'tres seu involu'era cer'ebr'i*, *Omen'ta seu Velamen'ta cerebra'lia*. The three membranes which envelop the brain—*Dura mater*, *Arachnoid*, and *Pia mater*.

MENINGETTE, *Pia mater*.

MENINGIA TUBERCULOSA, see *Hydrocephalus internus*.

MENINGITIS, *Meningitis*, and, especially, *Inflammation of the meningium or arachnoid membrane*.

MENINGINA, (F.) *Méninge*. A name given by Chaussier to the pia mater, united to the cerebral layer of the arachnoid.

MENINGINA, *INNER LAMINA OF THE, Pia mater*.

MÉNINGINE, *Meningina*.

MÉNINGITE, CÉRÉBRO-SPINALE, *Meningitis, cerebro-spinal*.

MENINGINITIS, (*meningina*, and *itis*.) *Inflammation of the meningina*.

MENINGION, (μνινγῶν, dim. of μνινγῆξ, 'a membrane.') *Arachnoid membrane*.

MENINGIS CUSTOS, *Meningophylax*.

MENINGITE, *Meningitis*—*m. Granulosa*, *Hydrocephalus internus*—*m. Rachidienne*, *Meningitis, spinal*—*m. Tuberculosa*, *Hydrocephalus internus*.

MENINGITIS, *Meningitis*, *Encephalitis peripher'ica seu membrano'sa*, (F.) *Inflammation de la membrane séreuse céphalo-rachidienne*, *Méningite*, (*meninges*, and *itis*.) *Inflammation of a membrane and especially of the meninges or membranes of the brain*. See *Pneumonia*.

MENINGITIS ARTHRITICA, *Cephalagra*.

MENINGITIS CEREBROSPINAL, *Myelitis petechialis*, *Cerebral or cerebrospinal typhus*, (F.) *Méningite cérébro-spinale*, *Fèvre cérébro-spinale*, *Typhus cérébro-spinal*. An alarmingly fatal form of epidemic fever, which prevailed in different countries of Europe, and, also, in certain portions of the United States, near the middle of the 19th century. It is considered, by Boudin, to constitute the cerebro-spinal form of the nosological group of typhus.

MENINGITIS GRANULAR, *Hydrocephalus internus*—*m. Hydrocephalica*, *Hydrocephalus internus*—*m. Infantum*, *Hydrocephalus internus*—*m. Membranosa*, *M. spinal*.

MENINGITIS MESENCEPHALICA. *Inflammation of the meninges of the medulla oblongata and pons varolii more especially*.

MENINGITIS PERIPHERICA, *M. spinal*—*m. Phantasmatophora*, *Delirium tremens*—*m. Potatorum*, *Delirium tremens*—*m. Rachidian*, *M. spinal*—*m. Scrophulous*, *Hydrocephalus internus*.

MENINGITIS SPINAL, *M. Rachidian*, *M. Spinall* seu *peripher'ica seu membrano'sa*, *Perimyelitis*, *Myelomeningitis*, (F.) *Méningite rachidienne*. *Inflammation of the meninges of the spinal marrow*.

MENINGITIS TUBERCULAR, see *Hydrocephalus internus*—*m. Tuberculosa*, *Hydrocephalus internus*.

MENINGIUM, (μνινγῶν, dim. of μνινγῆξ, 'a membrane.') A fine, delicate membrane. The tunica arachnoidea of the brain.

MENINGO, (μνινγῆξ, gen. μνινγῶς, 'membrane,') in composition, membrane.

MENINGOCEPHALITIS, *Meningoencephalitis*, *Ceph'alomeningitis*, *Enceph'alomeningitis*, (from

meningo, κεφαλή, 'head,' and *itis*.) *Inflammation of the membranes and brain*.

MENINGOGASTRIC FEVER, *Fever, gastric*. **MENINGOGASTRITIS**, *Fever, gastric*.

MENINGOMALACIA, (*meningo*, and μαλακία, 'softening,') *Softening of membranes in general*.

MENINGOPHYLAX, *Custos meningis*, *Depressorium*, (F.) *Dépresseur*, (from *meningo*, and φελάξ, 'a preserver,') *An instrument for depressing the dura mater, and guarding it from injury, whilst the bone is cut or rasped*.

MENINGORRHŒA, (*meningo*, and ρεω, 'I flow,') *Effusion of blood upon or between the membranes of the brain*.

MENINGOSIS. The union of bones by means of membrane; e. g. the articulation of the bones of the cranium in the foetus. *Meningosis* is a variety of *Syndesmosis*.

MENINGOSYMPHYSIS, *Meningosymphysis*, (*meningo*, and συμφύσις, 'growing together,') *Adhesion of or by membrane. Adhesion of the membranes of the brain to each other, or to the brain*.

MENINGOSYZYGIA, (*meningo*, and συζυγία, 'a conjunction,') *Meningosymphysis*.

MENINGURIA, (*meningo*, and ουρη, 'urine,') *The passage of urine containing membranous shreds*.

MENINX, gen. *Meningis*, (μνινγῆξ, gen. μνινγῶς.) *Membrane*, (especially one that invests the brain) *m. Choroides*, *Pia mater*—*m. Crassa*, *Dura mater*—*m. Dura*, *Dura mater*—*m. Exterior*, *Dura mater*—*m. Interior*, *Pia mater*—*m. Media*, *Arachnoid membrane*—*m. Pachia*, *Dura mater*—*m. Sclera*, *Dura mater*—*m. Serosa*, *Arachnoid membrane*—*m. Vasculosa*, *Pia mater*.

MENISCHESES, (*menes*, and ισχυν, 'to restrain,') see *Amenorrhœa*.

MENISCI, (μνισκος, dim. of μνη, 'moon,') *Cartilages, interarticular*.

MENISPERMUM ANGULATUM, (μνη, 'the moon,' and σπέρμα, 'seed,' in allusion to the crescent shape of the seed.) *M. Canadense*.

MENISPERMUM CANADENSE, *M. angulatum*, *Ord. Menispermaceæ*. A climbing plant, growing in various parts of the United States. Said to be used in Virginia as a substitute for sarsaparilla in scrofula, and to be called, in the West, *Sarsaparilla*. It is an excitant tonic.

MENISPERMUM COCCULUS, *M. glaucum*, *Amarita Cocculus seu paniculata*, *Cocculus suberosus*. The systematic name of the plant, the dried fruit of which are well known by the name of *Cocculus Indicus* seu *suberosus*, *Indian Berries*, *Bac'ca Piscatorum*, *Indian Cockles*, *Cocculus Indicus*, *Cocculi officinarum*, *Cocculi orientales*, *Gro'na Orientis*, (F.) *Coque du Levant*, *C. levant*. These berries are remarkable for their inebriating and destructive quality to fish. The deleterious principle appears to reside in the kernel, and in the active principle called *Picrotoxine*. *Cocculus Indicus* has been used in decoction to kill vermin. It has, at times, been added to beer, by fraudulent tradesmen, to render it more inebriating.

MENISPERMUM GLAUCUM, *M. cocculus*—*m. Palmatum*, *Calumba*.

MENISPERMUM TUBERCULATUM, *M. verrucosum*, *Cocculus crispus*. A Chinese plant, an extract from the root of which is tonic to the stomach and bowels, and possesses some astringency. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

The same may be said of *Menispermum Chondrifolium*—the *Goluncha*, of Bengal.

MENISPERMUM VERRUCOSUM, *M. tuberculatum*—**MENOCRYPHIA**, (*menes*, and κρυπτός, 'concealed,') *Amenorrhœa*.

MENOLIPSIS, (*menes*, and λειψις, 'want,') see *Menses*.

MENOPAUSIS, (*menes*, and παυσις, 'to cause to cease,') see *Menses*.

MENOPHANIA, (*menes*, and *φαῖνω*, 'to appear,') see *Menses*.

MENOPLANIA, (*menes*, and *πλανη*, 'a wandering,') Menstruation, vicarious.

MENORRHAG'IA, (*menes*, and *ῥαγναι*, 'to flow fiercely,') Flow of the menses. Frequently, the word is used synonymously with uterine hemorrhage or *metrorrhagia*, or for immoderate flow of the menses—*profuse menstruation*, *Parame'nia superflua* seu *profusa*, *Menorrhag'ia rubra*, *Catamenio'rum fluxus immodicus*, *Menstrua immodica* seu *superflua*, *Menorrhœa*.

MENORRHAGIA, Menstruation, *Metrorrhagia*—*m. Alba*, *Leucorrhœa*—*m. Difficilis*, *Dysmenorrhœa*—*m. Erronea*, Menstruation, erroneous—*m. Stillitia*, *Dysmenorrhœa*.

MENORRHŒA, (*menes*, and *ῥέω*, 'I flow,') The ordinary flow of the menses. Also, too long continuing, or too often returning, menstruation. *Menorrhagia*.

MENOSCHESIS, (*menes*, and *σχω*, 'to hold,') see *Amenorrhœa*.

MENOSTASIA, (*menes*, and *στασις*, 'standing,') *Amenorrhœa*.

MENOS'TASIS. This word, according to some, signifies the retention of the menses and their accumulation in the uterus. According to others, it means the acute pain which, in some females, precedes each appearance of the menses: a pain which has been presumed to proceed from the stasis of blood in the capillary vessels of the uterus.

MENOXEN'IA, *Menoxeno'sis*, (*menes*, and *ξενος*, 'foreign,') Irregular menstruation.

MENOXENOSIS, *Menoxenia*.

MENS, *Anima*, Intellect.

MEN'SA, *Trap'iza*, 'a table.' The upper superficial part or corona of the jaw teeth.

MEN'SES, pl. of *Mensis*, (from *μην*, 'a month,')

M. Multi'ebres, *Multi'eb'ria*, *M'enes*, *Fluxus menstrualis* seu *luna'ris*, *Profluvium multi'eb'rè* seu *genitale multi'eb're*, *Consuetudo menstrualis*, *Catame'nia*, *Mens'trua*, *Emme'nia*, *Tributum luna'rè* seu *menstruum*, *Purgatio'nes*, *P. menstrualis*, *Gynæcei'a Aphedr'o'a*, *Cur'ens menstrualis*, *Hor'e'ia*, *Luna'ria*, *Courses*, *Men'strual flux*, *Monthly courses* or *periods*, *Flowers*, *Turns*, *Terms*, *the Reds*, *Troubles*, (F.) *Mois*, *Règles*, *Lunes*, *Flueurs*, *Affaires*, *Époques*, *Ordinaires*, *Purgations*, *Fleurs*, *Menstrues*. The sanguinous evacuation from the uterus; *Sanguis menstrualis*, *Men'strual blood*, the monthly occurrence of which constitutes menstruation or monthly illness. The first appearance of the menses—*menoph'ania*—is usually preceded by the discharge of a fluid whitish matter from the vagina: by nervous excitement, and by vague pains and heaviness in the loins and thighs; numbness of the limbs, tumefaction and hardness of the breasts, &c. More or less indisposition and irritability also precede each successive recurrence of the *menstrual flux*. In temperate climates, each period, *men'strual period*, *per'iodus luna'ris*, ordinarily continues from three to six days; and the quantity lost varies from four to eight ounces. The menses continue to flow from the period of puberty till the age of 45 or 50. At the term of its natural cessation, *Menolip'sis*, *Ménopause* (Gardanne), *Menopaus'is*, the flux becomes irregular; and this irregularity is occasionally accompanied with symptoms of dropsy, glandular tumours, &c., constituting the *Parame'nia cessatio'nis* of Good, and what is called the *critical* turn or *change of life*; yet it does not appear that the mortality is increased by it. With the immediate causes of menstruation we are unacquainted. We express only our ignorance, when we assert it to depend upon periodicity; the discharge comes from the vessels of the uterus and vagina, and differs from ordinary blood by its peculiar odour, and by its not coagu-

lating. It is evidently connected with the condition of the ovaries, and—it is generally supposed—with the periodical discharge of ova from them. It is arrested, as a general principle, during pregnancy and lactation. In warm climates, women usually begin to menstruate early, and cease sooner than in the temperate regions. The quantity lost is also greater. In the colder regions, the reverse of this holds as a general rule.

Dried menstrual blood, especially of a woman in her first menstruation—*Sanguis virginis primum menstrualis*—was formerly given internally as an anti-epileptic.

MENSES ALBI, *Leucorrhœa*—*m. Anomali*, *Paramenia*—*m. Devii*, Menstruation, vicarious—*m. Dolorifici*, *Dysmenorrhœa*—*m. Retention* of the, see *Amenorrhœa*—*m. Suppression* of the, see *Amenorrhœa*.

MENSIUM RETENTIO, ('retention of the menses,') see *Amenorrhœa*.

MENSTRU'A, *Menses*—*m. Alba*, *Leucorrhœa*—*m. Difficilia*, *Dysmenorrhœa*—*m. Dolorosa*, *Dysmenorrhœa*—*m. Immodica*, *Menorrhagia*—*m. Superflua*, *Menorrhagia*.

MENSTRUAL, *Catamenial*—*m. Flux*, *Menses*—*m. Period*, see *Menses*.

MENSTRUANT, *Menstruans*, *Menstrua'tus*, (from *menstrua*.) One subject to the catamenia.

MENSTRUATIO, Menstruation—*m. Anomala*, *Paramenia*—*m. Difficilis*, *Dysmenorrhœa*—*m. Dolorifica*, *Dysmenorrhœa*—*m. Impedita*, see *Amenorrhœa*—*m. Per insolitas Vias*, Menstruation, vicarious.

MENSTRUATIO PRÆCOX, Premature menstruation. Menstruation occurring before the usual age or time.

MENSTRUATIO RECIDI'VA. Menstruation, when protracted beyond the usual age.

MENSTRUATIO RETENTA, *Amenorrhœa*, *Paramenia*—*m. Suppressa*, *Amenorrhœa*, *Paramenia*.

MENSTRUATION, *Menstrua'tio*, *Chronogyn'ica*, *Menorrhag'ia*, *Fluxus menstrualis*. The flow of the menses.

MENSTRUATION DIFFICILE, *Dysmenorrhœa*—*m. Difficult*, *Dysmenorrhœa*—*m. Laborious*, *Dysmenorrhœa*—*m. Premature*, *Menstruatio præcox*—*m. Profuse*, *Menorrhagia*.

MENSTRUATION, VICARIOUS, is that which occurs from other parts than the uterus. It is called *Parame'nia erro'ria*, *Menorrhag'ia erro'nea*, *Men'sium per alie'na loca eccre'tio*, *Menses devii*, *Aberra'tio men'sium seu menstruorum*, *Menstrua'tio per insolitas vias*, *Hæmatopla'nia* seu *Hæmopla'nia menstrualis*, *Menopla'nia*, (F.) *Déviatio des Règles*, *Règles déviées*. At times, the discharged fluid has all the characters of the menstrual; at others, it appears to be mere blood.

MENSTRUATUS, *Menstruant*.

MENSTRUE, *Menstruum*.

MENSTRU'EL, *Catamenial*.

MENSTRUES, *Menses*.

MENSTRUOUS, *Catamenial*. Also, one affected with the menses or catamenia.

MENSTRUUM, (F.) *Menstrue*, (from *mensis*, 'a month,')—the menstruum being, of old, usually continued in action for a month.) The monthly discharge of the female. The plural, *menstrua*, is now, however, always used for the menses. The name was formerly given to every substance which possesses the property of dissolving others slowly and with the aid of heat. At present, it is used synonymously with *solvent*. Thus—water, alcohol, ether, acids, oils, &c., are *menstrua*.

MENSTRUUM AURI, Nitromuriatic acid—*m. Ventriculi*, Gastric juice.

MENSURA MEDICA. A measure of 48 ounces.

MENSURATION, *Meta'tio*, (from *mensura*,

'measure.') *Measurement*, *Medical measuring*. One of the means used for exploring the state of the thoracic and other cavities. It consists in a comparative measurement of each side of the chest, by means of a riband extended from the median line of the sternum to the spine. When effusion exists on one side, the measurement is usually greater than on the other. When, on the other hand, a portion of a lung has ceased, for some time, to exert its respiratory functions, the corresponding side of the chest becomes smaller, in consequence of the contraction of the pleura, retraction of the pulmonary tissue, and greater approximation of the ribs. Instruments have been devised for this purpose. See *Stethometer*.

MENTA, *Mentha*, Penis.

MENTAGRA, (*mentum*, 'the chin,' and *aypa*, 'a seizure,') *Sycosis*—*m. Infantum*, *Porrigo lupinosa*.

MEN'TAGRAPHYTE, *Men'tagrophyte*, *Microrosporon mentagrophytes*, from *mentagra*, and *oros*, 'a plant.' A name proposed by M. Gruby, of Vienna, for a cryptogamous plant, which he considers to produce mentagra.

MEN'TAL, *Menta'lis*, (*mens*, gen. *mentis*,) belonging or relating to the mind, as *mental phenomena*, *mental diseases* (*Mor'bi mentales*), &c.

In Anatomy, mental, *Menta'lis*, (F.) *Mentonnier*, signifies that which relates to the chin; (from *mentum*.)

MENTAL ARTERY, (F.) *Artère mentonnière*. This is given off by the inferior dental, and issues at the mental foramen to be distributed on the lower lip.

MENTAL FORAMEN, *Anterior maxillary F.*, (F.) *Trou mentonnier*, is the outer orifice of the inferior dental canal. It is situated on the outer surface of the lower jaw-bone, opposite the second incisor, or the canine tooth, and gives passage to the vessels and nerves.

MENTAL FOSSA, see *Fossa*, mental.

MENTAL NERVE, (F.) *Nerv mentonnier*, is furnished by the inferior dental nerve. It issues by the mental foramen, and is distributed, in numerous filaments, to the muscles of the lower lip.

MENTAL REGION, *Re'gio menta'lis*. The region of the chin.

MEN'THA seu MEN'TA AQUAT'ICA, (*μνθν*, *μνθος*, 'mint,') *M. palustris* seu *hirsuta* seu *rotundifolia palustris*, *Menthas'trum*, *Sisymbrium menthastrum*, *Balsamus palustris*, *Water-mint*, (F.) *Menthe aquatique*, *M. rouge*. *Not. Ord. Labiate*. This is less agreeable than the *Mentha viridis*, and more bitter and pungent. It is used like *spearmint*.

MENTHA BALSAMEA, *M. piperita*.

MENTHA CAPEX'SIS, which grows at the Cape of Good Hope, possesses the medical properties of the mints.

MENTHA CERVI'NA, *Hart's pennyroyal*, *Hys'sop-leaved mint*, *Pule'gium cervinum*, (F.) *Menthe cervine*. Possesses the properties of pennyroyal, but is very unpleasant.

MENTHA CITRATA, *Melissa*.

MENTHA CRIS'PA, *M. hircynica*, *Colymbif'era minor*, *Curled Mint*, (F.) *Menthe frisée ou crépue*, *Baume d'eau à feuilles ridées*. Possesses the properties of peppermint.

MENTHA GENTILIS, *M. viridis*—*m. Hircynica*, *M. crispa*—*m. Hirsuta*, *M. Aquatica*—*m. Lavigata*, *M. viridis*—*m. Officinalis*, *M. piperita*—*m. Palustris*, *M. Aquatica*.

MENTHA PIPERITA, *M. Piperitis* seu *officina'lis* seu *balsame'a*, *Peppermint*, (F.) *Menthe poivrée*. The odour of this variety is strong and agreeable. Taste, pungent, aromatic, and producing a sensation of coldness in the mouth. Virtues depend upon essential oil and camphor. It is stomachic and carminative. It is chiefly

used in the form of essential oil—the *oleum mentha piperita*.

Essence of *Peppermint* consists of *ol. menthae pip.* 3j, *sp. vin. rectif.*, coloured with *spinach leaves*, Oij. See *Tinctura olei menthae piperita*.

MENTHA PUL'EGIUM, *Pule'gium*, *P. regale* seu *latifolium*, *Gle'chon*, *Pen'nyroyal*, *Pud'dinggrass*, (Prov.) *Hil'scott*, *Lur'key-dish*, *Or'gan*, (F.) *Pouliot*. The oil—*O'leum pule'gii*, *Oil of pen'nyroyal*,—possesses the virtues of the plant. It resembles the mints in general in properties. Amongst the vulgar, it is esteemed an emmenagogue. A'qua PUL'E'GII, *A'qua Mentha pule'gii*, *Pen'nyroyal Water*, was official in the Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias.

MENTHA ROMANA, *Balsamita suaveolens*, *Tanacetum balsamita*—*m. Rotundifolia palustris*, *M. aquatica*—*m. Saracenicæ*, *Balsamita suaveolens*, *Tanacetum balsamita*—*m. Sativa*, *M. viridis*—*m. Spicata*, *M. viridis*.

MENTHA VIRIDIS, *M. Sativa* seu *vulgaris* seu *gentilis* seu *spicata* seu *levigata*, *Spear-mint*, (F.) *Menthe sauvage ou verte ou des jardins*, *Baume des jardins*. Odour strong, aromatic; taste warm, austere, bitterish. Virtues the same as those of the peppermint. The *Oleum mentha viridis* is obtained from it.

MENTHA VULGARIS, *M. viridis*.

MENTHASTRUM, *Mentha aquatica*.

MENTHE AQUATIQUE, *Mentha aquatica*—*m. Cervine*, *Mentha cervina*—*m. Cog.*, *Tanacetum balsamita*—*m. Crépus*, *Mentha crispa*—*m. Frisée*, *Mentha crispa*—*m. des Jardins*, *Mentha viridis*—*m. Poivrée*, *Mentha piperita*—*m. Romaine*, *Balsamita suaveolens*—*m. Rouge*, *Mentha aquatica*—*m. Sauvage*, *Mentha viridis*—*m. Verte*, *Mentha viridis*.

MENTIGO, (from *mentum*, 'chin,') *Porrigo larvalis*, *Sycosis*.

MENTISME, (from *mens*, gen. *mentis*, 'mind,') Any irregular movement of the mind, whether from emotion or a vivid imagination.

MENTOBICORNEUS, (*mentum*, 'chin,' and *bicornis*, 'two horned,') *Geniophyoides*.

MEN'TOLA'BIAL, *Men'tolabia'lis*, (from *mentum*, 'the chin,' and *labium*, 'a lip,') Under this name Chaussier has united the muscles Levator labii inferioris, and Quadratus. See *Depressor labii inferioris*.

MENTOLABIAL FUR'ROW: a transverse depression situate between the lower lip and the chin, which is remarkable for the perpendicular direction of the hairs growing upon it.

MENTON, *Mentum*.

MENTONE(L), (F.) *Menton*—now in France. A small village on the Mediterranean, in a sheltered bay bounded by Capes St. Martin and Murtola, which is much frequented by valetudinarians, especially those laboring under pulmonary affections.

MENTONNIER, Mental—*m. Labial*, *Depressor labii inferioris*.

MENTONNIERE, see *Funda*.

MENTULA, (like *menta*,) Penis—*m. Facititia*, *Dildo*—*m. Muliebris*, *Cercosis*, *Clitoris*—*m. Parva*, *Pipinna*.

MEN'TULAGRA, (*mentula*, 'the penis,' and *aypa*, 'a seizure,') A convulsive erection of the mentula or penis; such as is said to be sometimes observed in eunuchs. See *Pudendagra*.

MENTULATUS, *Membrosus*.

MEN'TUM, *Geni'on*, *Geni'um*, *Anthe'reon*, *Chin*. (F.) *Menton*. The inferior and middle part of the face, situate below the lower lip. The chin is formed of skin, areolar tissue, muscles, vessels, nerves, and the os maxillare inferius.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA, *Menyanthes*, *Mingun'thes*, (*men*, and *anthos*, 'a flower,' because it keeps in flower about a month [?].) *Trifolium paludosum* seu *aquat'icum* seu *palus'tre* seu *filix*—

num, Wa'ter tref'oil, Buck'bean, Bog'bean. *Nat. Ord.* Gentianaceæ. (F.) *Trèfle d'eau ou des Marais* ou de *Castor*. The taste is intensely bitter, and is extracted by water. It is tonic, anthelmintic, diuretic, cathartic, and, in large doses, emetic. In some countries, it is used as a substitute for hops in making beer.

MENYANTHES VER'NA, Amer'ican buck'bean, Marsh tref'oil, Wa'ter sham'rock, Bit'ter root, has similar properties.

MEOSIS, Meiosis.

MEPHIT'IC, *Mephitis*, (F.) *Méphitique*; (from *mephitis*.) Any thing possessed of an unwholesome property; chiefly applied to exhalations.

MEPHITIC ACID, Carbonic acid—m. Air, Carbonic acid.

MEPHITIS, see Mephitism—m. Hepatica, Hydrogen, sulphuretted—m. Inflammbilis, Hydrogen—m. Urinosa, Ammonia.

MEPHITISM, *Mephitis*, (F.) *Méphitisme*. Any pernicious exhalation. *Mephitis* and *Mophe'ta*, (F.) *Mofette* ou *Moufette*, are old names for nitrogen; and, in general, for all exhalations and gases that are unfit for respiration.

MERACUS, Merus.

MERAMAUROSIS, (*mero*, and *amaurosis*.) Hypamaurosis.

MERANÆSTHESIS, *Meranæsthesia*, (*mero*, privative, and *æsthesis*, 'sensation.') Insensibility of a part of the body.

MERATROPH'IA, (*mero*, and *τροφή*, 'want of nourishment.') Atrophy of some part of the body.

MERCURE, (after the god *Mercury*.) Hydrargyrum—m. *Bichlorure de*, Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum—m. *Biiodure de*, Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum—m. *Bromures de*, see Bromine—m. *Corallin*, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxylum—m. *avec la Craie*, Hydrargyrum cum cretâ—m. *Cru*, Hydrargyrum—m. *Cyanure de*, Hydrargyri cyanuretum—m. *Deutochlorure de*, Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum—m. *Deutochlorure de*, Hydrargyri oxymurias—m. *Doux*, Hydrargyri submurias—m. *Gommeux de Plenk*, Syrupus de mercurio mediante gummi—m. *Muriate oxygéné de*, Hydrargyri oxymurias—m. *Oxide de, cendré*, Hydrargyri oxylum cinereum—m. *Oxide gris de*, Hydrargyri oxidum cinereum—m. *Oxide nitrique de*, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxylum—m. *Oxide noir de*, Hydrargyri oxylum cinereum—m. *Oxide rouge de*, Hydrargyri oxylum rubrum—m. *Périodure de*, Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum—m. *Protiodure de*, Hydrargyri iodidum—m. *Protochlorure de*, Hydrargyri submurias—m. *Protoxide de*, Hydrargyri oxylum cinereum—m. *Sous-muriate de, précipité*, Hydrargyrum precipitatum—m. *Sous-sulfate de*, Hydrargyri vitriolatus—m. *Sulphure de, noir*, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—m. *Sulphure de, rouge*, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

MERCUR'IAL, *Mercurialis*, (F.) *Mercuriel*. That which contains or relates to mercury. A preparation of mercury—Hydrargy'icum, Hydrargy'ium.

MERCURIAL DISEASE, Hydrargyriasis—m. Erethism, see Erethism—m. Rash, Eczema mercuriale.

MERCURIALE ANNUELLE, *Mercurialis*—m. *des Bois*, *Mercurialis perennis*—m. *de Chien*, *Mercurialis perennis*—m. *Vivace*, *Mercurialis perennis*.

MERCURIALIS, (after *Mercury*.) *Mercurialis*—m. *an'na*, French *mer'cury*, (F.) *Mercuriale annuelle*, *Foïrolle*, *Ramberge*, *Vignoble*; *Class*, *Dioecia*; *Order*, *Enneandria*. It has been esteemed cathartic, hypnotic and cosmetic, and has been chiefly used by way of lavement. See *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*.

MERCURIALIS HU'MOR, *Hu'mor melanchol'icus*. A supposititious humour with the older physicians,

out of which they presumed that morbi melanchol'ici seu mercuria'les arose.

MERCURIALIS PEREN'NIS, *Cynocram'bè*, *Coni'na bras'sica*, *M. mont'ana*, *M. Sylvest'ris*, *Dog's mer'cury*, (F.) *Mercuriale vivace*, *M. de chien*, *M. des bois*. This plant is possessed of acronarcotic properties.

MERCURIALISMUS, Hydrargyriasis.

MERCUR'IALIST, *Mercurialis'ta*. One inordinately addicted to prescribing mercury.

MERCURIALIZATION. The state of being affected by mercury. One under the influence of mercury is said to be mercurialized.

MERCURI CALX VITRIOLATA, Hydrargyri vitriolatus—m. Deutoioduretum, Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum—m. Proto-ioduretum, Hydrargyri iodidum—m. Sperma, Hydrargyri acetatus—m. Terra foliata, Hydrargyri acetatus.

MERCURIUS, (after the god,) Hydrargyrum—m. Acetatus, Hydrargyri acetatus—m. Alkalisatus, Hydrargyrum cum cretâ—m. Calcinatus, Hydrargyri oxylum rubrum—m. Causticus flavus, Hydrargyri vitriolatus—m. Cinereus, Hydrargyri oxylum cinereum—m. Cinnabarinus, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum—m. Corallinus, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxylum—m. Corrosivus, Hydrargyri oxymurias—m. Corrosivus ruber, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxylum—m. Corrosivus sublimatus, Hydrargyri oxymurias—m. Cosmeticus, Hydrargyrum precipitatum—m. Dulsis, Hydrargyri submurias—m. Emeticus flavus, Hydrargyri vitriolatus—m. Gummosus Plenkii, Syrupus de mercurio mediante gummi—m. Luteus, Hydrargyri vitriolatus—m. Mortis, Algaroth—m. Niger Moseati, Hydrargyri oxylum cinereum—m. Nitrosus calide paratus, see Hydrargyri nitras—m. Nitrosus frigore paratus, Hydrargyri nitras—m. Oxydulatus hydriodicus, Hydrargyri iodidum—m. Precipitatus corrosivus, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxylum—m. Precipitatus niger, Hydrargyri oxylum cinereum—m. Saccharatus, Hydrargyrum saccharatum—m. Solubilis of Hahnemann, see Hydrargyri oxylum cinereum—m. Sublimatus dulsis, Hydrargyri submurias—m. cum Sulphure, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—m. Terrestris, Polygonum Hydropiper—m. Vitæ, Algaroth—m. Zoticus Hartmanni, Hydrargyri submurias.

MERCURY, (after the god,) Hydrargyrum—m. Acetate of, Hydrargyri acetatus—m. Acid nitrate of, see Hydrargyri nitras—m. Ammoniated, Hydrargyrum precipitatum—m. Ammoniochloride of, Hydrargyrum precipitatum—m. Bichloride of, Hydrargyri oxymurias—m. Biniodide of, Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum, see Iodine—m. Bisulphuret of, Hydrargyri-sulphuretum rubrum—m. Borate of, see Borax—m. Bromide of, see Bromine—m. with Chalk, Hydrargyrum cum cretâ—m. Chloride of, mild, Hydrargyri submurias—m. Compound Cerate of, Ceratum Hydrargyri compositum—m. Cyanide of, Hydrargyri cyanuretum—m. Cyanuret of, Hydrargyri cyanuretum—m. Deutoiodide of, see Iodine—m. Dog's, *Mercurialis perennis*—m. English, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*—m. French, *Mercurialis*—m. Iodide of, Hydrargyri Iodidum—m. Iodide of, red, Hydrargyri Iodidum rubrum.

MERCURY, IODIDE OF CHLO'RIDE OF, *Iod'idum Hydrargyri chlo'ridi*, *Hydrargyrum ioda'tum cum chlo'rido mercurii*, (F.) *Iodhydrargyrite de chlorure mercurieux*, *Sel de Boutigny*. (Made by the reaction of iodine on mild chloride of mercury.) Two iodides may be prepared—the iodide and the biniodide. Both are violent irritants; the biniodide, especially, is a powerful caustic. Both have been given in serofula. The biniodide is only used externally like nitrate of silver in serofulous and certain syphilitic ulcerations. An ointment of the iodide (gr. xv ad adipis ʒij) is rubbed on serofulous tumefactions.

MERCURY, IODOARSENITE OF, Arsenic and Mercury, iodide of—m. Muriate of, corrosive, Hydrargyri oxymurias—m. Muriate of, mild, Hydrargyri submurias—m. Nitrate of, Hydrargyri nitras—m. Nitrate of, solution of, see Hydrargyri nitras—m. Nitric oxyd of, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—m. Oxide of, black or gray, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—m. Oxide of, red, Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum—m. Oxymuriate of, Hydrargyri oxymurias—m. Periodide of, Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum—m. Phosphuretted, Hydrargyri phosphoratus—m. Precipitate of, white, Hydrargyrum precipitatum—m. Protochloride of, Hydrargyri submurias—m. Protoiodide of, see Hydrargyri iodidum, and Iodine—m. Prussiate of, Hydrargyri cyanuretum—m. Soluble, Hydrargyri nitras—m. Subchloride of, Hydrargyri submurias—m. Submuriate of, Hydrargyri submurias—m. Sulphuret of, black, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—m. Sulphuret of, red, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum—m. Sulphuret of, with sulphur, Hydrargyri Sulphuretum nigrum—m. Supernitrate of, solution of, see Hydrargyri nitras—m. Tartrate of, Hydrargyri tartras—m. Three-seeded, Acalypha Virginica.

MERCURY AND ARSENIC, IODIDE OF, Arsenic and Mercury, Iodide of—m. and Quinia, Protochloride of, Hydrargyri et Quiniae Protochloridum.

MERDA, Excrement.

MERDIVOMUS, (*merda*, and *vomo*, 'I vomit,') Copremetus.

MERDUS, Excrement.

MÈRE DES PIANs (F.), ('mother of the pians,' from [L.] *mater*, 'mother,') Pian—m. *de Seigle*, Ergot.

MEREMPHRAX'IS, (*mero*, and *ἐμπράξις*, 'obstruction,') Obstruction or infarction of an organ or part.

MERICUS, (*μερικός*,) Local.

MERIDROSIS, *Sudor partialis seu localis*; (*mero*, and *ῥέωσις*, 'sweating,') A partial perspiration.

MERIMNA, (*μεριμνα*,) Cura.

MERIMNE, (*μεριμνη*,) Cura.

MERISIER, (from *cerise*, [?]) *Prunus avium*.

MERISMAT'IC, *Merismat'icus*, (F.) *Mérismat'ique*; (*μερίσματα*, gen. *μερισματος*, 'division,') What takes place by division;—as 'merismatic multiplication or reproduction;' that which occurs by the splitting or division of cells or of whole beings.

MERISMOPEDIA VENTRICULI, *Sarcina ventriculi*.

MERKEL'S MUSCLE, Cerato-ericoïd.

MERO, (from *μερος*, 'a part,') in composition, a part.

MEROBALANEUM, (*mero*, and *βαλανεύω*, 'a bath,') Bath, partial.

MEROBALNEUM, Bath, partial.

MEROCE'LE, *Me'rocele*, *Miroce'le*, *Merorrhex'is*, (*meros*, and *κηλη*, 'tumour,') *Her'nia cruralis seu femoralis*, *Fem'oral* or *cru'ral her'nia*, (F.) *Hernie crurale* ou *femorale*. In this hernia, the viscera issue from the abdomen through the crural canal; or through an opening immediately on the outer side of Gimbernat's ligament, which gives passage to lymphatic vessels. This affection is more frequent in the female than in the male, and especially in those who have had children. The tumour, formed by merocoele, is generally small, round, and more or less difficult of reduction. In other respects, it possesses all the characters of hernia. The neck of the sac has, close on the outside, the epigastric artery; above, the spermatic cord and spermatic artery in the male—the round ligament in the female; on the inside, Gimbernat's ligament; and, below, the pubes. When the obturator artery arises from the epigastric, it generally passes on the outside of and below the orifice of the sac; sometimes, however,

takes a turn above, and then to the inside of the opening. J. Cloquet asserts, that of 134 cases, in one only did he find the epigastric artery on the inside of the orifice of the sac.

The operation, required in strangulation of this variety, may be practised on the aponeurotic opening, by cutting downwards and inwards on the side of Gimbernat's ligament.

MEROCOXALGIA, (*meros*, *coxa*, 'the hip,' and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Coxalgia.

MEROL'OGY, *Merolog'ia*, (F.) *Mérologie*, (from *mero*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') The branch of anatomy, which treats of the elementary parts or constituents of the tissues and humours of the organism.

MERO'PIA, (*mero*, and *opsis*, 'vision,') A partial obscenity of vision.

MERORRHEU'MA, gen. *Merorrhœum'atis*, *Rheumatismus partialis seu localis seu Membro'rum singulo'rum*; (*mero*, and *ῥεωσις*, 'effluxion, rheumatism,') Rheumatism affecting a part. Topical or local rheumatism.

MERORRHEX'IS, (*meros*, and *ῥήξις*, 'a rupture,') Merocoele.

MEROS (*μερος*), Femur, Thigh.

MERRYAN'DREW. An itinerant quack, who exposes his nostrums for sale at fairs and markets. See CHARLATAN.—So called from Dr. Andrew Boorde, who lived in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Queen Mary, and who was in the habit of frequenting fairs and markets, at which he harangued the populace.

MERTEN'SIA VIRGIN'ICA, (after C. H. Mertens, botanist of Bremen,) *Palmatoria Virginica*, *Virginian Cowslip*, *Smooth Lungwort*; indigenous. Family, Boraginaceæ. The plant is mucilaginous, and may be used as a demulcent.

MERYLIUS, *Morehella Esculenta*—m. Auricula, *Peziza auricula*.

MERUS, *Mera'eus*, *A'eratos*, 'pure, genuine,;' as *Vinum merum*, 'unmixed wine.'

MERUS (*μερος*), Femur, Thigh.

MERVINE, MALE, *Cypripedium luteum*.

MERYCISMUS (*μερυκισμος*), Rumination.

MERYCOLE, see Rumination.

MERYCOLOG'IA, (*μερυκαω*, 'I ruminate,' and *λογος*, 'a description,') Any work on rumination may be so termed.

MERYPERTROPH'IA, (*mero*, and *hypertrophia*, 'supernutrition,') Hypertrophy of a part.

MESA, (*μεσος*, 'middle,') Genital organs.

MESARÆUM, (*μεσάραιον*, from *meso*, and *αραια*, 'small intestines,') Mesentery.

MESARÆICUS, Mesenteric.

MESARAIC, Mesenteric.

MESARTERIT'IS, (*meso*, and *arteritis*, 'inflammation of an artery,') Inflammation of the middle layer of an artery.

MESEMAR, Mismar.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM COPTICUM, see Soda—m. *Acinaciforme*, see M. Edule.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM, *M. fœcoides*, (*μεσημβρια*, 'noon,' because its flowers expand at midday.) *Diamond fig-marygold*, *Iceploom*, (F.) *Glaciale*, *Crystalline*. Nat. Ord. Ficoides: a plant common in the neighborhood of Cape Town. It has been recommended in dysuria, ischuria, and some other affections of the urinary organs.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM EDULÈ, and *M. acinaciforme*, South African plants, are much used as domestic remedies at the Cape. The expressed juice of the leaves acts as an astringent in dysentery, and as a mild diuretic. It is also used as an antiseptic gargle in malignant sore throat, violent salivation and aphthæ, and as a lotion to burns and scalds.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM FICOIDES, m. *Crystallinum*.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM TORTUOSUM, also a South

African plant, is said to possess narcotic properties.

MÉSENCÉPHALE, (*meso*, and *κεφαλος*, 'en-cephalon,') Medulla oblongata, Pons Varolii.

MESENTERIC, *Mesara'ic*, *Mesenter'icus*, *Mesara'icus*, *Mesaur'icus*, (F.) *Mésentérique*, *Mésaraïque*. That which relates or belongs to the mesentery.

MESENTERIC ARTERIES are two in number, and distinguished into, 1. The *Superior mesenter'ic*, which arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, below the coeliac. It immediately descends to the left, forwards, behind the pancreas, and in front of the third portion of the duodenum,—to gain the superior extremity of the mesentery, where it makes a long curvature, the convexity of which is turned forwards and to the left. Towards the termination of the ileum, it ends by anastomosing with a branch of the *A. colica dextra inferior*. At its concavity, it gives off the three *Arteriae colicae dextrae*, which belong to the great intestine; and, at its convexity, it sends off fifteen or twenty branches, which are distributed to the small intestines, after having formed numerous arches by their anastomoses.

2. The *Inferior Mesenter'ic Artery* arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, an inch and a half before its termination. It descends, on the left side, behind the peritoneum; engages itself in the substance of the iliac mesocolon, forming a considerable curvature, whose convexity faces the left side. When it reaches the brim of the pelvis, it passes along the posterior separation of the mesorectum, and attains the neighbourhood of the anus, under the name *Superior hemorrhoidal artery*. It gives off no branch at its concave part; but, from the convex, the three *Arteriae colicae sinistrae* arise.

MESENTERIC DISEASE, *Tabes mesenterica*.

MESENTERIC GLANDS are the lymphatic ganglions of the mesentery. Through them, the chyliferous vessels pass to the thoracic duct. Their uses are unknown. When diseased, nutrition is interfered with, and atrophy produced.

MESENTERIC HERNIA. If one of the layers of the mesentery be torn by a blow, whilst the other remains in its natural state, the intestines may insinuate themselves into the aperture, and form a kind of hernia. It is not known during life.

MESENTERIC PLEXUSES are furnished by the solar plexus, and have been distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*; like the mesenteric arteries which they accompany.

MESENTERIC or MESARA'IC VEINS are two in number, and belong to the vena porta. They are distinguished into, 1. The *Superior mesenteric* or *mesaraic* or *great mesaraic*. This trunk receives, from above to below and on the right side, the three *venae colicae dextrae* and the *Gastroepiploica dextra*. Into its left side, the veins of the small intestine open. It passes in front of the transverse portion of the duodenum; and, behind the pancreas, unites with the splenic vein to concur in the formation of the vena porta.

The *inferior or lesser mesenteric vein* corresponds to the artery of the same name, and opens into the splenic, near the union of that vein with the superior mesenteric, and behind the pancreas.

MESENTERITIS, *Mesenteritis*.

MÉSÉNTÉRIQUE, *Mesenteric*.

MESENTERITIS, *Mesenterit'is*, *Empres'ma peritonit'is mesenter'ica*, *Enterit'is mesenter'ica*, *Inflammation of the mesentery*, (F.) *Mésentérite*; (*mesentery*, and *itis*.) The pain is here deeper seated and more immediately in the mesenteric region. The external tenderness is less than in some of the other varieties of peritonitis.

MESENTERIUM (*μεσεντερ'ιον*), *Mesentery*—m. *Crassum*, *Mesocolon*.

MESENTERON, *Mesentery*.

MESENTEROPHTHISIS, *Tabes mesenterica*.

MESENTERY, *Mesenter'ium*, *Mesara'ion*, *Mesara'um*, *Media'num*, *Membra'na pin'guis intesti'num*, *Lac'tes*, *Mesenteron*, *Me'dium intesti'num*, *Epichor'dia*; (*μεσεντερ'ιον*, from *meso*, and *εντερ'ιον*, 'intestine,') (F.) *Mésentère*. A term in anatomy, applied to several duplicatures of the peritoneum, which maintain the different portions of the intestinal canal in their respective situations; allowing, however, more or less motion. They are formed of two laminae, between which are contained the corresponding portion of intestine and the vessels that pass to it. One only of these duplicatures has received the name *mesentery*, properly so called. This belongs to the small intestine, which it suspends and retains *in situ*. Its posterior margin, which is the smallest, is straight, and descends obliquely from the left side of the body of the second lumbar vertebra to the right iliac fossa. Its anterior margin is curved, undulating, plaited, and corresponds to the whole length of the small intestine. The mesentery contains, between the two laminae which form it, a number of lymphatic ganglions; the trunks and branches of the mesenteric vessels; the nervous plexuses accompanying them, and many lacteals and lymphatics.

MESERA, *Tutia*.

MESIAL, (*μεσος*, 'middle,') Relating or appertaining to the middle.

MESIAL PLANE, an imaginary plane, dividing the head, neck, and trunk into similar halves, towards right and left. Every aspect towards this plane is *mesial*; and every aspect towards right or left is *lateral*; every lateral aspect being *dextral* or *sinistral*.

MESIANUM, *Aniceton*.

MESMERIC or MESMERIC, *Mesmer'icus*; (from Anthony Mesmer, the great promulgator of animal magnetism.) Relating to mesmerism or animal magnetism:—as the 'mesmeric state,' 'mesmeric sleep,' &c. &c.

MESMERISM, *Magnetism*, *animal*.

MESMERIST. A practiser of, or believer in, mesmerism.

MESMERIZATION, *Magnetization*. The act of mesmerizing. The state of being mesmerized.

MESMERIZED, *Mesmerizatus*, *Magnetized*. Affected with mesmerism or animal magnetism. When the person is in a state of 'magnetic sleep,' he is said to be *hypnotized*.

MESMERIZER, *Animal Magnetizer*, *Magnetizer*, (F.) *Magnétiseur*. One who practises mesmerism.

MESMEROPHRENOLOGY, *Phrenomagnetism*.

MESO, (from *μεσος*, 'middle,') in composition, middle.

MESOARIUM, (*meso*, and *ovarium*), see *Ovary*.

MESOBlast, (*meso*, and *βλαστος*, 'germ,') See *Cytoblast* and *Molecule*.

MESOBREGMATE, (*meso*, and *bregma*, 'the top of the head,') See *Cranium*.

MESOCÆCUM, (*meso*, and *cæcum*). A name given to a duplicature of the peritoneum, (in some persons only,) at the posterior part of the cæcum.

MÉSOCÉPHALE, (*μεσo*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') Medulla oblongata, Pons Varolii.

MESPOCHONDRIAC, *Mesochondriacus*; (*meso*, and *χονδρος*, 'cartilage,') A name given by Boerhaave to fleshy fibres situate between the cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

MESOCOLIC, *Mesocolicus*, (*meso*, and *κολον*, 'the colon,') Belonging or relating to the mesocolon.

MESOCO'LON (*μεσoκoλoν*), *Mesocol'ium*, *Mesenter'ium cras'sum*. A name given to the duplicatures of the peritoneum, which fix the different parts of the colon to the abdominal parietes. X

has received different names, according to its situation. The right lumbar mesocolon fixes the ascending colon to the corresponding lumbar region. The transverse mesocolon arises from the concave arch of the colon, and forms a septum between the epigastric and umbilical regions. Its inferior portion is continuous with the mesentery. The left lumbar mesocolon, which contains the ascending colon, is continuous below with the iliac mesocolon. The last includes between its layers the sigmoid flexure of the colon, and ends in the mesorectum. Under the right kidney, it is narrow and firm, and forms the right ligament of the colon: at the under end of the left kidney, it forms the left ligament of the colon.

MESOCRANIUM, (*meso*, and *κρανιον*, 'skull.') Sinciput.

MESOCRANUM, (*μεσοκρανιον*, from *meso*, and *κρανιον*, 'skull.') Sinciput.

MESODERMUM, (*meso*, and *δερμα*, 'skin.') Corpus mucosum.

MESODME, (*μεσοδομη*, 'a crossbeam,' from *meso*, and *δομος*, 'a house.') Mediastinum.

MESODMITIS, (*mesodmie*, and *itis*,) *Mesotcechi'tis*, *Mediastini'tis*, *Inflamma'tio mediasti'ni*. Inflammation of the mediastinum.

MESOËPIDID'YMIS, (*meso*, and *επιιδιδυμις*, 'epididymis.') A double serous fold, like the mesoecol, formed by the tunica vaginalis passing from the body of the epididymis, and uniting it to the testicle.

MESOGASTRIUM, (*meso*, and *γαστηρ*, 'belly.') Umbilical region.

MESOGASTRIUM MÛLLERI. A portion of mesentery, which passes from the vertebral column to the left curvature of the stomach.

MESOGLOSSUS, (*meso*, and *γλωσσα*, 'tongue.') Genioglossus.

MESOGLOTTUS, (*meso*, and *γλωττα*, 'tongue.') Genioglossus.

MESOGONIUM, (*meso*, and *γονυ*, 'the knee.') Internodium.

MESOLO'BAR. Belonging or relating to the *Mesolobe* or *Corpus callo'sum*.

MESOLOBAR ARTERIES, *Arte'riae mesolob'icae*, *A. cor'poris callo'si cer'ebr'i*, are the arteries of the corpus callosum.

MESOLOBE, *Corpus callosum*.

MESOLOBUS, (*meso*, and *λοβος*, 'a lobe.') Corpus callosum.

MESOMËTRE, *Mesometrium*; (*meso*, and *μητρα*, 'uterus.') The fold of the peritoneum, which unites the uterus to the abdominal parietes.

MESOME'RIA, (*μησομηρια*, from *meso*, and *μηρος*, 'the thigh.') The parts of the body situate between the thighs and hips.

MESOMERION, Perinaeum.

MESOMPHALUM, (*meso*, and *ομφαλος*, 'navel.') Umbilicus.

MESOPHLEB'ITIS, (*meso*, and *phlebitis*,) Inflammation of a vein. Inflammation of the middle layer of a vein.

MESOPHLEB'IUM, (*meso*, and *φλεβ*, gen. *φλεβος*, 'a vein;') *Interven'ium*. The space between two veins.

MESOPH'RYON (*μεσοφρυον*), *Glabell'a*, *Gabel'la*, *Intereil'ium*, *Metop'ium*, *Na'sal em'ivence*, (*meso*, and *οφρυα*, 'the eyebrows.') The part between the eyebrows.

MESOPLEURIUM, (*meso*, and *πλευρον*, 'a rib.') Intercostal space.

MESOPLEURIUS, Intercostal.

MESORCHIUM, (*meso*, and *orchis*, 'a testicle.') A duplicature of the peritoneum, which supports the testicle in its passage from the abdomen into the scrotum.

MESOREC'TUM, (*meso*, and *rectum*, 'the intestine rectum.') A triangular reflection, formed by the peritoneum, between the posterior surface

of the rectum and the anterior surface of the sacrum. Between the two layers of which the mesorectum is composed are found much areolar tissue, and the termination of the inferior mesenteric vessels.

MESOSCELO, (*meso*, and *σκελος*, 'leg.') Perinaeum.

MESOSCELOCE'LE, (*mesoscelon*, and *εληξ*, 'a rupture.') Hernia, perineal.

MESOSCELOPHY'MA, (*mesoscelon*, and *φυμα*, 'swelling.') A tumour of the perinaeum.

MESOTH'ENAR, (*meso*, and *θεναρ*, 'the thenar,' 'the palm of the hand.') A muscle, which carries the thumb towards the palm. Winslow applied the term to the abductor pollicis, united to the deep-seated portion of the flexor brevis pollicis.

MESOT'ICA, (from *μεσος*, 'middle.') Diseases affecting the parenchyma. Pravity in the quantity or quality of the intermediate or connecting substance of organs; without inflammation, fever, or other derangement of the general health. The first Order, class *Eccritica* of Good.

MESOTEC'CHITIS, (*mesotcechium*, and *itis*,) Mesodmitis.

MESOTEC'HIUM, Mediastinum.

MESOTEC'HIUM, (*μεσοτοιχον*, 'a partition wall,' from *meso*, and *τοιχος*, 'a wall.') Mediastinum.

MES'PILUS, (*μεσπιλη*, from *meso*, and *πιλος*, 'a ball;') from the resemblance of the fruit to half a ball. *Mes'pilus German'ica seu domes'tica*. Ord. Rosaceæ. The med'lar, (F.) *Néflier*. The fruit (F.) *Néfle*, and seeds of the medlar, have both been used medicinally:—the immature fruit as an astringent, and the seeds in nephritic diseases. See *Cratægus Aria* and *Sorbus aucuparia*.

MESPILUS ARIA, *Cratægus aria*—m. *Domestica*, *Mespilus*, *Sorbus domestica*—m. *Germanica*, *Mespilus*—m. *Intermedia*, *Mespilus oxyacantha*—m. *Lævigata*, *Mespilus oxyacantha*.

MESPILUS OXYACANT'HA, *M. Oxyacanthoides seu interne'dia seu læviga'ta*, *Oxyacantha*, *Sp'ea al'ba*, *White Haw'thorn*. (F.) *Aubépine*. The flowers of this uncommon European plant are sometimes used in infusion as a pectoral.

MESPILUS OXYACANTHOIDES, *Mespilus oxyacantha*.

MESQUITE, GUM. A gum, obtained in New Mexico from a tree of the same family as the Acacia. It has the same virtues as gum Arabic.

META, *μετα*, *Meth'*, *μεθ'*, 'with,' 'together with,' 'after,' 'change of form and place.' A common prefix to terms.

METABASIS, *Trans'itus*, *Metab'olis*, *Metabol'ia*, *Metabol'ogē*, *Metallac'is*, (*μεταβολις*, from *μεταβαινω*, (*meta*, and *βαινω*, 'I go,') 'I digress.') A change of remedy, practice, &c.

METABOLE, (*μεταβολη*, from *μεταβαλλω*, 'to transpose,') *Metabasis*, *Transformation*.

METABOLEL'OGY, *Metabolelog'ia*; (*μεταβολη*, (*meta*, and *βαλλω*,) 'change,' and *λογος*, 'a description.') A description of the changes which supervene in the course of a disease.

METABOLIA, (*μεταβολια*,) *Metabasis*.

METABOL'IC, (*μεταβολικος*,) *Metabol'icus*. Appertaining to change or transformation.

METABOL'IC FORCE. *Via metabol'ica*. A term employed by Schwann for the power possessed by living cells of changing the character of the substances brought in contact with them.

METACAR'PAL, *Metacarpia'nus*, (F.) *Mitacarpien*, (from *metacarpus*,) Relating or belonging to the metacarpus.

METACARPAL ARTERY, *Arte'ria dorsa'lis metacar'pi*, arises from the radial, at the moment it engages itself in the upper extremity of the abductor indicis. It descends obliquely upon the back of the hand. Its branches are distributed to the abductor indicis, and the integuments: some communicate with the dorsalis carpi.

METACARPAL ARTICULATIONS are those by

which the last four metacarpal bones are united together at their upper extremity.

METACARPAL BONES, or bones which compose the metacarpus, are five in number; and distinguished into *first, second, third, &c.*, beginning from the outer or radial side. They are articulated by their superior extremity with the bones of the second range of the carpus; and by the lower with the first phalanges.

METACARPAL LIGAMENT, Inferior palmar Ligament, is a fibrous band, stretched transversely before the inferior extremities of the last four metacarpal bones, which it keeps in their respective positions.

METACARPAL PHALANXES are the first phalanges of the fingers; so called, because they are articulated with the bones of the metacarpus.

METACARPAL RANGE OR ROW of the carpal bones, (F.) *Rangée métacarpienne du carpe*, is the lower row of carpal bones; so called because they are articulated with the bones of the metacarpus. It is composed of the trapezium, trapezoids, magnum, and unciniforme.

METACARPEUS, Abductor metacarpi minimi digiti.

MÉTACARPIEN, Metacarpal—*m. du Petit doigt*, Opponens minimi digiti—*m. du Poince*, Opponens pollicis.

METACARPION, (μετακάρπιον,) Metacarpus.

METACARPOPHALANGÆUS POLLICIS, Abductor pollicis manus.

METACARPOPHALANGIAN, *Metacarpophalangia'nus*, *Metacarpophalangal*, (F.) *Métacarpophalangien*. That which belongs to the metacarpus and phalanges.

METACARPOPHALANGIAN OR METACARPOPHALANGAL ARTICULATIONS are formed by the bones of the metacarpus and the corresponding phalanges. In these articulations, the bony surfaces are incrustated with cartilage, covered by a synovial membrane, and kept in connection by means of an anterior and two lateral ligaments.

MÉTACARPOPHALANGIEN LATÉRAL SUE-PALMAIRE, ET MÉTACARPOPHALANGIEN LATÉRAL, Interosseus manus.

METACARPUS, (meta, and καρπος, 'wrist,') *Metacarpion*, *Postbrachia'le*, *Postcarpium*, *Tor'sus ma'nus*, (F.) *Métacarpe*. The part of the hand composed between the carpus and fingers. It is composed of five parallel bones, called *metacarpal*; forming the back of the hand, externally, and the palm internally.

METACERASMA, gen. *Metacerasmat'is*, (μετακέρασμα, from meta, and κέραννυμι, 'to mix,') *Cerasma*.

METACHEIRIXIS, (meta, and χειρ, 'the hand,') Surgery.

METACHIRISIS, Surgery.

METACHIRISMUS, Surgery.

METACHORESIS, (μεταχώρησις, from meta, and χώρω, 'to go,') Metastasis.

METACHYSIS, (meta, and χύνω, 'to pour,') Transfusion.

METACINEMA, gen. *Metacine'matis*, (μετακίνημα, from meta, and κινω, 'to move,') Metastasis.

METACINESIS, (μετακίνησις,) Metastasis.

METACONDYLE, see Phalanx.

METACE'SIS, (meta, and κοίσις, 'pregnancy,') *Graviditas extrauteri'na secunda'ria*. Extrauterine pregnancy in which the fetus is at first in the uterus, but subsequently in some other place.

METADERMATOSIS, (meta, and δερμα, gen. δερματος, 'skin.) A morbid development of the epidermis or epithelium.

METAGENESIS, (F.) *Metagénēse*, *Altern'ate generation*, (meta, and γέναις, 'generation,') A term, proposed by Professor Owen, to express the changes of form, which one animal species undergoes in a series of successively produced

individuals, extending from the one developed from the ovum to that which becomes the image or last perfected individual. This term he employs in contradistinction to *metamorphosis*, which he restricts to the changes of form undergone by one and the same individual. See Generation, alternate.

METAL, (μεταλλον,) *Metal'lum*. A class of simple bodies; in general, distinguished from others by considerable specific gravity; a particular splendour; almost total opacity; insolubility in water; and the property they have of ringing when struck. Metals have no effect, except of a mechanical nature, when taken into the stomach; unless they have already undergone, or undergo in the stomach, oxidation or union with an acid; when, at times, deleterious compounds may be formed. Copper cents; half-pence; quicksilver; lead, have frequently been swallowed in the metallic state with impunity. Tin and mercury are the only metals prescribed for a mechanical effect; the former as an anthelmintic, —the latter, idly enough, in cases of fancied intussusception.

MÉTAL DES CLOCHES, Bell-metal.

METALLAGE, (μεταλλαγή, from meta, and αλάσσω, 'I exchange,') Metabasis.

METALLAXIS, (μεταλλαξις,) Metallage.

METALLIC VOICE, *Tintement métallique*.

METALLODYN'IA, (μεταλλον, 'a metal,' and ὀδυνη, 'pain,') Pain owing to the injurious influence of a metal—as lead, quicksilver, &c.

METALLUM, (μεταλλον,) Metal—*m. Hæmato poeticum*, Ferrum.

METAMORPH'ICI, (Morbi,) (μεταμορφῶς, (meta, and μορφή, 'form,') I transform,') Developmental diseases; special diseases, the incidental result of the formative reproductive and nutritive powers. (W. Farr.)

METAMORPHOP'SIA, *Phantasmascop'ia*, *Phantasmatoscop'ia*, (μεταμορφῶς, (from meta, and μορφή, 'form,') 'I transform,') and ὄψις, 'vision,') *Suffu'sio*, *S. Oculorum seu metamorphop'sis seu myo'des*, *Imagination* (Maître-Jean), *Crup'sia*, *Marmar'ygē*, *Marmorygē*, *Mac'ule an'te oc'ulos volitan'tes*, *Marau'gia*, *Oc'uli marmorygo'des*, *Vis'io phantas'matum*, *Vit'us defigura'tus*, *False sight*, (F.) *Berlue*. Aberration of the sense of sight, which transmits the image of imaginary objects. This affection sometimes depends on a slight opacity in the transparent parts of the eye; the cornea, crystalline, or vitreous humour, when it is symptomatic and of no consequence. At other times, it appears to be idiopathic; and occurs particularly in those who have been in the habit of constantly fixing their eyes on very brilliant or small bodies. The objects fancied to be seen are various. They are sometimes circular, perpetually moving; or shining, or black spots, cobwebs, insects, or pieces of wool—when they are often termed *Mus'ce seu Flo'ci volitan'tes*, (F.) *Mouches volantes*, and the condition *Vit'us musca'rum*, *Scotom'ata*, *Suffu'sio Myo'des*, *Myo'deop'sia*, *Myiodop'sia*, *Myodeop'sia*, *Myodesop'sia*, *Vit'us musca'rum*. These appearances sometimes continue for a few days; being dependent on the state of the nerves of the individual at the time, or they may exist for life, and ultimately impair the sight. Certain of them change their position, and appear to be seated in the humours of the eye, and—it has been supposed—in the vitreous humour more especially: hence the term *entahyaloid muscæ* applied to them.

If the affection be symptomatic, it is of but little moment. If idiopathic, and connected with any excitement of the brain, which is not often the case, attention will have to be paid to that organ.

METAMORPHOSIS, (μεταμορφῶσις, from meta, and μορφή, 'to shape,') see Metagenesis.

METAMORPHOSIS VENTRICULI GELATINIFORMIS, Gastromalacia.

METANGISMUS, (μεταγγισμός, from *meta*, and αγγισμός, 'a vessel,') Decantation.

METAPEDIUM, *meta*, and ποδίου, dim. of ποῦς, gen. ποδός, 'a foot,') Metatarsus.

METAPHRENON, (μεταφρενον, from *meta*, and φρενός, 'the diaphragm,') Dorsum.

METAPHYTEIA, (μεταφυτεῖα, from *meta*, and φῶω, 'to produce,') 'to transplant,') Transplantation.

METAPODIUM, (*meta*, and ποδίου, dim. of ποῦς, gen. ποδός, 'a foot,') Metatarsus.

METAPOROPŒA, *Metoporopoe'ia*, (*meta*, πορος, 'a pore,' and ποίω, 'to make,') The change produced in the minute pores, in the capillary extremities of vessels,—when they pass from the morbid to the healthy condition. (?)

METAPTO'SIS, (μεταπτωσις, *Metaschematism'us*, *Metaschemat'isus*, Mutation, change; from μεταπτῶ, (*meta*, and πτῶω, 'I fall,') 'I digress,') Any change in the form or seat of a disease. Transformation.

METARRHŒA, (μεταρροῖα, *Metar'rhysis*, (*meta*, and ῥέω, 'I flow,') Reflux. The transfer of a disease from without to within, or from one part to another.

METARRHYSIS, (μεταρροῖσις, *Metarrhoea*.

METASCHEMATISIS, (μετασχηματισμός, from *meta*, and σχημα, 'form,') Metaptosis.

METASCHEMATISMUS, (μετασχηματισμός, *Metaptosis*.

METASTASIS, (μεταστασις, *Metachore'is*, *Metacine'ma*, *Metacine'sis*, (*meta*, and ἵστημι, 'to place,') Displacement, Translation. A change in the seat of a disease; attributed, by the Humorists, to the translation of the morbid matter to a part different from that which it had previously occupied; and by the Solidists, to the displacement of the irritation. It has also been used in the same extensive sense as Metaptosis. Disputes have often been indulged, whether a case of metastasis ought not rather to be esteemed one of extension of the disease. The phenomena of gout and acute rheumatism are in favour of metastasis occasionally supervening.

METASTASIS LACTIS, Galactoplasia, Phlegmatia dolens.

METASTATIC, (μεταστατικός, *Metastat'icus*, (F.) *Métastatique*. Belonging or relating to metastasis. A metastatic crisis is one produced by metastasis:—a metastatic affection, one caused by metastasis, &c. See Abscess, metastatic.

METASYN'CRISIS, (μετασυνκρίσις, from *meta*, and συνκρίνω, 'I join,') *Recomposit'ion*. A word employed by some disciples of Asclepiades. This physician supposed, that animals are formed by the union or assemblage of atoms. He designated all bodies by the word *συνκρίματα*, which signifies 'assemblage.' *Συνκρίνεται*, 'to be assembled,' was, with him, synonymous with 'to exist;' and *διακρίνεται*, 'to separate,' was, with him, synonymous with 'to dissolve,' 'to cease to exist.' The word *Metasyn'crisis* was invented to express the recombination of bodies after their momentary dissolution. Some have rendered the word by the Latin *Recorporat'io*.

METASYNCRITIC, (μετασυνκριτικός, *Metasyn'crit'icus*, *Recorporat'ivus*. Belonging or relating to metasyn'crisis. A name formerly given to medicines to which was attributed the virtue of producing the metasyn'crisis or regeneration of the body, or of some of its parts.

METASYNCRITIC CYCLE meant a determinate series of remedies employed for this purpose.

METATAR'SAL, *Metatar'seus*, (F.) *Métatarsien*. Relating or belonging to the metatarsus.

METATARSAL ARTERY, *Artère sus-métatarsienne* of Chaussier, arises from the *Art'eria dorsa'tis Tar'si*; passes transversely over the back of the

foot; and furnishes, at its convexity, which is anterior, three branches, called *Arterix interos'sea dorsa'les Pe'dis*. These branches are distributed in the interosseous spaces.

METATARSAL ARTICULA'TIONS are those resulting from the junction of the metatarsal bones with each other. They are strengthened, behind, by dorsal and plantar ligaments; and before, by a transverse metatarsal ligament, which is plantar, and has the greatest analogy to the inferior transverse metacarpal ligament.

METATARSAL BONES, (F.) *Os métatarsiens*, are five in number, and distinguished by their number; first, second, third, &c., reckoning from the outer side.

METATARSAL PHALANG'ES are the first phalanges of the toes; so called because they are united to the metatarsus.

METATARSAL ROW—(F.) *Rangée métatarsienne*—of the bones of the tarsus, is the second row, or that contiguous to the metatarsus; comprehending the cuboides and three cuneiform bones; some add the scaphoides.

METATARSEUS, see Abductor minimi digiti pedis.

MÉTATARSIEŒN, Metatarsal.

MÉTATARSIIUM, Metatarsus.

METATARSOPHALAN'GIAN, *Metatarsophalangia'nus*, *Metatarsophalangal*. Relating to the metatarsus and phalanges.

METATARSOPHALANGIAN OF METATARSOPHALANGAL ARTICULATIONS are formed by the bones of the metatarsus and the corresponding phalanges. They bear the greatest analogy to the metacarpophalangian articulations.

METATARSO-PHALANGIEN-LATÉRAL, see Interossei pedis—*m. Sous-phalangien transversal du premier orteil*, Transversus pedis.

METATAR'SUS, *Metatar'sium*, *Metape'dium*, *Metapo'dium*, *Precor'dium* seu *So'lum pe'dis*, *Vestig'ium pe'dis*, (F.) *Métatarse*, (*meta*, 'after,' and *ταρος*, 'the tarsus,') That part of the foot which is situate between the tarsus and toes, corresponding with the metacarpus. It is composed of five parallel bones; one to each toe. Like the metacarpal bones, they are developed from two points of ossification.

METATHESIS, (μεταθεσις, from μετατίθημι, (*meta*, and τίθημι, 'to place,') 'I change place,') *Transposit'io*, *Transposit'ion*. An operation, by which a morbid agent is removed from one place to another, where it may produce less disturbance in the exercise of the functions:—as, for example, in the operation of depressing cataract, or when calculus in the urethra is pushed back into the bladder. Also, Derivation.

METATIO, (*metor*, *metatus*, 'to measure,') Measurement.

METATOC'IA, (*meta*, and τοκος, 'birth,') Parturition in a preternatural manner. Preternatural labour.

METAPTOSIS, (μεταπτωσις, from μεταπίπτω, 'to change place,') Diadexis.

METENSOMATOSIS, (μετεσσωματωσις, from *meta*, εν, and σωμα, 'body,') Incorporation.

METEORISMUS, (μετεωρισμός, from μετεωρίζω, 'to elevate,') Sublimation, Tympanites.

METEOROL'OGY, (μετεωρολογία, *Meteorolog'ia*, (*μετεωρος*, (*meta*, and αἶρω, 'I lift up,') 'a meteor,' and λογος, 'a discourse,') The science, whose object is the knowledge of the origin, formation, appearance, &c., of meteors. The state of the atmosphere has a most important bearing upon the health of animals. Every epidemic affection has its causes seated there. Meteorological conditions have, hence, ever been attended to by the physician for the purpose of detecting the precise character of any particular epidemic influence. The barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer are the instruments used with this intent—to de-

fect, as well the varying weight or pressure, and the temperature, as the moisture. Perhaps, of the three conditions, the last exerts more influence in the production of disease than either of the others. Our knowledge, however, of this part of physics is extremely limited and unsatisfactory.

METER, (μετρον, 'a measure.') A suffix to words denoting 'a measure,' as in *Barometer*, *Pleximeter*, &c. Also uterus, (from μετρν.)

METH. A prefix to terms. See *Meta*.

METHEMACHYRIA, (meth, αμα, 'blood,' and χυω, 'to pour,') Transfusion.

METHÉ/MATA, (meth, and αμα, 'blood,') The capillary or intermediate system of vessels in which the blood undergoes the change from venous to arterial, and conversely. See *Capillary vessels*.

METHÉ, (μεθη,) Temulentia.

METHGLIN, ([W.] meddyglyn,) Melizomum.

METHEMERINUS, (μεθημερινος, 'daily,' from meth, and ημερα, 'a day,') Quotidian.

METHOD, (μεθόδος,) *Meth'odus*, (meth, and ὁδός, 'way,') This word has different acceptations in the sciences. In medicine, curative method, *meth'odus medendi*, is the methodical treatment of disease.

METHOD OF COUNTING, Method, numerical—m. Mariano's, see *Lithotomy*.

METHOD, NUMERICAL, *Method of Observation* or of Counting, of Louis, (F.) *Méthode numérique*, consists in observing every case and every symptom of a case numerically, so as to ensure, as far as practicable, accuracy of observation; and to enable us, by the analysis and collation of such facts, to deduce general laws and conclusions. Also, the application of numbers to the study of disease. See *Statistics*, medical.

METHOD, READY, of Dr. Marshall Hall, see *Ready Method*—m. Sylvester's, see *Sylvester's method*.

MÉTHODE NUMÉRIQUE, Method, numerical, Statistics, medical—m. *Perturbatrice*, *Perturbatrix* (Medicina)—m. *Stibio-dermique*, see *Unguentum antimonii*.

METHODICAL COMPRESSION, see *Compression*.

METHODICS, Methodists.

MÉTHODIQUES, Methodists.

METHODISTS, *Methodical sect*, *Method'ics*, (F.) *Methodistes*, *Méthodiques*. A sect of physicians whose doctrine was in vogue after that of the Empirics and Dogmatists, towards the end of the first century. According to the Methodists, of whom Themison was the chief, almost every disease is dependent on contraction or relaxation—*strictum* or *laxum*. To these two causes, they added a third—*mixed* or *compound*—to include those affections which partook of the two characters. The doctrine, *Medici'na method'ica*, *Methodism'us*, *Meth'odism*, resembled, in some respects, that of Brown.

METHODOL'OGY (MED'ICAL), *Methodolog'ia Med'ica*, (μεθόδος, 'method,' and λογος, 'a discourse,') A word used, by the French more especially, to signify *method* applied to the study of any science. *Medical Methodology*, consequently, means *method* applied to the study of medicine.

METHODUS, (μεθόδος,) Method—m. *Cataleptica*, see *Cataleptic*—m. *Celsiana*, see *Lithotomy*—m. *Curatoria*, *Therapeutics*.

METH'ODUS DERIVAT'ORIA. The derivative or revellent system of treatment.

METHODUS ENDERMATICA seu ENDERNICA, see *Endermic*—m. *Franconiana*, see *Lithotomy*—m. *Guytoniana*, see *Lithotomy*—m. *Medendi*, Method of cure, *Therapeutics*.

METHOMANIA, (μεθη, 'drunkenness,' and μαρια, 'mania,') An irresistible desire for intoxicating substances. Temulentia.

METHU, (μεθυ,) Wine. See Temulentia.

METHYLE, HYDRATED OXIDE OF, Spiritus pyroxylicus.

METHYLENE, BIHYDRATE OF, Spiritus pyroxylicus.

METHYSIS, (μεθυσίς,) Temulentia.

METHYSMUS, (from μεθη, 'intoxication,') Temulentia.

METHYS'TICUS, (μεθυστικός,) That which causes, or pertains to, drunkenness.

METHYSTOPHYLLUM GLAUCUM, (μεθυστικός, 'intoxicating,' and φολλον, 'a leaf,') A South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* Amyridaceæ, an infusion of whose leaves is pleasant to the taste, and is used in bronchitis, asthma, and other thoracic diseases. With the Bushmen and others, it is a favourite beverage, and is called by them *Bosch-jesmansthee*, 'Bushman's tea.' It is, also, chewed.

MÉTIS, (from mistus, 'mixed,') see Hybrid.

MÉTISAGE, Crossing.

METODONTIASIS, (meta, and ὀδοντίασις, 'den-tition,') Faulty development of the teeth.

METOPAGES, (μετωπον, 'front,' and πηγνυμι, 'to fix,') Symphyosephalus.

METOPANTRA, (metopon, and αυτρον, 'a cave,') Frontal sinuses.

METOPANTRAL'GIA, (metopantra, and αλγος, 'pain,') Pain in the frontal sinuses.

METOPANTRITIS, *Inflammatio sinuum fronta'lium*, (metopantra, and itis,) Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

METOPION, Bubo galbanum.

METOPIMUM, (μετωπιος, 'pertaining to the fore-head,') Mesophryon.

METOPODYNIA, (metopon, and ὀδυνη, 'pain,') Neuralgia frontalis.

METOPON, (μετωπον, from meta, and ωψ, 'the eye,') Front, Frontal bone.

MET'OPOSCOPY, *Metoposcop'ia*, (μετοσκοπια, from metopon, and σκοπειν, 'to view,') The art of knowing the temperament and character of a person by inspecting the traits of his forehead or face. See *Physiognomy*.

METRA, Uterus.

METRÆ, (μετραι, pl. of μετρα, 'the womb,') Secundines.

METRÆMORRHAGIA, (metra, and hæmorrhagia,) Metrorrhagia.

METRÆMORRHŌIDES, (metra, and αἱμορροΐδες, 'hemorrhoids,') Hemorrhoids or varicose veins at the orifice of the uterus.

METRAL'GIA, *Metrodyn'ia*, *Utera'lgia*, (metra, and αλγος, 'pain,') Pain in the uterus. See *Hysteralgia*.

METRANÆMIA, (metra, and anæmia,) An anæmic condition of the uterus.

METRANASTROPHE, (metra, and αναστραφη, 'inversion,') Uterus, inversion of the.

METRANEURYSMUS, (metra, and ανευρυσμος, 'dilatation,') Metreuryisma.

METRATRE'SIA, *Imperforatio u'teri*, (metra, and ατραστια, 'imperforation,') An unnatural closure of the uterus.

METRATROPH'IA, (metra, α, 'privative,' and τροφη, 'nourishment,') Atrophy or want of development of the uterus.

METRAUX'Ë, *Hypertroph'ia seu Sarco'sis u'teri*, (metra, and αυξη, 'increase,') Hypertrophy of the uterus.

METRECTA'SIA, (metra, and εκτασις, 'dilatation,') Dilatation of the womb.

METRELCO'SIS, *Metrelco'sis*, (metra, and ἄλκος, 'an ulcer,') Ulceration of the uterus.

METREMPHRAX'IS, (metra, and εμπρασσω, 'I obstruct,') Obstruction of the womb or of the vessels of the womb—*Infarctus u'teri*. A name under which some authors have confounded chronic inflammation of that viscus, and the different degenerations to which it is exposed.

METREMPHYSEMA, Physometra.

METREN'CHYTA, *Metren'chytes*, (*metra*, and *εγχυω*, 'I inject.') Injection of the uterus. Substances injected into the uterus are called *Metren'chyta*.

METREURYS'MA, gen. *Metreury's'matis*, *Metreureury's'mus*, (*metra*, and *εὐρυα*, 'dilatation.') A morbid dilatation of the womb.

METRHELICOSIS, Metreleosis.

METRHYMENITIS, (*metra*, *ὑμην*, 'membrane,' and *itis*,) see Metritis.

METRIA, (from *metra*,) Puerperal fever.

METRIOPATHI'A, (*μετρος*, 'tempered,' and *πάθος*, 'affection.') State of an individual whose passions are temperate.

METRI'TIS, (*metra*, and *itis*,) *Fe'bris uteri'na*, *Hysteri'tis*, *Empres'ma Hysteri'tis*, *Inflamma'tio U'teri*, *Metrophlogo'sis*, *Inflamma'tion of the U'terus or Womb*, (F.) *Inflammation de la matrice*, *Hystérite*. The characteristic symptoms of this affection are:—pain, swelling, and tenderness in the hypogastric region; with heat, pain, and tenderness of the os uteri; vomiting, smallness, and frequency of pulse. It occurs most frequently after delivery, *Lochometri'tis*, when there is generally suppression of the lochial discharge. The treatment must be vigorous,—bleeding early, so as to make a decided impression; followed by a full dose of opium, fomentations, blisters, &c.

Acute inflammation of the womb, seated in its internal membrane, *Endometri'tis*, *Met'rhymenti'tis*, *Emmetri'tis*, has been called *Inflamma'tio catarrhal'is u'teri* or *Acute' catarrh'*, (F.) *Catarrhe aigu*, of that viscus. It is known by the discharge of a clear, stringy fluid *per vaginam*; preceded by pains, which, from the hypogastric region, shoot to the thighs, groins, &c., with more or less fever. It requires the antiphlogistic treatment. Chronic metritis sometimes succeeds the acute. To it must be referred the indurations, observed in the uterus, and many of the leucorrhœal discharges to which females are subject.

METRITIS RHEUMATICA, *Metrorrheuma*—m. Septica, *Metrocace*—m. Venosa, see Phlebitis.

METROBLENNORRHŒA, *Leucorrhœa uteri*. METROBLENNŒMIA, (*metra*, *βλιννα*, 'mucus,' and *ζημια*, 'loss,' *Leucorrhœa uteri*.

METROBOTRYTES, (*metra*, and *βοτρυς*, 'a cluster of grapes,') Caniliferous excrescence of the uterus.

METRO'CACE, *Metri'tis septica*, *Cacome'tra*, *Cacome'tria*, (*metra*, and *κακος*, 'evil,') Putrescence or gangrene of the uterus.

METROCAMPISIS, (*metra*, and *καμπσις*, 'a bending,') *Hysteroloxia*.

METROCARCINO'MA, gen. *Metrocarcino'matis*, *Hystero'carcino'ma*, *U'teri carcino'ma*, *Can'cer u'teri*, (*metra*, and *καρκινωμα*, 'cancer,') Cancer of the uterus.

METROCATARRHUS, (*metra*, and *καταρρhus*, 'catarrh,') *Leucorrhœa uteri*.

METROCELE, (*metra*, and *κηλη*, 'a rupture,') *Hysterocele*.

METROCELIDES, (*μητηρ*, 'mother,' and *κηλις*, 'a mark,') *Nævus*.

METROCHOL'SIS, (*metra*, and *χολος*, 'bile,') *Febris puerpera'lis bilio'sa*.

METRODYNIA, (*metra*, and *δύνη*, 'pain,') *Metralgia*.

METROHE'MIA, (F.) *Hypermetrôhémie*, (*metra*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') Hyperæmia or congestion of blood in the uterus.

METROHEMORRHAGE, *Metrorrhagia*.

METROLEUCORRHŒA, *Leucorrhœa uteri*.

METROLOXIA, (*metra*, and *λοξος*, 'oblique,') *Hysteroloxia*.

METROMALACOMA, gen. *Metromalaco'matis*, (*metra*, and *μαλακος*, 'soft,') *Hystero'malacia*.

METROMALACOSIS, *Hystero'malacia*.

METROMANIA, Nymphomania.

METROMY'ZEUS, (*metra*, and *μεζω*, 'I suck,') An exhausting syringe, to be applied to the os uteri for exhausting the womb in cases of amenorrhœa.

METRONCUS, (*metra*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour,') *Hysteroncus*.

METROPARALYSIS, (*metro*, and *παράλυσις*, 'paralysis,') Paralysis of the uterus.

METROPATHI'A, (*metro*, and *πάθος*, 'affection,') An affection of the womb.

METRO-PÉRITONITE, *Metropéritonitis*—m. *Puerpérale*, see Peritonitis.

METROPHLOGOSIS, (*metra*, and *περίωσις*,) *Inflamma'tio u'teri et peritonæ'i*, (F.) *Métropéritonite*. Inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum. Puerperal Fever. See Peritonitis.

METROPHLEBITIS, *Phlebometri'tis*, (*metra*, *φλεβ*, gen. *φλεβος*, 'a vein,' and *itis*,) Inflammation of the veins of the uterus. See Phlebitis.

METROPHLEBITIS PUERPERALIS, see Phlebitis.

METROPHLOGOSIS, (*metra*, and *φλογωσις*, 'inflammation,') Metritis.

METROPHTHISIS, *Phthi'sis uteri'na*, (*metro*, and *φθιω*, 'I consume,') Consumption from ulceration of the uterus—*U'tera seu Helco'sis u'teri*.

METROPHYMA, gen. *Metrophy'matis*, (*metra*, and *φύμα*, 'a swelling,') *Hysteroncus*.

METROPHYSETERION, (*metra*, and *φυσω*, 'I inflate,') An instrument for applying gasiform agents to the uterus.

METROPLETHO'RA, *Metryperæ'mia*, (*metra*, and *πληθωρα*, 'fulness,') Congestion or hyperæmia of the uterus.

METROPOL'YPUS, *Hystero'pol'ypus*, *Polypus U'teri*, (*metra*, and *πολύπος*,) *Polypus* of the uterus.

METROPROPTOSIS, (*metra*, *pro*, and *πτωσις*, 'a falling,') Prolapsus uteri.

METROPTOSIS, Prolapsus uteri.

METORRHAGI'A, *Metæorrhag'ia*, *Hæmorrhagia uteri'na* seu *u'teri*, *Sanguiflax'as uteri'na*, *San'guinis stillicid'ium ab U'tero*, *Flu'or uteri'ni san'guinis*, *Proflu'vium San'guinis ex u'tero*, *Hystero'rhag'ia sanguin'ea*, *Hystero'rho'a*, *Hæmorrhæ'a uteri'na* (of some), *Menorrhag'ia* (of some), *Hæmatome'tra*, *Hæmatoma'tra*, *U'terina Hæm'orrhage*, *Hem'orrhage from the Womb*, *Flou'ding*, *Metrohem'orrhage*, (F.) *Hémorrhagie de la Matrice*, *Pertes*, *Pertes utérines rouges*, *P. de sang*, (*metra*, and *ῥήγνμι*, 'I break forth,') An effusion of blood from the inner surface of the uterus, either at the menstrual or other period; but in a greater quantity than proper. Uterine hemorrhage may be caused by those influences which produce hemorrhage in general. It happens, however, more frequently during pregnancy, and during or after delivery, when the vascular system of the uterus is so circumstanced as to favour its occurrence more than at other times. The termination of metrorrhagia is usually favourable. Should it, however, be very copious, or frequently recur; or should it happen to a great extent after delivery, death may take place very speedily; and, in some cases, without the discharge being perceptible; constituting *internal hemorrhage*.

Uterine hemorrhage may be *active* or *passive*; requiring obviously a different treatment. The main management is similar to that of hemorrhage in general;—the horizontal posture; acid drinks; free admission of cool air; cold applications to the loins, thighs, and abdomen; injection of cold water, even of iced water, into the vagina; plugging the vagina, so as to prevent the discharge *per vaginam*, and thus induce a coagulum in the mouths of the bleeding vessels. Such will be the special plan adopted where the hemorrhage has occurred in one not recently delivered. In uterine hemorrhage after delivery, the same cooling plan must be followed; but, as the flow of

blood is owing to the uterus not contracting so as to constrict its vessels, pressure must be made on the abdomen to aid this; and, if necessary, the hand must be introduced into the uterus to stimulate it to contraction. Should the female be excessively reduced, so as to render the accoucheur apprehensive that she may expire from loss of blood, excitants may be exhibited. The profuse exhibition of opium in such cases is, at least, a doubtful plan.

Transfusion has, at times, been practised as a last resource.

METORRHEUMA, gen. *Metorrhœumatis*, *Rheumatismus Uteri*, *Hysteralgia rheumatica seu catarrhalis*, *Metritis rheumatica*, (F.) *Rheumatisme de l'utérus*; (*metra*, and *ῥῆμα*, 'defluxion,' 'rheumatism.') Rheumatism of the uterus.

METORRHEXIS, (*metra*, and *ῥῆξις*, 'rupture.') Uterus, rupture of the.

METORRHOËA, (*metra*, and *ῥέω*, 'I flow.') A protracted discharge of any fluid from the uterus.

METROSALPINGITIS, (*metrosalpinx*, and *itis*, 'inflammation.') Inflammation of the Fallopian tube.

METROSALPINGORRHEXIS, (*metrosalpinx*, and *ῥῆξις*, 'rupture.') Rupture of a Fallopian tube.

METROSALPINX, gen. *Metrosalpinxis*, (*metra*, and *σαλπιγξ*, 'a trumpet.') Tube, Fallopian.

METROSCIRRHUS, *Hysteroscirrhus*, *Scirrhus seu Carcinoma uteri*, (*metra*, and *σκίρρως*, 'scirrhus.') Scirrhus of the uterus.

METROSCOLIOMA, (*metra*, and *σκολιός*, 'oblique.') Hysteroloxia.

METROSCOPE, *Metroscoopium*, (*metra*, and *σκοπεῖν*, 'I view.') An instrument, invented by M. Nauche, for listening to the sounds of the heart of the fœtus, in uterogestation, when the sounds and movements are imperceptible through the parietes of the abdomen. The extremity of the instrument—the first notion of which was given to M. Nauche by the stethoscope of Laënnec—is introduced into the vagina and applied against the neck of the uterus.

METROSIDEROS GUMMIFERA, see *Kino*.
METROSTERESIS, (*metra*, and *στέρεσις*, 'privation.') Extirpation of the uterus. Want of uterus.

METROSYNIZE'SIS, *Hysterosynize'sis*, (*metra*, and *συνίζις*, 'running together.') Morbid union of the uterus to adjacent parts.

MÉTROTOME, *Hysterotomus*.

METROTOMIA, (*metra*, and *τομή*, 'section.') Cæsarean section.

METRYPEREMIA, (*metra*, and *hyperæmia*, 'Metropothora.

METRYPERÆSTHESIS, (*metra*, and *hyperæsthesia*, 'See Uterus, irritable.

MEU, *Æthusa meum*.

MEULIÈRE, (from *mola*, 'a mill.') Molar.

MEUM, (from *μικρον*, 'small,' in allusion to the leaves.) *Æthusa meum*—m. *Anethifolium*, *Æthusa meum*—m. *Athamanticum*, *Æthusa meum*.

MEURTRISSIONE, (from (L.) *mors*, gen. *mortis*, 'death.') Contusion.

MEVIUM, *Syphilis*.

MEZEA (*μείζα*). Genital organs.

MEZEREON, *Daphne mezereum*.

MEZEREUM, *Daphne mezereum*—m. *Acetatum*, see *Daphne mezereum*.

MIAMMA gen. *Miammatia*, (*μιαμμα*), *Miasma*.

MIANSIS (*μιανσις*), *Miasma*.

MIARIA (*μιαρία*), *Miasma*.

MIASMA, pl. *Miasmata*, *M'asem*, (*μιασμα*, 'a stain,' from *μιαίνω*, 'I contaminate.') *Miasmata*, *M'asem*, *Miasmatus*, *Inquinamentum*, *M'asem*, *Contagium*. The word *miasm* has, by some, been employed synonymously with contagion. It is now used more definitely for any

emanation, either from the bodies of the sick, or from animal and vegetable substances, or from the earth, especially in marshy districts, (*Marsh poison*, *Effluvium palustris*, *Gas palustris*, *Limnæophitis*, (F.) *Intoxication des Marais*), which may exert a morbid influence on those who are exposed to its action. To these terrestrial emanations—the *Koinomiasmata* of Dr. E. Miller, of New York—the Italians give the name *aria cattiva*, but, more commonly, *malaria* ('bad air'); a word which has been adopted into other languages. The deleterious effluvia, originating from the decomposition of matter derived from the human body, have been called by Dr. Miller, *Idiomiasmata*; the epithets *Koino* and *Idio* being derived respectively from *κοινος*, 'common, and *ιδιος*, 'personal.' Of the miasms which arise either from the animal body or from the most unhealthy situations, we know, chemically, nothing. All that we do know is, that, under such circumstances, emanations take place, capable of causing disease in many of those who are exposed to their action.

MIASMATIC, *Miasmaticus*. Belonging or relating to miasmata. Sauvages, in his classification of diseases according to their etiology, has a class under the name *Morbi miasmatici*, *miasmatic diseases*; and *Miasmatici (morbi)* is an order of the class *Zymotici* of Dr. Wm. Farr. A fever that arises from marshy miasms, is styled *malaria*, *paludal*, *Helop'ya*, *Helop'yretus*, &c.

MIASMUS, *Miasma*.

MIULANTES, (*miauler*, 'to mew,' formed by onomatopœia.) See *Convulsionnaire*.

MICÆ PANIS, ('crumbs of bread,') see *Triticum*.

MICATIO CORDIS, (*micare*, *micatum*, 'to move quickly,') *Systole*.

MICHE'LIA CHAM'PACA, (after P. A. Micheli, a Florentine botanist.) *Champaca*, *Michelia Tojanpaca*. Ord. *Magnoliaceæ*. An Oriental tree, much prized for the odour and beauty of its flowers. The oily infusion of the flowers is employed in the Moluccas in headache.

MICLE'TA. A medicine used by Mesue for arresting hemorrhage; perhaps, according to Siebenhaar, from the Arabic, *micnata*, "proved by experience."

MICRANATOMIA, (*micro*, and *anatomia*,) see *Anatomy*.

MICRANGIA, (*micro*, and *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,') *Capillary vessels*.

MICRENCEPHALIUM, (*micro*, and *εγκεφαλος*, 'encephalon,') *Cerebellum*.

MICRENCEPHALON, *Cretinism*.

MICRENCEPHALUM, *Cerebellum*.

MICRO, (*μικρος*, 'small,') in composition, small.

MICROCEPHALIA, (*micro*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') See *Microcephalus*.

MICROCEPH'ALUS, *Mikroceph'alus*, *Microcranius*. One who has a small head. A monster having a small imperfect head, or a small imperfect cranium. The condition is called *Microcephalia*, *Craniostenosis*, (F.) *Microcephalie*: with some it means *Idiotism*.

MICROCORIA, (*micro*, and *κορη*, 'pupil,') *Myosis*.

MI'CROCOSM, *Microcosmus*, (*μικροκοσμος*,) (*micro*, and *κοσμος*, 'world,') A little world. Some philosophers have given this appellation to man, whom they consider as the epitome of all that is admirable in the world. The world they call *Macrocosm*, (from *μακρος*, 'great,')

MICROCOSMETOR, (*micro*, and *κοσμητωρ*, (from *κοσμεω*,) 'a regulator,') *Vital principle*.

MICROCOSM'ICA MACH'INA. The organism of man.

MICROCOSMICA SCIENTIA, *Physiology*.

METREMPHYSEMA, Physometra.

METREN'CHYTA, *Metren'chytes*, (*metra*, and *εγχυω*, 'I inject.') Injection of the uterus. Substances injected into the uterus are called *Metren'chyta*.

METREURYS'MA, gen. *Metreury's'matis*, *Metreury's'mus*, (*metra*, and *εuryssa*, 'dilatation.') A morbid dilatation of the womb.

METRHELICOSIS, *Metrelecosis*.

METRYMENITIS, (*metra*, *μυνη*, 'membrane,' and *itis*,) see *Metritis*.

METRIA, (from *metra*,) Puerperal fever.

METRIOPATHIA, (*μετρος*, 'tempered,' and *παθος*, 'affection.') State of an individual whose passions are temperate.

METRI'TIS, (*metra*, and *itis*,) *Febris uteri'na*, *Hysteritis*, *Empres'ma Hysteritis*, *Inflammat'io Uteri*, *Metrophlogosis*, *Inflammat'ion of the Uterus* or *Womb*, (F.) *Inflammation de la matrice*, *Hystérite*. The characteristic symptoms of this affection are:—pain, swelling, and tenderness in the hypogastric region; with heat, pain, and tenderness of the os uteri; vomiting, smallness, and frequency of pulse. It occurs most frequently after delivery, *Lochometrit'is*, when there is generally suppression of the lochial discharge. The treatment must be vigorous,—bleeding early, so as to make a decided impression; followed by a full dose of opium, fomentations, blisters, &c.

Acute inflammation of the womb, seated in its internal membrane, *Endometrit'is*, *Metrymenitis*, *Emmetrit'is*, has been called *Inflammat'io catarrhalis uteri* or *Acute catarrh*, (F.) *Catarrhe aigu*, of that viscus. It is known by the discharge of a clear, stringy fluid *per vaginam*; preceded by pains, which, from the hypogastric region, shoot to the thighs, groins, &c., with more or less fever. It requires the antiphlogistic treatment. *Chronic metritis* sometimes succeeds the acute. To it must be referred the indurations, observed in the uterus, and many of the leucorrhœal discharges to which females are subject.

METRITIS RHEUMATICA, *Metrorrhœuma*—m. *Septica*, *Metrocace*—m. *Venosa*, see *Phlebitis*.

METROBLENNORRHŒA, *Leucorrhœa uteri*.

METROBLENNOEZEMIA, (*metra*, *βλιννα*, 'mucus,' and *ζημία*, 'loss,' *Leucorrhœa uteri*).

METROBOTRYTES, (*metra*, and *βοτρυς*, 'a cluster of grapes,') Cauliflower excrescence of the uterus.

METROC'ACE, *Metrit'is septica*, *Cacome'tra*, *Cacome'tria*, (*metra*, and *κακος*, 'evil,') Putrescence or gangrene of the uterus.

METROCAMPISIS, (*metra*, and *καμψις*, 'a bending,') *Hysteroloxia*.

METROCARCINO'MA, gen. *Metrocarcino'matis*, *Hystero-carcino'ma*, *Uteri carcino'ma*, *Cancer uteri*, (*metra*, and *καρκινωμα*, 'cancer,') Cancer of the uterus.

METROCATARRHUS, (*metra*, and *καταρρhus*, 'catarrh,') *Leucorrhœa uteri*.

METROCELE, (*metra*, and *κηλη*, 'a rupture,') *Hysterocele*.

METROCELIDES, (*μητηρ*, 'mother,' and *κηλεις*, 'a mark,') *Nævus*.

METROCHOL'SIS, (*metra*, and *χολος*, 'bile,') *Febris puerperalis biliosa*.

METRODYNIA, (*metra*, and *δυνη*, 'pain,') *Metralgia*.

METROHE'MIA, (F.) *Hypermetrôhémie*, (*metra*, and *αίμα*, 'blood,') *Hyperæmia* or congestion of blood in the uterus.

METROHEMORRHAGE, *Metrorrhagia*.

METROLEUCORRHŒA, *Leucorrhœa uteri*.

METROLOXIA, (*metra*, and *λοξος*, 'oblique,') *Hysteroloxia*.

METROMALACOMA, gen. *Metromalaco'matis*, (*metra*, and *μαλακος*, 'soft,') *Hysteromalacia*.

METROMALACOSIS, *Hysteromalacia*.

METROMANIA, Nymphomania.

METROMY'ZEUS, (*metra*, and *μεζω*, 'I suck,') An exhausting syringe, to be applied to the os uteri for exhausting the womb in cases of amenorrhœa.

METRONCUS, (*metra*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour,') *Hysteroncus*.

METROPARALYSIS, (*metro*, and *παλινεσις*, 'paralysis,') Paralysis of the uterus.

METROPATHIA, (*metro*, and *παθος*, 'affection,') An affection of the womb.

MÉTRO-PÉRITONITE, *Metropéritonitis*—m. *Puerpérale*, see *Peritonitis*.

METROPÉRITONITIS, (*metra*, and *peritonitis*,) *Inflammat'io uteri et peritonæi*, (F.) *Métropéritonite*. Inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum. Puerperal Fever. See *Peritonitis*.

METROPHLEBITIS, *Phlebometrit'is*, (*metra*, *φλεβ*, gen. *φλεβος*, 'a vein,' and *itis*,) Inflammation of the veins of the uterus. See *Phlebitis*.

METROPHLEBITIS PUERPERALIS, see *Phlebitis*.

METROPHLOGOSIS, (*metra*, and *φλογωσις*, 'inflammation,') *Metritis*.

METROPHTHYSIS, *Phthisis uteri'na*, (*metra*, and *φθιω*, 'I consume,') Consumption from ulceration of the uterus—*Ul'cera seu Helco'sis uteri*.

METROPHYMA, gen. *Metrophy'matis*, (*metra*, and *φυμα*, 'a swelling,') *Hysteroncus*.

METROPHYSETERION, (*metra*, and *φυσσω*, 'I inflate,') An instrument for applying gasiform agents to the uterus.

METROPLETHO'RA, *Metrypera'mia*, (*metro*, and *πληθωρα*, 'fulness,') Congestion or hyperæmia of the uterus.

METROPOL'YPUS, *Hysteropol'ypus*, *Polypus Uteri*, (*metra*, and *polypus*,) *Polypus* of the uterus.

METROPROPTOSIS, (*metra*, *pro*, and *πτωσις*, 'a falling,') *Prolapsus uteri*.

METROPTOSIS, *Prolapsus uteri*.

METORRHAG'IA, *Metrorrhag'ia*, *Hæmorrhagia uteri'na* seu *uteri*, *Sanguifluxus uteri'nus*, *San'guinis stillicid'ium ab Utero*, *Flu'or uteri'ni san'guinis*, *Proflu'vium San'guinis ex utero*, *Hystero'rrhag'ia sanguinea*, *Hystero'rrhœa*, *Hæmorrhœa uteri'na* (of some), *Menorrhag'ia* (of some), *Hæmatometra*, *Hæmatometra*, *Uterine Hemorrhage*, *Hemorrhage from the Womb*, *Flooding*, *Metrorhemorrhage*, (F.) *Hémorrhagie de la Matrice*, *Pertes*, *Pertes utérines rouges*, *P. de sang*, (*metra*, and *ρήγνυμι*, 'I break forth,') An effusion of blood from the inner surface of the uterus, either at the menstrual or other period; but in a greater quantity than proper. Uterine hemorrhage may be caused by those influences which produce hemorrhage in general. It happens, however, more frequently during pregnancy, and during or after delivery, when the vascular system of the uterus is so circumstanced as to favour its occurrence more than at other times. The termination of metrorrhagia is usually favourable. Should it, however, be very copious, or frequently recur; or should it happen to a great extent after delivery, death may take place very speedily; and, in some cases, without the discharge being perceptible; constituting *internal hemorrhage*.

Uterine hemorrhage may be *active* or *passive*; requiring obviously a different treatment. The main management is similar to that of hemorrhage in general;—the horizontal posture; acid drinks; free admission of cool air; cold applications to the loins, thighs, and abdomen; injection of cold water, even of iced water, into the vagina; plugging the vagina, so as to prevent the discharge *per vaginam*, and thus induce a coagulum in the mouths of the bleeding vessels. Such will be the special plan adopted where the hemorrhage has occurred in one not recently delivered. In uterine hemorrhage after delivery, the same cooling plan must be followed; but, as the flow of

blood is owing to the uterus not contracting so as to constrict its vessels, pressure must be made on the abdomen to aid this; and, if necessary, the hand must be introduced into the uterus to stimulate it to contraction. Should the female be excessively reduced, so as to render the accoucheur apprehensive that she may expire from loss of blood, excitants may be exhibited. The profuse exhibition of opium in such cases is, at least, a doubtful plan.

Transfusion has, at times, been practised as a last resource.

METORRHEUMA, gen. *Metorrhœumatis*, *Rheumatismus Uteri*, *Hysteralgia rheumatica seu catarrhalis*, *Metritis rheumatica*, (F.) *Rheumatisme de l'utérus*; (*metra*, and *ῥευμα*, 'defluxion,' 'rheumatism.') Rheumatism of the uterus.

METORRHEXIS, (*metra*, and *ῥηξις*, 'rupture.') Uterus, rupture of the.

METORRHOEA, (*metra*, and *ῥέω*, 'I flow.') A protracted discharge of any fluid from the uterus.

METROSALPINGITIS, (*metrosalpinx*, and *itis*, 'inflammation.') Inflammation of the Fallopian tube.

METROSALPINGORRHEXIS, (*metrosalpinx*, and *ῥηξις*, 'rupture.') Rupture of a Fallopian tube.

METROSALPINX, gen. *Metrosalpinxis*, (*metra*, and *σαλπιγξ*, 'a trumpet.') Tube, Fallopian.

METROSCIRRHUS, *Hysteroscirrhus*, *Scirrhus seu Carcinoma uteri*, (*metra*, and *σκίρρως*, 'scirrhus.') Scirrhus of the uterus.

METROSCOLIOMA, (*metra*, and *σκολιως*, 'oblique.') Hysteroloxia.

METROSCOPE, *Metroscopium*, (*metra*, and *σκοπεω*, 'I view.') An instrument, invented by M. Nauche, for listening to the sounds of the heart of the fœtus, in uterogestation, when the sounds and movements are imperceptible through the parietes of the abdomen. The extremity of the instrument—the first notion of which was given to M. Nauche by the stethoscope of Laënnec—is introduced into the vagina and applied against the neck of the uterus.

METROSIDEROS GUMMIFERA, see *Kino*.

METROSTERESIS, (*metra*, and *στερησις*, 'privation.') Extirpation of the uterus. Want of uterus.

METROSYNIZEISIS, *Hysterosynizeisis*, (*metra*, and *συνίζισις*, 'running together.') Morbid union of the uterus to adjacent parts.

MÉTROTOME, *Hysterotomus*.

METROTOMIA, (*metra*, and *τομή*, 'section.') Cesarean section.

METRYPEREMIA, (*metra*, and *hyperæmia*, 'Metropothora.

METRYPERÆSTHESIS, (*metra*, and *hyperæsthesia*.) See Uterus, irritable.

MEU, *Æthusa meum*.

MEULIERE, (from *mola*, 'a mill.') Molar.

MEUM, (from *μεν*, 'small,' in allusion to the leaves.) *Æthusa meum*—m. *Anethifolium*, *Æthusa meum*—m. *Athamanticum*, *Æthusa meum*.

MEURTRISSIONE, (from (L.) *mors*, gen. *mortis*, 'death.') Contozion.

MEVIUM, Syphilis.

MEZEA (*μείζα*). Genital organs.

MEZEREON, *Daphne mezereum*.

MEZEREUM, *Daphne mezereum*—m. *Acetatum*, see *Daphne mezereum*.

MIAMMA gen. *Miammatis*, (*μιαμμα*), *Miasma*.

MIANSIS (*μιανις*), *Miasma*.

MIARIA (*μιαρία*), *Miasma*.

MIASMA, pl. *Miasmata*, *Miasm*, (*μιασμα*, 'a stain,' from *μιαίνω*, 'I contaminate.') *Miasmata*, *Miasmata*, *Miasmata*, *Inquinamentum*, *Molybdæum*, *Contagium*. The word *miasm* has, by some, been employed synonymously with contagion. It is now used more definitely for any

emanation, either from the bodies of the sick, or from animal and vegetable substances, or from the earth, especially in marshy districts, (*Marsh poison*, *Effluvium palustris*, *Gas palustris*, *Limnæophytis*, (F.) *Intoxication des Marais*), which may exert a morbid influence on those who are exposed to its action. To these terrestrial emanations—the *Koinomiasmata* of Dr. E. Miller, of New York—the Italians give the name *aria cattiva*, but, more commonly, *malaria* ('bad air'); a word which has been adopted into other languages. The deleterious effluvia, originating from the decomposition of matter derived from the human body, have been called by Dr. Miller, *Idiomiasmata*; the epithets *Koino* and *Idio* being derived respectively from *κοινος*, 'common,' and *ιδιος*, 'personal.' Of the miasms which arise either from the animal body or from the most unhealthy situations, we know, chemically, nothing. All that we do know is, that, under such circumstances, emanations take place, capable of causing disease in many of those who are exposed to their action.

MIASMATIC, *Miasmaticus*. Belonging or relating to miasmata. Sauvages, in his classification of diseases according to their etiology, has a class under the name *Morbi miasmatici*, *miasmatic diseases*; and *Miasmatici* (*morbi*) is an order of the class *Zymotici* of Dr. Wm. Farr. A fever that arises from marshy miasms, is styled *malaria*, *paludal*, *Heloppyra*, *Helopyretus*, &c.

MIASMUS, *Miasma*.

MIAULANTES, (*miauler*, 'to mew,' formed by onomatopœia.) See *Convulsionnaire*.

MICÆ PANIS, ('crumbs of bread,') see *Triticum*.

MICATIO CORDIS, (*micare*, *micatum*, 'to move quickly,') *Systole*.

MICHELIA CHAMPACA, (after P. A. Micheli, a Florentine botanist.) *Champaca*, *Michelia Tojampaca*. Ord. *Magnoliaceæ*. An Oriental tree, much prized for the odour and beauty of its flowers. The oily infusion of the flowers is employed in the Moluccas in headache.

MICLETA. A medicine used by Mesue for arresting hemorrhage; perhaps, according to Siebenhaar, from the Arabic, *micnata*, "proved by experience."

MICRANATOMIA, (*micro*, and *anatomia*,) see *Anatomy*.

MICRANGIA, (*micro*, and *αγγιον*, 'a vessel,') *Capillary vessels*.

MICRENCEPHALIUM, (*micro*, and *εγκεφαλος*, 'encephalon,') *Cerebellum*.

MICRENCEPHALON, *Cretinism*.

MICRENCEPHALUM, *Cerebellum*.

MICRO, (*μικρος*, 'small,') in composition, *small*.

MICROCEPHALIA, (*micro*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') See *Microcephalus*.

MICROCEPHALUS, *Mikrocephalus*, *Microcranius*. One who has a small head. A monster having a small imperfect head, or a small imperfect cranium. The condition is called *Microcephalia*, *Craniostenosis*, (F.) *Microcephalie*: with some it means *Idiotism*.

MICROCORIA, (*micro*, and *κορη*, 'pupil,') *Myosis*.

MICROCOSM, *Microcosmus*, (*μικροκοσμος*,) (*micro*, and *κοσμος*, 'world,') A little world. Some philosophers have given this appellation to man, whom they consider as the epitome of all that is admirable in the world. The world they call *Ma'crocosm*, (from *μακρος*, 'great,')

MICROCOSMETOR, (*micro*, and *κοσμητωρ*,) (from *κοσμεω*,) 'a regulator,') *Vital principle*.

MICROCOSMICA MACHINA. The organism of man.

MICROCOSMICA SCIENTIA, *Physiology*.

MICROCOSMICUM SAL, with the ancients meant the salts of the urine.—*Sol urinum*.

MICROCOSMOGRAPHIA, (*microcosmus*, and *γραφη*, 'a description.') Physiology.

MICROCOSMUS, *Microcosm*.

MICROCOUSTIC, *Microcous'ticus*, (*micro*, and *ακουω*, 'I hear.') This word, as well as *Microph'onicus*, (*μικρος*, 'small,' and *φωνη*, 'voice,') means any thing that contributes to increase the intensity of sound—as the speaking trumpet—by collecting the sonorous rays.

MICROCRANIUS, (*micro*, and *κρανιον*, 'cranium.') Microcephalus.

MICROGLOS'SIA, (*micro*, and *γλωσσα*, 'tongue.') Original smallness of tongue.

MICROLEUCONYMPHÆA, (from *micro*, λευκος, 'white,' and *nymphæa*.) *Nymphæa alba*.

MICROLOGY, (*μικρολογία*, from *micro*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') See Microscopy.

MICROM'ELUS, *Hemim'cles*, (*micro*, and *μελος*, 'a limb.') A monster having imperfectly developed extremities.

MICROMMATUS, (*μικρομματος*, from *micro*, and *ομμα*, gen. *ομματος*, 'the eye.') Microphthalmus.

MICROPHONOUS, (*micro*, and *φωνη*, 'voice.') See Microcoustic.

MICROPHTHAL'MUS, *Microm'matus*, (*micro*, and *οφθαλμος*, 'eye.') One who has small eyes. A monster with two small, or imperfectly developed eyes. A small eye.—*Ophthalmid'ium*, *Ophthalm'mium*.

MICROPODIA, *Micropus*.

MICROPROSOPUS, *Aprosop'us*, (*micro*, and *προσωπον*, 'face.') A monster in which a part of the face is absent.

MICROPUS, (*micro*, and *πους*, gen. *ποδος*, 'foot.') One who has small feet. The condition is called *Micropod'ia*.

MICROPYLE, *Microp'yla*, (*micro*, and *πυλη*, 'gate.') An opening in the epispem of seeds, through which the fecundating pollen enters the ovule to fecundate it. It has been supposed, that such a micropyle exists in the human ovule.

MICROCHIDES, (*micro*, and *ορχις*, gen. *ορχιδος*, 'a testicle.') They who have very small testicles.

MICROSCOPY or MICROS'COPY, *Microscop'ia*; (*micro*, and *σκοπη*, 'a view.') Observation by the microscope; an important agency in the examination of the healthy and morbid tissues. A description of the results of such observation is *Microg'raphy*. *Micrology* is often used with the same signification, and for a treatise on the microscope and the results of microscopy.

MICROSOMATIA, (*micro*, and *σωμα*, gen. *σωματος*, 'body.') Nanosomia.

MICROSOMIA, (*micro*, and *σωμα*, 'body.') Nanosomia.

MICROSPHYC'TUS, (*micro*, and *σφυγμος*, 'pulse.') Smallness or weakness of pulse.

MICROSPORON AUDOUINI, (*micro*, and *σπορον*, 'a seed, a spore.') See Fungus, and Porrigo decalvans—*m. Purfur*, see Chloasma and Fungus—*m. Mentagrophytes*, Mentagrophyte, see Fungus.

MICROS'TOMUS, (*micro*, and *στομα*, 'mouth.') One who has a small mouth.

MICROTE'SIA, (*μικροτης*, 'smallness,') *Par'tium organica'rum par'vitas morbo'sa*. Morbid smallness of organic parts.

MICROTRAPEZIA, (*micro*, and *τραπεζα*, 'a table.') Leptotrophia.

MICROTRICH'IA, (*micro*, and *τριχ*, gen. *τριχος*, 'hair.') Fineness or shortness of hair.

MICROTROPHIA, (*micro*, and *τροφη*, 'nourishment.') Leptotrophia.

MICTIO, (*mingere*, *mictum*, 'to pass the urine.') Micturition—*m. Cruenta*, Hæmaturia—*m. Inop'ortuna*, Enuresis—*m. Involuntaria*, Enuresis—*m. Sanguinea*, Hæmaturia.

MICTION, Micturition.

MICTURIT'ION, *Mic'tio*, *Mic'tus*, *Ure'sis*, *Uri'asis*, *Omiche'sis*, (F.) Miction, Action de pisser, Pissement, (micturio, (mingere, mictum,') 'I make water.') The act of making water—*Urination*. Also, morbid frequency of passing the water.

MICTUS, Micturition—*m. Cruentus*, Hæmaturia.

MIDRIFF, (from Sax. *mid*, 'middle,' and *hrip*, 'the bowels.') Diaphragm.

MID'WIFE, (*mid*, 'with,' and *wif*, 'wife,' or *meo*, 'meed,' 'recompense,' and *wif*, 'wife.') *Matro'na*, *Obstet'rix*, *Mul'ier obstetrix*, *Mæ'a*, *Mæ'as*, *Mæu'tria*, *Aces'toria*, *Aces'tris*, *Aces'tria*, *Saga*, (Sc.) *Hone'dy*, (Prov.) *Graccwife*, *Hand'woman*, *Head'woman*, *Hone'dywife*, (F.) *Sage femme*, *Accoucheuse*, *Ventrière*, *Matrone*, *Levandière*. A female who practises obstetrics.

MIDWIFERY, Obstetrics.

MIEL, Mel—*m. d'Acetate de Caïere*, Linimentum æruginis—*m. Boraté*, Mel boracis—*m. Dépuré*, Mel despumatum—*m. Despumé*, Mel despumatum—*m. Médicinal*, Mellitum—*m. Mercuriale composé*, Mellitum de mercuriali compositum.

MIELLÉ, Melitus.

MIGMA (*μγμα*), Mistura.

MIGRAINE, (abridged from) Hemierania.

MIGRANA, Hemierania.

MIGRATION DU LAMBEAU, ('migration of the flap.') See Flap.

MIKANIA GUACÓ, (after Prof. J. Mikan, botanist of Prague,) Guaco.

MIKROCEPHALUS, Microcephalus.

MIL, (from *milium*, 'millet,') *Panicum miliaecum*.

MILFOIL, (*mille*, 'a thousand,' and *folium*, 'a leaf.') *Achillea millefolium*.

MILIAIRE, Miliary, Miliary fever.

MILIARIA, (*militum*, 'millet.') Miliary fever—*m. Sudans*, Miliary fever—*m. Sudatoria*, Miliary fever.

MILIARIS, Miliary—*m. Sudatoria*, Sudor Anglicus, S. Picardicus.

MIL'IARY, *Milia'ris*, (F.) *Milinaire*. Resembling millet seed,—hence, miliary fever, miliary glands, &c.

MILIARY FE'VER, *Em'physis milia'ria*, *Milia'ria*, *Milia'ria*, *M. au'dans seu sudatoria*, *Su'dor*, *S. milia'ria*, *Pap'ula milia'ria*, *Ezanthema milia'ria*, *Syn'ochus milia'ria*, *Aspre'do milia'cea*, *Fel'bris milia'ria seu essero'sa seu punctula'ria seu cuticula'ria seu vesicula'ria seu lenticula'ria seu purpura'te ru'bra et al'ba milia'ria*, *Pur'pura puerpera'rum*, *P. milia'ria*, *Pap'ula sudo'ria*, *Millet seed rash*, (F.) *Milinaire*, *Millet*, *Pourpre blanc*, *Millet*. It is so called from the eruption resembling the seed of the milium or millet. Fever, accompanied by an eruption of small, red, isolated pimples, rarely confluent, but almost always very numerous, slightly raised above the skin, and presenting, at the end of 24 hours, a small vesicle filled with a white transparent fluid, which quickly dries up, and separates in the form of scales. Miliary fever is now rare, in consequence of the cooling practice in fevers and other states of the system. It is almost always brought on by external heat, and hence the prevention is obvious. The treatment is simple. It requires merely the antiphlogistic regimen, in ordinary cases.

MILIARY GLANDS, Sebaceous glands—*m. Granulations* or Tubercles, see Granulation.

MILII SEMINA, ('seeds of millet.') *Panicum Italicum*.

MILY'OLUM, (dim. of *milium*, 'millet.') *Cenchr'id'ion*. A small tumour on the eyelids, resembling, in size, a millet-seed.

MILITARIS HERBA, *Achillea millefolium*.

MIL'ITARY, *Milita'ria*, (*miles*, *militis*, 'a sol-

dier.') (F.) *Militaire*. Pertaining to a soldier or an army—as '*Military medicine*,' *Medici'na militaris*, (F.) *Médecine militaire*; and *Military surgery*, *Chirurgia militaris*, (F.) *Chirurgie militaire*. Medicine and surgery applicable to the soldier.

MILIUM, Grutum, Panicum miliaceum, see Hydatid—m. Esculentum, Panicum miliaceum—m. Indicum, Panicum italicum—m. Panicum, Panicum miliaceum—m. Solis, Lithospermum officinale.

MILK, (Sax. melc.) *Lac*, *Go'ta*, *Hu'mor lac'teus*, *La'tex ni'veus*, (F.) *Lait*. A fluid secreted by the mammary glands of the females of the mammalia. The skimmed milk of the cow, (F.) *Lait de Vache*, contains water, caseous matter, traces of butter, sugar of milk, chloride of sodium, phosphate, and acetate of potassa, lactic acid, lactate of iron, and earthy phosphates. The cream is formed of butter, casein, and whey, in which there is sugar of milk and salts. When examined by the microscope, milk is seen to contain a large number of particles, of irregular size and shape, varying from $\frac{1}{2000}$ th to $\frac{1}{3000}$ th of an inch in diameter, floating in a colorless fluid—*liquor lactis*. They consist of oily matter, surrounded by a delicate pellicle, and are the milk globules.

Cow's milk is employed for the preparation of cream, butter, cheese, whey, sugar of milk, and frangipane. It is useful in a number of cases of poisoning; either by acting as a demulcent, or by decomposing certain poisons, or by combining with others so as to neutralize them. It is constantly employed as aliment, and may be regarded as an emulsion in which butter and casein are found in suspension. When taken into the stomach, it is coagulated by the gastric fluids, and the coagulum is digested like any other solid. The watery parts are absorbed.

Between milk, flour, and blood, there is great similarity of composition. The following table is given by Dr. Robert Dundas Thomson:

MILK.	FLOUR.	BLOOD.
Curd or Casein	Fibrin, Albumen, Casein, Gluten,	Fibrin, Albumen, Casein, Colouring matter.
Butter . . .	Oil.	Fat.
Sugar . . .	Sugar, Starch,	Sugar.
Chloride of potassium, sodium,		
Phosphate of soda, lime, magnesia, iron,	Do.	Do.

From a considerable number of experiments, Messrs. Deyeux and Parmentier class the six kinds of milk, which they examined, according to the following table, as regards the relative quantity of materials they contain.

CASEIN.	BUTTER.	SUGAR OF MILK.	SERUM.
Goat	Sheep	Woman	Ass
Sheep	Cow	Ass	Woman
Cow	Goat	Mare	Mare
Ass	Woman	Cow	Cow
Woman	Ass	Goat	Goat
Mare	Mare	Sheep	Sheep

MILK ABSCESS, Mastodynia apostematosa.

MILK, ALMOND, Emulsio amygdalæ.

MILK AND SO'DA WA'TER. An agreeable mode

of taking milk in cases where it lies heavily on the stomach. Heat, nearly to boiling, a teacupful of milk; dissolve in it a teaspoonful of sugar, put it into a large tumbler, and pour over it two-thirds of a bottle of soda water.

MILK, AS'SES', (F.) *Lait d'Anesse*, considerably resembles human milk, of which it has the consistence, smell, and taste; but it contains a little less cream, and more soft, caseous matter. It is often used by those labouring under pulmonary affections.

Artific'ial Asses' Milk may be made by taking gelatin $\frac{3}{4}$ ss; dissolving it, by the aid of heat, in barley water Oij; adding refined sugar $\frac{3}{4}$ j; pouring into the mixture new milk Oj; and beating the whole with a whisk.

It may also be prepared by dissolving sugar of milk $\frac{3}{4}$ j in tepid skimmed cow's milk Oj.

MILK BLOTCH, Porrigo larvalis—m. Crust, Porrigo larvalis.

MILK, EWES', (F.) *Lait de Brebis*. It affords more cream than cows' milk; but the butter is softer. The caseum, on the contrary, is fatter, and more viscid. It contains less serum than cow's milk. The Roquefort cheeses are made from it.

MILK FEVER, see Fever, milk—m. Glass, Breast glass—m. Globules, see Milk.

MILK, GOATS', (F.) *Lait de Chèvre*, resembles cows' milk: the butyaceous matter, however, which enters into its composition, is more solid than that of the cow.

Artific'ial Goat's Milk may be made by taking fresh suet $\frac{3}{4}$ j; cutting it into small pieces; tying it in a muslin bag, large enough to leave the morsels free from compression; and boiling in a quart of cow's milk, sweetened with a quarter of an ounce of white sugar candy.

Used as a diet in scrofulous cases, and also in phthisis.

MILK, GREEN, Colostrum.

MILK, HU'MAN, (F.) *Lait de femme*,—contains more sugar of milk, and cream, and less caseum, than cows' milk. Its composition differs according to the distance of time from delivery.

MILK KNOT, Galactogan'gion; (F.) *Ganglion lacteux*. The knots often observed in the breast after inflammation of the organ, or for some time after the suppression of the secretion. They generally end by resolution.

MILK LEG, Phlegmatia dolens.

MILK, MALES', Sperin.

MILK, MARES', (F.) *Lait de Jument*,—contains only a small quantity of fluid butyaceous matter; a little caseum, softer than that of cows' milk, and more serum.

MILK SCALL, Porrigo larvalis.

MILK SICK'NESS, *Sick stom'ach*, *Swamp sick'ness*, *Tires*, *Slows*, *Stiff joints*, *Pu'king fe'ver*, *Riv'er sick'ness*. A disease occasionally observed in the States of Alabama, Indiana, and Kentucky, which affects both man and cattle, but chiefly the latter. It is attributed in cattle to something eaten or drunk by them; and in man to the eating of the flesh of animals labouring under the disease. Owing to the tremors that characterize it in animals, it is called the *Trem'bles*. It is endemic.

The symptoms of the disease are such as are produced by the acronarcotic class of poisons—vomiting, purging, extreme nervous agitation, &c.; and the approved indications of treatment appear to be—gentle emetics and laxatives, with quiet, and mucilaginous drinks.

MILK, SNAKES', Euphorbia corollata.

MILK, SOLID'IFIED. Milk, to which little less than an equal weight of white sugar has been added, evaporated to dryness. When redissolved in water, it has all the qualities of fresh milk, with the additional quantity of sugar.

To milk, evaporated to dryness, MM. Grimaud

and Galais have given the names *Lactoline* and *Lacteine*.

MILK SPOTS, *Macule albae*, *Strophulus*—m. Stone, *Morochthus*.

MILK, SUGAR OF, Sugar of milk.

MILK OF SULPHUR, Sulphur præcipitatum—m. Sweet, Galium verum—m. Teeth, see Dentition—m. Thrush, Aphthæ—m. Vetch, Astragalus verus—m. Vetch, stemless, Astragalus exscapus—m. Weed, Apocynum androsaemifolium, Asclepias Syriaca, Euphorbia corollata—m. Weed, long-leaved, green, Acerates longifolia—m. Weed, smooth, Asclepias Sullivantii—m. Wort, bitter, Polygala amara—m. Wort, common, Polygala—m. Wort, dwarf, Polygala paucifolia—m. Wort, rattlesnake, Polygala.

MILKWOMAN, Nurse, wet.

MILKY, Lactic.

MILL MOUNTAIN, Linum catharticum.

MILLEFEUILLE, (L.) mille, 'a thousand,' and folium, 'a leaf.' Achillea millefolium—m. Aquatic, Phellandrium aquaticum.

MILLEFEUILLETT, Omasum.

MILLEFOLIUM, Achillea millefolium.

MILLEMORBIA SCROPHULARIA, (mille, 'a thousand,' and morbus, 'a disease') Scrophularia nodosa.

MILLEPEDES, (mille, 'a thousand,' and pedes, 'feet,') Onisci aselli.

MILLEPERTUIS ORDINAIRE, (from mille, 'a thousand,' and pertuis, 'a hole,' because the leaf, when held to the light, seems pierced with holes.) Hypericum perforatum.

MILLET, (from milium, 'millet,') Aphthæ, Miliary fever—m. Barbadoes, Panicum Italicum—m. Common, Panicum miliaceum—m. Gray, Lithospermum officinale—m. Indian, Panicum Italicum—m. des Oiseaux, Panicum Italicum—m. Ordinaire, Panicum miliaceum.

MILLETSEED RASH, Miliary fever.

MILLIGRAMME, (mille, 'a thousand,' and gramme, 'a gramme.') The thousandth part of a gramme:—about 0.0154 Troy grain.

MILLIGRAMMA, Herniaria glabra.

MILLIMÈTRE, Millim'eter, (mille, 'a thousand,' and m'eter, 'measure.') The thousandth part of the metre:—equal to 0.03937 English inch, or about two-fifths of a line.

MILLOT, Miliary fever.

MILPHÆ, (μλφα,) Madarosis.

MILPHOSIS, (μλφωσις,) Madarosis.

MILT (Sax.), Melt, Spleen.

MILTLIKE. An epithet for a form of cancer, characterized by a soft pale growth, containing scarcely any blood;—so called from its resemblance to the milt of a fish.

MILTLIKE TUMOUR, Encephaloid.

MILTUS, Plumbi oxydum rubrum.

MILTWASTE, Asplenium.

MIMOSA CATECHU, (from μίμος, 'a mimic,' the leaves of many species mimicking sensibility,) Catechu—m. Cochliacarpa, see Cortex adstringens Brasiliensis—m. Leucophlea, see Spirit (Arack)—m. Nilotica, see Acacia gummi—m. Scandens, Cachang-parang—m. Senegal, see Senegal, gum—m. Virginialis, see Cortex adstringens Brasiliensis.

MIND, ABSENCE OF, Aphelxia socors—m. Abstraction of, Aphelxia intenta—m. Unsound, Insanity.

MINERALIUM, Antimonium.

MIN'NERS EL'BOW. An enlargement of a bursa over the olecranon, occurring in such as are in the habit of leaning much upon it; and, therefore, often seen in those who work on the side in low-roofed mines.

MIN'IM, Min'imum, 'the least part or portion.' The 60th part of a fluidrachm. This measure was introduced by the London College of Physi-

cians, in consequence of the uncertainty of the size of the drop, (see Gutta.) The subdivision of the wine pint has, accordingly, been extended to the 60th part of the fluidrachm; and glass measures, called "minim measures," have been adopted by the London College. The proportion between the minims and the drops of various fluid preparations is given under Gutta.

MINIM'ETER, (minimum, and m'eter, 'measure.') An instrument for measuring minims, invented by Mr. Alsop. It consists of a glass tube, graduated from the conical point into minims; and having a piston, by the elevation of which, fluid may be drawn into the tube, and by its depression be forced from it.

MINIM MEASURE. A measure for the divisions of a fluidrachm.

MINIMUM, Minim.

MINISTER GYMNASTÆ, Pædotribes.

MINUTHOSIS, (from μνῦθω, 'to diminish,') Meiosis.

MINIUM, Plumbi oxydum rubrum—m. Græcorum, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum—m. Purum, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

MIN'OR HEL'ICIS, ('smaller muscle of the helix.') A muscle situate on the posterior border of the helix of the ear, at its commencement in the fossa of the concha.

MINORATIF, Laxative.

MINORATIVUS, (from minor, 'less,') Laxative.

MINT, Mentha—m. Cat, Nepeta—m. Cock, Tanacetum balsamita—m. Curled, Mentha crispa—m. Horse, Monarda coccinea and M. punctata—m. Horse, hairy, Blephilia hirsuta—m. Horse, Ohio, Blephilia hirsuta—m. Horse, sweet, Cunila Mariana—m. Hyssop-leaved, Mentha cervina.

MINT JU'LER. A drink, consisting of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flavoured by sprigs of mint. It is an agreeable alcoholic excitant.

MINT, MOUNTAIN, Monarda coccinea—m. Mountain, common, Pycnanthemum incanum—m. Pepper, Mentha piperita—m. Spear, Mentha viridis—m. Squaw, Hedeoma—m. Stone, Cunila Mariana.

MINT TEA, Infusum Menthae viridis.

MINT, WATER, Mentha aquatica.

MINTHA, (μινθῆ,) Mint.

MINUTHESIS, (from μνῦθω, 'to diminish,') Meiosis.

MINU'TIO MON'ACHI, ('restriction of the monk.') A term said to have been used in the middle ages for any treatment adapted for 'lessening' the sexual energy.

MINYANTHES, Menyanthes.

MIOSIS, Meiosis.

MIRACH, Abdomen.

MIRE (old F.),* A physician or surgeon.

MIRLES, Rubeola.

MIROCELE, Meroccele.

MIRROT, Dancus Carota.

MISADIR, Ammonia murias.

MISANTHRO'PIA, (μισανθρῶπια,) Misan'thropy, Ecanthro'pia, Phyganthro'pia, (μισος, 'hatred,' and ανθρωπος, 'man,') Aversion to man and society;—a symptom of melancholy, and hypochondriasis.

MISCARRIAGE, Abortion.

MISCEGENA'TION, (miscere, 'to mix,' and genus, 'a race,') A mixture or amalgamation of races, as of the black with the white.

MISE-BAS, [F.] ('laid down,') Parturition.

MISERERE MEI, ('have pity on me,') Iteus.

MISERY (from miser, 'suffering,') see Pain.

MISHME TEETA, Coptis teeta.

MIS'MAR, Mesemar. A name given by Avicenna to a kind of nodus, which forms on the

toes as the sequel of contusion or inflammation of those parts.

MISOG'YNY, *Misogyn'ia*, (*μισος*, 'hatred,' and *γυνή*, 'a woman.') Hatred of women. Repulsion for sexual intercourse.

MISOPTO'CHUS, (*μισος*, 'hatred,' and *πτωχος*, 'poor.') That which has hatred for the poor. The gout has been so called by some, because it commonly affects the rich.

MISSADAN, Hydrargyrum.

MISSIO SANGUINIS, Bloodletting.

MISSISSIPPI, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Cooper's Well*, in Hinds County, four miles from Raymond, and thirteen from Jackson, is a sulphureous saline, the chief constituents being the sulphates of soda and magnesia. Of the solid ingredients upwards of 3 per cent. are of peroxide of iron. The waters are chiefly used in chronic gastroenteric affections. *Ocean Springs*, in Jackson County, is an acidulosulphureous chalybeate.

MISTIO, (from *miscere*, *mixtum*, 'to mix,') Mixture.

MISTLETOE, ([Sax.] *mýrteltan*.) *Viscum album*—m. Yellowish, *Viscum flavescent*.

MISTURA, *Mix'tis*, *Propati'sma*, *Mig'ma*, *Mis'tio*, *Mix'tio*, *Mix'tura*, *Mix'ture*; (F.) *Potion*, *Mélange*. A mingled compound, in which different ingredients are contained in the fluid state, or suspended or not by means of mucilaginous or saccharine matter. In this sense, it is synonymous with the French *Potion*. In France, however, the word *mixture* is more frequently understood to mean a liquid medicine, which contains very active substances, and can only be administered by drops. A mixture, in other words, in the French sense, may be regarded as a *potion* deprived of watery vehicle. When it consists of materials, that require to be shaken up when taken, it is sometimes termed *Mistura media*.

MISTURA, (S.) A fragrant yellowcoloured water, used as a perfume by the ladies of Peru. It is prepared from gillyflower, jasmine, and *flor de mistela* (*Talinum umbellatum*). See *Campomanesia lineatifolia*.

MISTURA ACACIÆ, *Mucilago Acaciæ*.

MISTURA AC'IDI HYDROCYAN'ICI, *Mix'ture of Prussic acid*, *Mélange pectoral* (Magendie). (*Medicinal Prussic acid*, $\mathfrak{z}$ j, *Distilled water*, $\mathfrak{z}$ xiv, *Pure sugar*, $\mathfrak{z}$ iss. A dessertspoonful every morning and evening, as a pectoral, &c.

MISTURA AMMONI'ACI, *Lac ammoniaci*, *Mix'ture of ammoniac*. (*Ammoniac*, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, *aquæ Oss.* Rub the ammoniacum: adding the water gradually until they are perfectly mixed. Ph. U. S.) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss to $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ, *Emulsio amygdalæ*.

MISTURA ASAFETIDÆ, *Lac asafetide*, *Emulsio antihyster'ica*, *Mix'ture of asafetida*, (F.) *Lait d'asafoetida*. (*Asafetida*, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, *Aquæ Oss.* Rub together, adding the water by degrees. Ph. U. S.) Used where pills cannot be swallowed, and as a glyster in irritations during dentition, and in ascariides. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ iss.

MISTURA ASAFETIDÆ PRO CLYSMATE, *Enema fetidum*.

MISTURA CAM'PHORÆ, *Aqua cam'phoræ* (Ph. U. S.), *Cam'phor mix'ture* or *ju'lep*, *Mistura camphorata*, *Julepium e cam'phorâ seu camphoratum*, (F.) *Julep camphrê*. (*Camphor*, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, *Alcohol*, $\mathfrak{m}$ xl, *Magnes. carb.* $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, *Aquæ Oij*. Rub the camphor with the alcohol, and afterwards with the magnesia; add the water, and filter. Ph. U. S.) Virtues like those of camphor. See *Emulsio camphoræ*.

MISTURA CHLOROPOR'NI, *Mix'ture of Chlo'roform*. (*Chloroform. purif.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, *Camphor. gr. lx*, *Vitell. ovi. i*, *Aquæ*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ vj. Rub the yolk with the camphor previously dissolved in the chloroform, and gradually add the water. Ph. U. S., 1863.) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij to $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.

MISTURA CONTRACTA, ('a small mixture,') see *Gutta*.

MISTURA COR'NU USTI, *Decoctum cor'nu cervi'ni seu al'bunum*, *Decoction of burnt hart's horn*, *Mix'ture of burnt hart's horn*, *White Decoction*, (F.) *Decoction blanche*. (*Cornuum. ust.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, *Acaciæ gum.* cont. $\mathfrak{z}$ j, *Aquæ Oij*. Boil to Oij constantly stirring, and strain. Ph. L.)

MISTURA CREASO'TI, *Creasote mix'ture*. (*Creasot.*, *Acid. acetic.* $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{m}$ xvj, *Sp. Junip. comp.*, *Syrup.*, $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j; *Aquæ* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ xiv. Mix the creasote and the acid; add gradually the water, and then the syrup and spirit. Ph. E.) A fluidounce contains a minim of creasote.

MISTURA CRE'TÆ, *Potio carbonat'is cal'cis*, *Mistura creta'cea*, *Mucilago cre'tica*, *Chalk or Creta'ceous mix'ture*, *Chalk ju'lep*, (F.) *Mixture de Crète*. (*Crète pp.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, *Sacchar.*, *Acaciæ gum.* in pulv., $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, *Aquæ cinnam.*, *Aquæ*, $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ iv. *Misce*, Ph. U. S.) Antacid and absorbent. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

MISTURA DIABOL'ICA. A mixture under this name is kept in many hospitals, for malingerers. It is made of sundry nauseous ingredients, as aloes, asafoetida, castor, &c., and is given so as to keep up a disagreeable impression on the gustatory nerves.

MISTURA EMETI'NÆ VOMITO'RIA, *Emat'ic mix'ture of emetine*. (*Emetine* 4 gr., *Orange flower water* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, *Syrup* $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; M.) A dessert-spoonful every half hour till it acts.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOS'ITA, *Compound mix'ture of iron*, (F.) *Mixture de fer composée*, *Griffith's mixture*. (*Myrrh. cont.*, $\mathfrak{z}$ j, *Potassæ carb. gr. xxv*, *Aquæ rosæ* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ viii, *Ferri sulph.* in pulv., $\mathfrak{z}$ j, *Sp. lavand.*, $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, *Sacchar.* $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Rub together the myrrh, subcarbonate of potassa, and sugar; then add, while triturating, the rosewater, spirit of nutmeg; and, lastly, the sulphate of iron. Pour the mixture directly into a glass bottle, and stop it close. Ph. U. S.) It is tonic and emmenagogue, and is useful wherever iron is indicated.

MISTURA FERROSALINA, *Mixture, ferrosaline*.

MISTURA FUSCA, ('brown mixture,') M. *Glycyrrhizæ composita*.

MISTURA GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOS'ITA, *Mistura fusca*, *Compound mix'ture of Liquorice*, *Brown Mix'ture*, (*Extract. Glycyrrhiz. pulv.*, *Acaciæ pulv.*, *Sacchar.*, $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; *Tinct. opii camphorat.* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Vin. antimon.* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j; *Spirit. ather. nitric.* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss; *Aquæ* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ xij. Rub the liquorice, gum arabic, and sugar with the water, gradually poured upon them; add the other ingredients and mix. Ph. U. S.) A popular cough medicine, but not deserving of being made official. Dose, a table-spoonful or $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss.

MISTURA GUAJ'ACI, *Mix'ture of guai'ac*, *Lac guai'aci*, *Emulsio guaiaci'na*, *Mistura guai'aci gummo'sa seu gum'mi guai'aci Bergeri*, *Solutio guai'aci gummo'sa seu resi'næ guai'aci aquo'sa*, (F.) *Mixture de Guaiac*. (*Guaiac. gum resin.* $\mathfrak{z}$ iss, *Sacch. pur.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, *Muc. acaciæ gum.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, *Aq. cinnam.* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ viii. Rub the guaiacum with the sugar; then with the mucilage. Add, gradually, the cinnamon water. Ph. L.) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

MISTURA GUMMI GUAJACI BERGERI, *Mistura Guaiaci*—m. *Hordei*, *Decoctum*, *Hordei compositum*—m. *Leniens*, *Looch ex ovo*—m. *Media*, see *Mistura*.

MISTURA MOS'CHI, *M. moscha'ta*, *Musk mix'ture*. (*Moschi*, *Acaciæ gum. contus.*, *Sacch. purif.*, sing. $\mathfrak{z}$ j, *Aq. rosæ* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ vj. Rub the musk with the sugar; add the gum, and, by degrees, the rosewater. Ph. L.) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

MISTURA POTASSÆ CITRATIS, *Liquor Potassæ Citratiss*.

MISTURA SCAMMO'NI, *Scam'mony Mix'ture*. *Scammon. gr. vij*, *Lactis* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij. Triturate to form an emulsion. Ph. E.) The whole is a cathartic dose.

MISTURA SPIR'ITUS VINI GALL'ICI, *Bran'dy*

Mixture. (Sp. *Vin. Gallic.*, *Aq. cinnam.* $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\bar{f}\bar{3}\bar{i}\bar{v}$; *Vitel. ovi.* $\bar{i}\bar{j}$; *Sacchar.* $\bar{3}\bar{s}\bar{s}$; *Ol. cinnam.* $\bar{n}\bar{i}\bar{j}$. *M. Ph. L.*) An excitant draught for the low stages of fever.

MISTURA STRYCHNÆ, *Mixture of Strychnia*. (*Distilled water*, $\bar{3}\bar{i}\bar{j}$, very pure *Strychnia*, 1 gr., *White sugar*, $\bar{3}\bar{i}\bar{j}$; *M.*) Dose, a dessertspoonful.

MISTURA SULPHURICO-ACIDA, *Elixir acidum Halleri*—*m. Vulneraria acida, Argemone, Eand.*

MITCHELLA REPENS, (after Dr. John Mitchell, of Virginia, a botanist.) *Partridge berry*. A pretty little indigenous trailing evergreen, of the *Cinchona family*—*Cinchonaceæ*,—which flowers from June to July. It has been considered an expectorant, emmenagogue, and diuretic; and has been prescribed in dropsy and gout.

MITELLA, (dim. of $\mu\tau\pi\alpha$, *mitra*, 'a bandage,') Sling.

MITHRIDATE, *Mithridatium*, *Mithridaticum medicamentum*, *Antidotum Mithridaticum*, *Diascin'ci antidotum*, *Confectio Damocratis*. A very compound electuary, into which entered—

Myrrh of Arabia, *Saffron*, *Agaric*, *Ginger*, *Cinnamon*, *Frankincense*, *Garlic*, *Mustard*, *Birtheort*, *Galbanum*, *Castor*, *Long pepper*, *Opoponax*, *Bdelium*, *Gum Arabic*, *Opium*, *Gentian*, *Orris*, *Sagepenum*, *Valerian*, *Acacia*, *Hypericum*, *Canary wine*, *Honey*, &c. It was invented by Mithridates, king of Pontus and Bithynia, and was formerly regarded as alexipharmic. It is little used at the present day, and, from its heterogeneous nature, should be wholly abandoned.

MITHRIDATICUM MEDICAMENTUM, *Mithridate*.

MITHRIDATIUM, *Mithridate*.

MITIGANS, (*mitigare*, 'to assuage,') *Lenitive*.

MITRA HIPPOCRATICA, ($\mu\tau\pi\alpha$, 'a mitre,')

'a bandage, 'a head dress,') *Bonnet d'Hippocrate*.

MITRAL, *Mitra'lis*. Having the form of a mitre; resembling a bishop's mitre.

MITRAL REGURGITATION, see *Regurgitation*.

MITRAL VALVES, *Valvula mitral'is* seu *Cor'dis mitral'is* seu *episcopa'les* seu *bicuspidata'les* seu *bicuspidata'le*. Two triangular valves at the opening of communication between the left auricle of the heart and the corresponding ventricle. These valves are formed by the inner membrane of the left cavities of the heart; and are retained on the side of the ventricle by tendinous cords, proceeding from the columnæ carneæ. They form a species of valve, which permits the blood to pass from the auricle into the ventricle and opposes its return.

MITRIUM, ($\mu\tau\pi\alpha$, dim. of $\mu\tau\pi\alpha$, 'a bandage,')

Sling.

MITTE (F.), *Efflu'cium latrina'rium*. An emanation exhaled from privies, which strongly irritates the eyes. It consists of ammonia, united to the carbonic and hydrosulphuric acids.

MIUAMARU, see *Arrow poison*.

MIVA, *Marmelade*.

MIXIS, ($\mu\bar{i}\bar{s}$,) *Coition*, *Mistura*.

MIXTIO, (*miscere*, *mixtum*, 'to mix,') *Mistura*.

MIXTURA, *Mistura*.

MIXTURE, *Mistura*—*m. Almond*, *Emulsio Amygdalæ*—*m. of Ammoniac*, *Mistura ammoniaci*—*m. of Asafetida*, *Mistura asafetidæ*.

MIXTURE, BRANDY, *Mistura spiritus vini Gallici*

—*m. Brown*, *Mistura glycyrrhizæ composita*—*m. Calmante*, *Looch ex ovo*.

MIXTURE, CAMPHOR, *Mistura camphoræ*—*m. Chalk*, *Mistura cretæ*—*m. of Citrate of Potassa*, *Liquor potassæ citratis*.

MIXTURE DE CRAIE, *Mistura cretæ*—*m. of Creasote*, *Mistura creasoti*.

MIXTURE, CRETACEOUS, *Mistura cretæ*.

MIXTURE OF EMETIC, (*emetic*,) *Mistura emetice vomitoria*—*m. de Fer composée*, *Mistura ferri composita*.

MIXTURE, FERROSALINE, *Mistura ferrosali'na*.

Under this name, the author has long prescribed, in public and in private, the following combination in torpor of the colon. *Magnes. sulphat.* $\bar{3}\bar{j}$. *Potassæ bitart.* $\bar{3}\bar{j}$. *Ferri sulph.* gr. $\bar{x}$; for a quart of water. A wineglassful every morning, or rising, until the torpor is removed.

MIXTURE DE GAYAC, *Mistura Guaiaci*.

MIXTURE, GRIFFITH'S, *Mistura ferri composita*.

MIXTURE OF GUAIAC, *Mistura Guaiaci*—*m. of Gum Arabic*, see *Emulsio Acaciæ*—*m. of Hartshorn*, burnt, *Mistura cornu usti*.

MIXTURE, HOPE'S. A mixture recommended by a Mr. Hope in diarrhoea and dysentery. It is essentially a nitrate of morphia. Although the proposer employed the acidum nitrosus of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, nitric acid is generally used. (*Acid. nitros.* $\bar{f}\bar{3}\bar{j}$; *Aque camphor.* $\bar{f}\bar{3}\bar{i}\bar{v}\bar{i}\bar{j}$; *Tinct. opii* gr. $\bar{x}\bar{l}$; *M.*) Dose, a fourth part every three or four hours.

MIXTURE OF IRON, COMPOUND, *Mistura ferri composita*.

MIXTURE OF LIQUORICE, COMPOUND, *Mistura glycyrrhizæ composita*—*m. Lithontripique de Durande*, see *Liquor anodynus terebinthinatus*—*m. of Marsh mallows*, *Decoctum althææ*.

MIXTURE, MUSK, *Mistura moschi*—*m. Neutral*, *Liquor potassæ citratis*.

MIXTURE OF PRUSSIC ACID, *Mistura acidi hydrocyanici*—*m. of Scammony*, *Mistura scammonii*.

MIXTURE, SCUD'AMORE'S. A mixture recommended by Sir C. Scudamore in gouty and rheumatic affections, and much prescribed in the United States. *Magnes. sulph.* $\bar{3}\bar{j}$ — $\bar{3}\bar{i}\bar{j}$; *Aque menthae* $\bar{f}\bar{3}\bar{x}$; *Aceti colchic.* $\bar{f}\bar{3}\bar{j}$ — $\bar{f}\bar{3}\bar{s}\bar{s}$; *Syrup. croci* $\bar{f}\bar{3}\bar{j}$; *Magnes.* $\bar{3}\bar{i}\bar{i}\bar{j}$, *M.* Dose, one, two, or three tablespoonfuls, repeated every two hours in a paroxysm of gout, until from four to six evacuations are produced in the twenty-four hours.

MIXTURE OF STRYCHNIA, *Mistura strychniæ*—*m. de Whitt*, see *Liquor anodynus terebinthinatus*.

MNEME, ($\mu\eta\eta\eta$,) *Memory*.

MNEMECERPHAL'ICUM BAL'SAMUM. A very compound medicine, into which entered *Balw*, *Lily*, *Rosemary*, *Lavender*, *Borage*, *Broom*, *Roses*, *Violet*, *Saffron*, *Thyme*, *Storax*, *Galbanum*, &c. Supposed to have great mnemonic virtues.

MNEMONETICE, *Mnemonics*.

MNEMON'ICS, *Mnemon'icæ*, *Mnemoneticæ*, *Mnemotech'næ*, ($\mu\eta\eta\eta$, 'memory'; $\mu\eta\eta\eta\eta\eta\eta$, 'appertaining to memory,' from $\mu\eta\eta\eta\eta$, 'I recollect,') The art of aiding the memory; and of forming, in some sort, an artificial memory.

MNEMOTECHNE, ($\mu\eta\eta\eta$, 'memory,' and $\tau\epsilon\chi\nu\eta$, 'art,') *Mnemonics*.

MOAN'ING, (*Sax.* *menan*, 'to grieve,' by onomatopœia, *Respiratio luctuos'a*, *Mycthis'mos*. A plaintive respiration, in which the patient utters audible groans,—*moans*, (F.) *Gémissements*.

MOAP-EYE, *Myopia*.

MOBILE, see *Saint Augustine*.

MOBILITY, *Mobil'itas*, (*mobilis*, contraction of *movibilis*, 'that can be moved,' from *movere*, 'to move,' and *habilis*, 'capable,') The power of being moved. In *physiology*, great nervous susceptibility, often joined to a disposition to convulsion. Greatly developed excitability.

MOCCASIN FLOWER, *Cypripedium acaule*, *C. luteum*—*m. Plant*, *Cypripedium luteum*.

MOCHL'IA, ($\mu\chi\lambda\iota\alpha$, from $\mu\chi\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, 'to move,') Reduction of a luxated bone; (from $\mu\chi\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, 'a lever,')

MOCHLICUS, ($\mu\chi\lambda\iota\alpha\varsigma$,) Relating or appertaining to mochl'ia. Also, a purgative; (from $\mu\chi\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, 'to set in motion,' as with a lever.)

MOCHLISCUS, (dim. of $\mu\chi\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, 'a lever,') Lever.

MOCHLUS, ($\mu\chi\lambda\alpha\varsigma$,) Lever.

MOCHTHUS, ($\mu\chi\lambda\delta\epsilon\varsigma$,) Agony.

MOCK-KNEES, *Crusta genu equinæ*.

MOD'ELLING PROC'ESS. A term proposed

by Dr. Macartney, of Dublin, to signify the mode in which wounds are healed without inflammation or suppuration, by a deposit of plastic matter from the surface of the wound, by which the gap is more rapidly filled, — portion being laid upon portion, without waste, after the manner of clay in the hands of the sculptor;—hence the term.

MODIOLUS, ('the nave of a wheel.') *Pyræmis* seu *Ax'is* seu *Columella coch'lea*. A hollow cone in the cochlea of the ear, forming a nucleus, axis, or central pillar, round which the gyri of the cochlea pass. The modiolus forms the inner and larger portion of the central pillar, and is the cavity seen at the bottom of the meatus auditorius internus. It lodges a branch of the auditory nerve. The central portion of the modiolus contains a number of minute canals, and is called in consequence *Tractus spiralis foraminulosus*. Into these the nerves of the cochlea enter, and pass out at right angles between the bony plates forming the zona ossea of the lamina spiralis, to be expanded on the membranous portion of the lamina.

MODIOLUS, *Mus*, also means the crown of the trepan.

MODIRA CANIRAM, *Strychnos colubrina*.

MO'DIUS. A dry measure, the third of an amphora, equal to the bushel.

MO'DUS OPERAN'DI, ('mode of operating.') This term is applied to the general principles upon which remedies act in morbid states of the body;—a subject of much interest, although involved in considerable obscurity.

The following classification will convey some idea of the ways in which different organs may be excited into action.

1. By actual or immediate contact of the remedy, and by absorption or mediate contact.
2. By an impulse conveyed by the nerves, through an impression made on the stomach or elsewhere, or by remote sympathy.
3. By contiguous or continuous sympathy, or by mere proximity or continuity of parts.

MOËLLE, (from *medulla*; according to some, from *μυελος*, 'marrow,') Marrow—*m. Allongée*, *Medulla oblongata*—*m. Épinère*, *Medulla spinalis*—*m. Vertébrale*, *Medulla spinalis*.

MØNIA DENTIUM, ('walls of the teeth,') *Alveoli dentium*.

MØEROR, ('sorrow,') *Athymia*.

MØFETTE, Azote, see *Mephitis*.

MØFFAT, MINERAL WATERS OF. Moffat is a village situate about 56 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. The water is a cold sulphureous: containing, in a wine gallon, 36 grains of chloride of sodium, 5 cubic inches of carbonic acid, 4 of nitrogen, and 10 of sulphohydric acid. It resembles Harrowgate water in its properties.

A strong chalybeate spring was discovered there about the year 1828, which contains sesquisulphate of peroxide of iron, sulphate of alumina, and uncombined sulphuric acid.

MØGIGRAPHIA, (*μωγος*, 'with difficulty,' and *γραψω*, 'I write,') Cramp, writers'.

MØGILA'LIA, *Parala'lia*, (*μωγος*, 'with difficulty,' and *λαλειν*, 'to speak,') This word is inaccurately written by Paul Zacchias,—*Mola'lia*, and *Molila'lia*. Difficult or defective articulation. Impediment of speech. See *Balbuties*.

MØGOSTOCIA, (*μωγος*, 'difficulty, and *τοκος*, 'parturition,') *Dystocia*, Laborious labour.

MØGUS, (*μωγος*,) Agony.

MØHAWK TASSEL, *Eupatorium purpureum*.

MØHR'IA THURIF'RAGA, (after Prof. D. M. H. Mohr, a botanist of Kiel.) A South African fern, *Nat. Ord.* Filices, the dry leaves of which, pulverized and made into an ointment with fat, are serviceable in burns and scalds.

MØIGNON, (from Celt. *Moign*, 'maimed,') Stamp.

MØIS, ('month,') *Menses*.

MØIST'URE, *Ma'dor*, (F.) *Moiteur*. Simple humidity of the skin. The skin is said to be moist or in a state of moisture when there is slight perspiration.

MØITEUR, (old F. *moisteur*,) Moisture.

MØLA, ('a mill,') Maxillary bone, Molar tooth, Mole, Patella.

MØLAGOCODI, *Piper nigrum*.

MØLAIRE, Molar.

MØLALIA, *Mogilalia*.

MØLAR, *Mola'ris*, *My'licus*, (F.) *Molaire*, *Meulière*. That which bruises or grinds; (from *mola'ris*, 'a grindstone,' or *mola*, 'a mill,')

MØLAR GLANDS. Two small bodies formed by a collection of mucous crypts; seated in the substance of the cheeks, between the masseter and buccinator muscles, and whose excretory ducts open into the mouth opposite the last molar tooth.

MØLAR TEETH, *Grinders*, *Jaw Teeth*, *Mola'res permanentes dent'es*, *Dent'es mola'res seu maxilla'res seu gom'phii seu clava'les*, *Mo'les*, *Gom'phioi*, *My'laeri*, *My'odon'tes*, *My'todi*, *Momis'ci*, *Lug'teeth*, *Wall teeth*, (Prov.) *Az'le teeth*, *Az'le teeth*, *Cheek teeth*, *Wang teeth*, (F.) *Dents molaires ou mâchelières*, occupy the farther part of each alveolar arch. Their coronæ are broader than they are high: unequal; tuberculated; and the roots are more or less subdivided. They are 20 in number, 10 in each jaw. The first two pairs of molar teeth in each jaw have been called *lesser molares*, *premo'lar* or *bicuspid*, *Dentes bicuspidati seu bucca'les*. The coronæ have two tubercles; the outer being more prominent and larger than the inner. The root is commonly simple; sometimes bifurcated. The other three pairs have been termed, *Great molares*—*Dentes multicuspid'es* (Ch.). Their coronæ are cubical, rounded, and have, at the upper surface, four or five tubercles, separated by deep furrows. The root is divided into two, three, four, and five *fangs*, which are more or less curved. The third great molaris appears a long time after the others, and hence has been called *Dens sapient'ie* or *Wisdom tooth*.

MØLASSES, *Melasses*.

MØLE, *Mo'la*, (*moles*, 'mass,') *My'lè*, *Zephy'us factus*, *Ger'men fal'num*, *Pseudocye'ria mola'ris*, *Gravid'itas mola'ris*, *Moon'calf*, old French, *Fardeau*. A fleshy, insensible, at times, soft—at others, hard—mass; of variable and determinate size, which forms in the uterus, and is slightly united by vessels to that organ; from which its feeble vitality is derived. It has been conceived by some to be always owing to imperfect conception; but moles may form in the undoubted virgin. They seem to be owing to a morbid process; and certainly are generally connected with conception. At times, they contain parts of the fœtus; but commonly do not. At very different periods, in different women, the diseased mass is expelled from the uterus, with ordinary symptoms of abortion; and the case requires similar management. See, also, *Nævus*, (Sax. mal,) and *Conception*, false.

MØLE PLANT, *Euphorbia lathyris*.

MØLECULAR, *Molecula'ris*, (F.) *Moléculaire*. Of or belonging to molecules or minute portions of any thing. Hence *molecular death*, in contradistinction to *somatic death*.

MØLECULE, *Molec'ula*, *Mass'ula*: (F.) *Molécule*, (dim. of *moles*, 'a mass,') A minute portion of any body. Also, the *cicatric'ula*, *mac'ula*, *gallatu'ra*, *gelat'inous mol'cule*, *tread of the cock*, or embryo part of the impregnated ovum, observable by the microscope before the ovum has left the ovarium of the hen. It lies under the epidermic coats of the yolk, and upon its proper coat. If the ovum, according to Valentin, be lacerated and its contents minutely examined, the *cicatric'ula* is found like a grayish white disk, which in

its whole periphery is dense, granulous, and opaque; but in the centre presents a clear, non-granulous, and perfectly diaphanous point. Purkinje found, that when he removed the dark granulous mass by suction with a small tube, there remained a perfectly transparent vesicle filled with a pellucid lymph, which had a decidedly spherical form, but, being extremely delicate, was easily lacerated, and then its fluid escaped. As he found this, which later naturalists have named—after its discoverer—the *Purkinjean vesicle*, in the ova of the ovary, but could not see it in ova, which had already entered the oviduct, he gave it the name *germinal vesicle*, or *germ cell*, *vesicula prolifera* seu *germinativa*, *Blastocystis*, (F.) *Vesicula germinativa*. Besides a perfectly colourless fluid, this contains one or more dark corpuscles, which appear as a nucleus through the including membrane in the shape of opaque spots—the *germinal spot*, *macula germinativa* seu *germinans*, *nucleus germinativus*, *Blastocardium*, *Corculum germinis*, *Blastocelis*, *Wagnerian spot* or *vesicle*, (F.) *Tache germinative*. The small dots, observed by Valentin in the Wagnerian vesicles and arising in them have been termed *Valentinian Vesicles*. The granulous membrane—its thickened portion, the so-called ‘*cicatricula*,’—and the germinal vesicle, constitute those parts of the ovum which pass immediately into the original foundation of the embryo, the *blastodermis* or *germinal membrane*, *vesicula blastodermatica* seu *blastodermica*, *blastodermic vesicle*.

In the nomenclature of Professor Agassiz, the yolk membrane is an *ectoblast*, the ‘*Purkinjean Vesicle*,’ a *mesoblast*; the ‘*Wagnerian Vesicle*’ an *entoblast*, and the ‘*Valentinian Vesicle*,’ an *entothoblast*. See *Cytoblast*.

MOLECULE, GELATINOUS, Molecule.

MOLÈNE, *Verbascum nigrum*.

MOLES GANGLIFORMIS, (‘gangliform masses,’) Ganglion of Gasser.

MOLIBDUS, (μολβδος,) Plumbum.

MOLILALIA, Mogilalia.

* MOLIMEN, pl. MOLIMINA, (*molior*, ‘to strive.’) An attempt, a struggle. Hence:

MOLIMEN CRITICUM. An impulsion towards a sudden solution or crisis of a disease.

MOLIMEN HÆMORRHAGICUM. The hemorrhagic diathesis or impulsion.

MOLIMEN HÆMORRHOIDALÈ. The hemorrhoidal diathesis or impulsion. See *Hæmorrhoids*.

MOLIMEN MENSTRUALÈ. The menstrual diathesis or impulsion.

MOLIMEN NATURÆ SALUTARIUM, Instinct.

MOLKENKUR, Whey cure.

MOLLESCENCE, (*mollis*, ‘soft,’) Mollities.

MOLLET, (dim. of (F.) *mou*, *mol*, ‘soft,’) *Sura*.

MOLLIPUFFS, *Lycoperdon*.

MOLLIS MATER, (‘tender mother,’) *Pia mater*.

MOLLITITIES, (from *mollis*, ‘soft,’) *Mollescence*, *Malacia*, *mollitia*, *mollitudo*, *Emollitities*, *E. morbo*, *sa*, *Mollitia*, *Malacia*, *Malaco*, *ma*, *Malaco*, *sa*, *Malthaxia*, (F.) *Ramollissement*; (G.) *Malakien* of Fuchs. Preternatural softness of an organ or part of an organ.

MOLLITIES CEREBRI, *Malaco*, *sa*, *Cerebri*, *Encephalomala*, *cia*, *Encephalomalaxia*, *Encephalomalacia*, *sa*, *Necrencephalus* (W. Farr), *Cerebromalacia*, *Encephalosepsis*, *Mollescence* or *softening* or a kind of *liquefaction* of the cerebral substance; the remainder preserving its ordinary consistency. (F.) *Ramollissement du cerveau*. The neurine often contains small clots of blood, giving rise to what has been termed *Apoplexie capillaire*, (Crucilhier.) The symptoms denoting it are equivocal.

MOLLITIES CORDIS, *Cardiomalacia*.

MOLLITIES MEDULLÆ SPINALIS, *Myelomala* -

cia, (F.) *Ramollissement de la Moëlle Épinrière*. Softening of the spinal marrow.

MOLLITIES OSSEUM, *Malacosteosis*, *Malacosteon*, *Emollitities osseum*, *Parostia flexilis*, *Osteomalacia*, *Osteomala*, *cia*, *Rachitis* seu *Rachitis adultorum*, *Spina vento*, *sa* (of some), *Softening of the bones*, (F.) *Osteo-malacie*, *Osteo-malaxie*, *Osteo-malacie*, *Ramollissement des os*. A rare affection, in which the bones are deprived of their salts, particularly of the phosphate of lime, and consist only, or mainly, of gelatin; hence they acquire a degree of suppleness which renders them unfit for the performance of their functions. The disease generally affects all the bones; but it is especially remarkable during life in the long bones, which assume any curvature that may be wished. Very violent pain is often experienced in them; and the urine frequently contains an enormous proportion of calcareous phosphate. The patient is compelled to remain in the horizontal posture; the bones no longer being fixed points for the muscles to act upon. The disease, has, hitherto, always terminated fatally, and dissection has exhibited the gelatinous nature of the bones; which, by desiccation, have become transparent, as if they had been macerated in acid.

Experience has afforded no means of relief in this dreadful affliction. The alkaline salts, earthy phosphates, &c. are of little or no use; the disease being in the cells of nutrition.

MOLLITUDO, Mollities.

MOLLITUDO, Mollities.

MOLLUSCUM, *Atheroma*, *Ochthi*, *asis*, ([L.] *Molluscum*, ‘a knotty growth on the bark of the maple.’) A cutaneous affection, which consists of numerous tumours, varying in size from that of a pea to that of a pigeon’s egg, filled with an atheromatous matter, which are developed in the substance of the derma, and are of various shapes, some having a large base, — others adherent by means of a pedicle.

Molluscum contagiosum, (F.) *Acné molluscoides*, a singular variety, is characterized by the presence of hard, round, tubercles, which are smooth and transparent, and, when pressed, pour out from an orifice in their summits a little opaque or milky fluid.

The disease is probably seated in the sebaceous follicles. If internal treatment be adopted at all, it must consist of eutrophics, as arsenic, iodine, &c. The external treatment consists in the employment of measures calculated to excite the tubercles to inflammation, as by touching them with potassa.

MOLOCHE, (μολσχη,) *Malva rotundifolia*.

MOLOPES, (μολωψ, ‘a weal,’) *Vibices*.

MOLYBDÆNUM MAGNESII, (μολυβδος,

‘lead,’) Manganese, black oxide of.

MOLYBDŌCACHEXIA, (μολυβδος, ‘lead,’ and

cachexia,) *Saturnismus*.

MOLYBDŌCOLICA, (μολυβδος, ‘lead,’ and

colica,) *Colica metallica*.

MOLYBDONOSUS, (μολυβδος, ‘lead,’ and

nosos, ‘disease,’) *Lead poisoning*.

MOLYBDOPARESIS, (μολυβδος, ‘lead,’ and

παρεσις, ‘paralysis,’) *Palsy*, *lead*.

MOLYBDUS, (μολυβδος,) *Plumbum*.

MOLYBDOSIS, (from *molybdus*, and *osis*,)

Lead poisoning.

MOLYNE, (μολυνη,) *Anus*.

MOLYNIE, (μολυνη,) *Anus*.

MOLYNSIS, (μολυνσις, from *μολυνω*, ‘to taint,’)

Miasma.

MOMIE, *Mummy*.

MOMIN, *Mamei*.

MOMISCI, Molar teeth. Also the parts of the

molar teeth connected with the gums.

MOMORDICA, *M. Balsam*, *ina*, (*mordax*, *mo-*

mordi, *morsum*, ‘to bite,’) *Balsam*, *ina*, *Neuroper-*

ma cuspidata, Balmapple, Balsam apple, (F.) Balsamine, Pomme de merveille. Ord. Cucurbitaceæ. The fruit of this oriental tree, *Pomum mirabile* seu *hierosolymitanum*, was formerly considered vulnerary.

MOMORDICA ASPERA, M. Elaterium.

MOMORDICA ELATERIUM: *M. aspera*, *Elaterium*, *Ecballia Elaterium*, *Ecballium officinarum* seu *agrestis* seu *cordifolium*, *Cucumis agrestis* seu *asininus* seu *sylvestris*, *Charantia*, *Guaverba* or *ba*, *Ecballium elaterium*, *Wild*, *Squirtling*, or *Asses' cucumber*, (F.) *Concombre Sauvage*, *Momordique*. Nat. Order, Cucurbitaceæ. The dried sediment from the juice is the *claterium* of the shops. (See *Extractum Elaterii*.) It is a most powerful cathartic, and, as such, has been used in dropsies. Its active principle is the *Elatin*, *Elaterin* or *Ecballin*. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. j. until it operates.

MOMORDIQUE, *Momordica elaterium*.

MO'NAD, (*μονάς*, gen. *μονάδος*, 'a unit.') A simple particle, or atom, or unit. The smallest of all visible animalcules. A primary cell or germ.

MONÆ, Nates.

MONARDA, (after N. Monardes, a Spanish botanist.) *M. didyma* seu *coccinea* seu *purpurea* seu *Kalmia'na*, *Scar'let Rose balm*, *Mountain mint*, *Once-go Tea*, *Mountain Balm*, *Horsemint*, *Square stalk*, *Red balm*; a beautiful indigenous plant, *Sec. Syst.* Diandria Monogynia. Nat. Ord. Labiate, has the excitant properties of *Monarda punctata*.

MONARDA ALLOPHYL'LA, *M. fistulosa*—m. *Clinopodia*, *M. fistulosa*—m. *Coccinea*, *Monarda*—m. *Didyma*, *Monarda*.

MONARDA FISTULOSA, *M. rugosa* and *oblongata*; *M. clinopodia* seu *alloyphylla*, *Wild bergamot*, *Horsemint*. The leaves have a fragrant smell; and an aromatic, somewhat bitter taste. They are reputed to be nervine, stomachic, and deobstruent [?].

MONARDA KALMIANA, *Monarda*—m. *Oblongata*, *M. fistulosa*.

MONARDA PUNCTATA, *Horsemint*, *Monarda*, (Ph. U. S.) Indigenous in the United States. Stimulant and carminative. The *Oleum monardæ* is official in the United States.

MONARDA PURPUREA, *Monarda*—m. *Rugosa*, *M. fistulosa*.

MONDER (F.), (from [L.] *mundare*, 'to clean.') To render clean or pure. In *Pharmacy*, it means to separate any substance from its impure or useless portion. In surgery, *monder* or *moudifier une plaie*, is to clean or deterge a wound.

MONDIFICATIFS, ([L.] *mundus*, 'clean,' and *facere*, 'to make,') Detergents.

MONDIFIER UNE PLAIE, ('to cleanse a wound,') see *Monder*.

MONE'MERON, *Monon' meron*, *Monohemer'on*; (*mono*, and *'nēpa*, 'a day,') A name given to several collyria, which were supposed to be capable of curing diseases of the eyes in a day.

MONENTERUM, (*mono*, and *εντερον*, 'intestine,') Colon.

MONE'SIA. A vegetable extract imported into Europe from South America, in hard, thick cakes. It is prepared from the bark of a tree, whose botanical name is uncertain—probably *Chrysophyll'ium glycyphl'um* seu *Buranhem*, *Buranhem*, *Guaranhem*; Ord. Sapotaceæ. It is very friable, and its fracture very much resembles that of a well-torrefied cocoanut. It is wholly soluble in water; and its taste—which is at first sweet like liquorice—sometimes becomes astringent. It is on account of its astringent properties that it has been prescribed in chronic bronchitis, hæmoptysis, diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, uterine hemorrhage, &c. It has been applied locally, in the form of ointment, (*Mones*, p. 1, *Adipis*, p. vij.)

The dose of *Monesia* is from 12 to 40 grains a day.

MONEYWORT, *Lysimachia nummularia*.

MONGO'LIAN. Anthropologists give the name *Mongolian race* to a variety of the human species, spread over a great part of the north of Asia, in China, India, Thibet, the Moluccas, &c. The individuals composing it have the skin of a brown red, forehead flat, nose broad, cheeks prominent, and lips large. See *Homo*.

MONGREL, ([Sax.] *mengan*, or *mængan*, 'to mix,') Hybrid.

MONIPLIES, [Sc.] ('many plies or folds,') *Omasum*.

MO'NISM, *Monis'mus*, (*μονας*, 'unity,') The doctrine, which declares matter and mind to be identical.

MONK PHYSIC' IANS AND SUR'GEONS. A class of practitioners of whom Frère Cosme and Jacques Beaulieu in France, and Prævetz in Germany, were the most distinguished.

MONKSHOOD, *Aconitum*—m. Common, *Aconitum napellus*—m. Salutory, *Aconitum anthora*—m. Wild, *Aconitum uncinatum*.

MONNI'NA POLYSTA'CHIA, (after Monnino, Count de Florida Blanca, a Spanish promoter of botany.) A beautiful South American plant. Nat. Ord. Polygalææ. *Sec. Syst.* Diadelphia Octandria. The bark of the root is a powerful astringent, and much used in South America in diseases of the bowels.

MONNYPLIES, [Sc.] ('many plies or folds,') *Omasum*.

MONO, (from *μονος*, 'one alone,') in composition, one alone, only one.

MONOBLEP'SIS, (*mono*, and *βλεψις*, 'sight,') An affection in which vision is confused, imperfect, and indistinct, when both eyes are employed; but perfect or nearly so, when either eye is used singly.

MONOCAR'PÆ, (*mono*, and *καρπος*, 'fruit,') A division of cutaneous affections, of the family *Eczematosen*, of Fuchs, which includes *strophulus*, *psydria*, and *ecthyma*.

MONOCEPH'ALUS, (*μονοκεφαλος*, from *mono*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') A compound monster having two bodies with a single head.

MONOCLE, *Monoculus*.

MONOCOLON, *Cæcum*, *Rectum*.

MONOCRA'NUS, (*mono*, and *κρανον*, *κρανιον*, 'cranium,') A monster with one cranium, but with the face in part double.

MONOCULUM, *Cæcum*.

MONOCULUS, *Mon'ocle*, *Monophthal'mus*, *Unioculus*, *Unoc'ulus*, (F.) *Monocle*, (*mono*, and *oculus*, 'an eye,') A bandage employed to maintain topical applications over one of the eyes. This bandage, called by some surgeons *Simplex oculus*, (F.) *Œil simple*, is made of a roller three or four ells long, rolled into a single ball. See *Cyclops*.

MONODIPLO'PIA, (*mono*, and *διπλος*, 'double,') and *ωψ*, 'eye,') Double vision with one eye.

MONOEMERON, *Monemerop*.

MONOGAS'TRIC, *Monogas'tricus*, (*mono*, and *γαστρ*, 'stomach,') That which has but one stomach. Man is *monogastric*; ruminating animals, on the contrary, are *polygastric*.

MONOGENY, (*mono*, and *γενος*, 'kind,') see *Generation*.

MON'OGRAPH, MED'ICAL, *Monograph'ia medica*, (*mono*, and *γραφη*, 'description,') An *ex professo* treatise on a single class of diseases, or on a single disease or medical subject.

MONOHEMERON, *Monemerop*.

MONOMACHON, *Cæcum*.

MONOMACIUM, *Cæcum*.

MONOMANIA, see *Melancholy*—m. *Homicidal*, *Homicidal insanity*—m. *Incendiary*, *Pyromania*.

MONOMA'NIAC, *Monomaniacus*, (F.) *Monomane*, *Monomaniacque*. One who labours under monomania, or insanity chiefly on one subject.

MONOMANIE. Melancholy — *m.* *Homicide*, *Homicidal insanity*.

MONOMMATOS, (*μονομματος*, from *mono*, and *ομμα*, 'eye,') *Cyclops*.

MONOMORIA, (*mono*, and *μορια*, 'silliness,') see *Melancholy*.

MONOM'PHALUS, (*mono*, and *οφθαλος*, 'a navel,') A monster produced by the union of two bodies having a common umbilicus. Such a double monster is called by I. G. St. Hilaire *Monophtalman*, (F.) *Monophtalien*.

MONONCE'A, (*mono*, and *νοος*, 'thought,') Thought on one subject, as in monomania.

MONOPAGIA, (*mono*, and *παγος*, 'fixed,') *Clavus hystericus*, *Hemicrania*.

MONOP'ATHY, *Monopathia*, (*mono*, and *παθος*, 'disorder,') A state in which one organ or function is disordered. Applied to melancholy or monomania, which is said to be a *monopathic* affection.

MONOPEGIA, (*mono*, and *πηγνυμι*, 'to fix,') *Clavus hystericus*, *Hemicrania*.

MONOPHTHALMUS, (*mono*, and *οφθαλμος*, 'eye,') *Cyclops*, *Monoculus*.

MONOPLAS'TIC, *Monoplasticus*, (*mono*, and *πλασσω*, 'I form,') That which has one form. A *monoplastic* element, in histology, is one which retains its primary form.

MONOPODIA, (*mono*, and *πους*, gen. *ποδος*, 'a foot,') *Sympodia*.

MONOPS, (*μονωψ*, from *mono*, and *ωψ*, 'eye,') *Cyclops*.

MONOPSIA, (*mono*, and *οψις*, 'vision,') *Cyclopia*.

MONOPUS, (*mono*, and *πους*, 'a foot,') Having one foot. See *Symmeles*.

MONOR'CHIS, gen. *Monor'chidis*, (*μονορχις*, from *mono*, and *ορχις*, gen. *ορχιδος*, 'testicle,') (F.) *Monorchide*. One who has only one testicle. The condition is *Monorchidia*.

MONORGANICI, see *Local*.

MONOS'CELUS, (*μονοσκελης*,) (*mono*, and *σκελος*, 'a leg,') One legged.

MONOSIT'IA, (*μονοσιτια*, from *mono*, and *σιτος*, 'food,') 'repast,') The habit of taking only one meal in the day.

MONOSO'MIAN, (F.) *Monosomien*, (*mono*, and *σωμα*, 'a body,') An epithet applied to a double monster, which seems, in the first instance, to have had but one body.

MONOTROPA UNIFLO'RA, (*mono*, and *τροπος*, 'a turn,—the solitary flower turned to one side,') *Indian pipe*, *Iceplant*, *Pipe-plant*, *Nest root*, *Fit root*. *Ord.* *Ericaceæ*. An indigenous plant, whose juice, mixed with water, has been extolled by the Indians in ophthalmia. The dried root in powder has been given in epilepsy and nervous diseases.

MONS VEN'ERIS, ('mount of Venus,') *Monticulus Ven'erus*, *Ephebus'um*, (F.) *Mont de Venus*, *Pénit*, *Motte*, *Éminence sus-pubienne*. The more or less projecting eminence, situate at the base of the hypogastrium, above the vulva and in front of the os pubis. At the period of puberty it becomes covered with hair, formerly called *Tresso'ria*.

At times, *mons veneris* is applied to the corresponding part in the male.

MONSEL'S SALT, see *Ferri sulphas* — *m.* *Solution*, see *Ferri sulphas*.

MONSO'NIA OVA'TA, (after Lady Ann Montson, said to Lee in his Introduction to Botany, *Keita*, of the Hottentots. A plant of the *Nat. Ord.* *Geraniaceæ*, which grows at the Cape of Good Hope. The root and herb are very astringent, and are used successfully in dysentery.

MON'STER, *Mon'strum*, ('anything strange,') *Portentum*, *Te'ras*, *Pe'lor*, *Pelo'ria*, *Pelo'rium*, *Pelo'rum*, (F.) *Monstre*. Any organized being, having an extraordinary vice of conformation, or a preternatural perversion of every part, or of certain parts only.

The following classification embraces the main varieties of malformations — *Vitia primæ conformatio'nis*. — 1. Those in which certain parts of the normal body are absent or defective — *mon'stra deficient'ia*, constituting *Ectrog'eny* of Serres, — *Monstros'ity by defect*, (F.) *Anomalie ou Monstrosité par défaut*, *Agénésie*. 2. Those produced by fusion or coalition of organs — *coalit'io partium*, *sym'physis*. 3. Those, in which parts, united in the normal state, are separated from each other — *clefts*, *fissures*. 4. Those in which normal openings are occluded — *atre'ia*. 5. Those by excess, or in which certain parts have a disproportionate size — *mon'stra abundan'tia*, *Monstros'ity by excess*, (F.) *Monstrosité par excès*, *Hypergénésie*. 6. Those, in which one or more parts have an abnormal position — *si'tus muta'tus*. 7. Those affecting the sexual organs — *hermaph'roditism*; and to these "true malformations" Vogel adds 8. Diseases of the fœtus, and abnormal states of its envelopes.

Amongst the numerous hypotheses entertained on the origin or cause of monsters, or of monstrosity — *terato'sis*, *monstros'itas*, (F.) *monstrosité*, as the state has been called — three only are worth mentioning. They have been attributed, 1. To the influence of the maternal imagination on the fœtus in utero. 2. To accidental changes, experienced by the fœtus at some period of its uterine existence; and 3. To a primitive defect in the germs. The second seems to be the only one that is philosophical.

Cases of *supernumerary fingers and toes*, which fall under the 5th division of the above classification, are, probably, owing to an excess of formative action in the part; and it may be a question, whether many of the cases of *diplogenesis* are not owing to this rather than to a fusion of two germs.

As a medicolegal question, monsters, if capable of action as individuals, have the same rights as other persons.

MONSTERS, COMPOUND, see *Unitaire* — *m.* *Double*, see *Diplogenesis* — *m.* *Triplet*, see *Triplet*.

MONSTRA ABUNDANTIA, see *Monster* — *m.* *Deficientia*, see *Monster* — *m.* *Trigemina*, see *Triplet* — *m.* *Triplien*, see *Triplet*.

MONSTRE, *Monster* — *m.* *Composé*, see *Unitaire* — *m.* *Unitaire*, see *Unitaire*.

MONSTROSITAS, see *Monster*.

MONSTROSITY, see *Monster* — *m.* *by Defect*, see *Monster* — *m.* *by Excess*, see *Monster* — *m.* *by Inclusion*, see *Emboîtement*.

MONSTRUM, *Monster*.

MONSTRUOSITÉ, see *Monster* — *m.* *par Défaut*, see *Monster* — *m.* *par Excès*, see *Monstret* — *m.* *par Inclusion*, see *Emboîtement*.

MONT DE VENUS, *Mons Veneris*.

MONTBRI'SON, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Montbrison is a town in France, in the department of the Loire, fifteen leagues from Lyons. There are three cold springs which are highly acidulous, and used as refrigerants and aperients.

MONT'-DE-MAR'SAN, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Mont-de-Marsan is a small French town, 10 leagues from Dax: where there is a chalybeate spring, somewhat frequented.

MONT-D'OR, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Mont-d'Or is a village seven leagues from Clermont, (Puy-de-Dôme,) at which are several mineral springs, cold and thermal. Those of the Fountain *La Madelaine* and of the *Great Bath*, are thermal, temp. 112° Fah., and contain carbonic

acid, subcarbonate and sulphate of soda, chloride of sodium, subcarbonate of lime and magnesia, alumina and oxide of iron. Those of *St. Margarete* are cold, and contain much carbonic acid. Season, from the 15th of June to the 14th of September.

MONTecatini, MINERAL WATERS OF. This town is situate near Borgo-Buggiano, in Tuscany. The springs are thermal; ranging from 78° to 118° Fahrenheit.

MONTHLY COURSES, *Menses*—m. Illness, see *Menses*—m. Periods, *Menses*.

MONTICULUS CEREBELLI, (dim. of *mons*, gen. *montis*, 'a mountain,') see Vermiform processes of the Cerebellum—m. *Veneris*, *Mons veneris*.

MONTPELLIER, CLIMATE OF. This seat of a celebrated medical school in the S. E. of France was at one time renowned for its climate, and especially in regard to its adaptation to consumptive cases. This is now exploded, and it is at present esteemed an unfit residence for them. The climate possesses the general characters of that of southeastern France—being dry, hot, and irritating; subject to frequent vicissitudes, and especially to blasts of keen, cold, northerly winds. It is, indeed, most injurious in pulmonary diseases.

MOON, *Lu'na, Sel'e'nē, M'e'nē*, (Sax. *Mona*, [G. *Mond*], (F. *Lune*). The moon has been supposed to exert considerable influence over the human body, in health and disease. Such influence has been grossly exaggerated. Not many years ago, it would have been heretical to doubt the exacerbation of mania at the full of the moon; yet it is now satisfactorily shown, that if the light be excluded at this period, the *lunatic* is not excited more than ordinarily.

MOONCALE, Mole.

MOONED, Lunatic.

MOONSTROKE, see *Comp de soleil*.

MOONSTRUCK, Lunatic.

MOORBERRY, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*.

MOORGRASS, *Potentilla anserina*.

MOORSHEAD, Alembic.

MOORWORT, BROADLEAVED, *Andromeda mariana*.

MOOSEWOOD, *Dirca palustris*.

MOPE-EYE, Myopia.

MOPHETA, see Mephitism.

MORSICAL, Myopic.

MORBEUX, Morbid.

MORBI, pl. of *Morbus*—m. *Aquisiti*, Acquired diseases—m. *Acuti*, see *Acute*—m. *Adventitii*, Acquired diseases—m. *Anniversarii*, Annual diseases—m. *Annui*, Annual diseases—m. *Asthenici*, *Adynamie*—m. *Celati*, Feigned diseases—m. *Chronici*, Chronic diseases—m. *Cognati*, Innate diseases—m. *Complicati*, see *Complication*, *Impliciti morbi*—m. *Congeniti*, Innate diseases—m. *Connati*, Connate diseases—m. *Connexi*, *Conjuncti morbi*—m. *Consequentes*, *Conjuncti morbi*—m. *Constrictorii*, see *Spasmodicus*—m. *Dermatodes*, see *Dermatoid*—m. *Dispersi*, *Sporadic diseases*—m. *Dissimulati*, Feigned diseases—m. *Epicteti*, Acquired diseases—m. *Evolutionis*, see *Development*—m. *Hereditarii*, Hereditary diseases—m. *Homoedri*, see *Homoedrus*—m. *Infiati*, Feigned diseases—m. *Interni*, Internal diseases—m. *Melancholici*, see *Mercurial*—m. *Mercuriales*, see *Mercurial*—m. *Nervosi*, Nervous diseases—m. *Occulti*, see *Latent*—m. *Olfactūs*, *Osmonosi*—m. *Perplexi*, see *Complication*—m. *Pseudalei*, Feigned diseases—m. *Recidiva*, *Relapse*—m. *Recurus*, *Palindromia*—m. *Sexuales*, see *Sexual*—m. *Sexūs*, *Genonosi*—m. *Simulati*, Feigned diseases—m. *Sparsi*, *Sporadic diseases*—m. *Spasmotici*, see *Spasmodicus*—m. *Subacute*,

see *Acute*—m. *Tactūs*, *Haphonosi*—m. *Tropici*, *Troponosi*.

MOR'BID, *Mor'bidus, Morbo'sus, Path'ic, Path'ical, Path'icus*, (F.) *Morbeux, Morbide*, (from *morbus*.) Diseased, or relating to disease.

MORBID ANATOMY, see *Anatomy*.

MORBIF'IC, *Morbif'icus*, (F.) *Morbifique*, (*morbus*, and *facere*, 'to make.') Causing or producing disease—as *morbific emanations*.

MORBILITY, Disease.

MORBILLEUX, Morbillous.

MORBILLI, (dim. of *morbus*), *Rubeola*—m. *Confluentes*, *Scarlatina*—m. *Ignei*, *Scarlatina*.

MORBILLOUS, Morbillous.

MORBIL'LOUS, *Morbillo'sus, Measly*, (F.) *Morbilleux*, (from *morbilli*.) Affected or connected with measles.

MORBOSUS, (from *morbus*), Sickly.

MORBULENT, (from *morbus*), Sickly.

MORBUS, Disease, see *Morbi*—m. *Ampullaceous*, *Pemphigus*—m. *Anglicus*, *Phthisis*, *Rachitis*—m. *Aphrodisius*, *Syphilis*—m. *Arcuatus*, *Icterus*—m. *Arietis*, *Influenza*—m. *Arquatus*, *Icterus*—m. *Articularis*, *Gout*—m. *Astralis*, *Epilepsy*—m. *Attonitus*, *Apoplexy*—m. a. *Celsi*, *Catalepsy*—m. *Brightii*, *Kidney*, *Bright's disease* of the—m. *Bullosus*, *Pemphigus*—m. *Caduceus*, *Epilepsy*—m. *Caruleus*, *Cyanopathy*—m. *Calculi*, *Lithia*—m. *Cardiacus*, *Cardialgia*—m. *Catarrhalis*, *Influenza*—m. *Catoxys*, see *Catoxys*—m. *Cerealis*, *Ergotism*—m. *Cerebralis*, *Whyttii*, *Hydrocephalus Internus*—m. *Cirrhorum*, *Plica*—m. *Cœliacus*, *Cœliacæ flux*—m. *Comitialis*, *Epilepsy*—m. *Cordis*, *Cardionosus*—m. *Costalis*, *Pleuritis*—m. *Coxarius*, *Coxarum morbus*—m. *Croatus*, *Scherlievo*—m. *Cucullaris*, *Pertussis*—m. *Cucullus*, *Pertussis*—m. *Cystophlegmaticus*, *Cystirrhœa*—m. *Dæmoniacus*, *Epilepsy*—m. *Dæmonius*, *Epilepsy*—m. *Deificus*, *Epilepsy*—m. *Dissolutus*, *Dysentery*—m. *Divinus*, *Epilepsy*—m. *Minorum*, *Gout*—m. *Endemius*, *Endemic*—m. *Epidemicus*, *Epidemy*—m. *Epidemicus gutturis*, *Foresti*, *Scarlatina*—m. *Eruditorum*, *Hypochondriasis*—m. *Extrinsecus*, *External disease*—m. *Farcininosus*, see *Equinia*—m. *Febrilis*, *Pyreticosis*—m. *Fellidus*, *Cholera*—m. *Flatulentus*, *Hypochondriasis*—m. *Flatusus*, *Hypochondriasis*—m. *Fluminensis*, *Scherlievo*—m. *Fœdus*, *Epilepsy*—m. *Frigidus*, *Atrophy*—m. *Gallicus*, *Syphilis*—m. *Gesticulatorius*, *Chorea*—m. *Granulosus*, *renum*, *Kidney*, *Bright's disease* of the—m. *Gravis*, see *Serious*—m. *Hæmorrhoidalis*, *Hæmorrhoids*—m. *Heracleus*, *Epilepsy*—m. *Herculeus*, *Epilepsy*—m. *Hispanicus*, *Syphilis*—m. *Hydrophobius*, *Hydrophobia*—m. *Hypochondriacus*, *Hypochondriasis*—m. *Hystericus*, *Hysteria*—m. *Idiopathicus*, *Idiopathia*—m. *Indicus*, *Syphilis*—m. *Interlunis*, *Epilepsy*—m. *Ischiadicus*, *Neuralgia femoro poplitea*—m. *Italicus*, *Syphilis*—m. *Jecinoris*, *Hepatitis*—m. *Lascivus*, *Chorea*—m. *Lateralis*, *Pleuritis*—m. *Lazari*, *Elephantiasis*—m. *Lesoli*, *Icterus*—m. *Lunaticus*, *Epilepsy*—m. *Luteolus*, *Icterus*—m. *Maculosus hæmorrhagicus*, *Werlhofii*, *Purpura hæmorrhagica*—m. *Magnus*, *Epilepsy*—m. *Major*, *Epilepsy*—m. *Mensalis*, *Epilepsy*—m. *Mercurialis*, *Eczema mercuriale*, *Hydrargyriasis*—m. *Metallicus*, *Colicæ*, *metallie*—m. *Mirachialis*, *Hypochondriasis*—m. *Mucosus*, *Fever*, *adeno-meningeal*—m. *Nauticus*, *Nausea marina*—m. *Neapolitanus*, *Syphilis*—m. *Niger*, *Melena*—m. *Oesophagi*, *Oesophagopathia*—m. *Originalis*, *Idiopathia*—m. *Oryzeus*, *Cholera*—m. *Pallidus*, *Chlorosis*—m. *Pancœnus*, *Pandemic*—m. *Pandemicus*, *Pandemic*—m. *Parthenius*, *Chlorosis*—m. *Pedicularis*, *Phtheiriasis*—m. *Peracutus*, see *Catoxys*—m. *Phœnicus*, *Elephantiasis*—m. *Pilaris*, *Trichiasis*—m. *Pleuriticus*, *Pleuritis*—m. *Plumbeus*, *Lead-poisoning*—m. *Popularis*, *Epilepsy*—m. *Porcinus*, *Essera*—m. *Primarius*, *Idiopathia*—m. *Proprius*, *Idiopathia*—m. *Proteiformis*, see

Proteiformis—m. Protopathicus, Idiopathia—m. Psodicus, Lumbar abscess—m. Publicus, Epidemy—m. Puerilis, Epilepsy—m. Pulicularis, Typhus gravior—m. Pastulosus Finnicus, see Anthrax—m. Recidivus, Palindromia, Relapse—m. Regionalis, Endemic—m. Regius, Icterus—m. Resecatorius, Hypochondriasis—m. Ructuosus, Hypochondriasis—m. Ructuosus, see Eructation—m. Sacer, Epilepsy—m. Saltatorius, Choreia—m. Sancti Joannis, Epilepsy—m. Sancti Valentini, Epilepsy—m. Scarlatinosus, Scarlatina—m. Seclustus, Epilepsy—m. Scrophulosus, Scrofula—m. Secundarius, Deuteropathia—m. Seleniacus, Epilepsy—m. Sideratus, Epilepsy—m. Silesiacus, Raphania—m. Simplex, Haplopathia—m. Solstitialis, *Coup-de-Soleil*—m. Sonticus, Epilepsy—m. Spasmodicus malignus seu popularis, Raphania—m. Strangulatorius, Cynanche trachealis—m. Sudatorius, Sudor Anglicus—m. Suffocans, Cynanche maligna—m. Suffocativus, Cynanche maligna—m. Truculentus infantum, Cynanche trachealis—m. Tuberculosus, see Tubercle and Tubercular cachexia—m. Tuberculosus pedis, Podelcoma—m. Ungaricus, Fever, Hungaria—m. Verminosus, Helminthiasis—m. Vernaculus, Endemic—m. Vervecinus, Influenza—m. Vesicularis, Pempigus—m. Virgineus, Chlorosis—m. Viridellus, Epilepsy—m. Vitriolatus, Epilepsy—m. Voies, Phononosis—m. Vulpis, Alopecia.

MORCEAU DU DIABLE, ('devil's bit,' from [L.] *mordere*, *morsum*, 'to bite,') see Tube, Fallopiian—m. *Frangé*, see Tube, Fallopiian.

MORCELLEMENT (F.), (from [L.] *mordere*, *morsum*, 'to bite,') 'Dividing into pieces.' A mode adopted by M. Maisonneuve for removing successfully a large fibrous tumour of the neck.

MORCHEL'LA ESCULEN'TA, (from Morchel, the German name,) *Phallus esculentus*, *Hevel'la esculen'ta*, *Fungus fagino'sus*, *Mor'ulus*, *Com'mon Morrell'*, (F.) *Morille*. Nat. Order, Fungi. A fungus, which is esteemed a luxury, entering into ragouts and other dishes, or cooked itself between slices of bacon. It has been considered to be aphrodisiac.

MORDEX, gen. *Mor'dicis*, (from *mordere*, 'to bite,') Tooth.

MOR'DICANT, *Mor'dicans*, *Ca'lor mor'dicans*, ('mordeo,' 'I bite,') A morbid heat, causing a disagreeable pungent sensation in the fingers of the physician.

MORDICES, (pl. of *mordex*,) Teeth: see Tooth.

MOREA (*μωρα*,) *Morus nigra*.

MORELL, COMMON, *Morchella esculenta*.

MORELLE, *Boletus esculentus*—m. *à Fruit noir*, *Solanum*—m. *Furieuse*, *Atropa belladonna*—m. *en Grappes*, *Phytolacca decandra*—m. *Grim-pante*, *Solanum dulcamara*.

MORETARIUM, Mortar.

MORE'TUM. A kind of salad, with the ancient Romans, made of garlic, parsley, vinegar, oil, &c.

MORE'TUS, (*morum*, 'the mulberry,') Ancient name of a cordial julep, into the composition of which the syrup of mulberries entered.

MORGAGN'I, **HU'MOUR OF**, *Hu'mor Morgagnianus*, (F.) *Humeur de Morgagni*. A peculiar, transparent, slightly viscid fluid, found between the crystalline and its capsule.

MORGE'LINE, (from [L.] *morsus gallinæ*, 'hen's bite' [?]), *Alsine media*.

MORG'UE (F.). A deadhouse, in France, wherein persons, found dead, are exposed with the view of being recognized by their friends—*Necrocomi'um*, *Necrodochi'um*, *Necro'sta*.

MORI SUCCUS, see *Morus nigra*.

MORIA, (*μωρια*,) Idiostism—m. Demens, Idiostism, Dementia—m. Demens lerema, see Dementia—m. Imbecilis amnesia, Amnesia.

MORIBUND, (from *morior*, 'to die,') Psychorages.

MORILLE, *Morchella esculenta*.

MORINGA APTERA, (*Muringo*, in Malabar,) see *Guilandina moringa*—m. *Nux*, Ben, *Guilandina moringa*—m. *Oleifera*, *Guilandina moringa*—m. *Pterygosperma*, *Guilandina moringa*—m. *Zeylanica*, *Guilandina moringa*.

MORION, (*μωριον*, 'a part, a member,') Genital organ, Penis.

MORIOPLAS'TICÈ, *Chirur'gia curto'rum seu anaplas'tica*, *Restitutio organ'ica seu par'tium deperdita'rum*, *Transplanta'tio*, *Autoplas'tica*, *Chirur'gia plas'tica*, *Anoplas'tic Surg'ery*, *Autoplas'ty*, *Autoplas'tic or Plastic Surg'ery*, (*μωριον*, 'a part,' and *πλαστικός*, 'forming,') The restoration of lost parts. The operations for this purpose have various names, according to the part concerned, as *Cheiloplastice*, *Ceratoplastice*, *Rhinoplast'ice*, &c.

MORNING GLORY, BLUE, *Convolvulus nil*.

MO'RO, (*morum*, 'a mulberry,') *Morum*, (F.) *Mûre*. A small abscess resembling a mulberry. A small tumour, of a similar appearance, particularly on the genital organs after impure coition.

MOROCHITES, *Morochthus*.

MOROCH'THUS, *Moroch'tus*, *Moroch'tes*, *Meroch'tes*, *Meroch'tes*, *Galax'ia*, *Leucograph'ia*, (F.) *Pierre au lait*, *Milkstone*. An Egyptian stone, used by the ancients as an application to the intertrigo of children: probably a variety of fuller's earth, inasmuch as it appears to have been used by fullers.

MOROCHTUS, *Morochthus*.

MOROCOMIUM, (*μωρια*, 'folly, idiocy,' and *κομιον*, 'to care for,') *Morotrophium*.

MORODOCHIUM, (*μωρια*, 'folly, idiocy,' and *δοχιον*, 'to receive,') *Morotrophium*.

MOROSIS, (*μωρωσις*,) *Fatuitas*, *Idiotism*.

MOROSITA'TES, (*μωρο'sus*, 'morose,' 'peevish,' 'fretful,' from *μωρια*, and *μωρωσις*, 'stupidity,') A generic name given by Linnæus to an order of Vesania, in which he included pica, bulimia, polydipsia, antipathia, nostalgia, panophobia, satyriasis, nymphomania, tarentismus, and hydrophobia.

MOROTROPHIUM, *Morocomi'um*, *Morodochi'um*, *Moricocomi'um*, (*μωρος*, 'fatuous,' 'stupid,' and *τροφον*, 'support,') An insane establishment, *le'na-tic asy'lum*, *mad'house*, *Bed'lam*, (F.) *Hôpital des fous*, *Maison petite*.

MORPHÆA, *Morphew*—m. *Alba*, *Lepra al-phoides*—m. *Nigra*, *Lepra nigricans*.

MORPHEE, *Morphew*.

MOR'PHEW, (low L.) *Morphæa*, (F.) *Morphée*. A term vaguely applied to scurfy eruptions on the face. *Morphæa* was formerly applied to squamous diseases in general.

MORPHIA, (*Μωρπις*, *Morpheus*, the 'god of sleep,') *Morphina*—m. *Acetate of*, *Morphinæ acetas*—m. *Citrate of*, see *Morphinæ sulphas*—m. *Lactate of*, see *Morphinæ sulphas*—m. *Muriate of*, see *Morphinæ sulphas*—m. *Sulphate of*, *Morphinæ sulphas*—m. and Zinc, double iodide of, Zinc and Morphina, double iodide of.

MORPHIÆ ACETAS, *Morphinæ acetas*—m. *Citras*, see *Morphinæ sulphas*—m. *Hydrochloras*, *Morphinæ murias*—m. *Murias*, see *Morphinæ sulphas*—m. *Sulphas*, *Morphinæ sulphas*.

MORPHIC, *Morphique*.

MOR'PHIATED, *Morphia'tus*, (F.) *Morphiné*, Impregnated with morphia or with one of its salts.

MOR'PHICA, (see *morpho*,) *Monstrosities of birth*. The 3d order, class *Typhica* of Good.

MORPHI'NA, *Mor'phia*, *Mor'phium*, *Morphi'ne*, *Mor'phine*. A solid, colourless alkali; crystallizable in beautiful pyramids, truncated and transparent; soluble in alcohol, and slightly so in boiling water. It exists, combined with meconic acid, in opium. It may be obtained by decomposing, by means of ammonia or calcined

magnesia, an aqueous solution of opium made in the cold. The following is the process of the Pharm. U. S. *Opium*, sliced, ℥j; *Distilled water*, *Alcohol*, *Animal charcoal*, each a sufficient quantity; *Solution of ammonia*, f℥vj. Macerate the opium with four pints of distilled water for 24 hours, and having worked it with the hand, digest for 24 hours, and strain. Macerate the residue twice successively with distilled water, and strain. Mix the infusions: evaporate to six pints, and filter; then add first five pints of alcohol, and afterwards three fluidounces of the solution of ammonia, previously mixed with half a pint of alcohol. After 24 hours, pour in the remainder of the solution of ammonia, mixed as before with half a pint of alcohol; and set the liquor aside for 24 hours, that crystals may form. To purify these, boil them with two pints of alcohol till they are dissolved; filter the solution, while hot, through animal charcoal, and set it aside to crystallize.

Morphia dissolves perfectly in the acids, which it saturates; and with which it forms very crystallizable salts, with the exception of the acetate. All these salts have a bitter taste, and act upon the animal economy in the same manner as opium, but more powerfully. The acetate is the salt commonly employed in medicine. It was, at one time, supposed that Morphia is the purely sedative part of opium, divested of its irritating properties; but experience has not confirmed this. On the contrary, it will generally disagree where opium does. Onesixth of a grain has been considered equal to a grain of opium.

MORPHINÆ ACETAS, *Morphiæ Acetas*, *Morphium aceticum*, *Ac'etate of Morphine*, *Acetate of Morphia*. A salt formed by saturating morphia with acetic acid. (*Morphia*, in powder, freed from narcotina by boiling with sulphuric ether, ℥j; *Distilled water*, Oss; *Acetic acid*, a sufficient quantity. Mix the morphia with the water; then carefully drop in the acid, constantly stirring until the morphia is saturated and dissolved. Evaporate the solution in a waterbath to the consistence of syrup. Lastly, dry the acetate with a gentle heat and rub it into powder.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, from $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain to half a grain.

MORPHINÆ SULPHAS, MORPHINÆ SULPHAS, *Sulphate of Morphia*. A salt, formed like the sulphate, by saturating morphia with sulphuric acid, evaporating and crystallizing. Dose, the same as of the acetate.

Lactate, Muriate, and Citrate of Morphia, *Morphiæ citras*, have likewise been used; but they possess little or no advantages over the other salts. The sulphate and muriate are official in the Ph. U. S. The muriate—MORPHINÆ MURIAS, *M. Hydrochlorus*, (Ph. B., 1864.)—is directed to be prepared as follows. (*Morphine*, in pulv., ℥j; *Aque destillata*, Oss; *Acid. muriat.* q. s. Mix the morphia with the water; carefully drop in the acid, till the morphia is saturated and dissolved. Evaporate and crystallize.) Dose from $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain to half a grain.

MORPHINÆ, Morphiated.

MORPHIQUE, *Morphicus*, *Morph'ic*, (from *morphia*. Applied in pharmacy to any composition of morphia.

MORPHIUM, Morphina—m. Aceticum, *Morphinæ acetas*.

MORPHO, (*morpho*, 'shape or form,') in composition, the same.

MORPHOLOGICAL, *Morpholog'icus*, (*morpho*, and *logos*, 'a description,') That which has relation to the anatomical conformation of parts. Applied, at times, to the alterations in the form of the several parts of the embryo, in contradistinction to *histological*, which is applied to the

transformation by which the tissues are gradually generated. In comparative anatomy, it is applied to the history of the modifications of forms, which the same organ undergoes in different animals, and, more generally, to the doctrine of the forms of organized bodies.

MORPHOLOGY, Anatomy, see Morphological.

MORPHOLYSIS, (*morpho*, and *lysis*, 'solution,') Destruction of organization. An agent that occasions such destruction is called a *morpholytic*.

MORPHOLYTIC, see Morpholysis.

MORPHONOMY, *Morphonom'ia*, (*morpho*, and *nomos*, 'a law,') The laws of organic formation. The department of anatomical science which teaches the laws of organic configuration.

MORPHOTIC, *Morphoticus*, (*morpho*, 'shape,') A term applied to organic or anatomical elements in contradistinction to the inorganic.

MORPHOTOMY, (*morpho*, and *temno*, 'to cut,') see Anatomy.

MORPIO, see Pediculus.

MORPION, Crab-louse, see Pediculus.

MORRHUA AMERICANA, see Oleum jecoris aselli.

MORS, gen. *Mortis*, Death—m. Apparens, Asphyxia—m. Putativa, Asphyxia—m. Repentina, Demotivus lapsus.

MORSELLUS, (dim. of *morsus*, 'a bite,') Tabella.

MORSULI ANTIMONIALES, (pl. of *morsulus*,) Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii—m. Stibii, Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii.

MORSULUS, (dim. of *morsus*, 'a bite,') Tabella.

MORSURE, Degmos—m. du Diable ('devil's bite'), see Tube, Fallopien.

MORSUS, gen. *Morsus*, (*mordeo*, *morsum*, 'to bite,') Degmos—m. Diaboli, Scabiosa succisa, see Tube, Fallopien—m. Gallinæ, Alsinæ media—m. Stomachi, Cardialgia—m. Ventriculi, Cardialgia.

MORT, Adeps.

MORT, (from *mors*, gen. *mortis*, 'death,') Dead, Death—m. Apparente, Asphyxia—m. du Chien, Cholera—m. aux Chiens, Colechicum autumnale—m. du Diable, Scabiosa succisa—m. Né, Still-born—m. aux Panthères, Doronicum pardalianches.

MORTA, Pemphigus.

MORTAL, *Morta'lis*, (from *mors*,) *Letha'lis*, *Leta'lis*, *Thanato'ides*, *Thanas'imus*, (F.) *Mortel*. That which is subject to death;—that which causes death:—as, *man is mortal*; *a disease is mortal*. Of old, it was the custom to have a division of *mortal* or *deadly* wounds, which gave rise to many errors in medico-legal investigations, as the mortality, *Letha'lis*, *Leta'lis*, (F.) *Lethalité*, of wounds depends upon various circumstances; and it is often a matter of extreme difficulty to pronounce whether or not a wound is necessarily mortal.

MORTALITY, *Mortal'itas*, (F.) *Mortalité*. This word, taken in an extended sense, expresses the condition of all organized bodies,—of being subject to the cessation of life. In the sense in which it is most frequently employed, it signifies, the *death rate*,—the proportional quantity of individuals who, in a certain population, die in a given time. If we assume the population of the earth to be one thousand millions, and a generation to last thirty-three years; in that space of time, the one thousand millions must all die, and, consequently, the number of deaths will be, by approximation,

Each year	30,000,000
Each day	82,109
Each hour	3,421
Each minute	57
Each second	1 nearly.

If, on the other hand, as has been supposed, the number of deaths is to that of the births as TEN to TWELVE: there will be born,

Each year.....	36,000,000
Each day.....	98,356
Each hour.....	4,098
Each minute.....	68
Each second.....	1 & 2-15ths.

It would not be proper to regard the value of life in different countries, or in different periods in the same country, to be indicated by the average mortality; inasmuch as in one case a greater mortality may occur amongst children, and in another amongst adults.

MORTALITY, BILLS OF, Bills of Necrology, Mortuary Reg'isters, (F.) Tables de Mortalité. Tables, instituted for the purpose of exhibiting the number of deaths, &c., in a given time. Well-kept bills of mortality are of great use to the physician and political economist. Those of London were proverbial for their inaccuracy and insufficiency; especially as regards the complaints of which the persons had died. They were formerly made out by the parish clerks, and the information was conveyed to them by two old women, who were appointed in each parish, and were called *Searchers*;—their duty being to see that the deceased had died a natural death. This defective system has, however, been abolished; and the Registrar-General's annual reports of births, deaths, and marriages, exhibit how admirably vital statistics are now collected in Great Britain.

MORTAR, Mortarium, Moretarium, Mortarium, Pi'so, Ac'onê, Pi'la, Hol'mus, Ig'dz, Ig'dus, (F.) Mortier. A vessel for reducing to powder different solid substances, and for making certain mixtures. Various substances are employed in the construction of mortars;—iron, marble, glass, wedgewood ware, &c.

MORTARIOLUM, (dim. of mortarium, 'a mortar,' or cavity resembling a mortar.) Alveolus.

MORTARIUM, Mortar.

MORTEL, Mortal.

MORTIER, Mortar.

MORTIFER, (mors, gen. mortis, 'death,' and fero, 'I carry.') Lethiferous.

MORTIFICATIO, (mors, gen. mortis, 'death,' and fio, 'I become.') Mortification—m. Pulmonum, Necropneumonia.

MORTIFICATIO, Mortificatio, Necrosis, Sphacelatio. The loss of vitality in a part of the body. The incipient stage of mortification, when the case is still recoverable, is called *Gangrene*; when totally dead, *Sphacelus*. Mortification of a bone is called *Necrosis*.

MORTIFICATION, COLD, Sphacelus—m. Ergot, Ergotism—m. Hot, Gangrene—m. Mildew, Ergotism.

MORTOOTH, Cupri sulphas.

MORTUARY REGISTERS, Mortality, bills of.

MORTUUS, (from mors,) Dead.

MORULA, (from morum, 'a mulberry.') But-ton scurvy.

MORUM (μωρον), see *Morus nigra*—m. Palpebræ internæ, Trachoma carunculorum.

MO'RUS NI'GRA, M. lacinia'ta, Mul'berry Tree, Mor'ea, Sycami'nus, Sycamin'ea, (F.) Mûrier Noir. Ord. Urticacæ. The fruit of the mulberry tree, *Morum, Sycaminum, (F.) Mûre,* is pleasant, sweet, subacid, and abounds with a deep violet-coloured juice, *Mo'ri suc'cus* (Ph. L.). A syrup is directed in the London Pharmacopœia. The bark of the root has been regarded as an antihelminthic.

MORUS RU'BRA, Red Mul'berry, Wild Mul'

berry; indigenous. The root has been used to destroy tenia.

MORVE, (from morbus, 'a disease.') Mucus, Nasal mucus; see *Equinia*—m. *Furcinæ, see Equinia.*

MOS, gen. Mo'ris, Habit.

MOS MORBI BENIG'NUS seu MALIG'NUS. The benign, or malignant character of a disease.

MOSCHARDINA, Muscer'da, (μωχος, 'musk.') A lozenge for the mouth, composed of musk, ambergris, and other aromatics.

MOSCHELÆON, (μωχα, 'musk,' and ελαιον, 'oil.') *Moscola'a.* A compound aromatic oil, containing musk.

MOSCHUS, (μωχος,) Musk—m. *Arabum, Hibiscus abelmoschus*—m. *Factitius*, Musk, artificial.

MOSCOLÆA, Moschelon.

MOSLICH, Maslach.

MOSQUITA, see Mosquito.

MOSQUITO (S.), (dim. of [S.] mosca, 'a fly.') *Musquito, Culex mosquit'o.* A very troublesome insect in warm, moist situations. Curtains, called *Mosquito curtains* or *bars*, are used by way of protection. The entrance of mosquitos into the bed-chamber may also be prevented, to a certain extent, by keeping the doors and windows closed until the lights are extinguished. The pain and itching from the bites are alleviated by washing them with hartshorn.

MOSQUITA is a name given, by the Portuguese, to small, red pimples on the skin, resembling the bites of the mosquito.

MOSS BERRY, Vaccinium oxycoccos—m. *Ceylon, Fucus amylaceus*—m. *Club, Lycopodium*—m. *Cup, Lichen pyxidatus*—m. *Edible, Fucus amylaceus*—m. *Haircap, Polytrichum Juniperinum*—m. *Iceland, Lichen Islandicus*—m. *Irish, Fucus crispus*—m. *Jaffna, Fucus amylaceus*—m. *Marine, Fucus amylaceus*—m. *Pearl, Chondrus crispus*—m. *Stone, Tripe de roche*—m. *Wall, common yellow, Parmelia parietina.*

MOTAMEN, (movere, motum, 'to move.') Motion.

MOTATIO, Motion.

MOTE (μωτη), Carbasus, Linteam.

MOTEUR, Motory.

MOTHER, ([Sax.] mōþer.) Hysteria, Phlegm.

MOTHER'S MARKS, Nævus—m. *Spots, Nævus.*

MOTHERWORT, Leonurus cardiaca, Matri-caria.

MOTILITY, Motil'itas, (from movere, motum, 'to move.') (F.) *Motilité, Motricité.* Faculty of moving; moving power; contractility.

MOTION, Mo'tus, Mo'tio, Mota'tio, Mota'tion, Commo'tio, Permo'tio, Cine'sis, Movement, (F.) Mouvement. The act of changing place. The various motions may be divided into,—*First*, the voluntary, or those that are executed under the influence of the brain. *Secondly*, the involuntary, which may be subdivided into, 1. Those of the reflex kind, as the closure of the larynx on the contact of acrid vapours, of the pharynx on that of the food,—a function of the spinal marrow; and, 2. Those that are executed under the organic and other nerves of involuntary function. It is probable, too, that every living tissue is capable of moving responsive to its appropriate irritant. See Irritability.

MOTION, CILIARY, see Cilia—m. *Involuntary, see Automatic*—m. *Vibratory, see Ciliary*—m. *Voluntary, Autocinesis.*

MOTIVE, Motory.

MOTOR, Motory—m. *Externus, Motor oculi externus*—m. *Oculi, Motores oculorum.*

MO'TOR OC'ULI EXTER'NUS, Motor externus, Ner'vus tim'idus seu abdu'ens, (F.) Nerv oculi-musculaire externe (Ch.), Nerv moteur oculaire ex-

terne, Sixth pair of nerves, arises from the furrow which separates the pons Varolii from the medulla oblongata. It enters the cavernous sinus; anastomoses on the outside of the carotid artery with two filaments furnished by the superior cervical ganglion; enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure, and is lost on the rectus externus oculi. This pair is, also, called *Abducen'tes*.

MOTO'RES OCULO'RUM, *Moto'ris Oculo'rum*, *Ocula'res communes*, *Ophthalmici externi*, *Motor Oculi*, *M. O. communis*, *Oculo-moto'rius*, *Common Oculo-muscular Nerves*, (F.) *Nerfs moteurs oculaires communs* (Ch.). The third pair of nerves, *Par tert'ium*. This nerve arises from a depression at the inner side of the peduncles of the brain, between the tuber annulare and corpora mamillaria. It enters the outer part of the cavernous sinus, and passes into the orbital cavity. Behind the sphenoidal fissure, it divides into two branches; the one *superior* and the other *inferior*. The former is lost on the rectus superior oculi and the levator palpebræ superioris; the latter—the larger of the two—divides into three branches, which pass to the rectus internus, rectus inferior, and lesser oblique. The last furnishes a filament, which passes to the ophthalmic ganglion.

MOTORIAL, Motory.

MOTORPATHY, (*motor*, and *πάθος*, 'affection,') Kinesipathy.

MOTORY, *Mo'tice*, *Mo'tor*, *Moto'rial*, *Mo'trix*, *Kinet'ic* or *Cinet'ic*, (F.) *Moteur*. That which moves or causes movement, as *motor nerves* in contradistinction to *sensory*.

MOTOS, (μωτος,) Lintum, Tent.

MOTO'SIS. The application of lint to a wound.

MOTRICITÉ, Motility.

MOTRIX, (*move're*, *motum*, 'to move,') Motory.

MOTTE, Mons veneris.

MOTUM, (μωτον,) Carbasus, Lintum.

MOTUS, gen. *Mo'tūs*, (*move're*, *motum*, 'to move,')

Motion—*m.* Assimilationis, Plastic force—*m.* Automaticus, see Automatic—*m.* Compressorius, Peristole—*m.* Cordis diastalticus, Diastole—*m.* Hæmorrhoidalis, Hæmorrhoids—*m.* Intestinorum, Borborygmus—*m.* Involuntarius, see Autocinesis—*m.* Peristalticus, Peristole—*m.* Testudineus, Peristole—*m.* Vermicularis, Peristole—*m.* Voluntarius, Autocinesis.

MOUCHE, (from *musca*, 'a fly,') *Cantharis*—*m.* d'Espagne, *Cantharis*.

MOUCHER L'ACTION DE, (from (L.) *mucus*) Munctio.

MOUCHES, see Pains, labour—*m.* Volantes, see Metamorphopsia.

MOUCHETURE, see Scarification.

MOUCHOIR EN TRIANGLE, *Couvrechef*, see Bandeau.

MOUFETTE, see Mephitism.

MOULD, (from *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, 'a measure, or standard of measure,') *Fontanella*.

MOULE, (from *musculus*, [?]) *Mytilus edulis*.

MOULEUR, (from *molaris*, 'a millstone,') Muller.

MOULTING, (from *mutare*, 'to change,') Desquamation.

MOUNTAIN ASH, *Sorbus aucuparia*—*m.* Ash, American, *Sorbus Americana*—*m.* Service, *Sorbus aucuparia*—*m.* Sickness, Puna.

MOUREILLER, *Malpighia mourella*.

MOURON DES OISEAUX, (from *murus*, 'a wall,') *Alsine media*—*m.* Rouge, *Anagallis*.

MOUSE EAR, *Alsine media*, *Hieracium pilosella*.

MOUSESIGHT, Myopia.

MOUSSE DE CORSE, (from *muscus*, 'moss') *Corallina Corsicana*—*m.* d'Irlande, *Lichen Islandicus*—*m.* d'Irlande, *Fucus crispus*—*m.* Marine

perle, *Lichen Islandicus*—*m.* *Perle*, *Fucus crispus*.

MOUSSERON, see *Agaric*.

MOUSSEUX, Frothy.

MOUSTACHE, *Mystax*.

MOÛT DE LA BIERE, ([old F.] *moust*, from (L.) *mustus*, 'new,') Wort.

MOUTARDE, (*Mustard*,) *Sinapis*—*m.* des Allemands, *Cochlearia armoracia*—*m.* des Moines, *Cochlearia armoracia*.

MOUTH, Sax. *muð*,) *Os*, *Ca'vum O'ris*, *Sto'ma*, *Gab*, (Sc.) *Moue*, (Prov.) *Gob*, (F.) *Bouche*. This word sometimes signifies the cavity situate between the jaws, and containing the tongue, &c.;—at others, the outer orifice of that cavity, *Peristom'ium*. The mouth, in the first acceptation, *Ca'vitas seu Spa'tium O'ris*, is the cavity bounded, above, by the palatine arch; below, by the tongue; before, by the lips; and behind, by the velum palati and pharynx. The sides of the mouth and the organs it contains are lined by a mucous membrane. The anterior aperture of the mouth is, sometimes, called *facial*—the posterior, *pharyngeal*. In the mouth are the teeth, gums, alveolar margins, tongue; the excretory ducts of the salivary glands, and those of a number of mucous follicles, &c. It is in this cavity that the food is cut, torn, or bruised by the teeth; is impregnated with saliva, and formed into a mass or *bolus*, which is then subjected to the act of deglutition. The mouth contains the organs of taste; and it serves in respiration, articulation, expectoration, suction, &c.

The condition of the mouth requires to be attended to in *Semeiology*. The state of the mucous membrane, like that of the tongue, indicates the condition of the membrane of the alimentary canal generally.

MOUTH, *Os*, *Apertu'ra*, *Orifit'ium*, *Hia'tus*, *Peristom'ium*, is, also, applied to the open extremities of vessels or other canals.

MOUTH ROOT, *Coptis*.

■ **MOUTH, SORE**, *Aphthæ*.

MOUTH WATERING, see *Salivation*.

MOVEMENT, *Motion*—*m.* *Péristaltique*, see *Peristole*.

MOVEMENT, (*move're*, *motum*, 'to move,') *Dejection*, *Motion*—*m.* Cure, *Kinesipathy*.

MOW (from [F.] *moue*,) Mouth.

MOXA, *Moxib'urium*. A word by which the Chinese and Japanese designate a cottony substance, which they prepare by beating the dried leaves of the *Artemisia moxa*,—a kind of mugwort. With this down they form a cone, which is placed upon the part intended to be cauterized, and is set fire to at the top. The heat and pain gradually increase, in proportion as the combustion proceeds downwards, until ultimately an eschar may be formed. In Europe and this country, the same operation is usually practised with a cylinder of cottonwool, or with one formed from the pith of the greater sunflower. This mode of cauterization is employed as a powerful counter-irritant; which it assuredly is. Sloughing may be in some measure prevented, according to Baron Larrey, by the application of liquid ammonia to the burnt part.

The term *moxa* has been extended to any substance, which by gradual combustion on or near the skin is employed as a counterirritant,—as the *electric* or *galvanic moxa* or *caut'ery*, in which voltaic electricity is employed as the cauterizing agent.

MOXIBURIUM, (*moxa*, and *bu'ro*, for *uro*, *ustum*, 'to burn,') *Moxa*.

MOXIBUSTION, *Moxibust'io*, *Moxocaust'is*, *Eucaust'is*. Mode of cauterization by means of *moxa*.

MOXOCAUSIS, (*moxa*, and *kavos*, 'burning,') Moxibustion.

MOXON'S EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIA, see Magnesia, effervescing, Moxon's.

MUCAGO, (from *mucus*,) Mucilage.

MUCARUM, Mueharum.

MUCCINIUM, (from *mucus*,) Mucilage.

MUCÉDINÉES, (*μύκης*, 'fungus,') see Fungus.

MUCEDO, (from *mucus*,) Mucilage.

MUCHA'RUM, *Muca'rum*. A barbarous term, formerly used for an aqueous infusion of roses, sweetened, and evaporated to the consistence of syrup.

MUCIFIC, (*mucus*, and *facere*, 'to make,') Blennogenous.

MUCIFORM, *Muciformis*, *Myxo'des*, *Blennoides*, *Blennoides*, (*mucus*, and *forma*, 'form,') Resembling mucus in character or appearance.

MUCILAGE, *Mucila'go*, *Muca'go*, *Muce'do*, *Muccin'ium*, (from *mucus*,) A mixture of gum and a small quantity of matter analogous to mucus, which is found in abundance in linseed, quince-seed, &c. It is obtained by heating in water the parts, or products, of plants which contain it. It is much used in the preparation of emollient cataplasms and the greater part of the demulcent tisanes, (F.) *Hydrolite*, *Hydrolites*.

MUCILAGE, see *Liquor sanguinis*—*m. Adragant*, *Mucilago astragali tragacanthæ*—*m. de gomme Adragante*, *Mucilago astragali tragacanthæ*—*m. Arabique*, *Mucilago acaciæ*—*m. de gomme Arabique*, *Mucilago acaciæ*.

MUCILAGE, ANIMAL, Mucus.

MUCILAGE OF BARLEY, *Mucilago hordei*—*m. of Quince-seeds*, *Decoctum cydoniæ*—*m. of Rice*, see *Oryza*—*m. of Sassafras pith*, *Infusum sassafras medullæ*.

MUCILAGE OF SLIPPERY ELM BARK, *Infusum ulmi*.

MUCILAGE, STARCH, *Mucilago amyli*.

MUCILAGINEUX, Mucilaginous.

MUCILAGINOUS, *Mucilaginosus*, *Gummo'sus*, *Gummi'des*, *Gummi'des*, (F.) *Mucilagineux*. Gummy. Resembling gum. That which possesses the character of mucilage.

MUCILAGO, gen. *Mucilag'ini*, Mucilage, *Mucilago Acaciæ*, *Synovia*.

MUCILAGO ACA'CIÆ, *M. Acaciæ Arab'icæ* seu *Gum'mi Arab'icæ*, *Mucila'gib*, *Mist'ra Acaciæ*, *Mucilage of aca'cia* or *of gum Ar'abic*, (F.) *Mucilage Arabique* ou *de gomme Arabique*. (*Acaciæ gum. contus.* $\tilde{\text{J}}$ iv; *Aq. bullient.* Oss. Rub the gum with the water gradually added.) Demulcent. To allay cough; but, chiefly, to suspend insoluble matters in water.

MUCILAGO AM'YLI, *Starch mucilage*, *Decoctum Amyli*. (*Amyli*, $\tilde{\text{J}}$ ij; *Aquæ*, Oj. Rub the starch with the water gradually added; then boil till it forms a mucilage.—Ph. L.) Demulcent. Generally given *per anum*.

MUCILAGO ARTICULORUM seu JUNCTURARUM, *Synovia*.

MUCILAGO ASTRAG'ALI TRAGACANTHÆ, *M. tragacanthæ* (Ph. U. S.) seu *gum'mi tragacanthæ*, *Mucilage of tragacanth*, (F.) *Mucilage Adragant* ou *de gomme Adragante*. (*Gummi tragacanth.* $\tilde{\text{J}}$ i; *Aquæ bullient.* Oj. Macerate for 24 hours; triturate till the gum is dissolved, and press through linen.) Used for pharmaceutical purposes.

MUCILAGO CRETICA, *Misturæ cretæ*—*m. Gummi Arabici*, *M. acaciæ*.

MUCILAGO HOR'DEI, *Mucilage of Bar'ley*. (*Hordei*, $\tilde{\text{J}}$ ss, (avoirdupois), *Aquæ*, f $\tilde{\text{J}}$ xvi. Triturate well; and boil. Ph. D.) A vehicle for substances given in enemata.

MUCILAGO SASSAFRAS, *Infusum sassafras medullæ*.

MUCILAGO SEMINIS CYDONII MALI, *Decoctum cydoniæ*—*m. Gummi Tragacanthæ*, *M. astragali*

tragacanthæ—*m. Tragacanthæ*, *M. astragali tragacanthæ*—*m. Ulmi*, *Infusum ulmi*.

MUCIN, Mucus.

MUCIPAROUS, *Mucip'arus*, (F.) *Mucipare*, (*mucus*, and *pario*, 'I bring forth,') Mucus-producing; as *muciparous* glands or follicles.

MUCITIS, *Mycoderm'itis*, *Blennophlogo'sis*, *Blennymen'itis*, (*mucus* and *itis*,) Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

MUCKSWEAT, (Sc. *muck*, 'dirt,') Desudatio.

MUCOCE'LE, *Hernia sacri lacryma'lis*, (*mucus*, and *κελε*, 'rupture,') An enlargement or protrusion of the mucous membrane of the lachrymal passages, giving occasion to fistula lacrymalis. Also, dropsy of the lachrymal sac.

MUCOENTERITIS, see Enteritis.

MUCOPURULENT, *Mucopurulen'tus*, *Pyoblen'iticus*, (from *mucus*, and *pus*,) Having the character or appearance of mucus and pus.

MUCOR, *Epros*, Mucus—*m. Mucedo*, see *Fungus*—*m. Narium*, Nasal mucus.

MUCORINÉES, see Fungus.

MUCOSIN, see Mucus.

MUCOSITAS, Mucosity, Mucus.

MUCOSITY, *Mucos'itas*, (F.) *Mucosité*. A fluid, which resembles mucus, or contains a certain quantity of it.

MUCOUS, *Muco'sus*, *Blennoides*, *Myxo'des*, (from *mucus*,) (F.) *Muqueux*. An epithet for all bodies containing mucilage or mucus. It is, also, sometimes used synonymously with gummy. In pathology, it is occasionally employed to express the seat of a disease, as *mucous disease*, *mucous phlegmasia*; that is, having its seat in a mucous membrane.

MUCOUS CORPUSCLES, see Mucus—*m. Layer*, see *Tache embryonnaire*—*m. Membranes*, see *Membranes*—*m. Web*, *Corpus mucosum*.

MUCRO, Apex.

MUCRO seu *Cor'gyphè* seu *Fun'dus* seu *Ver'tex* *Cor'dis*. The apex or point of the heart.

MUCRO HUMERI, Acromion.

MUCRONATA CARTILAGO, (from *mucro*,) Xiphoid cartilage.

MUCRONATUM OS, Xiphoid cartilage.

MUCULENT, *Muculen'tus*, (from *mucus*,) Slimy, viscid.

MUCUNA, see *Dolichos pruriens*—*m. Pruriens*, *Dolichos pruriens*—*m. Prurita*, see *Dolichos pruriens*.

MUCUS, (*μύκος*,) *Mu'cor*, *Muco'sus* hu'mor, *Mucos'itas*, *My'e'a*, *My'cus*, *La'pè*, *Pitu'ita*, *Blenn'a*, *Zo'my'eus*, *Zo'my'e'a*, *Pit'u'ite*, *An'imal mu'cus*, *An'imal mu'cilage*, (F.) *Muqueux animal*, *Murex*, *Mucilage animal*, (presumed to be from *mu'geri*, 'to wipe the nose,') A substance, analogous to vegetable mucilage; from which, however, it differs by affording subcarbonate of ammonia on distillation. Mucus exudes through the skin, in a state of combination with a peculiar oily matter; and, drying, forms the epidermis. It constitutes, in part, the different epidermic productions, as the hair, nails, wool, and horn of animals, feathers of birds, and scales of fish. It is found at the surface of the mucous membranes, and presents a difference in its composition and properties, according to the particular mucous membrane from which it is obtained. Its chief organic constituent is an albuminoid compound, — *mu'cin*, *mu'co*. Mucus preserves the membranes moist, and in a state best fitted for the performance of their functions. The French give the term *glai're* to the stringy mucus, secreted by the mucous membrane when in a state of disease.

When mucus is examined with the microscope it is found to contain numerous epithelial or flattened cells; together with round, granular bodies, commonly termed *mucous corpuscles* or *mucous glob'ules*, which are contained in a fluid portion—*li'quor mu'ci*.

MUCUS CARPHODES, see Carphodes—m. Catharticus, Lichen Islandicus—m. Malpighii, Corpus mucosum—m. Narium, Nasal mucus.

MUDAR, *Madar*. The *Calotropis muda'rii* seu *mada'rii*, *C. gigante'a*, *Asclepias gigante'a*, *Mado'rius*. Ord. Asclepiadaceæ. In the Hindoo practice of physio, the bark of the root, as well as the concrete juice of the plant, enters into various compound formulæ for the cure of elephantiasis and many other disorders. Experiments instituted by Dr. Duncan, Jr., exhibit its properties to be like those of ipecacuanha. Mixed with oil it is used in gout in Malabar.

MUDGE'S INHALER, see Inhaler.

MUDLICK, see Kentucky, mineral waters of.

MUET, (from *mutus*,) Mute.

MUGUET, (from *muscus*, 'moss,' [?]) Aphthæ, Convallaria maialis—m. *des Bois*, *Asperula odorata*—m. *de Mai*, *Convallaria maialis*.

MUGWORT, *Artemisia vulgaris*.

MULÂTRE, Mulatto.

MULATTO, (F.) *Mulâtre*, (S.) *Mulata*. An individual of the human species engendered of a white and black race, (from *mulus*, 'a mule.')

The following table, according to Mr. Lawrence, after Ullon, exhibits the proportion of white blood in the various castes,—arising from the hybridous admixture of white and black,—according to the principles sanctioned by usage.

PARENTS.	OFFSPRING.	DEGREE OF MIXTURE.		
Negro and White.....	Mulatto.....	1-2	White.	1-2 Black.
White and Mulatto.....	Terceron.....	3-4	—	1-4 —
Negro and Mulatto.....	{ Griffo, Griffo, or Zambo, or } Black Terceron,	1-4	—	3-4 —
White and Terceron.....	Quarteron or Quadroon.....	7-8	—	1-8 —
Negro and Terceron.....	Black Quarteron or Quadroon.....	1-8	—	7-8 —
White and Quarteron.....	Quinteron.....	15-16	—	1-16 —
Negro and Black Quarteron.....	Black Quinteron.....	1-16	—	15-16 —

The last two were considered to be respectively white and black, in the British West India Islands; and the former, prior to modern changes, were white by law, and consequently free.

Terceron is now scarcely used; and Quarteron or Quadroon takes its place. See Half Caste. The Octoroon is the old Quadroon. In other words, at the present day, a Quadroon is the offspring of a white and mulatto; an Octoroon, of the white and quadroon. No other term is used for farther dilutions.

MULATTO JACK, Fever, yellow.

MULBERRY CALCULUS, ([G.] Maulbeere), see Calculi, urinary and mural.

MULBERRY MASS. The mulberry-like appearance, presented by the embryo at a very early stage, when the different cells have drawn around them a portion of the vitellus or yolk.

MULBERRY RASH, see Typhus—m. Red, *Morus rubra*—m. Tree, *Morus nigra*—m. Wild, *Morus rubra*.

MULES (F.), *Mule*. Chilblains on the heels.

MULET, (from *mulus*, 'a mule,') Hybrid.

MULGEDIUM ACUMINATUM, (*mulgere*, *mulsum*, 'to milk,') *Lactuca villosa*, *Blue Lettuce*; and

MULGEDIUM FLORIDANUM, *Lactuca Florida'na*, *Son'chus Florida'nus*, *False Lettuce*; indigenous plants; Order, Compositæ; have the reputation of curing the bites of rattlesnakes.

MULIEBRIA, (from *mulier*,) Menses, Vulva.

MULIEBRITY, Mulieritas.

MULIEBROSITAS, (*muliebris*, appertaining to women,) *Philogynia*. Fondness for women. Hence, *Muliebro'sus*, *Mulierarius*, and *Mulierous*; one who is fond of women.

MULIEBROSUS, see Muliebro'sitas.

MULIER, gen. *Mulieris*, Woman—m. Medica, see Iatrine—m. Obstetrix, Midwife.

MULIERARIUS, see Muliebro'sitas.

MULIERITAS, *Mulier'ity*, Womanhood. The state of puberty in the female.

MULIEROSUS, see Muliebro'sitas.

MULIER PLENA, ('a full woman,') Pregnant.

MULLED WINE, (from *mollire*, 'to make milder,') see Wine.

MULLEIN, BLACK, *Verbascum nigrum*—m. Broad-leaved, great, *Verbascum nigrum*—m. Yellow, *Verbascum nigrum*.

MUL'LER, (from *molaris*, 'a millstone,') *mola*, 'a mill,') (F.) *Mouleur*. A moulder. A stone held

in the hand, with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal slab. It is sometimes called *mullet*, (F.) *Mollette*.

MULLIGRUBS, Tormina, Colic.

MULLIN, Melizomum.

MULOMEDICINA, (*mulus*, 'a mule,' and *medicina*,) Veterinary art.

MULOMEDICUS, see Hippia'ter.

MULSA ACIDA, (*mulus*, 'mixed with honey') Oxyglycus.

MULSUM, Hydromeli—m. Vinosum, Cœnomel.

MULTIFIDUS SPINÆ, (*multus*, 'many,' and *findere*, 'to divide,') *Transversalis dorsi*.

MULTIFETATION, *Multifectio*, (*multus*, 'many,' and *factus*,) Pregnancy with more than two fetuses.

MULTILOCU'LAR, *Multilocularis*, (F.) *Multiloculaire*, (*multus*, 'many,' and *loculus*, 'a small place, a cell,') Having many cells or small cavities.

MULTIMAM'MÆ, (F.) *Multimammæ*, (*multus*, 'many,' and *mamma*, 'a breast,') A variety of hypergenesis, in which there are supernumerary mammae.

MULTIP'AROUS, *Multip'arus*, (F.) *Multipare*, (*multus*, 'many,' and *parire*, 'to bring forth,') One that brings forth several young at the same time. Such a birth is called *plu'ral*.

MULTIPLICATION MERISMATIQUE, see Generation.

MULTITESTIS, (*multus*, and *testis*, 'a testicle,') Polyorchis.

MULTITUDO, gen. *Multitudinis*, (*multus*, 'many,') Plethora.

MULTIVORANTIA, (*multus*, and *vorare*, 'to devour,') Polyphagia.

MULTIVOROUS, Polyphagous.

MUMIA, Mummy—m. de Medullis, Marrow.

MUMISATIO, Mummification.

MUMMIFICATION, *Mumificatio*, (*mummy*, and *fio*, 'to be made,') *Sceletu'sis*, *Skeletu'sis*. The mode of preparing a mummy.

MUM'MY, *Mu'mia*, (Arab. *Moumya*, from *mum*, 'wax,') *Rebolea*, *Rebona*, *Sceletu'm'a*, (F.) *Momie*. A dead body simply dried, or dried after having been embalmed. The latter acceptation is the most common. Formerly, the Egyptian mummy was extolled as useful in contusions. It was presumed, also, to have healing, tonic, and resolvent properties. It is now only regarded as an archaical curiosity. See Skeleton.

MUMPS, Cynanche parotidea.

MUNCHATOE, Mystax.

MUNC'TIO, (F.) *l'Action de moucher*, (mungere, munctum, 'to blow the nose.') The act of blowing the nose.

MUND'IA SPINO'SA, (from *mundus*, 'clean, neat,' from its appearance.) A plant of the *Nat. Ord.* Polygalceæ, which grows in Southern Africa, and a decoction of whose branches is used in atrophy, phthisis, &c.

MUNDIFICANTIA, (*mundus*, 'clean,' and *facere*, 'to make,') Detergents.

MUNDIFICATIVA, Detergents.

MUNGOS RADIX, Ophiorrhiza mungos.

MUNGREL, (see Mongrel.) Hybrid.

MUNIMENTUM CASTITATIS, ('muniment of chastity,') Hymen.

MUQUEUX, Mucous.—*m. Animal*, Mucus.

MUQUEUSE, Membrane, (Mucous.)

MUR, Murr, see Coryza.

MURAL (F.), *Mura'lis*, ([F.] *Mûre*, 'a mulberry,') *Mulberry*. Vesical calculi are so called, when rugous and covered with tubercles or asperities. They are composed of oxalate of lime.

MÛRE, Moro, see *Morus nigra*.

MURFLES, Ephelides, Papule.

MUR'IA, *Hal'mê*, *Salsila'go*, *Salse'do*, *Salsitu'do*, *Salsu'go*, *Brine*, (F.) *Saumure*, ('*ἀλμύς*, 'salt water,') This was formerly used as a glyster in dysentery, in certain inveterate neuralgia, &c. *Muria* was also a kind of pickle or sauce made by the Romans from the tunny fish.

MURIA, Soda, muriate of.

MURIAS AURICONATRICUM, see Gold.

MURIATE D'AMMONIAQUE, Ammoniac murias.—*m. d'Ammoniaque et de fer*, Ferrum ammoniatum.—*m. d'Or*, Gold, muriate of, see Gold.

MURIATIC AC'ID, (from *muria*;) *Ac'idum sa'lis seu mari'num concentra'tum seu sa'lis culina'ris seu sa'lis mari'ni*, *Spir'itus sa'lis mari'ni seu sa'lis Glauberi seu sa'lis ac'idus seu fu'mans*, *Ac'idum hydrochlo'ricum*, *A. muria'ticum* (Ph. U. S.), *Spir'it of salt*, (F.) *Acide hydrochlorique ou muriatique*. An aqueous solution of chlorhydric acid gas of S. g. 1.16. The odour of muriatic acid is suffocating; taste very acid and caustic. It is nearly colourless when pure; but commonly of a pale yellow; volatile; the fumes visible. Muriatic acid is possessed of tonic and antiseptic properties. It is used in typhus; cutaneous eruptions; in gargles for inflammatory and putrid sore throats, (gtt. xxx to f̄vj of water,) &c. When added to a pediluvium, it renders it stimulating.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM DILU'TUM of the Ph. U. S. contain four troyounces of muriatic acid, to a pint of distilled water.

MURIDE, (after *Muria*.) Bromine.

MÛRIER NOIRE, *Morus nigra*.

MURIFORM, *Muriform'is*, ([F.] *mûre*, 'a mulberry,' and [L.] *forma*, 'shape,') Mulberry shaped, as *Muriform mass or body*, (F.) *Awas on Corps mûriforme*. The collection of vitelline globes proceeding from the segmentation of the vitellus.

MURIGENE, (*muria* and *γεννω*, 'to generate,') Chlorine.

MURINA, (after *Muria*.) Bromine.

MUR'MUR, (F.) *Murmure*. (A word existing both in the Romanic and Teutonic languages, and probably a variety of onomatopœia;—*mur mur* expressing the kind of sound which the word indicates.) A low continued or continuously repeated sound, as that of flame, or of a stream running over a stony bottom.

MURMUR AURIUM, *Tinnitus Aurium*—*m. Intestinalis seu Intestinorum seu Ventris*, Borborygmus.

MURMUR, RES'PIRATORY, (F.) *Bruit respiratoire ou vésiculaire*, *Murmure vésiculaire*. The noise heard during inspiration and expiration, especially the former. It is produced by the passage of the air through the bronchial tubes and into the air-cells. It has been also called *mur'*

mur of the expansion of the lungs, (F.) *Bruit d'expansion pulmonaire*; and, when distinctly vesicular, *Respiration of the cells or vesicular respiration*, (F.) *Respiration ou murmure vésiculaire*. Vesicular respiration is of course absent when the cells of the lungs have been obliterated from any cause. We may then have the *Respiration nulle*, *Absence du bruit respiratoire*, *Silence*, and *Respiration silencieuse* of the French writers.

At times, it is rude during inspiration or expiration, or both—the *Respiration rude* or *R. râpeuse* of the French. At others, there is a blowing sound, (F.) *Souffle*, *Respiration soufflante*, as if some one were blowing into the auscultator's ear through a tube. This is heard in the healthy state over the larynx, trachea, (F.) *Souffle trachéal*, and about the bifurcation of the bronchia, (F.) *Souffle bronchique*; but when it proceeds from the lungs it denotes disease. It may be tubular or diffused. In the former, the *whiffling murmurs* appear to occur in a space limited to the immediate neighbourhood of the part examined. In the latter, they are produced with but moderate intensity, and sometimes at a distance from the ear, over a tolerably extended space.

The respiration, perceived over the trachea and bronchia in health, is called *tracheal or bronchial* or *tubal*, (F.) *Respiration trachéale, Souffle tubaire*, according to the situation in which it is heard.

MURMUR, UTERINE, *Bruit placentaire*—*m. Utero-placental*, *Bruit placentaire*—*m. Vesicular*, *Murmur*, respiratory.

MURMUR, WHIFFING, see *Murmur*, respiratory.

MURR, *Mur-ra'in*, (Sax. *mýpphan*, 'to destroy,' or from (L.) *mori*, 'to die,') (F.) *Claveau*, *Clavelle*, *Pestilent'ial Fe'ver*. An epizootic, perhaps contagious, disease, having some resemblance to smallpox, which affects cattle—especially sheep; and is said to have been transferred to man.

MURRAIN, Murr, see Coryza.

MURREN, Murr, Coryza.

MURTON, (*μύρτον*), Clitoris.

MURTUM, Clitoris.

MUSA, (after Antonius Musa, physician to Augustus,) *M. Paradisiaca*—*m. Cliffortiana*, *M. Paradisiaca*—*m. Mensaria*, *M. Paradisiaca*.

MU'SA PARADISI'ACA, *Mu'sa*, *M. Mensaria seu Cliffortia'na*, *Amu'ea*, *Pal'ma hu'milis*, *F'icus Indica*, *Ba'ta*, *Plant'anus*, *Plan'tain tree*, (F.) *Plan'tain-arbre*, *Platanier*, *Bananier commun*. *Family*, *Musaceæ*. *Sec. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. It grows in many parts of India and South America. The fruit, which is largely eaten for bread, consists of a mealy substance, *Plan'tain meal*, *Conquin'try*. It is clammy; has a sweetish taste, and will dissolve in the mouth without being chewed. The spike of the fruit often weighs forty or fifty pounds. The leaves of the tree serve the Indians for tablecloths and napkins. Being smooth and soft, they are also employed as dressings for blisters. The water from the soft trunk is astringent, and sometimes used in diarrhoea.

MUSA SAPIENT'UM. The *Bana'na tree*, *Bac'ha*, (F.) *Figuier-bananier*, *Bananier*, *Bacove*. This differs somewhat from the last. The fruit, *Bana'na*, (S.) *Platano*, is shorter, straighter, and rounder; the pulp softer and of a more luscious taste. When ripe, it is very agreeable; it is eaten like the plantain, and relished by all ~~parts~~ of people in the West Indies. Both varieties are natives of Guinea.

MUSC, (from *μύσος*), Musk.

MUSCA HISPANICA, ('Spanish fly,') *Cantharis*.

MUSCÆ, ENTOHYALOID, see *Metamorphopsia*—*m. Volitantes*, see *Metamorphopsia*.

MUSCADE, see *Myristica moschata*.

MUSCADIER, *Myristica moschata*.

MUSCERDA, *Moschardina*. Also, the *drug*

of mice, (*mus*, 'a mouse,' and *merda*, 'dung,') formerly given in epilepsy.

MUS'CLE, (old Eng.) *Bracen*, *Mus'culus*, *To'-rus*, *Lacertus*, *Mye*, *My'on*, (from *μῦς*, 'a mouse or rat;' because, say some etymologists, the ancients compared the muscles to flayed mice or rats. According to Diemerbroeck, Douglass, Chaussier, &c., *μῦς*, comes rather from *μῦναι*, 'to close,' 'to move,' &c., a function proper to muscles. This etymon is the more probable.) Muscles have been divided into those of *Animal life* or of the *life of relation*—*voluntary muscles*—which execute movements under the influence of the will; as the muscles of the limbs, head, trunk, &c., and into those of *organic life*—*involuntary muscles*—which contract under the influence of certain special stimuli; as the heart, fleshy fibres of the stomach, &c. *Mixed muscles* are those which belong partly to each of these divisions;—as the muscles of respiration, and the sphincters. Muscles that act in opposition to each other are called *antagonists*; thus, every extensor has a flexor for an antagonist, and conversely. Muscles that concur in the same action are termed *congen'erous*. The muscles present numerous varieties in form, size, situation, use, &c., and have been divided, by some, into *long*, *broad*, and

short. Each of these divisions comprises *simple* and *compound* muscles. *Simple* or *rectilinear* muscles have all their fibres in a similar direction, and only one body—as the *Sartorius*, *Pronator quadratus*, &c. *Compound* muscles are those which have only one belly and several tendons, as the flexors of the fingers and toes; or several bellies and several tendons,—as the biceps flexor cubiti, sacrolumbalis, &c. To the compound muscles belong, also, the *radiated* muscles. Their fibres set out from a common centre, and are arranged like the radii of a circle;—such are the diaphragm, iliacus, temporal, &c. *Pen'nated* or *Pen'ni'form* muscles: their fibres are arranged in two rows, which are united at a median line, at greater or less angles; nearly as the feathers are inserted into a quill. The palmaris longus is one of these. *Sem'ipenni'form* muscles: their fibres are oblique, as in the last case; but they are inserted only on one side of the tendon. *Hol'low* Muscles are,—the heart, intestines, urinary bladder, &c.

Much difference has existed in the enumeration of muscles. Some authors reckon them at upwards of 400. Chaussier admits only 368. The greater part of them are in *pairs*. Very few are *azygous*.

TABLE OF THE MUSCLES, ARRANGED AFTER THE MANNER OF DR. BARCLAY, ACCORDING TO THEIR ACTIONS.

THE HEAD IS MOVED

Forwards by	Backwards by	To either side by
Platysma myoides, Sternomastoideus, Rectus anticus major, " " minor,	Part of trapezius, Splenius capitis, Complexus, Trachelomastoideus, Rectus posticus major, " " minor, Obliquus capitis superior.	Platysma myoides, Sternomastoideus, Part of trapezius, Splenius capitis, " " collis, Trachelomastoideus, Complexus.
Assisted (when the lower jaw is fixed) by Mylohyoideus, Geniohyoideus, Geniohyoglossus, Digastrici.		

THE NECK IS MOVED

Forwards by	Backwards by	Laterally by
Platysma myoides, Sternomastoideus, Digastricus, Mylohyoideus, Geniohyoideus, Geniohyoglossus Omohyoidei, Sternohyoidei, Thyrohyoidei, Rectus anticus minor, Longus colli.	Part of trapezius, Rhomboides minor, Serratus posticus superior, Splenius capitis, " " collis, Complexus, Trachelomastoideus, Transversalis colli, Interspinales colli, Semispinales colli, Rectus posticus major, " " minor, Obliquus capitis superior, " " inferior, Scaleni postici, Levator scapulae.	Various combinations of those muscles which separately move it for wards and backwards, assisted by the scaleni, intertransversales, and recti laterales.

THE TRUNK IS MOVED

Forwards by	Backwards by	Laterally by
Rectus abdominis, Pyramidalis, Obliquus externus alldominis, Obliquus internus, Psoas magnus, " parvus,	Trapezius, Rhomboides major, Latissimus dorsi, Serratus posticus superior, " " inferior, Sacrolumbalis, Longissimus dorsi, Spinales dorsi, Semispinales dorsi, Multifidus spinæ, Intertransversales dorsi et lumborum.	Obliquus externus, " internus, Quadratus lumborum, Longissimus dorsi, Sacrolumbalis, Serratii postici, Latissimus dorsi.
Assisted (when the arms are carried forwards) by Pectoralis major, " minor, Serratus magnus.		

THE SCAPULA IS MOVED.

<i>Upwards by</i>	<i>Downwards by</i>	<i>Forwards by</i>	<i>Backwards by</i>
Trapezius, Levator scapulae, Rhomboides.	Lower part of trapezius, Latissimus dorsi, Pectoralis minor.	Pectoralis minor, Serratus magnus.	Part of trapezius, Rhomboides, Latissimus dorsi.

THE HUMERUS IS MOVED

<i>Forwards by</i>	<i>Backwards by</i>	<i>Inwards by</i>	<i>Rotated towards by</i>
Part of deltoid, Part of pectoralis major, <i>Assisted in some circumstances by</i> Biceps, Coracobrachialis.	Part of deltoid, Teres major, " minor, Long head of triceps, Latissimus dorsi.	Part of pectoralis major, Latissimus dorsi.	Subscapularis, <i>Assisted occasionally by</i> Pectoralis major, Latissimus and teres major. <i>Outwards by</i> Supraspinatus, Infraspinatus, Teres minor.

THE FOREARM IS MOVED

<i>Forwards by</i>	<i>Backwards by</i>	<i>Rotated towards by</i>
Biceps, Brachialis anticus, Pronator teres, <i>Assisted by</i> Flexor carpi radialis, " sublimis, " ulnaris, Supinator longus.	Triceps, Anconeus.	Pronator teres, Flexor carpi radialis, Palmaris longus, Flexor sublimis, Pronator quadratus. <i>Outwards by</i> Biceps, Supinator brevis, Extensor secundi internodii.

THE CARPUS IS MOVED

<i>Forwards by</i>	<i>Backwards by</i>	<i>Outwards by</i>	<i>Inwards by</i>
Flexor carpi radialis, Palmaris longus, Flexor sublimis, " carpi ulnaris, " profundus, " longus pollicis.	Extensor carpi radialis longior, Extensor carpi radialis brevior, Extensor secundi internodii, Indicator, Extensor communis digitorum, Extensor proprius pollicis.	Flexor carpi radialis, Extensor carpi radialis longior, Extensor carpi radialis brevior, Extensor ossis metacarpi, Extensor primi internodii.	Flexor sublimis, " carpi ulnaris, " profundus, Extensor communis digitorum, Extensor minimi digiti, Extensor carpi ulnaris.

THE THUMB IS MOVED

<i>Inwards and forwards, across the palm, by</i>	<i>Outwards and backwards by</i>	<i>Upwards and forwards, away from the other fingers, by</i>	<i>Backwards and towards, to the other finger, by</i>
Opponens pollicis, Flexor brevis, " longus.	Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis, Extensor primi internodii, Extensor secundi internodii.	Abductor, <i>Assisted by part of the</i> Flexor brevis.	Adductor, Extensor primi internodii, Extensor secundi internodii.

THE FINGERS ARE MOVED

<i>Forwards, or flexed, by</i>	<i>Backwards, or extended, by</i>	<i>Outwards, to radial border, by</i>	<i>Inwards by</i>
Flexor sublimis, " profundus, Lumbricales, Interossei, Flexor brevis digiti minimi, Abductor digiti minimi.	Extensor communis, " minimi digiti, Indicator.	Abductor indicis, " digiti minimi, Interossei.	Abductor digiti minimi, Interossei.

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THE THIGH IS MOVED

<i>Forwards by</i>	<i>Backwards by</i>	<i>Inwards by</i>	<i>Outwards by</i>
Psoas magnus, Iliacus, Tensor vaginæ femoris, Pectineus, Adductor longus, " brevis.	Gluteus maximus, Part of gluteus medius, Pyriformis, Obturator internus, Part of adductor magnus, Long head of biceps, Semitendinosus, Semimembranosus.	Psoas magnus, Iliacus, Pectineus, Gracilis, Adductor longus, " brevis, " magnus, Obturator externus, Quadratus femoris.	Tensor vaginæ femoris Gluteus maximus, " medius, " minimus, Pyriformis.

THE THIGH IS ROTATED

<i>Inwards by</i>	<i>Outwards by</i>
Tensor vaginæ femoris, Part of gluteus medius, <i>And, when the leg is extended,</i> <i>by</i> Sartorius, Semitendinosus.	Gluteus maximus, Part of gluteus medius, Pyriformis, Gemellus superior, Obturator internus, Gemellus inferior, Quadratus femoris, Obturator externus, Psoas magnus, Iliacus, Adductor longus, " brevis, " magnus, Biceps cruris, slightly.

THE LEG IS MOVED

<i>Backwards, or flexed, by</i>	<i>Extended by</i>
Semitendinosus, Biceps, Semi-membranosus, Gracilis, Sartorius, Popliteus.	Rectus, Crureus, Vastus externus, " internus.

THE FOOT IS MOVED

<i>Forwards, or flexed, by</i>	<i>Backwards, or extended, by</i>	<i>Inclined inwards by</i>	<i>Outwards by</i>
Tibialis anticus, Extensor proprius pollicis, Extensor longus digito- rum. Peroneus tertius.	Gastrocnemius, Plantaris, Soleus, Flexor longus digitorum, " longus pollicis, Tibialis posticus, Peroneus longus, " brevis.	Extensor proprius pollicis, Flexor longus digitorum, " longus pollicis, Tibialis posticus.	Peroneus longus, " brevis, Extensor longus digito- rum, Peroneus tertius.

THE TOES ARE MOVED

<i>Backwards, or flexed, by</i>	<i>Forwards, or extended, by</i>	<i>Inclined inwards by</i>	<i>Outwards by</i>
Abductor pollicis, Flexor brevis digitorum, Abductor minimi digiti, Flexor longus pollicis, " digitorum, " accessorius, Lumbricales, Flexor brevis pollicis, Adductor pollicis, Flexor brevis minimi di- giti, Interossei.	Extensor longus digito- rum, Extensor proprius pollicis, " brevis digitorum.	Abductor pollicis, Interossei.	Abductor pollicis, " digiti minimi, Interossei.

Muscles have been variously named. 1. *According to their uses*, as diaphragm, buccinator, extensors, flexors, adductors, abductors, levators, depressors, &c. 2. *According to their position*, as interspinales, interossei, subclavius, popliteus, anconeus, cubitalis, iliacus, temporalis, &c. 3. *According to their shape*, as trapezius, splenius, lumbricalis, serratus, digastric, deltoid, scalenus, rhomboides, &c. 4. *According to their dimensions*, as pectoralis major, rectus capitis anticus major, pectoralis minor, gluteus maximus, medius, and minimus. 5. *According to their direction*, as obliquus abdominis, transversalis abdominis, rectus femoris, rectus abdominis, &c. 6. *According to their composition*, as semimembranosus, semitendinosus, complexus, &c. 7. *According to their attachments*, or the different points of the skeleton with which they are connected by means of tendons or aponeuroses; as sternocleidomastoideus, sternohyoideus, &c. On this is grounded the nomenclature of M. Dumas, and that of Chansier, which is full of meaning.

The end of the muscle, which adheres to the most fixed part, is usually called the *origin* or *head*, *caput*, (F.) *Tête*; and that which adheres to the more movable part, the *insertion* or *tail*, *cauda*, (F.) *Queue*; the intervening part or *body* of the muscle being called the *venter*, *gaster*, or *belly*, *Venter musculi*, *Medium musculi*, (F.) *Ventre*: hence the names gastrocnemii, digastricus, biceps, and triceps; according as they have two bellies, two or three heads, &c.

Muscles are formed,—1. Essentially of the *muscular* or *fleshy fibre*, (see Muscular Fibre.) 2. Of *Areolar tissue*, which unites together the fibres. This areolar tissue is not very visible between the fine and loose fibres; but becomes more so, when they unite in more considerable fasciculi. It forms, moreover, to each muscle, an external envelope, which unites it to the neighbouring parts, and admits of its motion. This envelope was formerly called *Tunica propria musculo-rum*. 3. Of *Arteries*. These proceed from neighbouring trunks, and are, generally, very large. Their size and number are always in proportion to the bulk of the muscle. With the exception of some viscera, as the lungs and the kidneys, there are few organs that receive as much blood as the muscles. 4. Of *Veins*. They follow the same course in the muscles as the arteries. Bichat asserts that they are generally devoid of valves. 5. Of *Lymphatics*. Of these we know little, and cannot easily follow them between the fleshy fibres. 6. Of *Nerves*. These are numerous, and of different sizes. They, almost all, proceed from the encephalon; some, however, issue from ganglions, and accompany the arteries. In general, they penetrate the fleshy tissue along with the vessels, with which they are closely united. After they have entered the muscles, they divide and subdivide until they are lost sight of.

MUSCLE CANIN, Levator anguli oris—m. *Cannellé*, Ischio-rochanterianus.

MUSCLE OF GAYARD. The oblique muscular fibres of the stomach.

MUSCLE GRAND FESSIER, Gluteus major—m. of Guthrie, Compressor urethræ—m. of Horner, Tensor tarsi—m. of Houston, Compressor venæ dorsalis penis.

MUSCLE JUICE. A fluid surrounding the fibres of striated muscle and the fibre-cells of smooth muscles, which differs from the liquor sanguinis of the blood; containing a considerable amount of casein. It seems to be produced within the sarcolemma, through which it exudes.

MUSCLE TRÈS LARGE DU DOS, Latissimus dorsi—m. Merkel's, ceratocricoid—m. of Wilson, Compressor urethræ.

MUSCULAR, *Muscula'ris*, *Musculo'sus*, *Toro'sus*, (F.) *Musculaire*, *Musculeux*. That which belongs or relates to the muscles. Well furnished with muscles, *Lacerto'sus*.

MUSCULAR ARTERIES. Arteries that are distributed to the muscles. The name *Muscular Arteries of the eye* has been especially given to two branches sent off by the ophthalmic artery:—the one, *inferior*, which furnishes branches to the rectus inferior oculi, lachrymal sac, &c., and some of the anterior ciliary arteries: the other—the *superior*, which is sometimes wanting; but, when it exists, gives branches to the rectus superior oculi and levator palpebræ superioris.

MUSCULAR CONTRACTION. The exertion of the power, possessed by muscles, of shortening themselves, or of contracting to produce motion:—*muscular motion* being the change in the situation and relation of organs, induced by muscular contraction. When a muscle contracts, its fibres assume more the zigzag direction, and the extremities approximate; but the bulk of the whole muscle is not augmented. This contraction takes place, at times, with extreme velocity: a single thrill, in the letter *n*, can be pronounced in the 1-30,000th part of a minute. The force of contraction, *Myody'namis*, depends upon the healthy physical condition of the muscle, combined with due energy of the brain. The duration, in voluntary motion, is for a certain time dependent upon the will:—contractions, excited involuntarily, cannot be so long maintained.

MUSCULAR CURRENT. A current which, according to Matteucci, exists in every living muscle, whose tendinous extremities are not equally disposed—one, for example, forming a cord; the other broad and ribbonlike—and which circulates in the muscle from the tendinous extremity to the muscular surface.

MUSCULAR FIBRE, *Flesh'y fibre*, *Filum muscula're*, *Fibril'la muscula'ris*. A name given to the filaments, which, by their union, form the muscles. This fibre is flat, soft, downy, linear, but little elastic, and more or less red. It is firmer in adults than in the young or the aged; of the same size in the great and small muscles; and runs its course without bifurcation or ramification. It is but slightly resisting in the dead body, tearing readily; but during life it supports very great efforts without laceration. It is, itself, composed of a considerable number of fibrils, similar to each other, and subdividing almost *ad infinitum*. The ultimate filaments, into which the fibre can be decomposed by mechanical means, seem to be hollow or tubular. The fibre exists under two forms, the *striated* or *striped*, (F.) *Fibre striée*, and the *non-striated*, *smooth*, or *unstriped*, (F.) *Fibre lisse*; the muscles composed of the former ministering, as a general rule, to the *animal functions*,—the latter always, perhaps, to the *organic*. The colour of the muscular fibres is red in man, and white in several animals. A greater or less number,—united in fasciculi, *Fasciculi seu Lacer'ti musculo-rum*, approximated to each other, and forming a distinct mass, of very variable size and shape, the extremities being attached to bones by means of tendons,—constitutes a muscle. In this are included areolar membrane, vessels and nerves. See Muscle.

MUSCULAR NERVES. The nerves distributed to the muscles are so named. Winslow calls the 4th pair of nerves—*Nerv musculaire oblique supérieur*.

MUSCULAR SYSTEM. A term given to the aggregate of the muscles of the body.

MUSCULAR VEINS. These bring back the blood, which has been carried to the muscles by the muscular arteries.

MUSCULARIS, 'stout,' 'strong,' Corroborant.

MUSCULATION, See Locomotion.

MUSCULATURE (F.) The condition of the

muscular system:—as *une bonne musculature*, 'a good condition of the muscular system.'

MUSCULEUX, Muscular.

MUSCULI ACCESSORII AD SACROLUMBALUM, see *Sacrolumbalis*—*m. Papillares*, *Columnæ carneæ*—*m. Pectinati*, *Pectinated muscles*.

MUSCULIN, see *Fibrin*.

MUSCULOCUTANEUS, *Musculocuta'neus*, (from *musculus*, and *cutis*, 'skin.') That which appertains to muscles and skin.

MUSCULOCUTANEUS NERVE. This name is especially given to two nerves;—the *one*, the *External cuta'neous nerve*, furnished by the brachial plexus (see *Cutaneous*):—the *other*, given off from the popliteus externus, (F.) *Nerf Sciatique*, *Poplité externe*, *Prétibio digital* (Ch.). It descends on the anterior and outer part of the leg,—at first, hid among the muscles; becomes superficial about the middle of the leg; and divides into two branches, which pass superficially on the back of the foot. Two musculocutaneous nerves—superior and inferior—proceed from the first lumbar. The *superior musculocutaneous*—*il'ioacrotal*, *il'iohy-pogast'ricus*, which divides into two branches,—abdominal and scrotal. The *inferior musculocutaneous* is smaller than the superior, and is distributed as its name, *il'ioin'guinal*, indicates.

MUSCULORACHIDE'US. Belonging or relating to muscles and to the spine. A name given to branches, furnished behind by the intercostal, lumbar, and sacral arteries, which are distributed to the spine and to the muscles of the neighbourhood.

MUSCULOSPIRAL NERVE, Radial nerve.

MUSCULOSA EXPANSIO, ('muscular expansion,') *Platysma myoides*.

MUSCULOSUS, Muscular.

MUSCULUS, Muscle—*m. Acclivis*, *Obliquus internus abdominis*.

MUSCULUS AXOM'ALUS. A muscular fasciculus, attached only to the superior maxillary bone, with which the Levator labii superioris alæque nasi muscle is related.

MUSCULUS AUXILIARIUS, *Pyramidalis abdominis*—*m. Constrictorius*, *Sphincter*—*m. Cutaneus*, *Platysma myoides*—*m. Eustachii*, *Laxator tympani*—*m. Fallopii*, *Pyramidalis abdominis*—*m. Femoris membranosus*, *Fascia lata*—*m. Patientiæ*, *Levator scapulæ*—*m. Penicillatus*, *Levator labii inferioris*—*m. Risorius* *Santorini*, see *Platysma myoides*—*m. Scandularius*, *Parathenar*—*m. Subcutaneus*, *Platysma myoides*—*m. Succenturiatus*, *Pyramidalis abdominis*—*m. Succingens*, *Diaphragm*—*m. Supercilii*, *Corrugator supercilii*—*m. Testicondus*, *Cremaster*—*m. Testis*, *Cremaster*—*m. Tubæ novæ*, *Circumflexus*.

MUSCUS ARBOREUS, ('tree moss,') *Lichen plicatus*—*m. Caninus*, *Lichen caninus*—*m. Catharticus*, *Lycopodium selago*—*m. Clavatus*, *Lycopodium*—*m. Corallinus*, *Corallina Corsicana*—*m. Cranii humani*, *Lichen saxatilis*—*m. Erectus*, *Lycopodium selago*—*m. Helminthocortus*, *Corallina Corsicana*—*m. Islandicus*, *Lichen islandicus*—*m. Marius*, *Corallina Corsicana*—*m. Maritimus*, *Corallina*—*m. Pulmonarius quercinus*, *Lichen pulmonarius*—*m. Pyxidatus*, *Lichen pyxidatus*—*m. Pyxoides terrestris*, *Lichen pyxidatus*—*m. Villosus*, *Peristroma*.

MUSEAU DE TANCHE, ('the tench's mouth or snout,') *Os uteri*.

MUSENA BARK, see *Rottlera Schimperii*.

MUSEUM ANATOM'ICUM, *Supellex anatom'ica*. An anatomical museum.

MUSHROOM, ([F.] *Mousseron*,) *Fungus*.

MUSIC, *Mu'sica*, (F.) *Musique*, (*μουσική*, *musa*, 'a song,') The art of producing harmonious and cadenced sounds; an art, which has, at times, been beneficially used in diseases, particularly in those of the mind; or on which the mind could act in a salutary manner.

MUSICAL SOUND, *Sifflement modulé*.

MUSICOMANIA, *Musomania*, (*music*, and *mania*,) A variety of monomania in which the passion for music is carried to such an extent as to derange the intellectual faculties.

MUSING, *LISTLESS*, (from *musa*, 'study,') *Aphelia otiosa*.

MUSIQUE, Music.

MUSK, *Mus'chus*, *Mosch*, (Arab.), (F.) *Musc*. A peculiar concrete animal substance, of a very diffusible odour, bitter taste, and a deep brown colour: solid, and enclosed in the preputial follicles of *Mos'chus moschiferus*, *Musk Deer*, (F.) *Cervotain porte-musc*. It is possessed of stimulant and antispasmodic properties. Dose, gr. v to ʒj in bolus.

MUSK, ARTIFIC'IAL, *Mos'chus factit'ius*, *Resina Succini*. (*Ol. succini rectif.* 1 part, *Acid. nitric.* 4 parts. Digest;—a black matter will be deposited, which must be well washed with water.)

MUSKGRAPE FLOWER, *Bulbus vomitorius*.

MUSKMALLOW, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

MUSKROOT, *Sumbul*.

MUSKSEED, see *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

MUSKWOOD, *Thymiana*.

MUSOMANIA, *Musicomania*.

MUSQUITO, *Mosquito*.

MUSSÆN'DA FRONDO'SA, *Belil'la*, *Beleson*, A decoction of this Ceylonese plant has been esteemed refrigerant.

MUSSEL, *Mytilus edulis*.

MUSSELLED, see *Mytilus edulis*.

MUSSITA'TIO, *Mussita'tion*, (from *mussitare*, *mussitatum*, itself from *mussare*, 'to murmur,') A condition, in which the tongue and lips move, as in the act of speaking, but without sounds being produced. This sort of murmuring is an unfavourable sign in disease, as indicating great cerebral disorder.

MUSTA'CEUM, (from *Mustum*, 'must,' used in making it.) A kind of wedding-cake with the ancients, which consisted of meal, aniseed, cummin, and several other aromatics; its object—it has been conceived—being to prevent or remove the indigestion occasioned by too great indulgence at the marriage feast. *Laureolam in mustaceo quærere*—"to seek for glory in pitiful performances." (Cicero.)

MUSTACHE, *Mystax*.

MUSTARD, BLACK, [F.] *mustarde*, ('from *mout*, 'must,' because the seeds were bruised with vinegar or must—hence, according to some, from *mustum ardens*, [?]), *Sinapis*—*m. Clammy*, *Polanisia graveolens*—*m. Essence of*, *Whitehead's*, see *Sinapis*—*m. False*, *Polanisia graveolens*—*m. Green*, *Lepidium sativum*—*m. Hedge*, *Erysimum*—*m. Mithridate*, *Thlaspi campestre*—*m. Stinking hedge*, *Alliaria*—*m. Treacle*, *Thlaspi arvense*—*m. White*, *Sinapis alba*—*m. Wild*, *Sinapis arvensis*.

MUSTELANEUS, (from *mustela*, 'a weasel,') *Galeancon*.

MUSTUM, ('juice of the grape,') *Wort*.

MUTACIS'MUS, *Mut'acism*, (*μωτακίζω*, 'I use the letter *m*, *μ*, too frequently,') A vicious pronunciation; consisting, according to Sauvages, in the frequent repetition of the letters *m*, *n*, and *p*, which are substituted for others.

MUTATIO SEX'US. 'A change or conversion of sex.' A notion prevailed in antiquity that such a conversion was possible.

MUTE, *Mu'tus*, *Dumb*, (F.) *Muet*. Affected with mutitas.

MUTEO'SIS, (*mutus*, 'dumb,') (F.) *Mut'ose*. Under this name is comprehended every phenomenon of expression, voluntary and involuntary, which impresses the sight or touch.

MUTILA'TION, *Mutila'tio*, *Maim'ing*, (*mutilus*, 'broken,') The removing or privation of a limb, or of some other external part of the body. In all

countries, this crime has been punished with severity.

MUTINUM, Penis.

MUTISME, Mutitas.

MUTITAS, (from *mutus*, 'dumb,') *Ala'lia*, *Ana'd'ia*, *Dumb'ness*, *Speech'lessness*, *Mu'tism*, (F.) *Mutisme*, *Mutité*. Impossibility of articulating sounds; although they can be elicited. Dumbness is often congenital, and united with deafness, of which it is an effect. In some cases it is accidental.

MUTITAS SURDORUM, *Apho'nia Surdorum*, *Surdomu'titas*, *Deafdumbness*, *Deaf mutism*, (F.) *Surdimutité*. Speechlessness from deafness; congenital, or produced during infancy. The subjects of this affection are called *deafdumb*, (F.) *Sourdumutes*.

MUTITÉ, Mutitas.

MUTO, Penis.

MUTIONIATUS, (from *muto*,) *Membrosus*.

MUTTERKORN, Ergot.

MUTTON TEA. Prepared from a pound of mutton, freed from the fat and cut into thin slices; and a pint and a half of boiling soft water poured over them, as in the case of beef tea; except that it requires to be boiled for half an hour after the maceration, before it is strained through a sieve.

MUTUNNUS, (from *muto*,) *Priapus*.

MUTUS, Mute.

MYACANTHA, *Ruscus*.

MYALGIA, (*myon*, and *algos*, 'pain,') Cramp.

MYASTHENIA, (*myon*, and *astheneia*, 'debility,') Muscular debility.

MYCES, (*myces*,) Fungus.

MYCETO'MA, (from *myces*, and *oma*,) Fungus disease. An affection of the hands and feet which prevails extensively in India, and is ascribed to the growth of a fungus,—*Chio'nophé Carteri*, (after Dr. H. V. Carter.)

MYCHMUS, (*mychmos*,) *Suspirium*.

MYCHTHISMUS, (*mychthismos*,) Moaning, *Suspirium*.

MYCODERM'A, gen. *Mycoderm'atis*, *My'coderm*, (*myces*, and *derma*, 'skin,') A cryptogamous growth, which constitutes the crusts of favus. See *Porrigo favosa*. Also, a mucous membrane, see *Membrane*.

MYCODERMA CERVISIÆ, *Torula cerevisiæ*.

MYCODERMA PLI'CE, *Tricomoph'yton*. A cryptogamous growth, said to be the essence of *Plica*.

MYCODERMITIS, (*mycoderma*, and *itis*,) *Mucitis*.

MYCODES, (from *myces*, and *odes*,) Fungoid.

MYCODIARRHŒA, see *Diarrhœa*.

MYCODYSENTERIA, see *Dysentery*.

MYCOPHTHISIS, see *Bronchorrhœa*.

MYCORTHOPNŒA. Orthopnea from excessive secretion of mucus in the air passages—*Orthopnœa pituitosa*.

MYCOSIS, (*myces*, and *osis*,) Fungus.

MYCTER, (*myκτηρ*,) *Nasus*.

MYCTERES, (*myκτηρες*,) *Myxæ*, *Nares*.

MYCTEROPHONIA, (*mycter*, and *φωνη*, 'voice,') *Rhinophonia*.

MYCTEROXEROTES, *Mycterozero'sis*, (*mycter*, and *ξηρως*, 'dryness,') *Narium sic'citus*. Dryness of the interior of the nose.

MYCUS, (*myces*,) *Mucos*.

MYDE'SIS, (*μυδω*, 'I abound with moisture, I am putrid,') *Moisture*. In its most general sense it means *corruption*. By some it is used for a mucous discharge from inflamed eyelids.

MY'DON, (*μυδων*,) Fungous or putrid flesh in certain fistulous ulcers. Also, flesh putrid from mouldiness.

MYDRI'ASIS, *Platy'cor'in*, *Platy'cori'asis*, *Mydri'asis*. A name given by several writers to morbid dilatation of the pupil—*Coromydri'asis*—and by others to weakness of sight produced by

hydropthalmia, or superabundance of humours, (from *μυδω*, 'moisture,')

MYDRIATICUS, *Mydriat'ic*. Relating to or causing dilatation of the pupil. Certain narcotics, as opium, contract the pupil in poisonous doses; whilst others, as belladonna, dilate it. Owing to this antagonism, the mydriatic belladonna has been given in poisoning from opium.

MYELAL'GIA, (*myelus*, and *algos*, 'pain,') Pain in the spinal marrow.

MYELANALOSIS, (*myelus*, and *αλωωσις*, 'wasting,') *Tabes dorsalis*.

MYELOPOPLEXIA, *Apoplexia myelitica*.

MYELATELI'A, (*myelus*, and *ατελεια*, (a, privative, and *τελος*, 'end,') 'want of end or finish,') Incompleteness of the spinal marrow.

MYELATROPHIA, (*myelus*, and *ατροφια*, 'atrophy,') *Tabes dorsalis*.

MYELIN, (from *myelus*,) see *Nerve fibres*.

MYÉLITE, *Myelitis*.

MYÉLITIS, *M. parrenchymatosa seu spina'lis*, *Inflammat'io medullæ spina'lis*, *Spini'tis*, *Spino-dors'i'tis*, *Notomyeli'tis*, *Rachio-myeli'tis*, *Rachial-gi'tis* (of some), (F.) *Myélite*, *Inflammation de la moëlle épinière*, *I. rachidienne*, (*myelus*, and *itis*,) Inflammation of the spinal marrow or its membranes;—indicated by deep-seated burning pain in the spine, with various nervous and vascular irregularities of function. It is not common. Dr. Marshall Hall proposes to call inflammation of the membranes of the brain *Meningi'tis*; that of the substance of the brain *Myeli'tis*.

MYELITIS CONVULSIVA, *Chorea*, electric—m. *Parenchymatosa*, *Myelitis*—m. *Petechialis*, *Meningitis*, *cerebrospinal*—m. *Spinalis*, *Myelitis*—m. *Exsudativa*, *Hydrorachis*.

MYELOCHYSIS, (*myelus*, and *χυνω*, 'to pour out,') *Hydrorachis*.

MYÉLOCONE, (F.) (*myelus*, and *κωνια*, 'dust,') A mixture of fatty matters found in the substance of the brain. (Couverbe.)

MYÉLOCYTES, (*myelus*, and *ενος*, 'a mass, body, or cell,') Granules of the brain. Nuclei of the cells of the gray substance.

MYELOGANGLIITIS, (*myelus*, *γαγγλιον*, 'a ganglion, and *itis*,) *Cholera* (sporadic).

MYÉLOÏD, *Myeloï'des*, *Myelo'des*, (*myelus*, and *αἶς*, 'resemblance,') Marrowlike.

MYÉLOID TUMOUR, *Fibroplast'ic tumour*. A sarcomatous tumour, the more characteristic constituents of which are—peculiar many-nucleated corpuscles, which have been recognized as constituents of the marrow and diploe of bones, especially in the foetus and in early life.

MYELOMA, gen. *Myelo'matis*, (from *myelus*,) See *Encephaloid*.

MYELOMALACIA, (*myelus*, and *μαλακεια*, 'softness,') *Mollities medullæ spinalis*.

MYELOMENINGITIS, (*myelus*, *μηνιγξ*, 'a membrane, and *itis*,) *Meningitis*, spinal.

MYELOMYCES, (*myelus*, and *myces*,) see *Encephaloid*.

MYELON, (from *myelus*,) *Medulla spinalis*.

MYELOPARALYSIS, (*myelus*, and *παρολυσια*,) *Paraplegia*.

MYELOPHTHISIS, *Tabes dorsalis*—m. *Sicca*, *Tabes mesenterica*.

MYELOPHY'MATA, *Tuber'cula medullæ spina'lis*, (*myelus*, and *φωμα*, 'a tumor,') *Tubercles* of the spinal marrow.

MYÉLOPLAXE, (*myelus*, and *πλαξ*, 'a plate or lamella,') *Plates* or *lamellæ* with numerous nuclei in the marrow of bones. (Robin.)

MYELORRHAGIA, (*myelus*, and *ρρηγις*, 'to break forth,') *Apoplexia myelitica*.

MYELOSPONGUS, (*myelus*, and *σπογγος*, 'a sponge, a fungus,') See *Encephaloid*.

MYELUS, (*myelos*,) *Marrow*, *Medulla spinalis*—m. *Diauchenius*, *Medulla spinalis*—m. *Dorsalis*,

Medulla spinalis—m. Notivæus, Medulla spinalis—m. Psittæus, Medulla spinalis.

MYENERGIA, (*myon*, and *energia*.) Muscular strength.

MYGMUS, (*μυγμος*.) Sasprium.

MYIOCEPHALUM, (*μυια*, 'a fly,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head,' from its resemblance.) Ptosis iridis.

MYIODEOPSIA, (*μυιωδης*, 'appertaining to flies,' and *οψις*, 'vision,') see Metamorphopsia.

MYIODOPSIA, Metamorphopsia.

MYITIS, (*myo*, and *itis*.) Myositis, Rheumatism, acute.

MYLABRIS CICHORII, (*μυλαβρις*.) see Cantharis—m. Punctata, see Cantharis—m. Pastulata, see Cantharis.

MYLACEPHALUS, (*μυλη*, 'a mole,' a, privative, and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') A monster with only traces of viscera, and without head or extremities.

MYLACRI, (*μυλακραι*, from *μυλη*, 'a millstone,') Molar teeth.

MYLACRIS, Patella.

MYLE, (*μυλη*, 'a millstone,') Patella, Mole.

MYLICUS, Molar.

MYLO, (from *μυλη*, 'a mill,') In composition, the jaw, especially the lower jaw.

MYLODI, (*μυλη*, 'a mill,' and *δους*, 'a tooth,') Molar teeth.

MYLODONTES, Molar teeth.

MYLOGLOSSUS. Winslow has given this name to muscular fibres which pass from the posterior part of the myloid line of the lower jaw, and from the sides of the base of the tongue to the parietes of the pharynx. These fibres belong to the constrictor superior pharyngis.

MYLOHYOID FURROW OR GROOVE. A furrow which passes from the superior orifice of the inferior dental canal of the lower jaw in the same direction as the canal, and lodges the *mylohyoid nerve*, a branch of the inferior-dental.

MYLOHYOID LINE, see Mylohyoideus.

MYLOHYOID NERVE, see Mylohyoid furrow.

MYLOHYOIDEUS, *Mylogides*, *Diaphragma oris*, (F.) *Mylohyoidien*. The *Mylopharyngeus* of Morgagni and Santorini. This muscle is situated at the upper and anterior part of the neck, behind the lower jaw. It is broad, flat, and has the form of a truncated triangle. It arises from the internal oblique, internal maxillary, or *mylohyoid line* of the lower jaw bone, and is inserted at the fore part of the body of the os hyoides. Its innermost fibres unite with those of the opposite side to form a raphe on the median line. The mylohyoideus raises the os hyoideus and carries it forward, or it depresses the lower jaw.

MYLOPHARYNGEUS, Constrictor pharyngis, *Mylohyoideus*.

MYLOIDES, Mylohyoideus.

MYOCARDITIS, (*myon*, and *carditis*.) Carditis.

MYOCELE, (*Myocèle*, (*myon*, and *κελη*, 'a tumor,') A muscular tumor.

MYOCEPHALITIS, (*Myitis cephalica*, (*myon*, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the muscles of the head.

MYOCEPHALON, (*μυια*, 'a fly,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head,' from its resemblance.) Ptosis iridis.

MYOCELIAGIA, (*myon*, *κοιλια*, 'abdomen,' and *αλγω*, 'I suffer,') Pain in the muscles of the abdomen.

MYOCELIITIS, (*Myoceliitis*, *Inflammatio musculo-rum abdomina-lium*, (*myon*, *κοιλια*, 'lower belly,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen.

MYODEMIA, (*myon*, and *ημας*, 'fat,') Fatty degeneration of muscle.

MYODEOPSIA, (*μυιωδης*, 'appertaining to flies,' and *οψις*, 'vision,') Metamorphopsia.

MYODES, (*myon*, and *odes*.) Like unto muscle. Muscular.

MYODESOPHIA, (*μυιωδης*, 'appertaining to flies,' and *οψις*, 'vision,') Metamorphopsia.

MYODESOPSIA, Metamorphopsia.

MYODYNAMIA, *Vis muscula-ris*, (*myon*, and *δυναμις*, 'power,') The force or power of a muscle.

MYODYNAMICS, see Muscular contraction.

MYODYNAMIOMETER, (*myodynamia*, and *μετρον*, 'measure,') Dynamometer.

MYODYNAMOMETER, Dynamometer.

MYODYNIA, (*myon*, and *δυνη*, 'pain,') Pain in the muscles, —rheumatismal or other. Rheumatism.

MYODYNIA INFLAMMATORIA, Myositis.

MYOGRAPHY, *Myogra-phia*, (*myon*, and *γραφειν*, 'to describe,') An anatomical description of the muscles.

MYOID, *Myoides*, (*myon*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance,') An epithet given to tumours composed of fibre cells or muscular fibres of organic life.

MYOLEMMA, gen. *Myolem-matis*, *Myolema*, (*myon*, and *λεμμα*, 'a coat,') The membranous tube of each muscular fibre. It has also the same signification as *Sarcolemma*.

MYOLIN, (from *myon*.) A name given by Mr. Erasmus Wilson to a transparent substance that fills the cells, which, he conceives, by their juxtaposition form the ultimate muscular fibril.

MYOLOGY, *Myolog'ia*, *Sarcolog'ia*, *Myoiology'ia*, (*myon*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') That part of anatomy which treats of the muscles.

MYOMALACIA, (*myon*, and *μαλακια*, 'softness,') Softening of muscle.

MYON, (*μυων*.) Muscle.

MYONARCOSIS, (*myon*, and *αρκη*, 'stupor,') Numbness of the muscles.

MYONITIS, (*myon*, and *itis*.) Myositis.

MYONOSUS, *Myonius*, *Myopathia*, (*myon*, and *ωσ*, 'disease,') A disease of the muscles.

MYOPALMUS, (*myon*, and *παλμος*, 'agitation,') Subsultus tendinum.

MYOPARALYSIS, see Paralysis.

MYOPATHIA, (*myon*, and *παθης*, 'affection,') Myonosis.

MYOPE, Myops.

MYOPHONIA, (*myon*, and *φωνη*, 'voice,') The sound of muscular contraction, —as that of the ventricles of the heart during the systole of that organ.

MYOPIA, *Myopi'asis*, *Lusciotitas*, *Myopia*, *Paropi'asis propin'qua*, *Amblyopia dissito-rum*, *Dysopia dissito-rum*, *Dysoph'ia*, *Visus juvenum*, (*μυς*, 'a mouse,' and *ωψ*, 'the eye,') *My'opy*, *Shortsightedness*, *Nearsightedness*, *Mousesight*, *Parblindness*, (Old E.) *Mope-eye*, *Moap-eye*, (F.) *Vue courte*, *V. basse*. The state of those who can only see objects very near. The defect is owing to the too great convexity or depth of the eye, or to too great density of the humours, and is palliated by wearing concave glasses.

MYOPIC, *Myop'icus*, *Mope-eyed*, *Mop'ical*, *Shortsighted*, *Pore-blind*, *Par-blind*, *Spur-blind*. Relating or appertaining to myopia.

MYOPODIORTHOTICON, (*myopia*, and *ὀρθωτικον*, 'having power to correct,') An apparatus for the cure of shortsightedness.

MYOPS, *Lucio'us*, *My'opus*, *My'ope*. One affected with myopia or shortsightedness.

MYOPY, Myopia.

MYORRHESIS, (*myon*, and *ρηξις*, 'rupture,') Rupture of a muscle.

MYOSARCOMA, gen. *Myosarco-matis*, (*myon*, and *sarcoma*.) A sarcomatous tumour in which muscular fibres are found.

MYOSIS, (*μωω*, 'I close the eyes,') *Microcor'ia*. Smallness of the pupil. *Phthi'sis pupilla'ris*. Permanent contraction of the pupil. It is usually caused by iritis, and is extremely difficult to cure. When it exists to such an extent as to obliterate the pupil, it is called *Synise'is*. Also, *Myopia*.

MYOSITE, *Myositis*.

MYOSITIC, *Myositicus*, from *Myosis*. Causing contraction of the pupil,—as opium.

MYOSITIS, *Myitis*, *Myositis*, *Myonitis*, *Sarcitis*, *Rheumatismus phlegmonodes*, *Myodyn'ia inflammatoria*, *Phlegma'sia myosica*, *Inflammatio seu Phlegmonē Musculorum*, (F.) *Myosite*, *Inflammation des muscles*, (*myon*, and *itis*.) A name proposed by Sagar for inflammation of the muscles. Also, Rheumatism.

MYOSOTIS, (*μυωσις*, from *μυς*, gen. *μυος*, 'a mouse,' and *οτις*, gen. *ωτις*, 'ear.') *Hieracium pilosella*, Rheumatism, Rheumatism, acute; (from *myon*.)

MYOSPASMUS, Cramp.

MYOSITICI (*Morbi*), (*myon*, and *οστις*, 'a bone,') Diseases of the bones and muscles, in the classification of Dr. Wm. Farr.

MYOTILITY, *Myotilitas*, (F.) *Myotilité*, (from *myon*.) Muscular contractility.

MYOTOMY, *Myotomia*, (*myon*, and *τομή*, 'to cut,') The part of practical anatomy which treats of the dissection of the muscles. Also, the surgical operation of the division of muscles to remove deformity.

MYOTYRBE, (*myon*, and *τυρβή*, 'disorder,') Chorea.

MYRACOPUM, (*μυρον*, 'an ointment,' a, privative, and *ωπος*, 'fatigue,') An ointment used by the ancients in cases of fatigue.

MYRCIA ACRIS, see *Spiritus myrciæ*.

MYREPSUS, (*μυρεψος*, from *μυρον*, 'an ointment,') Unguentarius.

MYRTAGRAMME, (*μυρία*, '10,000,' and *γραμμα*, 'gramme,') A weight equal to 10,000 grammes, or to 26 pounds, 9 ounces, and 6 drachms Troy.

MYRIAMÈTRE. A measure of 10,000 metres; equal to 16 miles, 1 furlong, 156 yards, and 14 inches.

MYRICA ASPLENIFOLIA, (after *μυρική*, 'the tamarisk,') *Comptonia asplenifolia*—m. *Cenifera*, see *Cera flava et alba*, and *Wax*, myrtle.

MYRICA GALĒ, *M. galustria*, *Myrtus Brabantica* seu *Anglica*, *Myrtifolia Belgica*, *Galē*, *Ga'el*, *Rhus sylvestris* seu *Belgica*, *Ac'aron*, *Elæagnus*, *E. Cor'do*, *Chamaelæagnus*, *Dodonæa*, *Dutch myrtle*, *Sweet gale*, *Sweet willow*, (Sc.) *Scotch gale*, (F.) *Piment Royal*, *Thé de Simon Pauli*, *Gale odorant*. Ord. *Myricaceæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Dioecia Tetandria*. The leaves, flowers, and seeds have a strong, fragrant smell, and a bitter taste. They are used for destroying moths and cutaneous insects. The infusion is given internally as a stomachic and vermifuge.

MYRICA PALUSTRIS, M. Gale.

MYRINGA, see *Tympanum*.

MYRINGITIS, *Inflammatio tympani*, (*myrin'ga*, 'the membrana tympani,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the membrana tympani; and, also, of the tympanum.

MYRINX, gen. *Myrin'gis*, see *Tympanum*.

MYRIS, (*μυρίς*) *Myrothe'cè*, *Narthe'cia*, *Narthe'cium*, *Nar'thex*, (*μυρον*, 'a perfumed oil or ointment,') A perfumed oil jar or ointment box.

MYRIS'TICA, (*μυρον*, 'a liquid perfume,' from *μυρεω*, 'to flow,') *M. Moscha'ta* seu *aromat'ica* seu *officina'lis* seu *fra'grans*, *Comaeon*. Nat. Ord. *Myristiceæ*. The tree which produces the nutmeg and mace. (F.) *Muscadier*. The *Nutmeg*, *Myristica*, (Ph. U. S.), *Myris'tice* seu *Myris'ticæ moscha'tæ nucleus*, *Nux moscha'ta* seu *unguentaria*, *Nucis'ta*, *Nux myris'tica* seu *aromat'ica*, *Chrysobalanus Gale'ni*, *Unguentaria*, *As'sala*, (F.) *Muscade*, is the kernel of the fruit. It has a fragrant, aromatic odour; an agreeable pungent taste, and is much used for culinary purposes. Alcohol extracts its active matter. It has the properties of aromatics in general; being stimulant and stomachic. The volatile oil—*O'leum myris'ticæ* seu *nucis'tæ æther'eum*—possesses the

virtues of the nutmeg. Dose of the nutmeg, gr. v to ℥j;—of the oil, gtt. iij to gtt. vj.

Mace, *Ma'cia*, *Flo'res mace* seu *ma'cidis*, (F.) *Fleurs de muscade*, is the arillus of the fruit. It is membranous, with the odour and taste of the nutmeg, and is possessed of similar qualities. The *O'leum mace* seu *ma'cidis* is a fragrant, sebaceous substance, expressed in the East Indies. It is only used externally. It is the *Adeps myris'ticæ*, *Myris'ticæ o'leum express'um*, *O'leum seu Balsamum nucis'tæ*, *But'ter of nut'megs*, *Express'ed oil of Mace*.

MYRISTICÆ NUCLEUS, see *Myristica moschata*.

MYRISTICATIO HEPATIS, Liver, nutmeg.

MYRMECIA, (*μυρμηκία*,) *Formica*.

MYRMECIASIS, (*μυρμηκiasis*,) *Convulsio cerealis*, *Formication*.

MYRMECIASMUS, (*μυρμηκiasmus*,) *Convulsio cerealis*, *Formication*.

MYRMECISMUS, *Convulsio cerealis*, *Formication*.

MYRMECIZON, (*μυρμηκισζον*,) *Formicant*.

MYRMECOSIS, *Convulsio cerealis*, *Formication*.

MYRMEX, (*μυρμηξ*,) *Formica*.

MYROBALANUS, (*μυρον* and *βαλανος*, 'a nut,' so called, because formerly used in ointments,) *Angeloe'acos*, *Myro'bolan*, *Glans unguentaria*, *Palma unguentaria*. A dried Indian fruit, of the plum kind, of different species of *Terminalia*. Ord. *Combretaceæ*. Of this there are several varieties—the *M. Bellir'ica* or *Bellir'ic myrobalan*, *Bellegu*, *Bellerigi*, *Belnileg*—the *M. cheb'ula* or *Chebulæ myrobalan*; the *M. cit'rina* or *Yell'one myrobalan*, *Ara'ra*; the *M. Emblica* or *emblicæ myrobalan*, and the *M. Indica*, *As'san*, *Indian* or *Black myrobalan*. All the myrobalans have an unpleasant, bitterish, very austere taste; and strike an inky blackness with a solution of steel. They are said to possess laxative as well as astringent properties.

MYROLÉS, (*myron* and *oleum*,) see *Olea volatilia*.

MYRON, (*μυρον*,) *Myrum*, *Unguentum*.

MYROPISSOCERON. A topical application in alopecia, referred to by Galen; (*myron*, *πρω*, 'pitch,' and *σποξ*, 'wax,')

MYROPEUS, (*μυρον*, and *ποιω*, 'to make,') *Unguentarius*.

MYROPOLES, (*μυροπωλης*, from *myron*, and *πώλω*, 'to sell,') *Unguentarius*.

MYROSPERMUM FRUTESCENS, (*μυρον*, and *σπερμα*, 'seed,') *Myroxylum Peruiferum*—m. *Pereiræ*, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*—m. *Peruiferum*, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*—m. of *Sonsonate*, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*—m. *Toluiferum*, see *Toluifera Balsamum*.

MYROXYLON, (*μύρον*, and *ξύλον*, 'wood,') see *M. Peruiferum*.

MYROXYLON PERUIFERUM, *Myrosperr'mum frutescens* seu *Peruiferum*, *Quinquino*, *Cabure'iba*. Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*. Supposed to be the tree which affords the *Peruvian balsam*, *Balsamum Peruvianum* (Ph. U. S.) seu *Peruvianum nigrum* seu *Peruvianum seu Indicum*, *Putzochilli*, *Myrox'yli Peruif'eri balsamum*, *Myrox'yloh*, *Cabureic'ibo*, *Indian*, *Mex'ican*, or *Amer'ican balsam*, (F.) *Baume de Pérou ou des Indes*. This balsam consists of benzoic acid, resin, and essential oil. Its odour is fragrant and aromatic; taste hot and bitter: it is soluble in alcohol, and miscible in water by the aid of mucilage. It is stimulant and tonic, and considered to be expectorant: as such, it has been employed in paralysis, chronic asthma, chronic bronchitis, rheumatism, gleet, leucorrhœa, &c., and externally, for cleansing and stimulating foul indolent ulcers. Dose, gtt. v to gtt. xxx.

White Balsam of Peru, *Natural balsam*, *Bal'*.

sermum al'bum, Sty'rax al'ba, Balsamele'on, is obtained by incision from *Myrospermum peruvianum*.

The Myroxylon of Sonsonate in Central America—*Myrospermum Perei'rae* of Dr. Royle, according to the Ph. B. (1864), furnishes balsam of Peru.

MYROXYLON OF SONSONATE, see M. Peruiferum—m. Toluiferum, Toluifera Balsamum.

MYRRHA, (μύρρα,) *Bo'la, Stact'e, Myrrh, Calo'nia, Smyr'na, Myr'ra rubra*, (F.) *Myrrhe*. The exudation (μύρον, from μύρειν, 'to flow') of a plant of Abyssinia or Arabia Felix, the *Balsamaden'dron myr'ra*. This gum-resin has a fragrant, peculiar odour; and bitter aromatic taste. It is in reddishyellow, light, brittle, irregular tears; partially soluble in distilled water when aided by friction. S. g. 1.360. It is stimulant; and has been used in cachectic affections, humoral asthma, chronic bronchitis, &c. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

MYRRHA IMPERFECTA, Bdellium.

MYRRHINE, (μύρρην,) Myrtus.

MYRRHIS ANNUA, (μύρρῆς,) *Athamanta Cre-tensis*—m. Major, *Chærophylhum odoratum*—m. Odorata, *Chærophylhum odoratum*.

MYRSINA AFRICANA, Tatzé.

MYRSINE, (μύρσιν,) Myrtus.

MYRSINELÆ'ON, (μύρσινον, 'myrtle,' and ελαιον, 'oil,') Oil of myrtle.

MYRSINITES, (μύρσινιταις,) Wine in which branches of myrtle have been macerated.

MYRTACANTHA, (myrtus, and ακανθα, 'a thorn,') *Ruscus*.

MYRTE COMMUN, Myrtus.

MYRTID'ANON, (μυρτιάδων, from myrtus, 'myrtle,') An excrescence growing on the trunk of the myrtle, and used as an astringent. With Hippocrates, either the myrtus caryophyllata or myrtus pimenta. [?] Also, a wine—*Vinum Myrtid'anum*—made from wild myrtle berries.

MYRTIFOLIA BELGICA, (myrtus, and folium, 'a leaf,') *Myrica gale*.

MYRTIFORM, *Myrtiform'is, Myrto'dex*, (myrtus, and forma, 'shape,') Having the shape of a leaf of myrtle. A name given to a muscle (depressor alae nasi), to the fossa incisiva; to certain canaliculi, &c.

MYRTIFORMIS, Compressor naris, Depressor alae nasi.

MYRTITES, (μύρτιταις, from μύρον, 'the myrtle berry,') A name given to a medicine prepared with honey and myrtle berries.

MYRTLE, Myrtus—m. Berry, *Vaccinium myrtillus*—m. Candleberry, see Wax, myrtle—m. Dutch, *Myrica gale*—m. Wax, see Wax, myrtle—m. Wild, *Ruscus*.

MYRTOCHEILIDES, (myrton, and χείλις, 'a small lip,') *Nymphæ*.

MYRTOCHILA, (myrton, and χείλος, 'a lip,') *Nymphæ*.

MYRTODES, (myrtus, and odes,) Myrtiform.

MYRTON, (μύρον,) Clitoris.

MYRTUS, (μύρος,) *Myrtus commun'is seu com-munis Ital'ica, Myrsi'nè, Myrrhi'nè, The Myrtle*, (F.) *Myrte Commun.* Ord. Myrtaceæ. The berries of this plant have been recommended in alvine and uterine fluxes and other disorders of relaxation and debility. They are moderately astringent and somewhat aromatic.

MYRTUS ACIS, see Spiritus myrciæ—m. Anglica, *Myrica gale*—m. Brabantica, *Myrica gale*—m. Caryophyllata, see Spiritus myrciæ.

MYRTUS CARYOPHYLLATA, *Calyptan'thes caryophyllata, Can'vin seu Canel'la caryophyllata*, (F.) *Capellet, Cannelle giroflée*. The tree which is considered to afford the *Clove bark*; *Cor'tex caryophyllata seu caryophyllata*. This bark is

a warm aromatic; resembling clove with an admixture of cinnamon. It may be used with the same views as cloves or cinnamon.

MYRTUS CARYOPHYLLUS, *Eugenia caryophyllata*—m. *Leucodendron, Melaleuca cajuputi*.

MYRTUS PIMENTA, *Eugenia Pimenta*. The tree which bears the *Jamaica pepper, Pimenta bac'ea, Pimenta ber'ries, Pimenta, Piper caryophyllatum seu chia'pæ seu odoratum Jamaicensè seu Jamaicensè seu tabas'cum, Coc'culi In'di aromati'ci, Amomum pimenta, Fructus piment'i, Carive, Caryophyllus America'nus seu Pimenta, Allepice*, (F.) *Poivre de Jamaïque, Toute épice, Assourou*. The unripe berries—*Pimenta, Pimenta* (Ph. U. S.)—have an aromatic odour; resembling a mixture of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves; the taste is pungent, but mixed, like the odour. Like other peppers, this is stimulant and carminative. The oil—*O'leum Pimenta*—possesses the virtues of the berries. The powdered fruit has been called *Quatre épices* or *Four spices*. Dose, gr. v to ʒij.

Aqua Pimenta, Pimenta wa'ter, is official in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias. It is carminative. Dose, fʒj or fʒij.

MYRUM, (μύρον,) *My'ron*. A perfumed oil or ointment. A liquid perfume. The spontaneously exuding juice of many plants, especially of that from which myrrh is obtained.

MYS, (μύς,) Muscle.

MYSILOGIA, (mys, and λόγος, 'a discourse,') Myology.

MYELITIS, (mys, and itis, 'inflammation,') Myositis.

MYSTAX, gen. *Myrtacis, Mastax*, (μυσταξ, gen. μυσταξας,) The hair growing on each side of the upper lip in men. The *mustache* or *mustachio*, (Old. Eng.) *Munchat'oe*, (F.) *Moustache*. Also, the upper lip.

MYSTERION, (μυστήριον, 'a mystery,') An arcanum, nostrum, or secret preparation in general. Also, an antidote, referred to by Galen and others.

MYSTRON, (μυστρον,) A Greek measure, which held about three drachms.

MYTILUS EDULIS, (μυτίλος, from mys,) The common mussel, (F.) *Moule*. A bivalve, the flesh of which, when at all in a state of decomposition, is highly poisonous. When fresh, it is an agreeable, but not very digestible article of diet, producing, in some persons, all the symptoms of urticaria. One affected with such phenomena is said, occasionally, to be *muscalled*.

MYURUS, *Mei'rus*. A pulse is so called when it sinks progressively and becomes smaller and smaller like a mouse's tail; (from μύς, 'a mouse,' and ουρα, 'tail,') *Pulsus myurus recipiens*, a pulse, which, after having become gradually weaker, resumes, by degrees, its former character.

MYXA, (μύξα,) Mucus, Sebæstina.

MYXÆ, (μύξαι,) Nares.

MYXIOSIS, (from μύξα, 'mucus, and οίσις,') Gonorrhœa impura.

MYXOIDES, (from myxa, 'mucus,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance,') Muciform, Mucous.

MYXORRHOÏS, (μυξορροῖς, from μύξα, 'mucus,' and ῥέω, 'I flow,') One who is subject to mucous discharge. Applied to an infant that discharges a considerable quantity of mucus and saliva.

MYXOSARCO'MA, gen. *Myxosarco'matis*, (μύξα, 'mucus,' and σαρκίς, gen. σαρκος, 'flesh,') A tumour which is *mu'cocar'neous*; partly mucous and partly fleshy.

MYXOTER, (μυξωτήρ, from μύξα, 'mucus,') Nasus.

MYZESIS, (μύζω, 'to suck,') Sucking.

N.

N. This letter, in prescriptions, is an abridgment of *numero*, 'by number.'

NAB'ALUS AL'BUS, (from *ναββα*, 'a harp,' owing to the lyrate leaves,) *Prenanthes alba* seu *serpentina*, *White Lettuce*, *Le'on's Foot*, *Rattle-snake's Master*, *Rattlesnake root*, *Gall of the Earth*. An indigenous plant, of the order *Compositæ*, which, with several other species of the genus, is reputed to possess the power of curing the bites of serpents. The root has been used in dysentery.

NABALUS FRASERI has similar properties.

NABOT, *Saccharum candidum*.

NABO'THI GLAN'DULÆ, *O'cula* seu *O'va Nabothi* seu *Nabothia'na*, *Ova'ria Nabothi*, *Folliculi rotundi et oblongi*, *Vesiculae* seu *Bullae rotundae cervicis uteri*, *V. seminales mulierum*, *Corpora* seu *Corpuscula globosa*, *Glandulae* seu *Hydatides cervicis uteri*, *Glands of Naboth*, (F.) *Oufs* ou *Vésicules de Naboth*. Small, mucous crypts or follicles situate in the interstices of the duplicatures of the lining membrane of the cervix uteri. Naboth, from noticing them in a morbid condition, mistook them for ova; and hence they received the name *Ovula Nabothi*.

NACRA, *Nakra*, *Nasa*. A kind of influenza common in the East Indies.

NACRÉ, ([F.] *nacre*, 'mother of pearl,') *Margaritaceus*.

NACREOUS, *Margaritaceus*.

NÆVI, see *Nævus*—*n*. *Pigmentary*, see *Nævus*.

NÆ'VOID, *Nævoïdes*, (*nævus*, and *υδος*, 'resemblance,') *Resembling nævus*.

NÆVUS, pl. *Nævi*; *Nævus mater'nus* seu *Sigillum*, *No'ta mater'na*, *Nævus*, *Mac'ulae matricis* seu *mater'ne* seu *matriciales*, *No'ta infantum*, *Lupus varicosus*, *Stigmata*, *Metrocellides*, *Congen'ita no'ta*, *Moth'er's* or *Fan'cy marks*, *Moth'er's spots*, (F.) *Envie*, *Tache de naissance* ou *pigmentaire*, *Signe*. Spots of various kinds on the skin of children when born, which have been attributed to the influence of the maternal imagination on the fetus in utero. They are of various appearances, some much better supplied with blood than others. Some are merely superficial or stain-like spots, *Pigmentary nævi*; others are prominent, *Vascular tumours*, and often have long, irregular hairs growing from them. These have usually been called *Moles*, *Sp'ili*, *Spilo'mata*, *Epichro'ses ep'ili*, &c. The red, rosy, violet or bluish spots are called by I. G. St. Hilaire, *Taches sanguines*;—those of an intermediate hue, between the normal colour and black, *Taches melaniennes*. See *Telangiectasia*.

When *nævi* are superficial, without any disposition to enlarge or spread, they need not be meddled with: but all those that partake of the character of aneurism by anastomosis had better be removed, where practicable.

NÆVUS SIGILLUM, *Nævus*.

NAFDA, *Naphtha*.

NAFTA, *Naphtha*.

NAIL, (Sax. *nægl*,) *Un'guis*, *O'nyx*, (F.) *Ongle*. A whitish transparent substance, similar to horn, which covers the dorsal extremity of the fingers. Three portions are distinguished in it; the *extremity*, which is free, at the end of the finger;—the *body* or middle portion adherent by its inner surface; and the *root*, *Oncyhorrhiza*, *Rhizonych'ia*, *Radix* seu *Ma'trix un'guis*, *In'timum un'guis*, (F.) *Matrice de l'ongle*. The last presents two distinct parts; the one, terminated by a thin, serrated edge, is buried in a duplicature of the skin, *Vall'cula unguis*, which acts the part of a *nailfollicle*; the other, called *Lu'nula* seu *Semi'nula* seu *Selenē* seu *Ar'cus* seu *Exor'tus* seu

Anat'olē seu *Albe'do un'guium*, is whitish and of a semilunar shape, and is situate above the part where the epidermis terminates. The nails are composed of a horny tissue, of the same nature as that which forms the hoofs, horns, and scales of different animals. When the nail has been torn off, the papillæ of the skin become covered by a soft, whitish lamina, whose consistence gradually augments. New laminae are then formed underneath, and give the nail the thickness it ought to possess. The corneous substance, being thus constantly produced at the extremity of each of these laminae, the whole of the nail is pushed forward, and it would grow indefinitely, were it not cut or worn by friction.

The nails protect and support the extremities of the fingers against the impression of hard bodies. They are, also, useful in laying hold of small bodies; and dividing those that have but little consistence.

NAILFOLLICLE, see *Nail*.

NAILS'PRING, *Hangnail*.

NA'IN, *Nanus*.

NA'ISSA'NCE, (from *nascor*, *natus*, 'to be born,') see *Parturition*.

NAJA TRIPUDIANS, *Cobra di Capello*.

NAKRA, *Nacra*.

NANGNAIL, *Hangnail*.

NANISME, see *Nanus*.

NANNARI, *Hemidesmus Indicus*.

NANNYBERRY, *Viburnum lentago*.

NANOCEPHALIA, (*nannus*, and *κεφαλή*, 'head,') see *Nanocephalus*.

NANOCEPH'ALUS. One of a monstrous state—*Nanocephalia*—in which the whole head or certain of its parts are too small, whilst the trunk and extremities are normal.

NANOCORMIA, see *Nanocormus*.

NANOCOR'MUS, (*nannus*, and *σῆκος*, 'a trunk,') One of a monstrous condition—*Nanocormia*—in which the trunk is too small, whilst the head possesses its normal size.

NANOMELIA, see *Nanomelus*.

NANOM'ELUS, (*nannus*, and *μελος*, 'a limb,') One of a monstrous condition—*Nanomelia*—in which some part of an extremity is too small, and the whole limb too short.

NANOSOMIA, (*nannus*, and *σῶμα*, 'body,') *Microsomia*, *Microsomatia*, *Dwarf'ishness*, (F.) *Nanisme*. A state in which the entire body with all its parts is smaller than common.

NANOSOMUS, *Nanus*.

NA'NUS, (*ναῦος*,) *Pumilio*, *Pumilo*, *Pumilius*, 'a dwarf,' *Nanosomus*, (Prov.) *Cret*, *Rope*, *Spin'nick*, (Sc.) *Croil*, *Crok*, *Dearch*, *Dereh*, *Dreich*, *Wrat'ack*. (*Pumilus*, *Pumilius*, 'dwarfish,') (F.) *Nain*. One who is much below the usual stature. The term is applicable to all organized beings from man to the vegetable. Trees have their dwarfs, as the human species have theirs. Some curious authenticated instances of human dwarfs are on record. Bebe, the dwarf of Stanislaus, king of Poland, was 33 inches (French) long, and well proportioned. The Polish nobleman, Borwlaski, who was well made, clever, and a good linguist, measured 28 Paris inches. He had a brother, 34 inches high, and a sister 21. A Friesland peasant, at 26 years of age, had attained 29 Amsterdam inches. C. H. Stöberin, of Nürnberg, was under three feet high at 20, yet he was well proportioned and possessed of talents. General Tom Thumb, so called, was seen by the Author in 1847. He was said to be 15 years old; measured 28 inches in height, and when weighed at the mint was found to weigh

20 pounds and 2 ounces. Two remarkable Indian dwarfs were exhibited in the United States and in Europe, about the middle of the 19th century, under the name of 'Aztec children';—the boy, from 7 to 8 years of age, was 33½ inches in height, and weighed 20½ pounds;—the girl, from 4 to 6 years of age, was 29½ inches high, and weighed 17 pounds. They were very deficient in intellect. See Pygmy.

NAPE OF THE NECK, *Nucha*.

NAPELLUS VERUS, (dim. of *napus*, 'a turnip.') *Aconitum napellus*.

NAPHÆ FLORES, see *Citrus aurantium*.

NAPHTHA, *Acetone*.

NAPHTHA, (*ναφθα*), *Naf'da*, *Naf'ta*, *Nap'ta*, *Napht'ius*, *O'leum pet'ræ al'būm*; (F.) *Naphthæ*; from a Chaldaic and Syriac word signifying bitumen. A bituminous substance, found in Persia, Calabria, Sicily, &c. It is liquid, limpid, of a yellowishwhite colour, a smell slightly resembling that of oil of turpentine, and lighter than water. It resembles petroleum in its properties, and has been chiefly used as an external application; although occasionally, as an anthelmintic, and in inhalation in phthisis pulmonalis. Also, *Æther*.

NAPHTHA ACETI, *Æther aceticus*—*n*. Coal Tar, light, see *Anæsthetic*—*n*. Sulphurica, *Æther sulphuricus*—*n*. Vitrioli, *Æther sulphuricus*—*n*. Vitrioli camphorata, *Tinctura aetherea camphorata*—*n*. Vitrioli martialis, *Tinctura seu Alcohol sulphuricoæthereus ferri*—*n*. Wood, *Acetone*.

NAPHTHALIN, *Naphthali'na*. When coal tar is subjected to distillation, naphthaline passes over after coal naphtha. It is a white, shining, concrete, crystalline substance, fusible at 176° and boiling at 423°. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, naphtha and the oils, but insoluble in water. It has been used as an excitant expectorant, in the dose of 8 to 30 grains, in emulsion or syrup, and repeated. It has also been used as an anthelmintic; and, when made into an ointment, in psoriasis, lepra vulgaris, &c.

NAPIFORM, *Napiform'is*, *Bu'noid*, *Bunioï'des*, (*napus*, 'a turnip,' and *forma*, 'shape.') An epithet for a form of scirrhus tumour whose cut surface presents concentric lines resembling those seen in the interior of a turnip.

NAPIUM, *Lapsana*, *Sinapis*.

NAPLES, CLIMATE OF. The climate of Naples in its general characters resembles that of Nice, but it is more changeable: the sirocco too, which is little known in Nice, is severely felt at Naples. It is not a good residence for the phthisical invalid: Sir James Clark, indeed, considers it altogether unsuitable.

NAPLES, MINERAL WATERS OF. In the Quarter Santa Lucia, near the coast, is a cold spring, rich in sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid. It is much used as an aperient tonic, and in cutaneous affections.

NAPLES WATER, FACTITIOUS, *A'qua Neapolitana seu acid'ula hydrosulphurata*, (F.) *Eau de Naples*. (*Acidulous water*, containing four times its bulk of carbonic acid, $\S$ xv, and $\S$ iij; *Hydro-sulphuretted water*, $\S$ ix; *Carbonate of soda*, gr. viij; *Carbonate of magnesia*, gr. x. *M. Ph. P.*)

NAPTA, *Naphtha*, *Nata*.

NAPUS, (*ναρ*, 'mustard,') *Sinapis*—*n*. *Leucosinapis*, *Sinapis alba*—*n*. *Sylvestris*, *Brassica napus*.

NAPY, (*ναρ*), *Sinapis*.

NARCA, (*ναρκε*, 'stupor,') *Narcosis*.

NARCAPHTHE, *Narcaphthon*.

NARCAPHTHON, (*ναρκαπθον*), *Narcoph'thon*. The bark of an aromatic tree formerly brought from India. By some, supposed to be that of the tree which affords the olibanum. It was used in fumigation, in diseases of the lungs. See *Lacaphthon* and *Thymiana*.

NARCE, (*ναρκε*, 'stupor,') *Narcosis*.

NARCEMA, (*ναρκεμα*), *Narcosis*.

NARCESIS, (*ναρκεσις*), *Narcosis*.

NARCISSE D'AUTOMNE, *Colchicum autumnale*—*n*. *Faux*, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*—*n*. *des Prés*, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*—*n*. *Sauvage*, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*.

NARCIS'SUS PSEUDONARCIS'SUS, (*ναρκισσος*, from *ναρκε*, 'stupor,') *N. festalis seu glaucus seu grandiflorus seu hispanicus seu major seu serratus seu sylvestris*, *Bulbocodium*, *Pseudonarcissus*, *Daf'fodil*, (old Eng.) *Aff'adil*, *Belle-Blome*, (Prov.) *Affrodile*, *Bell'flower*, *Butter and Eggs*, *Lent rose*. *Ord.* *Amaryllidaceæ*. (F.) *Narcisse sauvage*, *Narcisse des prés*, *Faux narcisse*, *Porillon*, *Aiault*, *Zouzinette*, *Jeannette*. The root is emetic and cathartic, in the dose of $\S$ ij. The flowers are antispasmodic. Dose, 24 grains.

NARCODES, (*ναρκωδης*), *Narcotized*.

NARCO'SIS, (*ναρκωσις*), *Nar'cotism*, *Nar'cē*, *Nar'ca*, *Narce'na*, *Narce'sis*, *Torpe'do*, *Tor'por*, *Stu'por*, *Stupefactio*. The aggregate effects produced by narcotic substances. At times, narcotism is confined to a state of more or less profound stupor; and constitutes, in certain cases, a useful remedial condition; at others, it is a true poisoning, characterized by vertigo, nausea, a state of intoxication, or apoplexy, constant delirium, convulsive motions, &c. Emetics in strong doses, and not much diluted with water; purgatives and glysters are the first means to be used in this condition. The stupor may afterwards be combated by the use of exciting and stimulating drinks.

The production of narcosis or the effect of narcotics has been called *narcotization*.

NARCOSIS FOLLICULO-RUM. A state of the scalp, which Mr. Erasmus Wilson conceives to be dependent upon torpid action of the hair follicles, and in which the scalp and hair are found covered with a yellowish, dirtylooking powder, composed of an admixture of granular particles and furfuraceous scales.

NARCOSPASM'US, (*narce*, and *σπασμος*, 'spasm,') Stupor combined with spasm.

NARCOTIA, *Narcotin*.

NARCOTIC POISON, see *Poison*.

NARCOTICOÏCRID, see *Poison*.

NARCOTICS, *Narco'tica*, *Caro'tica*, *Obstupescientia*, *Stupefacientia*, *Stupeficients*, (F.) *Stupéfactifs*, *Stupéfiants*. Substances, which have the property of stupefying;—as opium, stramonium, and hyoscyamus, (from *Narce*.) They are used in medicine as soothing agents; exerting their special influence on the brain and tubular matter of the spinal marrow. In small doses, as a general rule, narcotics stimulate; in large, they act as sedatives. The following is a list of the chief narcotics:—*Aconitum*, *Ætherea*, *Belladonna*, *Cannabis*, *Conium*, *Digitalis*, *Humulus*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Lactucarium*, *Opium* and *Morphia*, *Stramonii Folia*, *Stramonii Semina*; *Mental Narcotics*, (*Appropriate Music*, *Monotonous sounds*, or any succession of monotonous impressions.)

NAR'COTIN, *Narcoti'na*, *Narco'tia*, *Anarcoti'na*, *Opia'nium*; (same etymon,) (F.) *Sel de Déroscine ou d'opium*, *Opiane*, *Principe cristallisable de Déroscine*. A solid, white, inodorous, and insipid substance; by some considered to be alkaloid; by others neuter; crystallizable in straight prisms with a rhomboidal base; fusible like the fats; soluble in boiling alcohol and ether, and scarcely soluble in water. *Narcotin* produces all the unpleasant effects of opium; but at the same time, throws the animal into a state of stupor. It is not used in medicine, on account of these objections. The salts, which are very bitter, have been used successfully in India for the cure of intermittents.

NARCOTIZATION, see *Narcosis*.

NARCOTISM, *Narcosis*.

circular notch, situate between the nasal prominence of the frontal bone, and articulated with the nasal bones and the nasal processes of the superior maxillary bones.

NASAL PROCESS, Maxillary bone, superior.

NASAL PROMINENCE, (F.) *Bosse nasale*. A prominence, situate on the median line, at the anterior surface of the os frontis, between the two superciliary arches.

NASAL REGION, *Re'gio nasal'is*. The region of the nose.

NASAL SPINES. These are three in number.

1. The *Superior nasal spine* of the os frontis, occupying the middle of its nasal notch, and articulated before with the nasal bones, behind with the ethmoid. 2. The *inferior and anterior nasal spine*, situate at the inferior part of the anterior opening of the nasal fossæ. It is formed by the two superior maxillary bones; and 3. The *inferior and posterior nasal spine*, *Épine gutturale* (Ch.), a process, formed on the mesial line by the two palate bones at the posterior part of the palatine arch.

NASALE, (from *nasus*.) Errhine.

NASALIS, Compressor naris.

NASALIS LABII SUPERIORIS. A small muscular slip, which runs up from the middle of the orbicularis and the lip to the tip of the nose. It lies exactly in the furrow, and is occasionally a levator of the upper lip, or a depressor of the tip of the nose.

NASAS, Nata.

NASATUS, ('long nosed,' from *nasus*:—the size of the nose being supposed an index of that of the male organ.) Membrosus.

NASCALÉ. A kind of pessary, made of wool, or cotton, which was formerly introduced into the vagina, after being impregnated with oil, ointment, or some other proper medicament.

NASCAPHTHON, Narscarphthon.

NASDA, Nata.

NASI, see Oryza.

NASITAS, (from *nasus*.) Rhinophonia.

NASITIS, (*nasus*, and *itis*.) Rhinitis—*n. Pos-tica*, Angina nasalis.

NA'SO, *Nasu'tus*, (from *nasus*.) One who has a long nose. In composition, the nose.

NASOCILIARIS (Nervus), Nasal nerve.

NA'SOLA'BIAL, *Na'solabia'lis*; (from *naso*, and *labium*, 'a lip.') Relating to the nose and lip.

NASOLABIAL LINE. A line or furrow, which separates the lip from the cheek, and commences at the ala nasi.

NASOLABIALIS. A muscular fasciculus described by Albinus, which arises from the anterior extremity of the septum nasi, and terminates in the orbicularis oris.

NA'SOPAL'ATINE, *Na'so-palati'nus*. That which belongs to the nose and velum palati.

NASOPALATINE GAN'GLION is situate in the foramen palatinum anterius. Its greater extremity receives the two naso-palatine branches; whilst the smaller gives off two or three filaments, which reach the palatine vault, where they ramify on the membrane of the same name, anastomosing with filaments of the great palatine nerve.

NASOPALATINE NERVE, *Nerve of Cotun'nius*, is furnished by the spheno-palatine, which proceeds from the ganglion of Meckel. It traverses the vault of the nasal fossæ, and proceeds upon the septum between the two layers of the pituitary membrane. It enters the anterior palatine canal, and terminates at the superior angles of the naso-palatine ganglion, without attaining the mouth.

NASOPALPÉBRAL, Orbicularis palpebrarum.

NASTA, Nata.

NASTIRTUUM AMPHIBIUM, (*nasus*, and *torquere*, 'to twist,' owing to the effect of its pun-

gency,) see *Sisymbrium*—*n. Aquaticum*, *Cardamine pratensis*, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*—*n. Bursa pastoris*, *Thlaspi bursa*—*n. Hortense*, *Lepidium sativum*—*n. Indicum*, *Tropæolum majus*—*n. Officinale*, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*—*n. Palustre*, see *Sisymbrium*—*n. Peruvianum*, *Tropæolum majus*—*n. Pratense*, *Cardamine pratensis*—*n. Sativum*, *Lepidium sativum*.

NASUM DILATANS, ('dilating the nose,') *Pyramidalis nasi*.

NA'SUS, *Na'sum*, *Nose*, ([Sax.] *næpe*, *nepe*.) *Rhin*, *Rhis*, *Or'ganon olfactûs seu odora'tus seu olfacto'rium*, *Promonto'rium fa'ciei*, *Myro'ter*, *Emuncto'rium cerebri*, *Snout*, (Sc.) *Neis*, *Nes*, (F.) *Nez*. The nose is a pyramidal eminence, situate above the anterior apertures of the nasal fossæ, which it covers; and, consequently, occupying the middle and upper part of the face, between the forehead and upper lip, the orbits and the cheeks. Its lateral surfaces form, by uniting angularly, a more or less prominent line, called *Dorsum seu Rha'chis seu Spi'na Na'si*, (F.) *Dos du nez*. This line terminates, anteriorly, by the *lobe*,—*Lob'ulus*. The sides are called *Alæ Na'si*, *Pin'næ Na'ris*, (F.) *Ailes du nez*. The column is the inferior part of the partition. Its apex or tip has been called *Glob'ulus nasi*.

The chief varieties of the nose are the *aquiline*, the *flat nose*, (F.) *Nez camurot ou épaté*, and the *snub nose*, (F.) *Nez retroussé*. The nose is formed, besides its bones, of fibro-cartilage, cartilage, muscles, vessels, and nerves; and its use seems to be to direct odours to the upper part of the nasal fossæ.

NASUS INTERNUS, Nares.

NASUTUS, Naso.

NA'TA, *Na'ta*, *Na'sa*, *Nas'da*, *Na'ta*, *Na'sus*, *Nap'ta*. A fleshy, indolent excrescence, having the shape of the nates.

NATARON, Natron.

NATA'TION, *Nata'tio*, (*notare*, *notatum*, (itself from *nare*,) 'to swim,') *Swim'ming*. The action of swimming, or of supporting one's self, or moving upon the water. Swimming resembles the horizontal leap in its physiology—the medium being water instead of air. The difference between the specific gravity of the human body and that of water is not great: so that but little exertion is required to keep a part of the body above water. Swimming is a healthy gymnastic exercise, combining the advantages of bathing.

NA'TES, sing. *Na'tis*, 'a buttock,' *Ephre'ra*, *Pa'dex*, *Clu'nes*, *Glu'toi*, *Glu'ti*, *Glu'tia*, *Sodi'lia*, *Py'gæ*, *Mo'na*, *Bot'tom*, *Back'side*, *Poste'riore*, *But'tocks*, (Prov.) *Tout*, (Sc.) *Doup*, *Dovep*, *Dolp*, *Drod'dum*, *Hur'dies*, *Len'dis*, &c., (F.) *Fesses*. Two round projections, at the inferior and posterior part of the trunk, on which we sit, the *seat*, (F.) *Siège*. Amongst the mammalia, man alone has the nates prominent and round. They are formed chiefly by the skin, and a thick layer of areolar tissue, which covers the three gluteal muscles.

The cleft between the nates is the *R'ima clu-nium*.

NATES CEREBRI, *Quadrigenina corpora*—*n. et Testes*, *Quadrigenina corpora*.

NATIS, see Nates.

NATRIUM, Sodium.

NATRIX, ('a water serpent,') *Penis*.

NATROCRENÆ, (*natron*, and *κρηνη*, 'a well,') *Natropegæ*.

NA'TRON, (*νιτρον*.) *Na'trum*, *Na'taron*, *Ni'trum*, *Ana'tron*, *Aphroni'trum*, (from *Natron*, a lake in Judæa.) A saline compound, very abundant in Egypt, which is almost wholly formed of subcarbonate of soda.

NATRONIUM, Sodium.

NATROPEGÆ, *Natrocre'næ*, (*natron*, and *πηγη*, 'a spring,') *Soda springs*.

NATRUM, Natron—*n.* Arsenicum, Arseniate of soda—*n.* Biboracicum, Borax—*n.* Chloratum liquidum, Liquor sodæ chlorinate—*n.* Muraticum, Soda, muriate of—*n.* Muriatum, Soda, muriate of—*n.* Vitriolatum, Soda, Sulphate of—*n.* Nitricum, Soda, nitrate of—*n.* Oxymuriaticum, Soda, chloride of—*n.* Oxyphosphorodes, Soda, phosphate of—*n.* Subboracicum, Borax—*n.* Sulphuricum, Soda, sulphate of—*n.* Præparatum, Soda, subcarbonate of—*n.* Tartarizatum, Soda, tartrate of.

NATTA, Nata.

NATULÆ, (*dim. of nates*), Quadrigena tubercula.

NATU'RA, (*nasci, natus*, 'to be born or arise.') *Phy'sis*. Nature. Also, the genital organs.

NATURA MORBI. The essence or condition of a disease.

NATURAL PARTS, Genital organs.

NATURALIA, Genital organs.

NAT'URISM, *Naturalism*. A view which attributes every thing to nature, as a sage, prescient, and sanative entity. See Expectation, and Vis Medicatrix Naturæ.

NAT'URIST. A physician who scrupulously investigates, interprets, and follows the indications presented by nature in the treatment of disease.

NATUS MORTUUS, Still-born.

NAU'CLEA GAM'BIR, (*nau's*, 'a ship,' and *κλειω*, 'to enclose,'—the half capsule being hull-shaped.) *Unca'ria gam'bir*. A plant of the *Nat. Order*, Rubiaceæ, native of the Malayan Peninsula and Indian Archipelago, which yields large quantities of the kind of Catechu known by the names *Terra Japon'ica* and *Square Catechu*, and which, in Indian commerce, is called *Gambier* or *Gambir*. It is a powerful astringent, much used in tanning, and in medicine. See Catechu.

NAUPATHIA, (*nau's*, 'a ship,' and *παθος*, 'affection,') *Nausea marina*.

NAUSEA, (*nausia*), *Nau'sia*, *Nausi'asis*, *Nausio'sis*, *Nau'tia*, *Queas'iness*, *Squeas'iness*, (*F.*) *Nausée*, *Envie de vomir*; (from *nau's*, (*L.*) *navis*, 'a ship,' because those unaccustomed to sailing are so affected.) *Sickness*. Inclination to vomit.

NAUSEA, KREAT'IC, (*κρεας*, gen. *κρεατος*, 'flesh,') The sickness and vomiting, excited, in some nervous patients, by the smallest portion of animal food.

NAUSEA MARI'NA, *Mor'bus nau'ticus*, *Vom'itus navigan'tium* seu *mari'nus*, *Naupathi'a*, *Seasick'ness*, (*F.*) *Mal de mer*. The sickness, vomiting, &c., experienced at sea by those unaccustomed to a seafaring; and from which those who are accustomed are not always exempt. It generally ceases when the person becomes habituated to the motion of the vessel, and not till then.

NAUSEABOND, Nauseant.

NAUSEABUNDUS, (from *nausea*), Nauseant.

NAU'SEANT, *Nau'seans*, *Nauseabun'dus*, (*F.*) *Nauséabond*, *Nauséoux*. An agent that excites nausea, which is a state of diminished action. Nauseants are, hence, valuable remedies in diseases of excitement.

NAUSÉE, Nausea.

NAUSIA, (*nausia*), Nausea.

NAUSIASIS, Nausea.

NAUSIO'SIS, (*nausia* and *osis*.) This word, besides being synonymous with nausea, has been used to express the state of venous hemorrhage, when blood is discharged by jets.

NAUTIA, (*navtia*), Nausea.

NAVEL, ([*Sax.*] *napela*), Umbilicus—*n.* String, Funiculus umbilicalis—*n.* Wort, Cotyledon umbilicus—*n.* Wort, Venus's, Cotyledon umbilicus.

NAVET, (from *nopus*, 'the turnip,') *Brassica rapa*—*n.* du *Diable*, *Bryonia alba*—*n.* *Galant*, *Bryonia alba*.

NAVETTE, *Brassica rapa*.

NAVIC'ULAR, *Navicula'ris*, *Naviform'is*, (*F.*) *Naviculaire*, (from *navicula*, 'a little ship,')

NAVICULAR POS'SA, *Pos'sa Navicula'ris* seu *Scaphoi'des*, *Navic'ula*, *Scaph'ula*. See *Scaphoid*. This name has been given, 1. To a small depression between the entrance of the vagina and the posterior commissure of the labia major or fourchette. 2. To a perceptible dilatation, presented by the urethra in man, near the base of the glans. 3. To the superficial depression which separates the two roots of the helix. This is also called *Scapha*.

NAVICULARE OS, *Scaphoides os*.

NAVIFORMIS, (*navis*, 'a ship,' and *forma*, 'form,') *Navicular*.

NAVIS, ('a ship,') *Vulva*.

NEARSIGHTEDNESS, *Myopia*.

NEARTHRO'SIS, (*νεος*, 'young or new,' and *αρθρον*, 'a joint,') A new joint.

NEBLE, *Nipple*.

NEB'ULA, (from *νεβηλη*, 'a cloud,') *Nu'ber*, *Nube'ula*, *Ne'phos*, *Neph'elē*, *Neph'e'tion*, *Vi'vus nebulo'sus*, (*F.*) *Nuage*, *Ombre*. A slight speck on the cornea. A mist or cloud suspended in the urine. See *Caligo*.

NEBULOUS, *Nepheloid*.

NECESSARY, *Necessari'us*, (*ne*, and *cessare*, 'to cease,') The *Necessaries of Life*, *Vitæ necessitat'es*, (*F.*) *Besoins de la vie*, include every thing requisite for the maintenance of life, and particularly food.

NECK, ([*Sax.*] *bnecca*, *necca*), *Collum*—*n.* *Derbyshire*, *Bronchocele*.

NECK OF THE FOOT, *Instep*.

NECK, STIFF, *Torticollis*—*n.* Swelled, *Bronchocele*—*n.* *Wry*, *Torticollis*.

NECK'LACE, *AN'ODYNE*, (*F.*) *Collier anodin*. These are formed of the roots of hyoscyamus, Job's tears, allspice steeped in brandy, or the seeds of the wild liquorice vine, to suit the fancy of the prescriber. They are employed to facilitate dentition in children, and to procure sleep in fever!

NECKWEED, *Veronica beccabunga*, *V. peregrina*.

NECRÆMIA, (*necro*, and *μαίς*, 'blood,') Death of the blood. Death beginning with the blood.

NECRENCEPHALUS, (*necros*, and *εγκεφαλος*, 'encephalon,') *Mollities cerebri*.

NECROBIOSIS, see *Degeneration*.

NECROBIOT'IC, *Necrobiot'icus*, (*necros*, and *βίος*, 'life,') Relating or appertaining to necrobiosis or morbid metamorphosis.

NECROCEDIA, (*necros*, and *κεδος*, 'funereal attentions,') *Embalming*.

NECROCOMIUM, (*necros*, and *κομω*, 'to care for,') *Morgue*.

NECRODES, (*νεκρωδης*, from *necros*, and *οδης*), *Cadaverous*.

NECRODOCHIUM, (*νεκροδοχιον*, from *necros*, and *δοχμι*, 'to receive,') *Morgue*.

NECROLOGY, *BILLS OF*, (*necros*, and *λογα*, 'a discourse,') *Mortality*, *bills of*.

NEC'ROMANCY, *Necromanti'a*, *Necyomanti'a*, (*νεκρομαντεια*, from *necros*, and *μαντεια*, 'divination,') *Divination by the dead*. Conjunction; the black art, *Nigromanti'a*, *Negromanti'a*, (*niger*, 'black,' and *μαντεια*, 'divination,')

NECROMANTIA, *Necromancy*.

NECRONARCEMA, (*necros*, and *ναρκη*, 'stiffness,') *Rigor mortis*.

NECROPHOB'IA, (*necros*, and *φοβος*, 'fear,') Exaggerated fear of death. This symptom occurs in patients where the disease is not mortal; as in hypochondriasis. In fevers, it is not a good symptom.

NECROPNEUMO'NIA, *Pneumo'nia gangrenosa* seu *typh'o'sa*, *Gangra'na* seu *Mortifica'tio* seu *An'thrax* seu *Carbun'culus Pulmo'nis*, *Pneumosep'sis*, *Pneumoc'acē*, (*F.*) *Gangrène du Pneu'mon*.

Pneumoneuritis of Piörny; (*necros*, and *pneumonia*.) Gangrenous inflammation of the lungs. This may be *diffused* or *circumscribed*. The only pathognomonic symptom is the extraordinary and repulsive odour of the breath and expectoration. The treatment consists in the use of the chlorides internally, or of chlorine by inhalation; allaying irritation by opium, and supporting the patient by winewhey and nourishing diet.

NECROPSIA, (*necros*, and *opsis*, 'seeing,') Autopsia cadaverica.

NECROPSY, Autopsia cadaverica.

NECROS, (*necros*,) Cadaver.

NECROSCOPIA, (*necros*, and *opsis*, 'to examine,') Autopsia cadaverica.

NECROSCOPIC, *Necroscop'icus*, (F.) *Necroscopique*, (*necros*, and *opsis*, 'I view,') Relating to necroscopy or examination after death.

NECROSCOPY, Autopsia cadaverica.

NECROSED, see *Necrosis*.

NECROSEMEIOTICE, (*necros*, and *empeion*, 'a sign,') The doctrine of the signs of death.

NECRO'SIAL, *Necrosia'lis*, *Necrot'ic*, *Necrot'icus*. Relating or appertaining to death or mortification, or to necrosis,—as '*necrosial fever*;' the fever that accompanies necrosis.

NECRO'SIS, (F.) *Nécrose*, (*necrosis*, from *νεκρω*, 'I kill,') Death, mortification. Especially, the state of a bone or of a portion of a bone deprived of life. *Osteogangræ'na*, *Osteonecros'is*. The bone, in such case, is said to be *necrosed*. Necrosis may take place without the surrounding soft parts being struck with gangrene. It is to the bones what gangrene is to the soft parts. The part of the bone affected with necrosis becomes a foreign body, similar to the gangrenous eschar, and its separation must be accomplished by the efforts of nature, or by art. When necrosis occurs in the centre of long bones, it never extends to their articular extremities. The exterior layers of bone form a canal round the dead portion or *sequestrum*; between these swollen layers and the *sequestrum* suppuration takes place; the matter presses against the bony canal; perforates it, and is discharged by apertures, which become fistulous.

In the treatment, the exit of the sequestrum must be facilitated by proper incisions, by the application of the trephine to the bone, &c.

NECROSIS CEREALIS, Ergotism—*n. Dentium*, Dental gangrene—*n. Ustilaginea*, Ergotism.

NECROSTOA, (*necros*, and *stoa*, 'a gallery,') *Morgue*.

NECROTIC, *Necrosial*.

NECROTICION, (*necrot'ion*, from *necros*, and *troos*, 'a child,') A dead or stillborn child.

NECROTOMY, (*necros*, and *τομή*, 'section,') Dissection.

NECTAN'DRA CINNAMOMOIDES, *Laur'na cinnamomoides*, *Cinnamo'mum sylves'tre America'num*: Order, Lauraceæ; native of New Grenada, where it is called *Canela*; has the odour and taste of cinnamon, and is used as such.

NECTANDRA CYMBARUM, *Ocote'a cymbarum* seu *amar'a*, grows in Oronoko, where it is called *Sass'afra*. The bark is aromatic, bitter, and stomachic; and Von Martius thinks it is an ingredient in the curare poison.

NECTANDRA PUCHURY, see *Pichurim* beans—*n. Rodiei*, see *Bebeera*.

NECTAR, (*νεκταρ*, from *νη*, a particle of negation, and *κραω*, 'I kill,') A pleasant liquor, feigned by the poets to have been the drink of the gods, and to have rendered immortal those who partook of it. A name given, by the ancients, to many drinks; and particularly to one made with wine, evaporated and sweetened with honey.

NECTARIUM, *Inula helenium*.

NECUSIA, (*νεκος*, 'to kill,') see *Wound*.

NECYOMANTIA, (*νεκος*, 'a dead body,' and *μαντεία*, 'divination,') Necromancy.

NEDYIA, (*νηδύια*,) Intestines.

NEDYS, (*νηδύς*,) The belly, abdomen, stomach, uterus.

NEEDLE, (Sax. *nēdl*, *nēdl*, from Teut. *nēten*, 'to sew,') *A'cus*, *Bel'onē*, *Ra'phis*, *Ra'phion*, *Rha'phis*, *Rha'phion*, *Aces'tra*, (F.) *Aiguille*. A steel instrument, used in many professions. In *Surgery*, a steel, gold, silver, or platinum instrument, that may be round, flat, or triangular, straight, or curved, supported or not by a handle, but having almost always a point, by means of which it can penetrate the textures; and either near the point, or more commonly, near the other extremity, an aperture or eye for the reception of a thread or tape, which it introduces into the parts. The *Aiguille à appareil* of the French is the ordinary sewing needle used in the making of bandages, &c.

NEEDLE, A'cupuncture, (F.) *Aiguille à Acupuncture*. An inflexible gold or silver needle; conical, very delicate, four inches long, furnished with a handle, and, at times, with a canula shorter than it by about half an inch. An ordinary needle, waxed at the head, will answer as a substitute for this. See *Acupuncture*.

NEEDLE, CAT'aract, *A'cus ophthal'mica*, (F.) *Aiguille à cataracte*. Needles of gold, silver, and steel have been used; the latter, alone, at the present day. The cataract needle is employed to depress or tear the crystalline when opaque. This needle is usually made from 15 to 24 lines long; and is attached to a fine handle. The extremity may be, as in Scarpa's and Langenbeck's, pointed, prismatic, triangular and curved; in Dupuytren's and Walther's, flat, curved, and sharp-edged; in Hey's, flat, with a semicircular and sharp end; or, as in Beer's, Siebold's, Schmidt's, Himly's, Von Gräfe's, &c., straight and spearpointed. A mark is generally placed upon the handle to inform the operator,—when the instrument is engaged in the eye,—what side corresponds to the crystalline.

NEEDLE FOR A COUNT'ROPENING, *A'cus invaginatus*, (F.) *Aiguille à Contre-ouverture ou engagée ou à gaine*,—a long, narrow instrument of steel; the point of which is fine and sharp on both sides; —the heel (*talon*) having an aperture to receive a thread, tape, &c., provided with a flat, silver sheath, shorter than the blade, the point of which it covers when passing through parts that have to be respected.

NEEDLE, DESCHAMPS', *Paque's needle*, (F.) *Aiguille de Deschamps*, *A. à manche*, &c., is the last described needle fixed to a handle. The eye is placed near the point. It is employed in the ligation of deep-seated arteries.

NEEDLE, FIS'tula, (F.) *Aiguille à Fistule*. A long, flat, flexible, silver instrument; having an aperture near one extremity; blunt at the other. This was formerly used for passing a seton into fistulous ulcers. On one of its sides was a groove for guiding a bistouri in case of necessity.

Also, a long, steel instrument, terminated by a point like that of a trocar, which Desault employed for penetrating the rectum, when operating for fistula that had no internal aperture.

NEEDLE, HARELIP, (F.) *Aiguille à Bec de Lièvre*. A small, silver canula, to which is attached a spearpoint, that can be readily withdrawn. This needle, armed with the point, is introduced at one side of the fissure in the lip, and through the other. The twisted suture is then applied, and the pin withdrawn.

NEEDLE, LIG'ature, (F.) *Aiguille à ligature*. A long, steel instrument, sharp towards one extremity, with an eye near the other, which was formerly used for suspending the circulation of blood prior to amputation, by being passed through

the limb, so as to include the principal artery and a part of the muscles and integuments.

Also, a steel instrument of various dimensions, round towards one of its extremities, which was straight, and furnished with an aperture; curved and flat towards the opposite, which was pointed, and had a slight ridge on its concave side. At the commencement of the last century, this instrument was used to pass ligatures around vessels.

Also, a steel instrument of various dimensions, flat, regularly curved in the form of a semicircle, with a sharp or lance point, and a long eye, used with advantage in place of the last.

NEEDLE, PAUPE'S, Needle, Deschamps'.

NEEDLE, SE'TON, (F.) *Aiguille à Sétou*. A long, narrow, steel blade; pointed and sharp at one extremity; pierced at the other by an aperture. The *Aiguille à contre-ouverture* may be used for the same purpose.

NEEDLE, SU'TURE, (F.) *Aiguille à Suture*. For the twisted suture, the hare-lip needle is used; for the others, the straight or curved needle: the straight needle is preferable for stitching up the abdomen, &c., in dissection. In the suture of the tendons, a curved needle has been used; flat on both sides, and cutting only at the concave edge, in order that the instrument may pass between the tendinous fibres without dividing them.

NEEDLEBEARER, *Porte-aiguille*.

NEEDLECARRIER, *Porte-aiguille*.

NEEM, see *Melia azedarach*.

NEESING, Sneezing.

NÉFLE, *Mespilus* (the fruit).

NÉFLIER, *Mespilus*.

NEFREN'DES, properly, 'sucking pigs.' *No'-doi*, *Eden'tuli*. Persons devoid of teeth. Young children, for instance, who have not cut them; or aged persons, who have lost them. This state is called *Nefren'dia*, *Odon'tia eden'tula*.

NEGOTIUM PARTURITIONIS, ('affair of parturition,') Parturition.

NÈGRE, Negro—*n. Blanc* ('white negro,') Albino.

NEGRETIA PRURIENS, *Dolichos pruriens*.

NEGRO, (S. and P. *negro*, from (L.) *niger*, 'black,') *N'grita*, (F.) *Nègre*. One of the Ethiopian race. See *Homo* and *Mulatto*.

NEGRO, PIED, see *Achroma*.

NEGROMANTIA, (*niger*, 'black,' and *μαντεία*, 'divination,') see *Necromancy*.

NELERA, (*νελευρα*,) Abdomen.

NEIGE, Snow.

NEIR, (Se. *niere*,) Kidney.

NEIRA, (*νερα*,) Abdomen.

NEIS, Nasus.

NELUMBIUM LUTEUM, *Yel'low ne'lumbo*, *Yel'low wa'ter lil'y*, *Pond lily*, *Water shield*, *Water nuts*, *Water chin'capin*, *Rat'tle nut*, *Sa'cred bean*. A beautiful water plant, common in the United States, and belonging to *Nat. Ord. Nymphaeaceae*; See *Syst. Polyandria Polygynia*. The leaves are cooling and emollient when applied to the surface. The roots, leaves, and nuts are eaten. The last are called by the Indians and others *water chin'capins*.

NELUMBO, YELLOW, *Nelumbium luteum*.

NENDO, *Angelica lucida*.

NENNDORF, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Nenndorf is a village three and a half German miles from Hanover. Its cold sulphureous spring is much celebrated.

NENUPHAR, *Nymphaea alba*—*n. Blanc*, *Nymphaea alba*—*n. Jaune*, *Nymphaea lutea*—*n. Lutea*, *Nymphaea lutea*—*n. Odorant*, *Nymphaea odorata*.

NÉO, (from *νέος*, 'new,') in composition, new.

NEOARTHROSIS, (*neo*, and *αρθρον*, 'a joint,') A new joint; an artificial joint.

NEOGALA, (*neo*, and *γαλα*, 'milk,') Milk se-

creted immediately after the colostrum. Also, the colostrum.

NEOGENES, (*νεογενής*, from *neo*, and *γενω*, 'to be born,') *Nouveau-né*.

NEOGILUS, (*νεογίλος*,) *Nouveau-né*.

NEOGNUS, (*νεογνός*,) *Nouveau-né*.

NEOGONUS, (*νεογονός*,) *Nouveau-né*.

NEOMEMBRANE, see *Membrane*, false.

NEONATUS, (*neo*, and *natus*, 'born,') *Nouveau-né*.

NEOPLASM, *Neoplasm'a*, gen. *Neoplasm'atiz*, (F.) *Néoplasme*, (*neo*, and *πλασσω*, *πλαττω*, 'I form,') A new formation or tissue; the product of morbid action.

NEOPLASTY, *Neoplas'ticé*. An operative process for the formation of new parts. It includes autoplasty, cicatrization of wounds, and the formation of adhesions.

NEOSCYTECHUS, (*neo*, *σχυρος*, 'leather,' and *ηχος*, 'a sound,') see *Craquement de Cuir neuf*.

NEOTOCITERUS, (*neo*, *τοκος*, 'one born,' and *icterus*,) *Icterus infantum*.

NEOTTIA, (*νεοττία*, 'a nest,'—from the arrangement of the roots,) *Goodyera pubescens*.

NEP, *Nepeta*.

NEPENTHA DESTILLATO'RIA, *Banda'ra*.

A Ceylonese plant, the root of which is astringent.

NEPENTHES, (*νεπενθης*, from *νη*, 'neg,' and *πενθος*, 'grief,') A remedy much extolled by the ancients against sadness and melancholy.

The women of Thebes, according to Diodorus Sicelotes, alone possessed the secret of its composition; and, according to Homer, Helen introduced it from Egypt. Some suppose it to have been opium.

NEPENTHES, BANGUE—*n. Opiatum*, *Pilula opiatæ*.

NEP'ETA, (from *Nepete*, a town in Italy [?]), *N. Cata'ria seu vulga'ria*, *Cata'ria vulga'ria*, *Her'ba fe'lis*, *Nep*, *Cat'nep*, *Cat'nip*, *Cat'mint*, (F.) *Herbe aux Chats*, *Cataire*. *Ord. Labiatae*. The leaves, *Cata'ria*, (Ph. U. S.), have a smell and taste like those of an admixture of spearmint and pennyroyal. It has been recommended in uterine disorders, dyspepsia, flatulency, &c., like pennyroyal; and is much used on the American continent in domestic medicine, in flatulencies, &c., of children.

NEPETA AGRESTIS, *Melissa nepeta*—*n. Glechoma*, *Glechoma hederacea*—*n. Vulgaris*, *Nepeta*.

NEPHALIOTES, (*νεφελιωτης*, from *νεφελω*, 'I abstain,') Temperance.

NEPHELE, (*νεφελη*, 'a cloud,') *Enneorema*, *Nebula*.

NEPHELION, (*νεφελιον*, 'a little cloud,') *Nebula*.

NEPH'ELOID, (*Nepheloid'es*, *Nepheloid'es*, *Neph'ulous*, *Nubilo'ens*, (*νεφελωειδής*, from *νεφελω*, 'a cloud,' and *ειδός*, 'resemblance,') An epithet applied to urine when it is cloudy—*Uri'na nepheloid'es*.

NEPHOS, (*νεφος*, 'a cloud,') *Nebula*.

NEPHRÆMORRHAGIA, (*nephrus*, and *hæmorrhagia*,) see *Hæmaturia*.

NEPHRAL'GIA, *Dol'or Nephret'icus*, *Neural'gia Re'nium*, (F.) *Néuralgie des Reins*, *Dynéphro-nérie*, (*nephrus*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Pain and neuralgia in the kidney.

NEPHRALGIA ARENOSA, see *Gravel*—*n. Calculosa*, see *Gravel*—*n. Rheumatica*, *Lumbago*.

NEPHRANURIA, (*nephrus*, *a*, priv. and *ουρα*, 'urine,') *Ichuria renalis*.

NEPHRAPPO'TASIS, *Nephropo'ysis*, *Abces'sus renalis*, (*nephrus*, and *αποσσωσις*, 'abscess,') Renal abscess.

NEPHRATON'IA, (*nephrus*, and *ατρενν*, 'want of tone,') *Re'nium aton'ia seu paral'ysis*. Atony of the kidney.

NEPHRAUX'E, (*nephrus*, and *αυξω*, 'to increase,') Enlargement of the kidney.

NEPHRELCO'SIS, *Nephropo'sis*, *Helco'sis* *rena'lis*, (*nephrus*, and *ἔλκος*, 'ulceration.') Ulceration of the kidney.

NEPHRELMIN'TIC, *Nephrelmin'ticus*, (*nephrus*, and *ἔλμιν*, gen. *ἔλμινος*, 'a worm.') That which is owing to the presence of worms in the kidney.

NEPHREMPHRAX'IS, (*nephrus*, and *εμπφρασω*, 'I obstruct.') A name given by Ploucquet to obstruction of the kidneys.

NEPHRET'IC, *Nephrid'ius*, *Nephrit'ic*, *Nephrit'icus*, (from *nephrus*.) That which relates to the kidney. Applied, especially, to pain, &c., seated in the kidney.

NEPHRET'ICUM, in *Materia Medica*, means a medicine employed for the cure of diseases of the kidney.

NEPHRETICUM LIGNUM, *Guilandina moringa*.

NEPHRIT'ICUS LA'PIS, *Tal'eum nephrit'icum*, (F.) *Pierre néphrétique*, *Jade néphrite* ou *oriental*. A green, fatty kind of stone,—once used as an amulet against calculi and epilepsy,—an absurd name, as there can be no such remedy.

NEPHRIA, (*νεφρος*, 'kidney,') Kidney, Bright's disease of the.

NEPHRID'ION, *Pingu'lo rena'lis*, (*νεφρίδιον*, 'pertaining to the kidney,') The fat which surrounds the kidney.

NEPHRIDIDIUM, Capsule. renal.

NEPHRIDIDIUS, (*νεφρίδιος*.) Nephretic.

NEPHRINE, (from *nephrus*.) Oxyd, cystic, Urea.

NÉPHRITE, Nephritis—*n. Albumineuse*, Kidney, Bright's disease of the.

NEPHRITES, (from *nephrus*.) Asphaltites.

NEPHRITIC, Nephretic.

NEPHRITICI (*morbi*.) in the classification of Dr. Wm. Farr, renal diseases.

NEPHRITICUM LIGNUM, *Guilandina moringa*.

NEPHRITIS, (from *nephrus*.) Asphaltites.

NEPHRITIS, *Empres'ma Nephrit'is*, (*nephrus*, and *itis*), *Renum inflammatio*, *Nephrophlegmone*,—*Inflammation of the Kidney*, (F.) *Néphrite*, *Inflammation des Reins*, is characterized by acute pain; burning heat, and a sensation of weight in the region of one or both kidneys; suppression or diminution of urine; fever; dysuria; ischuria; constipation, more or less obstinate; retraction of the testicle, and numbness of the thigh of the same side. It may be distinguished into *simple*, and *calculous nephritis*—*Lithonephrit'is*. In the latter, the urine often contains small particles of uric acid or of urate of ammonia. The most common causes of nephritis are,—excess in irritating and alcoholic drinks; abuse of diuretics; blows or falls on the region of the kidneys; the presence of renal calculi, &c. It may be distinguished from lumbago by the pain which attends the latter on the slightest motion, &c. It usually terminates by resolution in from one week to two or three. It may, however, end in suppuration—*pyonephrite*;—or may become chronic—*chrononephrite*. In the treatment, antiphlogistics, as bleeding, baths, &c., are required to the full extent; with the use of diluents, opiates, &c.

NEPHRITIS ALBUMINENSIS, Kidney, Bright's disease of the—*n. Albuminosa*, Kidney, Bright's disease of the—*n. Associated*, Kidney, Bright's disease of the—*n. Cachectic*, Kidney, Bright's disease of the—*n. Calculous*, see Nephritis.

NEPHRITIS, DES'QUAMATIVE. A condition of Bright's disease, in which epithelial cells are seen by the microscope in the urine.

NEPHRITIS, SOCIATA, Kidney, Bright's disease of the.

NEPHROCHALAZOSIS, (*nephrus*, and *χαλαζα*, 'hail,' 'granulation,') Kidney, Bright's disease of the.

NEPHROCOCCOSIS, (*nephrus*, and *κοκκος*, 'a grain or berry,') Kidney, Bright's disease of the.

NEPHROCOLICA, *Colica nephretica*.

NEPHROCYSTO'SIS, (*nephrus*, *κυστις*, 'a cyst or bladder,' and *osis*.) A morbid condition, which consists in the formation of cysts in the bladder.

NEPHRODES, (*νεφρωδης*.) Nephroid.

NEPHRODIUM FILIX MAS, (from *nephrus*.) Polypodium filix mas.

NEPHROGRAPHY, (*nephrus*, and *γραφη*, 'a description,') An anatomical description of the kidney.

NEPHROHÆMIA, (*nephrus*, and *ἷμα*, 'blood,') Hyperæmia or congestion of the kidney.

NEPH'ROID, *Nephro'idēs*, *Nephro'des*, *Reniform'is*, (*nephrus*, and *ειδος*, 'form, resemblance,') Reniform. Having a resemblance to a kidney—as 'nephroid cancer,' so called because the morbid growth resembles the kidney in structure.

NEPHROLITHIASIS, (*nephrus*, and *λίθος*, 'a stone,') The disease of calculus in the kidney; *Lith'ia rena'lis*, *Lith'i'asis nephrit'ica*, *L. Rena'lis*. See Gravel.

NEPHROLITH'IC. Belonging to calculi in the kidneys. This epithet has been applied to ischuria, occasioned by calculi formed in the kidneys.

NEPHROLITHOTOMY, Nephrotomy.

NEPHROLOGY, *Nephrolog'ia*, (*nephrus*, and *λογος*, 'a treatise,') A treatise on the kidneys. Dissertation on the kidneys and their functions.

NEPHROMALAC'IA, (*nephrus*, and *μαλακία*, 'softness,') Softening of the kidney.

NEPHRON'CUS, *Tumor rena'lis*, (*nephrus*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour,') A tumefaction of the kidney.

NEPHROPARALYSIS, *Nephropar'esis*, *Nephrople'gia*, *Paral'ysis renum* seu *rena'lis*. Paralysis of the kidneys.

NEPHROPARESIS, (*nephrus*, and *παρεσις*, 'loss of tone,') Nephroparalysis.

NEPHROPHLEGMAT'IC, *Nephrophlegmat'icus*, (*nephrus*, and *φλεγμα*, gen. *φλεγματος*, 'phlegm,') A name given, by some authors, to ischuria produced by mucus contained in the urine.

NEPHROPHLEGMONE, (*nephrus*, and *φλεγμωσις*, 'inflammation,') Nephritis.

NEPHROPHTHI'SIS, (*nephrus*, and *φθισις*, 'consumption,') Phthisis from suppuration of the kidney.

NEPHROPLE'GIA, (*nephrus*, and *πληγη*, 'a stroke,') Nephroparalysis.

NEPHROPLETHOR'IC, *Nephropletho'ricus*, (*nephrus*, and *πληθωρα*, 'plethora,') Belonging to plethora of the kidneys. An epithet given to ischuria dependent upon this cause.

NEPHROPY'IC, *Nephropy'icus*, (*nephrus*, and *πυον*, 'pus,') Belonging to suppuration of the kidney.

NEPHROPYOSIS, Nephrapostasis, Nephrelcosis.

NEPHRORRHAG'IA, *Hæmatu'ria rena'lis*, *Hæmorrhag'ia re'num*, (*nephrus*, and *ρῆγμα*, 'rupture,') *Proflu'vium sanguinis e re'nibus*. Hemorrhage from the kidney.

NEPHROS, (*νεφρος*.) Kidney.

NEPHROSCLE'RIA, (*nephrus*, and *σκληρία*, 'hardness,') *Indura'tio re'num*. Induration of the kidneys.

NEPHROSPAS'TIC, *Nephrospas'ticus*, (*nephrus*, and *σπασμ*, 'I draw,') That which depends upon spasm of the kidney. An epithet given to a variety of ischuria.

NEPHROTHROM'BOID, *Nephrothromboi'des*, (*nephrus*, and *θρομβος*, 'a clot,') That which depends upon clots of blood, contained in the kidneys or their ducts. An epithet for a species of ischuria.

NEPHROT'OMY, *Nephrolithotomy*, *Nephrotom'ia*, *Nephrolithotom'ia*, *Sec'tio rena'lis*, *S. re-*

nis, (*nephros*, and *τεμνω*, 'to cut.') Dissection of the kidney. Also, an operation proposed with the view of extracting calculi formed in the kidney, by means of an incision into the tissue of that organ.

NEPHRUS, (*νεφρος*), Kidney.

NEPIOS, (*νηπιος*), Infans.

NEPIOTES, (*νηπιον*), Infancy.

NEPTA, Asphaltum.

NERA, Toddy.

NERE, (Sc.) ([G.] Niere), Kidney.

NERF. Nerve—*n. Circumflex*, Axillary nerve—*n. Dentaire*, Dental nerve—*n. Fessier*, Gluteal nerve—*n. Glosso-pharyngien*, Pharyngoglossal nerve—*n. Gustatif*, see Lingual nerve—*n. Gustatif innominé*, Trigemini—*n. Guttural*, Palatine (middle) nerve—*n. Gutturo-palatine*, Palatine nerve—*n. Honteux*, Pudic nerve—*n. Irien*, Ciliary nerve—*n. Ischio-clitorien*, Pudic nerve—*n. Ischio-pénien*, Pudic nerve—*n. Labyrinthique*, Auditory nerve—*n. Mento-nier*, Mental nerve—*n. Moteur oculaire externe*, Motor oculi externus—*n. Oculo-musculaire externe*, Motor oculi externus—*n. Oculo-musculaire interne*, Patheticus nervus—*n. Pathétique*, Patheticus nervus—*n. Pérone*, Branchie, Popliteal nerve, external—*n. Pharyngoglossien*, Pharyngoglossal nerve—*n. Pneumogastrique*, Pneumogastria nerve—*n. Première paire trachéenne*, Occipital nerve—*n. Prétibio-digital*, Musculo-cutaneous nerve, see Popliteal nerve—*n. Prétibio-musculo-cutané*, see Popliteal nerve—*n. Prétibio-susplantaire*, Tibial nerve, anterior—*n. Radio-digital*, Radial nerve—*n. Sciatique grand*, Sciatic nerve, great—*n. Sciatique petit*, Sciatic nerve, lesser—*n. Sciatique poplitée externe*, Musculo-cutaneous nerve—*n. Sous-occipital*, Occipital nerve—*n. Sous-pubio-fémoral*, Obturator nerve—*n. Spino-cranio-trapézien*, Spinal nerve—*n. Supra-mazillaire*, Maxillary superior nerve—*n. Suprapien*, Suprapubic nerve—*n. Sympathique*, Trisplanchnic nerve—*n. grand Sympathique*, Trisplanchnic nerve—*n. Tibiale branche*, Popliteal internal—*n. Trachéal*, Laryngeal inferior nerve—*n. Trachélo-dorsal*, Spinal nerve—*n. Trijumeau*, Trigemini—*n. à Trois cordes*, Trigemini—*n. Tympanique*, Chorda tympani—*n. Vague*, Pneumogastria nerve—*n. Vertébro-digital*, Musculo-cutaneous nerve.

NERFS BRONCHIQUES, Bronchial nerves—*n. Ciliaires*, Ciliary nerves—*n. Craniens*, Cerebral nerves—*n. Moteurs oculaires communs*, Motores oculorum—*n. Rachidiens*, Vertebral nerves—*n. Sacrés*, Sacral nerves—*n. Sous-costales*, Intercostal nerves.

NÉRIUM, Nerium oleander.

NÉRIS, MINÉRAL WATERS OF. Nérís is on the high road from Moulins to Limoges, eighty leagues from Paris. There are four springs, the water of which is clear, inodorous, tasteless, and has an unctuous feel. It contains carbonic acid gas, carbonate of soda, and sulphate of soda, chloride of sodium, silice, and an animal matter to which its 'oleaginous' property is probably owing. The waters are generally used in the form of thermal baths. Season, from the 20th of May to the 15th of October.

NERIUM, (*νηπος*, 'humid,' because growing in moist places.) *N. oleander*.

NERIUM ANTIDYSENTERIUM, Wright's anti-dysenterica. The tree which affords the *Codagapala* Bark, *Cones'si cortex*, *Tillieher's cortex*, *Cortex prostrivii*. Family, Apocynaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. (*F.*) *Codagapala*, *Cropala*. The bark of this Malabar tree is of a black colour, externally, and is generally covered with a white moss or scurf. It has an austere, bitter taste, and has been recommended as an astringent in diarrhoea, dysentery, &c.

NERIUM ODO-RUM, Kunaree, of India, is a well known poison, and extensively used as such.

NERIUM OLEANDER, *Nerium*, *Rhododaphné*, *Rosalego*, (*F.*) *Laurier rose*, *Laurose*, *Nérion*, *Rosage*, *Rhododaphné*. The leaves are reputed to be narcotic. The infusion is employed internally, in herpetic affections, and the powder, incorporated with lard, is used in the itch.

NEROLI, see Citrus aurantium.

NERONIA'NA seu NERO'NICA PHLEBOTOM'IA. An epithet given, for some cause, to phlebotomy, when more than one vein was opened on the same day, or to bleeding *coup sur coup*. Termed *Neroniana*, because the philosopher Seneca was bled to death under Nero [?].

NERPRUN PURGATIF, (or *Noirprun*, '*prunus nigra*,') Rhamnus.

NERVE, (*νευρον*, 'a string.') *Nervus*, *Neuron*, (*F.*) *Nerf*. (*Neuron* and *Nervus* meant also, with the ancients, a tendon and a ligament, *Partes nervosæ*; and hence the different acceptations of 'nervous';—'*a man of nerve*—a strong, nervous man; and a weak, nervous woman.') The nerves are tubular cords of the same substance as that which composes the encephalon and spinal marrow. They extend from one or other of the nervous centres to every part of the body, communicating, frequently, with each other; forming plexuses, and, occasionally, ganglions; and being, at length, lost in the parenchyma of organs. There are 42 pairs, and, according to their origin, they are termed *Cranial* or *Encephalic*, and *Spinal*. Each nerve is composed of several filaments or cords placed alongside each other, and is surrounded by a neurilemma. The encephalic nerves, in general, have only one root in the brain, whilst the spinal arise from the marrow by two roots: the one from an anterior fasciculus of filaments, the other from a posterior, separated from each other by the *Ligamentum denticulatum*; uniting outside this ligament, and presenting, near the intervertebral foramen, a ganglion formed only by the posterior root. The two roots make, afterwards, but one nerve; and, like the encephalic nerves, proceed to their destination, subdividing into rami and ramusculi, until they are finally lost in the texture of the organs. The trunks first formed are commonly round, and proceed alone, or accompany the great vessels, being placed in the areolar spaces which separate the organs, and are thus protected from injury. Their manner of termination we are not acquainted with; whether the nervous pulp, for instance, as is more probably the fact, is distributed or lost in a membrane, as seems to be the case with the nerves of sight, hearing, and smell,—or is looped:—see *Corpuscles*, *Pacinian*, and *Corpuscula tactus*. Certain it is, that there is considerable difference in the organs, as respects the quantity of nerves that terminate in them; and the particular arrangement of the nervous extremities. Some organs have numerous nerves; others seem to have none: a circumstance which influences considerably the sensibility of parts. Observation has shown, that certain motor fibres cross the median line and affect muscles on the side opposite to that from which they originate; but the influence is very limited. See *Entreroulement*.

The *Encephalic nerves* arise from the encephalon, or are inserted into it, (according as we consider the brain the origin or termination of the nerves;) and make their exit by foramina at the base of the skull. They are 12 in number. The spinal nerves are 31 in number, 8 cervical, 12 dorsal, 5 lumbar, and 6 sacral: the four inferior cervical being much larger than the superior, because they furnish the nerves of the upper extremities.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE NERVES.

I. Cranial or Encephalic Nerves.

1. <i>Olfactory</i> (1st pair.)	Divided into internal, external, and middle branches, which are distributed on the Schneiderian membrane.	6. <i>Abducent</i> (6th pair.)	To the rectus externus oculi.
2. <i>Optic</i> (2d pair.)	Terminate in the retina.		
3. <i>Motores oculorum</i> ... (3d pair.)	<i>Superior Branch.</i> To the rectus superior oculi and levator palpebrae superioris. <i>Inferior Branch.</i> To the rectus internus, rectus inferior and lesser oblique muscles; a filament which goes to the ophthalmic ganglion.	7. <i>Facial</i> (Portio dura of the 7th pair.)	1. At its exit from the cranium, the <i>posterior auricular</i> , <i>stylohyoid</i> , and <i>infra-mastoid</i> , to the pavilion of the ear, the mastoid process, the digastricus, and the muscles attached to the styloid process. 2. Near the parotid gland, the <i>temporal</i> , <i>malar</i> , <i>buccal</i> , <i>supra-mazillary</i> , and <i>infra-mazillary</i> to the whole superficies of the face.
4. <i>Pathetic</i> (4th pair.)	To the greater oblique muscle of the eye. <i>Ophthalmic Branch.</i> Divided into three branches. 1. The <i>lacrimal branch</i> , to the lacrimal gland and upper eyelid. 2. <i>Frontal branch</i> , to the forehead and upper eyelid. 3. <i>Nasal branch</i> , to the eyelids, nasal fossae, and nose. <i>Superior Mazillary Branch.</i> 1. The <i>orbital branch</i> , to the orbit. 2. The <i>posterior and superior dental</i> , to the last three molar teeth and gums. 3. The <i>anterior dental</i> , to the incisor, canine, and two lesser molars. 4. <i>Inframaxillary</i> , to the upper lip, cheek, and nose. <i>Inferior Mazillary Branch.</i> 1. <i>Temporal</i> profound branches, to the temporal muscle. 2. <i>Masseterine branch</i> , to the masseter muscle. 3. <i>Buccal</i> , to the inner surface of the cheek. 4. <i>Pterygoid</i> , to the internal pterygoid muscle. 5. <i>Lingual</i> , to the mucous membrane of the tongue. 6. <i>Inferior dental</i> , to the teeth of the lower jaw, and to the lower lip. 7. <i>Auricular branch</i> , to the pavilion of the ear and forehead.	8. <i>Auditory</i> (Portio mollis of the 7th pair.) 9. <i>Glossopharyngeal</i> ... (Portion of the 8th pair.)	To the vestibule, semicircular canals, and cochlea. To the base of the tongue and pharynx.
5. <i>Par Trigeminum</i> ... (5th pair.)		10. <i>Par Vagus</i> (8th pair.)	1. <i>IN THE NECK</i> , — a <i>pharyngeal</i> branch to the pharynx; <i>superior laryngeal</i> branch to the larynx, and to some muscles of the inferior hyoid region. <i>Cardiac</i> branches to the cardiac plexus. 2. <i>IN THE CHEST</i> , — the <i>inferior laryngeal</i> branch to the larynx <i>pulmonary</i> branches, which form the plexus of the same name: <i>oesophageal</i> branches to the oesophagus. 3. <i>IN THE ABDOMEN</i> , — <i>gastric</i> branches to the plexus of the stomach: filaments which go to the neighbouring plexuses. At its exit from the cranium — the <i>accessory of the pneumogastric nerve</i> anastomosing with this nerve. In the neck — filaments to the trapezius muscles. <i>Cervicalis descendens</i> , to the muscles of the inferior hyoid region and to the cervical nerves. Filaments to the muscles of the tongue.
		11. <i>Spinal or Accessory of Willis</i>	
		12. <i>Hypoglossal</i> (9th pair.)	

II. Spinal or Vertebral Nerves.

1. Cervical Nerves.

1st Cervical Pair.....	<i>Anterior Branch.</i> Anastomosing <i>par arcade</i> with the second pair.	Cervical Plexus.....	<i>lar</i> , to the parotid gland and pavilion of the ear. <i>Superficial Cervical Branches.</i> (2.) To the platysma myoides, digastricus, the integuments of the neck, &c.
2d Cervical Pair.....	<i>Anterior Branch.</i> A branch anastomosing with the first pair: a branch which goes to the cervical plexus.		<i>Anterior Branches.</i> Assisting in the formation of the brachial plexus.
3d and 4th Cervical Pairs.....	<i>Anterior Branch.</i> Concurring in the cervical plexus.	5th, 6th, and 7th Cervical Pairs.....	<i>Posterior Branches.</i> To the muscles and integuments of the posterior part of the neck and upper part of the back. 1. <i>Thoracic Branches.</i> To the anterior and lateral parts of the chest. 2. <i>Suprascapular</i> branch to the muscles of the posterior scapular region. 3. <i>Infrascapular</i> branches (3.) to the subscapularis, teres major, teres minor, and latissimus dorsi. 4. The <i>brachial internal cutaneous</i> , to the integuments of the palmar and dorsal surfaces of the forearm, near the ulnar margin. 5. The <i>brachial external cutaneous</i> , principally to the integuments of the palmar and dorsal surfaces of the forearm, near the radial margin. 6. The <i>median nerve</i> , to the
Cervical Plexus.....	DESCENDING BRANCHES. — 1. <i>Internal descending</i> , anastomosing with a branch of the hypoglossus. 2. <i>Phrenic branch</i> , to the diaphragm. 3. <i>External descending branches</i> , dividing into supraclavicular, supraacromial, infraclavicular, and cervicales profundus, to the muscles and integuments of the upper part of the chest and shoulder, to the trapezius, levator scapulae, rhomboides, &c. ASCENDING BRANCHES. — 1. <i>Mastoid</i> , to the posterior and lateral part of the head and the inner surface of the pavilion of the ear. 2. <i>Auricu-</i>	Brachial Plexus.....	

Brachial Plexus..... { forearm, hand, and palmar surface of all the fingers. 7. The *cubital nerve*, to the last two fingers. 8. The *radial*, to the first three. 9. The *axillary*, around the shoulderjoint, and to the neighbouring muscles.

2. Dorsal Nerves, (*Nervi dorsales*.)

1st Dorsal Pair..... { *Anterior Branch*. To the brachial plexus.

2d and 3d Dorsal Pairs..... { *Anterior Branches*. An intercostal and brachial branch.

4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Dorsal Pairs..... { *Anterior Branches*. *Internal branches*, to the intercostals, triangularis sterni, pectoralis major, and to the skin. *External branches* to the integuments of the chest, the obliquus externus abdominis, and the skin of the abdomen.

8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Dorsal Pairs... { *Anterior Branches*. *Internal branches*, to the transversalis, obliquus internus, and rectus muscles, and to the skin of the abdomen. *External branches*, to the integuments of the chest, and to the muscles and skin of the abdomen.

12th Dorsal Pair..... { *Anterior Branch*. To the first lumbar nerve, and to the muscles and skin of the abdomen as far as the iliac crest.

The *Posterior Branches* of the dorsal nerves are distributed to the muscles and integuments of the back and loins.

3. Lumbar Nerves.

1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Lumbar Pairs..... { *Anterior Branches*. Concurring to form the lumbar plexus.

5th Pair..... { *Anterior Branch*. Aiding in forming the sciatic plexus.

The *Posterior Branches* of the lumbar nerves are distributed to the loins, sacrum, and nates.

Lumbar Plexus.....

1. *Musculocutaneous Branches*, to the number of three. One *superior*, to the muscles of the abdomen, to the fold of the groin, and the scrotum; a *middle*, to the integuments and muscles of the abdomen; and an *inferior*, to the skin of the thigh. 2. A *genitocrural* branch to the integuments of the scrotum, the groin, and the thigh. 3. The *crural nerve*, to the integuments and muscles of the thigh, skin of the leg, and foot. 4. The *obturator nerve*, to the muscles at the inner part of the thigh. 5. The *lumbosacral*, to the sciatic plexus. It gives off the *plantar nerve* to the gluteal muscles.

4. Sacral Nerves.

1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Sacral Pairs..... { *Anterior Branches*. They form by their union the sciatic plexus.

5th and 6th Pairs..... { *Anterior Branches*. To the parts in the vicinity of the coccyx.

The *Posterior Branches* ramify on the muscles and integuments of the nates.

1. *Hemorrhoidal nerves*, to the rectum. 2. *Vesical*, to the bladder. 3. *Uterine and vaginal*, to the vagina and uterus. 4. *Inferior gluteal*, to the gluteal muscles, perineum, and integuments of the posterior part of the thigh. 5. *Perineal*, to the perineum, penis, or vulva. 6. *Sciatic*, divided into the *external popliteal*, which ramifies on the integuments and muscles of the external side of the leg, on the dorsum of the foot, and the dorsal surface of the toes; and into the *internal popliteal*, distributed on the dorsal surface of the two last toes, to the muscles of the foot, and on the plantar surface of all the toes.

Sciatic Plexus.....

Classifications of the nerves have been recommended according to their uses, in preference to the ordinary anatomical arrangement. It has been remarked that the encephalic nerves have generally one root; the spinal two. Experiments and pathological facts have proved that the anterior column of the marrow—*funiculus anterior*—and the anterior roots of the spinal nerves are inservient to volition or voluntary motion: and that the posterior column—*funiculus posterior*—and roots are destined for sensibility. Hence the spinal nerves, which have two roots, must be the conductors both of motion and feeling; whilst the encephalic, which, with but few exceptions, have but one, can possess but one of these properties:—they must be either *sensitive* or *motor*, according as they arise from the posterior or anterior column of the medulla; and, consequently, three classes of nerves may be distinguished.

1. *Sensory*..... { Arising, by a single root, from the posterior column of the medulla oblongata or spinal marrow.
2. *Motor*..... { Arising, by a single root, from the anterior column of the same parts.
3. *Sensory and Motor*..... { Which have two roots: one from the anterior, and one from the posterior column.

The tubules of all the afferent or sensory nerves cross to the opposite side of the spinal marrow, and an impression received by them is conveyed along the vesicular matter to the sensory ganglia of the encephalon; whilst the efferent or motor fibres cross only at the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata.

According to Sir Charles Bell, the medulla oblongata is composed of three columns on each side,—an *anterior*, a *middle*, and a *posterior*. Whilst the anterior and posterior columns produce the nerves of motion and sensation respectively, the middle, according to Sir Charles, gives rise to a third set of nerves—the *respiratory*. To this order belong:—

1. The accessory nerve of Willis, or *superior respiratory*.
2. The par vagum.
3. The glossopharyngeal.
4. The facial or *respiratory of the face*.
5. The phrenic.
6. A nerve which has the same origin as the phrenic;—the *external respiratory*.

When a horse has been hardridden, every one of these nerves is in action.

This division is now, however, generally abandoned, and there does not seem to be a third column, especially destined for the movements of respiration.

Sir C. Bell, again, reduced the system of nerves to two great classes. 1. Those that are *regular, primitive, symmetrical*, and common to all animals, from the worm to man, which have double roots, and preside over sensibility and motion: and, 2. The *irregular or superadded*, which are added to the preceding, in proportion as the organization of animals offers new or more complicated organs. To the first class belong all the spinal nerves and at least one encephalic—the 5th pair;—to the second, the rest of the nervous system.

Dr. Marshall Hall proposed a division of the nervous system, which is calculated to explain many of the anomalous circumstances so frequently witnessed. He proposed to divide all the nerves into, 1. The *cerebral* or the sentient and voluntary. 2. The *true spinal* or excitomotory. 3. The *ganglionic or cycloganglionic*, the nutrient and secretory. If the sentient and voluntary functions be destroyed by a blow upon the head, the sphincter muscles will still contract when irritated, because the irritation is conveyed to the spine, and the reflex action takes place to the muscle so as to throw it into contraction. But if the spinal marrow be now destroyed, the sphincters remain entirely motionless, because the centre of the system is destroyed. Dr. Hall maintained that a peculiar set of nerves constitutes, with the vesicular centre of the marrow as their axis, the second subdivision of the nervous system; and as those of the first subdivision are distinguished into sentient and voluntary, these may be distinguished into the *excitor* and *motor*. The *first*, or the *excitor nerves*, pursue their course principally from internal surfaces, characterized by peculiar excitabilities, to the centre of the medulla oblongata and m. spinalis; the *second* or the *motor nerves* pursue a reflex course from the medulla to the muscles, having peculiar actions concerned principally in ingestion and egestion. The motions connected with the first or cerebral subdivision are sometimes, indeed frequently, *spontaneous*; those connected with the true spinal are, he believes, *always excited*. He thought, too, that there is good reason for viewing the fifth and posterior spinal nerves as constituting an external ganglionic system for the nutrition of the external organs; and he proposed to divide the *ganglionic* subdivision of the nervous system into, 1. The *internal ganglionic*, which includes that usually denominated the sympathetic, and probably filaments of the pneumogastric; and, 2. The *external ganglionic*, embracing the fifth and posterior spinal nerves. To the *cerebral* system he assigned all diseases of sensation, perception, judgment, and volition—therefore all painful, mental, and comatose, and some paralytic diseases. To the *true spinal, excitomotory, reflex, or diastaltic nervous system*, he referred all spasmodic and certain paralytic diseases. He properly added that these two parts of the nervous system influence each other both in health and disease, as they both influence the ganglionic system.

The main views of Dr. Hall on the excitomotory or reflex system have been generally embraced. Much, however, has still to be accomplished, notwithstanding the activity of modern observers, before the precise functions of the different nervous centres can be regarded as definitely determined.

The nerves are sheathed and are united to the neighbouring parts, by an abundant layer of fatty areolar texture, which sends inwards prolongations that separate the nervous cords and filaments from each other. The arterial trunks distributed to them transmit branches into their interior. The veins follow the same course as the arteries. Absorbents are not easily traced even on the greatest trunks.

NERVE, ACCESSORY, OF WILLIS, Spinal nerve—n. Articular, Axillary nerve—n. Buccinator, Buccal nerve.

NERVE CELLS, see Neurine—n. of Cotunnus, Nasopalatine nerve.

NERVE, FACIAL, see Facial nerve—n. Femoral Cutaneous, see Genitocrural nerve—n. Femoropopliteal, lesser, Sciatic nerve, lesser.

NERVE FIBRES, *Fibra nervosa, Fibra nervosa*. In the nerves of the higher animals two forms of nerve fibre exist—the *tubular*, and the *gelatinous*. In the minute fibrils or tubules, *Tubuli nervi*, full of nervous matter, which constitute the former, there is a difference between the central and peripheral portion;—the former has been called the *axis cylinder* and *primitive* and *flattened band*; the latter, the *medullary* or *white substance* of Schwann—*nerve medulla, medullary sheath* or *matter, myelin*—being that to which the peculiarly white aspect of cerebro-spinal nerves is principally due. In the gelatinous fibre no tubular envelope can be distinguished, and the white substance of Schwann seems to be wanting. It contains numerous cell-nuclei. See Neurine.

NERVE, GENITAL, see Genitocrural nerve—n. Genitocrural, see Genitocrural nerve—n. Gluteal of the Sacral plexus, Sciatic nerve, lesser—n. Gustatory, Hypoglossal nerve—n. Inguinal, internal, Genitocrural nerve—n. of Jacobson, see Petrosal ganglion—n. Lateral nasal, Sphenopalatine nerve—n. Lingual, Hypoglossal nerve.

NERVE MEDULLA, see Nerve fibres.

NERVE, NASOOCULAR, Nasal nerve—n. Nasopalatine, see Nasopalatine—n. Nasopalpebral, Nasal nerve—n. Ocular, Optic nerve—n. Orbitofrontal, Ophthalmic nerve—n. of Organic life, Trisplanchnic nerve—n. Palpebrofrontal, Frontal nerve—n. Pang, Neuralgia—n. Phrenic, Diaphragmatic nerve—n. Popliteal internal, Tibial nerve, posterior.

NERVE POWER, Nervous power.

NERVE, RESPIRATORY, EXTERNAL, see Thoracic nerves—n. Respiratory, of the Face, Facial nerve—n. Respiratory, superior, Spinal nerve—n. Scapulohumeral, Axillary nerve—n. Scrotal, see Genitocrural nerve—n. Spiral, Radial nerve—n. Spiral, muscular, Radial nerve—n. Suboccipital, Occipital nerve—n. Subpubian, Genitocrural nerve—n. Superficial, temporal, Auricular nerve—n. Sympathetic, Trisplanchnic nerve—n. Temporal cutaneous, Auricular nerve—n. Ulnar, Cubital nerve—n. Vidian, Pterygoid nerve—n. Vocal, see Spinal nerve—n. of Wrisberg, see Cutaneous nerves—n. Zygomaticoauricular, Auricular nerve.

NERVES, COSTAL, Intercostal nerves—n. Dorsal, Intercostal nerves—n. Eighth pair of, Pneumogastric—n. Encephalic, first pair, Olfactory nerves—n. Encephalic, eleventh pair, Spinal nerve—n. Ethmoidal, Olfactory nerves—n. Fifth pair, Trigemini—n. Fourth pair of, Patheticus nervus—n. Infraorbital, Suborbital nerves—n. Ninth pair of, Hypoglossal nerve—n. Oculomuscular, common, Motores oculorum—n. Phrenic, Diaphragmatic nerves—n. Recurrent, Laryngeal inferior nerves—n. Sixth pair of, Motor oculi externus—n. Spinal, Vertebral nerves—n. Tenth pair of, Pneumogastric—n. Third pair of, Motores oculorum.

NERVEUX, Nervous.

NERVI ACROMIALES, Acromial nerves—n. Anonymi, Innominati nervi—n. Claviculares, Clavicular nerves—n. Cutanei clunium inferiores, see Sciatic nerve, lesser—n. Divisi, Trigemini—n. Entobænotes, Afferent nerves—n. Gustatorii, Trigemini.

NERVI MOTILES; 'soft nerves.' The anterior branches of the superior cervical ganglion of the great sympathetic, which accompany the carotid artery and its branches, around which they form intricate plexuses, and here and there small gan-

glia. They are called *molles* from their softness, and *subrufi* from their reddish hue.

NERVI ODORatorii, Olfactory nerves—n. Reversivi, Laryngeal inferior nerves—n. Subrußi, Nervi molles—n. Vulneratio, Neurotrosis.

NERVIMOT'ION, *Nervimotio*, (nerve, and motio, 'motion.') A name given by M. Dutrochet, to the movement which is caused in the organs of the senses by external agents, and transmitted to the muscles by the nerves.

NERVIMOT'OR, (F.) *Nervimoteur*. An epithet given by M. Dutrochet to external agents which are capable of causing nervimotion.

NERVINE, *Nervinus*, *Neurotic*, *Neurit'ic*, *Antineurotic*, *Antineuropath'ic*, (F.) *Nervin*, *Névritique*, *Névrolique*. A medicine which acts on the nervous system.

NERVOPATHIC, *Neuropathic*.

NERVOSISM. The doctrine which maintains that all morbid phenomena are owing to variations in the nerve force.

NERVOUS, *Nervosus*, *Neurod'ic*, *Ner'veus*, *Ner'vius*, (F.) *Nervous*. (Same etymon.) Relating or belonging to the nerves. Strong. Also, weak, irritable.

NERVOUS ATTACK', (F.) *Attaque des nerfs*, is an affection accompanied with spasm, pain, and different nervous symptoms, to which impressible individuals are liable.

NERVOUS CENTRES, see *Centres, nervous*.

NERVOUS DIATHESIS, termed *Atax'ia spir'ituum*, *Anomalia nervorum*, *Status nervosus* seu *erethic'us*, *Diathesis* seu *Constitutio nervosa*, *Nervousness*, (F.) *Névroisme*. Medically, *nervousness* means unusual impressibility of the nervous system. Formerly, it signified strength, force, and vigour. Recently, it has been applied to a hypochondriacal condition verging upon insanity, occasionally occurring in those in whom the brain has been unduly tasked;—a condition termed by some *cerebrop'athy*; by others, *brain fug*.

NERVOUS DISEASES, *Mor'bi Nervosi*, (F.) *Mor'ladies nerveuses*. Affections seated in the nervous system. To purely functional disease of the nerves Dr. Laycock has given the name *neur'mia*, and to the class of diseases he applies the epithet *neur'mic*.

NERVOUS FLUID, *Nervous principle*, *Fluidum seu Liquidum nerv'ceum*, *Sucus ner'veus*, *Spir'itus vitalis*. The fluid which is supposed to circulate through the nerves, and which has been regarded as the agent of sensation and motion. Of this fluid we know nothing, except that it resembles, in many respects, the electric or galvanic. It was formerly called *Animal spirits*, *Spir'itus animales*, (F.) *Esprits animaux*.

NERVOUS PAIN, *Neuralgia*.

NERVOUS POWER, *Nerve power*, *Via nervosa* seu *nervorum*, *Neurodyn'mia*, *Neurody'namia*. The power of the nerves as exhibited in the living organism.

NERVOUS PRINCIPLE, *Nervous fluid*.

NERVOUS SYSTEM. The nerves and nervous centres considered collectively. See *Nerves*.

NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE AUTOMATIC FUNCTIONS, *Trisplanchnic nerve*—n. System, ganglionic, see *Trisplanchnic nerve*—n. System, organic, see *Trisplanchnic nerve*—n. System of the senses, *Medulla oblongata*—n. System of voluntary motion, &c., *Medulla spinalis*.

NERVOUSNESS, *Nervous diathesis*.

NERVUS, see *Nerve*, *Penis*—n. Acusticus, Auditory nerve—n. Ambulatorius, Pneumogastric nerve—n. Anonymus, Trigemini—n. Auditorius, Auditory nerve—n. Caroticus, Carotid nerve—n. Cervicofacialis, Cervicofacial nerve—n. Communicans faciei, Facial nerve—n. Cutaneus internus, see Saphenous nerves—n. Cutaneus internus longus, see Saphenous nerves—n. Decimus, Pneumo-

gastric—n. Ganglionicus, Trisplanchnic nerve—n. Genitoocruralis, Genitoocrural nerve—n. Hypoglossus, Hypoglossus.

NERVUS IMPAR. A prolongation of the neurilemma below the lower extremity of the spinal cord, as a fibrous filament, which is inserted into the base of the coccyx. It was formerly regarded as a nerve, hence its name.

NERVUS INCISIVUS, Incisive nerve—n. Innominatus, Trigemini—n. Ischiadicus, Sciatic nerve—n. Juvenilis, Penis—n. Latus, Achilles tendo—n. Lingualis lateralis, Pharyngoglossal nerve—n. Lingualis medius, Hypoglossal nerve—n. Loquens, Hypoglossus—n. Lumboinguinalis, Genitoocrural nerve—n. Mixtus, Trigemini—n. Musculi pterygoidei, Pterygoid nerve—n. Nasociliaris, Nasal nerve—n. Opticus, Optic nerve—n. Pneumogastricus, Pneumogastric—n. Pudendus externus, see Genitoocrural nerve—n. Quintus, Trigemini—n. Spermaticus, see Genitoocrural nerve—n. Subcutaneus malae, Orbital nerve—n. Sympatheticus magnus, Trisplanchnic nerve—n. Sympatheticus medius, Trigemini, Pneumogastric nerve—n. Sympatheticus minor, Facial nerve—n. Sympathicus, Trisplanchnic nerve—n. Sympathicus medius, Trigemini—n. Temporofacialis, Temporofacial nerve—n. Timidus, Motor oculi externus—n. Tremellus, Trigemini—n. Trisplanchnicus, Trisplanchnic nerve—n. Trochlearis, Patheticus nervus—n. Vagus, Pneumogastric nerve—n. Vagus cum accessorio, Spinal nerve—n. Vasomotorius, Trisplanchnic nerve.

NES, *Nasus*.

NESPIE, *Melissa calaminta*.

NESTIA, (*nestia*,) Fasting.

NESTIATRIA, (from *nestia*, and *carpea*, 'medical treatment,') *Limotherapeia*.

NESTIS, (*nestis*, 'a faster,') *Jejunum*.

NESTITHERAPEIA, *Limotherapeia*.

NESTOTHEREPEIA, *Limotherapeia*.

NESTROOT, *Monotropa uniflora*.

NETLEAF, *Goodyera pubescens*.

NETTING, *Urine*.

NETTLE, ARCHANGEL, WHITE, (*Sax. neta*,) *Lamium album*—n. Day, *Lamium album*—n. Dead, *Lamium album*, *L. amplexicaule*—n. Dwarf, *Urtica urens*—n. Hedge, *Galeopsis*—n. Horse, *Solanum Carolinense*—n. Pillbearing, *Urticaria pilulifera*.

NETTLE RASH, *Urticaria*—n. Spring, *Urticaria*.

NETTLE, STINGING, COMMON, *Urtica*.

NETTLE TREE, *Celtis occidentalis*.

NETTLEWORT, *Goodyera pubescens*.

NEURADYNAMIA, (*neuron*, *a*, and *dynamis*, 'power,') *Neurasthenia*.

NEUREMIA, (*neuron*, 'a nerve,' and *aima*, 'blood,') See *Nervous diseases*.

NEUREMIC, see *Nervous diseases*.

NEURAL, (from *neuron*,) Relating to a nerve or to the nervous system or centres.

NEURAL ARCH. The arch formed by the posterior projections connected with the body of the vertebra, which protect the medulla.

NEURAL AXIS, see *Encephalon*—n. Spines, Spinous processes.

NEURALGIA, (*neuron*, and *algos*, 'pain,') *Rheumatismus spur'ius nervosus*, *Neuralgia*, *Nervous pain* or *pang*, (F.) *Névrologie*, *Neuralgie*. A generic name for a number of diseases the chief symptom of which is a very acute pain, exacerbating or intermitting, which follows the course of a nervous branch, extends to its ramifications, and seems, therefore, to be seated in the nerve. The principal neuralgiae have been distinguished by the names *facial* (of which the *infraorbital*, *maxillary*, and *frontal* are but divisions)—the *iliohypocostal*, *femoropopliteal*, *femoropetibial*, *plantar*, and *cubito-digital*. A division of *anomalous neuralgiae* has likewise been admitted.

All varieties of neuralgia are obstinate, and the greatest diversity of means has been made use of:—bleeding, general and local,—emetics, purgatives, rubefacients, vesicants, actual cautery, narcotics, mercurial frictions, electricity, destruction of a portion of the nerve, &c. The most successful remedy, perhaps, is the carbonate of iron, given in doses of some magnitude; as, for instance, ℞ss or ℞ij twice or thrice a day, in molasses. This plan of treatment, continued for a month or two, will often relieve, and ultimately remove this much dreaded affection. The mode in which it acts is by no means clear; but it is almost as certain as any other remedy used in disease in producing its salutary effects. The bowels must be kept free, and all inflammatory symptoms removed during its administration.

NEURALGIA ANOMALOUS. Under this name Chaussier has included different neuroses, some of which are characterized by acute pains circumscribed within a short compass, or extending by irradiations, but not having their seat in the course of a nerve; and others which are occasioned by tumours in the course of a nerve, or which succeed contusions or incomplete divisions of nerves.

NEURALGIA BRACHIALIS, Brachialgia—n. Brachiothoracica, Angina pectoris—n. Cerebralis, Hemierania—n. Cœliaca, Neuralgia of the solar plexus (Rombert)—n. Cruralis, N. femorotibialis.

NEURALGIA CUBITODIGITALIS, Ischias nervo'sa digitalis. In this variety the pain extends from the part where the nerve passes under the inner condyle to the back of the hand and to its cubital edge.

NEURALGIA DENTALIS, Odontalgia nervosa.

NEURALGIA, FACIAL, Neuralgia faciei, Trismus maxillaris seu Dolorificus seu Clonicus, Opsialgia, Do'lor cru'cians fa'ciei seu faciei periodicus, Hemierania idiopathica, Autalgia dolorosa, Tic douloureux, Do'lor fa'ciei seu faciei typico caractere seu faciei Fothergillii, Rheumatismus cancrinus, Rheumatismus larvatus, Prosopalgia, Prosopodyn'ia, Fe'bris topica, Ophthalmodyn'ia periodica, Tortura O'ris, Affectus spasmodicoconvulsivus Labiorum, Face agne, is characterized by acute lancing pains, returning at intervals; and by twinges in certain parts of the face, producing convulsive twitches in the corresponding muscles. It may be seated in the frontal nerve, in the infraorbital, or in the maxillary branch of the fifth pair.

Metopodyn'ia, Brucque, Neuralgia frontalis, Ophthalmodyn'ia, Tic douloureux, Do'lor periodicus, &c., commences at the superciliary foramen and extends along the ramifications of the frontal nerve that are distributed on the forehead, upper eyelid, caruncula lacrymalis, and nasal angle of the eyelids. Sometimes it is felt particularly in the orbit.

Neuralgia infraorbitalis, Do'lor fa'ciei atrox, Rheumatismus cancrinus, Trismus clonicus, Prosopalgia, Fe'bris topica, Odontalgia remittens et intermitiens, Hemierania acuta, Infraorbital neuralgia, Tic douloureux, is chiefly felt in the infraorbital foramen, whence it passes to the cheek, upper lip, ala nasi, lower eyelid, &c.

In **Neuralgia maxillaris, Gnathalgia, Gnathoneuralgia, Tic douloureux, Trismus catarrhalis maxillaris,** the pain usually sets out from the mental foramen and passes to the chin, lips, temple, teeth, and tongue.

NEURALGIA, FALSE. A term assigned to pains along a nerve or its ramifications, produced by some body compressing it,—those pains terminating with the removal of the compressing cause.

NEURALGIA FEMOROPOPLITEA, N. Ischiadica,

Sciatica, Schias, Malum ischiadicum, Morbus ischiadicus, Passio ischiadica, Ischiagra, Ischialgia, Ischias, Ischio'sis, Ischioneuralgia, Coxalgia, Do'lor Ischiadicus nervosus, Ischias, I. nervosa Cotunnii seu Cotunnii, Malum Cotunnii, I. nervosa postica seu rheumatica, Neurischias, Coxagra, Ischiatica, (Prov. Devonshire) Bone-shave, (F.) Sciaticque, Goutte sciaticque. This is characterized by pain following the great sciatic nerve from the ischiatic notch to the ham, and along the peroneal surface of the leg to the sole of the foot. It is often considered to be a form of rheumatism—rheumatism of the hip.

NEURALGIA FEMOROPRETIIBIALIS, N. cru'ral, Ischias nervosa antica, Scotalgia antica. In this the pain, setting out from the groin, spreads along the fore part of the thigh, and passes down, chiefly on the inner side of the leg, to the inner ankle and back of the foot.

NEURALGIA FRONTALIS, see N. Facial—n. of the Heart, Angina pectoris.

NEURALGIA HEPATICA, Hepatalgia.

NEURALGIA ILIOSCROTAL has been rarely observed. It is characterized by a very acute pain in the course of the branches of the first lumbar pair; this pain follows the crista ili and accompanies the spermatic vessels to the testicle, which is often painfully retracted.

NEURALGIA INFRAORBITAL, see N. Facial—n. Ischiadica, N. Femoropopliteal—n. Lead, see Lead rheumatism—n. Lienis, Splenalgia.

NEURALGIA MAMMÆ, Ir'ritable breast. An exceedingly painful affection of the female mamma, unaccompanied by inflammation.

NEURALGIA MAXILLARIS, see N. Facial

NEURALGIA PLANTARIS, see N. Facial and the pain is confined to the course of the plantar nerves.

NEURALGIA RENUM, Nephralgia—n. Spinalis, Spinal irritation—n. Testis, Orchidalgia.

NEURANAGENESIS, Neuraph'ysia, (neuron, and awayenaw, 'to regenerate,') Regeneration or renewal of a nerve.

NEURANAPHYSIS, (neuron, ana, 'again,' and phus, 'to grow,') Neurangennesis.

NEURAPHYSIS, see Vertebræ.

NEURASTHENIA, Neuradyn'ia, Debilitas nervosa. Debility or impaired activity of the nerves, (neuron, and astheneia, 'debility,') See Irritable.

NEURECTOMIA, (neuron, and ectom, 'excision,') Excision of a nerve.

NEURICUS, (from neuron,) Nervous.

NEURILEMMA, gen. Neurilemm'atis, Neurilema, Neurilyma, Neurymen, Perinen'ion, Fistula seu Tubulus seu Cap'ula seu Involucrum nervorum, Membrana seu Membran'ula seu Tunica seu Indumentum nervorum, Vagina nervorum, (F.) Névrilème, Périnèvre, (neuron, and lémma, 'a coat,') The fine transparent, and apparently fibrous membrane that surrounds the nerves, to every filament of which it forms a true canal.

Robin restricts the term *périnèvre* to the structure that invests the primitive bundles of nerves; and every nervous filament. It differs from the neurilemma in its ordinary acception, which forms a coat of some thickness in the larger nerves, and supports the nutrient vessels, whilst the *périnèvre* exhibits no capillaries.

NEURILEMMATIS, Neurilemmatitis.

NEURILEMMITIS, Neurilemmatitis, Neurilemmatitis, Neurymenitis, Neurilymitis, (F.) Névrilémite, (neurilemma, and itis,') Inflammation of the neurilemma.

NEURILITY, Neuril'itas, (from neuron,') The property, possessed by nerve-fibre, of exciting contraction in a muscle, secretion in a gland, and sensation in a ganglionic centre.

NEURILYMA, (neuron, and alyma, 'a covering,') Neurilemma.

NEURINE, (from *neuron*.) *Medulla nervorum*, (F.) *Névrine*, *Albumine cérébrale ou du cerveau*. The substance of which the nervous system is composed. It consists chiefly of albumen and a peculiar fatty matter, associated with phosphorus. There are two kinds of neurine—the one *vesicular* or consisting essentially of *nerve vesicles* or *nerve cells* or *corpuscles*, or, as they are sometimes called, from their prevailing in the ganglia—*ganglion corpuscles* and *ganglion globules*; the other, the *tubular*, formed—as the word imports—of *tubules*. The former is the *cineritious* or *cortical* nervous matter of the older anatomists;—the latter, the *white* or *medullary*. The vesicular neurine has appeared to be restricted to the production and distribution of nervepower; the *tubular*, to its conduction; yet the experiments of Dr. Brown-Séquard show, that the former conveys sensitive impressions from the posterior spinal roots to the brain. Most of the nerve cells are furnished with one process, hence termed *unipolar*; others have two processes—the *bi'polar*; whilst others are devoid of processes—the *a'polar*.

NEURISCHIAS, *Neuralgia femoropoplitea*.

NEURITIC, Nervine.

NEURITIS, *Inflammatio nervorum*, *Neurophlogosis*, *Neurophlegmonè*, (F.) *Inflammation des Nerf*, *Névrite*, (neuron and *itis*.) Inflammation of a nerve.

NEUROBLACIA, (neuron, and *βλακία*, 'stupor.') Insensibility of the nerves.

NEUROCHONDRODES, (neuron, *χόνδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *odes*.) A hard substance between a sinew and a cartilage.

NEURODES, (*νευρώδης*, from neuron and *odes*.) Nervous.

NEURODYNAMIA, (neuron, and *δύναμις*, 'power,') Nervous power.

NEURODYNAMIS, Nervous power.

NEURODYNIA, (neuron, and *δύνη*, 'pain,') Neuralgia.

NEUROGAMIA, (neuron, and *γάμος*, 'marriage,') Magnetism, animal.

NEUROGLIA, (neuron, and *γλία*, 'glue.') A form of connective tissue, which binds the nervous elements together. (Virchow.)

NEUROGRAPHY, *Neurographia*, (F.) *Névrographie*, (neuron, and *γραφία*, 'a description.') The part of anatomy which describes the nerves.

NEUROHYPNOLOGY, *Neurohymnologia*, (neuron, *υπνος*, 'sleep,' and *λογος*, 'a treatise.') A name given by Mr. Braid to his theory of magnetic sleep. See Magnetism, animal.

NEUROHYPNOTISM, see Magnetism, animal.

NEUROLEMMATITIS, Neurilemmatitis.

NEUROLOGY, *Neurologia*, (F.) *Névrologie*, (neuron, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') The part of anatomy which treats of the nerves.

NEUROMA, gen. *Neuro'matis*, (F.) *Névrôme*, (from neuron.) A morbid enlargement of a nerve. Applied to subcutaneous, circumscribed, and highly painful tumours formed on the tissue of the nerves; and likewise to a small, hard, grayish tumour, *Neuromat'ion*, *Nervous ganglion*, *painful tubercle*, of the size of a pen, which is observed in the course of nerves, and appears to be formed from the neurilemma.

NEUROMALACIA, (neuron, and *μαλακία*, 'softening,') Softening of nerves.

NEUROMATION, Neuroma.

NEUROMATOID, *Neuromatoïdes*, (*neuroma*, and *αἶς*, 'resemblance,') Resembling neuroma; as a *neuromatoid* tumor.

NEUROMETRÆ, (*νευρομετραι*.) Psosæ.

NEUROMYELITIS, (neuron, *μυελος*, 'marrow,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the medullary matter of the nerves.

NEURON, (*νευρον*.) see Nerve.

NEURONOSOS, *Neuronou'sos*, (neuron, and *νοσος*, 'a disease,') A disease of the nerves.

NEURONYG'ME, *Neuronyg'mus*, *Neuronyg'is*, (neuron, and *νύγη*, 'puncture,') *Punctio nervi*. Puncture of a nerve.

NEUROPATHIC, *Neuropathicus*, *Neuropath'ic*, (F.) *Néropathique*, (neuron, and *πάθος*, 'affection,') Belonging to disease of the nerves, *Neuropath'ia*, *Neuron'osus*, *Neurop'athy*, (F.) *Néropathie*; see Neuroses.

NEUROPHLEGMONE, (neuron, and *φλεγμονή*, 'inflammation,') Neuritis.

NEUROPHLOGOSIS, (neuron, and *φλεγωσις*, 'inflammation,') Neuritis.

NEUROPLASTY, *Neuroplastice*, (F.) *Névroplastie*, (neuron, and *πλαστικός*, 'forming,') M. Serres applies this term to a ganglionic alteration of the peripheral nerves.

NEUROPYRA, (neuron, and *πυρ*, 'fire, fever,') Fever, nervous, Typhus mitior.

NEUROPYRETUS, Fever, nervous, Typhus mitior.

NEUROSES, (F.) *Névroses*, (neuron, and *οσις*.) A generic name for diseases supposed to have their seat in the nervous system, and which are indicated by disordered sensation, volition, or mental manifestation; without any evident lesion in the structure of the parts, and without any material agent producing them. Such is the usual definition. Broussais attributes them to a state of irritation of the brain and spinal marrow.

NEUROSKELETON, see Skeleton.

NEUROSPASMI, see Spasm.

NEUROSTHENIA, (F.) *Néurosthénie*, (neuron, and *σθένια*, 'strength,') Excess of nervous irritation. Nervous irritation.

NEUROTHELÆ, (F.) *Névrothèle*, (neuron, and *θηλή*, 'a nipple,') A nervous papilla.

NEUROTHELIC APPARATUS, *Corpus papillare*.

NEUROTIC, Nervine, see Neurotica.

NEUROTICA. Diseases of the nervous function. The 4th class of Good's Nosology. *Neurotics*, in the classification of Dr. Taylor, are poisons, which belong to the narcotic and narcotico-acid classes of Orfila. They are divided by him into the *Cerebral*, as morphia; the *Spinal*, as strychnia; and the *Cerebrospinal*, as conia and secunithia.

NEUROTOME, *Nérotome*.

NEUROTOMY, *Neurotom'ia*, (neuron, and *τομή*, 'incision,') (F.) *Nérotomie*. Dissection of nerves. Also, an incised wound and section of a nerve.

NEUROTROSIS, *Neurotros'mus*, (neuron, and *τροσις*, 'wounding,') *Nervi vulneratio*. Wound or wounding of a nerve.

NEUROTROSMUS, Neurotrosis.

NEURYMEN, (neuron, and *μνημη*, 'a membrane,') Neurilemma.

NEURYMENITIS, Neurilemmatitis.

NEUTA, *Noutha*. A membrane, according to Paracelsus, which covers the eyes and ears of the fœtus in utero.

NEUTRAL, (*neuter*, 'neither,') Belonging to neither in particular.

NEUTRAL SALTS, *Sec'ondary salts*, (F.) *Sels neutres*. Salts, composed of two primitive saline substances, combined together, and not possessing the characters of acid or of base.

NÉVIS, MINERAL WATERS OF. Thermal springs in the department of Allier, France. Temperature, 136° to 148° Fahrenheit.

NÉVRAGMIE (F.), (*névro*, and *αγμος*, 'fracture,') The bruising or section of a nervous cord.

NÉVRALGIE, Neuralgia—*n. du Foie*, *Hépat'algia*—*n. des Reins*, *Néphralgia*—*n. de l'Utérus*, *Hysteralgia*.

NÉVRILÈME, Neurilemma.

NÉVRILÉMITE, Neurilemmitis.

NÉVRINE, Neurine.

NÉVRITE, Neuritis.

NÉVRITIQUE, Nervine.

NÉVRO (F.), (from *neuron*,) in composition, 'nerve.'

NÉVRODYNIE, Neuralgia.

NÉVROGRAPHIE, Neurography.

NÉVROLOGIE, Neurology.

NÉVRÔME, Neuroma.

NÉVROPATHIE, Neuropathy.

NÉVROPATHIQUE, Neuropathic.

NÉVROPLASTIE, Neuroplasty.

NÉVROSE DU CŒUR, Angina pectoris—*n. Utérine*, Hysteria.

NÉVROSES, Neuroses.

NÉVROSISME, Nervousness.

NÉVROSTHÉNIE, Neurosthenia.

NÉVROTÈLE, Neurothele.

APPAREIL NÉVROTÈLE. The papillary apparatus, or arrangement of the skin in the aggregate.

NÉVROTIQUE, Nervine.

NÉVROTOME, *Neurotome*, *Neurot'omus*; (from *neuro*, and *τομή*, 'I cut,' 'I dissect,') An instrument used by anatomists to dissect the nerves. It is a long and very narrow scalpel, having two edges.

NÉVROTOMIE, Neurotomy.

NEVUS, Nævus.

NEW JERSEY, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. In the upper part of Morris county and in the county of Hunterdon, near the top of Musconetcong mountain, there are chalybeate springs, which are resorted to. See Schooley's Mountain.

NEW YORK, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. The chief waters are those of Saratoga, Ballston, Shavertown, and Avon, which see. A spring at Catskill contains sulphates of magnesia, soda, and lime; carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron, and chlorides of sodium, calcium and magnesium. The Stockport and Columbia springs contain sulphates of magnesia, lime, and soda; chlorides of magnesium and calcium; carbonates of magnesia and lime; organic matter and carbonic acid.

NEXUS STAMINEUS OCULI, ('stamineous connection of the eye,') Ciliary body.

NEZ, Nasus.

NGERENGERE. A singular disease, with the New Zealanders, which Dr. Arthur S. Thomson considers to be a variety of such diseases as the Elephantiasis Græcorum, Lepra of the Cossacks, &c., and which he proposes to call *Lepra gangrenosa*.

NICANDRA ANOMALA, (after Nicander, a physician of Colophon,) *Anisodus luridus*.

NICARAGUA WOOD, see *Cæsalpinia*.

NICCOLI SALES, *Salts of Nick'el*, (F.) *Sels de Nickel*. These salts are gentle tonics, and have been given with advantage in periodic headache, and in chlorosis and amenorrhœa. The dose of the sulphate is gr. ss or gr. j, three times a day.

NICCOLUM, Nickel.

NICE, CLIMATE OF. The climate of Nice possesses some advantages over the neighbouring climates of Provence and Italy, being free from the sirocco of the latter, and protected from the mistral of the former. Spring is the most unfavourable season. The climate is very dry. It has been a great winter retreat for the consumptive; but does not deserve the encomiums that have been passed upon it.

NICHE, see *Lingula*.

NICKAR TREE, *Gymnocladus Canadensis*.

NICK'EL, *Nic'olum*, (from [G.] Nickel, 'a prostitute,') A term of detraction, applied by the old German writers to what was regarded as a kind of false copper ore.) A white malleable metal, s. g. 8.8; less oxidizable than iron. The sulphate has been given as a tonic in the dose of half a grain to a grain.

NICKEL, SALTS OF, Niccoli sales.

NICODEMI O'LEUM, *Oil of Nicodemus*. An oil made by digesting, for some time, in a mixture of white wine and olive oil,—old turpentine, litharge, aloes, saffron, oxyd of zinc, &c.

NICOTIANA, (after Jean Nicot, who first introduced it into Europe about 1560,) *N. tabacum*—*n. Minor*, *N. rustica*.

NICOTIANA RUS'TICA, *N. mi'nor*, *Priapei'a*, *Hyoscy'amus lu'teus*, *Eng'lish* or *Wild Tobacco*. *Ord. Solanaceæ*. The leaves possess the properties of tobacco, but are milder.

NICOTIANA TABACUM or TAB'ACUM, *Nicotia'na*, *Her'ba taba'ci*, *Taba'cum*, *Pe'tum*, *Pe'tun*, *Hyoscy'amus Peru'vianus*, *Toba'co*, *Virgin'ia tobacco*, *Drunk'wort*, (F.) *Tabac*, *Nicotiane*. Tobacco is a violent acronarcotic; its properties seeming to depend upon a peculiar principle, *Nicotin* or *Nicotianin*. It is narcotic, sedative, diuretic, emetic, cathartic, and errhine. In incarcerated hernia, it is injected, in the form of smoke or infusion, but requires great caution. It is extensively and habitually used as an errhine and sialogogue. The infusion is used to kill vermin, and in some cutaneous eruptions.

NICOTIANE, Nicotiana tabacum.

NICOTIANIN, see Nicotiana tabacum.

NICOTIN, see Nicotiana tabacum.

NICTATIO, Hippus, Nictation.

NICTA'TION, *Nicta'tio*, *Nictita'tio*. (*nictare*, *nictatum*, 'to wink,') 'winking.' *Clo'vus nictita'tio*, *Blepharism'us*, *Palpebra'tio*, *Twink'ling of the eye*. (F.) *Clignotement*, *Cillement*. A rapid and repeated movement of the eyelids, which open and shut alternately. As occasionally performed, it is physiological; if repeatedly, a disease. It seems to be executed chiefly by the motor 7th pair of nerves; but it is necessary that the excitator 5th pair should likewise be in a state of integrity.

NIDAMENTUM, (*nidus*, 'a nest,') Decidua.

NIDDICK, Nucha.

NIDOREUX, Nidorous.

NIDOROUS, *Nidoro'sus*, (F.) *Nidoreux*, from *Nid'or*, *Chais'sa*, 'the smell of any thing burnt,' &c. Having the smell of burnt or corrupt animal matter.

NIDUS, ('a nest,') *Nidus hirundinis*.

NIDUS HIRUNDINIS, *Nid'us*, *Swal'low's Nest*. A deep fossa in the cerebellum—so called from its fancied resemblance—situate between the velum medullare posterius in front, and the nodulus and uvula behind.

NIEDERBRONN, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Saline waters in the department of Bas-Rhin, France, which contain chloride of sodium, sulphate of magnesia, and carbonic acid.

NIELLE, *Nigella*.

NIEPA BARK, see *Samadera Indica*.

NIGELLA, *Coptis*.

NIGEL'LA, *N. Sati'va*; *Ord. Ranunculaceæ*; (*nigrella*, (from *niger*, 'black,') in allusion to the seed.) *Melan'thium*, *Cami'num Nig'rum*, *Pennel flower*, *Nutmeg flower*, *Dev'il in a bush*, (F.) *Nigelle*, *Nielle*, *Faux camin*, *Fleur Sainte-Catherine*. This small southern European and Syrian plant was formerly used medicinally as an expectorant and deobstruent, errhine, sialogogue, &c.

NIGELLE, *Nigella*.

NIGHTBLINDNESS, Hemeralopia.

NIGHT EYES, *Crusta genu equine*—*n. Mare*, *Incubus*.

NIGHTSHADE, AMERICAN, *Phytolacca decandra*—n. Bittersweet, *Solanum dulcamara*—n. Common, *Solanum*—n. Deadly, *Atropa belladonna*—n. Enchanter's, *Circæa Lutea*—n. Garden, *Solanum*—n. Palestine, *Solanum sanctum*—n. Red, *Phytolacca decandra*—n. Stinking, *Hyoscyamus niger*—n. Vine, *Solanum dulcamara*—n. Woody, *Solanum dulcamara*.

NIGREDO À SOLE, ('blackness from the sun,') *Ephelides*.

NIGRITA, Negro.

NIGRITIES, ('blackness,') *Melanopathia*—n. Ossium, Caries.

NIGRITISM, *Melanopathia*.

NIGRITUDO, gen. *Nigritudinis*, ('blackness,') *Melanosis*—n. Pulmonum, *Melanosis pulmonum*.

NIGROMANTIA, (*niger*, 'black,' and *mantra*, 'divination,') *Neoromaney*.

NIGROR, ('blackness,') *Melasma*.

NIGRUM OCULI, ('black of the eye,') *Pupil*.

NIHIL ALBUM, *Zinci oxydum*—n. *Griseum*, *Zinci oxydum*.

NILIACUM, (from *Nilus*, 'the Nile,') *Mel*.

NIMA QUASSIOÏDES, *Simoëba quassioïdes*, a native of Nepal and the Himalaya mountains, is as bitter as quassia, and is used like it.

NINDSIN, *Sium ninsi*.

NINE BARK, *Spirea opulifolia*.

NINEDAY FITS, *Trismus nascentium*.

NINSI, *Sium ninsi*.

NINSING, *Panax quinquefolium*.

NINZIN, *Sium ninsi*.

NIPHABLEPSIA, (*νιφα*, 'snow,' and *ablepsia*, 'blindness,') *Snowblindness*.

NIPPLE, (*Sax. nypele*.) The *Teat*, *Tit*, *Te'e*, *Dug*, *Pap*, (Old Eng.) *Nebble*, *Tit'ty*; *Acromastium*, *Uber*, *Staphylis*, *Staphylium*, *Bubo'na*, *Mammilla*, *Mammella*, *Papilla*, *P. mammae*, *Uberis apex*, *The'le*, *Tit'he*, *Tit'hes*, *Tit'hion*, *Tit'his*, (F.) *Mamelon*, *Bout de sein*. The conical tubercle, situate at the centre of the breast. Towards the central part of each breast the skin changes colour, and assumes a rosy tint in young females, or a reddish brown in those who have suckled several children. The circle is called the *Aure'ola* or *Aure'ola of the nipple*. The nipple is capable of erection on being excited.

NIPPLE, ARTIFICIAL, *Bout de Sein*.

NIPPLEWORT, *Lapsana*.

NIRLES, *Herpes phlyctenodes*.

NIRMALLEES, *Strychnos potatorum*.

NIRMILLIES, *Strychnos potatorum*.

NISUS, *Nis'us*, *Pei'ra*, *Strain'ing*, (*nitor*, *nissus*, and *nissus*, 'to endeavour,') A voluntary retention of the breath, so as to force down the diaphragm; the abdominal muscles being at the same time contracted forcibly. In this manner the contents of the abdomen are compressed; and the evacuation of the faeces, urine, &c., is effected.

NISUS, Effort—n. *Formativus*, *Plastic force*.

NISUS PARTURIEN'TIUM. The efforts or forcing during parturition.

NITEDULA, (*niteo*, 'to shine,') *Cicindela*.

NITON, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. These springs in the Isle of Wight contain iron, and sulphate of alumina and potassa.

NITRAS, gen. *Nitra'tis*, (from *nitre*,) *Nitrate*—n. *Hydrargyricus*, see *Hydrargyri nitras*—n. *Hydrargyrosus*, *Hydrargyri nitras*—n. *Kalicus*, *Potassæ nitras*—n. *Lixivie*, *Potassæ nitras*—n. *Natricum*, *Soda*, *nitrate of*—n. *Plumbicus*, *Plumbi nitras*—n. *Potassæ cum sulphure fusus*, *Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus*—n. *Sub-bismuthicum*, *Bismuth*, *sub-nitrate of*.

NITRATE, *Ni'tras*, *Azo'tas*, *A'zotate*. A salt, formed of a base and nitric acid. Several nitrates are employed in medicine.

NITRATE ACIDE DE MERCURE, see *Hydrargyri nitras*—n. *d'Ammoniaque*, *Ammonia nitras*—n. *d'Argent*, *Argenti nitras*—n. *Mercuricus*, *Hydrargyri nitras*.

NITRE, *Potassæ nitras*—n. *Cubic*, *Soda*, *nitrate of*.

NITRIC, *Ni'tricus*, (F.) *Nitrique*, (from *nitrum*, 'nitre,') Appertaining or relating to nitre.

NITRIC AC'ID, *Ac'idum ni'tricum seu azo'ticum seu sept'icum seu ni'tri*, *A'qua for'tis*, *Nitrona ac'id*, *Spi'ritus ni'tri du'plex seu ni'tri fu'vus seu ni'tri Glau'berii seu ni'tri ac'idus*, *Azo'tic acid*, *Dephlogis'ticated nitrous acid*, *Oxysepton'ic acid*, (F.) *Acide nitrique ou azotique*. Nitric acid is obtained from nitre—*Ni'trate of potas'sa*. Its odour is suffocating; taste very acid and caustic. It is corrosive, liquid, colourless, and transparent. S. g. 1.42. Ph. U. S.

Strong nitric acid is rarely used except as an application to foul, indolent ulcers, or to warts. When given internally, it is in the form of the *Acidum ni'tricum dilu'tum*, *Spi'ritus ni'tri simplex seu ni'tri vulga'ris*—*Dilu'ted nitric acid*, which, in the *Pharmacopœia of the United States*, (1863,) consists of *nitric acid*, three Troy ounces, *water*, a pint. Diluted largely with water, it is used, as a drink, in fevers of the typhoid kind; in chronic affections of the liver, syphilis, &c.; but in the latter affections, it is not to be depended upon.

NITROGEN, (*nitre*, and *yarrow*, 'I generate,') *Azote*.

NITROGEN, GAS'EOUS OX'IDE OF, *Ni'trous ox'ide*, *Protox'ide of nitrogen* or of *azote*, *Par'adise*, *In-tox'icating* or *Laughing gas*, *Dephlogis'ticated nitrous gas*, *Gas azo'ticum oxygenatum*. This gas, when respired, produces singular effects; great mental and corporeal excitement; and, generally, so much exhilaration as to render the appellation, "*laughing gas*" by no means inappropriate. It has not been much used in medicine, although recommended in paralysis. Its effects are too violent and too transient to render it a valuable remedial agent; and, in the delicate, it has been productive of unpleasant effects, inducing palpitation, fainting, and convulsions.

NITROGEN, PROTOXIDE OF, *Nitrogen*, *gaseous oxide of*.

NITROGENE, *Azote*.

NITROGENIUM, *Azote*.

NITROGENIZED, *A'zoted*, *A'zotized*, (F.) *Azo'té*. Containing nitrogen or azote;—as *nitrogenized*, *azoted*, or *azotized* aliment, animal food, for example,—in contradistinction to the *non-nitrogenized*, *nonazoted*, or *nonazotized*, (F.) *Non-azotés*, *anazotiques*, or those that do not contain nitrogen;—saccharine and oleaginous aliments, for example.

NITROGLYCERIN, *Glonoïn*.

NITROMURIATIC AC'ID, *Ac'idum nitromuriaticum seu muriaticum nitro'azotizatum*, *Mens'trum au'ri*, *Nitrohydrochlor'ic* or *Hydrochloro'ni'tric acid*, *Aqua re'gia seu styg'ia seu re'gi*, *Chrysalea*, (F.) *Eau régle*. A mixture of the nitric and muriatic acids has been used in diseases of the liver, in the form of a bath for the feet and legs, made sharply acidulous. It has, also, been employed, and with more uniform results, in cutaneous affections. Whatever advantages it may possess in internal diseases—and these advantages are doubtful—they are probably dependent upon the chlorine formed by the mixture, or upon the properties possessed by the mineral acids in general. See *Chlorine*.

The *Acidum nitromuriaticum* of the *Pharmacopœia of the United States* (1863) is formed by mixing three Troy ounces of *nitric acid* with five of *muriatic acid*.

Acidum Nitromuriaticum dilu'tum, *Dilu'ted Ni-*

nitromuriatic Acid is made of *nitric acid*, a Troy ounce and a half; *muriatic acid*, 3 lias; *Distilled water*, Oj.

NITROUS OXIDE, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of.

NITRUM, (νίτρον,) *Natron*, *Potassæ nitras*—*n. Antiquorum*, *Soda*—*n. Cubicum*, *Soda*, *nitrate of*—*n. Factitium*, *Borax*—*n. Flammans*, *Ammoniacæ nitras*—*n. Lunare*, *Argentæ nitras*—*n. Prismaticum*, *Potassæ nitras*—*n. Rhomboidale*, *Soda*, *nitrate of*—*n. Saturninum*, *Plumbi nitras*—*n. Tabulatum*, *Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus*—*n. Vitriolatum*, *Potassæ sulphas*—*n. Vitriolatum Schroederi*, *Potassæ sulphas*.

NIX, *gen. Nivis*, *Snow*—*n. Fumans*, *Calx viva*—*n. Zincæ*, *Zinci oxydum*.

NIXUS, *Nisus*—*n. Parturientium*, *Nisus parturientium*.

NOAH'S ARK, *Cypripedium luteum*.

NO'BLE, *No'bilis*. Principal, Essential.

NO'BLE PARTS, *Partes nobiles seu essential'es*. Some anatomists have given this name to parts, without which life cannot exist; such as the heart, liver, lungs, brain, &c. The organs of generation have, likewise, been so called.

NO'CAR, (νωκαρ,) *Tor'por Soporificus*, *Lethargic torpor*.

NOCTAMBULATIO, (*nox, noctis*, 'night,' and *ambulare*, *ambulatium*, 'to walk,') *Somnambulism*.

NOCTAMBULISMUS, *Somnambulism*.

NOCTAMBULUS, *Somnambulist*.

NOCTISURGIUM, (*nox, noctis*, 'night,' and *urgere*, 'to arise,') *Somnambulism*.

NOCTURNI OC'ULLI, ('owl's eyes,' from *noctua*, 'an owl,') *Gray or blue eyes*.

NOCTURNA BELLA, ('nocturnal wars,') *Coitus*.

NOCTURNAL, *Nocturnus*, *Nycter'inus*, (from *nox*, *gen. noctis*, 'night,') *Relating to night*, as *Febris nocturna seu nycter'ina*. A fever occurring in the night.

NODDING, *Annuities*, *Nutatio*.

NODDLEPOX, *Syphilomania*.

NODE, *Nodus*, *Emphy'ma exostosis perios'tea*, (*F. Nodosité*, *Nœud*, 'A hard concretion or incrustation, which forms around joints attacked with rheumatism or gout. Some include, under this name, exostoses, articular calculi, ganglions, and even the chronic swellings of the joints known under the name of white swellings.

NODES, (νόδος, from *νη*, *priv.* and *ὀδός*, 'a tooth,') *Edentulus*.

NODI DIGITORUM MANUS, *Phalanges of the fingers*—*n. Hæmorrhoidales*, see *Hæmorrhoids*—*n. Lactes*, *Infarctus mammae lacteus*—*n. Nervorum*, *Ganglions, nervous*.

NODOL, (νόδος, *sing. νόδος*, from *νη*, *priv.* and *ὀδός*, 'a tooth,') *Nefrendes*.

NODOSIS, (from *nodus*, and *osis*,) *The formation or existence of nodes*.

NODOSITÉ, *Node*.

NODULI ARANTII, (*pl. of nodulus*,) *Noduli Morgagni'i*, *Cor'pora Arantii*. The small sesamoid bodies situate on the periphery of the semilunar valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery for the better occlusion of the artery.

NODULI MORGAGNII, *Noduli Arantii*—*n. Nervorum*, *Ganglions, nervous*.

NOD'ULUS, (*dim. of nodus*, 'a knot,') A small knot. A small prominence or lobule in the portion of the cerebellum, which forms the posterior boundary of the fourth ventricle. The nodulus is on the median line, and before the uvula. See *Vermiform process, inferior*.

NODULUS UTERINUS, *Pessary*.

NO'DUM RELIG'ARE, ('to fasten a knot or tie,') (*F. Nouer l'Aiguillette*. To prevent by enchantment the venereal act; or to render impotent!

NODUS, ('a knot or tie,') *Articulation*, *Edentulus*, *Encystis*, *Hæmma*—*n. Cerebri*, *Pons Varolii*—*n. Chirurgicus*, *Knot, surgeon's*—*n. Encephali*, *Nœud de l'Encéphale*, *Pons Varolii*—*n. Hystericus*, *Angone*—*n. Vitæ*, *Centrum vitale*.

NOEMA, (νοημα, from *νομω*, 'to think,') *Thought*.

NOESIS, (νοησις,) see *Intellect*.

NŒUD, ('a knot,') *Node*—*n. du Chirurgien*, *Knot, surgeon's*—*n. d'Emballleur*, *Knot, packer's*.

NŒUD DE L'ENCÉPHALE (*F.*), *Nodus Enceph'ali*. M. Cruveilhier, under this name, includes the pons Varolii, peduncles of the cerebrum and cerebellum, and the tubercula quadrigemina.

NŒUD VITAL, ('vital knot,') *Centrum vitale*.

NŒUDS, (*pl. of nœud*,) *Calculi, arthritic*.

NOIR (from [*L.*] *niger*, 'black,') **ANIMAL**, ('animal black,') *Carbo animalis*—*n. d'Os*, *Carbo animalis*.

NOISETIER, *Corylus avellana*.

NOISETTE, (*dim. of noix*,) *Corylus avellana* (*nut*).

NOIX, ('a walnut,' from *nux*, *gen. nucis*, 'a nut,') *Juglans regia* (*nux*)—*n. Américaine*, *Jatropha curcas*—*n. des Barbades*, *Jatropha curcas*—*n. Cathartique*, *Jatropha curcas*—*n. d'Eau*, *Trapa natans*—*n. de Galle*, see *Quercus infectoria*—*n. d'Ignat*, *Ignatia amara*—*n. de Serpent*, see *Thevetia Ahoval*—*n. Vomique*, see *Strychnos nuxvomica*.

NOLI ME TANGERE, ('do not touch me,') *Lupus*, see *Chancerea* (*Bouton*).

NOMA, (νομα, from *νοω*, 'to corrode,') *Cancer aquaticus*—*n. Pudendorum*, *Colpocæce infantilis*.

NOMAD, *Nomade*, *No'mas*, (*νομας*, *gen. νομάδες*, from *νομα*, 'pasturage,') An epithet given to people who have no fixed habitation, and who travel, with their flocks, from country to country, for pasturage. Such are the Tartars. By analogy, the word *Nomad'ic* has been applied to a spreading ulcer.

NOMBRIL, *Umbilicus*—*n. de Vénus*, *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

NOME, (νομα,) *Cancer aquaticus*, *Phagedænic ulcer*.

NOMENCLATURE, *Nomenclat'io*, *Nomenclatura*, *Onomatology'ia*, *Ouonotocle'sis*, *Terminology*, *Terminology*, *Glossology*, *Orismology*, (*νομα*, 'name,' and *καλεω*, 'I call,') A collection of terms or words peculiar to a science or art. In all sciences, nomenclature is an object of importance; and each term should convey to the student a definite meaning. The Lavoisierian nomenclature was a valuable gift to chemistry: and anatomy has derived advantage from the labours of Barclay, Dumas, and Chaussier, who have given names to parts indicative of their situation. See *Muscle*. The nomenclature of pathology has required the greatest attention; and although repeated attempts have been made to improve it, the barbarous terms that disgrace it are still frequently adopted. It consists of Hebrew and Arabic terms; Greek and Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, English, and even Indian, African, and Mexican; often barbarously and illegitimately compounded. A want of principle in forming the technical terms of medicine is everywhere observable. They have been formed for example, — 1. From colour; as *Melena*, *Melas*, *Atrabilis*, *Leuce*, *Alphos*, *Chlorosis*, *Rubeola*, *Scurvulina*, *Purpura*, &c. 2. From duration; as *ephemeral*, *quotidian*, *tertian*, and *quartan*, continued, and intermittent, &c. 3. From Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Insects, and Plants; as *Rabies canina*, *Cynarache*, *Boulimia*, *Pica*, *Hippanthropia*, *Elephantiasis*, *Urticaria*, *Lichen*, *Ichthyosis*, &c. 4. From Persons or Places; as *Morbus Herculeus*, *Facies Hippocratica*, *Lepra Arabum*, *Plica Polonica*, *Sudar Anglicus*, *Morbus Gallicus*, *Igmis Sancti Antonii*, *Chorea Sancti Viti*, &c.

NOMUS, (*νομος*, from *νίπω*, 'to corrode,') Cancer aquaticus.

NONAZOTED, see Nitrogenized.

NONCOMPOS, Lunatic.

NONCOMPOS MENTIS, ('not possessing mind,') Lunatic.

NONNAT'URALS, *Nonnatura'lia*. Under this term the ancient physicians comprehended air, meat, and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind. They were so called, because they affect man without entering into his composition, or constituting his nature; but yet are so necessary that he cannot live without them.

NONNITROGENIZED, see Nitrogenized.

NONPLACENTAL, see Placental.

NONSANE, Insane.

NONSTRIATED MUSCULAR FIBRE, see Muscular fibre.

NONVIABLE (F.) (from *non*, and *viable*.) Applied to a new-born child not capable of continued existence. See Viable.

NONUS HUMERI PLACENTINI, (*nonus*, 'the ninth,') Teres minor—n. Linguae musculus, Genioglossus—n. Vesalii, Peronaeus tertius.

NOODLES, see Turundæ Italicæ.

NOOS, (*νοος*,) Intellect.

NORICE, ([F.] *Nourrice*,) Nurse.

NORMA VERTICALIS, ('vertical rule,') see Normal.

NORMAL, *Norma'lis*, (*norma*, 'a perpendicular,') 'a rule.' According to rule; perpendicular.

The normal line, *norma verticalis*, of Blumenbach, is a vertical line let fall from the prominence of the frontal bone and shaving the superior maxillary, so as to mark the projection of the latter bone beyond the arch of the forehead.

NORRIS'S DROPS, see Antimonium tartarizatum.

NORTH CAROLINA, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. The chief springs are the Warm and Hot Springs of Buncombe. Temperatures varying from 94° to 104° Fah. They have not much mineral impregnation, and have the properties of the thermal waters in general.

NORTON'S DROPS, Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis.

NORYSS, ([F.] *Nourrice*,) Nurse.

NOSACERUS, (*νοσάκερος*,) Sickly.

NOSE, Nasus,—n. Bleed, Epistaxis.

NOSE, RUNNING AT THE, Coryza.

NOSELIA, (*νοσηλία*,) *Nosocomia'sis*, *Nosocomi'a*. Care of the sick.

NOSEMA, (*νοσημα*,) gen. *Nose'matis*, Disease.

NOSENCEPH'ALUS, (F.) *Nosencephale*, (*nosos*, and *εγκέφαλος*, 'brain,') A monster whose skull is open only on the frontal and parietal regions, the posterior fontanelle being distinctly present.

NOSERUS, (*νοσέρρος*,) Insalubrious; sick.

NOSEUMA, gen. *Noseu'matis*, (*νοσημα*,) Disease.

NOSOTHONOGRAPHIA, (*nosos*, *χθων*, 'the earth,' and *γραφω*, 'to describe,') Geography, medical.

NOSOTHONOLOGIA, (*nosos*, *χθων*, 'the earth,' and *λογος*, 'a description,') Geography, medical.

NOSOCOMESIS, (*νοσοκομσις*, from *nosos*, and *κομω*, 'to care for,') Noselia.

NOSOCOMIA, Noselia.

NOSOCO'MIAL, *Nosocomia'lis*, (from *Nosocomium*,) Relating to an hospital,—as 'nosocomial or hospital fever.'

NOSOCOMIUM, (*νοσοκομειον*,) Hospital.

NOSOCOMUS, (*νοσοκομος*,) Infirmer.

NOSOCRATIC, (*nosos*, and *κρατος*, 'power,') Specific.

NOSOCRINIES, (*nosos*, and *κρσις*, 'I separate,') Diacrisis.

NOSODES, (*νοσώδης*, from *nosos*, and *odes*,) Insalubrious, Sick, Sickly.

NOSODOCHIUM, (*νοσώδοχιον*, from *nosos*, and *δεχομαι*, 'to receive,') Hospital.

NOSOGENESIS, (*nosos*, and *γενσις*, 'generation,') Pathogeny.

NOSOGENIA, (*nosos*, and *γεννω*, 'to engender,') Pathogeny.

NOSOGENY, Pathogeny.

NOSOGEOPH'Y, Geography, medical.

NOSOG'RAPHY, *Nosograph'ia*, (F.) *Nosographie*, (*nosos*, and *γραφω*, 'I describe,') A description of diseases.

NOSOHÆMIA, (*nosos*, and *αίμα*, 'blood,') Hæmatonosis.

NOSOHÆMIE, Hæmatonosis.

NOSOL'OGISM, *Nosologis'mus*. The abuse of nosological arrangements in pathology.

NOSOL'OGY, *Nosolog'ia*, (F.) *Nosologie*, (*nosos*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') A name given to that part of medicine whose object is the classification of diseases. The most celebrated nosological systems have been those of Sauvages (1763), Linnaeus (1763), Vogel (1764), Sagar (1776), Macbride (1772), Cullen (1772), Darwin (1796), Selle, Crichton (1804), Parr (1809), Swediaur (1812), Pinel (1813), Young (1813), Good (1817), Hosack (1818), &c. Besides these general nosographies, others have been published on *Surgery* exclusively, none of which are particularly worthy of enumeration amongst nosological systems. Nosological arrangements have, also, been formed of single families or groups of diseases. Plenck, of Baden, is the author of two different treatises of this kind: the one, a methodical arrangement of the diseases of the eyes, and the other, of cutaneous diseases. Dr. Willan published an arrangement of cutaneous diseases, which was completed by Dr. Bateman, and adopted into the Nosology of Dr. Hosack. Mr. Abernethy, also, published a methodical classification of tumours, and many other partial nosological classifications might be enumerated. Also, Pathology.

NOSON'OMY, *Nosonom'ia*, (*nosos*, and *νομα*, 'name,') The nomenclature of diseases.

NOSOPHY'TA, (*nosos*, and *φυων*, 'a plant,') Diseases supposed to be produced by, or to consist in the development of parasitic plants—as *porriga*, *mentagra*, &c.

NOSOPHY'TODERM'ATA, (from *nosophyta*, and *derma*, 'skin,') Nosophyta affecting the skin. Mr. Erasmus Wilson reckons five of these—*Favus*, *Trichosis*, *Mentagra*, *Alopecia areata*, and *Chloasma*.

NOSOPH'US, *Nosopoiet'icus*, (F.) *Nosopoietique*, (*nosos*, and *ποιω*, 'I make,') That which causes disease.

NOSORGANIES, (*nosos*, and *οργανω*, 'an organ,') Organic diseases.

NOSOS, (*νοσος*,) Disease.

NOSOTAX'Y, *Nosotax'ia*, (*nosos*, and *ταξις*, 'arrangement,') The distribution and classification of diseases.

NOSOTHEO'RIA, (*nosos*, and *θεωρια*, 'doctrine,') The doctrine or theory of disease.

NOSTAL'GIA, (*νοστος*, 'a journey home,' and *αλγος*, 'pain,') *Nostoma'nia*, *Nostros'ia*, *Apodemial'gia*, *Pathopatridal'gia*, *Pothopatridal'gia*, *Philopatridal'gia*, *Philopatridoma'nia*, *Ademos'ia*, *Ademos'ynê*, *Homesickness*, (F.) *Nostalgie*, *Maladie du pays*. An affection produced by the desire of returning to one's country. It is commonly attended by slow wasting, and sometimes by hectic, which may speedily induce death. M. Pinel properly regards it as a variety of melancholy.

NOSTOMANIA, (*νοστος*, 'a journey home,' and *μανια*, 'mania,') Nostalgia.

NOSTRASSIA, (*nostras*, 'of our country,') *Nostalgalia*.

NOSTRILS, ([Sax.] *nærðýpl*, 'nosehole,') *Nares*.

NOSTRUM, (*noster*, 'our own,') *Arcanum*.

NOSTRUM, CHITTICK'S. An empirical remedy for stone in the bladder, said to be a solution of alkali in veal-broth.

NOTA MATERNA, ('mother's mark,') *Nævus*—*n. Primitiva*, Groove, primitive.

NOTÆ INFANTUM, ('infants' marks') *Nævi*.

NOTAL, (from *notus*,) *Dorsal*.

NOTAL'GIA, *Notial'gia*, ('*Nostalgalia*, improperly, of Köhlin and others,) (*νωτος*, 'back,' and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Pain in the back. Spinal irritation.

NOTANENCEPHALIA, (*νωτος*, and *anencephalia*,) see *Notencephalus*.

NOTCH, (Teut. *Noche*, Ital. *Nochia*,) *Emarginatio*, *Emarginatura*, (F.) *Échancrure*. A depression or indentation of different shape and size, observed on the circumference or edges of certain bones.

NOTCH OF THE CONCHA, *Incisura tragica*.

NOTCH, ETHMOID'AL, (F.) *Échancrure ethmoïdale*, is situate on the frontal bone, and joins the ethmoid.

NOTCHES, ISCHIAT'IC, (F.) *Échancrures ischiaticques*, are two in number:—the greater and the less. The former is large, situate at the inferior part of the pelvis, and formed by the sacrum and ilium. It gives passage to the sciatic nerve, pyramidalis muscle, and to the superior gluteal vessels and nerves. The latter is much smaller than the other, from which it is separated by the sciatic spine. It gives passage to the tendon of the obturator internus, and to the internal pudic vessels and nerves.

NOTCH, PAROTID, (F.) *Échancrure parotidienne*, is the triangular space comprised between the parotid edge of the inferior maxillary bone and the mastoid process; so called, because it lodges the parotid gland. The notches in soft parts are generally called *Fissures*.

NOTCH, SCAP'ULAR, *Incisura scapularis*, *Lunula scapulae*, (F.) *Échancrure scapulaire*. The notch on the superior edge or *costa* of the scapula, which is converted into a foramen by means of a ligament, and gives passage to the suprascapular nerve.

NOTCH, SEMILUNAR OF THE STERNUM, *Fourchette*.

NOTENCEPHALIA, see *Notencephalus*.

NOTENCEPH'ALUS, (*νωτος*, 'the back,' and *εγκεφαλος*, 'the brain,') A monster whose head, with the brain, is on the back. The condition is termed *Notencephalia* and *Notanencephalia*.

NOTHEUSIS, (*νοθεισις*,) *Degeneration*.

NOTHIA, (*νοθια*,) *Degeneration*.

NOTHROTUS, (*νοθροτης*,) *Torpor*.

NOTHUS, (*νοθος*,) *False*.

NOTLÆUS, (*νωτλαος*,) *Dorsal*—*n. Myelus*, *Medulla spinalis*.

NOTIALGIA, *Notalgia*.

NOTOMÈLE, (*notos*, and *μηδός*, 'unprofitable,') A monster with superfluous flesh on the back.

NOTOMYELITIS, (*notos*, and *myelitis*,) *Myelitis*.

NOTOMYELUS, (*notos*, and *μυελος*, 'marrow,') *Medulla spinalis*.

NOTUS, (*νωτος*,) *Dorsum*, *Vertebral column*.

NOUË, (*Bandage*) (F.); 'knotted,' (from *nœud*, (L.) *nodus*, 'a knot,') A bandage which has a considerable number of knots placed over each other. It is made with a roller, 6 or 7 ells long, rolled into two balls, and is used to compress the

parotid region, after the extirpation of the parotid gland.

Also, an epithet applied to children in whom the disease of rickets has swollen the articulations.

It is, likewise, applied to the gout when it has caused nodes on the joints.

NOUER L'AIGUILLETTE, ('to knot the aiguillette,') *Nodum religare*.

NOUËT (F.), *Nod'ulus*. A bag filled with medicinal substances, infused in a liquid to communicate their properties to it.

NOUFFER'S, MADAME, REMEDY, *Polypodium filix mas*.

NOURRICE, *Nurse*.

NOURRICIER, *Nutritious*.

NOURRISSON, *Nursling*.

NOURRITURE, *Aliment*.

NOUS, (*vous*,) *Intellect*.

NOUËRE, (from *nouer*, 'to knot,') *Rachitis*.

NOUVEAU-NÉ (F.), 'newborn,' *Neonatus*, *nuperrimè Natus*, *Neog'enes*, *Neog'iles*, *Neog'ilus*, *Neog'onus*, *Neog'nus*, *Infans recens natus*. That which has been just born. A newborn infant.

NOVACULA, *Razor*.

NOW ([Sc.], from [Sax.] *cnolle*, 'the top of a hill,') *Vertex*.

NOYAU, (from *noir*, 'a nut,') see *Cytoblast*—*n. Cancéreux*, see *Cancer cell*.

NOYAU CENTRAL DES PÉDONCULES DU CERVELET, *Corpus dentatum*.

NOYER, (from *noix*, 'a nut, a walnut,') *Juglans regia*—*n. de Ceylon*, *Adhatoda*.

NOYRIS, *Nurse*.

NUAGE, (from [L.] *nubes*, 'a cloud,') *Nebula*—*n. de la Cornée*, *Caligo*.

NUBECULA, (dim. of *nubes*,) *Enæorema*, *Nebula*.

NUBES, ('a cloud,') *Enæorema*, *Nebula*.

NUBILE, *Nu'bilis*, *Marriageable*, *Marriageable*, 'fit to marry.' Generally, the period of puberty is considered to be the age at which both sexes are *nubile*. They are truly *nubile*, however, only when they are fitted to procreate healthy and vigorous children, and are competent to discharge their duties as parents.

NUBILITY, *Nubil'itas*, (F.) *Nubilité*. The state of being *nubile* or marriageable.

NUBILOSUS, (*nubes*, 'a cloud,') *Nepheloid*.

NUCES (pl. of *nux*, 'a nut,') *AQUATICÆ*, ('water nuts,') see *Trapa natans*—*n. Quercus*, see *Quercus alba*.

NU'CHA, *In'ium*, *Nucha cap'itis*, (F.) *Nuque*. The nuke, hinder part or nape of the neck, (Prov.) *Niddick*. The part where the spinal marrow begins.

Ligamentum Nuchæ. A strong ligament from the neck, proceeding from one spinous process to another, and inserted into the occipital bone. It is very strong in quadrupeds. It is called in them *Parygeus*, *Paxueus*, *Packueus*, formerly, *Favieus*, and *Taxueus*.

NU'CHAL, *Nucha'lis*, (from *nucha*,) Relating or appertaining to the nucha or nape of the neck.

NUCHAL RE'GION, *Re'gio nuchæ* seu *nucha'lis* seu *occipita'lis infe'rior*. The region of the nucha or nape of the neck.

NUCISTA, (from *nux*, gen. *nucis*, 'a nut,') see *Myristica moschata*.

NUCK, CANAL OF. A small prolongation of the peritoneum often sent into the inguinal canal of the female fœtus. So called, from *Nuck*, who first described it.

NU'CLEATED, *Nucleatus*, (F.) *Nucléé*, (*nucleus*, 'a kernel,') Having a nucleus or central particle. Applied to the elementary cells of organized tissues; the vital properties of which are seated in the nucleus. See *Cytoblast*.

NUCLEATED CELL, see Cytoblast.
 NUCLEI CEMBRÆ, see Pinus Cembra — n. Ossei, Ossification, points of — n. Pinæ, see Pinus pinea.
 NUCLEIN, see Globules of the blood.
 NUCLEOLE, see Cytoblast.
 NUCLEOLULE, see Cytoblast.
 NUCLEOLUS, (dim. of *nucleus*), see Cytoblast.
 NUCLEUS, 'a kernel,' see Cytoblast — n. Blastodermatis, *Tache embryonnaire* — n. Centralis, Corpus dentatum — n. Cicatriculæ, *Tache embryonnaire* — n. Dentatus, Corpus dentatum — n. Dentis, Dental pulp — n. Encased, Cytoblast — n. Fimbriatus, Corpus dentatum — n. Furunculi, see Furunculus — n. Germinal, see Molecule — n. Germinativus, see Molecule — n. Olivæ, Corpus dentatum — n. Ossificationis, Ossification, point of — n. Rhomboidalis, see Corpus dentatum.
 NUCULA TERRESTRIS, (dim. of *nux*, gen. *nucis*, 'a nut,') Bunium bulbocastanum.
 NUKE, Nucha.
 NULE-KNEED, Entogonyaneon.
 NUMERICAL METHOD, see Method, numerical.
 NUM'MULAR, *Nummularis*, *Num'mulated*, (from *nummus*, 'money,') Relating to money. An epithet applied to the sputa in phthisis, when they flatten at the bottom of the vessel, like a piece of money; and to the mode of aggregation of the red corpuscles of the blood — '*nummular rolls*.'
 NUMMULARIA, *Lysimachia nummularia*.
 NUMPOST, Abscess.
 NUPHAR AD'VENA, (Arab.) *Nymphaea advena*, *Yellow Pondlily*, *Spatterdock*. Order, *Nymphaeaceæ*; indigenous in Canada and the United States. The root is a popular tonic, and the fresh root bruised is applied as a cataplasm.
 NUPHAR LUTEUM, *Nymphaea lutea*.
 NUQUE, Nucha.
 NURICE, Nurse.
 NURSE, ([Sax.] *noprice*), *Nutrix*, (from *nutrio*), *Tithe'ne*, *Lactans*, *Lacticans*, *Nutrients*, *Thelactria*, *Mam'ma*, (L.) *Nutrice*, (F.) *Nourrice*, (Sc.) *Noyris*, *Norys*, *Nurice*, *Norice*. One who suckles her own child or another's. Also, one who has the care of a sick person, *Caretaker*, (F.) *Garde-malade*.
 NURSE, DRY. One who gives every care to a child, but does not suckle it.
 NURSE, MONTH'LY. One who attends a woman during the month of her parturient state.
 NURSE, WET, (Sc.) *Milkwoman*. A female, who suckles the child of another.
 To '*nurse artificially*,' is to bring up a child by the hand.
 NURSING, (from *nurse*), (F.) *Nourisson*. An infant nursed by its mother or by another.
 NUS, (*νοῦς*), Intellect.
 NUSUS, (*νοσος*), Disease.
 NUT ([Sax.] *hnuz*, [L.] *nux*), BARBADOES, see *Jatropha curcas* — n. Brazilian, see *Pichurim* beans — n. Butter, *Juglans cinerea* — n. Cembros, see *Pinus cembra* — n. Clearing, *Strychnos potatorum* — n. French, *Juglans regia* — n. Ground, *Apios tuberosa*, *Arachis hypogea* — n. Para, see *Pichurim* beans — n. Physic, *Jatropha curcas* — n. Pine, see *Pinus picea* — n. Pistachio, see *Pistacia vera* — n. Poison, see *Strychnos nux vomica* — n. Purg- ing, see *Jatropha* and *Croton tiglium* — n. Rattle, *Nelumbium luteum* — n. Sassafras, see *Pichurim* beans — n. Soap, see *Sapindus saponaria*.
 NUT TREE, MALABAR, *Adhatoda*.
 NUT, VOMIC, see *Strychnos nux vomica* — n. Zirbel, see *Pinus picea*.
 NUTA'TION, *Nuta'tio*, (*nutare*, *nutatum*, 'to nod,') Nodding. Also, a constant oscillation of the head, by which it moves involuntarily in one or more directions.

NUTATOR CAPITIS, ('nodder of the head,') Sternocleidomastoidens.
 NUTMEG, (*nux moschata*), see *Myristica moschata* — n. Butter, see *Myristica* — n. Flower, *Nigella* — n. Liver, *Liver*, nutmeg.
 NUTMEGS, Testes.
 NUTRICATIO, (*nutrio*, 'to nourish,') Nutrition.
 NUTRICIER, Nutritious.
 NUTRICIUS, Nutritious.
 NUTRIENS, Aliment, Nurse.
 NUTRIMEN, Aliment.
 NUTRIMENTAL, *Nutrimentalis*, *Aliment'al*, *Alimen'tary*, *Alimenta'lis*, (F.) *Alimentaux*. Having the qualities of food or nutriment.
 NUTRIMENTUM, Aliment, Pabulum.
 NUTRITIF, Nutritive.
 NUTRIT'ION, *Nutrit'io*, *Nutrica'tio*, *Nutri-tus*, *Alim'ra*, *Threp'sis*, (*nutrire*, *nutritum*, 'to nourish,') Nutrition is that function by which the nutritive matter already elaborated by the various organic actions, loses its own nature, and assumes that of the different living tissues, — to repair their losses and maintain their strength. Sometimes the word is used in a more extended signification, to express the whole series of actions by which the two constant movements of composition and decomposition are accomplished, in organized bodies. Nutrition, then, would comprehend digestion, absorption, respiration, circulation, and assimilation; the latter being *nutri-tion*, properly so called, and being effected in the intermediate system over the whole of the body, — the cells of the tissues attracting from the blood the elements necessary for their reparation.
 NUTRITION, FORCE OF, Plastic force.
 NUTRIT'IONAL, *Nutritionalis*. Relating or appertaining to nutrition.
 NUTRIT'IOUS, *Nutrit'ius*, *Nutritive*, *Alim-ilis*, *Troph'imus*, *Troph'odes*, (F.) *Nourcier*, *Nutricier*, *Alibile*. Having the quality of nourishing: as nutritious food, nutritious lymph, &c.
 NUTRITIOUS OR NUTRITIVE ARTERIES, (F.) *Ar-tères nutritives*. Arterial branches which enter the *foramina nutritia* of long bones, and penetrate to the medullary membrane.
 NUTRITIVE, Nutritious, (F.) *Nutritif*. Also, relating to nutrition: hence the '*nutritive func-tions*,' or those that are concerned in nutrition.
 NUTRITUS, Aliment, Nutrition.
 NUTRIX, gen. *Nutricis*, Mamma, Nurse.
 NUTS, WATER, *Nelumbium luteum*.
 NUX (gen. *Nucis*, 'a nut') AROMATICA, see *Myristica moschata* — n. Avellana, *Corylus avellana* (nut) — n. Barbadosis, *Jatropha curcas* — n. Beenuiba, *Ibicuiba* — n. Cathartica Americana, *Jatropha curcas* — n. Gallæ, see *Quercus cerris* — n. Juglans, *Juglans regia* — n. Medica, *Coco* of the Maldives — n. Metella, *Strychnos nux vomica* — n. Methel, *Datura stramonium* — n. Moschata, see *Myristica moschata* — n. Pistacia, see *Pistacia vera* — n. Uguentaria, see *Myristica moschata* — n. Vomica, *Strychnos nux vomica*.
 NYCTALOPE, see Nyctalopia.
 NYCTALOPEX, (*νυκταλωπής*), see Nyctalopia.
 NYCTALOP'IA, (*νυκταλωπία*, from *nyx*, and *οπταί*, 'I see,') *Parop'sis Lucif'uga*, *Nyctalop'iasis*, *Cæcitas diur'na*, *Visus noctur'nus*, *Oryg'opia*, *Hemeratop'ia* (moderns), *Amblyo'pia merid'ia*, *Hemeratophlo'sis*, *Hemerotophlo'sis*, *Photophlo'sis*, *Dysc'opia lu'minis*, *Visus a'crior*, *Nyctalopy*, *Day-blindness*, *Diur'nal amauro'sis*, (F.) *Vue nocturne*, *Avenglement de Jour*. The faculty of seeing during the night, with privation of the faculty during the day. It affects both eyes at once, when idio-pathic. Its duration is uncertain, and treatment very obscure. It is, however, a disease of nervous irritability, and one of excitement of the visual

nerve in particular. The indications of cure will consequently be—to allay direct irritation in every way; to excite counterirritation by blisters; and to gradually accustom the eye to the impression of light.

One labouring under this affection is called a *Nyctalope*, *Nyctalops*, *Nyctalopez*.

Nyctalopia has also been used for night blindness. See *Hemeralopia*.

NYCTALOPS, gen. *Nyctalopsis*, (νυκταλωψ,) see *Nyctalopia*.

NYCTALOPY, *Nyctalopia*.

NYCTERINUS, (νυκταρινος,) Nocturnal.

NYCTHEMERON, see *Dies*.

NYCTHEMERUM, (nycto, and ἡμερα, 'day,')

The space of 24 hours, or of a day and night. Certain complaints continue only so long.

NYCTO, (from νύξ, gen. νυκτος, 'night,') in composition, night.

NYCTOBADIA, (nycto, and βαδω, 'to walk or mount,') *Somnambulism*.

NYCTOBASIS, (nycto, and βασις, 'walking,') *Somnambulism*.

NYCTOBATESIS, (nycto, and βανω, 'to walk or mount,') *Somnambulism*.

NYCTOBATIA, *Somnambulism*.

NYCTOTYPHLOSIS, (nycto, and τυφλος, 'blind,') *Hemeralopia*.

NYGMA, gen. *Nygma*, (νυγμα, 'a prick,') from νυσσιν, 'to pierce,') Wound, punctured.

NYGMATICUM EMPLASTRUM, ('wound plaster,') *Emplastrum resinae*.

NYMPHA, (νυμφα,) *Clitoris*, see *Nymphæ*.

NYMPHÆ, (νυμφα,) *Alæ minores seu inter-næ minores clitoridis seu muliebres minores*, *Carunculae cuticulæ res*, *Cristæ clitoridis*, *Collieuli vaginae*, *Myrtoschilla*, *Myrtoschillides*, *Labia minora seu interna seu pudenda minora*, (F.) *Nymphæ*, *Petites lèvres*. Two membranous folds, which arise from the lateral parts of the prepuce of the clitoris, and descend on the inner surface of the labia majora; terminating, by becoming gradually thinner, about the middle of the circumference of the orifice of the vagina. They are formed each of two folds of the mucous membrane of the vulva; and contain, in their substance, a thin layer of spongy, erectile tissue. Their use seems to be,—not, as was once supposed, to direct the course of the urine, which notion gave rise to their name, (after the fabulous *Water nymphs*,) but to favour the elongation and dilatation of the vagina in pregnancy and labour.

The word νυμφη, *Nymphæ*, has also been used synonymously with clitoris by Oribasius, Aëtius, &c.

NYMPHÆA ADVENA, (νυμφαα,) *Nuphar advena*.

NYMPHÆA ALBA, *Leuconymphe*, *Nenuphar*, *Microleuconymphe*, *Casta*, *lilia speciosa*, *White Waterlily*, (Sc.) *Cambridge*, (F.) *Nénuphar* ou *Nénuphar blanc*, *Lis des étangs*, *Lune* ou *Volant d'Eau*. *Nat. Ord. Ranunculaceæ. Sex. Syst. Polyandria Monogynia*. Formerly employed as a demulcent, antaphrodisiac, emollient, and slightly anodyne remedy.

NYMPHÆA INDICA, *N. nelumbo*—*n. Major lutea*, *N. lutea*.

NYMPHÆA LUTEA, *N. major lutea* seu *umbili-*

colis, *Nuphar luteum*, *Nenuphar lutea*, *Yellow Waterlily*, (Sc.) *Cambridge*, (F.) *Nénuphar jaune*. Used for the same purposes as *Nymphæa alba*. The flowers are called in Norfolk, England, *Brandybottles*.

NYMPHÆA NELUMBO, *N. Indica*, *Faba Egyptiaca*, *Cyamus Egyptiacus*, *Pontic* or *Egyptian Bean*. The fruit of this is eaten raw in Egypt and some of the neighbouring countries; and is considered to be tonic and astringent.

NYMPHÆA ODORATA, *Sweet-scented Waterlily*, *Sweet water* or *White Pond* or *Toad Lily*, *Cow* or *Water Calboge*, (F.) *Nénuphar odorant*. An indigenous plant, growing in most parts of the United States in fresh water ponds, and on the borders of streams, and having large white, beautiful, sweet-scented flowers. The root is very astringent and bitter. It is sometimes made into a poultice and used as a discutient.

NYMPHÆA UMBILICALIS, *N. lutea*.

NYMPHÆ, (νυμφη,) *Clitoris*, see *Nymphæ*.

NYMPHES, *Nymphæ*.

NYMPHITIS, (nympha, and itis,) *Epiderrhitis*, *Inflammatio Clitoridis*. Inflammation of the clitoris.

NYMPHOMANIA, (nympha, and mania, 'fury,') *Furor uterinus*, *Uteromania*, *Lagnevie furor femininus*, *Metromania*, *Edæogargalis*, *Edæogargaris mus*, *Thelygonia*, *Erotomania*, *Edæomania*, *Aidoiomania*, *Cytheromania*, *Melancholia uterina*, *Symptoma turpitudinis*, *Andromania*, *Gynæcomania*, *Machlosyné*, *Tentigo venerea*, *Hysteromania*, *Sulacitis vulvæ*, *Uteri pruritibus*, *Brachiana*, *Arsentum*, *Æstromania*, (F.) *Nymphomanie*, *Fureur utérine*. An irresistible and insatiable desire, in females, for the venereal act. It occurs in those particularly, who possess a nervous temperament, and vivid imagination, especially if excited by improper language, masturbation, &c. Its course, as described, is as follows. In the commencement, the sufferer is a prey to perpetual contests between feelings of modesty and impetuous desires. At an after period, she abandons herself to the latter, seeking no longer to restrain them. In the last stage the obscenity is disgusting; and the mental alienation, for such it is, becomes complete. The treatment consists in the use of the same means as are required in the satyriasis of man. When the mental alienation is complete, solitude is indispensable.

NYMPHONCUS, (nympha, and ογκος, 'a tumour,') A morbid tumefaction of the nymphæ.

NYMPHOTOMY, *Nymphotomia*, *Nymphærum Sectio*, (F.) *Nymphotomie*, (nympha, and τμήνω, 'to cut,') An operation, known and practised for a long time, which consists in the excision of the nymphæ. The operation is had recourse to, when they are attacked with scirrhus, cancer, fungus, or gangrene; or when they are so large as to interfere with walking or coition. *Nymphotomy* is the circumcision of the female. It is practised in some countries.

Some authors have used the term *Nymphotomy* for amputation of the clitoris.

NYSTAGMUS. A partial rotatory movement of the eyeball from side to side. (F.) *Souris*. Also, *Coma vigil*, (νυσταγμος, 'sleep,')

NYXIS, (νυσσιν, 'to pierce,') *Punctura*.

O.

OAK, BLACK, (Sax. ac, sec.) *Quercus tinctoria* —o. Common, *Quercus robur*—o. Jerusalem, *Che-nopodium botrys*.

OAK LUNGS, *Lichen pulmonarius*.

OAK ORCHARD AC'ID SPRINGS. These springs — eight in number—are in Genesee county, New York, eight miles from Lockport. They are acid salines, consisting of free sulphuric acid, sulphate of protoxide of iron, and sulphates of alumina, magnesia, and lime. They are powerfully astringent and tonic.

OAK, POISON, *Rhus toxicodendron* — o. Red, *Quercus rubra montana* — o. Sea, *Fucus vesiculatus* — o. Spanish, *Quercus rubra montana* — o. White, *Quercus alba*.

OAKUM, see Lintum.

OAR'IC, *Oär'icus*, (F.) *Oarique*, (from *oarion*.) Relating or appertaining to the ovary.

OARIOCYESIS, (*oarion*, and *κύσις*, 'pregnancy,') Pregnancy, ovarian.

OARION, (*ωαριον*, from *ωον*, *ovum*, 'an egg,') Ovary.

OARION'CUS, *Oariophy'ma*, *Oea'rinn tu'mi-dum*, *Tu'mor Oea'rii*, (*oarion*, and *ογκος*, 'swelling,') Ovarian tumour.

OARIOPEC'TAMA, gen. *Oarioparectem'a-tis*, *Oophorau'x's*, (*oarion*, and *παρεκτείνω*, 'to extend,') Enlargement of the ovary.

OARIOPATHY, *Oariopathi'a*, *Oophar'opathi'a*, (*oarion*, and *πάθος*, 'affection,') Disease of the ovary.

OARIOPHYMA, (*oarion*, and *φύμα*, 'a swelling,') Oarioncus.

OARIORHEN'IS, (*oarion*, and *ρήξις*, 'rupture,') *Ruptura Oea'rii*. Rupture of the ovary.

OARIOSCIRRHUS, (*oarion*, and *scirrhus*.) Scirrhus of the ovary.

OARIOSTERESIS, (*oarion*, and *στέρεσις*, 'privation,') Oariotomy.

OARIO'TOMY, *Oariotom'ia*, *Ovari'otomy*, *Oöriostere'sis*, *Ovari'otomy*, (*oarion*, and *τομή*, 'incision,') The operation for removing the ovary.

OÄRI'TIS, *Oöphori'tis*, *Oöri'tis*, *Inflamma'tio Oea'rii*, *Ovari'tis*, (F.) *Inflammation de l'Ovaire*, (*oarion*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the ovarium. When occurring in childhood, it is the *Lochoöphoritis* of some.

OARIULE, (*oarion*, and *ὄλη*, 'cicatrix,') Corpus luteum.

OARIUM, (*ωαριον*.) Ovary.

OARIYDROPS, (*oarion*, and *ἑδρωψ*, 'dropsy,') Hydrooarion.

OÄRTHROC'ACĒ, (formed by contraction from *omoärthrocaecæ*.) Said to be used by Rust to designate inflammation of the scapulohumeral articular surfaces.

OATMEAL, see Avena.

OATS, (Sax. *æten*.) *Avena* — o. Water, *Zizania aquatica*.

OB (L.), in composition, 'on, before, over, against, towards.' At times, it is only intensive; and, at others, it means inversely. Before *e* and *f*, it is often changed into *oc*, *of*; and before *p*, always into *op*.

OBAUDITIO, (*ob*, and *audire*, *auditum*, 'to hear,') Baryeccia.

OBAUDITUS, Baryeccia.

OBCECATIO, (*ob*, and *cæcare*, *cæcatum*, 'to blind,') Cæcitas.

OB'DORMIT'IO, (*ob*, and *dormio*, *dormitum*, 'I sleep,') The state of being asleep; also, of the limbs being asleep:—*Stu'por ar'tuum*.

OB'DUCTIO LEGALIS, Autopsia cadaverica legalis.

OBELEA RAPHE, (*ὀβελος*, 'a spit or arrow,') Sagittal suture.

OBESITAS, ('fatness,') Polysarcia — o. Colli, *Struma adiposa* — o. Nimia, *Pimelosis* — o. Viscerum, *Physconia adiposa*.

OBESITĒ, Polysarcia.

OBESITY, Polysarcia.

OBESUS, ('fat,') Corpulent.

OB'FUSCATIO, (*ob*, and *fuscare*, *fuscatum*, 'to make dark,') Amaurosis.

OBITUS, (*ob*, and *ire*, 'to go,') Death.

OBJECTIVE CONE. The cone of light proceeding from an object, the apex of which is on the object, and the base on the cornea.

OBJECTIVE SENSATIONS, see Sensation.

OBLINITIO, (*ob*, and *linere*, 'to besmear,') In-unction.

OBLIQUE, *Obli'quus*. Any thing inclined, or which deviates from the vertical line. Anatomists have given this name to certain muscles, which have an oblique direction as regards the plane that divides the body into two equal and symmetrical halves. These are:—

OBLIQUE MUSCLES OF THE ABDOMEN. They are two in number, and distinguished into: 1. *Obliquus Exter'nus Abdom'inis seu descen'dens exter'nus seu descendens seu ma'ior*, (F.) *Ilio-pubo costo-abdom'inal*, *Costo-abdom'inal* (Ch.), *Grand oblique*, *Oblique externe*. One of the broadest muscles of the body. It is situate at the lateral and anterior part of the abdomen; and is flat and quadrilateral. It is attached, above, to the outer surface and lower edge of the 7 or 8 last ribs; below, to the anterior third of the external lip of the crista illi; before, it terminates at the linea alba by means of a broad and strong aponeurosis, which covers the rectus, and presents towards its inferior part two very solid fibrous fasciculi, which are inserted,—the one at the symphysis, the other at the spine of the pubis,—under the name of *Pillars of the Abdominal Ring*. These pillars leave between them an opening, which forms the inferior orifice of the inguinal canal. The obliquus externus abdominis depresses the ribs, and carries them backwards during a strong expiration. It impresses on the chest a movement of rotation, and bends the thorax upon the pelvis, and conversely. It contracts, also, the abdominal cavity. 2. *Obliquus Inter'nus Abdom'inis seu ascen'dens seu mi'nor seu inter'nus seu ascendens internus*, *Musculus accli'vis*, (F.) *Ilio-lombo-costo-abdom'inal*, *Ilio-abdom'inal* (Ch.), *Muscle petit oblique ou oblique interne*, is broad, especially before; thin, and irregularly quadrilateral, like the preceding, beneath which it is situate. It is attached, above, to the inferior edge of the cartilages of the 5th, 4th, 3d, and 2d false ribs; below, to the anterior two-thirds of the interstice of the crista illi, to the posterior part of the crural arch, and to the pubis; behind, to the spinous processes of the last two lumbar vertebrae, and to those of the first two portions of the sacrum; before, to the linea alba. Its upper fibres run obliquely upwards and forwards; the middle are horizontal; and the lower pass obliquely downwards and forwards.

These last, in the male, are dragged down through the inguinal ring, when the testicle descends, and form the two fasciculi of the cremaster.

The obliquus internus resembles the *O. externus* in function.

OBLIQUE MUSCLES OF THE EYE, *Amato'rii*, *Cremnagen'tes*, *Rotato'res Oc'uli*, are two in number. They are distinguished into: 1. *Obliquus Super'ior Oc'uli*, *Amato'rius mus'culus*, *Trochlea'ris*,

Trochlear, *Obliquus major*, *Circumductio* *op'tice*, *Longissimus oculi*, (F.) *Optico-trochlear scleroticien*, *Grand trochléateur* (Ch.), *Grand oblique de l'œil*, *Oblique supérieur de l'œil*, *Amoureux* (Muscle,) is situate at the inner and upper part of the orbit. It is small, round, fusiform, and reflected upon itself in the middle of its course. Behind, it is attached to the inside of the foramen opticum; and when it arrives opposite the internal orbital process, it becomes a small, round tendon, which slides in a cartilaginous pulley fixed to the os frontis, and is reflected, at an acute angle, to proceed downwards and outwards, and to attach itself to the outer and back part of the globe of the eye. This muscle carries the globe of the eye forwards and inwards; making it experience a movement of rotation, which directs the pupil downwards and inwards. This is conceived to be an involuntary muscle as well as the next. In sleep, according to Sir C. Bell, when the power over the straight or voluntary muscles of the organ is nearly lost, the eye is given up to the oblique muscles, which lodge the transparent cornea under the upper eyelid. At the approach of death, the same thing is observable; hence, the turning up of the eye, at such time, is not an evidence of agony or suffering, but of insensibility. 2. *Obliquus inferior seu minor oculi*, (F.) *Maxillo-scleroticien*, *Petit Trochléateur* (Ch.), *Petit oblique ou oblique inférieur de l'œil*, is situate at the anterior and inferior part of the orbit. It is flat and attached to the inner and anterior part of the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone, on the outside of the lachrymal gutter; from thence it passes outwards and backwards, and terminates by an aponeurosis, at the posterior and inner part of the globe of the eye. It carries the globe of the eye inwards and forwards; and directs the pupil upwards and outwards.

OBLIQUE MUSCLES OF THE HEAD. These are two in number. 1. *Obliquus Superior seu minor Capitis*, (F.) *Trachelo-atloïdo-occipital*, *Atloïdo-sous-mastôïdien* (Ch.), *Muscle oblique supérieur ou petit oblique de la tête*. This muscle is situate at the sides of, and behind, the articulation of the head; it is flat and attached, on the one hand, to the top of the transverse process of the atlas; and, on the other, terminates at the occipital bone, beneath the inferior curved line, and sometimes, also, at the mastoid region of the temporal bone. It extends the head,—inclining it to one side. 2. *Obliquus Inferior Capitis*, *Obliquus major*, (F.) *Spino-axoïdo-trachéli-atloïdien*, *Axoïdo-atloïdien* (Ch.), *Oblique inférieur ou grand oblique de la tête*, is situate at the posterior part of the neck and head. It is round, fusiform; attached to the spinous process of the axis, and proceeds to terminate behind and below the summit of the transverse process of the atlas. It impresses, on the first vertebra and the head, a movement of rotation, which turns the face to one side.

OBLIQUE PROCESSES, see *Vertebrae*.

OBLIQUE EXTERNE, *Obliquus externus abdominis*—o. *Grand*, *Obliquus externus abdominis*—o. *Grand de l'œil*, *Obliquus superior oculi*—o. *Grand de la tête*, *Obliquus inferior capitis*—o. *Inferieur de l'œil*, *Obliquus inferior colli*—o. *Inferieur de la tête*, *Obliquus inferior capitis*—o. *Interne*, *Obliquus internus abdominis*—o. *Petit*, *Obliquus internus abdominis*—o. *Petit de l'œil*, *Obliquus inferior oculi*—o. *Petit de la tête*, *Obliquus superior oculi*—o. *Supérieur de l'œil*, *Obliquus superior oculi*—o. *Supérieur de la tête*, *Obliquus superior capitis*.

OBLIQUITÉ DE LA MATRICE, *Retroversio uteri*.

OBLIQUUS, (*ob*, and *liquis*, 'slanting,') *Oblique*—o. *Ascendens*, *O. Internus abdominis*—o. *Auris*, *Laxator tympani*—o. *Descendens externus*, *O. externus abdominis*—o. *Externus abdominis*, see *Ob-*

lique muscles of the abdomen—o. *Internus abdominis*, see *Oblique* muscles of the abdomen—o. *Major*, *O. externus abdominis*, *O. inferior capitis*, *O. superior oculi*—o. *Minor*, *O. internus abdominis*—o. *Minor capitis*, *O. superior capitis*—o. *Minor oculi*, *O. inferior oculi*.

OBLITERATED, *Obliteratus*: (*obliterare*, (*ob*, and *litera*,) 'to efface,') A vessel or duct is said to be obliterated, when its parietes have approximated and contracted such an adhesion to each other that the cavity has completely disappeared.

OBLITERATIO COMPLETA, *Hapantismus*.

OBLIVIO, ('forgetfulness,') *Amnesia*—o. *Iners*, *Lethargy*.

OBOBIUM, (*ob*, and *lobos*, 'a lobe,') *Antilobium*.

OBNUBILATION, (F.) *Obnubilatio*, (*ob*, and *nubilare*, *nubilatum*, 'to be cloudy,') *Giddiness*, *dazzling*.

OBOLUS, *Onolosat*. A weight of 9 or 10 grains.

OBSCENÆ PARTES, ('obscene parts,') *Genital organs*.

OBSCURCISSEMENT DE LA VUE, (from *obscurus*, 'obscure,') *Caligo*.

OBSERVATION, *Observatio*, (*ob*, and *servare*, *servatum*, 'to keep, e. g. in sight,') *Tere'sis*, *Symparateres'sis*. Act of examining a thing by means of the external senses. This word is employed in several acceptations. It expresses—1. The action of observing—2. The aggregate of knowledge, afforded by observation. In French—but not in English—it means the case or history of the phenomena presented by a patient in the course of a disease.

OBSERVATION, Case—o. *Method of*, *Numerical method*.

OBSTETRIC, *Obstetrical*, *Obstetricus*, *Maieutical*, *Maieuticus*, (*obstare*, (*ob*, and *stare*,) 'to stand before,') Relating or appertaining to *Obstetrics*,—as 'obstetric auscultation,' 'obstetric exploration,' &c.

OBSTETRIC CHAIR, *Labour chair*.

OBSTETRICANS, *Accoucheur*.

OBSTÉTRICIE, *Obstetrics*.

OBSTETRICS. *Tokol'ogy*, *Tocol'ogy*, *Maie'a*, *Maei'a*, *Maei'a*, *Maeu'tica ars*, *Arx obstetric'ia*, *Obstet'ricy*, (F.) *Obstétrique*, *Obstétricie*. The art of midwifery. Midwifery in general.

OBSTETRIQUE, *Obstetrics*.

OBSTETRIST, *Accoucheur*.

OBSTETRIX, *Midwife*.

OBSTIPATIO, (*ob*, and *stipare*, *stipatum*, 'to cram close,') *Constipation*—o. *Alvina*, *Constipation*—o. *Tenesmus*, *Tenesmus*.

OBSTIPATIO, see *Hump*.

OBSTIPITAS CAPITIS seu COLLI, (*obstipo*, 'to lean to one side,') *Torticollis*.

OBSTIPITÉ, *Torticollis*.

OBSTRUCTIO, (*obstruo*, (*ob*, and *struere*, *structum* 'to build,') 'I stop up by building against,') *Emphraxis*, *Stegnosis*—o. *Alvi*, *Constipation*—o. *Ductus alimentarii*, *Constipation*—o. *Ductus Stenoniani*, *Stenostenosis*—o. *Intestinalis*, *Constipation*—o. *Pulmonum pituitosa febrilis*, *Peripneumonia notha*—o. *Recti Spastica*, *Stricture of the Rectum*, *spasmodic*.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE INTESTINES, *Enteremphraxis*.

OBSTRUENS, *Oppilativus*. A medicine which closes the orifices of ducts or vessels.

OBSTUPEFACIENTIA, (*ob*, and *stupefacere*, 'to benumb,') *Narcotics*.

ORTONDANT, *Obtundens*.

OBTRUNCATIO, (*ob*, and *truncare*, *truncatum*, 'to cut off,') *Decollation*.

OBTUNDENS, (F.) *Obtundant*, (*obtundere*, (*ob*, and *tundere*, 'to beat,') 'to beat against,') and

therefore to blunt the edge.) An epithet applied to remedies that were supposed, according to an erroneous theory, to be possessed of the power of blunting the acrimony of the humours. A demulcent is one of these.

OBTURAMENTUM, (*obturare, obturatum*, 'to stop up,') Emphragma.

OBTURATEUR, Obturator—*o. du Palais*, Palate, artificial.

OBTURATIO, Emphraxis.

OBTURATION DES DENTS, Plugging.

OBTURATOR, *Obturatorius*, (F.) *Obturator*. An instrument adapted for closing an opening caused by a wound or disease, as 'Obturator of the palate,' see Palate, artificial. Also a name given in anatomy to several parts connected with the Obturator foramen.

OBTURATOR ARTERY, *Arteria obturatoria seu obturatoria*, (F.) *Sous-pubio-femorale* (Ch.), *Artère obturatrice*, arises, most commonly, from the hypogastric. It is, however, frequently given off from the epigastric; a matter of importance to be determined in cases of femoral hernia. Of 500 obturator arteries examined by M. J. Cloquet, 340 were furnished by the hypogastric, and 152 by the epigastric or crural. When it arises from the hypogastric, it passes forwards and outwards, and then turns horizontally into the cavity of the pelvis, to issue from this cavity by the opening left at the upper part of the obturator membrane. When, on the contrary, the obturator artery arises from the epigastric or the crural, it descends obliquely inwards, behind the os pubis, to the obturator foramen. At its exit from the pelvis, the artery divides into two branches, a posterior and an anterior, which are distributed to the muscles of the anterior and superior part of the thigh.

OBTURATOR FORAMEN, *Foramen Obturatorium seu obturatum seu infra-pubianum seu oca'le seu thyroideum seu Thyroides seu An'plum Pelvis*, (F.) *Trou sous-pubien*. A large opening, of an oval or triangular form, in the anterior part of the os innominatum, on the outside of the symphysis pubis and beneath the horizontal ramus of the os pubis. This foramen is closed by a membranous ligament.

OBTURATOR LIGAMENT OR MEMBRANE, *Sub-pubic membrane*, is a fibrous membrane, fixed to the whole circumference of the obturator foramen, except above, where an opening remains for the passage of the vessels and nerves of the same name.

OBTURATOR MUSCLES, *Obturatores, Rotatores femoris*. These are two in number. They are divided into

a. *Obturator Externus, Extra-pelvis-pubi-trochantérien, Sous-pubio-trochantérien externe* (Ch.). A muscle, situate at the anterior and inner part of the thigh. It is broad, flat, and triangular; and is attached, on the one hand, to the anterior surface of the os pubis, to that of the ischium, and to the anterior surface of the obturator ligament. Its fleshy fibres converge to the tendon, which proceeds to be inserted at the inferior part of the cavity of the great trochanter. This muscle rotates the thigh outwards.

b. *Obturator Internus, Marsupialis, Bursalis, Intra-pelvis-trochantérien, Sous-pubio-trochantérien interne* (Ch.), is seated, almost entirely, in the pelvis. It arises from the inner surface of the obturator ligament, and from the posterior part of the circumference of the obturator foramen, and is inserted, by means of a strong tendon, running between the two portions of the gemini, into the cavity at the root of the great trochanter; after having turned upon the ischium, which forms for it a kind of pulley. This muscle also rotates the thigh outwards.

OBTURATOR NERVE, *Sous-pubio-femoral*, (Ch.), proceeds principally from the 2d and 3d lumbar

nerves. It descends into the pelvis; gains the obturator foramen; gives branches to the obturator muscles, and divides, behind the abductor primus and pectinalis, into two branches; one anterior, whose branches are distributed to the first two adductors, gracilis, and integument; the other, posterior, distributing its ramifications to the obturator externus and third adductor.

OBTURATOR VEIN has, ordinarily, the same arrangement as the artery. It is common, however, to find it arising from the epigastric; whilst the corresponding artery proceeds from the hypogastric, and conversely.

OBTURATOIRES, Obturator muscles.

OBVOLVENTIA, (*obvolere*, 'to cover over,') Demulcents.

OC, as a prefix, see Ob.

OCA, *Oxalis tuberosa*.

OCCÆCATIO, (*oc*, and *cæcus*, 'blind,') Cæcitas.

OCCIPITAL, *Occipitalis*, (from *Occiput*, gen. *Occipitis*.) That which belongs to the occiput.

OCCIPITAL ARTERY. This arises from the posterior part of the external carotid, beneath the parotid. It proceeds backwards, passes between the mastoid process and the transverse process of the atlas; reaches the occipital bone and divides into two branches, which may be called ascending posterior and anterior, and are distributed to the neighbouring muscles and ligaments.

OCCIPITAL BONE, *Os occipitis seu occipitii seu occipitalis seu aphe'nobasilare seu memorie seu nervorum seu basilare seu pro'um seu pygidium seu sextum cranii seu lambdoïdes seu lamb'de seu pup'pis seu nervorum seu fibrosum seu pecticephalicum*, (F.) *Os occipital*, is situate at the posterior and inferior part of the cranium, which it assists in forming. It is flat, symmetrical, and curved upon itself. It presents, 1. An *occipital* or *posterior surface*, which is convex, and has, upon the median line, the *bas'iliary surface*, the *foramen magnum*, through which passes the spinal marrow with its membranes and vessels,—the *external occipital crest*, the *external occipital protuberance*; and, at the sides, the *upper curved line*, large rough arched ridge or transverse arch or *lin'ea semicircularis*, the *lower curved line*, the *posterior condyloid fossae*, the *condyles* for the articulation of this bone with the atlas; and the *anterior condyloid fossae*, pierced by a foramen for the passage of the ninth pair of nerves. 2. A *ce'bral* or *anterior surface*. On the median line are: the *bas'iliary fossae*, the *inner orifice* of the foramen magnum, the *internal occipital crest*, the *internal occipital protuberance*, the *cruciform spine*; a *channel*, which lodges the termination of the straight sinus, and, on each side, the *occipital fossae*, distinguished into *superior* or *ce'bral*, and *inferior* or *cerebellous*, and separated by a groove which lodges the lateral sinus. 3. The surfaces of the occipital bone are separated by four ridges and four angles. The two superior edges are articulated with the parietal bones; the two lower join the temporal; and the anterior angle, under the name *bas'iliary process*, is united to the sphenoid.

The occipital bone is developed from four points of ossification; and sometimes from a greater number.

OCCIPITAL MUSCLE, *Occipitalis*. Many anatomists have given this name to the posterior fasciculus of the occipitofrontalis.

OCCIPITAL NERVE, *Suboccipital nerve*, (F.) *Première paire trachélienne* (Ch.), *Nerv occipital ou sous-occipital*. It arises from the upper part of the spinal marrow by eight or ten filaments, united into two fasciculi. Thus formed, it passes between the foramen magnum and the posterior arch of the atlas; and, at this place, forms a long ganglion, afterwards dividing into two branches. Of

these, the *anterior*, which is long and small, makes a turn above the transverse process of the atlas and forms an anastomotic noose with a branch of the second cervical nerve. The *posterior* branch, larger and shorter, divides into seven or eight branches, which are distributed to the muscles of the upper and back part of the neck.

OCCIPITAL REGION, Occiput.

OCCIPITAL VEIN. Its roots follow exactly the course of the branches of the artery, and unite into a single trunk, which opens into the internal jugular vein, and sometimes into the external.

OCCIPITIUM, Occiput.

OCCIPITOATLOID, *Occipitoatlöideus*, (F.) *Occipitoatlödien*. That which has reference to the occiput and atlas.

OCCIPITOATLOID ARTICULATION is the articulation of the condyles of the occipital bone with the superior articular cavities of the atlas. It is strengthened by two ligaments—the one *anterior*, the other *posterior*, called *occipitoatlöid ligaments*: the one extends from the anterior, the other from the posterior arch of the atlas to the corresponding portion of the circumference of the foramen magnum.

OCCIPITOAXOID, *Occipitoaxöideus*, (F.) *Occipito-axöidicu*. That which relates to the occipital bone and the axis or second vertebra.

OCCIPITOAXOID ARTICULATION is the connexion of the occipital bone with the axis or second vertebra, although these bones are not really articulated, but are merely retained in apposition by three strong ligaments, the posterior of which is called the *occipito-axöid*, and the two others *odontoid*.

OCCIPITOFRONTALIS, *Digastricus cranii*, *Epicranius*, *Frontalis et occipitalis*. The majority of anatomists call by this name the whole of the fleshy plane, with the epicranial or coronal aponeurosis (see *Calotte*), which covers the head from the occiput to the forehead. It is attached, by its posterior fasciculus, to the two outer thirds of the upper curved line of the occipital bone, and to the outer surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal; and, by its anterior fasciculus, it terminates at the eyebrow, where it becomes confounded with the superciliaris, pyramidalis nasi, and orbicularis palpebrarum.

The occipitofrontalis, by the contraction of its anterior fasciculus, draws forward a part of the integuments of the cranium. It wrinkles the skin of the forehead transversely, and may also contribute to open the eye by its decussation with the orbicularis palpebrarum. The posterior fasciculus of the muscle draws backwards a part of the skin of the cranium, and assists in stretching the common aponeurosis.

OCCIPITOMENINGEAL. That which belongs to the occipital bone and to the meninge or dura mater.

OCCIPITOMENINGEAL ARTERY, in Chaussier's nomenclature, is a branch of the vertebral, given off to the dura mater at its entrance into the cranium.

OC'CIPIUT, gen. *Occip'itis*, *Occipit'ium*, (*oc*, and *caput*, 'the head.') *Re'gio occipita'lis*, *In'ion*, *Opisthocra'nium*, *Opisthoceph'alou*, *Hystercra'nium*, *Pro'ra*. The back part of the head, formed by the occipital bone.

OCCIPUT, Soft, Craniotabes.

OCCLU'SION, *Occlu'sio*, (*occludere*, *occlum*, 'to shut up.') Sometimes this word signifies, simply, the transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening—the *occlusion of the eyelids*, for example; at others, it is synonymous with imperforation, as *occlusion of the pupil*, *vagina*, &c.

OCCULT DISEASES, see Latent.

OCEAN SPRINGS, see Mississippi, mineral waters of.

OCHEMA, gen. *Oche'matis*, (*ochema*,) Vehicle.

OCHETEUMATA, (pl. of *ochema*, 'a canal.') Nares.

OCHETOS, (*oche'tos*,) Canal.

OCHEUMA, (*ocheuma*,) Coition, Fecundation.

OCHEUS, (*ocheus*, from *ocheo*, 'to hold.') Scrotum.

OCHLE'SIS, (*oche'los*, 'a crowd.') *Crowded piling*. A morbid condition induced by the crowding together of sick persons under one roof.

OCHREA (from *ochros*, 'pale') RUBRA, ('red ochre.') Hematites.

OCHRIASIS, (*ochrias'is*,) Paleness.

OCHROMA, (*ochros*, 'pale.') Paleness.

OCHROPYRA, (*ochros*, 'yellow,' and *pyr*, 'fever.') Fever, yellow.

OCHROTES, (*ochros*, 'pale.') Paleness.

OCHROTYPHUS, (*ochros*, 'yellow,' and *typhus*.) Fever, yellow.

OCHTHIASIS, (*ochthos*, 'a hill, a protuberance.') Molluscum.

OCHTHODES, (*ochthos*, 'the hard edge of an ulcer.') Callous.

OCIMUM ADSCENDENS, (*ocim'ion*, from *ocis*, 'swift,' owing to its swift growth.) O. Basilicum.

OCIMUM BASILICUM, *O. adscen'dens* seu *pilo'sum* seu *racemo'sum* seu *citra'tum*, *Berea'dava*, *Basil'icum*, *B. mo'jus* seu *citra'tum*, *Com'mon* or *Cit'ron basil'*, (F.) *Basilic' commun.* Nat. Ord. Labiatae. See *Syst. Didynamia Gymnospermia*. This herb has a fragrant odour and aromatic taste. It is used as a condiment, and has been supposed to possess nervine properties.

OCIMUM CARYOPHYLLATUM, *O. min'imum*, *Small* or *Bush basil*, possesses properties similar to the former. It is sometimes used as snuff.

OCIMUM CITRATUM, O. Basilicum—o. Pilosum, O. Basilicum—o. Racemosum, O. Basilicum.

OCOTEA AMARA, *Nectandra cymbarum*—o. *Cymbarum*, *Nectandra cymbarum*—o. *Pichurim*, see *Pichurim* beans—o. *Puchury*, see *Pichurim* beans.

OCREA, *Hippocampus minor*, Shin.

OCTA'NA, *Hebdomada'ria*, *Fe'bris hebdoma-da'ria*, (*octo*, 'eight.') A fever whose paroxysms recur every week;—a supposititious case.

OCTA'RIOUS, (from *octo*, 'eight.') A pint. The eighth part of a wine-gallon. Same etymou. It contains sixteen fluidounces (Ph. U. S.),—20 fluidounces imperial measure. See *Weights*.

OCTOPUS SYNAPHOCEPHALUS, Hemipages.

OCTOROON, (from *octo*, 'eight,') see *Mulatto*.

OCTUNX, (*octo*, 'eight,' and *uncia*, 'an ounce.') A weight of eight ounces.

OCULAR, *Ocula'ris*, (F.) *Oculaire*, (from *oculus*.) Of or belonging to the eye.

OCULAR CONE. The cone formed within the eye by a pencil of rays proceeding from an object; the base of the cone being on the cornea, the apex on the retina.

OCULARES COMMUNES, *Motores oculorum*—o. *Dentes*, Canine teeth.

OCULARIA, (from *oculus*.) *Euphrasia officinalis*.

OCULI MARMARYGOSES, *Metamorphopsia*—o. *Palpebrarum scabies pruriginosa*, see *Ophthalmia tarsi*.

OCULIST, *Oculis'ta*, *Ophthalmia'ter*, *Med'icus ocula'rius* seu *ophthal'micus*, (from *oculus*.) One who occupies himself chiefly with the management of diseases of the eye.

OCULISTIQUE, Ophthalmology.

OCULOMOTORIUS, *Motor oculi*.

OCULOMUSCULAR NERVES, *COMMON*, *Motores oculorum*.

OCULUM MOVENS PRIMUS, *Rectus internus oculi*—o. *Movens quartus*, *Rectus inferior oculi*—o. *Movens secundus*, *Rectus externus oculi*—o. *Movens tertius*, *Rectus superior oculi*.

OCULUS, (*oc'cus*.) Eye—o. *Bovinus*, *Hydroph-thalmia*—o. *Bovis*, *Chrysanthemum leucanth-*

mum—o. Babulus, Hydropthalmia—o. Casius, Glaucoma—o. Duplex, Binoculus—o. Elephantinus, Hydropthalmia—o. Genu, Patella—o. Lacrymans, Epiphora—o. Leporinus, Lagophthalmia—o. Parulatus, Hypopyon—o. Simplex, see Monoculus—o. Typhonis, Scilla.

OCY, (*ωκυς*, 'quick.') In composition, quick.

OCYMUM, see Ocimum—o. Sylvestre, Clinopodium vulgare.

OCYODINIC, (*ocy*, and *ωδιν*, 'a labor pain.') Ocytoic.

OCYPH'ONUS, (*ocy*, and *φονος*, 'murder.') An agent that kills speedily.

OCYTOCEUS, (*ωκυτοκευς*.) Ocytoic.

OCYTOC'IC, *Oxytoc'ic*, *Ocytoce'us*, *Ocytoc'e'us*, *Ocyodin'ic*, *Odinago'gus*, (*ocy*, and *τοκος*, 'labor.') Any thing that expedites parturition.

OCYTOCIUS, (*ωκυτοκειος*.) Ocytoic.

OCYT'OCUS, (*ωκυτοκος*.) A quick or easy labor.

OD. A term employed by Reichenbach to designate an "effective force," which, according to him, not only manifests itself in contact with man, as in the case of magnets, crystals, the hands, &c., but also at distances, as from the sun, moon, and stars; indeed, from all matter. Such a force is designated by him *od'ic*.

ODAXIS'MUS, *Odaxes'mus*, (*οδᾶξιμος*, from *οδᾶζω*, 'I bite.') *Odontocne'sis*, *Odontocne's'mus*. A sensation of biting or pricking, as that in the gums which precedes the appearance of the teeth.

ODES, (*ωδης*.) A suffix, at times having the signification of *oid*, but generally indicating, like *osis* in Latin terms, 'consisting of,' or 'full of.'

ODEUR, Odour.

ODIC, see Od.

ODIN, (*ωδιν*.) Pain (labour).

ODINAGOGUS, (*οδιν*, and *αγω*, 'I lead.') See Ocytoic.

ODINOLYSIS, (*odin*, and *λυσις*, 'solution.') Mitigation of labour pains.

ODINOPE'IA, (*odin*, and *ποιω*, 'I make.') Agents that excite or encourage labour pains.

ODIS, (*ωδης*.) Pain (labour).

ODME, (*οδμη*.) Odour.

ODONTAGOGON, (*οδονταγωγον*, *odonto*, and *αγω*, 'I draw.') Dentagra.

ODONTAGRA, (*οδονταγρα*, from *odonto*, and *αγρα*, 'a seizure.') A rheumatic or gouty pain in the teeth. Also, Dentagra.

ODONTAL'GIA, (*οδονταλγια*, from *odonto*, and *αλγος*, 'pain.') *Dent'ium do'lor*, *Tooth'ache*, *Odont'ia*, *O. dolor'o'sa*, *Gomphi'asis*, *Gomphi'as'mus*, *Odontodyn'ia*, (F.) *Odontalgie*, *Douleur des dents*, *Fluxion sur les dents*, *Mal de dent* ou *d'amour* ou *de Saint Médard*. A disease dependent upon a variety of causes affecting the cavity of the tooth, but generally owing to caries, which exposes the cavity to the action of the air, and to extraneous matters in general. Hence the treatment consists in plugging the tooth or destroying the sensibility of the nerve by powerful stimulants; and, if these means fail, in extracting the tooth.

ODONTALGIA CARIOSA, Dental gangrene—o. Dentitionis, Dentition—o. Hæmodia, Hæmodia.

ODONTALGIA NERYO'SA, *Neural'gia Denta'lis*. Neuralgia of the teeth. Characterized by periodical pain, shooting with the utmost violence along the branches of the fifth pair distributed to the affected jaw.

ODONTALGIA REMITTENS ET INTERMITTENS; Neuralgia infraorbitalia.

ODONTALGIC, Antiðontalgic.

ODONTALGIE, Odontalgia.

ODONTALGIQUE, Antiodontalgic.

ODONTAMBLYOGMUS, (*odonto*, and *αμβλος*, 'blunt.') Hæmodia.

ODONTATROPH'IA, *Atroph'ia Dentis*, (F.) *Atrophic des Dents*, (*odonto*, and *atrophia*, 'atrophy.') Atrophy of the teeth.

ODONTHEMODIA, Hæmodia.

ODONTARPAGA, (*odonto*, and *ἀρπαζειν*, 'to lay hold of.') Dentagra.

ODONTYALOPH'THORA, (*odonthyalus*, 'enamel,' and *φθορα*, 'corruption.') Destruction of the enamel of the teeth.

ODONTYALUS, (*odonto*, and *βαλος*, 'glass.') Enamel of the teeth.

ODONTYPERÆSTHESIS, Hæmodia.

ODONTIA, Odontalgia.

ODON'TIA DEFOR'MIS. Deformity of the teeth from error of shape, position, or number.

ODONTIA DENTITIONIS LACTANTIUM, see Dentition (first)—o. Dentitionis puerilis, see Dentition (second)—o. Edentula, see Nefrendes—o. Exerescens, Epulis—o. Inerustans, Odontolithus—o. Stuporis, Hæmodia.

ODONTIASIS, (*οδοντιασις*.) Dentition.

ODONTIATER, (*odonto*, and *ιατρος*, 'physician.') Dentist.

ODONTIATRIA, Dentistry.

ODONTIC, Antiðontalgic.

ODONTITIS, *Odontophleg'monē*, (*odonto*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the teeth.

ODONTO, (*οδων*, gen. *οδοντος*, 'tooth.') In composition, tooth.

ODONTOBOTHRITIS, *Odontophatn'itis*, *Inflammatio alveolarum*, (*odontobothrium*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the alveoli.

ODONTOBOTHRIUM, (*odonto*, and *βοθριον*, 'a small pit.') Alveolus.

ODONTOCERAM'IC, *Odontoceram'icæ*, (*odonto*, and *κεραμος*, 'potters' earth.') Relating or appertaining to porcelain teeth;—as the '*odontoceram'ic art*,' *Odontoc'er'amotech'ny*, the art of making porcelain teeth.

ODONTOCERAMOTECHNY, see Odontoceramie.

ODONTOCLA'SIS, (*odonto*, and *κλασις*, 'fracture.') *Fractura dent'ia*. Fracture of a tooth.

ODONTOCNESIS, (*odonto*, and *κνησις*, 'itching.') Odaxismus.

ODONTOCNESMUS, Odaxismus.

ODONTODES, (*οδοντωδης*.) Odontoid.

ODONTODYNIA, (*odonto*, and *δυνειν*, 'pain.') Odontalgia.

ODONTOG'ENY, *Odontogen'ia*, *Odonto'sis*, (*odonto*, and *γενεσις*, 'generation.') Generation or mode of development of the teeth.

ODONTOGLYPHON, (*οδοντογλυφον*, from *οδοντο*, and *γλυφω*, 'to hollow.') Dentiscalpium, Gum lancet.

ODONTOGLYPHUM, Dentiscalpium, Gum lancet.

ODONTOG'RAPHY, *Odontogra'phia*, (*odonto*, and *γραφη*, 'a description.') A description of the teeth.

ODONT'OID, (*οδοντωδης*.) *Odontoides*, *Odonto'des*, *Dentiform'is*, *Denta'lis*, *Dentoidens*, *Pyrenoides*, (*odonto*, and *ωδς*, 'shape, resemblance.') An epithet given to the *Processus dentatus* of the second vertebra or axis.

ODONTOID LIG'AMENTS, *Ligamen'ta alia'ria seu Manchar'ti*, (F.) *Ligaments odontoïdiens*, are two strong and short conical fascioli, whose truncated summits embrace the sides of the odontoid process, and whose bases are fixed in the fosse at the inner side of the condyles of the occipital bone. Their direction is obliquely outwards and slightly upwards. They enter into the composition of the occipito-axis articulation, strengthen the junction of the head with the vertebral column, and limit the movement of rotation of the atlas on the axis.

Other ligamentous fibres pass from the highest portion of the *processus dentatus* to the anterior margin of the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, constituting the *Ligamentum suspensorium dent'ia*.

ODONTOID PROCESS, see Axis.

ODONTOLITHUS, (F.) *Odontolithe*, (*odonto*, and *λίθος*, 'a stone.') A sort of incrustation of a yellowish colour, which forms at the coronæ of the teeth, and is called *Tar'tar*, *Tar'tarus Dentium*, *Odontia incrustans*, *Calculus dentalis*, (F.) *Tartre des dents*, *T. dentaire*. It consists of seventy-nine parts of phosphate of lime, twelve and a half of mucus, one of a particular salivary matter, and seven and a half of animal substance, soluble in chlorohydric acid. A species of infusoria, *Denticula hominis*, has been found in it.

ODONTOL'OGY, *Odontolog'ia*, (*odonto*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') A treatise on the teeth.

ODONTOLOXIA, (*odonto*, and *λοξος*, 'oblique.') Odontoparallaxis.

ODONTONECROSIS, Dental gangrene.

ODONTOPARALLAX'IS, *Odontolox'ia*, (*odonto*, and *παράλλαξις*, 'deviation.') Irregularity and obliquity of the teeth, (Prov.) *Snaggle teeth*.

ODONTOPHATNE, (*odonto*, and *φάτη*, 'a crib, a stall.') Alveolus.

ODONTOPHATNITIS, (*odontophatne*, and *itis*.) Odontobothritis.

ODONTOPHYIA, (*ὀδοντοφυία*, from *odonto*, and *φύω*, 'to grow.') Dentition.

ODONTOPLEROSIS, (*odonto*, and *πληρωσις*, 'I fill.') See Filling.

ODONTOPRISIS, (*odonto*, and *πρῆσις*, 'gnashing of teeth.') Brygmus, Stridor dentium.

ODONTORRHIZA, (*odonto*, and *ρίζα*, 'root.') See Tooth.

ODONTOSEPSIS, *Odontosepsis*, *Dentitium scissilan'tia*, (*odonto*, and *σείσις*, 'shaking.') Looseness of the teeth.

ODONTOSEISMUS, *Odontoseisis*.

ODONTOSIS, Dentition, Odontogeny.

ODONTOSMEGMA, (*ὀδοντοσμηγμα*, from *odonto*, and *σμηγμα*, 'a detersive substance.') Dentifrice.

ODONTOSPHACELISIS, (*odonto*, and *σφάκελις*, 'gangrene.') Dental gangrene.

ODONTOSPHACELISMUS, Dental gangrene.

ODONTOSTERE'SIS, (*odonto*, and *στέρησις*, 'privation.') Loss of the teeth.

ODONTOSYNERISM'US, (*odonto*, and *συνερίζω*, 'to strike together.') (F.) *Cluquement*, Chattering of the teeth.

ODONTOTECHNY, (*odonto*, and *τεχνη*, 'art.') Dentistry.

ODONTOTHECA, (*odonto*, and *θήκη*, 'a sheath.') Dental follicle.

ODONTOTHÈQUE, Dental follicle.

ODONTOTHERAPIA, (*odonto*, and *θεραπεία*, 'healing.') Dentistry.

ODONTOTHRYP'SIS, Odontotripsis.

ODONTOTRIMMA, gen. *Odontotrim'matie*, (*odonto*, and *τρίβω*, 'to rub') Dentifrice.

ODONTOTRIP'SIS, *Odontotryp'sis*, *Abra'sio dentium*, (F.) *Usure des Dents*, (*odonto*, and *τρίβω*, 'friction.') Abrasion or wearing away of the teeth.

ODONTOTRYPY, Odontotrypy.

ODONT'TRYPY, *Odontot'rypy*, *Odontotryp'ia*, (*odonto*, and *τρύπω*, 'I perforate.') The operation of perforating a tooth to evacuate purulent matter confined in the cavity of the pulp.

ODOR, gen. *Odo'ris*, Odour.

ODORAMENTUM, (from *odor*.) Odoriferum.

ODORANT, see Odour.

ODORAT, Olfaction.

ODORATIO, Olfaction.

ODORATUS, Olfaction — o. *Deperditus*, *Anosmia*.

ODORIFEROUS GLANDS, see Sebaceous glands.

ODORIF'ERUM, (*odor*, and *fero*, 'I carry;') *Odoramen'tum*. A medicine that gives odour or flavour. A scent. A perfume.

ODOROUS, see Odour.

ODOS, ('ὁδός') Way.

O'DOUR, *O'dor*, *Od'mē*, *Os'mē*, (F.) *Odeur*. A smell. Odours are subtle particles, constantly escaping from the surface of certain bodies hence called *o'dorous*, (F.) *Odorant*. They act, in some manner, by actual contact with the nerves of the Schneiderian membrane, and give occasion to the sense of smell or olfaction.

ODOUS, (*ὀδύς*, gen. *ὀδύρος*.) see Teeth.

OD'YNE, (*ὀδύνη*, 'pain,') *Do'lor*, *Odyne'ma*. A very common suffix to words; as in *Pleurodyn-*.

ODYNEMA, gen. *Odyne'matie*, (*ὀδύνημα*.) Odyne.

ODYNEPHO'BIA, (*odyne*, and *φοβία*, 'I fear,') Fear or dread of pain.

ODYNODES, (*ὀδύνωδης*.) Painful.

ODYNOPOETIC, *Odynopoe'ticus*, *Dolorif'icus*, *Dolorif'ic*, (F.) *Odynopoe'tique*, *Dolorifique*, (*odyne*, and *ποιέω*, 'to make,') Causing pain.

OECIOMA'NIA, *Oikeioma'nia*, (*οἰκίος*, 'belonging to a household or family,' and *mania*.) A form of moral insanity, characterized by domestic perversity.

ECONOMIA, (*οικονομία*, from *οἶκος*, 'a house,' and *νομος*, 'law,') Economy — o. *Animalis*, *Physiology*.

EDALICUS, (*οἰδῶ*, 'to swell,') Œdematous.

EDALIUS, (*οἰδαλός*.) Œdematous.

EDE'MA, gen. *Ede'matie*, (*οἰδήμα*, 'a swelling,')

Hydron'cus, *Edemat'ia*, *Hydron'cus*, *Hydaton'cus*, *Hydroæde'ma*, *Hydred'e'ma*, *Hy'drops cellularis artuum*, *Phlegma'tia*, *Leucophlegma'tia*, *Ecthy'ma ædemat'icum*, (F.) *Œdème*, *Œdématie*, *Enflure*. Swelling produced by the accumulation of a serous fluid in the interstices of the areolar texture. This swelling is soft; yields under the finger; preserves the impression for some time; and is pale and without pain. It presents the same characters as anasarca, which is general œdema. Its etiology and treatment are also the same. See Anasarca.

ŒDEMA ACUTUM, see Anasarca.

ŒDEMA ARSENICA'LIS. The swelling of the eyelids and face, induced by continued use of the preparations of arsenic.

ŒDEMA CALIDUM, see Anasarca — o. *Capitis Hydrocephalus externus*.

ŒDEMA CER'EBRI, (F.) *Œdème du cerveau*. Œdema of the brain. A condition of the cerebral pulp, in which there is an infiltration of serous fluid into it, so that it appears more moist or watery than common; and, when sliced or pressed, small drops of water are seen to ooze out.

ŒDEMA, COMPACT, Induration of the cellular tissue — o. *Cruentum*, *Sugillation* — o. *Febrile*, see Anasarca — o. *Fugax*, *Anathymiasis*.

ŒDEMA OF THE GLOT'TIS, *Œ. glot'tidis*, *Œdem'latous Laryng'itis* or *angi'na*, *Laryng'itis submucosa seu ædemato'sa seu seropurulen'tia*, *Hy'drops glot'tidis*, *Angi'na aquo'sa seu larynge'a ædemato'sa*, *Submu'cus Laryng'itis*, (F.) *Laryngite œdémateuse*, *L. œdémateuse et séro-purulente ou sus-glottique ou sous-muqueuse*, *Angine laryngée œdémateuse*, *Œdème de la glotte*. A disease consisting of serous or seropurulent infiltration into the submucous tissue of the glottis. The symptoms resemble those of croup; but the disease attacks the adult rather than the child. The age is, indeed, a principal means of diagnosis between the two affections.

The disease is almost always fatal. The treatment has to vary according to the accompanying general symptoms.

ŒDEMA HYSTERICUM, *Anathymiasis*.

ŒDEMA LACTEUM, *Phlegmatia dolens*.

ŒDEMA OF THE LUNGS, *Œ. pulmo'num*, *Pneumoch'y'sis*, *Pneumonæde'ma*, *Hy'drops seu anasar'ca Pulmo'num*, *Hydropneumo'nia*, (F.) *Œdème du Poumon*. Laennec has so called the infiltration of serum into the tissue of the lung, carried to such an extent as to diminish its permeability.

to air. It is not an uncommon sequela of pneumonia, and the major exanthemata. The respiration is laborious; the respiratory murmur scarcely perceptible, although the thorax is largely expanded, and there is a slight *râle crépitant*, particularly at the base and inferior part of the lung. The sound on percussion is clear, and on both sides equally so. The cough is attended with aqueous expectoration. In some cases the respiration becomes puerile in a small portion of the summit of the lung.

CEDEMA NEONATORUM, Induration of the cellular tissue—*œ. Palpebrarum*, Hydroblepharon—*œ. Puerperarum*, Phlegmatia dolens—*œ. Pulmonum*, Œdema of the lungs—*œ. Pulmonum chronicum*, Hydropneumonia—*œ. Scroti aquosum*, Oschydroedema—*œ. Scroti cruentum*, Oschæmatœdema—*œ. Scroti purulentum*, Oscheopyœdema—*œ. Scroti urinosum*, Urocele—*œ. Spasticum*, Anathymiasis—*œ. Uvulae*, Staphylœdema.

CEDEMATIA, Œdema.

CEDEMATIE, Œdema.

CEDEMATOSARCA, Œdemosarca.

CEDEMATOSCHEOCELE, *Œdemoscheocele*, *Oschœcele* *œdemat'ica*. Oscheocele with œdema of the scrotum.

CEDEM'ATOUS, *Œdemato'sus*, *Œdemat'icus*, *Œdemato'des*, *Œdal'ius*, *Œdal'icus*, *Œdem'atous*, (F.) *Œdémateux*. Affected with œdema, (F.) *Œdématic*; of the nature of œdema.

CEDEME, Œdema—*œ. du Cerveau*, Œdema cerebri—*œ. Dououreux des femmes en couche*, Phlegmatia dolens—*œ. de la Glotte*, Angina œdematosa, Œdema of the glottis—*œ. des Nouvelles accouchées*, Phlegmatia dolens—*œ. actif des Nouvelles accouchées*, Phlegmatia dolens—*œ. du Tissu cellulaire des nouveau-nés*, Induration of the cellular tissue.

CEDEMOSAR'CA, (*œdema*, and *sarx*, gen. *sarxos*, 'flesh,') *Œdematosar'ca*. A species of tumour mentioned by M. A. Severinus, which holds a middle place between œdema and sarcoma.

CEDEMOSCHEOCELE, Œdematoscheocele.

CEIL, (*oculus*), Eye—*œ. de Bœuf*, Anthemistinctoria—*œ. Double*, Binoculus—*œ. de Lièvre*, Lagophthalmus—*œ. Simple*, see Monoculus.

CEILLET GIROFLÉE, *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

CEILLIÈRE, (from *œil*), Scaphium oculare.

CENANTHÉ, *Œ. crocata* seu *chærophyllifolia*, *Hem'lock drop'wort*, *Hem'lock water drop'wort*. *Not. Ord. Umbelliferae. Ser. Syst. Pentandria Digynia*, (*œnos*, and *antos*, 'a flower; its flowers smelling like the vine.') A violent poison of the acro-narcotic class. Its juice has been recommended in certain cutaneous diseases; but it is scarcely ever used. It is employed in fomentations.

CENANTHE AQUATICA, *Phellandrium aquaticum*—*œ. Phellandrium*, *Phellandrium aquaticum*—*œ. Striata rigida*, *Seseli tortuosum*.

CENELÆ'ON, (*œnos*, and *elaion*, 'oil,') A mixture of oil and wine. Also, rectified spirit or alcohol.

CENODES, (*οἰνωδής*, from *œnos*, and *odes*,) Vinous.

CENOG'ALA, gen. *Cenogalac'tis*, (*αινογαλα*, from *œnos*, and *γαλα*, 'milk,')—'a mixture of wine and milk.' According to some, wine as warm as new milk.

CENOG'ARON, *Garum vino mistum*. Wine mixed with garum.

CENOIDES, (*οἰνωειδής*, from *œnos*, and *ειδός*, 'resemblance,') Vinous, Winelike.

CENOLATURE, (from *œnos*,) see Vinum.

CENOLÉ, see Vinum.

CENOLOTIF (F.). A name given by M. Bérat to a medicine intended for external use, whose excipient is wine.

CENOMA'NIA, *Oinoma'nia*, (*œnos*, and *mania*.) Delirium tremens. Properly, wine-mania. An insatiable desire for intoxicating liquors.

CENOMEL, (*Cenom'eli*, (*œnos*, and *μέλι*, 'honey,') *Mel vino'sum*, *Mul'sum Vино'sum*. Honey wine. Wine mead. See Hydromel.

CENOPHLYGIA, (*αινοφλεγια*, from *œnos*, and *φλγω*, 'to overflow,') Temulentia.

CENOPHLYXIS, (*αινοφλυξις*,) Temulentia.

CENOS, (*αινος*,) Wine.

CENOSTAGMA, gen. *Cenostag'matis*, (*œnos*, and *σταζω*, 'to distil,') *Spiritus vini rectificatus*.

CENOTHE'RA BIEN'NIS, (*œnos*, and *ζωη*, 'wild,') [?] *C. Mollis'sima* seu *muric'ata* seu *gaur'oides*, *On'agra*, *Eve'ning Prim'rose*, *Tree Prim'rose*, *Primrose tree*, *Careall*, *Sea'bish*. An indigenous plant, common on the borders of fields, and in natural hedges. *Ord. Onograceae. Sez. Syst. Octandria Monogynia*. Its properties are mucilaginous and slightly acid. A decoction has been used in cases of infantile and other eruptions.

CENOTHE'RA GAUROIDES, *C. biennis*—*œ. Muricata*, *C. biennis*.

CESOPHAGE, Œsophagus.

CESOPHAGE'AL, or **CESOPHAG'EAL**, *Cesophaga'us*, (from *œsophagus*,) (F.) *Cesophag'ica*. Relating or belonging to the œsophagus.

CESOPHAGEAL AP'ERTURE OF THE DI'APHRAGM, *Fora'men œsophag'um*, (F.) *Ouverture œsophag'ienne du diaphragme*. An opening in the diaphragm for the passage of the œsophagus.

CESOPHAGEAL AP'ERTURE OF THE STOM'ACH. A name given to the superior or cardiac orifice of the stomach, to distinguish it from the inferior or pyloric. See Cardia.

CESOPHAGEAL MUS'CLE, *Cesophaga'us*. Some anatomists have given this name to the transverse muscular fibres which surround the œsophagus at its upper extremity.

CESOPHAGEAL TUBE, see Tube, œsophageal.

CESOPHAGEURYS'MA, gen. *Cesophagenry'smatis*, (*Œsoph'agus succenturia'tus*, (*œsophagus*, and *ευρυσμα*, 'dilatation,') Dilatation of the œsophagus.

CESOPHAGIALGIA, (*œsophagus*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Œsophagismus.

CESOPHAGIARCTIA, (*œsophagus*, and *αρετρε*, 'to make narrow,') Dysphagia constricta.

CESOPHAGIEN, (*Œsophageal*—*œ. (muscle)*, Constrictor Œsophagi.

CESOPHAGIS'MUS, *Cesophagis'mum*, Spasm of the œsophagus, *Dysph'agia Spasmod'ica* seu *Spas'tica* seu *Nervo'sa*, *Strictu'ra œsoph'agi spasmod'ica*, *Cesophagial'gia*, *Cesophagospas'mus*, *Tenes'mus Gu'tis*, (F.) *Ténisme de l'œsophage*. By some used synonymously with œsophagitis, dysphagia, and contraction of the œsophagus.

CESOPHAGI'TIS, *Angi'na* seu *Cyan'clê œsophaga'a*, *Dysph'agia inflammato'ria*, *Inflammatio œsoph'agi* seu *Gu'tis*, (F.) *Cesophagite*, *Angina œsophag'ienne*, (*œsophagus*, and *itis*,) Inflammation of the œsophagus.

CESOPHAGODYN'IA, (*œsophagus*, and *δύναμις*, 'pain,') Pain in the œsophagus.

CESOPHAGOPATHI'A, *Mor'bus Œsoph'agi*, (*œsophagus*, and *παθος*, 'affection,') A morbid condition of the œsophagus.

CESOPHAGOPLE'GIA, *Dysph'agia paralyt'ica*, *Lam'paraly'sis*, (*œsophagus*, and *πλεγμα*, 'a stroke,') Paralysis of the œsophagus.

CESOPHAGORRHAG'IA, (*œsophagus*, and *ῥαγν*, 'a rupture,') Hemorrhage from the œsophagus.

CESOPHAGORRHŒ'A, (*œsophagus*, and *ῥω*, 'I flow,') Discharge of blood or mucus from the œsophagus.

CESOPHAGOSPAS'MUS, (*œsophagus*, and *σπασμος*, 'spasm,') Spasm of the œsophagus.

CESOPHAGOSTENOMA, (*œsophagus*,

στριος, 'narrow,' and *oma*.) Dysphagia constricta.

ŒSOPHAGOTOMY, *Œsophagotom'ia*, (F.) *Œsophagotomie*, (*œsophagus*, and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.') An incision made into the œsophagus for the purpose of extracting foreign bodies from it.

ŒSOPH'AGUS, (*œsophagos*, from *œw*, future *œwaw*; 'I carry,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat'; *Gul'a*, *Fist'ula ciba'lis*, *Fist'ula seu Infundibulum Ventrice'uli*, *V'sa stom'achi et vent'ris*, *Glut'tus*, (F.) *Œsophage*. The *Gullet*. A musculomembranous canal, cylindrical, and depressed from before to behind, which extends from the inferior extremity of the pharynx to the upper orifice of the stomach. At its origin, it is situate in the median line; but beneath the larynx, it deviates to the left, and in the chest experiences different reflections. In its cervical portion, it corresponds, behind, with the spine; before, with the larynx and trachea; and, at the sides, it is close to the primitive carotids, internal jugular veins, par vagum, recurrent nerves, &c. In its inferior or thoracic portion, the œsophagus is entirely contained in the posterior mediastinum; and enters the abdomen through the œsophageal aperture, *Fora'men œsophage'um*, of the diaphragm. The œsophagus is composed of a very strong muscular layer, sometimes called *Tu'nica vagin'a'lis gul'is*; formed, itself, of two sets of fibres, the *external* being generally longitudinal, the *internal* transverse or annular; and of a mucous membrane which is soft, fine, thin, and white, especially at its lower part. It is continuous, above, with the mucous membrane of the pharynx. The mucous follicles, found beneath it, are not numerous, and have been called *Œsophage'at glands*. The arteries of the œsophagus proceed, in the neck, from the thyroid; in the chest, from the bronchial arteries and directly from the aorta;—in the abdomen, from the inferior phrenic, and coronaria ventriculi. Its veins empty themselves into the inferior thyroid, the vena cava superior, the internal mammary, azgyos, bronchial, phrenic, and coronaria ventriculi. Its lymphatics pass into the ganglia surrounding it. Its nerves are afforded by the pharyngeal and pulmonary plexuses; by the cardiac nerves; the thoracic ganglia, and, especially, by the pneumogastrics and their recurrent branches.

ŒSOPHAGUS SUCCENTURIATUS, Pharyngocoele.

CESTROMANIA, (*oistros*, 'imperious erotic impulse,' and *mania*,) Nymphomania.

ÆSTRUAL, *Æstrualis*, (from *æstrum*.) Appertaining or relating to orgasm, especially venereal orgasm.

CESTRUATION, see Heat.

ÆSTRUM, Clitoris, Orgasm.

ÆSTRUM VEN'ERIS, *Æ. vene'reum*, *Æstrus vene'reus*; (αἶστρος, *æstrus*, 'imperious erotic impulse.') A vehement desire for sexual intercourse. Orgasm. With some, *æstrum* signifies Clitoris.

ŒSTRUS, (*οἰστρος*,) Clitoris, Orgasm, see Ectoza
—æ. Venereus, Œstrum venereum.

GE'SYPUS, (*ovinos*, from *ovis*, 'a sheep.') The greasy matter of unwashed wool; formerly employed in friction in diseased joints.

ŒUF, Ovum, *Œ. de De Graaf*, Folliculi Graafiani—*œ. de Naboth*, Nabothi glandulæ.

OFFICE, PHYSICIAN'S or SURGEON'S,
Tatien.

OFFICINA, for *Opificina*, (from *opifex*, (*opus*, and *facio*), 'a workman,') 'a shop,' Pharmacopolum.

OFFICINAL, *Officina'lis*. An epithet for medicines found in the shop of the apothecary, ready prepared—*usua'lis*; in opposition to *magistral* or *extemporaneous*,—those prepared after the prescription of the physician.

OFFIUM, Affion, Opium.

OFFSPRING, Epigone.

OFFUSCATIO, (*of*, for *ob*, and *fuscare*, 'to make dark,') Amaurosis.

OGLA, Oogala.

OGNON or OIGNON, (from *unio*,) Allium cepa,
a Corn — *o. Marin*, Scilla.

OHIO, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Yell'low*
Spring is a chalybeate, situate in Greene county,
64 miles from Cincinnati. It is somewhat fre-
quented.

OID, *Oi'des*, (*οιδής*, from *αἶδω*, 'form, resemblance.') A suffix, denoting 'resemblance,' as in ethmoid, sphenoid, &c.

OIDIUM ABORTIFACIENS, (ovov, 'an egg,'
and oidos, 'resemblance,') see Ergot—o. Albicans,
Aphthaphyte—o. Schoenleinii, see Porrigo favosa.
OIE, Sorbus domestica.

OIGNON, *Oignon*.

ΟΙΚΕΙΟΜΑΝΙΑ, *Oeciomania*.

OIKIOMIASM'ATA, *Oikeiomiasm'ata*, (from *oikos*, belonging to a household and *miasmata*.) Morbific emanations from domestic sources.

OIL, [*Sax.*] *æl*, *O'leum*, *Et'æ'on*, (*F.*) *Huile*; from *elaia*, 'the olive.' A collective name, under which two classes of fluids are included, very different from each other: those belonging to the one class, are viscid, mawkish, or almost insipid; those of the other are nearly devoid of viscosity, and are caustic and very volatile. The former are called *fat* or *fixed oils*; the latter *volatile* or *essential oils* or *essences*.

OIL, see *Ricinus communis*.

Oil, see *Alnus* communis.
 OIL of ALMONDS, *Oleum amygdalarum* — o. of
 bitter Almonds, *Oleum amygdalis amaræ* — o. of
 Amber, rectified, see *Succinum* — o. of Anda, see
 Anda — o. Animal, *Oleum animale* — o. Animal,
 of Dippel, *Oleum animale Dippelii* — o. of Bay,
Daphneleum — o. of Bays, *Oleum laurinum* — o.,
 and Beeswax, *Unguentum cereæ* — o. of Ben, see
Guilandina moringa — o. of Benjamin or Benzoin,
Oleum benzoini — o. Benne, see *Sesamum orientale* — o. of Bergamot, see *Bergamot*.

OIL OF BONES, see Marrow.

Oil, British. An empirical preparation often used in cases of sprains. A committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommended the following form for its preparation.—*Ol. Terebinth.*, *Ol. Lini unguitis*. āā f ʒij, *Ol. Succini*, *Ol. Juniper*. āā f ʒiv, *Petrol. Barbados*. f ʒij, *Petrol. American.* (*Seneca Oil*) f ʒj. M.

OIL OF CACAO, Butter of Cacao—o. of Cade, see Juniperus Oxycedrus—o. Camphor, see Camphor—o. of Canada fleabane, Oleum Erigerontii Canadensis—o. Carron, Linimentum aquæ calis—o. of the Cashew nut, see Anacardium occidentale—o. Castor, see Ricinus communis—o. of Chabert, Oleum animale empyreumaticum Chaberti—o. of Cinamon, see Laurus cinnamomum—o. of Cloves, Eugenia caryophyllata—o. Cod, O. Jecoris aselli—o. Codliver, O. Jecoris aselli—o. of Copaiba, Oleum Copaiabæ—o. Cornspirit, Oil, fusel—o. of Cubebs, see Piper cubeba—o. of Cypress, Cyprinum oleum—o. of Dill, see Anethum graveolens—o. Dippel's, Oleum animale Dippeli—o. of Egg, see Ovum—o. Etheral, Oleum Ætherium—o. of Fennel, see Anethum—o. of Fern (male), see Polypodium filix mas—o. Flaxseed, see Linum usitatissimum.

Oil, Fu'sel, Al'cohol amy'licum (Ph. U. S., 1863). *Fermento'um Sol'a'ni*, *Fu'sel oil*, *Pota'to oil*, *Grain oil*, *Corn'spirit oil*, *Pota'to spirit' oil*, *Oil of pota'toes*, *Amylic' al'cohol*, *Hy'drated o'ide of amy'le*, ([G.] *Fusel*, an epithet for poor brandy.) An acrid volatile oil, formed in the manufacture of potato or grain brandy, which is not easily separable from it, and is obtained by continuing the process after the ordinary spirit has ceased to come over. Its chemical constitution is analogous to that of alcohol. It exhales a powerful and peculiarly suffocating odour.

S. g. 818. In small doses it is highly stimulating,—acting like narcotics in general. In large doses it destroys the mucous membrane of the stomach. It is used by the British Pharmacopœia in the preparation of *Sodæ valerianas*.

OIL OF GERANIUM, *Oleum graminis Indici*—o. Gingergrass of Nemauro, *Oleum graminis Indici*—o. Grain, Oil, fusel—o. Grass of Nemauro, *Oleum graminis Indici*.

OIL, HAER'LEM. An empirical preparation supposed to consist chiefly of petroleum, turpentine, and balsam of sulphur. Used internally in renal and rheumatic affections.

OIL, KEXUXE, see *Aleurites triloba*—o. Krumholz, see *Pinus mughos*—o. Kukin, see *Aleurites triloba*—o. of Lemons, see *Citrus medica*—o. Lily, see *Lilium candidum*—o. Linseed, see *Linum usitatissimum*—o. of Mace, expressed, see *Myristica*—o. of Mastich, see *Pistacia Lentiscus*—o. of Mucilages, *Oleum e mucilaginibus*—o. Neats-foot, *Oleum bubulum*—o. of Nicodemus, *Nicotiana glauca*—o. Nut, *Juglans cinerea*—o. of Nutmegs, see *Myristica moschata*—o. Olive, *Oleum olivæ*—o. Palm, see *Cocos butyracea*—o. Paper, *Pyrothionide*—o. Parsley, *Apiol*—o. Pennyroyal, see *Hedeoma pulegioides*—o. of Pike, *Oleum lucii piscis*—o. Poppy, see *Papaver*—o. of Potatoes, Oil, fusel—o. Potato, Oil, fusel—o. Potato spirit, Oil, fusel—o. Rag, *Pyrothionide*—o. Red, see *Hypericum perforatum*—o. Rock, *Petroleum*—o. Roosa, *Oleum graminis Indici*—o. of Rose Geranium, *Oleum graminis Indici*—o. of Roses, see *Rosa centifolia*—o. of Rue, *Peganellaon*, see *Ruta*—o. Salad, *Oleum olivæ*—o. of Scorpion, see *Scorpion*—o. Seneca, *Petroleum*, New York—o. Skateliver, see *Oleum Jecoris aselli*—o. of Spike, *Oleum terebinthinæ*—o. of Spike, see *Lavandula spica*—o. of Spikenard, *Oleum graminis Indici*—o. Sulphuretted, *Balsamum sulphuris simplex*—o. of Tartar, *Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis*—o. of Theobroma, *Butter of Cacao*—o. of Thyme, see *Thymus*—o. of Tobacco, *Oleum tabaci*—o. of Turpentine, *Oleum terebinthinæ*—o. of Turpentine, rectified, *Oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum*—o. of Valerian, *Oleum valerianæ*—o. of Vitriol, *Sulphuric acid*—o. Walnut, Belgium, see *Aleurites triloba*—o. Walnut, Spanish, see *Aleurites triloba*—o. of Wine, *Oleum æthereum*.

OILS, ANIMAL, *Olea animalia*—o. Distilled, *Olea volatilia*—o. Empyreumatic, *Olea empyreumatica*—o. Essential, *Olea volatilia*—o. Etheral, *Olea volatilia*—o. Expressed, *Olea fixa*—o. Fatty, *Olea fixa*—o. Fixed, *Olea fixa*—o. Fugacious, *Olea fugacia*—o. Medicinal, *Olea medicinalia*—o. Volatile, *Olea volatilia*.

OILY, *Oleaginosa*—o. Grain, *Sesamum orientale*.

OINOMANIA, *Oenomania*.

OINOS KRITHES, (*οἶνος κριθῆς*, 'barley wine,') *Cerevisia*.

OINTMENT, *Unguentum*—o. of Aconitia, *Unguentum Aconitiæ*—o. Antimonial, *Unguentum antimonii*—o. of Antimony, tartarized, *Unguentum antimonii*.

OINTMENT, ARSENICAL, (of Sir Astley Cooper.) This is made of *Arsenious acid*, 3j; *Sulphur*, 3j; *Spermoceti cerate*, 3j. It is spread on lint, and applied to cancerous sores.

OINTMENT OF ATROPIA, *Unguentum atropiæ*—o. Banyer's, *Unguentum Calomelanos compositum*—o. Basilicon, *Unguentum resinæ*—o. Bay, *Unguentum laurinum*—o. of Belladonna, *Unguentum belladonnæ*—o. of Benzoin, *Unguentum Benzoini*—o. Blister, *Cerate of cantharides*—o. Blistering, green, *Unguentum lyttæ medicatum*—o. Blistering, milder, *Unguentum lyttæ*—o. Blistering, yellow, *Unguentum lyttæ medicatum aliud*—o. Blue, *Unguentum hydrargyri*—o. of Calomel, *Unguentum calomelanos*—o. of Calomel, compound, *Unguentum calomelanos compositum*—o.

Citrine, *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*—o. of *Cocculus Indicus*, *Unguentum cocculi*—o. of *Creasote*, *Unguentum creasoti*—o. *Cucumber*, see *Cucumis sativus*—o. *Cyrillo's*, *Unguentum maritatis hydrargyri oxygenati medicatum*—o. *Digestive*, simple, *Unguentum digestivum simplex*—o. *Edinburgh*, see *Unguentum veratri*—o. *Elder*, *Unguentum sambuci*—o. of *Elemi*, *Unguentum elemi*—o. for the Eyes, (*Smellome's*,) see *Ceratium resinæ*—o. of Galls, *Unguentum gallæ*—o. of Galls, compound, *Unguentum gallæ compositum*—o. *Garlic*, see *Allium*—o. of *Glycerin*, see *Fat*—o. *Golden*, *Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi*—o. *Golden*, *Singleton's*, see *Singleton's golden ointment*—o. *Goulard's*, *Ceratium plumbi compositum*—o. *Green*, *Unguentum sambuci*—o. *Hellebore*, white, *Unguentum veratri*—o. *Helmerich's*, *Unguentum sulphuratum alcalinum ad scabiem*—o. of *Hemlock*, *Unguentum conii*—o. of *Hydriodate of Potass*, *Unguentum potassæ hydriodatis*—o. of *Iodide of Lead*, *Unguentum plumbi iodidi*—o. of *Iodide of Mercury*, *Unguentum hydrargyri iodidi*—o. of red *Iodide of Mercury*, *Unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri*—o. of *Iodide of Sulphur*, *Unguentum sulphuris iodidi*—o. of *Iodine*, *Unguentum Iodini*—o. of *Iodine*, compound, *Unguentum Iodini compositum*—o. *Issue*, *Dr. Physick's*, see *Unguentum lyttæ medicatum aliud*—o. *Itch*, *Unguentum sulphuris compositum*—o. *Itch*, *Bailey's*, see *Unguentum sulphuratum ad scabiem*—o. *Itch*, *Bateman's*, see *Unguentum sulphuratum alcalinum ad scabiem*—o. *Itch*, *Helmerich's*, *Unguentum sulphuratum alcalinum ad scabiem*—o. *Itch*, *Jackson's*, *Unguentum sulphuris compositum*—o. of *Lard*, *Unguentum ceræ*—o. *Lead*, compound, *Unguentum plumbi compositum*—o. of white oxide of *Lead*, *Unguentum oxidi plumbi albi*—o. of *Lydia*, *Bacaris*—o. *Marshmallow*, *Unguentum de althæa*—o. *Mercurial*, *Unguentum hydrargyri*—o. *Mercurial*, milder, see *Unguentum hydrargyri*—o. *Mercurial*, strong, see *Unguentum hydrargyri*—o. of gray oxide of *Mercury*, *Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinerei*—o. of nitrate of *Mercury*, *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*—o. of nitric oxyd of *Mercury*, *Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi*—o. of *Mesereon*, *Unguentum mezerei*—o. of *Nitrous acid*, *Unguentum acidi nitrosi*—o. of *Pitch*, *Unguentum resinæ nigre*—o. of *Pitch*, black, *Unguentum resinæ nigre*—o. *Plunkett's*, for cancer, *Plunkett's ointment*—o. red *Precipitate*, *Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi*—o. of white *Precipitate*, *Unguentum hydrargyri precipitati albi*—o. *Resin*, *Ceratium resinæ flavæ*—o. *Resin*, black, *Unguentum resinæ nigre*—o. of *Rosewater*, *Unguentum aquæ rosæ*—o. *Saturnine*, *Unguentum plumbi superacetatis*—o. *Savine*, *Ceratium Sabinae*—o. *Soldier's*, *Martiatum unguentum*—o. of *Spanish flies*, *Cerate of Cantharides*, *Unguentum lyttæ*—o. *Spermoceti*, *Unguentum cetacei*—o. of *Stramonium*, *Unguentum stramonii*—o. of *Subacetate of copper*, *Unguentum subacetatis cupri*—o. of *Sugar of lead*, *Unguentum plumbi superacetatis*—o. *Sulphur*, *Unguentum sulphuris*—o. *Sulphur*, compound, *Unguentum sulphuris compositum*—o. *Sympathetic*, *Hoplochroma*—o. *Tar*, *Unguentum picis liquidæ*—o. *Tartar emetic*, *Unguentum antimonii*—o. *Tobacco*, *Unguentum Tabaci*—o. *Tutty*, *Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri*—o. of *Veratria*, *Unguentum veratriæ*—o. *Verdigris*, *Unguentum subacetatis cupri*—o. *Wax*, *Unguentum ceræ*—o. *White*, *Unguentum oxidi plumbi albi*—o. *Zinc*, *Unguentum zinci*—o. of impure oxide of *Zinc*, *Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri*.

OIOCALYMM'ATA, gen. *Oiocalymm'atis*, *Oiocalypt'trum*, (*ωἰο, ωορ*, 'egg,' and *καλυπτειν*, 'to cover;') *Membra'na O'vuli cortica'lis*. The membrane of the eggshell.

OKEN'S BODY, *Corpus Wolffianum*.

OKRA, *Hibiscus esculentus*.

OLD AGE, *Senectus*.

OLD MAN, *Artemisia abrotanum*.

OLD WIFE'S SHIRT, *Liriodendron*.

O'LEA ANIMAL'IA, *Animal oils*. (F.) *Huiles animales*. A name given to fixed oils holding in solution the mucilaginous and gelatinous principles of certain animals, as the *Oil of frogs*, *Oil of scorpions*, *Oil of spiders*, &c. Sometimes, also, the term *animal oils* is given to empyreumatic oils, produced during the decomposition of animal substances by heat.

OLEA DESTILLATA, O. Volatilia.

OLEA EMPYREUMAT'ICA, *Empyreumatic oils*, (F.) *Huiles empyreumatiques ou pyrogénées, Pyrélaïnes*. Oils which have an empyreumatic or burnt smell. They are obtained by treating vegetable or animal matters by heat, in close vessels. They do not exist in organized bodies, but are formed during their decomposition by fire. The animal oil of Dippel is an empyreumatic oil.

OLEA, O. *Europæa*, O. *sativa* seu *lanceifolia* seu *polymorpha* seu *Gall'ica*, *Oli'va*, *Ol'ive tree*, *Ela'ia*, (F.) *Olivier*; (Fruit) *Olice*. *Not. Ord. Jasmineæ*. *Sec. Syst. Diandria Monogynia*. The leaves of the olive are bitter, and an extract prepared from them, and a substance called *olivi'na*, the bitter principle of the leaves, have been given in Italy as antiperiodics. The fruit, when pickled, is extremely grateful to some stomachs. Olives, as met with in the shops, are prepared from the green, unripe fruit, repeatedly steeped in water. To this, some quicklime or alkaline salt is added, and, afterwards, they are washed and preserved in a pickle of common salt and water. From this fruit is prepared the *Olive oil* or *Salad oil* of the Pharmacopœias, which is obtained by grinding and pressing the olives, when thoroughly ripe. The finer and purer oil issues first by gentle pressure, and the inferior sort on heating what is left, and pressing it more strongly. See *Oleum Olivæ*. In Calabria, an odoriferous resin exudes from its trunk, which is employed as a perfume by the Neapolitans.

A gum flows from certain wild olives, in warm countries, which consists, according to Pelletier, of a resin, a little benzoic acid, and a peculiar substance, called *Ol'ivite*. It is in yellow masses, of a slightly acrid taste, and of a vanilla smell. It is called *O'lea gum'mi*, O. *resina*, and O. *balsamum*, (F.) *Gomme olivier*, and is esteemed astringent and detersive.

O'LEA FIX'A SEU PIN'GUIA, *Expressed, Fixed or Fatty oils*, (F.) *Huiles fixes ou grasses, Oléols*. All the oils obtained from the seeds or pericarps of vegetables, without distillation, and which are viscid, but slightly odorous and sapid; lighter than water, and insoluble in alcohol. The rancidity of oils depends on the absorption of oxygen, and therefore they should be kept in bulk as much as possible, and in narrow-necked bottles, so that a very small surface only can be exposed to the air. All the fixed oils are emollient, and, in a certain dose, they act as purgatives and emetics. They are prepared by expressing the fruit or seed containing them.

OLEA FUGA'CIA, *Fugacious oils*, (F.) *Huiles fugaces*. A name given to oils which are so volatile that, in order to obtain them, recourse must be had to a different process from that employed for other essential oils. Such are the oils of jessamine, lily, violet, &c.

OLEA GAL'LICA, O. *Europæa*—o. *Lanceifolia*, O. *Europæa*.

OLEA MEDICINA'LIA, *Medicinal oils*, (F.) *Huiles Médicinales, Eléols, Solutions par les huiles*. A name given to oils prepared by macerating, infusing or boiling medicinal substances in olive or any other fixed oil. These oils may then be

regarded as oily solutions of certain medicinal substances; whence they can never be simple. They have, however, been divided into *simple* and *compound medicinal oils*. To the former belong the *Oils of St. John's wort*, of the *Solanum nigrum*, &c.; to the other—which have often been called *Oily balsams*, (F.) *Baumes huileux*—the *Balsams of Fioraventi*, *Metz*, &c. Medicinal oils are, almost always, employed externally.

OLEA POLYMORPHA, O. *Europæa*—o. *Sativa*, O. *Europæa*.

OLEA VOLATIL'IA, O. *destillata*. *Ethero'lea*, *Volatile*, *Ethe'real*, *Essen'tial*, or *Distil'led Oils*, *Es'sences*, (F.) *Huiles volatiles ou essentielles ou distillées ou éthérées, oléolates, oléules*. Oils found in aromatic vegetables, and in every part of them, except in the interior of the seeds. The majority are obtained by distillation; but some by expression. They possess unctuousity, inflammability, and viscosity, like the fixed oils; but they are generally odoriferous, pungent, and acrid. The greater part are lighter than water; but some are heavier, and congeal at a moderate temperature. They dissolve, in small quantity, in distilled water, by simple agitation. Almost all are soluble in alcohol. The odour and taste are the usual tests of their goodness. To preserve them, they should be kept in a cool place, in small bottles, quite full and well corked. Volatile oils are possessed of the aromatic properties of the plants whence they are obtained. They are all, when applied externally, stimulant and rubefacient. Pharmaceutical preparations, in which substances are dissolved in volatile oils, (F.) *Solutions par les huiles volatiles*, are termed by Bérul. *Myrolés*.

OLEAG'INOUS, *Oleaginous*, *Oleo'sus*, (F.) *Oléagineux*; (from *oleum*.) Oily; containing oil, —as 'an oleaginous or oily mixture.'

OLEA'MEN, gen. *Oleo'minis*, *Oleamen'tum*, (from *oleum*.) Any soft ointment prepared of oil.

OLEANDER, (from *olea*, 'the olive,') *Rhododendron chrysanthemum*.

OLECRANARTHRI'TIS, (*olecranon*, *αρθρον*, 'joint,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the elbow joint.

OLECRANARTHROC'ACE, (*olecranon*, *αρθρον*, 'articulation,' and *ακαια*, 'vice or disease,') Inflammation of the articular surfaces of the elbow.

OLECRAN'IAL, (F.) *Olécranéen*. Relating or belonging to the olecranon.

OLECRANOID CAVITY, see *Ulna*.

OLEC'RANON, *Olecranon*, *Olecranium*, (*ωλεκρανον*.) *Olecranon mobile*, (F.) *Olécrane*, (*ωλενη*, 'the elbow,' and *κρανον*, 'the head,') *Acrole'non*, *Additamentum neca'tum*, *An'con*, *Processus anconeus* seu *uncina'tus*, *Ulna* seu *Coro'na* seu *Coro'na post'e'rior* seu *Additamentum unca'tum Ulnæ*, *Ver'tex Os'biti*, *Patel'la fix'a*, *Ros'trum exter'nium* seu *post'e'rius*, *Top of the cubit*. Head or protection of the elbow. A large process at the upper extremity of the ulna, on which we lean. When this process is fractured, it is apt to be drawn up by the triceps, and much care is required to keep the parts in apposition.

OLEFIANT GAS, CHLORIDE OF, see *Anæsthetic*.

OLEIN, (from *oleum*.) see *Fat*—o. *Codliver*, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

OLENE, (*ωλενη*.) *Ulna*.

OLEOCERATUM, *Cerate*—o. *Aquâ subac'tum*, *Ceratum Galeni*.

OLEO-CÉROLÉ, *Cerate*.

OLÉOLATS, *Olea volatilila*.

OLÉOLÉS, *Olea volatilila*.

OLÉOLS, *Olea fixa*.

O'LEORES'IN, *O'leo-resi'na*. A resin dissolved in volatile oil. The oleo-resins are made by passing ether through the powdered drug by displac-

ment, and evaporating the ether, until the liquid is of an oily consistence. They not only contain the resin but the essential oil of the drug.

OLEORESIN OF CAPSICUM, *Oleoresina Capsici*—o. of Cubebs, *Extractum Cubebæ fluidum*—o. of Ginger, *Oleoresina Zingiberis*—o. of Lupulin, *Oleoresina Lupulinæ*—o. of Pepper, *Extractum Piperis fluidum*.

OLEORESINA, *Oleoresin*.

OLEORESINA CAPSICI, *Oleoresin of Capsicum*. (Prepared by the action of ether on capsicum powder, by displacement, and evaporating the ether.)

OLEORESINA CUBEBÆ, *Extractum Cubebæ fluidum*.

OLEORESINA LUPULINÆ, *Oleoresin of Lupulin*. (Prepared like *Oleoresina Capsici*.)

OLEORESINA PIPERIS, *Extractum Piperis fluidum*.

OLEORESINA ZINGIBERIS, *Oleoresin or Piperoid of Ginger*. (Prepared by the action of ether and alcohol on ginger powder, by displacement, and evaporating the volatile part.) Used in the formation of ginger-drops chiefly.

OLEOSACCHAROLE, *Eleosaccharum*.

OLEOSACCHARUM, *Eleosaccharum*.

OLEOSUS, *Oleaginous*.

OLERA, (pl. of *olus*, 'a potherb,') see *Lachanon*.

OLETTE, MINERAL WATERS OF. At Olette, in the department Pyrénées Orientales, is a thermal spring, which raises the thermometer to 190° Fah. It is the hottest in France.

OLEULES, *Olea volatilia*.

OLEUM, (from *olea*, 'the olive,') Oil—o. *Abietis*, see *Pinus picea*—o. *Absinthii*, *Artemisia absinthium*, (oil of)—o. *Acusticum*, *Huile acoustique*.

OLEUM ÆTHE'REUM, *Spiritus ætheris oleosus*, *Æthereal oil* (formed in the distillation of ether), *Oleum vini*, *Oil of wine*, *Heavy oil of wine*, *Sweet oil of vitriol*, (F.) *Huile douce de vin*. A peculiar oleaginous matter, obtained by continuing the distillation, after the whole of the sulphuric ether has passed over in the process for the preparation of the latter. It is used only as an ingredient in the compound spirit of ether. It is official in the Ph. U. S.

OLEUM AMMONIATUM, *Linimentum ammoniæ fortius*.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ, *Oil of Bitter Almonds*. An oil, obtained by distilling with water the kernels or the fruit of *Amygdalus communis*, variety *Amaræ*. Its action is like that of hydrocyanic acid—four drops having destroyed a dog. Dose, a quarter of a drop to a drop. A drop to a fluidounce of water forms a wash, which has been used in *Prurigo senilis*, and other forms of itching.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ RUM, *Oleum amygdalæ*, *O. A. dulcis*, (Ph. U. S. 1863,) *Oil of Almonds*, (F.) *Huile d'amandes*. (Expressed from sweet almonds, of *Amygdalus communis*. $\frac{3}{4}$ xvj of almonds yield $\frac{3}{4}$ v of oil.) It is inodorous, insipid, and of a pale straw colour, and is employed as a demulcent and emollient.

OLEUM ANACARDII, see *Anacardium occidentale*.

OLEUM ANIMALÆ, *Animal oil*, (F.) *Huile animale*. An oil obtained by the decomposition of the immediate principles of animals, subjected to the action of heat. It is fetid, and always contains a certain quantity of carbonate of ammonia. See *Olea empyreumatica*. The name *animal oil* is sometimes also given to the fat contained in the fatty vesicles. The composition of this fat does not, indeed, differ from that of the fixed oils.

OLEUM ANIMALÆ DIPPELIÆ, *O. Cor-nu Cer-vei*, *O.*

C. C. rectificatum, *O. pyroanimalæ depuratum* seu *animalis æthereum*, *Pyro-leum os-rium rectificatum*, *Animal oil*, *Animal oil of Dip-pel*, (F.) *Huile animale de Dippel* ou de *corne de cerf*, is obtained by distilling animal matters, especially hartshorn, on the naked fire. The carbogate of ammonia, which it contains, renders it partly soluble in water, and communicates to it the stimulant properties for which it is used in medicine. It is employed as an antispasmodic.

OLEUM ANIMALÆ EMPYREUMATICUM CHABERTI, *O. Empyreumaticum seu anthelminticum seu contra trachiam Chaberti*, *Empyreumatic oil of Chabert*, *Oil of Chabert*, (F.) *Huile anthelmintique de Chabert*, is made by adding one part of animal oil to three parts of oil of turpentine, leaving them to combine for four days, and then distilling three parts. An effective anthelmintic. Dose, a teaspoonful three times a day.

OLEUM ANIMALIZATUM PER INFUSIONEM, (F.) *Huile animalisée par infusion*, *H. aromatique ou de petits chiens*. A preparation, formerly esteemed tonic and cephalic. It was obtained by boiling new-born puppies in oil, first depriving them of their blood, skin, and intestines. When the decoction was cold, origanum, thyme, pennyroyal, St. John's wort, and marjoram were added.

OLEUM ANISI, see *Pimpinella anisum*—o. *Anthelminticum Chaberti*, *Oleum animale empyreumaticum Chaberti*—o. *Anthemidis*, see *Anthemis nobilis*—o. *Aurantii*, see *Citrus aurantium*—o. *Balaninum*, *Guilandina moringa (oleum)*—o. *Balsami*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*.

OLEUM BENZOINI, *Oil of Ben-zoin* or *Ben-jawin*. An oil obtained by heating, in a sandbath, the matter which remains after benzoic acid has been separated from benzoin by the aid of heat. It has been regarded as balsamic and sudorific.

OLEUM BERGAMII, see *Bergamot*.

OLEUM BU'BULUM, *Neat-foot oil*, (F.) *Huile de pieds de bœuf*. It is obtained by boiling in water for a long time the feet or bones of the beef—*Bos domesticus*—previously deprived of the hoof. It is introduced into the official list of the Ph. U. S. as an ingredient of the ointment of nitrate of mercury.

OLEUM CACAO SPISSATUM, *Butter of Cacao*—o. *Cadinum*, see *Juniperus oxycedrus*—o. *Cajuputi*, *Caieput (oil)*—o. *Camphoræ*, see *Camphor*—o. *Camphoratum*, *Linimentum camphoræ*—o. *Carapæ*, see *Carapa Guianensis*—o. *Cari* seu *Carui*, see *Carum*—o. *Caryophylli*, see *Eugenia caryophyllata*.

OLEUM CEDRINUM, *Essentia de cedra*, (F.) *Huile de cédrat*. The oil of the peel of citrons, obtained in Italy in a particular manner, without distillation.

OLEUM CHABERTI, *O. animale empyreumaticum Chaberti*—o. *Chenopodii*, see *Chenopodium anthelminticum*—o. *Cicini*, see *Ricinus communis*—o. *Cinnamomi*, see *Laurus cinnamomum*—o. *Contra Tæniæ* *Chaberti*, *Oleum animale empyreumaticum Chaberti*.

OLEUM COPAIÆ, *Oil of Copai'ba*, (*Copaib.* $\frac{3}{4}$ xij; *Aque*, $\frac{3}{4}$ xvj. Distil three gallons; separate the oil; return the water to the copaiba, and again distil three gallons. Separate the oil, and add it to the other. Ph. U. S.) Dose, grt. x to xxx.

OLEUM CORNU CERVI, *O. animale Dippelii*—o. *Cubebæ*, see *Piper cubeba*.

OLEUM ERIGERON'TIS CANADENSIS, *Oil of Canada Fleabane*. (By distillation from the herb.)

OLEUM EUPHORBIE LATHYRIDIS, see *Euphorbia lathyris*—o. *Fixum nucum cocos butyraceæ*, see *Cocos butyraceæ*—o. *Feniculi*, see *Anethum*—o. *Gabianum*, *Petroleum*—o. *Gallinæ*, *Alkale*—o. *Gaultheriæ*, see *Gaultheria*—o. *Hedeomæ*, see *Hedeoma pulegioides*—o. *Hyperici*, see *Hyper-*

eum perforatum—o. Infernale, *Jatropha curcas* (oil).

OLEUM GRAMINIS INDICI, *Grass oil* of Nemaui, *Gingergrass oil*, *Rosa oil*; called, by the perfumers, *oil of geranium*, and *oil of rose geranium*, and occasionally sold as *oil of spikenard*, is obtained from *Andropogon calamus aromaticus* of India. It is used as a perfume, and like the essential oils in general.

OLEUM JECINORIS ASELLI, *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

OLEUM JECORIS ASELLI, *O. Morrhue* (Ph. U. S.) seu *Jecoris Morrhue* seu *Jecinoris Aselli*, *Asungia Ga'di*, *A. Piscina marina*, *Cod liver oil*, *Cod oil*, (F.) *Huile de morue* ou de *Foie de morue*. The animal oil, which appears under this name in commerce, is obtained from several of the species belonging to the genus *Gadus*. The *Cod*, *Gadus morrhua* (Ph. B. 1864); the *Dorse* or *Dorsch*, *Gadus Callarias*, *Morrhua America*; the *Coalfish*, *Gadus carbonarius*; the *Burbot*, *Gadus lota*, *Lota vulgaris*; the *Pollock*, *Gadus pollachius*; the *Ling*, *Lota motca*; the *Torsk*, *Brosminus vulgaris*. There is reason also to believe, that on the American coast it is obtained, too, from the *Hake*, *Gadus merluccius*, and the *Haddock*, *Gadus agliffinus*. The clearest sorts are generally used. An excellent euphotic, in tuberculous and strumous affections, rheumatism, chronic cutaneous diseases, tumours of the mammae, &c. The dose for an adult is from fʒij to fʒiss.

Cod liver oil, prepared by subjecting cod liver oil to a low temperature and separating the olein by pressure, has been used in the same cases as the oil.

Skat liver oil, *Oleum ra'is*, obtained from *Ra'ia botis* and *R. clavata*, is used in the same cases and doses.

OLEUM JECORIS MORRHUE, *Oleum jecoris aselli*—o. *Juniperi*, see *Juniperis communis*—o. *Juniperi empyreumaticum*, see *Juniperus oxycedrus*—o. de *Kervā*, see *Ricinus communis*—o. *Kervium*, see *Ricinus communis*.

OLEUM LAURINUM, *O. laur'i*, *Daphnoleon*, *Oil of bays*. An oil obtained from bayberries, and sometimes used in sprains and bruises, unattended with inflammation. See *Unguentum laurinum*.

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ, see *Lavandula*—o. *Lentiscinum*, *Schinoleon*—o. *Limonis*, see *Citrus medica*—o. *Lini*, see *Linum usitatissimum*—o. *Lini cum calce*, *Linimentum aque calcis*.

OLEUM LUCII PISCIS, *Oil of Pike*. From the liver of the *Esox lucius* an oil is spontaneously separated, which is used in some countries to remove specks on the cornea.

OLEUM MACIDIS, see *Myristica*.

OLEUM MALABATHRI, see *Malabathrum*—o. *Mariae*, see *Fagara octandra*—o. *Martis*, see *Ferri chloridum*—o. *Mastichinum*, see *Pistacia lentiscus*—o. *Melaleucæ leucodendri*, *Caieput (oil)*—o. *Menthæ piperitæ*, see *Mentha piperita*—o. *Menthæ viridis*, see *Mentha viridis*—o. *Monarda*, *Monarda punctata*—o. *Morrhue*, *O. jecoris aselli*.

OLEUM E MUCILAGINIBUS, *Oil of Mucilages*. (*Rad. althææ* rec. liss; *Sem. lini*, *Sem. fenugraci*, Rā fʒij; *Aque*, Oij. Boil for half an hour; add *Ol. oliv.* Oij; continue the boiling till the water is nearly consumed, and pour off the oil.) Emollient.

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ, see *Myristica moschata*—o. *Myristicæ expressum*, see *Myristica*—o. *Neroli*, see *Citrus aurantium*—o. *Nucistæ*, see *Myristica*—o. *Nucistæ æthereum*, see *Myristica*.

OLEUM OLIVÆ, *O. Oliværum*, *Ol'ive* or *Sal'ad oil*. An inodorous, insipid, and transparent oil; obtained by expression from the olive, when ripe. It is demulcent and emollient,—possessing the qualities of the fixed oils in general.

An inferior kind, obtained by boiling olives in

water, and skimming the oil from the surface, is also used in Pharmacy. See *Olea Europæa*.

OLEUM OMPHACINUM, *Omotribes*—o. *Origanum*, see *Origanum*—o. *Oxydi cupri viride*, *Balsam*, green, of Metz—o. de *Palma Christi*, see *Ricinus communis*—o. *Palmae*, see *Cocos butyracea*—o. *Palmae liquidum*, see *Ricinus communis*—o. *Petræ*, *Petroleum*—o. *Petræ album*, *Naphtha*—o. *Picinum*, *Brutia*, *Pisselæum*—o. *Pimentæ*, see *Myrtus pimenta*—o. *Pini purissimum*, *O. terebinthinæ rectificatum*—o. *Pulegii*, see *Mentha pulegium*—o. *Pyro-animalis*, *O. animale* *Dippellii*—o. *Raisæ*, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*—o. *Ricini*, see *Ricinus communis*—o. *Rosæ*, see *Rosa centifolia*—o. *Rosarum*, *Rhodoleon*—o. *Rosmarini*, see *Rosmarinus*—o. *Rutæ*, *Peganeleon*—o. *Rutæ*, see *Ruta*—o. *Sabinæ*, see *Juniperus Sabinæ*—o. *Sassafras*, see *Laurus sassafras*—o. *Sesami*, see *Sesamum orientale*—o. *Sinapis*, see *Sinapis*—o. *Spicæ*, see *Lavandula spica*—o. *Spicæ vulgaris*, *O. terebinthinæ*—o. *Succini*, see *Succinum*—o. *Succinum rectificatum*, see *Succinum*.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM, *Balsamum sulphuris simplex*, *Sulphuretted oil*. (*Sulphur. lot. fʒij*; *Ol. olivæ*. lbj. Heat the oil in a large iron pot, and throw in the sulphur by degrees; stirring the mixture after each addition till they unite.) It is stimulating, and was formerly much used in coughs, asthma, &c., and, externally, to foul ulcers.

OLEUM TABACI, *Oil of Tobacco*. In the form of ointment, (gtt. xx to ʒj of lard,) applied to indolent tumours, ulcers, &c. (An empyreumatic oil, obtained from coarsely-powdered tobacco by heating the retort to dull redness.—Ph. U. S.)

OLEUM TARTARI PER DELIQUUM, *Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis*—o. *Templum*, see *Pinus mughos*.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ, *Oil of Turpentine*. The volatile oil distilled from the turpentine of *pinus palustris*, and other species of *pinus*.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM, *O. pini purissimum*, *O. T. purificatum* seu *terebinthinæ athereum*, *Rectified oil of turpentine*, *Sp. of turpentine*. Common oil of turpentine is also called *Common oil of Spike*, *Oleum spicæ vulgaris*. (*Oleum terebinth. Oj*; *Aque*, Oij. Distil over the oil.) It is stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, and rubefacient. Dose, gtt. x to fʒj.

Gueto'nium Embrocation for rheumatism consists of *Ol. terebinth.*, *Ol. oliv.* Rā fʒiss; *Acid. sulph. dil.* fʒij.

OLEUM THEOBROMÆ CACAO EXPRESSUM, *Butter of cacao*—o. *Thymi*, see *Thymus*—o. *Tiglii*, see *Croton tiglium*.

OLEUM VALERIANÆ, *Oil of Valerian*. The distilled oil of the root of *Valeriana officinalis*.—Ph. U. S. Dose, four or five drops.

OLEUM VINI, *O. æthereum*—o. *Vitrioli*, *Sulphuric acid*—o. *Vitrioli dulce*, *Æther sulphuricus*.

OLFACTIF, *Olfactory*.

OLFACTIF, *Olfactif*, (*olfacere*, *olfactum*, (*olere*, 'to smell,' and *facere*, 'to make,' 'to smell;') *Ophre'sis*, *Ophra'sia*, *Ophre'sia*, *Osm'e'sis*, *Odo-ratio*, *Odoratus*, *Sensus osmometricus*, *Sensus of smell*, *Smelling*, (F.) *Odorat*. The sense by which we perceive the impressions made on the olfactory nerves by the odorous particles suspended in the atmosphere. The olfactory nerve or first pair has usually been considered the great nerve of smell; and it is probably the nerve of special sensibility, general sensibility being communicated by the branches of the fifth pair, distributed on the pituitary membrane of the nose and sinuses.

OLFACTIVE, *Olfactory*.

OLFACTORY, *Olfactif*, *Olfactifus*, *Olfactof-rinus*, *Ophran'ticus*, *Ophran'ticus*, *Ophre'ticus*, (F.) *Olfactif*. That which belongs or relates to the sense of smell.

OLFACTORY BULB, see *Olfactory nerves*.

OLFACTORY FORAMINA, (F.) *Trous olfactifs*,

are the holes in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, through which the olfactory nerve passes.

OLFACTORY GANGLION, see Olfactory nerves—o. Lobe, see Olfactory nerves.

OLFACTORY NERVES, *Ethmoidal nerves*, *Par primum Nervorum cerebri*, *Nervi odoratorii*, *Processus mamillares* seu *papillares* seu *mamillares cerebri ad nares* seu *papillares*, *Carunculae mamillares*,—the first pair of encephalic nerves. This nerve, which probably arises from the medulla oblongata, is observed to leave the brain, opposite the inner part of the fissure of Sylvius, by three roots; which, by their union, form a triangular knot or expansion. When it reaches the ethmoid fossa it expands and forms a triangular ganglion, or grayish, soft bulb, — *Bulbus olfactorius*, *Olfactory bulb*, *ganglion*, *tubercle*, or *lobe*,—which furnishes, from its inferior surface, the branches that have to be distributed to the nasal fossæ. These filaments are numerous; they pass through the foramina in the cribriform plate and enter the nasal fossæ. They are distinguished into the *internal*, *external*, and *middle*. The former are distributed over the mucous membrane, covering the outer paries of the nasal fossæ; the second descend upon the septum, and the third are lost, almost immediately, on the portion of the pituitary membrane that lines the vault of the fossæ.

OLFACTORY TUBERCLE, see Olfactory nerves.

OLFACTUS, gen. *Olfactus*, Olfaction—o. Acutus, Hyperosmia—o. Amissio, Anosmia—o. Deficiens, Anosmia—o. Depravatus, Parosmia.

OLBANUM, (from *λίβανος*, 'the frankincense tree' [?]) see *Juniperus lycia*—o. Arabicum, see *Juniperus lycia*—o. Indicum, see *Juniperus lycia*—o. Sylvestre, see *Pinus abies*—o. Vulgare, see *Pinus abies*.

OLIGÆMIA, (*oligo*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') Anæmia, Hæmaphoria, Hypæmia.

OLIGIDRIA, (*oligo*, and *ἰδρως*, 'sweat,') Ischidrosis.

OLIGO, (from *ὀλιγος*, 'few, little,') in composition has these significations.

OLIGOBLÉN'NIA, (*oligo*, and *βλέννα*, 'mucus,') A deficiency of mucus.

OLIGOCHOLIA, (*oligo*, and *χολή*, 'bile,') Paucity of bile.

OLIGOCH'YLUS, (*oligo*, and *χολος*, 'juice, 'chyle,') An epithet for food which is but little nutritive; which furnishes little chyle.

OLIGOCOP'RIA, (*oligo*, and *κωπος*, 'excrement,') Scantiness of alvine evacuations.

OLIGOCYTHÆMIA, (*oligo*, *κυτος*, 'a cell, and 'αἷμα, 'blood,') A condition of the blood in which there is paucity of red corpuscles.

OLIGODAC'RYA, (*oligo*, and *δαρυν*, 'a tear,') Paucity of the lachrymal secretion.

OLIGOGALACTIA, (*oligo*, and *γαλαξ*, gen. *γαλακτος*, 'milk,') Agalactia.

OLIGOGALIA, Agalactia.

OLIGOHÆMIA, (*oligo*, and 'αἷμα, 'blood,') Anæmia, Hæmaphoria, Hypæmia.

OLIGOMANIA, (*oligo*, and *μανία*,) see Melancholy.

OLIGOPO'SIA, (*oligo*, and *ποσις*, 'drink,') Diminution in the quantity of drinks.

OLIGOPSYCHIA, (*oligo*, and *ψυχη*, 'mind,') Imbecility.

OLIGOSIALIA, (*oligo*, and *σialον*, 'saliva,') Paucity of saliva.

OLIGOSPER'MIA, (*oligo*, and *σπέρμα*, 'sperm,') Paucity of spermatie secretion.

OLIGOSPOND'YLUS, (*oligo*, and *σπονδυλος*, 'a vertebra,') A monster with defective vertebrae.

OLIGOTRICH'IA, (*oligo*, and *τριχς*, gen. *τριχος*, 'hair,') Want of hair. Paucity of hair.

OLIGOTROPH'IA, *Par'cior nutritio*, (*oligo*, and *τροφή*, 'I nourish,') Deficient nourishment.

OLIGURE'SIA, *Oligure'sis*, *Oligoure'sis*, *Oligoure'sia*, *Oliguria*, (*oligo*, and *ουρεω*, 'I pass urine,') Morbidly diminished urinary secretion.

OLIGURIA, Oliguresia.

OLISTHEMA, (*ολισθημα*, from *ολισθαινα*, 'to slip,') Luxation.

OLIVA, ('the olive,') see Olea.

OLIVÆ, Corpora olivaria.

OLIVAIRE, Oliveshaped.

Cautère Olivaire, of the French surgeons, is a cautery whose extremity is terminated by a button having the shape of an olive.

OLIVARIS, Oliveshaped.

OLIVARY, Oliveshaped—o. Bodies, Corpora olivaria.

OLIVARY PROC'ESS, *Processus Olivar'is*, is a small ridge, running transversely between, and a little behind, the roots of the anterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, and by some considered as the fourth clinoid process.

OLIVE, see Olea—o. Tree, Olea Europæa.

OLIVESHAPED, *Olive'ris*, *Olivefor'mis*, *Olivary*, (F.) *Olivaire*. Resembling an olive. See Corpora olivaria.

OLIVES, Corpora olivaria—o. Pickled, Colymbades.

OLIVIER, Olea Europæa—o. *de Bohême*, *Ledum palustre*.

OLIVIFORMIS, (*oliva*, and *forma*, 'shape,') Oliveshaped.

OLIVINA, see Olea Europæa.

OLLA CAPITIS, (*olla*, 'a pot,') Cranium.

OLMITELLO, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. A thermal spring in the isle of Ischia. Temperature, 100° Fahrenheit.

OLOPHLYC'TIS, gen. *Olophlyctidis*, (*ολοφλυκτις*, from *ολος*, 'entire, and *φλυκτις*, 'a vesicle,') Herpes.

OLOPHO'NIA, (*ολλω*, *ολλωω*, 'I lose, and *φωνη*, 'voice,') Congenital misconstruction of the vocal organs.

OLOPHONTA LABII LORATA, Harelip—o. *Lingua frænata*, see Ankyloglossum.

OLSNITIUM, *Peucedanum palustre*.

OLUS, (pl. of *olerum*, 'a pot herb,') Lachanon.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS, see Kentucky, mineral waters of.

OMA, (*ωμα*,) in the termination of many pathological words, signifies morbid condition, as in *sarcoma*, *atheroma*, &c.

OMACEPH'ALUS, (F.) *Omacéphale*, (*omo*, and *κεφαλος*, 'devoid of head,') A genus of paracephalous monsters, without any neck—a slight depression indicating the limits of the head and body.

O'MAGRA, *Ho'magra*, (*omo*, and *αγρα*, 'a seizure,') Gout in the shoulder.

OMAL'GIA, (*omo*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Pain in the shoulder.

OMARTHRI'TIS, (*omo*, *arthron*, 'a joint, and *itis*,) Inflammation of the shoulder-joint.

OMARTHROCACĒ, (*omo*, *arthron*, 'a joint, and *κακος*, 'bad,') Arthrocase of the shoulder-joint. Caries or suppuration of the shoulder-joint.

OMA'SUM, *Oma'sus*, *Psalterium*, *Ma'nyplics*, (Sc.) *Mon'iplics*, *Mon'nyplies*, (F.) *Feuillet*, *Mille-feuillet*, *Livret*, *Psautier*. The third stomach of ruminant animals.

OMBILIC, Umbilicus.

OMBILICAL, Umbilical.

OMBILIQUE, Umbilicated.

OMBRAGE, (from *umbra*, 'a shade,') Nebula.

OMENTA, (pl. of *omentum*,) Meninges.

OMENTESIS, Epiploitis.

OMENTITIS, (*omentum*, and *itis*,) Epiploitis.

OMENTULA, (pl. of *omentum*, dim. of *omentum*.) Appendiculae pinguedinosae.

OMENTUM, Epiploon—o. Colicum, Epiploon, colic—o. Gastrocolicum, Epiploon, gastrocolic—o. Gastrosplenic, Epiploon, gastrosplenic—o. Great, Epiploon, gastrocolic—o. Hepatogastrium, Epiploon, gastrohepatic—o. Lesser, Epiploon, gastrohepatic—o. Majus, Epiploon, gastrocolic—o. Minus, Epiploon, gastrohepatic—o. Osium, Periosteum—o. Sac of the, see Epiploon, gastrohepatic—o. Third, Epiploon, colic.

OMICHESES, (ομῖχαι, 'to pass urine,') Micturition.

OMICHEMA, (ομῆμα,) Urine.

OMITIS, (ομο, and *itis*.) Inflammation in or about the shoulder-joint.

OMMA, gen. *Omm'atis*, (ομμα,) Eye, Vision.

OMNIPHAGUS, (omnis, 'all,' and φαγω, 'to eat,') Omnivorous.

OMNIVORE, Omnivorous.

OMNIVOROUS, *Omniv'orus*, *Omniph'agus*, *Pantoph'agus*, (F.) *Omniv'ore*, (omnis, 'all,' and *oro*, 'I eat,') An epithet for animals which eat every kind of food, animal or vegetable—*Pantoph'agiata*.

OMO, (from ωμος, 'shoulder,') in the composition of anatomical terms, means the scapula or shoulderblade; in other cases, the shoulder.

OMOCALVICULAR, see Coracoclavicular.

OMOCOTYLE, see Glene.

OMOHYOIDEUS, *Cor'acohyoidens*, *Hyoidis Quartus Musculus*, (F.) *Scapulo-hyoidien*, *Omo-hyoidien*, *Omoplat-hyoidien*. This muscle is situate obliquely at the sides and front of the neck. It is slender, long, and flat. It arises from the superior costa of the scapula, near the semilunar notch, and from the ligament that runs across it, and is inserted at the sides of the inferior margin of the body of the os hyoides. It consists of two fasciculi, united by a common tendon, and is a true digastric muscle. It depresses the os hyoides, carrying it a little backwards, and to one side, except when it acts with its fellow, when the bone is depressed, and drawn obliquely backwards.

OMOPHAG'IA, (ωμοφαγία,) *Omosit'ia*, (ωμος, 'raw,' and φαγω, 'I eat,') Fondness for raw food. Eating of raw food.

OMOPHAGUS, *Homoph'agus* (improperly.) One who eats raw flesh.

OMOPLAT-HYOÏDIEN, *Omo-hyoides*.

OMOPATE, (ομο, and πλατος, 'broad, flat,') Scapula—o. *Col de l'*, *Collum scapulae*.

OMOS, (ωμος,) Crude, Humerus.

OMOSITIA, (ωμοσιτια, from ωμος, 'raw,' and *εστος*, 'food,') Omophagia.

OMOTAR'ICHOS, (ωμοταριχος, from *ομο*, and *ταριχος*, 'pickled,') *Salsamentum crudum*; *Salt'ed Tun'ny Fish*, in particular. Properly, the neck or shoulder-piece of a salted animal. Once much recommended against the bites of vipers, and in hydrophobia.

OMOTES, (ωμοτης,) Crudity.

OMOTOCIA, (ωμοτοκία, from ωμος, 'unripe,' and *τοκος*, 'birth,') Abortion.

OMOTRIBES, (ωμοτριβες, from ωμος, 'unripe,' and *τριβω*, 'I bruise,') *Omphae'rium Oleum*. Oil expressed from unripe olives.

OMPHACE, (ομφακη, from ομφας, 'an unripe grape,') Verjuice.

OMPHACION, (ομφακιον, from ομφας, 'an unripe grape,')—*Succus n'ac acer'bis*, *Ompha'cium*. The juice of unripe grapes. Also, Verjuice.

OMPHACIS, (ομφακεις, from ομφας, 'unripe,') An unripe gallnut.

OMPHACITES (VINUM), (ομφακίτης,) A name given to wine prepared from the unripe grape.

OMPHACIUM, (ομφακιον,) *Om' hacione*, Verjuice.

OMPHACOM'ELI, (ομφακι, 'a' unripe grape,')

and *μελι*, 'honey,') A sort of oxymel, made of the juice of unripe grapes and honey.

OMPHALECO'SIS, (omphalos, and 'ελκος, 'an ulcer,') Ulceration of the navel.

OMPHALEXOCHE, (omphalos, and *εξοχη*, 'a standing out,') Exomphalus.

OMPHALITIS, (omphalos, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the umbilicus.

OMPHALO, (ομφαλος, 'navel,') in composition, navel.

OMPHALOCARPUS, (omphalos, and *καρπος*, 'fruit,') Galium aparine.

OMPHALOCELE, (omphalos, and *κηλη*, 'rupture,') Exomphalos.

OMPHALOCRA'NIODID'YMUS, (from *omphalos*, *κρανιον*, 'the cranium,' and *ιδυμος*, 'a twin,') A double monster, in which the umbilical cord or the rudiment of one fetus is rooted in the cranium of another.

OMPHALOMANTI'A, *Om'phalomancy*, (omphalos, and *μαντια*, 'prophecy,') A species of divination, practised by credulous matrons, who pretend to be able to know the number of children a female will have, by the number of knots in the navel string of the child.

OMPHALOMESENTER'IC, *Omphalomesenter'icus*, *Om'phalomesara'icus*, (omphalos, and *mesenterium*, 'the mesentery,') Appertaining or relating to the umbilicus and mesentery.

OMPHALOMESENTER'IC VES'SELS, *Vitel'omesenter'ic*, *Vit'elline ves'sels*. Haller gave this name to two very fine vessels, which spread their ramifications on the parietes of the umbilical vesicle. There is an *omphalo-mesenteric artery* and *vein*. The *omphalomesenteric artery* is a branch of the superior mesenteric;—the vein empties itself into the trunk, or into one of the branches of the superior mesenteric. Velpeau affirms, that they inosculate with a branch of the second or third order of those great vessels, with those in particular that are distributed to the cecum, and he regards them to be the vessels of nutrition of the umbilical vesicle. They are occasionally met with in the fetus, at the full period, under the form of whitish filaments, which extend from the mesenteric vessels to the umbilicus.

OMPHALOMESERAIC, *Omphalomesenteric*.

OMPHALONCUS, (omphalos, and *ογκος*, 'a swelling,') Omphalophyma.

OMPHALONEURON, (omphalos, and *νευρον*, 'a sinew, a ligament,') Funiculus umbilicalis.

OMPHALONEURORRHESIS, (omphaloneuron, and *ρρις*, 'rupture,') Omphalorrhesis.

OMPHALOPHLEBITIS, (omphalos, and *phlebitis*, 'inflammation of a vein,') Inflammation of the umbilical vein.

OMPHALOPHY'MA, gen. *Omphalophy'matis*, *Omphalon'eus*, (omphalos, and *φυμα*, 'tumour,') A tumefaction of the navel.

OMPHALOPROPTOSIS, (omphalos, and *προπτωσις*, 'a falling forwards,') Exomphalus.

OMPHALORRHAG'IA, *Omphalor'rhagē*, (omphalos, and *ρηγνυμι*, 'I break out,') Hemorrhage from the umbilicus, in the new-born in particular.

OMPHALORRHEX'IS, (omphalos, and *ρηξις*, 'rupture,') *Omphaloneurorrhex'is*. Rupture of the navel string.

OMPHALOS, (ομφαλος,) Umbilicus.

OMPHALOSITE, (omphalos, and *εστος*, 'nourishment,') A monster that possesses an imperfect kind of life, which ceases when the umbilical cord is divided.

OMPHALOT'OMY, (ομφαλοτομια,) *Omphalatom'ia*, (omphalos, and *τεμνω*, 'I cut,') The division of the navel string.

OMPHALUS, (ομφαλος,) Umbilicus.

OMUS, (ωμος,) Crude, Humerus.

ONAGRA, *Oenothera biennis*.

ONANIA, (after *Onan*,) Masturbation.

ONANISM, Masturbation.
O'NAR, (*ovap*.) Somnium.
ONCOME. A Scotch term, according to Sir Walter Scott, for "mysterious diseases, which baffle the regular physician."
ONCOS, (*ovkos*.) Tumour.
ONCOSES, (*oncos*, and *osis*.) Tumours, as diseases.
ONCOSIS, (*ovkosis*.) Intumescence.
ONCOTOMY, *Oncotomia*, *Onkotomy*, (*oncos*, and *tomē*, 'incision.') The opening of an abscess with a cutting instrument, or the excision of a tumour.
ONCTION, (from *ungere*, *unctum*, 'to anoint,') Inunction.
ONCUS, (*ovkos*.) Swelling. Tumour.
ONDULATION, (from *unda*, 'a wave,') Fluctuation.
ONEBERRY, Paris.
ONEIROCRITICUS, *Oneirocrites*, (*oneiros*, and *κρισις*, 'judgment.') One who judges according to dreams.
ONEIRODYNIA, (*oneiros*, and *δύνη*, 'pain.') A painful dream. *Incubus* and *Somnambulism* are oneirodynia.
ONEIRODYNIA ACTIVA, Paroniria, Somnambulism—*o. Gravana*, *Incubus*.
ONEIRODYNIE GRAVATIVE, *Incubus*.
ONEIROGOMUS, (*ovneirogōmos*.) *Oneirogynē*. A lascivious dream; pollution; nocturnal pollution.
ONEIROGONORRHŒA, Pollution, nocturnal.
ONEIROGONOS, (*oneiros*, and *γενος*, 'seed,') Pollution.
ONEIROLOGY, *Oneirologia*, (*oneiros*, and *λογος*, 'a description.') The doctrine of dreams.
ONEIROMANTIA, (*oneiros*, and *μαντεία*, 'divination.') The art of divining by dreams; or of interpreting dreams.
ONEIRON, (*ovneiron*.) Somnium.
ONEIRONOSUS, (*oneiros*, and *νοσος*, 'a disease.') *Somnia'tio morbo'sa*. Morbid, uneasy dreaming.
ONEIROPOLESIS, (*ovneiroπολις*.) Somnium.
ONEIROPOLIA, (*ovneiroπολεια*.) Somnium.
ONEIROS, (*ovneiros*.) Somnium.
ONERA ALVI, ('load of the bowels,') Excrement—*o. Ventris*, ('load of the belly,') Excrement.
ONGLADE, (from *ungula*, dim. of *unguis*, 'a nail,') See *Onychogryphosis*.
ONGLE, (from [*L.*] *unguis*.) Nail—*o. Incarné*, *Onychogryphosis*.
ONGLÉE (F.), *Digitorum stupor à gelu*. Painful numbness at the extremities of the fingers, caused by cold.
ONGLET, (after *Ongle*.) Pterygion.
ONGUENT, Unguentum—*o. d'Althéa*, Unguentum de Althæa—*o. Blanc*, Ceratum cetacei—*o. de Blanc de baleine*, Unguentum cetacei—*o. Blanc de Rhases*, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis—*o. de Céruse*, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis—*o. Citrin centre la gale*, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis—*o. Digestif simple*, Unguentum digestivum simplex—*o. Gris*, Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinereum—*o. de Guimance*, Unguentum de althæa—*o. de Laurier*, Unguentum laurinum—*o. Mercuriel*, Unguentum hydrargyri—*o. Napolitain*, Unguentum hydrargyri—*o. de Nitrate de mercure*, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis—*o. de Poix et de cire*, Basilicon—*o. de Soldat*, Martiatum unguentum—*o. de Sureau*, Unguentum sambuci—*o. de Tornamira*, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis.
ONION, COMMON, ([*L.*] *unio*.) *Allium cepa*—*o. Sea*, *Scilla*.
ONISCUS, *Asellus*, *Cutio*, *Porcellio*, *Porcellus*, *Porculus*, (dim. of *ovos*, 'an ass.') A genus

of insects, *Class*, Crustacea, very common in cellars and dark and moist places.

ONISCI *Asellus*, *Millepedes*, *Aselli*, *Millepedes*, *Fulva*, *Woodlice*, *Slaters*, *Hoglice*, (F.) *Cloportes ordinaires*, had, at one time, a place in the pharmacopœias. They were considered stimulant and diuretic, and useful in jaundice.

ONITIS, (*ovitis*, gen. *ovitidis*.) *Origanum dictamnus*.

ONKOTOMY, *Oncotomy*.

ONOLOSAT (Arab.), *Obolus*.

ONOMATOCLESIS, (*ovonoma*, gen. *ovonomas*, 'a name,' and *καλεω*, 'to call,') Nomenclature.

ONOMATOLOGIA, (*ovonmatologia*, from *ovonma*, gen. *ovonomas*, 'a name,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') Nomenclature.

ONONIS ANTIQUORUM, (*ovonnis*.) *O. spinosa*.

ONONIS ARVEN'SIS, (F.) *Bugrane des champs*, has properties like the next.

ONONIS SPINOSA, *Anonis*, *Res'ta seu Arven'sis*, *Rem'ora* *Ara'tri*, *Anonis antiquorum*, *Rest harrowe*, (F.) *Arrête-bœuf*, *Bugrande épineuse*, *Bugrane*. *Nat. Ord.* Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Dialectica Decandria. The root of this plant was once used as a diuretic.

ONOPORDON ACANTHIUM, (*ovon*, 'the ass,' and *παρῶν*, 'to break wind,') *Onopordum acanthium*, *Car'duus tomentosus*, *Acan'thium*, *Ac'anosa*, *A. spinosa*, *Spin'a al'ba*, *Cot'ton Thistle*, (F.) *Chardon aux Ane's*. *Ord.* Compositæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis. The expressed juice has been recommended as a cure for cancer, applied externally.

ONOPORDUM ACANTHIUM, *Onopordon acanthium*.

ONTHUS, (*ovthos*.) *Fimus*.

ONTOL'OGY, *Ontologia*, (F.) *Ontologie*, (from *ov*, gen. *ovtos*, 'a being,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') A term sometimes used for metaphysics generally; but, more frequently, for that portion of it which deals in generalities; and which embraces, therefore, the speculative and chimerical. It was in this last sense, that Broussais spoke of *medical ontology*, (F.) *Ontologie médicale*.

ONYCHA, see *Bdellium*, and *Cistus creticus*.

ONYCHATROPH'IA, *Atroph'ia un'guium*, (*onycho*, and *atrophia*, 'want of nourishment,') Atrophy of the nails.

ONYCHAUX'E, *Hypertroph'ia un'guium*, (from *onycho*, and *αύξη*, 'increase,') Unusual increase of the size and thickness of the nails.

ONYCHEXALLAX'IS, (*onycho*, and *εξαλλαξις*, 'change,') A morbid condition of the nails.

ONYCHIA, (from *ovēs*, gen. *ovychos*, 'a nail,') Paronychia.

ONYCHITIS, (*onycho*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of a nail. See *Paronychia*.

ONYCHO, (*ovēs*, gen. *ovychos*, 'a nail,') in composition, a nail.

ONYCHOCAMPE, (*onycho*, and *καμπη*, 'curvature,') *Onychogryphosis*.

ONYCHOCLASIS, (*onycho*, and *κλασις*, 'fracture,') Fracture of a nail.

ONYCHOCLIN'Ë, *Onychostroma*, (*onycho*, and *κλιν*, 'a bed,') The sensitive bed or stroma under the nail.

ONYCHOCRYPTOSIS, (*onycho*, and *κρυπσις*, 'concealed,') *Onychogryphosis*.

ONYCHOGRYPHOSIS, *Onychogryphosis*, *Onychogryphosis*, (*onycho*, and *gryphosis*, 'crookedness,') Curvature of the nails; such as occurs in hectic individuals. Also, growing in of the nails; *Onychocryptosis*, *Incarnatio* seu *Adunatio* seu *Arctura un'guium*, *Onychia*, (F.) *Ongle incarné*, *Ongle glade*.

ONYCHOMANTIA, (*onycho*, and *μαντεία*, 'divination,') Divination from the appearance of the nails.

ONYCHON'OSI, *Onychonusi*, (*onycho*, and *nosos*, 'a disease.') Disease of the nails.

ONYCHOPH'THORA, *Onychophthoria*, (*onycho*, and *phtho*, 'degeneration.') A degenerate condition or destruction of the nails.

ONYCHOPHY'MA, gen. *Onychophymatis*, (*onycho*, and *phyma*, 'a tumour.') A painful degeneration of the nails, which become thick, rough, and crooked. It occurs as a symptom of syphilis and of lepra.

ONYCHOPTO'SIS, *Ptyonnychia*, *Dix'resis Un-*
gula, (*onycho*, and *ptosis*, 'falling.') The falling off of the nails.

ONYCOPH'THORA, *Onychophthora*.

ONYCHORRHIZA, (*onycho*, and *rhiza*, 'a root.') See Nail.

ONYCHOSTROMA, (*onycho*, and *stroma*, 'a bed.') Onychoclone.

O'NYX, gen. *O'nychis*, (from *ονυξ*, gen. *ονυχος*,) Hook (blunt), Nail, Pterygion. Also, a collection of purulent matter between the laminae of the cornea, having the shape of a nail.

ONYXIS, see Onychogryphosis.

ONYXITIS, (*ονυξ*, and *itis*,) see Paronychia.

OOEYESIS, (*oon*, and *eysis*, 'pregnancy,') Pregnancy, ovarian.

OOEOCELE, see Hernia (foraminis ovalis.)

OODES, (*οωδης*, from *ωον*, 'an egg,' and *odes*,) Aqueous humour, Oval.

OOG'ALA, (*oon*, and *γαλα*, 'milk,') *Oöy'la*, *Oy'la*, *Pula ex Ov'is et Lactē*. Milk of eggs. A preparation of eggs and milk.

OOG'LA, Oogala.

OOIDES, (*οωειδης*, from *oon*, and *ειδης*, 'resemblance,') Aqueous humour, Oval.

OOLEMA PELLUCIDUM, gen. *Oolemm'atis*, (*oon*, and *λεμμα*, 'a sheath,') *Zona pellucida*.

OOLEUCON, (*oon*, and *λευκος*, 'white,') Albumen ovi.

OÖLOG'IA, *Ovolog'ia*, *Ovology*, (*oon*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') A description of the ovum.

OON, (*ωον*,) Ovum.

OONINE, (from *oon*,) Albumen.

OÖPH'AGOUS, *Oöph'agus*, (*oon*, and *φάγω*, 'I eat,') Feeding on eggs.

OOPHORAUXE, (*oophorum*, and *αυξη*, 'increase,') Oarioparectama.

OOPHORITIS, (*oophorum*, and *itis*,) Oaritis.

OOPHOROPATHIA, (*oophorum*, and *παθος*, 'affection,') Oariopathy.

OOPHORUM, (*oon*, and *φερω*, 'to bear,') Ovary.

OORITIS, Oaritis.

OP, as a prefix, see Ob.

OPAC'ITY, *Opac'itas*, *Opakeness*, (*opacus*, 'obscure,') Quality of that which is opaque. The property possessed by some bodies of not allowing the light to traverse them. It is opposed to transparency. *Opacity of the cornea* constitutes *albugo* or *leucoma*;—opacity of the crystalline causes cataract.

OPAKE, *Opac'ens*, *Opac'ous*. An epithet given to bodies, which do not permit the passage of rays of light. The *opaque cornea* is the sclerotic, in contradistinction to the transparent cornea or true cornea.

OPAKENESS, Opacity.

OPALESCENT, Opaline.

OP'ALINE, *Opales'cent*. That which resembles the opal. A fluid is said to be opaline when milky, and when it presents an appearance more or less like that of the opal.

OPE, (*οπη*,) Foramen.

OPEOCELE, (*ope*, and *εληη*, 'rupture,') see Hernia.

OPERATIO, (*opus*, gen. *operis*, 'work,') Action. Operation—o. Chirurgical, see Operation—o. Chymica seu pharmaceutica. Operation, chymical, &c.—o. Simplex, Haplotomia.

OPERATION, *Operatio*. The application of instruments to the human body with the view of removing disease. The object of an operation, *operatio chirurgica*, is generally to divide or reunite parts, to extract extraneous or noxious bodies, and to replace organs that are wanting, by different instruments or artificial means. The principal operative methods have been called *Syn'thesis*, *Dis'resis*, *Exc'resis*, and *Proth'esis*. Frequently the most difficult subject connected with an operation is to decide when it is absolutely called for or advisable, and when improper.

OPERATION, BILATERAL, see Lithotomy—o. *Cæsarienne*, *Cæsarean* section.

OPERATION, CHYMICAL or PHARMACEUTICAL, *Operatio chymica seu pharmaceutica*, is any process whose object is the preparation of medicines; their combinations with each other, analysis, and decomposition;—such are, *solution*, *dissolution*, *sublimation*, *evaporation*, *digestion*, *maceration*, *infusion*, *decoction*, *calcination*, &c. Some of these operations are mechanical; others, really chymical.

OPERATION, HIGH, see Lithotomy—o. *d Lambreau*, see Flap—o. Lateral, see Lithotomy—o. Sigaultian, Symphyseotomy.

OPERATIONS, Capital, see Surgery, operative—o. Major, see Surgery, operative—o. Minor, see Surgery, operative.

OPERATOR. A surgeon who is in the habit of practising the greater operations. One who performs any operation. To be a good operator, the surgeon must be well acquainted with anatomy, and be possessed of strong nerve. See Surgeon.

OPERCULUM, *Operot'rium*, *Operimen'tum*, (from *operire*, 'to cover,') A cover or lid. In fishes, the gill cover.

OPERCULUM ASPERÆ ARTERIÆ, Larynx—o. Cutis, Epidermis—o. Ileci, Bauhin, valve of—o. Laryngis, Epiglottis—o. Oculi, Palpebra.

OPERCULUM PAPILLÆRUM. A shield for the nipple.

OPERIMENTUM, (from *operire*, 'to cover,') Operculum—o. Intestinorum, Epiploon—o. Præ-tensum abdominis, Peritonæum.

OPERTORIUM, Operculum.

OPHELIA CHIRATA, Gentiana chirayta.

OPHLIASIS, (*οφιασις*) Calvities, Porrigo decal vans.

OPHIOLGLOS'SUM VULGA'TUM, *O. ova'tum* seu *echinogloss'um*, (*ophis*, and *γλωσσα*, 'tongue,') *Lingua serpenta'ria*, *Ad'ler's Tongue*, (F.) *Langue de Serpent*. Ord. Filices. Sec. Syst. Cryptogamia. This plant was formerly considered to be vulnerary.

OPHIOPH'AGOUS, *Ophioph'agus*, (*ophis*, and *φάγω*, 'I eat,') An epithet for animals which feed on serpents. Pliny has called certain African tribes by this name.

OPHIORRHIZA, *O. mun'gos*, (*ophis*, and *ρίζα*, 'root,') *Family*, Gentianacæ. Sec. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. The name of the plant whose root has been called *Ra'dix Serpen'tum*, *Mun'gos Ra'dix*. The bitter root is much esteemed in Java, Sumatra, &c., for preventing the effects that usually follow the bite of the *naja*, a venomous serpent; with which view it is eaten by the natives. It is, also, a reputed anthelmintic.

OPHIOTAPHYLON, (*ophis*, and *σταφυλη*, 'a grape,') *Bryonia alba*.

OPHIOXYLON, Ophioxylum.

OPHIOXYLUM, (*ophis*, and *ξύλον*, 'wood,') *Ophioxylum* seu *Ophioxylum serpenti'num* seu *trifolia'tum*, *Acave'ria*, *Lignum serpen'tum*, Ord. Apocynacæ, has been recommended in the bites of serpents, and in intermittents. It is said to be very bitter.

OPHIS, (*οφίς*,) Serpent.

OPHITES, (*οφίτης*, from *ophis*,) *Serpenti'nus*,

Serpentine or *Black Porphyry*. This rock was formerly worn as an amulet, to cure diseases of the head.

OPHRYS, (ὀφρυς,) Supercilium.

OPHTHALMAGRA, (ophthalmos, and αγρα, 'a seizure.') A sudden gouty or other pain of the eye.

OPHTHALMAL'GIA, (ophthalmos, and αλγος, 'pain.') Pain in the eye, Neuralgia of the eye.

OPHTHALMEMPASMA, gen. Ophthalmempasm'atis, (ophthalmos, and εμψασμ, 'to strew upon,') Collyrium siccum.

OPHTHAL'MIA, (from ophthalmos,) Ophthalmi'tis, Oculo'rum inflamma'tio, Ocu'ma ophthalmi'tis, Ophthalmopo'nia, Inflamma'tion of the Eye, Ophthal'my, (F.) Ophthalmie, Ophthalmite, Inflammation de l'œil, Catarrhe oculaire. Three great varieties of ophthalmia, independently of the acute and chronic (which conditions occur in all inflammations,) may be reckoned:—the Ophthalmia membrana'rum, O. purulen'ta, and O. tar'si. The first is characterized by the general symptoms of ophthalmia;—pain and redness of the eye or its appendages; with intolerance of light, and unusual flow of tears; the inflammation being seated chiefly in the coats of the eyeball. It is the Hymenophthal'mia, Ophthalmia tarax'is seu hu'mida seu ve'ra seu chemo'sis, Conjunctivi'tis, Inflamma'tio conjuncti'væ, Symphymeni'tis, Syndesmi'tis, Catarrhal ophthalmia, Ophthalmococonjunctivi'tis, Ophthalmodesmi'tis, Epiph'ora (Galen), Conjuncti'val or Lach'rymose Ophthalm'ia, Tarax'is (Paulus of Ægina), Chemo'sis (Aëtius,) (F.) Conjunctivite, Inflammation de la conjonctive. In the second,—Ophthalm'ia purulen'ta seu puriform'is Blennophthal'mia, Bleph'aroblenorrhœ'a, Ophthalmoblenorrhœ'a, Blennorrhœa oc'uli—the internal surface of the palpebræ associates in the inflammation of the eyeball; and there is a copious secretion of a purulent fluid. An epidemic and contagious [?] variety of this is the *Ægyptian Ophthalmia*, O. epidem'ica seu purulen'ta epidem'ica seu contagio'sa seu catarrhal'is bel'lica seu bel'lica seu Asiatic'ica seu purulen'ta contagio'sa, Blennorrhœ'a oc'uli *Ægypti'aca*, Lamophthal'mia, Conjunctivi'tis purulen'ta contagio'sa seu *Ægypti'aca*, Blephar'itis glandula'ris contagio'sa, Ade-

ni'tis palpebra'rum contagio'sa, Sup'purative ophthalmia, Epidem'ic contagio'sa ophthalm'ia—called *Ægypt'ian*, from its prevalence in Egypt during the British Expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. The inflammation is rapid and destructive; granulations shoot from the tunica conjunctiva, and occasionally there is intolerable pain, often succeeded by delirium. In newborn children, a species of purulent ophthalmia, O. purulen'ta infan'tum seu neonato'rum, Blepharophthal'mia seu Lippitu'do seu Blennorrhœ'a oc'uli seu Ophthal'moblenorrhœ'a seu Blepharoblenorrhœ'a seu Blepharopyorrhœ'a seu Pyophthal'mia, Psorophthal'mia neonato'rum, Adenocyklotoni'tis, Adenologadi'tis, (F.) Ophthalmie puriforme des nouveau-nés, in which the palpebræ are florid and peculiarly tumid, is by no means uncommon. It seems to be caused by acrid discharges from the mother, applied to the eye of the infant during its exit; or to the stimulus of the light, when the child first opens its eyes. A severe form of purulent ophthalmia—*Hyperconjunctivite* (Piorry)—is produced by the application of gonorrhœal matter to the eye. It is the Ophthalmia gonorrhœ'ica, Blennorrhœ'a oc'uli gonorrhœ'ica, Gonorrhoblepharhœ'a, Conjunctivi'tis blennorrhag'ica seu gonorrhœ'ica, Gonorrhœ'al Ophthalm'ia, (F.) Ophthalmie blennorrhagique, Conjunctivite blennorrhagique.

Ophthalmia is likewise modified by the condition of the constitution, and hence we have strumous, variolous, and other inflammations of the conjunctiva.

The third variety—the Ophthalmia Tar'si seu glutino'sa, Blepharophthal'mia, Blephar'itis, Blepharoti'tis, Blephari'tis, Blepharadeni'tis, Adenophthal'mia, is seated chiefly in the tarsus; the sebaceous crypts secreting a viscid and acid fluid, that glues and ulcerates its edges, and irritates the eye.

When accompanied with ulceration and much itching, it constitutes Psorophthal'mia, Oc'uli palpebra'rum Scab'ies pruriginosa, Bleph'arophthal'mia ulcero'sa, Ophthalm'ia psor'ica, Tia'ea tar'si seu cilia'ris, Tinea of the Eyelids.

The different forms of inflammation of the conjunctiva are thus classed by M. Desmarres:—

Conjunctivitis.....	1. Pure or phlegmonous.	Contagious. Noncontagious. Miasmatic. Exanthematic..... Of new-born infants. Gonorrhœal. Egyptian. Erysipelatous. Variolous. Morbillous. Scarlatinous.
	2. Pustular.	
	3. Granular or catarrhal.	
	4. Purulent.....	

Conjunctivitis, when slight, requires little treatment: the antiphlogistic regimen—and particularly avoiding exposure to light—being all that is necessary. When more severe, along with this, general and local bloodletting, especially by leeches to the side of the septum narium, must be employed, so as to make a decided impression on the system; with nauseating doses of antimony, purgatives, blisters (at some distance from the organ), refrigerants, and astringents, cold or warm, according to circumstances, to the eye. In *Purulent Ophthalm'ia* these measures must be still more actively employed, otherwise disorganization will speedily follow;—the granulations which form on the adnata of the eyelids may be removed with the scissors, and the sore be touched with a solution of alum. Ophthalm'ia Tar'si must be treated on general principles, when severe. It usually, however, requires

merely the antiphlogistic regimen, with the occasional use, especially at night, of a slightly stimulating ointment, such as the unguentum hydrargyri nitricooxydi, considerably reduced with lard. The ointment prevents the eyelids from being glued together during the night, and thus obviates the irritation caused by attempts at separating them in the morning.

OPHTHALMIA, *ÆGYPTIAN*, see Ophthalmia—o. Asiatica, see Ophthalmia—o. Bellica, see Ophthalmia—o. Biliosa, Ophthalmocholosis—o. Catarrhal, see Ophthalmia—o. Catarrhalis bellica, see Ophthalmia—o. Chronica, Lippitudo—o. Conjunctival, see Ophthalmia—o. Contagiosa, see Ophthalmia—o. Epidemica, see Ophthalmia—o. Glutinosa, see Ophthalmia—o. Gonorrhœal, see Ophthalmia—o. Gonorrhœica, see Ophthalmia—o. Granular, Trachoma—o. Humida, see Ophthalmia—o. Lachrymose, see Ophthalmia—o. Membrana-

rum, see Ophthalmia—o. Neonatorum, see Ophthalmia—o. Phlyctenular, see Ophthalmia—o. Psorica, see Ophthalmia tarsi—o. Puriformis, see Ophthalmia—o. Purulenta, see Ophthalmia—o. Purulenta contagiosa, see Ophthalmia—o. Purulenta epidemica, see Ophthalmia—o. Purulenta infantum, see Ophthalmia—o. Rheumatic, Scleritis—o. Sicca, Xerophthalmia—o. Suppurative, see Ophthalmia—o. Taraxis, see Ophthalmia—o. Tarsi, see Ophthalmia—o. Ulcerosa, Helicophthalmia—o. Varicose, Cirsophthalmia—o. Vera, see Ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMIATER, (*ophthalmos*, and *iater*, 'a physician.') Oculist.

OPHTHALMIATRIA, *Ophthalmiatrotechnica*, *Ophthalmotherapia*, (F.) *Oculistique*. The art of the oculist. Treatment of diseases of the eye.

OPHTHALMIATROTECHNICA, (*ophthalmia-ter*, and *τεχνη*, 'art.') Ophthalmiatrist.

OPHTHALMIC, *Ophthalmicus*, (F.) *Ophthalmique*, (from *ophthalmos*.) That which relates or belongs to the eye.

OPHTHALMIC ARTERY, *A. orbitaire*, (Ch.) arises from the internal carotid, and issues from the cranium by the foramen opticum. At first it is situate at the outer and lower side of the optic nerve, but ascends above this nerve and passes towards the inner angle of the orbit. It furnishes in its course the *lacrimal*, *centralis retinae*, *infraorbitalis*, *ciliaries*, *anterior ciliaries*, *inferior* and *superior musculares*, *anterior* and *posterior ethmoidales*, and *superior* and *inferior palpebrales*. After having given off these, it divides into two branches—the *frontal* and *nasal*, which furnish a number of ramifications—some superficial, others deep-seated.

OPHTHALMIC GANGLION, *Lenticular* or *Ciliary ganglion*, *Ganglion ophthalmicum*, seu *semilunare* seu *ciliaris*, *G. orbitaire*, (Ch.) is one of the smallest ganglions of the body, and formed by the 5th and 3d pairs of encephalic nerves. It is situate at the outer side of the optic nerve near the bottom of the orbit; is irregularly quadrilateral and flat; its colour of a reddish gray. Behind, it communicates by its posterior angles—by means of nervous filaments—with the nasal nerve of the ophthalmic, the motor oculi, and offsets from the sympathetic. Each of its anterior angles furnishes a fasciculus of small nerves. These are the ciliary nerves.

OPHTHALMIC NERVE, *Ophthalmic Nerve* of Willis, *Orbito-frontal*, (Ch.) is the smallest and first of the three branches given off by the 5th pair. It proceeds along the external paries of the cavernous sinus, and enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure. It divides into three branches, one, *external*—the lacrimal nerve; another, *superior*—frontal nerve; and the last, *internal*—the nasal nerve. See *Lacrimal*, *Frontal*, *Nasal*.

OPHTHALMIC OR OPTIC REM'EDY, *Ophthalmicum* seu *Opticum*, (F.) *Topique ophthalmique*, is a medicine employed locally in ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMIC SINUS, see *Cavernous Sinus*.

OPHTHALMIC VEIN has the same arrangement as the artery, which it accompanies in all its divisions. It issues from the orbit at the inner part of the sphenoidal fissure, and discharges its blood into the cavernous sinus.

The name *Facial Ophthalmic* has been given to the branch by which the facial vein communicates with the ophthalmic.

OPHTHALMICA, *Euphrasia officinalis*.

OPHTHALMICI EXTERNI, *Motores oculorum*.

OPHTHALMICUM, *Ophthalmic remedy*.

OPHTHALMIDIUM, (dim. of *ophthalmos*.) Microphthalmus.

OPHTHALMIE BLENNORRHAGIQUE, see

Ophthalmia—o. *Puriforme des Nouveau-nés*, see Ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMITE, Ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMITIS, (*ophthalmos*, and *itis*.) Ophthalmia. Occasionally restricted to inflammation of the globe of the eye, in which both the external and internal structures are involved.

OPHTHALMIUM, (dim. of *ophthalmos*.) Microphthalmus.

OPHTHALMO, (from *ὀφθαλμος*, 'eye.') In composition, eye.

OPHTHALMOBLENNORRHEA, Ophthalmia (purulent)—o. Neonatorum, see Ophthalmia (purulenta infantum).

OPHTHALMOCARCINO'MA, gen. *Ophthalmocarcino'matis*. Cancer of the eye.

OPHTHALMOCELE, (*ophthalmo*, and *κηλη*, 'tumor.') Exophthalmia.

OPHTHALMOCHOL'SIS, (*ophthalmo*, and *χολη*, 'bile.') *Ophthalmia biliosa*. Ophthalmia from biliary derangement. [?]

OPHTHALMOCHROITES, (*ophthalmo*, and *χρῶζιν*, 'to colour.') See *Chorioidea tunica*.

OPHTHALMOCONJUNCTIVITIS, see Ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMOCOPIA, (*ophthalmo*, and *κοπος*, 'fatigue.') Copyopia.

OPHTHALMODESMITIS, (*ophthalmodesmum*, and *itis*.) See Ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMODESMUM, (*ophthalmo*, and *δεσμος*, 'a band.') Conjunctiva tunica.

OPHTHALMODULIA, (*ophthalmo*, and *δουλεια*, 'servitude.') Eyeservice. The title of a book by Bartisch on diseases of the eye.

OPHTHALMODYN'IA, (*ophthalmo*, and *δυνη*, 'pain.') Pain, and especially rheumatic pain of the eye. Plenck has given this name to neuralgia of the frontal nerve, in which the pain radiates particularly towards the bottom of the orbit. See *Neuralgia*, *frontal*.

OPHTHALMODYNIA PERIODICA, *Neuralgia*, *facial*.

OPHTHALMŒDE'MA, gen. *Ophthalmœdē'matis*, (*ophthalmo*, and *οἰδημα*, 'œdema.') Œdema of the conjunctiva.

OPHTHALMOGRAPHY, (*ophthalmo*, and *γραφη*, 'a description.') The part of anatomy which gives a description of the eye. An anatomical description of the eye.

OPHTHALMOLOGY, *Ophthalmolog'ia*, (*ophthalmo*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') The part of anatomy which treats of the eye. An anatomical treatise on the eye. A description of the eye in health and disease.

OPHTHALMOMELANO'MA, *Ophthalmomelanosis*, (*ophthalmo*, and *melanoma*.) Melanoma of the eyeball.

OPHTHALMOMETER, (*ophthalmo*, and *μετρον*, 'measure.') An instrument of the nature of compasses, invented by F. Petit, for measuring the capacity of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye in anatomical experiments.

OPHTHALMOMYITIS, *Ophthalmomyositis*, (*ophthalmo*, *μυς*, 'a muscle,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the muscles of the eye.

OPHTHALMOPARALYSIS, *Ophthalmoplegia*.

OPHTHALMOPHLEBOTOM'IA, (*ophthalmos*, *φλεψ*, gen. *φλεβος*, 'a vein,' and *τομη*, 'incision.') Bleeding from the vessels of the conjunctiva.

OPHTHALMOPHTHAR'SIS, *Ophthalmophthiasis*, (*ophthalmo*, and *φθορα*, 'corruption.') Destruction of the eyeball.

OPHTHALMOPHTHISIS, *Ophthalmophtharsis*.

OPHTHALMOPL'EGIA, *Ophthalmoparal'ysis*, (*ophthalmo*, and *πλησσω*, 'I strike.') Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

OPHTHALMOPONIA, (*ophthalmo*, and *ponos*, 'suffering.') Ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMOPTOMA, Ophthalmoptosis.

OPHTHALMOPTOSIS, (*Ophthalmopto'ma*, (*ophthalmo*, and *πτωσις*, 'a prolapse.') A word employed by some authors in the sense of exophthalmia, by others in that of hydrophthalmia.

OPHTHALMORRHAG'IA, (*ophthalmo*, and *ῥαγναι*, 'I break forth.') Hemorrhage from the tunica conjunctiva. It is rare.

OPHTHALMOS, (*ὀφθαλμός*.) Eye.

OPHTHALMOSCOPE, see Ophthalmoscopy.

OPHTHALMOSCOP'IA, (*Ophthalm'oscopy*, (*ophthalmo*, and *σκοπεω*, 'I regard attentively.') The art of judging of the temper, &c., of a person by examining his eyes. The art of judging of health or disease by inspection of the eyes. Exploration of the eyes in order to a diagnosis.

Ophthalm'scope, *ophthalmoscop'ium*, *ophthalmoscopium*, *Speculum oculi*. An instrument which, by reflecting the light on the retina, enables the condition of the interior of the eye to be appreciated. To a form of the ophthalmoscope the name *Anagnos'takis* has been given, after a young Greek physician, who, it was thought, invented it.

OPHTHALMOSTA'TUM, (*Ophthalm'ostat*, (*ophthalmo*, and *στασις*, 'station.') *Speculum oculi*. An instrument for fixing the eye. The action of fixing the eye is termed *Ophthalmos'tasis*.

OPHTHALMOTHERAPIA, (*ophthalmo*, and *θεραπεία*, 'treatment.') Ophthalmiatry.

OPHTHALMOT'OMY, (*Ophthalmotom'ia*, (*ophthalmo*, and *τομω*, 'I cut.') The part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the eye. It has also been applied to extirpation of the eye.

OPHTHALMOXEROSIS, (*ophthalmo*, and *ξηρασις*, 'dryness.') Xerophthalmia.

OPHTHALMOX'YSIS, (*ophthalmos*, and *ζωω*, 'I scrape.') A name given to the scarification sometimes practised on the conjunctiva in cases of ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMOXYS'TRUM, (*Ophthalmoxys'ter*, (*Ophthalmoxyste'rion*, *Xys'trum ophthalm'icum*. An instrument for scraping the eye. Name given to a small brush, with barbs like an ear of barley or rye, intended to scarify the eyelids in certain cases of ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMOZO'A, (F.) (*Ophthalmozō'aires*, (*ophthalmo*, and *ζωον*, 'an animal.') Entozoa or parasites in the globe of the eye and its appendages.

OPHTHALMUS, (*ὀφθαλμός*.) Eye.

OPHTHALMYMENITIS, (*Ophthalmomyem'itis*, (*ophthalmo*, *μνις*, 'membrane,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of one or more of the membranes of the eye.

OPIACE, Opiate.

OPIACUM, Opiatum.

OPIANE, Narcotine.

OPIANINE, (*Opiant'na*, *Opiant'nia*, (from *opium*.) An alkaloid discovered in opium, which resembles morphia in its properties and doses.

OPIANUM, Narcotine.

OPIAT, Opiate—o. *Dentifrice*, *Dentifrice*.

OPIATE, (*Opiat'um*, *Opiat'um*, *Papavera'ceum*, *Meco'nium*, (F.) *Opiat*, *Opiacé*, (from *opium*, (*opos*, 'juice,') 'opium.') A medicine containing opium. A medicine that procures sleep. An electuary;—formerly, an electuary which contained opium.

OPIATED, (*Opiat'us*, (F.) *Opiaté*, *Laudanisé*. Impregnated with opium or laudanum. Affected by opium or laudanum.

OPIATUM, Opiate.

OPIATUM FEBRIFUGUM, (*Electua'rium de K'ina K'ina*; *Electuary of Cincho'na*. (Pulv. cinch. ʒxviij, *Ammon. muriat.* ʒi, *Mellis*, *Syrup. absinth.* aa ʒij. Make into an electuary. Ph. P.) Given when cinchona is indicated.

OPIATUM MESENTER'ICUM, (*Electua'rium de Al'oë*,

Muria'te Hydrar'gyri et Fer'ro. (Gum. *assafoetida*, ʒss, *Sennæ* ʒvj, *Hydrargyri submuriat.*, Rad. *Ari.*, *Aloës socotrin.* aa ʒij, *Pule. scammonea comp.* (vulg. de tribus,) *Rhei rad.* aa ʒij, *Ferri limos.* porphyrisat. ʒss. Bruise and mix together, add of Compound *syrup of apples* double the weight of the other matters, and make into an electuary. Ph. P.) Dose, ʒss to ʒij, in obstructions of the liver, mesentery, &c.

OPIATUS, Opiated.

OPION, (*οπιον*, dim. of *opos*, 'juice,') Opium.

O'PIOPHIL, (*Opioph'iler*, *Opioph'ilus*; (*οπιον*, *opium*, and *φιλεω*, 'I love.') A lover of opium. There was in Paris, in 1853, a club of opium smokers, who called themselves *O'piophila*.

OPISMA, (*οπισμα*.) Succus.

OPIS'THENAR, (*οπισθιναρ*.) *Dorsum manus*, (*opistho*, and *θεναρ*, 'the flat of the hand.') The back of the hand.

OPISTHO, (*οπισθε*, 'behind, backwards,') in composition the same.

OPISTHOCEPHALON, (*opistho*, and *κεφαλη*, 'the head,') Occiput.

OPISTHOCRANIUM, (*opistho*, and *κρανιον*, 'the skull,') Occiput.

OPISTHOCYPHOSIS, (*οπισθοκυφωσις*, from *opistho*, and *cyphosis*.) Cyphoma.

OPISTHOLOB'IUM, (*Opietho'tium*, (*opistho*, and *λοβιον*, 'the lobe of the ear,') Any agent applied behind the ear.

OPISTHOTIUM, (*opistho*, and *otic*, gen. *otico*, 'the ear,') *Opistholobium*.

OPISTHOT'ONUS, (*οπισθοτονος*.) *Raptus posterga'neus*, *Tet'anus dorsa'lis seu post'icus seu poster'ga'neus*, (*opistho*, and *τενω*, 'I stretch,') A species of tetanus, in which the body is bent backwards.

OPIUM, (*οπιον*, dim. of *opos*, 'juice,') see *Papaver*—o. *Colatum*, *Extractum opii*—o. *Depuratum*, *Extractum opii*.

OPIUM EATERS, Theriaki.

OPIUM, LETTUCE, see *Lactuca*.

OPOBALSAMUM, (*οπος*, 'juice,' and *βαλεαμν*, 'a balsam,') see *Amyris opobalsamum*.

OPOCARPASON, *Carpasium* (juice.)

OPOCEPH'ALUS, (*ωψ*, 'the face,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') (F.) *Opocephale*. A genus of monsters having the two ears approximated or united under the head; the jaws atrophied; and no mouth or nose.

OPODELDOC, *Opodeldoch*.

OPODELDOCH, (*Opodel'toch*, *Opodel'doe*. An unmeaning term, frequently used by Paracelsus. Formerly, it signified a plaster for all external injuries, and was occasionally used, generically, like *Saponula*, for the union of soap with one or more volatile oils: now, it is applied to the Linimentum Saponis Compositum.

OPODELDOCH, STEER'S. A liniment, called after the inventor. There are many formulæ for its preparation. The following is one. *Sup. alb. ʒij*, *Camphor.* ʒij, *Ol. rosmarini* ʒiv, *Spiritus vini rectificati* ʒij. See *Linimentum Saponis Compositum*.

OPODEOCELE, (*οπη*, 'a foramen,' *ειδος*, 'resemblance,' and *ελην*, 'a rupture,') see *Hernia*.

OPODIDYMUS or OPODYMUS, (*ωψ*, 'the face,' and *διδυμος*, 'double,') *Diprosopus*.

OPOIDIA GALBANIFERA, (from *opos*, 'juice,' *οποιος*, 'juicy,') see *Bubon Galbanum*.

OPOL'E, (*οπος*, 'juice,') Succus.

OPOLIDE, Succus.

OPOPANACUM, *Pastinaca opopanax*.

OPOPANAX, (*οποπαναξ*; from *opos*, 'juice,' and *panax*,) see *Pastinaca opopanax*—o. *Chironium*, *Pastinaca opopanax*.

OPOPANAXWOR, *Pastinaca opopanax*.

OPOPIOS, (*οπωπιος*.) Optic.

OPOPONAX, *Pastinaca opopanax*.

OPORA, (*οπορα*.) see *Autumn*.

OPORICE, (ὄπωπα, 'autumn.') A medicine, composed of several autumnal fruits, particularly quinces, pomegranates, &c., and wine. It was formerly administered in dysentery, diseases of the stomach, &c.

OPOS, (ὄπος,) Succus expressus—o. Silphion, Laseerptium.

OPPIDULUM, ('a little town,') Vulva.

OPPILATIO, (oppillare, oppilatum, 'to shut up,') Emphraxis—o. Telæ Cellulosæ, Induration of the cellular tissue.

OPPILATIVUS, Obstruens.

OPPONENS, (F.) *Opposant*, (op, and ponere, 'to place,') That which faces or is put in opposition to something. The name has been given to two muscles of the hand.

OPPONENS MINIMI DIGITI, (F.) *Opposant du petit doigt, Carpo-métacarpien du petit doigt* (Ch.), *Métacarpien du petit doigt*. This muscle has the same shape and arrangement as the preceding, but is of less size. It is situate in the hypothenar eminence. Its fibres are inserted into the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and terminate on the whole length of the inner edge of the 5th metacarpal bone. This muscle carries the 5th metacarpal bone forwards and outwards, and thus augments the concavity of the palm of the hand.

OPPONENS POLICIS, *Flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis, F. primi internodii* (Douglas), *Opponens pollicis manûs, Antith'enar sive semi-interosseus pollicis*, (F.) *Carpo-métacarpien du ponce* (Ch.), *Métacarpien du ponce, Opposant du Ponce*. A small, flat, triangular muscle, situate in the substance of the thenar eminence. It is attached, on the one hand, to the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and to the trapezium; and on the other, to the whole of the outer margin of the first metacarpal bone. This muscle impresses on the first bone of the metacarpus a movement of rotation, which opposes the thumb to the other fingers.

OPPOSANT, *Opponens*—o. *du Petit doigt, Opponens minimi digiti*—o. *du Ponce, Opponens pollicis*.

OPPRESSIO, (from *opprimere*, (op, and *premere*, *pressum*,) 'to press against,') Catalepsy, Oppression—o. Nocturna, Incubus.

OPPRESSION, *Oppres'sio, Thlip'sis, Cata-thlip'sis*. A state, in which the patient experiences a sensation of weight in the part affected. When employed abstractly, it means, particularly, *Oppression of the chest, Oppres'sio, Pec'toris*, (F.) *O. de Poirtrine*.

OPPRESSION, *Oppres'sio vi'rium*, (F.) *Oppres'sion des forces*, is, also, used for that condition, at the commencement of fevers, &c., in which the system is opposed rather than debilitated, and where the vascular action arises, as the obstruction to free circulation is relieved by bleeding, purging, &c.

OPS, (ὤψ,) Eye.

OPSEONUSI, Opsionusi.

OPSIALGIA, (ὤψις, 'the countenance,' and ἄλγος, 'pain,') Neuralgia, facial.

OPSIGONUS (DENS), (ὤψιγνος, from ὤψις, 'late,' and γένω, 'to be born,') see Dentition.

OPSIODOUS, (ὤψις, 'late,' and ὀδούς, 'a tooth,') see Dentition.

OPSIONUSI, *Opsconu'si*, (ὤψις, 'vision,' and νόσος, 'a disease,') *Mor'bi vi'sus*. Diseases of vision.

OPSIOTOC'IA, (ὤψις, 'late,' and τόκος, 'birth,') *Partus sero'tinus*. Parturition after the usual period. See Pregnancy.

OPSIS, (ὤψις, 'countenance,') Pupil, Vision.

OPSOMA'NIAC, *Opsom'anex*, (F.) *Opsomane*, (ὤψον, 'aliment,' and *mania*.) One who loves some particular aliment to madness.

OPTESIS, (ὀπταΐς, 'roasting or broiling,') As-satio.

OP'TIC, (ὀπτικός, *Op'ticus*, *Opa'piot* (F.) *Op-tique*, (from ὀπτομαι, 'I see,') That which relates to vision.

OPTIC CEN'TRE, *Centrum op'ticum*. The optic centre of the crystalline is the point at which the various rays proceeding from an object cross in their way to the retina.

OPTIC COMMISSURE, see Chiasm.

OPTIC FORA'MEN, *Fora'men op'ticum*, (F.) *Trou optique*. A round opening in the sphenoid bone, near the base of its lesser ala, through which the optic nerve passes.

OPTIC GLANDIA, *Quadrigenina tubercula*.

OPTIC GROOVE. A transverse groove on the superior surface of the sphenoid bone, on which the commissure of the optic nerve rests, and which is continuous on each side with the optic foramen.

OPTIC LOBES, *Quadrigenina tubercula*.

OPTIC NERVE, *Nervus op'ticus seu vis'rius seu vis'o'rius*, *Par secun'dum seu op'ticum seu vis'o'rium*, *Nerve of the 2d pair, Oc'ular nerve of Chaussier*. The optic nerves are remarkable for their size; for their running a longer course within than without, the cranium; and for their furnishing no branch from their origin to their termination. They do not seem to arise, as was long supposed, from the optic thalami, but from the tubercula quadrigenina. Immediately after their origin, the *optic tracts, Tractus op'tici*, proceed forwards; are, at first, broad and flat; but afterwards become narrower and round. In front of the fossa pituitaria, they unite and decussate, each nerve proceeding through the optic foramen of the sphenoid bone with the ophthalmic artery, and through the *Fora'men op'ticum choro'idæ*, to form the retina. The nerve passes to the back part of the globe of the eye, becomes narrower, and enters that organ at a flattened circular papilla—*Collie'ulus seu Papill'a nervi op'tici*—to give rise to the nervous expansion called the retina. Between the colliculus and the yellow spot of Sömmerring, a small projection or fold of the retina passes—*plica centra'lis ret'inæ*. Besides its neurilemma, the optic nerve is surrounded by a sheath, furnished by the dura mater. This accompanies it as far as the eye.

The optic nerve is the nerve of special sensibility of the eye. In the centre of the nerve, there is a *punctum cæ'cum, mac'ula nigra*, where the central artery enters the eye, and the corresponding vein passes out. If a ray of light falls on this spot it is not appreciated.

OPTIC REMEDY, see Ophthalmic remedy—o. Thalami, Thalami nervorum optico'rum—o. Tracts, see Optic nerve.

OPTICO-TROCHLÉI-SCLÉROTICIEN, Ob-ligue, superior, of the eye.

OPTICUM, Ophthalmic remedy.

OPTICUS, (ὀπτικός,) Optic.

OPTILOS, (ὀπιλος,) Eye.

OPTIQUE, Optic.

OPTOM'ETER, (ὀπτομαι, 'I see,' and μέτρον, 'a measure,') An instrument for measuring the distance of distinct vision.

OPUNTIA, (from ὄπων, *Opus*, gen. *Opuntis*, 'a town of Loeris,') *Cactus opuntia*—o. *Vulgaris, Cactus opuntia*.

OR, (from *aurum*,) Gold—o. *Blanc, Platinum*—o. *Cyanure d'*, see Gold—o. *Divisé*, see Gold—o. *Hydrochlorate d'*, see Gold—o. *Iodure d'*, see Gold—o. *Métallique*, see Gold—o. *Nitromuriate d'*, see Gold—o. *Oxide d'*, see Gold—o. *et de Sodium chlorure d'*, see Gold—o. *et de Soude, Hydrochlorate d'*, see Gold—o. *et de Soude, Muriate d'*, see Gold.

ORA SERRATA, ('serrated edge,') see Ciliary (Body).

ORACHE, SPREADING, *Atriplex patula*—o. Stinking, *Thalampodium vulvaria*.

O'RAL, *Vo'cal*, (F.) *Oral*, (from *os*, gen. *oris*, 'a mouth.') Relating to the mouth or to speech.

ORANGE, (from modern Lat. *aurantium*, itself from *aurum*, 'gold'—the colour of the fruit.) *Citrus aurantium*—o. Bitter, see *Citrus aurantium*—o. Flowers of the, see *Citrus aurantium*.

ORANGE GRASS, *Hypericum sarothra*—o. Root, *Hydrastis Canadensis*—o. Tree, *Citrus aurantium*.

OR'ANGEADE, (from orange.) A drink, made with orange juice diluted with water. It is anti-phlogistic, and often recommended in acute diseases.

ORANGES, see *Citrus aurantium*—o. *Curassoa*, *Aurantia curassaventa*.

ORBES CARTILAGINOSI TRACHEÆ, (*or-bis*, 'circle,') see *Trachea*.

ORBICULAIRE DES LÈVRES, *Orbicularis oris*—o. *des Paupières*, *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.

ORBICULAR, *Orbicularis*, (F.) *Orbiculaire*, (from *orbis*, 'a circle,') Spherical, Circular.

ORBICULAR BONE, *Os orbicularē seu lenticula'rē seu Syl'vii seu orbicularē Syl'vii*, *Globulus atop'edis os'is*, *Epiph'ysis cru'ris longio'ris in'cu-dis*, *Ossiculum orbicularē seu squamo'sum seu cochlea'rē seu quar'tum*, is the smallest of the four bones of the ear. It is scarcely perceptible, round, convex on two surfaces, and situate between the long ramus of the incus and the head of the stapes.

ORBICULAR MUSCLES are muscles with circular fibres surrounding some natural opening of the body. 1. *Orbicularis seu Constrictor O'ris*, *Sphincter Labio'rum*, *Sem'i seu Demi'orbicularis*, *Sph'rasmi'orbicularis*, *Labialis*, *Osculato'rius*, *Basia'tor*, (F.) *Labial*, *Orbiculaire des lèvres*. A muscle situate in the substance of the lips, and extending from one commissure to the other. It is formed of two very distinct portions, of a semi-oval shape; one belonging to the upper lip, the other to the lower. Their extremities cross at the commissures, and are confounded with the other muscles of the parts. The use of this fleshy muscle is to bring the lips together, and to close the aperture of the mouth, by making it represent a sort of *bourrelet* with radiated wrinkles. It is an antagonist to every other muscle of the lips. 2. *Orbicularis Palpebra'rum seu oculi seu palpebra'rum cilia'ris*, *Palpebra'rum du'o mus'culi*, *Palpebra'lis*, *Constrictor seu Sphincter Palpebra'rum seu Oculi*, (F.) *Naso-palpébral* (Ch.); *Maxil'lo-palpébral*, *Palpébral*, *Orbiculaire des paupières*. A muscle common to both the eyelids, and seated in their substance. It is broad, thin, transversely oval, and cleft in its great diameter. It is attached to the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone; to the internal angular process of the frontal bone, and to the orbital process of the superior maxillary bone. From these origins the muscle passes outwards, under the skin of the eyelids, surrounding the orbit in a circular manner, extending somewhat beyond it, and covering the upper part of the cheek. It is inserted into the skin of the eyelids, its upper and inner edge being intimately connected with the frontal and corrugator muscles. Its use is to close the eye, by bringing the eyelids together. The part of the orbicularis which covers the cartilages of the eyelids, and which is remarkably thin, is the *Musculus Cilia'ris* of some authors.

ORBICULARIS OCULI, *Orbicularis palpebrarum*, see *Orbicular muscles*—o. *Oris*, see *Orbicular muscles*—o. *Palpebrarum*, see *Orbicular muscles*—o. *Palpebrarum ciliaris*, see *Orbicular muscles*—o. *Recti*, *Sphincter ani externus*.

ORBICULUS CILIARIS, (dim. of *orbis*, 'a circle,') Ciliary ligament, Ciliary zone.

ORBIS GENU, Patella.

ORBIT, *Or'bita*, *O. oculi*, *Troch'ia*, *Con'chus seu Cav'itas seu Fo'vea seu Pelvic'ula oculi*, (F.)

Orbite, (from *orbis*, 'a circle,') The circular cavities are so called, which lodge the organs of sight. The orbits or orbital fossæ or cavities, *conchi, κογχαι*, are situate at the upper part of the face, and are composed of seven bones, viz.,—the frontal, above; the palatine and superior maxillary, below; the sphenoid and malar, externally; and the ethmoid and lachrymal, internally. The orbit is filled by the globe of the eye, with its different accessory parts—muscles, nerves, vessels, the lachrymal gland, &c. Its margin is termed *margo orbita'lis*.

ORBITA, *Orbit*—o. *Oculi*, *Orbit*.

ORBITAL, *Orbital*—o. Fissure, inferior, Sphenoidal fissure—o. Fissure, superior, Maxillary fissure.

ORBITAR, *Orbita'rius*, *Orbita'lis*, *Or'bital*, (F.) *Orbitaire*. Relating or belonging to the orbit.

ORBITAR APOPH'YSES or **PROO'ESSES** terminate the two extremities of the orbital arch. The external is much more prominent, and is articulated with the cheekbone; the internal is thinner, and joins the os unguis.

ORBITAR ARCH, (F.) *Arcade orbitaire*, is the projecting, round margin, which separates the frontal and orbital surfaces of the os frontis, and forms a part of the circumference of the orbit.

ORBITAR FIS'SURES, (F.) *Fentes orbitaires*. These are situate in the orbit. They are two in number: one superior, the Sphenoidal; the other inferior, the Sphenomaxillary.

ORBITAR FORAM'INA. Of these there are several:—1. The *Fora'men orbita'rium superius*, (F.) *Trou orbitaire supérieur*, which is situate at the junction of the inner third of the orbital arch with its two outer thirds, and gives passage to the frontal nerve. 2. The *Fora'mina orbita'ria interiora seu inter'na*, *Fora'mina Ethmoïdea*. These are situate at the upper part of the internal paries of the orbit, are formed by the union of two notches of the os frontis with two similar ones of the ethmoid; and are distinguished into anterior and posterior. The former gives passage to the ethmoidal filament of the nasal nerve and to a small artery.

ORBITAR NERVE, *Nervus orbita'lis seu orbita'rius seu subcutaneus ma'lae*, is a branch given off from the superior maxillary. It enters the orbit by the sphenomaxillary fissure, and divides into two filaments; the one—*ma'lar*—which passes over the cheekbone, is distributed to the orbicularis palpebrarum, and anastomoses with the facial nerve; the other—*tem'poral*—which passes to the temporal fossæ, and anastomoses with the inferior maxillary and facial, to become afterwards subcutaneous.

ORBITAR SURFACE, see *Maxillary bone* (superior).

ORBITO-EXTUS-SCLÉROTICIEN, *Rectus externus oculi*—o. *Intus-Scléroticien*, *Rectus internus oculi*—o. *Maxillo-labial*, *Levator labii superioris proprius*—o. *Palpébral*, *Levator palpebrae superioris*—o. *Sus-palpébral*, *Levator palpebrae superioris*.

ORCHANET, *Anchusa tinctoria*.

ORCANETTE, *Anchusa tinctoria*.

ORCHALGIA, *Orchidalgia*.

ORCHEA, (*ορχέα*,) *Serotum*.

ORCHEITIS, *Ouchi'tis*, *Orchei'tis*, *Inflammatio sero'ti*, (*orchea*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the serotum, also *Hernia humoralis*.

ORCHEOCATABASIS, *Orchidocatabasis*.

ORCHEOCELE, *Orchioccele*.

ORCHEOTOMY, (*orchis*, and *τομή*, 'to cut,') Castration.

ORCHESTROMANIA, (*ορχήστρα*, 'a dancer,' and *mania*,) *Chorea*.

ORCHIDA, (from *orchis*,) *Spirocolon*.

ORCHIDALGIA, *Orchial'gia*, *Orchidodyn'ia*, *Orchiodyn'ia*, (*orchis*, and *algos*, 'pain.') Pain of the testicle. Neuralgia of the testicle. Irritable testicle; a form of neuralgia.

ORCHIDATROPH'IA, *Atroph'ia testicul'i*, *orchis*, and *atrophia*, 'atrophy.' Atrophy or wasting of the testicle.

ORCHIDITIS, (*orchis*, and *itis*.) Hernia humoralis.

ORCHIDOCARPUM ARIETINUM, (*orchis*, and *carpos*, 'fruit.') see *Carica papaya*.

ORCHIDOCATABASIS, *Orcheocatab'asis*, *Descensus testiculo'rum*, (*orchis*, and *καταβασis*, 'descent.') The descent of the testes into the scrotum.

ORCHIDOCELE, (*orchis*, and *κηλη*, 'tumor,') Hernia humoralis.

ORCHIDODYNIA, (*orchis*, and *δύνη*, 'pain,') Orchidalgia.

ORCHIDOMYELO'MA, (*orchis*, *μυελος*, 'marrow,' and *oma*.) Medullary, fungus of the testicle.

ORCHIDONCUS, (*orchis*, and *ογκος*, 'a swelling,') Hernia humoralis.

ORCHIDOSCIRRHUS, see *Orchiocoele*.

ORCHIDOTOMY, (*orchis*, and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut,') Castration.

ORCHILL, Lichen roccella.

ORCHIOCE'LE, *Orcheoce'le*, (*orchis*, or *orchen*, and *κηλη*, 'a rupture,') A tumour of the testicle. Scrotal hernia. Hernia humoralis. A name given to several diseases of the testicle and its envelopes, essentially differing from each other.

ORCHIOCE'LE SCIRRHOSA, *Scirrhcoc'le*, *Orchidoscirrhus*, *Orchiocirrhus*. A scirrhus tumor of the testis.

ORCHIODYNIA, (*orchis*, and *δύνη*, 'pain,') Orchidalgia.

ORCHIOSCIRRHUS, see *Orchiocoele*.

ORCHOTOMIA, (*orchis*, and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut,') Castration.

ORCHIS, gen. *Or'chidis* or *Orchis*, (*orchis*, gen. *orchidos* or *orchis*.) Testicle—o. *Bifolia*, see *Salap*—o. *Butterfly*, *Orchis bifolia*—o. *Latifolia*, see *Salap*—o. *maculata*, see *Salap*.

ORCHIS MAS'CU'LA, *Saty'rion*, *Testiculus caninus*, *Cynosor'chis*, *Dogs' stones*, *Mule or'chis*, *Ballockgrass*, *Mule Fools' stones*, *Twinnroot*. Ord. *Orchidaceae*. This root had a place in some pharmacopoeias, on account of the glutinous, slimy juice it contains. The root of the *Orchis bifolia* or *Butterfly orchis* has likewise been collected. It has been used as a demulcent. Its fancied aphrodisiac virtues seem to be owing to its resemblance to *orchis*, 'a testicle,' whence its name.

Salap is obtained from this variety of the orchis, and from the *Orchis morio*, &c. See *Salap*.

ORCHIS MILITARIS, see *Salap*—o. Round-leaved, Large, *Platanthera orbiculata*.

ORCHITE, Hernia humoralis.

ORCHITIS, (*orchis*, and *itis*, 'inflammation,') Hernia humoralis.

ORCHITOMIA, (*orchis*, and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut,') Castration.

ORCHOL, (*orchos*, 'a row,') see *Tarsus*.

ORCHOTOMIA, (*orchis*, and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut,') Castration. Also, removal of the tarsi.

ORDEAL NUT, *Calabar' Bean*; (F.) *Feeè du Calabar*, *Feeè épreuve du Calabar*; called *Esève* by the natives of Calabar, is from a plant of the natural family, *Leguminosae*—the *Physostigma venenosum*—closely resembling a *Dolichos*. It is possessed of virulent acro-narcotic properties. One or two drops of a solution of an extract of the bean, introduced under the eyelids, rapidly contracts the pupil, and may be used where myositis are indicated. Its active alkaloid is termed *Physostigmine*.

ORDEOLUM, *Hordeolum*.

ORDEUM, *Hordeum*.

ORDINAIRES, (from (L.) *ordo*, gen. *ordinis*, 'an established process,') Menses.

ORDO MEDICINALIS, Police, medical.

ORDONNANCE, (from *ordonner*, 'to order,') Formula, Prescription.

OREILLE, (from (L.) *auris*.) Ear—o. *d'Âne*, Symphytum—o. *d'Homme*, Asarum—o. *d'Ours*, Primula veris—o. *de Souris*, Hieracium pilosella.

OREILLETTE, (dim. of *oreille*, (L.) *auricula*, 'a small ear,') Asarum, Auricle of the heart.

OREILLONS, (from *oreille*.) Parotis, Cynanche parotidea.

ORELIA GRANDIFLORA, Allamanda.

ORELLANA, see *Terra Orleans*.

OREOSELINUM, (*oros*, 'a mountain,' and *ελαιον*, 'parsley,') *Athamanta aureoselinum*—o. *Africanum*, *Eubon galbanum*—o. *Legitimum*, *Athamanta aureoselinum*—o. *Nigrum*, *Athamanta aureoselinum*.

OREXIS, (*orexis*.) Appetite, Pyrosis—o. *Cynodes*, *Boulimia*.

OR'GAN, *Or'ganum*, *Or'ganon*, (*organon*, from *organon*, 'work,' 'an instrument,') Part of an organized being, destined to exercise some particular function. Thus, the eyes are organs of sight; the muscles are organs of motion, &c. The collection of organs, which concur in any function, is called *apparatus*.

ORGAN, *Mentha pulegium*.

ORGAN OF GIRALDÈS, *Corps innominé de Giraldès*. A small linear body at the upper end of the testicle in the spermatic cord, regarded by Giraldès as the remains of the Wolffian body, and analogous to the 'appendage to the ovary' of the female.

ORGAN OF ROSENNULLER, *Parovarium*.

ORGANA GENERATIONI INSERVIENTIA, Genital organs—o. *Genitalia*, Genital organs—o. *Sexualia*, Genital organs—o. *Sudoripara*, see *Perspiration*—o. *Urogenitalia*, Urogenital organs—o. *Uropoetica*, Urinary organs.

ORGANES GÉNITAUX, Genital organs.

ORGAN'IC, (*organikos*.) *Organ'icus*, (F.) *Organique*. Relating to an organ or organs, and to beings possessed of organs. Hence, **ORGANIC FUNCTIONS** are those possessed by both animals and vegetables. It, as well as *teleorgan'ic*, is also used synonymously with *vital*, in contradistinction to *physical*.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, see *Chymistry*.

ORGANIC DISEASES OF LE'SIONS—*Nosorganies* of *Bouchut*—are such as concern the organ itself, in contradistinction to *functional*, *rat'ional*, or *dynam'ic*, which merely concern the function. Of course, *organic* diseases of a part are always more serious than *functional*.

ORGANIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, see *Trisplanchnic nerve*.

OR'GANICISM, or **ORGAN'ICISM**, *Organicism'us*, (from *organ*.) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. *Organicism* is the antithesis to *vitalism*. The great principle of the supporters of the former doctrine, (F.) *École organicienne*, is, that life is the result of organization.

ORGANISATIO, Organization.

ORGANISATUS, Organized.

ORGANISÉ, Organized.

ORGANISM. The living economy. Many physiologists have used this word synonymously with organization; but it more especially designates the aggregate of vital actions in organized beings, animal as well as vegetable. The collection of parts composing an organized body, and the laws which govern it.

OR'GANITE, (from *organ*.) According to Dr. Milne Edwards, an elementary organ, — a blood-corpuscle, for example.

ORGANIZABIL'ITY, (*organisatio*, and *habi-*

lis, 'suitable.') Capability of organization, or of being formed into living tissue. Substances possessed of such capability—as fibrin—are said to be organizable.

ORGANIZABLE, see Organizability.

ORGANIZA'TION, *Organisat'io*. The manner of structure proper to different beings. It is also employed in the sense of the structure of a part; as the organization of the heart, &c.

ORGANIZATION, COMPOUNDS OF, Principles, immediate.

OR'GANIZED, *Or'ganis instructus*, *Organisatus*, (F.) *Organisé*. That which is composed of organs.

ORGANIZED BOD'IES, (F.) *Corps organisés*, are those endowed with life; i. e. animals and vegetables: in contradistinction to *inorganic* bodies, which comprise the mineral kingdom. See *Corpus*.

ORGANOCHÉMIA, Chymistry, organic.

ORGANOGEN'Y, *Organogen'ia*, *Organogen'esis*, (organ, and *genesis*, 'generation.') The doctrine of the formation of different organs.

ORGANOGNOSIA, (organ, and *gnosis*, 'knowledge.') The knowledge and discrimination of organized bodies.

ORGANOGRAPHY, *Organograph'ia*, (organ, and *γραφη*, 'a description.') A description of the organs of a living body.

ORGANOLEPTIC, (organ, and *ληψις*, 'action of receiving.') Plastic.

ORGANOLOGY, (organ, and *λογος*, 'a description.') Anatomy, Craniology.

ORGANON, (*organon*), Organ—o. *Olfactūs*, *Nasus*.

ORGANONOM'IA, (organ, and *νομος*, 'a law.') The doctrine of the laws of organic life.

ORGANOPATHISM, *Organopathol'ogy*, (organ, and *παθος*, 'an affection.') The doctrine of *organopathies*, or of '*organopathic states*,' of *Piorry*, which consists, essentially, in studying the pathological condition of the organs in each individual case.

ORGANOPLASTIES, (organ, and *πλασσειν*, 'to form,') see *Training*.

ORGANOSCOPY, (organ, and *σκοπεω*, 'I examine,') see *Craniology*.

ORGANOZOONOMIA, (organ, *ζωον*, 'an animal,' and *νομος*, 'a law,') *Zoonomia*.

ORGANUM, (*organon*), Instrument, Organ.

ORGASM, (*orgasmos*), *Orgas'mus*, *Orgo'sis*, *Estrus*, (*Estrum*), *orgaw*, 'I desire ardently,' 'I am excited.' A strong impulse or desire for something. State of excitement and turgescence of any organ whatever. *Erethism*. Applied particularly to the height of venereal excitement in sexual intercourse.

ORGASMUS, *Orgasm*, *Turgescence*.

ORGAS'TICA. The second order of the class *Genetica* of *Good*. Defined to be diseases affecting the orgasm; organic or constitutional infirmity disordering the power or the desire of procreating.

ORGE, (*orge*), *Rage*.

ORGE, *Hordeum*—o. *Perlé*, see *Hordeum*.

ORGEAT, (from *orge*, because formerly made with barley water,) *Syrupus amygdalæ*.

ORGELET, (dim. of *orge*), *Hordeolum*.

ORGEOLET, (dim. of *orge*), *Hordeolum*.

ORGOSIS, *Orgasm*.

ORICHALCUM, (*aurichalcum*, or from *oros*, 'a mountain,' and *χαλκος*, 'brass,') *Brass*.

ORICULAR, *Auricular*.

ORICULE, *Auricle*, *Pavilion of the ear*.

ORIFICIUM, (*os*, gen. *oris*, 'a mouth,' and *facere*, 'to make,') *Mouth*.—o. *Dextrum Ventricle*, *Pylorus*—o. *Uteri*, *Os uteri*—o. *Uterinum*, see *Uterus*—o. *Vaginale*, see *Uterus*—o. *Ventriculi sinistrum*, *Cardia*.

ORIG'ANUM, *O. vulga'rè* seu *heracleot'icum*, *origanum*, from *oros*, 'a mountain,' and *γανος*, 'de-light.' *Cunila bulbula*, *Majorana manurena*,

Zazarhen'di her'ba, Wild or Common *mar'joram*, *Maneu'ra'na*, (F.) *Pied de lit*. Ord. *Labiata*. *Sex. Syst* *Didynamia Gymnospermia*. This plant resembles *marjoram* in smell; and has a pungent taste, much like thyme. It is aromatic and stimulant; and its oil possesses the properties of the essential oils in general. The oil, *Oleum origani* (Ph. U. S.), is very pungent, and is rarely given internally. It is used in toothache.

ORIGANUM AQUATICUM, *Eupatorium cannabinum*—o. *Creticum*, *O. dictamnus*.

ORIGANUM DICTAM'NUS, *O. Creticum*, *Dictam'nus Creticus*, *Amaracus tomentosus*, *Onit'is*, *Dittany of Crete*, (F.) *Dictamnè de Crète*. The leaves of this plant were once recommended as emmenagogue and alexipharmic.

ORIGANUM HERACLEOTICUM, *Origanum*.

ORIGANUM MAJORA'NA, *O. majorana'des*, *Majora'na*, *M. hortensia*, *Sweet mar'joram*, *Samp'nichum*, *Samp'sychum*, *Agriorig'anum*, *Amaracut*, (F.) *Marjolaine*. Its odour is strong and fragrant; taste aromatic and bitterish. Its properties are those of a stomachic and errhine. It is chiefly used, however, for culinary purposes, and as a snuff in headache.

ORIGANUM STRIACUM, *Teucrium marum*.

ORIGINAIRE (F.), (*origo*, gen. *originis*, 'origin.') This term has been used, by French writers, in the same sense as *congenital*. It is particularly applied to affections depending upon faulty conformation, or to faulty conformation itself.

ORIGO, (*orior*, 'to arise,') *Arche*.

ORISMOLOGY, (*orismos*, 'a definition,' and *logos*, 'a discourse,') *Terminology*.

ORLEANA, see *Terra Orleana*.

ORME, (*orun*), *Appetite*.

ORME, *Ulmus*—o. *Champêtre*, *Ulmus*—o. *Pyramidalis*, *Ulmus*.

ORMEA U, *Ulmus*.

ORMESKIRK MED'ICINE. A celebrated antilytic remedy, supposed to consist of *Pule*, *Cretæ*, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss; *Bol. Armen.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ij; *Alumina*, gr. x; *Pule*, *Inula*, $\frac{3}{4}$ j; *Ol. Anisi*, gtt. vj.

This is taken for a dose every morning for six times, in a glass of water, with a small proportion of fresh milk.

ORNAMENTUM FOLIACEUM, see *Tube*, *Fallopian*.

ORNITHOG'ALUM ALTIS'SIMUM, (*ornithogalon*, a fanciful name, from *ornis*, gen. *ornithos*, 'a bird,' and *gala*, 'milk,') A South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* *Asphodeles*, the fleshy bulb of which is diuretic. An oxymel is prepared of it, which is given in catarrh, asthma, phthisis, and hydrothorax. It resembles squill in its medical properties.

ORNITHOGALUM MARITIMUM, *Scilla*—o. *Squilla*, *Scilla*.

ORNITHOGLOSSA, (*ornis*, gen. *ornithos*, 'a bird,' and *γλωσσα*, 'a tongue,') see *Fraxinus excelsior*.

ORNUS EUROPEA, see *Fraxinus ornus*—o. *Mannifera*, *Fraxinus ornus*—o. *Rotundifolia*, *Fraxinus ornus*—o. *Sylvestris*, *Fraxinus excelsior*.

OROBAN'CHE VIRGINIA'NA, (*orobus*, and *αρχω*, 'I strangle,') *Epiphe'gus* seu *Epiphe'gus America'na* seu *Virginia'na*, *Virginia bromrape*, *Beechdrops*, *Cancerroot*. Family, *Orobanchoides*. This parasitic plant is astringent, and a peculiar and extremely nauseous bitter. It is most powerful when fresh. It has been used in dysentery; and, externally to obstinate ulcers.

OROBAN'CHE AMERICA'NA, and *O. UNIFLORA*, have the same properties, and are likewise called *Cancerroot*, *Earthclub*, and *Clapwort*.

OROBEE, (*orobos*,) *Ervum ervilla*.

OROBION, see *Ervum ervilla*.

OROBID'ES, (*orobus*, and *ιδος*, 'form,') *Orobides*. Having the shape of the orobee. A name given to urine, *Urina orobides* seu *orobides*.

dee, when depositing a substance of a fawn colour, like the meal of the orobus.

OROBUS, (οροβος,) *Ervum ervilia* — o. *Faba*, *Vicia faba*.

ORONGE, (from *orange*, its color,) see *Agarie*.

ORONOSUS, (ορος, 'a mountain,' and νεκος, 'a disease,') *Puna*.

OROPHALL'US, (ορος or ορρος, 'the rump,' and φалλος, 'the male organ,') A monster having a second male organ originating from the rump.

OROS, (ορος,) *Croupion*, Serum.

OR'PIMENT, *Auripigmentum*, *Or'pin*, *Risigallum*, *Risigallum*, *Clo'anz*, *Elo'mē*, *Sī'ra*, *Lempnias*, *Speculum citrinum*, *Y'rides*, *Y'ridē*. The native yellow sulphuret of arsenic. It is poisonous, but less so than the oxide. It is, also, called *Adari'go*, *Adar'nech*, *Ahu'sal*, *Althana'cha*, *Azar'net*. The Turks prepare a depilatory with it, which they call *Rus'ma*.

ORPIN, Orpiment — o. *Brûlant*, *Sedum* — o. *Grand*, *Sedum telephium* — o. *Reprise*, *Sedum telephium*.

ORPINE, *Sedum telephium*.

ORRHOCHEZIA, (ορρος, 'serum,' and χεζω, 'to go to stool,') *Diarrhœa*, serous.

ORRHOCYST'IS, (ορρος, 'serum,' and κυστις, 'a bladder,') An encysted tumour containing a serous fluid.

ORRHOMYMENES, (ορρος, 'serum,' and μνην, 'a membrane,') see *Membrane* (serous).

ORRHOMYMENTIS, (ορρος, 'serum,' μνην, 'a membrane,' and ιτις,) *Hydrohymenitis*.

ORRHOPYG'ION, (ορρος, 'extremity,' and πυγη, 'the nates,') The inferior extremity of the vertebral column. The os coccygis. Also, the raphe, extending from the penis to the anus, and separating the scrotum into two parts.

ORRHORRHŒ'A, (ορρος, 'serum,' and ρευ, 'I flow,') A morbidly increased secretion of a serous fluid.

ORRHOS, (ορρος,) *Croupion*, Serum.

ORRHYMENES, (ορρος, 'serum,' and μνην, 'a membrane,') see *Membrane* (serous).

ORRHYMENITIS, (orrhymenes, and ιτις,) *Hydrohymenitis*.

ORRIS, *Iris Florentina* — o. Common, *Iris Germanica*.

ORSEILLE, *Lichen roccella*.

ORTEIL, (from *articulus*, 'a joint,') *Digitus pedis*.

ORTHO, (from ορθος,) straight, right, upright, in composition.

ORTHOCOLUM, (ortho, and κωλον, 'limb,') Stiffness of the limb so that it is kept quite straight.

ORTHODON'TIA, *Orthodonticē*, *Orthodontosie*, (ortho, and οδους, gen. οδοντος, 'a tooth,') The part of dentistry which is concerned in the treatment of irregularity of the teeth.

ORTHODORON, (ορθοδωρον, from ortho, and δωρον, 'a palm,') A measure with the Greeks, equal to eleven finger-breadths.

ORTHOGNATHOUS, (ortho, and γναθος, 'jaw,') Having a vertical jaw. A term applied to the form of head in which the facial angle approaches the right angle; *Orthognathus*.

ORTHOMORPHIA, (ortho, and μορφη, 'shape,') *Orthopædia*.

ORTHOMORPHOSIS, *Orthopædia*.

ORTHONTROPIA, (ortho, and τροπειν, 'to convert,') *Orthopædia*.

ORTHOPÆDIA, *Orthopædicē*, *Orthomor'phia*, *Orthomorphosie*, *Orthotrop'ia*, *Orthopædica*, (ortho, and παις, gen. παῖδος, 'a child,') The part of medicine whose object is to prevent and correct deformity in the bodies of children. Often used, however, with a more extensive signification, to embrace the correction or prevention of deformities at all ages. *Orthosomat'ics*, *Orthosomat'icē*, (from ορθος, 'right,' and σωμα, 'body,') has been proposed as a preferable term.

ORTHOPE'DIC, *Orthopædica*. Relating to orthopædia, — as *Orthopædic Institution*, *Institutum orthopædicum* seu *orthopædium*: an institution for the correction or prevention of deformities in children.

ORTHOPEDICS, *Orthopædia*.

ORTHOPE'DIST, *Ortho'ter*, *Orthopædicus*. One who practises orthopædia.

ORTHOPHON'IA, (ortho, and φωνη, 'voice,') A good pronunciation.

ORTHOPHREN'IC, *Orthophren'icus*, (ortho, and φρεν, 'mind,') Relating to sound mind, and to the cure of insanity.

ORTHOPHTHAL'MIC, *Orthophthal'micus*, (ortho, and οφθαλμος, 'eye,') Relating or belonging to the correction of deviations of the eyeball, — as of strabismus.

ORTHOPNŒ'A, *Suffoca'tio*, *Strangula'tio*, *Præfoca'tio*, *Pnix*, *Pnix'is*, *Pnix'gos*, *Pnix'ma*, *Euthyp'noē*, *Euthypnœ'a*, *An'gor*, *Apnœ'a* (ortho, and πνεω, 'I respire,') Impracticability of breathing in the horizontal posture. Necessity of being in the erect posture, in order to respire.

ORTHOPNŒA CARDIACA, *Angina Pectoris* — o. *Convulsiva*, *Asthma* — o. *Cynanchica*, *Cynanche trachealis* — o. *Hydrothoracica*, *Hydrothorax* — o. *Hysterica*, *Angone* — o. *Pituitosa*, *Mycorthopnœa* — o. *Tussiculosa*, *Pertussis*.

ORTHOSOMATICE, (ortho, and σωμα, 'body,') *Orthopædia*.

ORTHOSOMATIQUE, *Orthopædia*.

ORTHOTER, (ορθωτηρ,) *Orthopedist*.

ORTHYSTEROPTOMA, gen. *Orthysteroptomatia*, (ortho, ὀσθηρα, 'uterus,' and πτωμα, 'a fall,') *Prolapsus uteri*.

ORTHYSTEROPTOSIS, *Prolapsus uteri*.

ORTIE, *Urtica* — o. *Blanche*, *Lamium album* — o. *Brûlante*, *Urtica urens* — o. *Morte*, *Lamium album* — o. *Morte des Bois*, *Galeopsis* — o. *Romaine*, *Urtica pilulifera*.

ORTILLUS, (from *articulus*, 'a joint,') *Digitus pedis*.

ORTYX, (ορτυξ,) *Tetrao coturnix*.

ORUS, (ορος,) *Croupion*, Serum.

ORVALE, *Salvia sclarea*.

ORVIETA'NUM. (From the Italian quack, Hieronymus Ferrantes, of Orvieto.) An electrolyte regarded as an invaluable antidote, and composed of *Old theriac*, *Dried vipers*, *Scorzonera*, *Carlina*, *Imperatorium*, *Angelica*, *Bistort*, *Rosemary*, *Juniper*, *Cinnamon*, *Cloves*, *Mace*, *Honey*, and a crowd of other substances. Its medical properties resembled, in some respects, those of the theriac. (It was so called, according to some, because invented by Orvietano, a celebrated charlatan; or, according to others, from Orvieto, a town in Italy.)

ORY'ZA, (ορυζα,) *Ory'za sativa*, *Ory'zum*, *Rice*, (F.) *Riz*. Family, Gramineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. A plant, almost aquatic, indigenous in China, one of the richest productions of Egypt, and which prospers in the warmer regions of the four quarters of the globe. The grain inclosed in the husk is called by the Malays *Pad'dy*, *Padi*, or *Pad'die*; when deprived of the husk, *Bras*, and when boiled, *Nasi*. Its amylaceous seeds, *Ory'za*, *Ory'zum*, *Hor'deum galacticum*, nourish more men than those of wheat and rye together. Besides being alimentary, they are demulcent and emollient. *Gard'iner's alimentary preparation* is very finely ground rice meal.

Mucilage of *Rice*. *Rice water*, may be formed by taking one ounce of rice, and, having washed it, macerating it for three hours in a quart of tepid soft water, in a pan placed upon a stove; then boiling the whole slowly for another hour, and straining through a sieve.

It may be sweetened and acidulated, or be prepared with milk, like arrowroot, and be used as a demulcent.

Rice Jelly is made by macerating a sufficient quantity of clean rice in as much water as will cover it; boiling slowly, adding water as it evaporates, until the rice is reduced to a pap, sweetening and flavouring with lemonjuice or vanilla, and passing through a fine sieve into a form or mould. It may be eaten alone or with milk; and is a good dietetic preparation for those of weak digestive powers.

Ground rice. Take a tablespoonful of ground rice, a pint and a half of milk, and half an ounce of *candied lemonpeel*. Rub the rice smooth with the milk; then add the lemonpeel cut into small pieces; boil for half an hour, and strain whilst the milk is hot. It is used in the same cases as rice jelly.

ORYZUM, (ορυζον,) Oryza.

OS, gen. *Os'is*, Bone, dim. *Ossiculum*; OS, gen. *O'ris*, Mouth — o. Acromii, Acromion — o. Adju-torium, Humeri os — o. Alæforme, Sphenoid — o. Alagas, Coccyx, Sacrum — o. Alatum, Sphenoid bone — o. Amphideon, Os uteri — o. Anonyme, In-nominatum os — o. Anonymum, Innominatum os — o. Anticum, *Avant bouche* — o. Arcuale, Temporal bone — o. Armale, Temporal bone — o. Asser, Sternum — o. *de l'Assiette*, Ischion — o. Azygos, Sphenoid — o. Ballistæ, Astragalus — o. Basilare, Occipital bone, Palate bone, Sacrum, Sphenoid — o. Baxillare, Sphenoid — o. Bicornue, Hyoides os — o. Brachiale, Humeri os — o. Brachii, Humeri os — o. *du Bras*, Humerus — o. Calcis, Calcaneum — o. Capitatum, Magnum os — o. Caudæ, Occipital bone — o. Clunium, Sacrum — o. Coccygis, Coccyx — o. Clatorii, Sphenoid bone — o. Colatorium, Ethmoid bone — o. Coliforme, Ethmoid — o. Convolu-tum superius, Turbinate bone, middle — o. Coro-nale, Frontal bone — o. Coxæ, Innominatum os — o. *Coccal*, Innominatum os, Ischion — o. *Criblæux*, Ethmoid — o. Cribiforme, Ethmoid — o. Cribrosum, Ethmoid — o. Cristatum, Ethmoid — o. *Crochu*, Os unciniforme.

OS CROTAPHALE. A name given by M. Bécclard to a bone sometimes met with at the anterior and inferior angle of the parietal bone; from *σπῆρας*, 'the temple.'

OS CROTAPHITICUM, Temporal bone — o. Cubi-oum, Ethmoid bone — o. ad Cubitale, Radius — o. Cubiti Inferius, Ulna — o. *de la Cuisse*, Femur — o. Cuneiforme, Sphenoid — o. Cuneo compara-tum, Sphenoid — o. Cymbiforme, Scaphoid bone — o. Disciforme, Patella — o. Durum, Temporal bone — o. Ensiforme, Sternum.

OS EPACTALE, (from *επαστος*, 'superadded.') A name given to one of the ossa Wormiana; particularly to one met with in the posterior fontanelle, and which has been described by G. Fischer, under the name *Os Epactalæ* seu *Göthia-num*.

OS ÉPACTAUX, Wormiana ossa.

OS EXTERNUM. The entrance into the vagina, in contradistinction to the *Os internum* or *Os uteri*.

OS EXTRA ORDINEM CARPI, Os pisiforme — o. Femoris, Femur — o. Fibrosum, Occipital bone — o. Foraminulentum, Ethmoid — o. Frontis, Fron-tal bone — o. Genæ, Malle os — o. Gladioli, Ster-num — o. *Grand*, Magnum os — o. *Grand, col du*, Collum ossis magni — o. Grandinosum, Cuboid — o. Gutturis, Hyoides os — o. Hamatum, Os unciniforme — o. *Hors du rang*, Os pisiforme — o. Hyoides, Hyoides os — o. Hypopium, Malle os — o. Hypse-loides, Hyoides os — o. Inconjugatum, Sphenoid — o. Incudi similis, Incus — o. Inferius ventriculi, Pylorus — o. *Innominé*, Innominatum os — o. *Inter-calés*, Wormiana ossa — o. Internum, see Uterus — o. Interparietal, Interparietal bone — o. Invere-sundum, Frontal bone — o. Ischii, Ischion — o. Jugale, Malle os — o. Jugamentum, Malle os — o. Juguli, Clavicle — o. Lacrymale, Unguis os — o. Lambdæ, Occipital bone — o. Lambdoides, Hyoides

os, Occipital bone — o. Lapidum, Temporal bone — o. Lapidosum, Temporal bone — o. Latum, Sa-crurum — o. Latum humeri, Scapula — o. Lenticulare, Os orbiculare, Os pisiforme — o. Lepidoides, Temporal bone — o. Linguae, Hyoides os — o. Linguale, Hyoides os — o. Lithoides, Temporal bone — o. Magnum, neck of the, Collum ossis magni — o. *Malais*, Malle os — o. Malare, Malle os — o. Max-illæ superioris undecimam, Vomer — o. *Maxillaire inférieure*, Collum mandibulæ — o. Memento mori, Temporal bone — o. Memoria, Occipital bone — o. Mendosum, Temporal bone — o. Morsus Adamæ, Thyroid cartilage — o. Mucronatum, Xiphoid car-tilage — o. Multangulum majus, Trapezium os — o. Multangulum minus, Trapezoides os — o. Multi-forme, Ethmoid, Sphenoid — o. *Nasanz*, Nasal bones — o. Naviculare, Os scaphoides — o. Nervale, Temporal bone — o. Nervosum, Occipital bone — o. Occipiti, Occipital bone — o. Orbiculare, Os pisiforme — o. *du Palais*, Palate bone — o. Palati, Pa-late bone — o. *Palatin*, Palate bone — o. Papillare, Sphenoid — o. Parietale inferius, Temporal bone — o. Paxillare, Sphenoid — o. Pectinis, Pubis, os — o. Pectoris, Sternum — o. Pelvicephalicum, Occipital bone — o. Pelvis laterale, Innominatum os — o. Perone, Fibula — o. Petrosus, Temporal bone — o. Polygonum majus, Trapezium os — o. Polygonum minus, Trapezoides os — o. Polymorphon, Sphenoid — o. *de la Pommette*, Malle os — o. Posterum, Pharynx — o. *Præruptæ rupi assimilatum*, Temporal bone — o. Procutibale, Ulna — o. *Propres de nez*, Nasal bones — o. Proræ, Frontal bone, Occipital bone — o. Pterygoideum, Sphenoid — o. Pubis, see Pubis, os — o. Pudicum, Malle os — o. Puppis, Frontal bone, Occipital bone — o. Pyramidale carpi, Trapezoides os — o. Pyxidid, Occipital bone — o. Rationis, Frontal bone — o. *du Rayon*, Ra-dius — o. Sacrum, Sacrum — o. Saxeum, Temporal bone — o. Scutiforme, Patella — o. *de Sèche*, Sepia — o. Sedentarium, see Ischiatic — o. Semilunare, Lunare os — o. Sextum cranii, Occipital bone — o. *du Sinciput*, Parietal bones, see Sinciput — o. *Sou-ethmoidal*, Turbinate bone, inferior — o. Spheco-ideum, Sphenoid — o. Sphenobasilare, Occipital bone — o. Sphenoidale, Sphenoid — o. Sphenoides, Sphenoid — o. Spongiosum, Ethmoid — o. Spongio-sum inferius, Turbinate bone, inferior — o. Spon-giosum medium, Turbinate bone, middle — o. Spongiosum superius, Turbinate bone, middle, Turbinate bone, superior — o. Spongoides, Ethmoid — o. Squamosum, Temporal bone — o. Subocu-lare, Malle os — o. *Surnuméraires*, Wormiana ossa — o. *Sumaxillaire*, Maxillary (superior) bone — o. Sylvii, Os orbiculare — o. Synscipitis, Frontal bone — o. Temporis, Temporal bone — o. Tessera, As-tragalus, Cuboid — o. Thyreoides, Patella — o. Tibiæ minus, Fibula — o. Tincæ, Os uteri — o. *Triangulaires*, Wormiana ossa — o. Turbinatum, Turbi-nated bone, middle — o. Turbinatum inferius, Tur-binate bone, inferior — o. Uncinatum, Os unci-forme — o. Unguis, see Unguis os — o. Upsiloides, Hyoides os.

OS UTERI, *Os tin'cæ* seu *inter-num* seu *amp'ad-æon* seu *amphid'eum*, *Protos'porus*, *Os'chion*, *Hysteros'toma*, *Os'culum* seu *orific'ium uteri*, *Hystero-stom'ium*, (F.) *Museau de Tanche*. The mouth of the womb, see Uterus.

OS UTERI EXTERNUM, see Uterus — o. Uteri in-ternum, see Uterus — o. Varium, Cuboid — o. Ves-piforme, Sphenoid — o. Vomeris, Vomer — o. *Wormiens*, Wormiana ossa — o. Xiphoides, Sternum — o. Ypseloides, Hyoides os — o. Zygomaticum, Malle os.

OSANORE, see Artificial teeth.

OSCEDO, (os, 'the mouth,' and *cierre*, *citum*, 'to move,') Yawning.

OSCHÆMATÆDEMA, gen. *Oschæmatæde-matis*, *Oschæmatæde'ma*, *Edæ'ma scroti cruxu'tum*, (*osche*, 'supra,' 'blood,' and *oedema*, 'oedema,') Effu-sion of blood into the scrotum.

OSCHÆMEDEMA, *Oschæmatœdema*.
OSCHE, (οσχη,) Scrotum.
OSCHEITIS, (osche, and itis,) Orchitis, Oschitis.

OSCHEOCARCINOMA, Cancer, chimney-sweepers'.

OSCHEOCE'LE, *Oschœc'le*, *Scrotoc'le*, (oscheon, and κληη, 'tumour,') *Scro'tal her'nia*, see Bubonocœle. Sauvages uses *oscheocœle* in the sense of *Dropsy of the scro'tum*, see Hydrocœle.

OSCHEOCŒLE AQUOSA, *Hydroscheocœle*—o. Flutulentia, *Physocœle*—o. Hydatidosa, *Hydatidocœle*—o. Edematosa, *Edematoscheocœle*—o. Seminalis, *Spermatoœle*—o. Urinalis, *Urocœle*—o. Varicosa, *Varicocœle*.

OSCHEOCHALASIE, (oscheon, and χαλασις, 'relaxation,') A tumour resulting from hypertrophy of the areolar tissue of the scrotum, and the excessive extension of the skin of the part,—an affection which has been confounded with sarcoœle.

OSCHEON, (οσχων,) Scrotum.

OSCHEON'CUS, *Oschon'cus*, *Oschœophy'ma*, *Oschophy'ma*, (oscheon, and ογκος, 'a tumour,') A preternatural swelling of the scrotum.

OSCHEOPHYMA, (oscheon, and φυμα, 'a swelling,') *Oschœoneus*.

OSCHEOPLAS'TIC, *Oschœoplas'ticus*, (oscheon, and πλασσω, 'I form,') An epithet given to the operation for restoring the scrotum when lost. *Os'cheoplasty*.

OSCHEOPYŒDE'MA, gen. *Oschœopyœde'matis*, *Oschopyœde'ma*, *Edœ'ma scroti purulen'tum*, (oscheon, πυον, 'pus,' and œdema,) Purulent tumefaction of the scrotum.

OSCHEUS, (οσχεος,) Scrotum.

OS'CHION, (οσχιον,) The raised margin of the os uteri. According to some, an excrescence from the os uteri.

OSCHI'TIS, *Orchei'tis*, *Oschœi'tis*, *Inflamma'tio scro'ti*, (osche, and itis,) Inflammation of the scrotum.

OSCHOCARCINOMA, gen. *Oschocarcino'matis*, Cancer, chimney-sweepers'.

OSCHOCELE, *Oschœocœle*, *Scrotocœle*.

OSCHONCUS, *Oschœoneus*.

OSCHOPHYMA, gen. *Oschophy'matis*, (oschus, and φυμα, 'a swelling,') *Oschœoneus*.

OSCHOPYŒDEMA, *Oschœopyœdema*.

OSCHURŒEDE'MA, gen. *Oschurœede'matis*, (oschus, ουρον, 'urine,' and œdema, 'œdema,') *Edœ'ma* from effusion of urine into the scrotum.

OSCHUS, (οσχος,) Scrotum.

OSCHYDRŒEDE'MA, (oschus, ὕδωρ, 'water,' and œdema, 'œdema,') *Edœ'ma scroti aquo'sum*. Watery œdema of the scrotum.

OSCILLA'TIO, Irritability, Oscillation.

OSCILLA'TION, *Oscilla'tio*, (from *oscillare*, *oscillatum*, 'to swing,') Vibration, *Vibra'men*, *Vibra'tio*, *Vibra'tus*. Also, a partial rotatory movement of the eyeball to and from its antero-posterior axis.

OS'CITANT (FEVER), *Fe'bris os'citans*, (F.) *Fièvre oscitante*, (*oscitare*, 'to yawn,' from *os*, 'the mouth,' and *ciere*, *citum*, 'to move,') A fever, in which the patient is continually yawning.

OSCITATIO, Yawning.

OSCLULATORIUS, (from *osculum*, dim. of *os*, 'a mouth,') Orbicularis oris.

OSCULUM UTERI, (*osculum*, dim. of *os*, 'a mouth,') Os uteri.

OSCUS, (οσχος,) Scrotum.

OSEILLE, (from *oxalis*,) *Rumex acetosus*—o. *Boucher*, *Rumex scutatus*—o. *Petite*, *Rumex scutatus*—o. *Ronde*, *Rumex scutatus*—o. *Ronge*, *Rumex sanguineus*.

OSIER, (from *osier*,) *Salix alba*—o. Red, *Cornus sericea*.

OSIS, (ωσις,) A suffix in many terms, which

signifies the condition in general; and, in pathological terms, the morbid condition.

OS'MAZOME, *Os'mozome*, *Osmazo'ma*, *Osmozo'ma*, *Os'mazone*, *Zomod'mum*, (F.) *Matière extractive du Bouillon*, *Extrait de viande*; *Extrac'tive* or *Saponaceous extract of meat*; (*osme*, and ζωμος, 'soup,') M. Thénard gave this name to an extractive matter, contained in muscular flesh and in the blood of animals, which he considers of a peculiar nature. It has an agreeable smell and taste, and is found in *Bouillons* of meat, in the proportion of one part to seven of gelatin. Vauquelin discovered it in some fungi. It is the substance which gives the flavour of meat to soups, and hence its name. It is a mixture of different crystallizable and uncrystallizable principles with empyreumatic products.

Osmazome has been prescribed in the dose of ʒss to ʒj, in broth or in powder, with aromatics, as a stimulant to the digestive actions and a restorer of appetite in convalescence. An *Osmazome choc'olate*, *Chocola'ta cum osmazo'ma*, has been introduced as an analeptic article of diet. It consists of chocolate ʒij to osmazome ʒj.

OSME, (οσμη,) Odour.

OSMESIS, (οσμησις,) Olfaction.

OSMIDRO'SIS, (*osme*, and ἰδρωσις, 'sweat,') Perspiration of an unusual odour.

OSMITOP'SIS ASTERISCOIDES, (from *οσμη*, 'an agreeable odour,' (?) *Bell'is*. A plant, of the Cape of Good Hope, which, from its smell and taste, seems to contain camphor; hence its antispasmodic virtues. In infusion, it is said to be beneficially employed in cough, hoarseness, and diseases of the chest generally, and is said to be serviceable in flatulent colic. Infused in spirit, *spir'itus bell'idis*, it has been used successfully as an external remedy in paralysis.

OSMOMETRICUS SENSUS, (*osme*, and μετρον, 'measure,') Olfaction.

OSMON'OSI, *Osmonu'si*, *Mor'bi olfac'tūs*, (*osme*, and νοσος, 'a disease,') Diseases of olfaction.

OSMONOSOLOG'IA, (*osme*, νοσος, 'disease,' and λογος, 'description,') The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the diseases of the sense of smell.

OSMORRHIZA LONGIS'TYLIS, (*osme*, and ῥιζα, 'a root,') *Sweet Cic'ely*. An indigenous plant, *Order*, Umbelliferae, which flowers in May and June. It is an agreeable aromatic, having much of the flavour of anise.

OSMOSE, *Osmo'sis*, (ωσμος, 'impulse,') The force by which fluids are impelled through moist membrane and other porous septa, in endosmotic and exosmotic actions.

OSMOTIC, *Osmot'icus*. Relating or belonging to osmose: as 'osmotic force,' the force which induces osmose.

OSMOZOME, Osmazome.

OSMUND ROYAL, *Osmunda regalis*.

OSMUN'DA CINNAMOM'EA, (from *Osmunder*, one of the names of Thor, a Scandinavian deity,) *Cin'namon Fern*. Indigenous; *Order*, Filices; is regarded to be demulcent, subastringent, and tonic. Boiled in milk, it yields a fine mucilage, which is useful in diarrhoea.

OSMUN'DA REGALIS, *O. spectab'ilis*, *F'l'ice Flor'ida*, *Flaw'ering Fern*, *Osmund-royal*. This plant was once thought to possess astringent and emmenagogue virtues.

OSMUNDA SPECTABILIS, *O. regalis*.

OSOROR, Opium.

OSPHRANTERIUS, (οσφραντηριος,) Olfactory.

OSPHRANTICOS, (οσφραντικος,) Olfactory.

OSPHRASIA, (οσφρασια,) Olfaction.

OSPHRESIOLOGY, *Osphresiology*, (*osphresis*, and λογος, 'a discourse,') A treatise on olfaction and odours. *Osmol'ogy*, *Osmolog'ia*.

OSPHRESIS, (οσφρησις,) Olfaction.

OSPHRETICUS, (οσφρητικος,) Olfactory.

OSPHRIS'TICE, (from *osphresia*.) The doctrine of the phenomena of odours.

OSPHYALGEMA, gen. *Osphyalgematis*, (*osphyis*, and *αλγema*, 'pain,') Coxalgia.

OSPHYALGIA, (*οσφυαλγία*, from *osphyis*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Coxalgia.

OSPHYARTHRTIS, (*osphyis*, and *arthritis*,) Osphyitis.

OSPHYARTHROCAE, (*osphyis*, and *arthrocace*,) Coxarum morbus.

OSPHYITIS, *Osphy'tis*, *Osphyarthrit'is*, *Inflamma'tio cox'ae*, (*osphyis*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the parts about the hip.

OSPHYRRHEUMA, (*osphyis*, and *ῥευμα*, 'rheumatism,') Lumbago.

OSPHYS, (*οσφυς*,) Haunch, Lumbi.

OSPHYTIS, Osphyitis.

OSSA BREGMATIS, Parietal bones—o. Convoluta inferiora, Turbinate bones, inferior—o. Digitorum manus, Phalanges of the fingers—o. Digitorum pedis, Phalanges of the toes—o. Epactalia, Wormiana ossa—o. Nasalia, Nasal bones—o. Nasi, Nasal bones—o. Nervalia, Parietal bones—o. Pisiformia lingualia, see Hyoides, os—o. Rhipogeminantia, Wormiana ossa—o. Sesamoidea, Sesamoid bones—o. Sincipitis, Parietal bones—o. Spongiosa, Turbinate bones—o. Sutararum, Wormiana ossa—o. Tertia maxillae superioris, Turbinate bones—o. Tetragona, Parietal bones—o. Triangularia, Sphenoidal cornua—o. Triangularia Blasii, Wormiana ossa—o. Triquetra, Wormiana ossa—o. Triticea, see Hyoides, os—o. Turbinata, Turbinate bones—o. Verticalia, Parietal bones.

OSSEINE, (from *os*, 'a bone,') Ostein.

OSSELET, (dim. of *os*, 'a bone,') Ossiculum.

OSSELETS DE BERTIN, Sphenoidal cornua—o. de l'Oreille, Ossicula auditus—o. de l'Ouie, Ossicula auditus—o. du Tympan, Ossicula auditus.

OSSEOUS, *Os'seus*, *Osteo'des*, *Osto'des*, *Ostoï'des*, *Os'toïd*, (F.) *Ossueux*, (*os*, 'a bone,') Bony. Resembling bone.

OSSEUX, Osseous.

OSSICLES, Ossicula, see Ossiculum.

OSSICULA, pl. of Ossiculum.

OSSICULA AUDITÛS, *O. Aur'is*, (F.) *Ossiclets de l'oreille ou de l'ouie ou du tympan*. The small bones or ossicles situate in the cavity of the tympanum, and forming an uninterrupted chain from the membrane of the tympanum to that of the fenestra ovalis. They are four in number; and their series, from without to within, is as follows: *Malleus*, *Incus*, *Os orbiculare*, *Stapes*.

OSSICULA BERTINI, Sphenoidal cornua—o. Innominata, Innominata minora ossa—o. Nasi, Nasal bones—o. Sesamoidea, Sesamoid bones—o. Triticea, see Hyoides, os.

OSSICULUM, pl. *Ossic'ula*, *Osta'rion*, (F.) *Ossicle*, *Osselet*, (dim. of *os*, 'a bone,') A small bone.

OSSICULUM COCHLEARE, Orbicular bone—o. Incudi Comparatum, Incus—o. Malleolo assimilatum, Malleus—o. Molari denti comparatum, Incus—o. Orbiculare, Orbicular bone—o. Quartum, Orbicular bone—o. Squamosum, Orbicular bone.

OSSIFICATION, *Ossifica'tio*, *Ossifac'tio*, (*os*, 'a bone,' and *facere*, 'to make,') *Osteogen'ia*, *Osteogen'esis*, *Osteo'genesis*, *Osto'genesis*. Formation of bone. Development or increase of the osseous system. Ossification takes place in the same manner as the nutrition of other parts. The bones are, at first, mucous, and afterwards cartilaginous; the cartilage at length receives the phosphate of lime, and is, at the same time, replaced by a gelatinous parenchyma, when the bone has acquired the whole of its development.

OSSIFICATION, POINTS OF, *Puncta seu Nu'clei ossificatio'nis*, *Nu'clei os'sei*, are the points where the ossification of a bone commences, whence it

extends to other parts. Almost all the bones present a greater or less number of points of ossification. Besides the natural ossification, which we observe in the fetus and in the first periods of life, there are also *accidental ossifications*, such as those frequently remarked, after the inflammation of serous membranes, in the parietes of arteries, and to which the terms *Osteo'theca*, *Incrusta'tion*, and *Petrifac'tion* have sometimes been applied.

OSSIFRAGA, (*os*, 'a bone,' and *frangere*, 'to break,') Osteocolla.

OSSIS SACRI ACUMEN, ('point of the sacrum bone,') Coccyx.

OSSISANA, (*os*, 'a bone,' and *sauare*, 'to heal,') Osteocolla.

OSSIVOROUS, (*os*, 'a bone,' and *voro*, 'I devour,') A species of tumour, mentioned by Ruysch, which destroys a bone.

OSTAGRA, *Os'teagra*, (*osteon*, and *αγρ*, 'seizure,') A forceps to cut or remove portions of bone.

OSTALGIA, (*osteon*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Osteocopus.

OSTARIUM, (*οστριον*, dim. of *osteon*, 'a bone,') Ossiculum.

OSTARTHRTIS, Arthrophlogosis.

OSTARTHROCAE, Spina ventosa.

OSTEAGRA, Ostagra.

OSTEALGIA, Osteocopus.

OSTEIDE, Osteoid.

OSTEIN, *Os'teine*, *Os'seine*, (from *osteon*,) The animal matter of bone.

OSTEITES, (from *osteon*,) Osteocolla.

OSTEITIS, *Osti'tis*, (*osteon*, and *itis*,) *Inflamma'tio Os'sis*. Inflammation of bone; characterized by violent shooting and lancinating pains in a bone.

OSTEMBRYON, (*osteon*, and *εμβρυον*, 'embryo,') Lithopædion.

OSTEMPY'SIS, *Osteëmpye'sis*, *Ostempye'sis*, (*osteon*, and *μπυσις* (*ev*, and *πυσις*), 'effusion of pus,') An abscess in the interior of a bone.

OSTEMPYOSIS, Ostempyosis.

OSTEOANABROSIS, Osteonabrosis.

OSTEOCE'LE, (*osteon*, and *κελη*, 'a rupture,') A hernia in which the sac is cartilaginous and bony—a rare case. Also, osseous induration of one or both testicles.

OSTEOCHONDROPHYTE, (*osteo*, *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *φυω*, 'to grow,') Chondroma.

OSTEOCLASIS, (*osteo*, and *κλασις*, 'a fracture,') Fracture.

OSTEOCOL'LA, (*osteon*, and *κωλλα*, 'glue,') Gluebone, Stone or Bone binder; *Ossif'rago*, *Holos'teus*, *Ovis'sa'na*, *Ostei'tes*, *Ama'steus*, *Osteol'i'thos*, *Steloch'i'tes*. A name given to petrified carbonate of lime, found in some parts of Germany and other portions of the globe; so called, because it has been supposed to possess the power of favouring the formation of callus in fractures. It is the *Chaux carbonatée concrétionnée incrustante* of Haüy. Not used.

OSTEOCOPUS, (*οστεωκοπος*,) *Osteal'gia*, *Ostail'gia*, *Osteodyn'ia*, *Os'teocope*, (*osteon*, and *ωπ*, 'fatigue,') Boneache, Bone-ague. Pain in the bones,—as in syphilis.

OSTEOCYSTOID, *Osteocystoï'des*, (*osteon*, *συστις*, 'a sack or cyst,' and *ειδος*, 'appearance,') A morbid growth in bone, consisting of the formation of cysts filled with puriform or other fluid.

OSTODENTINE, see Tooth.

OSTEODES, (from *osteon*,) Osseous.

OSTEODYNIA, Osteocopus.

OSTEOGANGRÆNA, Necrosis.

OSTEOGENIA, (*osteon*, and *γενω*, 'to beget,') Ossification.

OSTEOG'RAPHY, *Osteogra'phia*, (*osteon*, and *γραφειν*, 'to describe,') Description of the bones. The part of anatomy which describes the bones.

OSTEOHELICOSIS, (*osteon*, and *ἑλκος*, 'an ulcer,') Caries.

OSTEOID, *Osteoïdes*, (F.) *Ontide*, (*osteon*, and *εἶδος*, 'appearance,') An accidental bony production, or more frequently a morbid production, which is a calcareous incrustation—(F.) *Concrétion osseiforme*—of the normal tissue, or of fibrous tumours.

OSTEOLITHOS, (*osteon*, and *λίθος*, 'a stone,') Osteocolla.

OSTEOL'OGY, *Osteolog'ia*, (*οσσιολογία*, from *osteon*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') The part of anatomy which treats of bones.

OSTEOLYSIS, *Osteol'ysis*, (*osteon*, and *λυω*, 'I dissolve,') Necrosis or death of the bone, as in hospital gangrene, in which the dead parts are of soft consistence.

OSTEOMA, gen. *Osteo'matis*, (from *osteon*,) Exostosis.

OSTEOMALACIA, (*osteon*, and *μαλακία*, 'softness,') *Mollities ossium*—o. Infantum, Rachitis.

OSTEOMALACOSIS, *Mollities ossium*.

OSTEOMYELITIS, (*osteomyelon*, and *itis*,) Medullitis.

OSTEOMYELON, (*osteon*, and *μυελος*, 'marrow,') Marrow.

OSTEON, (*οστέον*,) Bone—o. Hieron, Sacrum.

OSTEONABRO'SIS, *Osteonabro'sis*, (*osteon*, α, priv., and *βρωσις*, 'nutriment,') Atrophy of the osseous texture marked by diminution of volume.

OSTEONCOSIS, (*osteon*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour,') see Exostosis.

OSTEON'CUS, (*osteon*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour,') A bony tumour.

OSTEONECROSIS, Necrosis.

OSTEONOSI, *Osteonosi*, (*osteon*, and *νοσος*, 'a disease,') *Mor'bi os'sium*. Diseases of the bones.

OSTEOPEDION, (*osteon*, and *παιδιον*, 'a small child,') Lithopedion.

OSTEOPALINCLA'SIS, (*osteon*, *παλιν*, 'again,') and *κλασις*, 'fracture,') The breaking again of a bone which has united unfavourably.

OSTEOPHY'MA, gen. *Osteophy'matis*, (*osteon*, and *φύμα*, 'a swelling,') Osteoncus. Sometimes used in the sense of Exostosis. By Lobstein applied to a bony production originating in the deep-seated layers of the periosteum, in the vicinity of a carious bone, and which seems to be intended to obviate the weakness resulting from the destruction of the bone.

OSTEOPHYTE, (*osteon*, and *φύω*, 'to grow,') Exostosis, Osteophyton.

OSTEOPHYTON, *Os'teophyte*. Under this name, Rokitsansky describes a deposition of bony matter, found by him on the inner surface of the parietes of the skull of pregnant women.

OSTEOPLASTIC, see Osteoplasty.

OSTEOPLASTY, (F.) *Osteoplastic*, (*osteon*, and *πλασσειν*, 'to form,') An operation by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied. The filling of the cavity of a tooth with some appropriate substance; hence termed *Osteoplas'tic*.

OSTEOPLEU'RA, *Pleurosto'sis*, (*osteon*, and *πλευρον*, 'a rib,') Ossification of the cartilages of the ribs.

OSTEOPORO'SIS, *Osteosclero'sis*, (*osteon*, and *πρωσις*, 'induration,') Induration of a bone, from the deposition of too much bony matter. Also, a bony degeneration, which consists in too great porosity with hardening. [?]

OSTEOPSATHYROSIS, (*osteon*, and *ψαθυρος*, 'friable,') *Fragilitas ossium*.

OSTEOSARCO'MA, gen. *Osteosarco'matis*, *Osteosarco'sis*, *Sarcosto'sis*, *Hamatoxosto'sis*, (*osteon*, *σαρξ*, gen. *σαρκος*, 'flesh,') and *ομα*,) Disease of the bony tissue, which consists in softening of its laminae, and their transformation into a fleshy substance, analogous to that of cancer; accompanied with general symptoms of cancerous

affection. The word has often, also, been used synonymously with *spina ventosa*.

OSTEOSARCOSIS, (*osteon*, *σαρξ*, gen. *σαρκος*, 'flesh,') and *ομα*,) Osteosarcoma.

OSTEOSCLEROSIS, (*osteon*, and *σκληρος*, 'hard,') Osteoporosis.

OSTEOSIS, (from *osteon*,) Ossification.

OSTEOSPONGIO'MA, gen. *Osteospongio'matis*, *Osteospongio'sis*, (*osteon*, and *σπογγος*, 'a sponge or fungus,') and *ομα*,) A fungous condition of bone, *Spina vento'sa*.

OSTEOSTEATO'MA, gen. *Osteosteato'matis*, *Exosto'sis steatomato'des*, (*osteon*, and *σταιν*, gen. *σταινος*, 'suet or fat,') A name given to bony tumours or degenerations, which sometimes belong to osteosarcoma; at others, to *spina ventosa*, exostosis, &c.

OSTEOTOME; same etymon as Osteotomy. A bone saw, which has the form of a chain. Also any bone saw, *Osteot'omus*, *Osteotom'ium*, *Osteotom'icum*.

OSTEOTOMICUM, Osteotome.

OSTEOTOMIST, *Osteotomis'ta*. An instrument, invented by Dr. D. Davis, for cutting the bones of the foetal cranium, where it becomes necessary to greatly reduce the size of the head in parturition.

OSTEOTOMIUM, Osteotome.

OSTEOTOMUS, Osteotome.

OSTEOTOMY, *Osteotom'ia*, (*osteon*, and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut,') (*τομή*, 'an incision,') The part of practical anatomy whose object is the dissection of bones.

OSTEOTOPHUS, Tophus.

OSTEOTYLUS, (*osteon*, and *τυλος*, 'callus,') Callus.

OSTEULCUM, (*οστυλκος*, from *osteon*, and *λκειν*, 'to draw,') Bonenippers.

OSTEUM, (*οστέον*,) Bone.

OSTHELCUS, (*osteon*, and *ἑλκος*, 'an ulcer,') Caries.

OSTHEXIA, (*osteon*, and *ἔξις*, 'habit,') see Ossification.

OSTIARIUS, ('a doorkeeper,') from *ostium*, 'a door,') Pylorus.

OSTIOLUM, (dim. of *ostium*,) A small door or gate.

OSTIOLA CORDIS, *Val'vula cordis*, *Pellic'ula cordis*. The valves of the heart.

OSTITIS, Osteitis.

OSTIUM, (from *os*, 'a mouth,') *Orif'ie'ium*, a door or gate,—of the heart, for example. The opening—*Os'tium a'trioventricula'rè* seu *ventric'uli veno'sum*—between the auricle and ventricle of each side. *Os'tium ventric'uli arterio'sum*, is the opening at the origin of the pulmonary artery and aorta.

OSTIUM ABDOMINALE, see Tube, Fallopiian—o. Arteriosum, see Ostium—o. Atrioventriculare, see Ostium—o. Cutaneum, see Urethra—o. Duodenale ventriculi, Pylorus—o. Internum, see Ostium uteri—o. Oesophageum, Cardia.

OSTIUM U'TERI. The vulva; the vagina. The term *Os'tium inter'num* has been applied to the inferior opening of the uterus, which establishes a free communication between the cavities of the body and neck, and which is often obliterated in old women. The neck of the uterus; the mouth of the uterus. See Uterus.

OSTIUM UTERINUM, see Tube, Fallopiian—o. Vaginale urethræ, see Urethra—o. Vesicale, see Urethra—o. Venosum, see Ostium—o. Ventriculi Duodenale seu Pyloricum seu Dextrum seu Inferius, Pylorus.

OSTODES, (*οστωδες*, from *osteon*, and *odes*,) Osseous.

OSTOID, (*osteon*, and *εἶδος*, 'resemblance,') Osseous.

OSTOIDEA SUBSTANTIA, see Tooth.

OSTOMA, (*osteon*, and *ομα*,) Exostosis.

OSTOSIS, (from *osteon*, and *osis*.) Ossification.
OS'TREA, *Os'treum*, *Os'trea edulis*, (F.) *Huître*. Class, Acephala. The oyster. The oyster is a wholesome article of diet, often advised as an anæsthetic and easy of digestion.

The shells, *Tes'tæ Ostrea*, *Tes'tæ* (Ph. U. S.), *Conchæ*, (F.) *Écailles d'huitres*, have been received into the Pharmacopœias, and used medicinally. Their virtues are similar to those of the carbonate of lime. See *Creta*.

OSTREUM, (*οστρεον*.) *Ostrea*.

OSTREION, (*οστρειον*.) *Ostrea*.

OSTRUTHIUM, *Imperatoria*.

OSWEGO TEA, *Monarda coccinea*.

OSYRIS, (*οσυρις*.) *Antirrhinum linaria*.

OTACOUS'TIC, *Otacus'ticus*, (F.) *Otacus'tique*, (*oto*, and *ακουω*, 'I listen.') Any instrument is so called which improves the sense of hearing, —as the different species of trumpets.

OTAGRA, (*ωταγρα*, from *oto*, and *αγρα*, 'a seizure,') *Otalgia*.

OTAL'GIA, (*ωταλγια*.) *O'tagra*, *Otod'ynē*, *Otal'gy*, (F.) *Otalgie*, (*oto*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Pain in the ear; *Do'lor au'rrium*, *Spas'mus au'rrium*, *Eurache*. See *Otitis*.

OTAL'GIC, *Otal'gicus*, (F.) *Otalgique*. An epithet for remedies used in otalgia.

OTEC'HUS, (*oto*, and *ηχος*, 'sound,') *Tinnitus aurium*.

OTEMPLAS'TRUM, *Otoplas'ta*, *Otoplas'trum*, (*oto*, and *εμπλαστρον*, 'a plaster,') A plaster put behind the ears.

OTEN'CHYTES, (*ωτεγκυτες*.) *Oten'chyta*, (*oto*, *ev*, 'into,' and *χυω*, 'I pour,') *Siph'o auricula'ris*. A species of syringe, used for injecting the ear.

OTHELCO'SIS, (*oto*, and *ελκοςις*, 'ulceration,') Ulceration or suppuration of the ear.

OTHONE, (*οθωνη*.) *Lintum*.

OTHONION, (*οθωνιον*.) *Lintum*.

OTHYGROTES, (*oto*, and *υγροτης*, 'moisture,') *Otitrhœa*.

OTIATER, (*oto*, and *ιατρος*, 'physician,') *Aurist*.

OTIATRIA, *Otiat'rice*, *Otoiatri'a*, (*oto*, and *ιατρεια*, 'medicine,') The business of the aurist. The management of diseases of the ear; *Aural Medicine and Surgery*, *Ear Surgery*.

OTIATRICE, *Otiatria*.

OTIATRUS, *Aurist*.

O'TIC, *O'ticus*, (F.) *Otique*, (from *ovs*, gen. *ωρος*, 'ear,') Belonging or relating to the ear. A medicine employed in diseases of the ear.

OTIC GAN'GLION, *Otogan'gium*, *Gan'glio auricula'rē* seu *o'ticum*, *Auric'ular gan'glio*, *Gan'glio of Arnold*, (F.) *Ganglion maxillo-tympanique*. This is a small ganglion, although more than double the size of the ophthalmic; ash-coloured and pulpy like the ganglions of the sympathetic. It is situate in advance of the ganglion of Gasser, on the lower surface of the inferior maxillary nerve, at the inner margin of the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone. See *Petrous ganglion*.

OTIRRHŒ'A, *Otorrhœ'a*, *Othy'grates*, *Blennorrhœ'a*, (F.) *Catarrhe de l'Oreille*, (*oto*, and *ῥεω*, 'I flow,') Discharge of a purulent or puriform liquid, from the meatus auditorius externus, *Pyorrhœ'a au'rrium*, *Otopyorrhœ'a*, *Pyöotorrhœ'a*, *Otorrhœ'a purulen'ta*. It is a symptom of chronic otitis. Some authors, have, indeed, used the term synonymously with chronic otitis. When it extends to the brain, it is termed *cerebral otorrhœ'a*; and when from the middle or internal ear, it is termed *Internal otorrhœa*, *Otorrhœ'a inter'na*, and *Entotorrhœ'a*.

OTIRRHŒA, CEREBRAL, see *Otitrhœa*.

OTITES, (*ωτιτις*, 'appertaining or relating to the ear,') see *Digitus*.

OTI'TIS, *Otophleg'monē*, *Empres'ma oti'tis*, *Inflam'matio au'ris*, *Inflam'mation of the ear*, (F.) *Otite*, *Inflam'mation de l'oreille*, (*oto*, and *itis*.)

Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ear, characterized by excruciating pain; intolerable humming in the ear, with a discharge of mucus generally from the meatus externus or from the Eustachian tube. When the inflammation is restricted to the lining membrane of the meatus, it is termed *otitis catarrha'lis*. Otitis is divided into *external* and *internal*, according as it affects the meatus auditorius, or the cavity of the tympanic or internal ear. It may be *acute* or *chronic*. *Acute otitis* commonly terminates in a few days in a favourable manner, with the aid of antiphlogistics. *Chronic otitis*, *otirrhœ'a*, is almost always accompanied by a purulent discharge from the meatus auditorius. It is often incurable, and may ultimately give occasion to disease of the internal ear, and even of the brain.

OTITIS CATARRHALIS, see *Otitis*.

O'TIUM, (*ωτιον*, dim. of *ovs*, gen. *ωρος*, 'ear,') *Oti'rium*. A small ear. The auricle or pavilion of the ear.

OTO, (from *ovs*, gen. *ωρος*, 'the ear,') in composition, ear.

OTOCEPH'ALUS, *Mono'tia*, (*oto*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') A monster, whose ears are in contact, or united into one.

OTOCLEI'SIS, (*oto*, and *κλειω*, 'I close,') Closure or obstruction of the ear.

OTOCONIA, (*oto*, and *κονια*, 'dust,') see *Otoliths*.

OTODYNE, (*oto*, and *δυνη*, 'pain,') *Otalgia*.

OTOGANGLIUM, *Otio ganglion*.

OTOLYPHIS, (*ωτολυφης*, from *oto*, and *λυφειν*, 'to hollow,') Earpick.

OTOLYPHUM, (*ωτολυφον*.) Earpick.

OTOGRAPHY, *Otogra'phia*, (*oto*, and *γραφειν*, 'a description,') The part of anatomy which describes the ear.

OTOIATRIA, *Otiatria*.

O'TOLITHS, *Otol'ithi*, *O'tolites*, (F.) *Otolithes*, (from *oto*, and *λιθος*, 'a stone,') White calcareous substances contained in the membranous vestibule, and seeming to be suspended in the fluid of the vestibule by means of a number of nervous filaments proceeding from the auditory nerve. Their universal presence in the ear of the mammalia would seem to show that they are inservient to audition. When the substance is of a looser consistence, it is called *Otocon'ia*, (F.) *Otoconie*, *Ear powder*, (from *oto*, and *κονια*.)

OTOL'OGY, *Otolog'ia*, (*oto*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') The part of anatomy which treats of the ear. An anatomical treatise on the ear.

OTOPATHEMA, *Otopathy*.

OTOP'ATHY, *Otopathi'a*, *Otopathe'ma*, (*oto*, and *παθος*, 'affection,') A diseased condition of the ear.

OTOPHLEG'MONE, *Otitis*.

OTOPHONE, (*oto*, and *φωνη*, 'sound,') Ear trumpet.

OTOPLASTA, (*oto*, and *πλασσειν*, 'to cover over,') *Otemplastrum*.

OTOPLAS'TICĒ, *O'toplasty*, (*oto*, and *πλασσειν*, 'forming,') The operation for restoring a lost ear.

OTOPLASTRUM, *Otemplastrum*.

OTOPYORRHŒA, (*oto*, *πυον*, 'pus,' and *ῥεω*, 'to flow,') *Otitrhœa*.

OTORRHAG'IA, (*oto*, and *ῥαγη*, 'rupture,') Bleeding from the ear or ears.

OTORRHEUMATIS'MUS, (*oto*, and *ρευματισμος*, 'rheumatism,') *Otal'gia rheumat'ica*. Rheumatic earache.

OTORRHŒA, *Otitrhœa*—o. Cerebral, see *Otitrhœa*—o. Interna, see *Otitrhœa*—o. Parulenta, *Otitrhœa*.

O'TOSCOPE, *Otoscop'ium*, (*oto*, and *σκοπεω*, 'examination,') Any instrument for examining the condition of the ear. An elastic stethoscope, the

ends of which are tipped with ivory—one to be inserted into the meatus of the patient, and the other applied to the ear of the examiner has been so called; as well as one formed on the principle of the ophthalmoscope, laryngoscope, &c.

OTO-TOMY, *Ototom'ia*, (*oto*, and *τομειν*, 'to cut.') The part of practical anatomy which teaches the mode of dissecting and preparing the ear.

OTTO OF ROSES, see *Rosa centifolia*.

OTTOWAY DISEASE, *Mal de la Baie de Saint Paul*.

OUACHITA SPRINGS, see Arkansas, mineral waters of.

OUIE, (from *audire*, 'to hear,') Audition.

OULA, (*ουλα*), Gingivæ.

OULE, (*ουλη*), Cicatrix.

OULITIS, (*ουλις*, and *itis*), Ulitis.

OULORRHAGIA, (*oula*, and *ρρην*, 'a breaking forth,') Ulorrhagia.

OUNCE, *Un'cia*. A weight equal to the 16th part of a pound avoirdupois, the 12th of a pound troy. It is composed of 8 drachms. See *Weights and Measures*.

OURAQUE, *Urachus*.

OURARI, *Curare*.

OUREMA, gen *Oure'matis*, (*ουρημα*), Urine.

OURLES, (from *oreille*), Palotitis, Cynanche parotidæa.

OUROLOGY, (*ouron*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') Uronology.

OURON, (*ουρον*), Urine.

OUROSCOPY, (*ouron*, and *σκοπω*, 'I examine,') see *Uromantia*.

OUS, gen. *O'us*, (*ους*, gen. *ωτος*), Ear.

OUTHAR, (*ουθαρ*), see *Mamma*.

OUVERTURE CADAVERIQUE, *Autopsia cadaverica*.

OVA GRAAFIANA, *Folliculi Graafiani*—o. Nabothi, Nabothi glandulæ.

OVAIRE, *Ovarium*.

O'VAL, *Ova'lis*, *Ov'des*, *Ov'i'des*, *Ovo'tus*, (F.) *Ovale*, *Ové*, (from *ovum*.) Egg-shaped; elliptic. That which is round and oblong like an egg.

OVAL FORAMEN, *Foramen ova'le*, *Foramen ov'des*, (F.) *Trou ovale*. The foramen obturatorium; also, the foramen in the inner paries of the middle ear, which opens into the vestibule; the foramen in the sphenoid bone, through which the third branch of the fifth pair issues from the cranium; and the aperture, in the foetus, between the auricles of the heart. See *Botal Foramen*.

OVAL FOS'SA, *Fossa ova'lis*, *Fo'cea ova'lis*, *Val'vula seu Vestig'ium Foram'inis ova'lis*, is a depression observed in the right auricle of the heart, in the septum, which separates it from the left auricle. It has thick and strong edges, at its upper and fore part, called *Column'æ foram'inis ova'lis*, *Int'mus seu An'nulus Viesse'nii*, *An'nulus seu Lim'bus fos'sæ ova'lis*: in the foetus called *An'nulus foram'inis seu fossæ ova'lis*. The fossa ovalis, in the adult, replaces the inter-auricular aperture in the septum auricularum of the foetus.

OVALBUMEN, *Albumen ovi*.

OVA'RIAN, *Ova'rial*, *Ovaria'nus*, (F.) *Ovarien*, *Ovarique*; (from *ovarium*.) Relating or belonging to the ovary—as *Ovarian pregnancy*.

OVARIAN ARTERY, *Spermatic artery*—o. Dropsy, *Hydrôrion*—o. Nerves, *Spermatic plexus of nerves*—o. Pregnancy, see *Pregnancy, ovarian*—o. Veins, *Spermatic veins*—o. Vesicles, *Folliculi Graafiani*.

OVARIOTOMY, (*ovarium*, and *τομειν*, 'to cut,') Oariotomy.

OVARIQUE, *Ovarian*.

O'VARISTS, *O'vists*. Those physiologists who think that the phenomena of generation, in the human species and in every species of animal, result from the development of the ova or ovula

of the female, merely incited by the male. Not many of the physiologists of the present day can be classed among the ovarists. The doctrine is called *O'varism* and *O'vism*.

OVARITIS, (*ovarium*, and *itis*), Oaritis.

OVARIULE, (*ovarium*, and *ιλη*, 'cicatrix,') *Corpus luteum*.

OVA'R'IUM, (*ωαριον*, dim. *ωον*, *ovum*.) The *Ovary*, *Eggbed*; *Testis muliebri* seu *femine'us*, *Oa'rion*, *Ooph'orum*, *Gynoa'rium*, *Vesica'rium*, (F.) *Ovaire*. The ovaries are the organs in which the ova are formed in oviparous animals. By analogy, the name has been given to the organs which the ancients called the *testicles* of the female. They are two ovoid bodies, almost as large as the testicles in man, placed on each side of the uterus, between the Fallopian tube and round ligament, and in the substance of the broad ligament. Their outer extremity gives attachment to one of the projections of the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube; and the internal is fixed to the uterus by a small ligamentous cord, called *Ligamentum rotundum ova'rii*, *Lig'ament of the Ovary*, *Mesoa'rium*. The ovaries are composed of a very close, spongy texture—stroma,—and of small vesicles—*Folliculi Graafia'ni*,—filled with a clear fluid: these vesicles contain ovules, which detach themselves from the ovarium before and after fecundation, and are carried into the cavity of the uterus by the Fallopian tube.

OVARIUM NABOTHI, Nabothi glandulæ—o. *Tumidum*, *Oarioncus*.

OVATION, see *Parturition*.

OVATUS, (from *ovum*), Oval.

OVÉ, Oval.

OVEREATING, COLIC FROM, *Colica crapulosa*.

OVERO BUTUA, *Parcira brava*.

OVICAPSULE, (*ovum*, and *capsule*), see *Folliculi Graafiani*.

OVIDUCT, (*ovum*, and *ductus*, 'duct,') Tube, Fallopian.

OVIDUCTUS MULIEBRIS, *Tuba Fallopiana*.

OVIG'EROUS, *O'viger*, *Ovig'erus*; (*ovum*, and *gero*, 'I bear,') Containing or producing ova or eggs.

OVIPARITÉ, see *Oviparous*.

OVIP'AROUS, *Ovip'arus*, (F.) *Ovipare*, (*ovum*, and *pario*, 'I bring forth,') An epithet applied to animals which are hatched from eggs outside of the body. The condition may be termed *Ovip'arousness*, (F.) *Oviparité*. See *Generation*.

OVIPAROUSNESS, see *Oviparous*.

O'VIPONT, (F.) *Oviponte*, ([L.] *ovum*, [F.] *œuf*, and *ponte*,) 'the laying of an egg.' A term applied to the escape of the ovum from the ovary; whilst *ovulation*, includes, also, the process of its maturation.

OVISAC, (*ovum*, and *sac*), see *Folliculi Graafiani*—o. *Tunic of the*, see *Folliculi Graafiani*.

OVISM, see *Ovarists*.

OVISTS, *Ovarists*.

OVOLOGY, (*ovum*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') *Oologia*.

OVOVIVIP'AROUS, (F.) *Ovo-vivipare*, (*ovum*, *vivus*, 'living,' and *pario*, 'I bring forth,') *Oviparous* animals, whose ova are hatched within the mother,—vipers, for example. See *Generation*.

OVULA (pl. of *Ovulum*) GRAAFIANA, 'ovules of De Graaf,' *Folliculi Graafiani*—o. Nabothi, Nabothi glandulæ.

O'VULAR, *Ovula'ris*; (from *ovulum*.) Relating or belonging to the ovule.

OVULA'TION. The formation of ova in the ovary, and the discharge of the same. Also, the development of the embryo from the egg. See *Ovipont*.

SPONTANEOUS OVULA'TION, (F.) *Ovulation spontané*, is the spontaneous formation and discharge

of ova which takes place in the female of the mammalia. See Heat, and Menses.

OVULE, Ovulum.

OVULINE, (from *ovulum*.) Decidua reflexa.

O'VULUM, O'vule, (dim. of *ovum*.) A small egg. That which has the appearance of a small egg. See Ovum.

O'VUM, Ōvū, (F.) *Ouf, Egg*. The egg of *Phasianus Gallus*, the common hen, is chiefly used as food. The different parts are, likewise, employed in medicine. The shell, *Auran'cum, Auran'tum*, (F.) *Coque ou Coquille d'œuf*, calcined, is esteemed an absorbent. The *Oil of the egg* is emollient, and is used, externally, to burns and chaps. The *Yolk or Yelk of the egg*—*Vitel'lum* seu *Vitel'lus o'vi, Lec'ithos*—renders oils, &c., miscible with water. Eggs, when lightboiled, are easy of digestion; but, when very hardboiled or fried, they are more rebellious.

Egg Brandy is made by taking of *Brandy* f̄iv; *Cinnamon water*, f̄iv; the yolks of two eggs; *Sugar*, ʒss; and *Oil of cinnamon*, gtt. ij. Mix the yolks of the eggs first with the water, the oil and the sugar, stirring constantly. Then add the brandy little and little, until a smooth fluid is formed. It is an agreeable mode of giving brandy in adynamic states.

Egg'nog, is a drink made of eggs, rum or brandy, milk and sugar beaten up together.

In *Pharmacy*, *white of egg*, which consists chiefly of albumen, is used for clarifying syrups, &c. *Yolk of egg*, (F.) *Jaune d'œuf*, beaten up with warm water and sugar, and aromatized with orangeflower water, forms an emulsion, which is emollient, and known under the name *Lait de poule* or *chicken's milk*.

Anatomists give the name *Ova, O'vula, O'vules*, (F.) *Œufs*, to round vesicles, containing a humour similar to the yolk of egg, which are situate in the ovaries of the female, and, when fecundated, constitute the rudiments of the foetus. During gestation, the embryo and its enveloping membranes retain the name *Ovum*, (F.) *Œuf*. The changes induced in the mammalia after impregnation greatly resemble those in the bird.

OVUM, Testicle—o. Hystericum, see *Clavus hystericus*.

OX, in composition, see *Oxy*.

OXALAS SUBPOTASSICUS, Potass, oxalate of.

OXALATIC, *Oxalat'icus*. Relating to oxalates: hence *Oxalat'ic* or *Oxal'ic acid Diathesis*; the habit of body which favours the formation and deposition of oxalates from the urine.

OXALIC ACID, (οξ'αλ'ις, 'sorrel,') *Ac'idum oxal'icum* seu *sacchari'num* seu *hydrocarbo'nicum* seu *acetosel'la* seu *oxal'icum* seu *sac'chari*, *Ac'id* of sugar or of sorrel, *Car'bonous acid*. An acid found in sorrel. It crystallizes in long, colourless, quadrangular prisms, and is generally found, 'a nature, united with lime or potassa. It has been proposed, in a diluted state, as a refrigerant, but it is unnecessary; and, besides, in quantity, it is a virulently acrid poison. It was once largely employed for cleaning boottops; and, as it strongly resembles the sulphate of magnesia, has often been taken for it. Several fatal cases are, indeed, on record. For its antidotes, &c., see *Poison*.

OXALIC ACID DIATHESIS, see *Oxalatic*.

OXALIDE, *Oxalis acetosella*.

OXALIS ACETOSA, gen. *Oxal'idis*, (from οξ'ις, 'acid,' owing to the sharpness of its juice,) *Rumex acetosus*.

OX'ALIS ACETOSEL'LA, *O. Americana, Ox'ys al'ba*. The systematic name of the *Woodsorrel, Cuckewbread, Sour Tref'oil, White sor'el, Mountain Sor'el, Trifo'lum acetosum, Oxitriphyl'lum, Lu'jula, Allelu'ja, Acetosel'la, Oxyphyl'lum, Oxytriphyl'lum, Pa'nis cu'culi*, (F.) *Sarelle, Oxalide, Pain a Coucou, Alleluia*. Ord. *Oxalidaceæ*. Sex.

Syst. Decandria Decagynia. This plant has a gratefully acid taste, and is used in salads. It has been esteemed refrigerant, antiscorbutic, and diuretic.

OXALIS AMERICANA, *O. Acetosella*.

OXALIS STRIC'TA, *Yel'low woodsorrel*; indigenous, has similar virtues to *O. Acetosella*.

OXALIS TUBERO'SA, *O'ca*. A tuberous plant, whose ovalshaped root is used as food by the Peruvians. It is watery, has a sweetish taste, and is much liked.

OXALIUM, Potass, oxalate of.

OXAL'ME, (οξ'αλ'μη, from οξ'ος, and αλ'ις, 'salt,') A mixture of vinegar and salt.

OXALURIA, Urine, oxalic.

OXELA'ON, (οξ'ελαιον, from οξ'ος, and ελαιον, 'oil,') A mixture of vinegar and oil, used as a condiment.

OXÉOLÉ, (from οξ'ος,) *Acétolé*.

OX EYE, *Helenium autumnale*—o. Gall, *Bile of the ox*.

OXICÉDRE, (οξ'ικεδρος,) *Juniperus oxycedrus*.

OXID, *Oxyd*.

OXIDATION, *Oxydation*.

OXIDE, *Oxyd*.

OXIDUM, *Oxyd*, see *Oxydum*.

OXI'NES, (οξ'ινης, [οι'ος,] from οξ'ος, 'sharp,') Wine already sour, but not yet vinegar.

OXITRIPHYLLUM, (oxy, and τριφυλλος, 'trefoil,') *Oxalis acetosella*.

OXODE, *Oxyd*.

OXODES, (οξ'ωδες,) *Acidulous*.

OXOIDES, (from oxy, and ειδος, 'resemblance,') *Acidulous*.

OXTER, *Axilla*.

OXURE, *Oxyd*.

OXUS, (οξ'ος,) *Aceticum acidum, Acetum*.

OXY, (from οξ'ος, 'acute,') in composition, acute, quick, pointed, sharp, acid. In the composition of chemical terms, oxy and ox mean oxygen.

OXYA, (οξ'υα,) *Fagus sylvatica*.

OXYACANTHA, (οξ'υακανθα, from oxy, and ακανθα, 'a thorn,') *Mespilus oxyacantha*.

OXYCAN'THA GALE'NI, *Berberis, B. vulgaris, Sp'ina ac'i'da, Crespi'nus*, (F.) *Épine épine, Vinettier*. Family, *Berberideæ*. Sex. *Syst. Hexandria Monogynia*. The *Bar'berry*. The fruit of the berries, *Bar'berries*, is gratefully acid, and moderately astringent. By preparing an alcoholic extract of the root *Berberis*, (Ph. U.S.) and adding water to it, a pulverulent brown substance is thrown down, which, when dissolved in alcohol and evaporated, yields the bitter principle, *Berberin*, which is an excellent stomachic in the dose of 2, to 10 grains.

The American *Barberry, Berberis Canadensis, Pip'peridge Bush, Sow'berry*, differs slightly from the European. It flourishes on mountains and hilly districts from Canada to Virginia.

OXYÆSTHESIA, (oxy, and æsthesia,) *Hyperæsthesia*.

OXYAPHHE, (oxy, and αψη, 'touch,') *Hyperaphia*.

OXYAPHIA, *Hyperaphia*.

OXYBAPHION, (οξ'υβαφιον, from οξ'ος, 'acid,' or οξ'ος, 'vinegar,' and βαπτω, 'to dip,') see *Acetabulum*.

OXYBLEP'SIA, (οξ'υβλεψια, from oxy, and βλεω, 'to see,') *Acuteness of sight*.

OXYBOL'IA, (oxy, and βολη, 'ejection,') Too rapid emission of sperm.

OXYCÉDRE, (οξ'υκεδρος,) *Juniperus oxycedrus*.

OXYCEPHA'LIA, 'Sugar-loaf head,' (oxy, and κεφαλη, 'head,') Monstrosity in which the head is peaked like a sugar-loaf.

OXYCOCOOS, (oxy, and κοκος, 'berry,') *Vaccinium oxycoccos*—o. *Macrocarpus*, see *Vaccinium oxycoccos*—o. *Palustris, Vaccinium oxycoccos*.

OX'YCRATE, *Oxygerat'um, (οξ'υγερον, from oxy,*

and κρᾶσι, 'I mix;') *Pos'ca*, *Phus'ca*. A mixture of vinegar and water; frequently used in medicine as a refrigerant and antiseptic.

OXYCROCEUM EMPLASTRUM, (*oxy*, and κροκος, 'saffron;') A plaster, composed of saffron, pitch, colophony, yellow wax, turpentine, galbanum, gum ammoniac, myrrh, oilbanum, and mastic. It was employed as a strengthening plaster.

OXYCUM, Oxygen.

OXYD, *Ox'id*, *Ox'ide*, *Ox'yde*, *Ox'ydim*, *Ox'idum*, (F.) *Oxyde*, *Oxide*, *Oxure*. A combination, not acid, of a simple body with oxygen.

OXYD, **CALCULOUS**, *Oxyd*, cystic.

OXYD, **CYSTIC**, *Cal'culous* or *Ves'ical oxyd*, *Cys'tine*, *Neph'rine*, *Scorodos'mine*. A species of urinary calculus, having the shape of confused, yellowish, semitransparent, insipid, very hard crystals. When distilled, it furnishes subcarbonate of ammonia, like all nitrogenized matters. It dissolves in the nitric, sulphuric, phosphoric, and oxalic acids.

OXYD, **VESICAL**, *Oxyd*, cystic.

OXYDA'TION, *Oxyda'tio*, *Oxida'tion*, *Oxygena'tion*. The action of oxydizing a body; that is, of combining it with oxygen, a combination from which results an oxyd.

OXYDE, *Oxyd*.

OXYDE D'ANTIMOINE SULFURÉ, *Oxydum stibii sulphuratum*—o. *Grise* ou *noir de Mercure*, see *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*.

OXYDER'CIA, (οξύδερεια,) *Oxydor'cia*, *Vistis a'cies*, (*oxy*, and δερω, 'I see;') Sharpness of vision.

OXYDER'CICUS, *Oxyder'ces*. A medicine which sharpens the sight.

OXYDORCIA, (οξύδερεια,) *Oxydercia*.

OXYDUM, *Oxid*—o. *Antimonii cum phosphate calcis*, *Antimonial powder*.

OXYDUM FER'RI NI'GRUM, *Fer'ri ox'idum nig'rum*, *Black ox'yde of iron*. The scales, which fall from iron, when heated, consist of iron combined with oxygen. They have been used like the chalybeates in general. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia has a *Fer'ri ox'idum nig'rum*, made by precipitating, by ammonia, a solution of the mixed sulphate of protoxide and sesquioxide of iron. An analogous preparation is in the Dublin Pharmacopœia, under the name *Fer'ri ox'ydim magnet'icum*, *Magnet'ic oxide of iron*, *Mart'ial E'thiops*.

OXYDUM FERRICUM CRYSTALLIZATUM NATIVUM, *Hæmatites*—o. *Hydrargyri completum*, *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum*—o. *Hydrargyricum*, *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum*—o. *Hydrargyricum præparatum*, *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*—o. *Hydrargyrosium*, *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*.

OXYDUM STIBII SULPHURATUM, *He'par antimoni'i*, *Cro'cus metallorum seu antimoni'i*, (F.) *Oxyde d'antimoine sulfuré*, *Foie d'Antimoine*. This was formerly exhibited in the cure of fevers, but it is now rarely employed.

OXYDUM URICUM, *Uric oxide*.

OXYECOIA, (οξύεκοια, from *oxy*, and ακοη, 'hearing;') *Hyperacusis*.

OXYG'ALA, (αξυγαλα, from *oxy*, and γαλα, 'milk;') *Sour milk*. The *Oxygala equinum*, *Caracas'mos*, is reckoned amongst the delicacies of the Tartars.

OXYG'ARON, (οξυγαρον, from *oxy*, and γαρον, 'garum;') A composition of garum and vinegar.

OXYGEN, *Oxygen'ium*, *Empy'real*, *Pure*, *Vital* or *dephlogisticated Air*, *Oxyg'enes*, *Ox'ygenum*, *Princip'ium oxyg'enans* seu *oxygenet'icum* seu *acidif'icans* seu *ac'idum*, *Elemen'tum acidif'icum*, (F.) *Oxygène*, *Air du feu*; (οξυς, 'acid,' and γένω, 'I engender;') that is, *generator of acids*; and such it was believed to be *exclusively*, at the period when the name was given to it. This is now known not to be the case.) Oxygen is an elementary principle, largely distributed in nature. It exists in the air, in water, in seve-

ral acids, in all the oxyds, and in vegetable and animal substances. It is obtained by decomposing the peroxyd of manganese or the chlorate of potassa by heat in close vessels. Although oxygen, in the state of admixture in which it is found in the atmosphere, is of vital importance, it cannot be respired in a pure state with impunity. Animals die in it long before the whole of the oxygen is consumed. The properties of oxygen seem to be stimulant. It increases the force and velocity of the pulse, and has, accordingly, been used in cases of chronic debility, chlorosis, asthma, scrofula, dropsy, paralysis, &c. It requires to be diluted with from 10 to 20 parts of atmospheric air; one to two quarts being used during the day.

OXYGENATED WATER, *Hydrogen, peroxide* of.

OXYGENATION, *Oxydation*.

OXYGÈNE, *Oxygen*.

OXYGÈNESES. A name given by Baumes to diseases which he attributed to disordered oxygenation.

OXYGEUSIA, (*oxy*, and γευσis, 'taste;') *Hypergeusia*.

OXYG'LICUS, *Oxyg'lyceus*, (οξυγλυκες, from *oxy*, and γλυκος, 'sweet;') *Mul'sa ac'idu*, *Ace'tum mulsum dul'ce*. Prepared by macerating and boiling honeycomb (from which the greater part of the honey has been taken) in water, and adding vinegar. An *Oxymel*.

OXYHYDROCARBURETUM EX OLEO PYROXYLICO PARATUM, *Creasote*.

OXYLAPATHUM, (*oxy*, and λαπαθον, 'dock;') *Rumex acutus*.

OXYMEL, *Apom'eli*, *Mel aceta'tum*, (F.) *Acetometel*, (οξυμελι, from *oxy*, and μελι, 'honey;') Honey and vinegar boiled to a syrupy consistence. (*Mel despumat*. lbv, *Acid. acetic*. ℥viij, *Aq. destillat*. f℥viij. Add the acid to the water and mix them with the honey previously heated.—Ph. L.) It is cooling;—externally detergent.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS, *Linimentum Æruginis*.

OXYMEL COL'CHICI, *O. of mead'ow saff'ron*, (F.) *Oxymel colchique*. (*Rad. Colch. recent. in laminas tenues sectæ* ℥j, *Aceti destillati* lbj, *Mellis despumat*. pond. lbj. Macerate in a gentle heat for 48 hours. Press and boil the liquor with the honey to the thickness of a syrup; stirring with a wooden spoon. Ph. D.) It is expectorant and diuretic. Dose, f℥j, in gruel.

OXYMEL COLCHIQUE, *O. colchici*—o. of Meadow saffron, *O. colchici*.

OXYMEL SCIL'LE, *O. of squills*, *O. Scillicit'icum*, *Mel scil'le*. (*Mellis despumat*. Oiss, *Aceti scillæ*, Oij. Boil in a glass vessel over a gentle fire to a proper consistence. Ph. U. S.) It is reputed to be expectorant and diuretic. Dose, f℥j to f℥ij.

OXYMEL OF SQUILL, *O. scillæ*.

OXYMYRRHINE, (*oxy*, and μυρρινη, 'myrtle;') *Ruscus*.

OXYMYRSINE, (οξυμυρρινη,) *Ruscus*.

OXYNGIUM, *Adeps suillus*.

OXYNI'TRON, (*oxy*, and νιτρον, 'nitre;') Name of a plaster, composed chiefly of vinegar and nitre, and recommended by Aëtius.

OXYNOSEMA, *gen. Oxynose'matis*, (*oxy*, and νοσημα, 'disease;') *Acute disease*.

OXYNOSOS, (*oxy*, and νοσος, 'disease;') *Acute disease*.

OXYNUSOS, (*oxy*, and νοσος, 'disease;') *Acute disease*.

OXYO'PIA, *Galero'pia*, *Hyperop'ia*, *Suffu'sio exalta'tans*, *A'cies visus*, (*oxy*, and ωπ, 'sight;') Excessive acuteness of the sense of sight. Instances have occurred where persons could see the stars in the day time. The cause is seated in great sensibility of the retina. The term has been used synonymously with *nyctalopia*.

OXYSPHRESIA, *Oxyosphra'sia*, (oxy, and σφρησις, 'smell.') Excessive acuteness of the sense of smell.

OXYPHLEGMA'SIA, οξυφλεγμασία, (from oxy, and φλεγμασία,) *Acu'ta et ve'hemens inflamma'tio*. A violent inflammation.

OXYPHŒNICON, (oxy, 'acid,' and φοινικίος, 'deep red.' [?]) *Tamarindus*.

OXYPHŒNIA, *Vox acu'ta*; (οξυφωνία, from oxy, and φωνή, 'voice;') *Parapho'nia clan'gens* seu *ulcero'sa*, *Clan'gor*, *Vox clango'sa*, *Leptopho'nia*. A shrill and squalling voice,—frequently, a symptom of morbid affection of the larynx.

OXYPHYLLON, (oxy, and φύλλον, 'a leaf,') *Oxalis acetosella*.

OXYPODIA, (oxy, and πους, gen. ποδός, 'foot,') see *Kyllosis*.

OXYREG'MIA, (οξυρεγμία, from oxy, and ερυγμω, 'I belch,') *Ruc'tus ac'idus*, Acid eructation.

OXYRIA RENIFORM'IS, (οξύς, 'sharp, acid,') *Ru'mex dig'ynus*, *Bo'real sour'dock*, *Moun'tain Sor'rel*, *Welsh sor'rel*. A plant, *Ord. Polygana-ceæ*, *Sex. Syst. Diandria Digynia*, which grows in the northern parts of America and Europe; blossoming in the spring. It possesses the same properties as *Oxalis acetosella*.

OXYRRHOD'INON, *Acetum rosa'tum*, (oxy, and ῥόδον, 'a rose,') A composition of vinegar and roses. (*Ol. rosat.* 3j, *acet. rosat.* 3j.) Used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas.

OXYSA, (οξύς,) Acid, Acute—o. Alba, *Oxalis acetosella*.

OXYSAC'CHARUM, (oxy, and σακχαρον, 'sugar,') A mixture of sugar and vinegar; termed *Oxy'sac'charum vomiti'tum*, when it held in solution the glass of antimony; and *Oxy'sac'charum scillit'icum*, when it contained squills.

OXYSAL DIAPHORETICUM AN'GELI SALÆ. A preparation of Angelo Sala. Acetate of potass exposed to the atmosphere; and consequently fallen into a state of deliquium.

OXYTARTARUS, *Potassæ acetæ*.

OXYTES, (οξύτης,) Acidity.

OXYTOC'IA, (oxy, and τικτω, 'I bring forth,') Rapidity of parturition.

OXYTOC'IC, *Oxytocus*. A medicine which promotes delivery.

OXYTRIPHYLLON, (oxy, and τριφυλλον, 'trefoil,') *Oxalis acetosella*.

OXYURE VERMICULAIRE, *Ascaris vermicularis*.

OXYURIS VERMICULARIS, (oxy, and ουρα, 'a tail,') *Ascaris vermicularis*.

OYSTER GREEN, *Ulva latissima*—o. Plant, *Tragopogon*—o. Root, *Tragopogon*—o. Vegetable, *Tragopogon*.

OYSTER SHELLS, *Ostreæ testæ*—o. z. Prepared, *Testa preparata*.

OZOSTOMIA, (οζός, 'a stench,' and στερμα, 'mouth,') Breath, offensive.

OZÆ'NA, (οζαίνα,) *Cory'za enton'ica* seu *purulen'ta* seu *ozæno'sa* seu *ulcero'sa* seu *virulen'ta* seu *malign'a*, *Pyorrhœ'a nasa'lis*, *Entozæ'na*, *Rhini'tis ulcero'sa*, *Ūlcus na'rium fo'etens*, (οζή, 'a fetid smell,') (F.) *Ozène*, *Punaisie*. An affection of the pituitary membrane, which gives occasion to a disagreeable odour similar to that of a crushed bed-bug; hence the name *Punais*, by which the French designate one labouring under *ozæna*. It is, sometimes, owing to caries of the bones; but is, perhaps, most frequently dependent upon syphilitic ulceration of the pituitary membrane, with or without caries of the bones of the nose.

OZÆNA BENIGNA, *Coryza*, chronic.

OZE, (οζή,) Breath, offensive.

OZEMUN, Albumen.

OZÈNE, *Ozæna*.

O'ZON, O'ZONE; (οζών, 'I smell of something,')

The powerfully odorous matter produced when a current of ordinary electricity passes from pointed bodies into the air. It generally is presumed to be a peculiar modification of oxygen; and in varying quantity in the atmosphere is supposed to affect the health of man; but knowledge of this matter is exceedingly vague.

Air containing ozone is said to be *o'zonised*, (F.) *Ozonisé*, *Ozoné*.

P.

P. A contraction of *Pugillus*.

P. Æ., A contraction of *Partes æquales*.

P. P., A contraction of *Pulvis patrum*.

See Abbreviation.

PAB'ULUM, *Tro'phē*, *Phor'bē*, *Alimen'tum*, *Nutrimen'tum*. Food, aliment. The animal heat and animal spirits—unmeaning terms—were formerly considered the *Pabulum vite*.

PACAY, *Prosopis dulcis*.

PACCHIO'NI, GLANDS or CORPUSCLES OF, *Pacchio'nian Bod'ies*, *Glandulæ Du'ræ Ma'tris* seu *du'ræ Menin'gis*, *Tuber'cula par'va* seu *Cor'pora glandifor'mia du'ræ ma'tris*, (F.) *Glandes de Pacchioni*, *Granulations cérébrales*, (after Pacchioni, an Italian anatomist.) Small, whitish, or yellowish bodies, sometimes separate, at others united like a bunch of grapes, which are observed in several parts of the dura and pia mater. They receive vessels, but apparently no nerves. Their texture and uses are unknown. A considerable number is observed in the longitudinal sinus, covered by the internal membrane.

PACHÆ'MIA, *Pachyæ'mia*, *Pachæ'ma*, *Pachy'sma*, (pachy, and αἷμα, 'blood,') Too great thickness of the blood.

PACHEABLEPHARO'SIS, *Pacheableph'ara*,

Pachybleph'aron, *Pachyblepharo'sis*, *Pach'ytes*, (pachy, and βλέφαρον, 'an eyelid,') A name given, by some authors, to a thickening of the eyelids, produced by tubercles or excrescences formed on their margins. It is the same affection as that which Sauvages designates *Coli'go à Pacheablepharo'si*.

PACHETOS, (παχέτος,) see *Laqueus*.

PACHULOSIS, (παχύλος, 'thick,') *Pachylosis*.

PACHY, (παχύς, 'thick,') in composition, thick.

PACHYÆ'MIA, *Pachæ'mia*.

PACHYBLEPHARON, *Pacheablepharosis*.

PACHYCHOL'IA, (pachy, and χολή, 'bile,') Morbid thickness of the bile.

PACHYDERMATOCE'LÆ, (pachy, δερμα, gen. δερματος, 'skin,' and κύλη, 'a tumour,') A disease of the dermoid tissue, apparently congenital, which increases, at times from a small mole or spot to the size and appearance of a relaxed and very emaciated mamma.

PACHYDERMIA, *Elephantiasis*.

PACHYLO'SIS, *Pachulo'sis*, (παχύλος, 'thick,') An inordinate production of the epidermis dependent upon hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin.

PACHYMENINGITIS, *Per'meningi'tis*, (pa-

chymeninx, 'dura mater,' and *itis*, 'inflammation.') Inflammation of the dura mater.

PACHYMEMINX, (*pachy*, and *μνιγξ*, gen. *μνιγιγος*, 'a membrane,') Dura mater.

PACHYNSIS, (*παχυνσις*, from *παχυνω*, 'to make thick,') Polysarcia adiposa.

PACHYNTICA, (*παχυντικά*,) Incrassantia.

PACHYSMUS, (*παχυσμός*, from *παχυσ*, 'thick,') Polysarcia adiposa.

PACHYTES, (*παχυτης*, 'thickness,') Pacheelepharosis.

PACINIAN CORPUSCLES, (after Pacini,) see Corpuscles.

PACKING, OF THE HYDROPATHISTS; *Émaillotage*.

PACKWAX, see Nucha.

PAD, ([S.] *Pajado*, from *paja*, 'straw' [?]; *Plumaceolus*, *Pulvil'us*, *Pulvin'ulus*, *Par'vum pulv'inar* *i*—a cushion, a little cushion; a junk;

(F.) *Coussinet*. A small bag, filled with feathers, wool, hair, bran, chaff, &c. It is used to compress or support parts. In the treatment of certain fractures, soft pads or cushions, called by the French *Remplissages*, are placed between the splints and the fractured limb, in order that the prominent parts may not be chafed by the splints.

PADDIE, see Oryza.

PADDY, see Oryza.

PADNOON, Bitnoben.

PAD'UA, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Near Padua, in Italy, there are several thermal sulphureous springs, the hottest of which is 188° Fah. The chief establishments are Abano, Battaglia, and Montegrotto.

PADUS, (*παδός*,) *Prunus padus*—p. *Avium*, *Prunus padus*—p. *Laurocerasus*, *Prunus laurocerasus*.

PÆDAN'CHONĒ, (*pædo*, and *αἴχων*, 'I strangle,') *Angina Sic'ca*. Name of a fatal species of cynanche, mentioned by M. A. Severinus; probably the *Cynanche Trachealis*, or *Cynanche Maligna*.

PÆDARTHROCE, (*pædo*, and *arthroce*,) *Spina ventosa*.

PÆDATROPH'IA, *Atrophia infant'ilis*, *Marasmus lactan'tium*, (*pædo*, a priv., and *τροφή*, 'nourishment,') Atrophy of children. *Tubes mesenterica*.

PÆDATHROPIA GLANDULOSA, *Scrofula*.

PÆDENCÉPHALIE, (*pædo*, and *εγκέφαλος*, 'encephalon,') *Hydrocephalus internus*.

PÆDERAS'TIA, (*παίδεραστία*,) *Pædiatio*, *Cinæ'dia*, (F.) *Pédérastie*, (*pædo*, and *ἔως*, 'love,') The love of boys. A disgraceful passion, common in ancient times, but now unknown. These terms are likewise applied to the crime of sodomy.

PÆDERAS'TIC, *Pæderas'ticus*. Relating or appertaining to pæderastia.

PÆDEROTA VIRGINICA, *Leptandra virginica*.

PÆD'IA, (*παίδεια*,) *Educat'io infan'tum*. The bringing up or education—physical as well as moral—of children.

PÆDIATRI'A, *Pædiat'rica*, *Pædiat'rice*, (*pædo*, and *ιατρία*, 'medical management,') Treatment of the diseases of children.

PÆDICATIO, (*pædicare*, *pædicatum*, 'to commit pæderastia,') *Pæderastia*.

PÆ'DICI, *Pæ'dici (morbi)*. Developmental affections, as malformations and teething.—(Dr. W. Farr.)

PÆDICTERUS, (*pædo*, and *icterus*, 'jaundice,') *Icterus infantum*.

PÆDION, (*παίδιον*,) *Infans*.

PÆDO, (*παῖς*, gen. *παῖδος*, 'a child,') in composition, child, boy.

PÆDOBAROMACROMETER, (*pædo*, *βαρος*,

'weight; *μαστος*, 'large,' and *μετρον*, 'measure,') Baromacrometer.

PÆDOMETER, (*pædo*, and *μετρον*, 'measure,') Baromacrometer.

PÆDON'OSUS, (*pædo*, and *νοσος*, 'disease,') A disease of childhood.

PÆDOPHLEBOTOM'IA, (from *pædo*, *φλεψ*, 'a vein,' and *τομή*, 'incision,') *Venæsectio puero'rum*. Bleeding performed on children.

PÆDOTRIBES, *Minister Gymnas'tæ*, (*pædo*, and *τρίβω*, 'I train,') In ancient gymnastics, the officer acquainted with all the prescribed exercises, and who carried them into effect, according to the direction of the superior.

PÆDOTR'OPHY, *Pædotroph'ia*, (F.) *Pédotrophie*, (*pædo*, and *τροφή*, 'nourishment,') The part of hygiene which concerns the nourishment of children.

PÆEOSYNE, (*παιησυνή*,) *Medicine*.

PÆON, (*Παιων*, 'the god of physis,') Physician.

PÆON'IA, *P. officina'lis seu mas'cula seu nemoral'is seu fem'ina seu loba'ta*, *Hæmago'gum*, *Pe'ony*, or *Pi'ony*, male and female. (F.) *Pivcine*, *Pione*, *Herbe Sainte-Rose*, (from *Παιων*, 'the god of physis,') The root, flowers, and seeds were long esteemed powerful medicines. They are feebly astrigent, and have been considered to be narcotic and antispasmodic. They have been given, particularly, in intermittents and epilepsy, but are not now used. The flowers are called *Rosa benedictæ*, *R. re'gia*.

PÆONICE, (*παιωνική*, [*τεχνη*], 'medical,') [art.] *Medicina*.

PÆONICUS, (*παιωνικός*,) *Medical*.

PÆONIS, (*παιωνίς*,) *Medicina*.

PÆONIUS, (*παιωνίος*,) *Medical*.

PAGAPOPLEX'IA, (*παγος*, 'icy coldness,' and *ἀποπληξία*, 'apoplexy,') Apoplexy from cold.

PAGOS, (*παγος*,) *Peritonæum*.

PAIDIA, (*παίδεια*,) *Infancy*.

PAIDICI, *Pædici*.

PAIDION, (*παίδιον*,) *Infans*.

PAIGIL, *Primula veris*.

PAIN, ([old F.] *painer*, 'to torment; Sax. *pman*, 'to torture,') *Do'lor*, *Al'gos*, *Alge'ma*, *Alge'do*, *Alge'sis*, *Od'ynē*, *Ache*, *Aitch*, (Sc.) *Hachæ*, (Prov.) *Crazy*, *Wark*; *Mis'ery*, (especially a constant annoying pain or suffering, (F.) *Douleur*. A disagreeable sensation, which scarcely admits of definition. It is generally symptomatic, and is called *acute*, (F.) *aiguë*, when sharp and violent; when short and sudden a *twinge*, and, when more violent, a *pang*; *pungent*, (F.) *pungitive*, when it resembles that which would be produced by a sharp instrument run into the part; *heavy*, (F.) *gravative*, when attended with a sensation of weight; *tensive*, when the part seems distended; *lan'cinating*, when occurring in shoots: *lar'crating* or *tearing*, when the part seems to be tearing; *burning*, (F.) *brûlante*, when resembling that produced by a burn, &c.

PAIN, SUN, *Hemicrania*.

PAIN, (from *panis*, 'bread,') see *Triticum*—p. *à Coucou*, *Oxalis acetosella*—p. *de Madagascar*, *Jatropha manihot*—p. *de Porceau*, *Cyclamen*.

PAINFUL, *Odyno'des*, (F.) *Douloureux*. Full of pain.

PAINS, *La'bour pains*, *Throes*, *Throves*, *Parturien'tis dolor'es*, *O'din*, *O'dis*, *Dolo'res ad par'tum*, *Tor'mina parturien'tium*, (F.) *Mal d'Enfant*, *Douleurs*. The uneasy sensations that accompany labor, and are owing to uterine contraction. The pains that precede actual delivery, and are simply employed in dilating the os uteri, are called *grinding*: those which extrude the child, *forcing*. Those which take place in the first days after delivery, and are employed in forcing away coagula, &c., are termed *Afterpains*, *Dolo'res seu*

Tor'mina post par'tum, *D. puerpera'rum*, (F.) *Tranchées utérines*.

"To take a pain,"—"To try a pain,"—is to make an examination *per vaginam*, during labour, to discover its progress, character, &c.

The French term the pains, which precede and announce labour, *mouches*; those which accompany it, *douleurs*; and those which occur immediately afterwards, *tranchées* ou *coliques*.

PAINS, AFTER, see P. labour.

PAINS, GNAW'ING, *Dolo'res roden'tes*. Pains resembling what might be produced by the gnawing of an animal.

PAINT, (*pingere*, *pinctum*, 'to paint,' [L.] *pinto*, [F.] *peint*;) *Pigmen'tum*, *Fu'cus*, (F.) *Fard*. A name given to different substances, employed for embellishing the complexion or rendering the skin softer. The substances most commonly used for this purpose are:—the *Subni'trate of Bi'smuth*, (F.) *Blanc de fard*. A spirituous solution of benzoin, precipitated by water, and forming *Vir'gin's milk*, (F.) *Lait virginal*; the red or *rouge* of the carthamus; *Spanish white*; the oxides of lead, tin, and mercury, vermilion, red saunders, &c. All paints may be said to be noxious. They injure the skin; obstruct perspiration; and, thus, frequently lay the foundation for cutaneous affections. See Cosmetic.

PAINT, Indian, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*—p. Yellow, *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

PAIS, (*παῖς*, gen. *παῖδος*,) Boy.

PALAD, Vertex.

PALÆSTRA, (*παλαιστρα*, 'a place for wrestling,' from *παλῶ*, 'wrestling,') Gymnasium.

PALAIS, Palace.

PALAME, (*παλαμῆς*,) Palm.

PALATAL, Palatine.

PALATE, *Palat'um*, *Hypero'a*, *Hypero'um*, *Uranis'eus*, *U'ranus*, Roof of the mouth, *Fos'sa Palati'na*, *Palat'um stub'ile* seu *du'rum* seu *os'seum*, *Hard Pal'ate*, (F.) *Palais*. The upper part of the cavity of the mouth; a kind of parabolic vault formed by the two superior maxillary bones and the two palate bones, covered with a thick and dense mucous membrane; bounded, before and at the sides, by the superior dental arch; and behind by the velum palati. A whitish line runs along the middle, from before to behind, at the anterior extremity of which is a tubercle corresponding to the inferior orifice of the anterior palatine canal. The arteries of the palate and corresponding gums proceed from the palatine, alveolar, infraorbital, labial, and buccal branches. The veins follow a similar course. The nerves are given off from the palatine, facial, infraorbital, superior dental, and from the nasopalatine ganglion.

PALATE ARTIFICI'AL, *Obtura'tor for the pal'ate*, (F.) *Obturateur du Palais*. A plate of tortoiseshell, silver, vulcanite, &c., used to close a deficiency of the palate.

PALATE BONE, *Os Pala'ti* seu *basila'rè*, (F.) *Os Palatin* ou *du Palais*, is a small bone of an irregular shape, situate at the posterior part of the nasal fossæ and palate. It seems formed by the union of two bony plates joined at right angles to each other; so that one is *inferior* and *horizontal*;—the other, *superior* and *vertical*. The *horizontal* or *palatine* portion, *Arch of the palate*, is quadrilateral. Its upper surface forms part of the nasal fossæ; the lower forms part of the palatine arch, and contains the inferior orifice of the *posterior palatine canal*. Its anterior edge is articulated with the palatine process of the superior maxillary bone; the *posterior* is free and sharp. It gives attachment to the velum palati, and presents an eminence, which, when joined with one on the opposite side, forms the posterior nasal spine. Its inner edge is articu-

lated with the corresponding bone; its outer is confounded with the vertical portion. The *vertical* or *ascending* portion has the form of a long square. The inner surface forms part of the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. Its outer surface is unequal, and is articulated with the superior maxillary bone; behind, it presents a vertical groove, which forms part of the *posterior palatine canal*; and, above, a small free surface, which looks into the zygomatic fossa. Its anterior edge is united with the superior maxillary bone; the posterior is unequal, and rests on the internal ala of the pterygoid process. The angle, which it forms by uniting with the posterior edge of the horizontal portion, presents a very prominent pyramidal eminence, called the *tuberosity of the palate bone*. Its upper margin is surmounted by two eminences;—the one, anterior, called the *orbital process*;—the other, posterior, the *sphenoid process*. These two processes are separated by an almost circular notch, which the sphenoid bone forms into a foramen, called the *sphenopalatine*.

This bone appears to be developed from a single point of ossification. It is articulated with the sphenoid, ethmoid, the cornua sphenoidalia, superior maxillary bone, the inferior spongy bone, the vomer, and its fellow.

PALATE, CLEFT, see Harelip—p. Falling down of the, Uvulitis—p. Fissured, see Harelip—p. Hard, Palate—p. Soft, Velum pendulum palati.

PALATINE, *Pal'atal*, *Palati'nus*, *Pal'atic*, (from *palatum*,) Relating or belonging to the palate.

PALATINE or PAL'ATAL ARTERIES are two in number. They are distinguished into, 1. The *superior palatal* or *palatine*, *Palati'na descendens* or *Pal'atomax'illary*, which leaves the internal maxillary behind the top of the orbit; descends into the pterygomaxillary fissure, and enters the posterior maxillary canal. Its branches are distributed to the velum palati and the nasal fossæ. 2. The *inferior* or *ascending palatine* or *palatal*, which is very small, and separates from the facial near its origin. It passes along the lateral and superior part of the pharynx, between the pillars of the velum palati, and divides into a number of ramusculi, which are distributed to the pharynx, the corresponding tonsil, the Eustachian tube, and the velum palati.

PALATINE CANALS or DUCTS. These are two in number. The *anterior*, *Ductus incis'ivus* seu *Naso'lo-palati'nus*, *Incis'ive canal*, is situate at the anterior part of the palatine arch, and is formed by the two superior maxillary bones. It is single beneath, but opens above by two apertures, one into each nasal fossa. The foramen is called *Fora'men incis'ivum* seu *Palati'num ante'rius* seu *Alveola'rè ante'rius* seu *ca'cum os'sis maxilla'ris superio'ris*. The *posterior palatine canal* is situate at the posterior part of the palate. It is formed by the palate and superior maxillary bones, ascends between these two bones, and in its course gives rise to two or three small accessory palatine canals, which open above the tuberosity of the palate bone. It transmits the nerves and vessels which bear its name. The foramen is called *F. Palati'num poste'rius* seu *Palatomaxilla'rè* seu *alveola'rè poste'rius*.

PALATINE MEMBRANE is the fibro-mucous membrane that lines the palate or roof of the mouth.

PALATINE or PALATAL NERVES, *Gutturopalatins* (Ch.), are three in number, and arise from the inferior part of the sphenopalatine ganglion. 1. The *great Palatine*, *Palatin inférieur* (Ch.), is situate anteriorly to the two others, and descends into the posterior palatine canal; gives a *nasal* filament and a *staphyline* filament, and is distributed on the palate. 2. The *middle palatine*, *Gutturat* (Ch.), which arises behind the preceding,

enters one of the accessory palatine canals, and is distributed to the tonsils and velum palati. 3. The little palatine nerve, situate still more backward than the last, which loses itself by several filaments in the uvula, tonsils, and follicles of the palatine membrane.

PALATITE, (*palatum*, and *itis*.) *Uranisconitis*.

PALATITIS, *Uranisconitis*.

PALATOGLOSSUS, *Glossostaphylinus*.

PALATOPHARYNGEUS, *Pharyngostaphylinus*, *Staphylinopharyngeus*, *Thyropharyngostaphylinus*, part of the *Hyperopharyngeus*, (F.) *Palato-pharyngien*, *Stylo-pharyngien* (Ch.). A membranous muscle, broader at its middle than at its extremities, and situate vertically in the lateral paries of the pharynx and velum palati. It includes the peristaphylopharyngeus, pharyngostaphylinus, and thyrostaphylinus of Winslow. When the palatopharyngei contract together, they depress the velum. They elevate and shorten the pharynx, and act principally in deglutition.

PALATO-PHARYNGIEN, *Palatopharyngeus*—p. *Salpingeus*, *Circumflexus*—p. *Salpingien*, *Circumflexus*.

PALATOSTAPHYLINI, see *Azygos musculo*.

PALATUM, *Palate*—p. *Durum*, see *Palate*—p. *Fissum*, *Hyperoëchasma*, see *Harelip*—p. *Mobile*, *Velum pendulum palati*—p. *Molle*, *Velum pendulum palati*—p. *Osseum*, see *Palate*—p. *Pendulum*, *Velum pendulum palati*.

PALE, (*παλῆ*, 'dust.') *Pollen*.

PA'LEA CABOT'IL. A fern of Java, the delicate filaments of which, derived from the stipes, act as mechanical styptics.

PALE'NESS, *Pal'lor*, *Och'rotus*, *Ochro'ma*, *Ochri'asis*, *Leuco'is*, *Dealba'tio*, *Lu'ror*, (F.) *Pâleur*. Whiteness of complexion. It appears to be owing to a diminution or alteration of the blood circulating in the capillary vessels, and is often a sign of disease.

PALES COULEURS, ('pale colors.') *Chlorosis*.

PALET, (from [F.] *pelote*,—'itself,' from *pila*, 'a ball.') *Head*.

PALETTE (F.) 'a battledore.' *Pal'mula*, *Fer'ula*. An instrument of percussion. It has the shape of a spatula with a long handle; is made of very light, white wood, and has been proposed by M. Percy for what is called the *Massage*, a kind of pressure or kneading, exerted by the hand on the body and limbs, to excite the tone of the skin and subjacent tissues.

Palette (from *patella*) also means a cup for bleeding; and the xiphoid cartilage [?].

PALETTE DE CABANIS. An instrument invented by Cabanis, of Geneva, to draw out the extremity of the stylet when passed into the nose, in the operation for fistula lacrymalis. It is composed of two plates of silver, pierced with several holes, and movable on each other. To use it, the instrument must be carried into the nose, so that the holes of the two plates correspond. When the end of the stylet is received into one of these holes, it is pinched, by sliding one of the plates on the other, and is easily withdrawn.

PALETTE À PANSEMENT. A small splint of thin, scooped wood, having the shape of the hand, and used to support the hand in certain cases,—when burnt, for example,—in order to prevent the fingers from being deformed by the cicatrices.

PALEUR, ([L.] *pallor*.) *Paleness*.

PALI PLAGUE, see *Plague*.

PALICOUR'EA CRO'CEA, *Psychotria crocea*, *Order*, *Cinchonaceæ*, a native of the West Indies, is possessed, according to Von Martius, of emetic properties.

PALICOUR'EA MARCGRAAV'II, *Erva do rato*, *Galva'nia Vellozii*, a native of Brazil, is poisonous, and employed there to kill rats and mice.

PALICOUR'EA OFFICINA' LIS, a native of Brazil, is reputed to be a powerful diuretic in small doses.

PALICOUR'EA SPECIO'SA, *Goldshrub*, a native of New Granada and Brazil. The leaves are considered to be antisyphilitic. The decoction in large doses is poisonous.

PALILLO, *Campomanesia lineatifolia*.

PALIMPISSA, (*παλιμπίσσα*, 'pitch reboiled,' from *παλιν*, 'again,' and *πίσσα*, 'pitch.') *Pinus sylvestris*.

PALINCOTESIS, (*παλινκασις*, from *παλιν*, 'again,' and *κασις*, 'animosity.') *Recrudescencia*.

PALINDROME, *Palindromia*.

PALINDROM'IA, *Palin'dromê*, (*παλιν*, 'again,' and *δρομος*, 'a course.') This word signifies with some a reflux of fluids from the exterior towards the interior; and, according to others, the relapse of an affection—the recurrence—*Recur'sio*, *Repetit'io*,—of a paroxysm or disease,—*Mor'bus recidivus*, *Mor'bi recur'sus*.

PALINGENESIA, (*παλιγγενεσία*, from *παλιν*, 'again,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.') *Regeneration*.

PALLA, (*πάλλα*), *Pila*.

PALLAT, *Vortex*.

PALLIA'TION, *Palliatio*, (*palliare*, *palliatum*, 'to cover, mask,' from *pallium*, 'a mantle.') The act of palliating; that is, of causing the symptoms of a disease to mitigate, without curing it. The medical art can frequently only moderate the symptoms of a disease, prevent it from making progress, prolong the days of the patient, and diminish his sufferings. This is *palliative treatment*, (F.) *Traitement palliatif*.

PALLIATIVE, *Palliati'vus*, *Antipath'ic*, *Enantiopoth'ic*, (F.) *Palliati'f*. A remedy or mode of treatment which only relieves a disease, without curing it. The *palliative treatment*,—*Cu'ra palliati'va*, is placed in antithesis to the radical,—*Cu'ra radica'lis*; see *Radical*.

PALLIDULUS, (dim. of *pallidus*, 'pale.') *Blanford*.

PALLIDUS MORBUS, *Chlorosis*.

PALLOR, *Paleness*—p. *Virginum*, *Chlorosis*.

PALM, *Pal'ma*, *Pal'amê*, *Vo'la*, *V. ma'nâs*, *Plate'a*, *The'nar*, *A'ges*, *Agos'tus*, *Poc'ulum*, *Pat'era*, *Supel'tex* seu *Supellectilê Diog'enis*, (F.) *Paume* ou *Creux de la main*. The hollow or inside of the hand. It is limited without by the thenar eminence, which answers to the thumb; within, by the hypothenar eminence, which answers to the little finger; above, by the wrist-joint; and below by the four fingers.

PALM, *GOMUTO*, see *Toddy*.

PALMA, *Palm*—p. *Christi*, ('palm of Christ,') *Ricinus communis*—p. *Cocos*, *Cocos nucifera*—p. *Daetylifera*, *Date tree*—p. *Humilis*, *Musa paradisiaca*—p. *Indica vinaria secunda*, see *Toddy*—p. *Unguentarium*, *Myrobalanus*.

PAL'MÆ U'TERI PLICA'TÆ, (pl. of *palma*, 'the branch of a tree.') *Ar'bor vi'tæ uteri'vus*, *A. uteri viv'ificans*. The arborescent strim in the interior of the cervix uteri.

PALMAIRE, *Palmar*—p. *Cutanê*, *Palmaris brevis*—p. *Grand*, *Palmaris magnus*—p. *Grêle*, *Palmaris longus*—p. *Long*, *Palmaris longus*.

PAL'MAR, *Palma'ris*, (F.) *Palmaire*, (from *palma*.) That which concerns the palm of the hand. The palm has sometimes been divided into three regions, called *palmar*. 1. The *external palmar region* corresponds to the thenar eminence. 2. The *internal palmar region* is formed by the hypothenar eminence; and 3. The *middle palmar region* is the hollow of the hand, (F.) *Creux de la main*.

PALMAR APONEURO'SIS, *Palmar fas'cia*. A strong triangular aponeurosis, which arises from

the inferior tendon of the palmaris brevis and the anterior annular ligament of the carpus. It covers the whole palm of the hand, and adheres, somewhat strongly, to the skin of the part. The palmar ligaments are small, very numerous, fibrous fasciæ, which unite the different bones of the carpus and metacarpus.

PALMAR ARCHES, (F.) *Arcades ou Crosses palmaires*. The curved extremities of the radial and cubital arteries in the palm of the hand. There are two palmar arches:—the one, *cubital or superficial*,—*grande Arcade palmaire* of Chaussier, furnishes at its convexity towards the fingers the collateral arteries of the fingers, and the internal collateral of the thumb; the other, the *radial*, *profund*, or *deep-seated*,—*petite Arcade palmaire* of Chaussier, is deep in the palm of the hand beneath the tendons of the flexor muscles of the fingers. It gives some small branches only to the surrounding parts. The palmar veins accompany the corresponding arteries.

PALMAR ARTERIES, see Palmar arches—p. Fascia, P. aponeurosis.

PALMAR MUSCLES. These are three in number. 1. *Palmaris Magnus, Flexor carpi radialis, Radialis internus*, (F.) *Épitrachilo-métacarpien* (Ch.), *Palmaire grand, Radial antérieur*. A long fusiform muscle, which passes obliquely from the inner tuberosity of the humerus to the upper extremity of the second metacarpal bone. It bends the hand. 2. *Palmaris Longus, Latenscutis ehoræ musculi, Ulnaris gracilis*, (F.) *Épitrachilo-carpi-palmaire* (Ch.), *Palmaire long, P. grêle*. This muscle is situated on the inner side of the last. It is very slender, and passes from the inner tuberosity of the humerus to the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and to the palmar aponeurosis, which it seems to form by the vanishing of its fibres. It stretches the palmar aponeurosis, and bends the hand. 3. *Palmaris Brevis, Cuti quadrata, Carpiæus*, (F.) *Palmaire cutané*. A small, thin, quadrilateral muscle; situate before the thenar eminence. It passes from the annular ligament of the carpus to the integuments of the palm of the hand, which it wrinkles by its contraction.

PALMAR VEINS, see Palmar arches.

PALMARIS BREVIS, see Palmar muscles—p. Longus, see Palmar muscles—p. Magnus, see Palmar muscles.

PALMETTO, SAW, *Chamaerops serrata*.

PALMI-PHALANGIENS, *Lumbrales manus*.

PALMISTRY, (from *palma*, 'the palm of the hand,') *Chiromancy*.

PALMOSCOPY or **PALMOSCOPY**, *Palmoscopia*, (*παλμος*, 'palpitation,' and *σκοπεω*, 'I view,') Investigation of the beating of the heart and pulse. Prognosis from the beating of the heart and pulse.

PALMULA, (dim. of *palma*,) *Dato, Palette*.

PALMUS, (*παλμος*,) *Palpitation*—p. Cordis, *Palpitation*—p. Plumbarius, *Colic*, metallic—p. Vomitus, *Vomiting*.

PALO DE CALENTURAS, (S.) 'fever wood,' *Calemturas*, *Cinchona*—p. de Vacca, *Galactodendron utile*—p. de Velas, *Parmentiera coccifera*.

PALOMMIER, *Gaultheria*.

PALPATION, (*palpare, palpatum*,) 'to feel,') The sense of touch. It is also used for the mode of exploring diseases by feeling or pressing upon the diseased organ. A delicate and discriminating touch—*tactus eruditus*—is important in the diagnosis of many morbid conditions.

PALPEBRA, *Palpebrum*, (supposed to be from *palpitare*, 'to palpitate,' owing to its frequent motion. [?]) *Blepharon. Operculum seu Ooperculum oculi, Eyelid*, (Prov.) *Eyebreck*,

(Sc.) *Eewinker*, (F.) *Paupière*. The eyelids are two movable vela, situate in front of the eye; which by their separation permit the organ to receive the impression of light, or by their greater or less occlusion protect it from the influence of too great light, or from the action of extraneous bodies. They are separated, above, from the forehead, by the eyebrows; and, below, are confounded with the cheeks. They are distinguished into upper, *Palpebra major seu superior, Epicalia*; and lower, *Palpebra minor seu inferior, Hypocalia, Hypocallum*. The former is much broader and more movable than the latter. They are separated by a transverse cleft—*Fissura palpebrarum*—and their edges are thick, and furnished with the cilia or eyelashes. Supported by the tarsal cartilages, they unite at the extremities of the transverse diameter of the orbit, forming two angles, the innermost being called the *greater angle of the eye*, or *inner or greater canthus*; the other, the *lesser, or external angle or canthus*. When brought together, a triangular space is left between their posterior surfaces and the conjunctiva, which has been called *Rivus lacrymalis*. They are formed, 1. Of a thin dermoid texture: 2. Of a muscular membrane,—a portion of the orbicularis: 3. Of a particular fibrous membrane: 4. Of the tarsi: 5. Of a mucous membrane,—a part of the tunica conjunctiva.

Their vessels and nerves are called *Palpebral*. **PALPEBRA INFERIOR EXTRORSUM FLEXA**, *Extropion*—p. Tertia, *Valvula semilunaris*.

PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS PRIMUS, ('first [muscle] of the upper eyelid,') *Levator palpebræ superioris*.

PALPEBRAL, *Palpebralis*, (F.) *Palpebral, Blépharique*, (from *palpebra*.) That which belongs or relates to the eyelid.

PALPEBRAL ARTERIES are those distributed to the eyelids. They are two in number; an upper and a lower. The former arises from the ophthalmic, a little beyond the cartilaginous pulley of the greater oblique muscle, and descends towards the upper eyelid, over which it is distributed. The latter arises at the side of, and a little behind, the preceding, and sends its ramifications to the lower eyelid and the neighbouring parts. The palpebral veins have a similar arrangement; except that some of them open into the temporal and labial veins.

PALPEBRAL FLUX, *PURIFORM*. A puriform discharge, furnished by the glands of Meibomius, when inflamed; and to which Searpa attributes fistula lacrymalis in many cases.

PALPEBRAL LIGAMENTS are distinguished into *superior and inferior*. Some anatomists, with Winslow, have described, under this name, the fibrous layer which is attached,—on the one hand, to the outer part of the circumference of the orbit; on the other, to the tarsal cartilages.

PALPEBRAL NERVES, *Nerves of the eyelids*, arise, particularly, from the frontal and lachrymal branches; from the ophthalmic nerve of Willis; and from the facial, nasal, and infraorbital branch of the superior maxillary nerve.

PALPEBRALIS, *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.

PALPEBRARUM APERIENS RECTUS, *Levator palpebræ superioris*—p. Duo musculi, *Orbiculares palpebrarum*.

PALPEBRATIO, (*palpebrare*, 'to wink,') *Nistation*.

PALPEBRUM, *Palpebra*.

PALPITATIO, *Palpitation*—p. Arteriarum, see *Palpitation*—p. Cordis *trepidans*, *Cardiotromus*.

PALPITATIO MEMBRORUM. A term used by Gaubius for involuntary shaking of the legs.

PALPITATION, *Palpitation, Palmas, P.*, see *Tremor Cordis, Palpitation seu Pulsatio Cordis*,

Vibratio Cardiacæ seu *Cor'dis*, *Cardiog'mus*, *Cardiopalmus*, *Subsultio*, *Clo'nus Palpitatio*, (Sc.) *Dant*, *Dount*, (F.) *Palpitation*, *P. du Cœur*, (*palpiter*, *palpitatum*, 'to throb.') A name given to the pulsations of the heart, when they become stronger, more extensive, or more sensible to the individual than ordinarily. Palpitations occur in a number of affections. They are, sometimes, owing to organic diseases of the heart—hypertrophy, inflammation, &c.; at others, to a disease in some other viscus; whilst, frequently, they are merely nervous.

PALPITATION is sometimes felt in the arteries, constituting *Palpitation Arterio'sa*.

PALPITATION DU CŒUR, Palpitation.

PALSIED, Paralytic.

PALSY, Paralysis—p. Bell's, Paralysis, Bell's—p. Histrionic, Paralysis, Bell's.

PALSY, LEAD, *Paralysis saturni'na* seu *metallica*, *Molybdopar'esis*, (F.) *Paralysis saturnine*, *Metallic Palsy*, *Painters' Palsy*. The paralysis of the upper extremities especially, induced by the poison of lead. Palsy of the intestines, thus induced, is called, by Piorry, *Anentéro-nerve saturnine*.

PALSY, METALLIC, see Palsy, lead—p. Painters', P. lead—p. Scribe, Cramp, writers'.

PALSY, SEMP'STRESSES. An affection analogous to writers' cramp, which usually consists in an entire or partial loss of sensation at the end of the right thumb and index finger, with inability to hold the needle.

PALSY, SHAKING, *Paralysis agitans*—p. Trembling, *Paralysis agitans*—p. Wasting, *Atrophie musculaire progressive*.

PALSY WORT, *Primula veris*.

PALTA, *Persea gatissima*.

PALUDAL, (*palus*, gen. *palu'dis*, 'a marsh,') Elodes.

PALUDAPIUM, ('marsh apium,') *Apium graveolens*.

PALUDÉEN, Elodes.

PALUDOSUS, Elodes.

PALUS, gen. *Palu'dis*, Marsh, Penis—p. Sanctus, *Guaiacum*.

PALUSTER, (from *palus*, 'a marsh,') Elodes.

PALUSTRE, Elodes.

PAMBIOMA, gen. *Pambio'matis*, *Panbioma*.

PAMPOISON, (*pamper*, 'to faint,') Syncope.

PAMPINIFORM PLEXUS, (*pampinus*, 'a tendril,') and *forma*, 'form,') *Corpus pampiniforme*.

PAMPINIFORME CORPUS, see *Corpus pampiniforme*.

PAMPLE'GIA, *Panple'gia*, (*pam*, and *πλεγω*, 'I strike,') General paralysis. Palsy of the whole body.

PAN, PANTO, (*πav*, neuter of *πav*, gen. *παντος*, 'all,') in composition, all.

PANACE'A, (*πανακκία*,) *Catholicon*, *Cathol'icum*, (F.) *Panacea*, (*pan*, and *ακεραι*, 'I cure,') *Universale remedium*, *Panchreston*. A pretended universal remedy. There is no such thing in existence.

PANACEA DUCIS HOLSATLE, *Potassæ sulphas*—p. *Duplicata*, *Potassæ sulphas*—p. *Lapsorum*, *Arnica montana*—p. *Mercurialis*, *Hydrargyri submurias*—p. *Mercurii rubri*, *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum*—p. *Pectoris*, *Glechoma hederacea*—p. *Vegetabilis*, *Crocus*.

PANACÉE, *Panacea*—p. *Anglaise*, *Magnesiæ carbonas*.

PANA'DA, (dim. of [I.] *pane*, [L.] *pauis*, 'bread,') *Pana'do*, *Pana'ta*, *Panatel'la*. Bread, boiled in water to the consistence of pap; sometimes administered to the sick.

SIMPLE BREAD PANADA may be made by putting any quantity of grated stale bread into enough water to form a moderately thick pulp; covering it up, and leaving it to soak for an hour; then beating it up with two tablespoons

of milk, and a small portion of refined sugar, and boiling the whole for ten minutes, stirring all the time.

PANAIIS, *Pastinaca sativa*.

PANARIS, *Paronychia*.

PANARITIUM, *Paronychia*.

PANARIUM, *Paronychia*.

PANATA, *Panada*.

PANATELLA, *Panada*.

PANAX, gen. *Pau'acis*, (*παραξ*, gen. *πανακος*, from *pan*, and *ακεραι*, 'to cure,') see *Panax quinquefolium*—p. *Costinum*, *Pastinaca opoponax*—p. *Heracleum*, *Pastinaca opoponax*—p. *Pastinacea*, *Pastinaca opoponax*.

PANAX QUINQUEFO'LIUM, *Aurelia'na* seu *Aralia Canaden'sis*, *Gin'seng*, *Nin'sing*, *Gen'sang*, *Sang*, *Red'berry*, *Five fingers*. (Same etymon as *Panacea*.) Family, *Araliaceæ*. Sex. Syst. *Polyandria Monœcia*. This plant grows in North America. The root—*Pu'nax* (Ph. U. S.), *Ra'dix gin'seng*—is about the thickness of the little finger; an inch or two in length, often dividing into two branches; of a whitish-yellow colour; wrinkled on the surface, and of a compact, almost horny, texture. It has no smell, but a very sweet taste, combined with a slight degree of aromatic bitterness. It is much esteemed by the Chinese, who pay a high price for it. It is a gentle and agreeable stimulant.

PANAX SCHIN'SENG, *Asiat'ic Ginseng*, a native of Asia, has been usually confounded with the last. The root, *ra'dix nin'si*, has like virtues.

PANBIO'MA, *Pambio'ma*, gen. *Pambio'matis*, (*pan*, and *βιος*, 'life,') The original animating principle. The general principle of life.

PANCHRESTON, *Panchrestum*, (*πανχρηστος*, from *pan*, and *χρηστος*, 'useful,') *Panacea*.

PANCHRESTUM CHINÆ, see *Quiniam*.

PANCHYMAGO'GUM, *Pantago'gon*, (*pan*, *χυμος*, 'juice,') and *αγω*, 'I drive away,') A medicine which the ancients believed capable of purging away all sorts of humours.

PANCHYMAGOGUM MINERALE, *Hydrargyri submurias*.

PANCENONOSUS, (*pancenus*, and *νοσος*, 'disease,') *Pandemic*.

PANCENOSUS, *Pandemic*.

PANCENUS MORBUS, (*παγκυνος*, from *pan*, and *κυνος*, 'common,') *Pandemic*.

PANCENONUSUS, *Pandemic*.

PANCRATIUM, (*πανκρατιον*, from *pan*, and *κρατος*, 'strength,') An athletic exercise with the Greeks. Applied also to a plant, which was considered all powerful.

PAN'CREAS, gen. *Pancr'eatis*, (*παγκρεας*, gen. *παγκρεατος*, from *pan*, and *κρεας*, 'flesh,') i. e. quite fleshy,') *Calli'creas*, *Pan'creum*, *Lac'tes*, *Pulv'uar ventriculi*, *To'tum carnosum*, *Gland'ula salivaria abdom'inis*, *Pancr'enē*, *Sweet bread*. A gland, deeply seated in the abdomen, and lying transversely on the vertebral column, between the three curvatures of the duodenum, behind the stomach, and to the right of the spleen. Its left extremity is called the *tail* of the pancreas; it is smaller than the right, which is called the *head*. At its right portion, it has, almost always, a greater or less prolongation; called, by Winslow, and some others, the *lesser pancreas*, (F.) *Petit pancreas*, *Pancreas of Aselli*, *Pancreas minus*. The pancreas resembles the salivary glands in structure, and has been called the *Abdominal Salivary Gland*. It is composed of lobes and granulated lobules, distinct, and united by areolar tissue. From each of the granulations of these lobes arise the radicles of its excretory duct, which are very delicate, and united like veins. The duct itself, *Ductus Pancreat'icus* seu *Wirsungia'nus*, *Pancreat'ic duct*, *Canal of Suet of Wirsun* or *Wir'sunge*, (F.) *Canal pancreatique*, proceeds in a serpentine course through the substance of the organ; and when it has reached behind

the second portion of the duodenum, it becomes free, and is of the size of a crow's quill. It opens at an acute angle into the choledoch duct, or proceeds close to it, opening separately into the duodenum. The *Pancreatic arteries* are very numerous and small. They proceed from the celiac, splenic, superior mesenteric, right gastroepiploic, coronaria ventriculi, and left capsular. Its *veins* open into the radicles of the vena porta; and, particularly, into the splenic and lesser mesenteric. Its *nerves* emanate from the solar plexus, and its lymphatics pass into ganglions, to which it gives its name. The pancreas secretes the *Pancreatic juice*, *Succus seu Liqor Pancreaticus*, *Lympha Pancreatilis*, (F.) *Suc pancreatigue*, which resembles the saliva. When this juice is mixed with amylaceous matters, it converts them into dextrin and glucose. Its great use appears, however, to be, to emulsify fatty matters by virtue of a peculiar albuminoid principle—*pancreatin*, coagulable by heat or alcohol—which it contains.

PANCREAS OF ASELLI, see Pancreas—p. Minus, see Pancreas—p. Petit, see Pancreas—p. Second, Brunner's glands.

PANCREATITIS, (*pancreas*, and *algos*, 'pain.') Pain or disease of the pancreas.

PANCREATEMPHRAXIS, (*pancreas*, and *εμπραξω*, 'I obstruct.') Obstruction of the pancreas.

PANCREATIC, *Pancreatius*, (F.) *Pancréatique*. Relating to or affecting the pancreas.

PANCREATIC ARTERIES, see Pancreas—p. Duct, see Pancreas—p. Juice, see Pancreas—p. Nerves, see Pancreas.

PANCREATIC SARCOMA OF ABERNETHY, *Emphyoma sarcoma pancreaticeum*. A tumour, in irregular masses, connected by loose fibrous substance, like the irregular masses of the pancreas. Found in the areolar substance; but, more usually, in lymphatic glands, chiefly in the female breast.

PANCREATIC VEINS, see Pancreas.

PANCREATIN, see Pancreas.

PANCREATITIS, *Inflammatio pancreatilis*, (F.) *Inflammation du Pancréas*, (*pancreas*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the pancreas;—an affection, the phenomena of which are not well known.

PANCREATOID, (*pancreas*, and *ειδός*, 'appearance.') *Pancreatoides*. A tumour resembling the pancreas in structure.

PANCREATONCUS, (*pancreas*, and *ογκος*, 'a swelling.') Tumour of the pancreas.

PANCRENE, (*pan*, and *πρηνη*, 'a spring,') Pancreas.

PANCREUM, Pancreas.

PANDA'LEA, *Panda'leum*. A kind of lozenge used by the Arabian physicians.

PANDALEUM, Pandalea.

PANDALITIUM, (corrupted from *panaritium*.) Paronychia.

PANDEMIA, (*πανδημία*.) Pandemic.

PANDEM'IC, *Pandemy*, *Pandemia*, *Morbus Pandemicus* seu *Pandemus* seu *Pandanus*, *Pandemonus*, *Pandemonosus*, *Pandemonus*, (F.) *Pandémie*, (*pan*, and *ἔθνος*, 'people.') An epidemic which attacks the whole, or a great part, of the population.

PANDEMIE, Pandemic.

PANDEMY, Pandemic.

PANDICULATION, *Pandiculatio*, *Scordine'ma*, *Scordinismus*, *Clo'nus Pandiculatio*, (*pandiculari*, (*pandere*, 'to stretch out,') 'to stretch, as one awaking from sleep.') *Stretching*, *Hol'tes*, (pl.) An action, which consists in elevating the upper limbs, and throwing the head and trunk backwards, at the same time that the lower limbs are extended. This series of motions of the extensor muscles is in some measure in-

dependent of the will, and is accompanied by yawning, which is equally involuntary. In the state of health, stretching occurs before and after sleep; especially when we are fatigued. It is also observed at the onset of certain paroxysms of fever, hysteria, &c.

PANDOCE'UM, *Pandochium*, *Pandocum*, (*pan*, and *δοξαμι*, 'to receive.') A house or hotel that receives all classes. A general hospital, or one that admits all cases.

PANDOCIUM, (*πανδοκειον*.) Pandocum.

PANG, (like Pain, or from Sax. *pinzan*, 'to prick, to torture,') see Pain—p. Breast, suffocative, Angina pectoris.

PANHIDRO'SIS, (*pan*, and *ἰδρωσις*, 'sweating,') *Sudor universalis*. Sweating over the whole body.

PANHYPERÆMIA, (*pan*, and *hyperæmia*.) Plethora.

PANIC D'ITALIE, *Panicum Italicum*.

PANIC GRASS, ITALIAN, *Panicum Italicum*.

PANICAUT, *Eryngium campestre*—p. Maritime, *Eryngium maritimum*.

PANICUM DACTYLON, *Cynodon dactylon*.

PAN'ICUM ITAL'ICUM, (from *panis*, 'bread,') *Ital'ium Pan'ic Grass*, *Indian Mil'let*, *Guinea Corn*, *Barba'does Mil'let*, *Mil'ium Indicum*, *Sorghum*, *Hol'eus Sorghum*, *Durra*, (F.) *Millet des oiseaux* ou *à grappes*, *Panic d'Italie*. Nat. Ord. Gramineæ. The seed—*Mil'ii Sem'ina*—are much esteemed in Italy, being a constant ingredient in soups, and made into a variety of forms for the table.

PANICUM MILIA'CEUM, *P. mil'ium*, *Common Mil'let*, *Mil'ium*, *M. Pan'icum* seu *Erucastrum*, *Cen'chroa*, *Cen'chrua*, (F.) *Millet ordinaire*, *Mil. Milletseed* are esteemed a nutritious article of diet, and are often made into puddings.

PANICUM MILIUM, *P. miliaceum*.

PANDRO'SIS, (*pan*, and *ἰδρωσις*, 'sweat,') General or universal perspiration.

PANIS, ('bread,') see *Triticum æstivum*—p. Canicæus, see Canicæ—p. Cibaricus seu secundarius, *Syncomistos*—p. Cuculi, *Oxalis acetosella*—p. Porcinus, *Cyclamen*.

PANIV'OROUS, *Paniv'orus*, (*panis*, 'bread, and *vor*, 'I devour,') Subsisting on bread.

PANNA AFRICA'NA. A taniafuge root, introduced into Germany, and supposed to be the male fern.

PANNI, Swathing clothes.

PANNICLE, (dim. of *pannus*, 'a web,') Membrane.

PANNICULE, *Panniculus*—p. *Charnus*, *Panniculus carnosus*.

PANNIC'ULUS, (dim. of *pannus*, 'a web,') (F.) *Pannicula*. A membrane. Pterygion.

PANNICULUS ADIPOSUS, Cellular membrane.

PANNICULUS CARNO'SUS, *Tunica carnosæ*, *Muscular Web*, *Man'tle*, (F.) *Pannicula charnæ*, is a general covering found in the quadruped, and formed by a thin, subcutaneous muscle, which serves to move the skin. It exists only in certain parts of the human body,—as in the forehead, where it is formed by the occipito-frontalis; in the neck, by the platysma myoides; and, in the scrotum, by the cremaster muscle.

PANNICULUS CORDIS, Pericardium—p. Hymæus, Hymen—p. Virginalis, Hymen.

PANNIKELL, Cranium.

PAN'NUS. A piece of cloth. A web. This word has several other meanings, many of which are equivocal. It means a tent for a wound, and also an irregular nævus or mark on the skin. Modern ophthalmologists apply it to an opaque and vascular condition of the anterior membrane of the cornea, almost invariably produced by the continuance of purulent or strumous ophthalmia, or by chronic inflammation of the cornea. This

part becomes nebulous, covered with red vessels, and opaque. At times, the sclerotic conjunctiva undergoes a similar change to that which occurs in the corneal portion.

PANNUS HEPATICUS, Chloasma—p. Lenticularis, Ephelides.

PANOCHIA, Bubo.

PANOPHO'BIA, *Pantopho'bia*, *Panpho'bia*, *Athym'ia*, *Pa'cor*, (F.) *Frayeur nocturne*, *Souci*, (from *Παν*, 'the god Pan,' and *φοβος*, 'fear.') A panic or fear inspired by the god Pan, according to the opinion of the ancients. Others derive it, and with more probability, from *παν*, 'all,' and *φοβος*, 'fear.' This universal and groundless fear is morbid, and is a symptom of melancholy.

PANOPHTHALMITIS, (*pan*, and *ophthalmitis*.) Inflammation of the whole eye.

PANPHOBIA, Panophobia.

PANPLEGIA, Pamplegia.

PANSCLEROSIS, (*pan*, and *σκληρωσις*, 'hardness.') Complete induration of a part.

PANSE, (from *pantex*, pl. *pantices*.) Inguivies.

PANSEMENT, Dressing.

PANSIES, *Viola tricolor*.

PANSPERMIA, (*pan*, and *σπέρμα*, 'sperm.') The theory of Dissemination of Germs, according to which, ova or germs are disseminated over all space, undergoing development under favourable circumstances.

PANSY, *Viola tricolor*.

PANTAGOGON, (*panto*, and *αγω*, 'to drive out,') Panchymagogum.

PANTANENCEPHALIA, (*panto*, and *anencephalia*.) Entire absence of brain—the same as anencephalia with I. G. St. Hilaire.

PANTATROPHIA, (*panto*, and *τροφία*, 'atrophy.') Universal atrophy.

PANTHOD'IC, *Panthod'icus*, (*panto*, and *ὁδός*, 'a way.') An epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall, to a course of nervous action proceeding from one point in all directions to every other.

PANTICES, Inguivies, Intestines.

PANTING, ([F.] *panteler*, 'to pant,') Anhelatio.

PANTO, in composition, see *Pan*.

PANTOGANGLIITIS, (*panto*, *ganglion*, and *itis*.) Cholera.

PANTOPHAGISTS, (*panto*, and *φαγω*, 'I eat,') see Omnivorous.

PANTOPHAGUS, Omnivorous.

PANTOPHOBIA, (*panto*, and *φοβος*, 'fear,') Hydrophobia, Panophobia.

PANTOZOOTIA, Panzootia.

PANUS, Phyllostoma—p. *Faucium*, *Stomatopanus*—p. *Inguinalis*, *Bubo*.

PANZOOT'IA, *Pantozootia*; (*pan*, and *ζωον*, 'animal,') An endemic or epidemic disease affecting animals generally.

PAP, (from *papilla*), *Mamma*, *Nipple*. Also, a soft food made of bread boiled or softened with water, (Sc.) *Breadberry*.

PAP OF THE HASS, *Uvula*—p. of the Throat, *Uvula*.

PAPAS AMERICANUS, *Solanum tuberosum*.

PAPA'VER, *P. somniferum*, *Me'con*, *Lethe'a*. The *White Poppy*, *Papa'ver sativum*, (F.) *Pavot des Jardins*. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*. Sec. Syst. *Polyandria Monogynia*. The ripe CAPSULE OF THE WHITE POPPY, *Codi'a*, *Scaphion*, *Papaveris Caput* seu *Cap'sula*, *Papa'ver*, (Ph. U. S.,) *Me'con*, *Poppyhead*, is used in fomentation as an anodyne and relaxant to inflamed or ulcerated parts. The expressed oil of the seeds—*Poppy oil*—is called by the French *Huile d'Étillette*. It is from the poppy that O'PIUM—called, also, *O'pium Theba'icum*, *Succus Theba'icus*, *Meco'nium*, *O'pion*, *Me'nus De'i*, *Affion*, *Aff'ium*, *Am'phiam*, *A'fium*, *Ovoror*, *Lav'danum*, *Me'con*, *So'pio*, (Prov.) *Poppy pill*, (F.) *Opium brut* or *cru*—is procured. It is the concrete juice obtained after

the flowering of the plant, by making longitudinal incisions in the unripe capsules; and is commonly obtained from the Levant or India, where the poppy grows abundantly. Opium is a compound of morphia, narcotina, meconic acid, codeia, narcotin, meconin, caoutchouc, fecula, resin, oil, and several other substances. *Turkey Opium* is of a heavy and slightly fetid odour. Its taste is nauseous, bitter, acrid, and warm: it is in flat pieces; solid and tenacious; of a dark brown colour, and yellowish when powdered; making a light brown, interrupted, streak on paper. In *East India Opium* the odour is the same, and empyreumatic; the taste is less bitter, but more nauseous, and the colour darker. The varieties of opium known in commerce are the *Smyrna*, the *Constantinople*, the *Egyptian*, the *Persian*, and the *Indian*. Opium is stimulant in small doses; sedative in large; narcotic and anodyne; operating through the nervous system. It is a most valuable remedy in all painful affections and inflammations, when given so as to produce its full, sedative effects, especially in peritonitis. In diarrhoea and dysentery it acts as an astringent; and in intermittents it will often prevent the paroxysm. In typhus, in small doses, it acts as a cordial; in larger it allays irritation and produces sleep. When applied externally, its narcotic effects are developed; and, hence, it is a useful application to irritable sores, painful tumours, &c. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ as a stimulant; gr. j to iij as a sedative.

PAPAVER CEREALE, *P. rhœas*—p. *Corniculatum*, *Chelidonium majus*—p. *Erraticum*, *P. rhœas*—p. *Luteum*, *Chelidonium majus*.

PAPAVER NI'GRUM. This is merely a variety of the white poppy, producing black seeds.

PAPAVER RHO'EAS. The systematic and pharmacopœial name of the *Red corn'poppy*, *Corn'rose*, *Papa'ver erraticum* seu *cereale* seu *rubrum*, *Cop'per rose*, *Red-maillies*, (F.) *Coquelicot*. The heads of this species contain a milky juice of a narcotic quality. A syrup, *Syrupus Rhœadon*, of its flowers—*Rhœas*—has been directed, which has been esteemed diaphoretic and slightly soothing; but it is more admired for its color than for any other property.

PAPAVERACEUM, (from *papaver*.) *Opiate*.

PAPAVERCULUM, (from *papaver*, the inspissated juice of which it resembles,) *Meconium*.

PAPAVERINE, *Papaverina*, *Papaverinum*; (from *papaver*.) An alkaloid contained in opium; Codeine.

PAPAW TREE, *Carica papaya*.

PAPAYER, *Carica papaya*.

PAPER, BLISTERING, see *Sparadrapum vesicatorium*.

PAPIER ÉPISPASTIQUE, ('blistering paper,') see *Sparadrapum vesicatorium*—p. *Médicamenté*, see *Sparadrapum*—p. *Vésicant*, see *Sparadrapum vesicatorium*.

PAPILLA, pl. *Papillæ*, (F.) *Papille*. The end of the breast, the nipple. See *Nipple*. An eminence similar to a nipple. A name given to small eminences, more or less prominent, at the surface of several parts, particularly of the skin and mucous membranes, in which latter situation they are also called villi. See *Villous*. They contain the ultimate expansions of the vessels and nerves, and are susceptible, in some cases, of a kind of erection. They are also called *Papillæ nervosæ* seu *Ner'veæ*, *P. Pyramidales*, *Ner'vous papillæ*, (F.) *Papilles* ou *Papilles nerveuses*, *Houppea nerveuse*.

PAPILLA LACHRYMALIS, see *Lachrymal puncta*—p. *Mammæ*, *Nipple*—p. *Nervi optici*, see *Optic nerve*—p. *Pili*, see *Hair*.

PAPILLÆ, see *Corpuscles*, *Pacinian*—p. *Calycoformis*, see *Papillæ* of the tongue—p. *Capitata*, see *Papillæ* of the tongue—p. *Circumvallatæ*, see

Papillæ of the tongue—p. Conical, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. Conoidal, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. Filiform, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. Fungiform, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. Fungoid, see Papillæ of the tongue.

PAPILLÆ OF THE KIDNEY, (F.) *Mamelons du rein*, are the projections into the pelvis of the kidney of the apices of the cones—*Pyramids of Malpighi*, *Pyramides Malpighianæ*—of the tubular substance of the organ. They are also called *Processus mamillares*, *Curuncule papillares*, and *Papillæ renum*.

PAPILLÆ, LENTICULAR, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. Maximæ, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. Mediæ, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. Minimæ, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. Mucosæ, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. Nervæ, Corpuscles, Pacinian—p. Nervous, see Papilla—p. Pyramidal, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. Pyramidales, see Papilla—p. Renum, see Papillæ of the kidney—p. Semilenticulares, see Papillæ of the tongue.

PAPILLÆ OF THE TONGUE are very numerous and marked. They are observed particularly at the upper surface of the organ, and are distinguished into—1. *The Lenticular papillæ*, *Papillæ mucosæ seu maxillæ seu capitulæ seu vallatæ seu circumvallatæ seu truncatæ seu calyciformes*. They are arranged at the base of the tongue in two oblique lines, having the shape of the letter V, and united angularly at the foramen cæcum. They have, in general, an ovoid or spherical shape, and have seemed to be mucous follicles similar to those of the palate, lips, &c. 2. *The Fungiform or Fungoid papillæ*, *Papillæ medice seu semilenticulæ*, are of indeterminate number, but always more numerous than the preceding. They are irregularly disseminated near the edges and the point of the tongue; have a rounded and flattened head, supported by a short and narrow stalk. Their tint is whitish. 3. *The Conical, Conoidal or Pyramidal papillæ*, *P. minime seu villosæ*, are the most numerous of all. Their arrangement is more regular in the forepart of the tongue than behind. They resemble small cones; the base being towards the tongue, and the apex free. The anterior are very small, and have been called *Filiform papillæ*. They appear to be produced by the terminations of the filaments of the lingual nerve, and are surrounded by an evident vascular network.

PAPILLÆ TRUNCATÆ, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. Vallatæ, see Papillæ of the tongue—p. Villosæ, see Papillæ of the tongue.

PAPILLARY, *Papillaris*, *Papillous*, (F.) *Papillaire*, (from *papilla*.) Of or belonging to the nipple or to the papillæ.

PAPILLARY BODY, *Corpus papillare*.

PAPILLI-AUT-MAMILLI-FORMIS, Mastoid.

PAPILLIFORM, *Papilliformis*, (*papilla*, and *forma*, 'form.') Having the shape or appearance of a papilla.

PAPILLO'MA, gen. *Papillo'matis*, (*papilla*, and *oma*.) A tumour, whose specific elements are those of the papillæ of the normal skin; and which, consequently, is composed of a stem of fibrous or homogeneous connective tissue; is club-shaped, cylindrical or acuminate, and covered with a layer of epithelial cells, similar to those of the normal papillæ.

PAPILLOUS, Papillary.

PAPOOSE ROOT, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

PAPPE, Mamma.

PAPPEA CAPEN'SIS, (after Dr. Karl W. L. Pappé, a botanist of Leipzig.) A small tree of the *Nat. Ord.* Sapindaceæ, common in Cafferland, the fruit of which is called *Wild Plum*. It furnishes a vinous beverage and excellent vinegar. Its kernel contains an oil, which, although

eatable, is somewhat cathartic, and is recommended as an external application in tinea capitis, alopecia, &c.

PAPPUS, (παππος.) The down on the chin and cheeks.

PAPPUS AMERICANUS, *Solanum tuberosum*.

PAP'ULA, pl. *Papulæ*. Akin to *papilla*. A *pimple*, *Ezor'mia*, (Prov.) *Poucke*, *Puckle*, (Sc.) *Pluke*, *Plouk*, (F.) *Papule*, *Bouton*, *Bourgeon*. A small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base; very seldom containing a fluid, or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf or desquamation. An eruption of pimples is called in Devonshire *Murfles*.

Papula is the first order of Willan and Bate-man's arrangement of cutaneous diseases.

PAPULA AGRIA, *Lichen agrius*—p. Fera, *Herpes exedens*—p. Miliaris, *Miliary fever*—p. Typhosa, *Spots*, red.

PAPULÆ, *Lichen*—p. Sicca, *Lichen*—p. Sudorales, *Sudamina*—p. Sudoris, *Miliary fever*.

PAPULAR, *Papulose*.

PAPULE, *Papula*.

PAPULEUX, *Papulose*.

PAP'ULOSE, *Papulo'sus*, *Pap'ulous*, *Papula'tus*, *Papula'ris*, *Pim'pled*, *Pap'ular*, (F.) *Papuleux*. Of or belonging to, resembling, or covered with papulæ or pimples.

PAQUERETTE VIVACE, *Bellis*.

PAR NERVO'RUM, *Syn'gyi nervo'rum*. A pair of nerves.

PAR NONUM, *Hypoglossus*—p. *Opticum nervorum*, *Optic nerve*—p. *Primum nervorum cerebri*, *Olfactory nerve*—p. *Quartum*, *Pathetic nerve*—p. *Quintum nervorum cerebri*, *Trigeminum*—p. *Secundum nervorum*, *Optic nerve*—p. *Septimum sive faciale*, *Facial nerve*—p. *Tertium*, *Motors oculorum*—p. *Trigeminum*, *Trigeminum*—p. *Trium funiculorum*, *Trigeminum*—p. *Vagum*, *Pneumogastrie*—p. *Visorium*, *Optic nerve*.

PARA, (παρά.) A common prefix, 'by, near, contrary to, through,' (*per*); 'above and beyond,' (*ultra*); 'besides,' (*prater*.) In certain terms, as in *Paraculis*, *Parapsis*, *Parabysma*, &c., used by Dr. Good, *para* means a defective or morbid condition.

PARA NUT, see *Pichurim* beans.

PARABALA'NUS, (παράβαλλεν, (from *para*, and *βαλλεν*, 'to cast,') 'to expose one-self.') A name given by the ancients to a person who devoted himself to the service of the sick in hospitals; and particularly during epidemics and the plague.

PARABYS'MA, gen. *Parabys'matis*, (*παράβυσμα*, from *para*, and *βυσς*, 'to stuff.') Infarction or engorgement of an organ—as *Parabysma Lienis*, Engorgement of the spleen.

PARABYSMA MESENTERICUM, *Tabes mesenterica*.

PARABYS'TIA, Engorgement or infarction of an organ with blood.

PARACELSIS'TA, *Paracel'sist*, *Paracel'sian*, (after *Paracelsus*.) A follower of *Paracelsus*.

PARACELSISTICA MEDICINA, see *Spagyrist*.

PARACENTE'SIS, (παράκέντησις, from *παράκέντω*, (*para*, and *κέντω*, 'I pierce,') 'I pierce through.') *Perforatio*, *Punctio*, *Punctura*, *Cenobate'sis*, *Cente'sis*, *Compunctio*, (F.) *Paracentèse*. Puncturing. The operation of tapping to evacuate the collected fluid in ascites, ovarian dropsy, &c.

PARACENTESIS THORACIS, *Thoracocentesis*.

PARACENTETERION, (παράκέντησις,) *Trocar*.

PARACENTETERIUM, (παράκέντησις,) *Woolhouse* has given this appellation to a small trocar employed by Nuck for puncturing the eye in cases of dropsy of that organ.

PARACENTICION, Trocar.

PARACEPH'ALUS, (F.) *Paracéphale*, (from *para*, and *κεφαλή*, 'head.') A genus of monsters, with the head badly formed, but voluminous; the face distinct, with a mouth; rudimental sensorial organs, and thoracic members.

PARACHRŒ'A, (*para*, and *χρῶς*, 'colour.') Morbid change of colour of the surface, especially of the face.

PARACHROMA, gen. *Parachromatis*, (*para*, and *χρῶμα*, 'colour.') Achromatopsia.

PARACHROSIS, Decoloration.

PARACINEMA, Luxation.

PARACINE'SES, (*para*, and *κίνησις*, 'motion.') Diseases of the motor nerves; morbid movements of voluntary muscles.

PARACMASIS, (*παράκμασις*,) Decline.

PARACMASTIC, *Paracmas'ticus*, (*παράκμαζω*, (*para*, and *ακμή*, 'the highest point,') 'I decrease.') Decreasing. An epithet for a distemper which gradually decreases. Also, according to Galen, the period of life when a person is said to grow old, which he places at from 35 to 49, after which he is said to be old—a definition that would not suit us at the present day.

PARACMASTICUS, (*παράκμαστικός*,) see *Ac-masticus*.

PARACME, (*παράκμη*,) Decline.

PARACOE, (*παράκοη*, from *para*, and *ακοή*, 'hearing.') See *Cophosis*, *Paracosis*.

PARAC'OPÉ, (*παράκοπη*,) *Paraph'ora*, *Paracu'is*, (*παράκοπτω*, (*para*, and *κοπτω*, 'I strike,') 'I strike falsely.') Delirium. In Hippocrates, it means the slight delirium which sometimes occurs in febrile diseases.

PARACOUSIA, (*para*, and *ακουα*, 'to hear.') See *Cophosis*.

PARAC'RISES, (*para*, and *κρῖσις*, 'secretion.') Diseases of the secretory function.

PARACRUSIS, (*παράκρουσις*, from *para*, and *κρούω*, 'I strike,') *Paracope*.

PARACU'SIS, (*παράκουσις*, from *para*, and *ακουσις*, 'the act of hearing.') *Cophosis*. Also, perverted audition.

PARACUSIS A'CRIS, *Audi'tus o'crior*, *Paracu'sis oxyco'i'a*. The hearing painfully acute, and intolerant of the lowest sounds; a symptom in otalgia, epilepsy, cephalitis, and febrile affections.

PARACUSIS DUPLICATA, Double hearing—p. *Imaginaría*, *Tinnitus aurium*—p. *Imperfecta*, Double hearing, P. *perversa*—p. *Obtusa*, *Barycoia*—p. *Oxycoia*, P. *acris*.

PARACUSIS PERVER'SA, P. *Willisia'na* seu *im-perfecta*, *Perverse' hear'ing*. The ear only sensible to articulate sounds when excited by other and louder sounds intermixed with them.

PARACUSIS SURDITAS, see *Cophosis*—p. *Willis-iana*, *Paracosis perversa*.

PARACYCLE'SES, (*para*, and *κύκλωσις*, (*κύκλος*, 'a circle,') 'circulation,') Diseases of the blood as regards its distribution and motion.

PARACYESIS, (*para*, and *κύωσις*, 'pregnancy,') Pregnancy, morbid, Pregnancy, preternatural—p. *Abortus*, *Abortio*—p. *Tubaria*, *Salpingo-cyesis*.

PARACYNAN'CHE, (*para*, and *cynanche*,) Inflammation of the external muscles of the larynx. According to others, a slight cynanche.

PARÆSTHESIA, Paresthesia—p. *Olfactoria*, *Parosmia*.

PARÆSTHESIS, Paresthesia—p. *Auditus flaccus*, *Proptoma auricularum*.

PARÆTHENAR, Parathenar.

PARAGEUS'IS, (*para*, and *γεύσις*, 'taste,') Ageusia. Also, perversion of taste, *Paragen'sia*, *Parageust'ia*, *Allotriogen'stia*, *Gus'tus deprava'tus*.

PARAGEUSTIA, Parageusia.

PARAGLOS'SA, *Paraglos'se*, (*para*, and *γλῶσσα*, 'the tongue,') Swelling of the tongue; *Dyspha-*

gia Lingua'sa, *Glossomegis'tus*, *Macroglos'sa*, *Pro-lap'sus lin'guæ*. Sauvages, under the term *Paraglossa deglutito'ria*, means a pretended doubling of the tongue into the pharynx, (F.) *Renversement de la langue*. See *Glossocoele*.

PARAGOGE, (*παράγωγη*, from *para*, and *αγω*, 'to lead,') Abduction, Coaptation.

PARAGOMPHO'SIS, *Paragomphosis cap'itis*, (*para*, and *γῶμψις*, 'a nailing,') Incomplete wedging of the head of the child in the pelvis during labour.

PARAGUAY-ROUX, see *Spilanthus oleracea*.

PARALALIA, (*para*, and *λαλία*, 'speech,') *Mogilalia*—p. *Nasalis*, *Rhinophonia*.

PARALAMP'SIS, (*παράλαμψις*, from *παράλαμψω*, (*para*, and *λαμβάνω*, 'I shine,') 'I shine at the side of,') *Mac'ula cornæ margarita'cea*, *Per'lu*. A cicatrix on the transparent part of the eye.

PARALEREMA, (*παράληρημα*, from *para*, and *ληρος*, 'foolish talk,') Delirium.

PARALLAGE, (*παράλλαγη*,) Insanity.

PARALLAGMA, gen. *Parallag'matis*, (*παρά-λαγμα*,) *Chevauchement*.

PARALLAXIS, (*παράλλαξις*, 'aberration,') *Chevauchement*, Insanity.

PARALLE'LA. A kind of scurfy, cutaneous eruption, affecting the palms of the hands in parallel lines, and symptomatic of the venereal disease, according to Forestus.

PARALLELISM OF DISEASES, Isopathia.

PARALOGIA, (*παράλογια*, from *para*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') Delirium.

PARALOPH'IA, (*para*, and *λοφία*, 'the first vertebra of the back,') The lower and lateral part of the neck, near the vertebrae.

PARALYSE, Paralytic.

PARALYSE, Paralysis—p. *Musculaire atro-phique*, *Atrophie musculaire progressive*—p. *Satur-nine*, *Palsy*, *lead*.

PARALYSIS, (*παράλυσις*,) *Par'esis*, *Resolutio membro'rum seu nervo'rum*, *Ca'tens paraly'sis*, *Ca'tal'ysis*, (F.) *Paraly'sis*, *Résolution des membres*; *Aneu'ria*, *Aneu'ria*, *Anerciemie* of Piorry; *Palsy*, (*παράλυω*, (*para*, and *λυω*, 'I loosen,') 'I relax,') Abolition or great diminution of the voluntary motions, *Myoparal'ysis*, and sometimes of sensa-tion in one or more parts of the body.

Palsy is said to be *local* when it affects only a few muscles. When it extends to half the body, vertically or horizontally, it is called *Hemiple'gia* or *Paraple'gia*. It is commonly symptomatic of disease of the brain or of the nerves themselves, and is a frequent accompaniment, precursor, or successor of apoplexy,—*Phrenoparal'ysis*. The immediate cause is, generally, pressure, either by blood effused, or by serum, or by vascular turgescence. At its onset, therefore, blood-letting may be advisable; but, afterwards, the disease becomes one of nervous debility, and requires stimulants to the paralyzed parts, or to the mucous membranes,—frictions, sinapisms, blisters, the moxa, baths, electricity, galvanism, purgatives, and the nux vomica, which last has the property of exciting movements where the will has no longer power. The disease generally admits only of palliation, and is extremely apt to recur.

PARALYSIS, *Primula veris*.

PARALYSIS AG'ITANS, P. *trem'ula*, *Syn'clonus ballis'mus*, *Secloty'r'bè festi'nans*, *Tre'mor*, *Tre'mos*, *Shak'ing Pal'sy*, *Trem'bling Pal'sy*. A variety of tremor, in which the muscles are in a perpetual alternation of contraction and relaxation.

PARALYSIS, BELL'S, *Bell's Pal'sy*, *Histrion'ic Paral'ysis* or *Pal'sy*, *Paral'ysis facia'lis*, *Proso-poparal'ysis*, *Tris'mus dia'strophè Sauvage'sis*, *Di-astrophè Gale'ni*, *Hemiple'gia facia'lis*, *O'ris tortu'ra paral'y'tica* *Linnæ'i*, *Hemiprosople'gin*. The paralysis of the face induced by a lesion of

the portio dura has been called Bell's Palsy, owing to Sir Charles Bell having been one of the first to investigate it minutely.

PARALYSIS BERIBERIA, Beriberi—p. Extremities, Acroparalysis.

PARALYSIS, DIPHTHERITIC, *P. diphtheritica*. A singular consequence, at times, of diphtheria, supervening when the patient is convalescing or apparently well. It may affect only the palate or pharynx, or be more general; and usually gets well, although slowly.

PARALYSIS FACIALIS, Paralysis, Bell's—p. General, of the Insane, Dementia paralytica—p. Hemiplegia, Hemiplegia—p. Histrionic, Paralysis, Bell's—p. of the Insane, Dementia paralytica—p. Intestini recti, Proctoparalysis—p. Intestinorum, Enteroparalysis—p. Lingue, Glossolysis—p. Medullaris, Paraplegia—p. Metallica, Palsy, lead—p. Muscular, progressive, *Atrophie musculaire progressive*—p. Nervi hypoglossi, Glossoplegia—p. Nervi vagi in parte thoracica, Asthma—p. Nervorum thoracis, &c., Stethoparalysis—p. from Poisons, P. Venenata—p. Rachialgia, Colic, metallic.

PARALYSIS, REFLEX. Palsy occasioned by irritation reflected through the excitatory nervous system to parts in themselves healthy,—as in the case of palsy from dentition, or of an injury of a nerve on one side of the body occasioning palsy on the other. Reflex paralysis would seem, at times, to assume the paraplegic form—*reflex paraplegia*. The cure must depend on the removal of the primary cause.

PARALYSIS REXUM, Nephroparalysis—p. Saturnine, Paraplegia—p. Tremula, Paralysis agitans—p. Palsy, lead—p. Scorbutica, Pellagra—p. Spinalis, Paraplegia—p. Vacillans, Chorea.

PARALYSIS VENENATA, *Paralysis e venenis*, *Paralysis from poisons*. Paralysis, the result of poisonous substances—as of lead, mercury, arsenic, ergot, &c.

PARALYSIS E VENENIS, P. Venenata—p. Ventriculi, Gastroparalysis.

PARALYTIC, (*παρλυτικός*) *Paralyticus*, *Paralyzed*, *Palied*, (F.) *Paralyt*, *Paralytique*. Affected with or causing paralysis.

PARALYTIC STROKE, see Stroke, paralytic.

PARALYTICUS, (*παρλυτικός*) *Paralytic*.

PARALYZED, *Paralytic*.

PARAME'NIA, (*para*, and *μήν*, 'a month.') *Menstruatio anomala*, *Menses anomi*, *Mis-menstruation*. Difficult menstruation. Disordered menstruation.

PARAMENIA DIFFICILIS, Dysmenorrhœa—p. Erroris, Menstruation, vicarious—p. Obstructionis, see Amenorrhœa—p. Profusa, Menorrhagia—p. Superflua, Menorrhagia.

PARAME'RIA, (*παρμερία*, *para*, and *μηρός*, 'the thigh.') The internal parts of the thigh.

PARAMESOS, (*παρμεσος*, from *para*, and *μεσος*, 'the middle.') Annular finger, see Digitus.

PARAMO DE RUIZ, MINERAL WATERS OF. A remarkable acid spring in New Grenada. It contains free sulphuric and chlorohydric acids, and has a temperature of 137° Fah.

PARANEPHRI'TIS, (*para*, and *nephritis*.) Inflammation of the renal capsules, *Inflammatio renum succenturiatorum*.

PARANEPHRUS, (*para*, and *νεφρος*, 'kidney.') Capsule, renal.

PARANCEA, (*παρανεια*, from *para*, and *νοεω*, 'understanding.') Delirium, Dementia.

PARANYMPH'US, (*παρυνμφος*, *para*, and *νυμφη*, 'a young spouse, a bride.') A name given by the ancients to him who led the bride to the house of her husband. The term was adopted into the ancient schools of medicine to designate the usual discourse pronounced at the end of the prescribed period of study for licentiate, in which the qualifications and merits of the candidates were described.

PARAPATHIA, (*para*, and *παθος*, 'affection.') Pathomania.

PARAPECHYON, (*παπαρχιον*, from *para*, and *αρχος*, 'the elbow.') Radius.

PARAPHIA, (*para*, and *αψη*, 'touch.') Parapsis.

PARAPHIMÓ'SIS, (*παρὰφίμωσις*, *Periphimosis*, *Circumligatur'a*, *Phimosis circumligatur'a*, *Pévis lipoderm'us*, (*para*, and *φίμωσις*, 'I bride.') Strangulation of the glans penis, owing to the opening of the prepuce being too narrow. It frequently happens in persons affected with phimosis, when the prepuce has been pushed violently behind the base of the glans, during copulation, &c. In paraphimosis the narrow and resisting aperture of the prepuce forms, behind the corona glandis, a kind of ligature, which strangulates the part, causes it to swell and inflame, and even to become gangrenous. Attempts must be made to bring back the prepuce. These excite considerable pain, yet they must be persevered in for some time, and should they not succeed, the ring formed by the tumefied prepuce must be cut transversely, and the antiphlogistic treatment be adopted.

PARAPHOBIA, (*para*, and *φοβος*, 'dread.') Hydrophobia.

PARAPHON'IA, *παράφωνια*, from *para*, and *φωνη*, 'voice.') Affection of the voice, when its character or timbre is less agreeable.

PARAPHONIA CLANGENS, Oxyphonia—p. Gut-turalis, Asaphia—p. Nasalis, Rhinophonia—p. Puberum, Hirsutitas—p. Rauca, Rancedo—p. Ulcerosa, Oxyphonia.

PARAPHORA, (*παράφορα*, from *para*, and *φέρω*, 'to carry.') Delirium, Paracope.

PARAPHRENESIS, (*para*, and *φρεν*, 'the mind.') Paraphrenitis—p. Diaphragmatica, Diaphragmitis.

PARAPHRÉNIE, Insanity.

PARAPHRENITIS, (from *para*, *φρεν*, 'the mind,' or *φρενα*, 'the diaphragm,' and *itis*.) *Paraphrenesis*, (F.) *Paraphrénésie*. A name given to inflammation of the diaphragm, which was supposed always to produce delirium:—as well as to the delirium itself accompanying that affection. See Phrenitis.

PARAPHROSYNE, (*παράφροση*.) Delirium.

PARAPLAS'TIC, *Paraplasticus*, (*para*, and *πλαστικός*, 'formative.') Possessed of depraved formative powers,—as Carcinoma, Encephaloma, Melanosis, &c.

PARAPLE'GIA, (*παρὰπληγία*.) *Paraplexia*, *Echioparalysis*, *Rhachio-paralysis*, *Rhachio-plegia*, *Myeloparalysis*, *Paralysis spinalis seu medullaris*, *Cervic paralytic paraplegia*, (F.) *Paraplegia*, (*para*, and *πλησσω*, 'I strike.') Palsy of the lower half of the body, including the bladder and rectum. It is, generally, owing to disease of some part of the cerebrospinal axis; especially of the spinal portion. The ancients sometimes used the term for incomplete apoplexy. Some authors have, also, made a distinction between *paraplegia* and *paraplexia*,—using the former for *partial apoplexy*,—the latter for *general or complete apoplexy*.

PARAPLEGIA, REFLEX, see Paralysis, reflex.

PARAPLEURITIS, Pleurodynia.

PARAPLEXIA, (*παρὰπληξία*.) Paraplegia.

PARAPOHYSES, see Vertebra.

PARAPOPLEXY, *Parapoplexia*, (*para*, and *αποπληξία*, 'apoplexy.') False apoplexy; a soporose state, resembling apoplexy; and especially that which occurs in the paroxysms of pernicious intermittents.

PARAP'SIS, *Paraph'ia*, (*para*, and *αψη*, 'I touch.') Sense of touch or general feeling vitiated or lost.

PARAPSIS ACRI'S TENEBRITUDO, Soreness—p. Ex-

pers, Torpor, Anæsthesia—p. Illusoria, Pseudæsthesia—p. Pruritus, Itching.

PARARMA, (παράρμα,) Fimbria.

PARARRHYTHMICUS, Pararrhythmus.

PARARRHYTHMUS, (παρὰ ῥυθμόν,) Pararrhythmicus, (para, and ῥυθμός, 'rhythm.') An epithet for the pulse, when it has not the rhythm proper to the age and constitution of the individual.

PARARTHREMA, gen. *Pararthre'matis*, (παρθρῆμα,) Pararthroma, Pararthre'sis, Pararthro'sis, *Paræctasis*, *Parastrepsis*, (para, and ἄρθρον, 'a joint,') Incomplete luxation; subluxation.

PARACEPAS'TRA, (para, and σκεπίζω, 'I cover,') A cap or bandage, which covers the whole head.

PARASCEUE, (παράσκευν, from para, and σκευν, 'equipment,') Apparatus.

PARASCHIDES, (παράσχιδες, from para, and σκίζω, 'I cleave,') Fragments or splinters of a broken bone.

PARASITAIRE, Parasitic.

PARASITE, (παράσιτος,) *Parasitus*, (παράσιτω, (para, and σίτος, 'corn, 'food,') 'I eat by the side of,') Parasites are plants which attach themselves to other plants; and animals which live in or on the bodies of other animals,—so as to subsist at their expense. The mistletoe is a parasitic plant;—the louse a parasitic animal. Examples of parasitic animals are the *Pediculus humanus corporis*, *P. capitis*, *P. pubis*, *Pulex irritans*, *P. penitans*, the *Aëarus Scabiei*, and the different entozoa.

PARASITIA, (παράσιτια,) Parasitism.

PARASITIC, (παράσιτικός,) *Parasiticus*, *Parasitoid*, *Parasitoides*. Having the nature of, or resembling a parasite,—as 'parasitic growths,' tubercles, cancer, monster. (F.) *Parasitaire*, &c.

PARASITIC DISEASES, *Parasitici (morbi)* are such as are induced by, or connected with animal or vegetable parasites. See *Porrigio favosa*, *Psora*, &c.

PARASITICIDE, (parasite, and cedere, 'to kill,') Antiparasitic.

PARASITISM, *Parasitismus*, *Parasitia*. The condition of a parasite, or of an organized structure or body which lives on another organized body.

PARASITISMUS INTESTINALIS, *Helminthiasis*—p. *Superficie*, *Malis*.

PARASITOG'ENY, *Parasitogen'ia*, *Parasitogen'esia*, (parasite, and γένω, 'to beget,') The corporeal condition, which favours the development of parasites.

PARASITOID, (parasite, and εἶδος, 'resemblance,') Parasitic.

PARASITUS, (παράσιτος,) Parasite.

PARASPA'DIA, (para, and σπᾶω, 'I draw,') A preternatural opening of the urethra at the side of the penis. One whose urethra opens in this manner is called *Paraspadieus* and *Paraspadicus*.

PARASPADIEUS, see *Paraspadia*.

PARASPHAGIS, (παράσφαγίς, from para, and σφάγη, 'the throat,') The part of the neck contiguous to the clavicles.

PARAS'TATA, *Paras'tates*, (παράστη, (para, and ἵστημι, 'I stand near,') The prostate. In Hippocrates, it means the epididymis. The epididymes were called by Herophilus and Galen *Varico'sæ parastatæ*, to distinguish them from *glandulosæ parastatæ* or *prostatæ*. Rufus of Ephesus called the *Tubæ Fallopianæ Parastatæ varico'sæ*.

PARASTATA ADENOIDES, Prostate—p. *Glandula*, Prostate—p. *Glandulosa*, Prostate.

PARASTATES, *Parastata*.

PARASTATITIS, *Epididymitis*; (parastata, 'epididymis,' and itis,) Inflammation of the epididymis.

PARASTREM'MA, gen. *Parastrem'matis*, *Parastrophê*, (παράστρεμμα, from παστρέφω, (para, and στρέφω, 'I turn,') 'I distort or pervert,') Distortion. Convulsive distortion, especially of the face, the soft parts being drawn laterally.

PARASTREPSIS, *Parastrema*.

PARASTROPHE, *Parastrema*.

PARASYNANCHE, (παρσυναγχή,) *Cynanchæ parotidæa*.

PARASYSTOLE, (para, and συστολή, 'contraction,') *Acinesia*.

PARATH'ENAR, *Paru'thenar*, (para, and ἔναρ, 'the sole of the foot,') Winslow called *grand parathénar*, *parathénar major*, a portion of the abductor of the little toe, *musculus scandula'rius*; and *petit parathénar*, *parathénar minor*, the short flexor of that toe.

PARATHENAR MAJOR, Abductor minimi digiti pedis—p. Minor, Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis.

PARATONIA, (para, and τόνος, 'tension,') see Spasm.

PARATOPIA, (para, and τόπος, 'place,') Luxation.

PARATOP'LE. Diseases in which organs are removed from their proper position. See *Ectopia*.

PARATRIMMA, gen. *Paratrim'matis*, (παράτριμμα, from para, and τριβω, 'to rub,') Chafing.

PARATROPE, (παράτροπη, from para, and τρέπω, 'to turn,') Apoptrope.

PARATROPHY, *Paratrophê*, *Paratroph'ia*, (para, and τροφή, 'nourishment,') Misnutrition.

PARBREAKING, ([G.] brechen, 'to vomit,') Vomiting.

PARDALIANCHES, (παρδαλιαγχες, from παρδαλις, 'a panther,' and ἄγχειν, 'to strangle,') *Aconitum*.

PARDALIANCHUM, *Aconitum*.

PAREC'TAMA, gen. *Paræctamatis*, (παρρεταμα,) *Paræctasis*, (para, α, 'out,' and τείνω, 'I stretch,') Immoderate extension, distension, or dilatation of a part—as of the heart.

PARECTASIS, (παρεκτασις,) *Parastrema*, *Paræctama*.

PAREGOR'IC, (παρηγορικός,) *Paregor'icus*, *Sol'piens*, (F.) *Parégorique*, (παρηγορεω (para, and ἀγορεύω, 'I soothe, 'I calm,') That which soothes or assuages—as paregoric elixir. An anodyne.

PAREIA, (παρεία,) *Gena*.

PAREIRA, see *P. brava*.

PAREIRA BRA'VA, *Cissampelos Pareira*, *Paréira*, *Bu'tua*, *Abu'ta*, *Albu'tua*, *Boton*, *Caa-peba*, *Overo butua*, *Wild Vine*, *Velvet leaf*. Family, *Menispermæ*. See *Syst. Diœcia Monadelphica*. The root of this plant—*Pareir'a* (Ph. U.S.)—a native of South America and the West Indies, has a sweet taste, with considerable bitterness and slight roughness. It has been recommended in nephritic and calculous affections; but it is not much used. By A. de St. Hilaire, Pareira is assigned to *Cissampelos glaber'rima*.

PARELLE, *Rumex hydrolapathum*, *R. patiens*.

PAREMPTOSIS, (παρεμπτωσις, 'intrusion,') see *Coincidentia*.

PARENCEPHALIS, (παρεγκεφαλις, from para, and εγκέφαλος, 'the brain,') *Cerebellum*.

PARENCEPHALITIS, (parencephalis, and itis,) *Cerebellitis*.

PARENCEPHALOC'E'LĒ, (parencephalis, and κλη, 'a rupture,') *Her'nia of the cerebellum*; a very rare disease. It occurs under the form of a soft, indolent, or slightly painful tumour, without change in the colour of the skin, and is situate in the occipital region. It is constituted of the cerebellum, which escapes through an aperture in the occipital bone. Great attention must be paid not to mistake it for an ordinary tumour, as its extirpation would be attended with fatal consequences.

PARENCEPHALUS, *Cerebellum*.

PARENCHYMA, gen. *Parenchymat'is*, (παρυχμα,) *Ca'ro parenchymat'ica* seu *viscerum* seu *viscera'lis* seu *viscero'sa*, *Substan'tia parenchymato'sa*, *Procheu'ma*, (F.) *Parenchyme*. The texture of glandular and other organs, composed of agglomerated globules united by areolar tissue, and tearing with more or less facility. Such is the texture of the liver, kidneys, &c. Παρυχυμα signifies, in Greek, effusion, (*para*, *v*, and *χυω*, 'I pour,') and it was believed, that this tissue consisted of effused blood or other fluid.

PARENCHYMA TESTIS, *Pulpa testis*.

PARENCHYMAL, *Parenchymat'ous*, *Parenchymous*, *Parenchyma'lis*, *Parenchymat'icus*, (F.) *Parenchymateux*. Belonging or relating to the parenchyma of an organ.

PARENCHYMATITIS, (*parenchyma*, and *itis*.) *Inflamma'tio parenchymat'ica*. Inflammation of the substance of an organ.

PARENCHYMATOUS, *Parenchymal*.

PARÉSIS, (παρεσις, from παρηνσι, 'I relax,') (F.) *Parésie*. Paralysis. According to some, a slight, incomplete paralysis, affecting motion but not sensation.

PARÆSTHESIS, *Paræsthe'sis*, *Paræsthe'sia*, *Sen'sus imperfectus*, (*para*, and *αἰσθησις*, 'sensation,') Congenital misconstruction of the external organs of sense. A genus in the nosology of Good. Also, perversion of sensibility.

PARÉTICA EXARTHROSIS. Luxation from relaxation of the ligaments of a joint.

PARÉTICUS, (παρετός, 'relaxed,') *Relaxant*.

PARÉYRA, *Paréira brava*.

PARFUM, (*per*, and *fumus*, 'smoke,') *Suffimentum*.

PARIERA, *Paréira brava*.

PARIES, gen. *Pariet'is*, 'a wall,' *Table*.

PARIÉTAL, *Pariet'alis*, *Pariet'inus*, (from *paries*,) (F.) *Pari'etal*. Appertaining to the parietes or walls of an organ or to the parietal bones.

PARIÉTAL ARTERY, see *P. Bones*.

PARIÉTAL BONES, *Os'sa pariet'alia* seu *vertic'alia* seu *ver'ticis* seu *incip'itis* seu *bregmat'is* seu *bregmat'ica* seu *nerva'lia* seu *tetrugo'na*, are two fellow-bones, occupying the lateral and upper parts of the cranium, in the formation of which they assist. They have a quadrilateral shape: their external surface is convex; and presents, at its middle part, an eminence called the *Pari'etal protuberance*, *Tu'ber pariet'al'e*, (F.) *Bosse pariet'ale*. Their inner or cerebral surface, which is concave, has a depression that corresponds with the preceding eminence, and which is called the *Pari'etal fos'sa*, *Fos'sa pariet'alia*. Above and behind, near the superior edge of these bones, is a foramen, which does not always exist, called the *Pari'etal fora'men*, *Fora'men pariet'al'e*, through which passes a vein—*pari'etal vein*—that opens into the superior longitudinal sinus of the dura mater: and an artery—*pari'etal ar'tery*—a branch of the occipital, which ramifies on the same sinus. Each parietal bone is articulated *above*, with its fellow; *below*, with the temporal bone: *before*, with the frontal; *behind*, with the occipital, and by the anterior and inferior angle with the great ala of the sphenoid; and is developed from a single point of ossification.

PARIÉTAL FORAMEN, see *P. Bones*—*p. Fossa*, see *P. Bones*—*p. Protuberance*, see *P. Bones*—*p. Veins*, see *P. Bones*.

PARIÉTA'RIA, (from *paries*, 'a wall,' because found on old walls.) *P. officina'lis*, *Helx'inè*, *Vitru'ria*, *Wall pell'litory*, (F.) *Pariétaire commune*, *Perce-muraille*, *Aumure*, *Herbe aux murailles* ou *des Nones*. *Family*, *Urticæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Polygamia Monœcia*. This plant contains much nitrate of potassa, and was formerly largely employed as a diuretic, and, also, as an emollient; but it is not much used at the present day.

PARIETARIA PENNSYLVANICA, *American Pell'litory*, a small weed, flowering from June to August, has been used in juice or decoction as a diuretic, 'deobstruent,' and emmenagogue.

PARIETES, (pl. of *paries*, 'a wall,') (F.) *Parois*. A name given to parts which form the enclosures or limits of different cavities of the body, as the *Parietes of the cranium, chest, &c.*

PARIETINUS, *Parietal*.

PAR'IS, gen. *Par'idis*, *P. quadrifo'lia*, *Solanum quadrifo'lium*, *U'va inver'sa* seu *lupi'na* seu *vulpi'na*, *One'berry*, *True'love*, (F.) *Parisette*, *Raisin de Renard*, *Herbe à Paris*, *Étrangle-loup*. It possesses narcotic properties, and was formerly considered a powerful philter. It is emetic, and is sometimes used externally as a resolvent and anodyne.

PARISAGOGE INTESTINORUM, (from παρυσγω, 'to introduce improperly,') *Intussusceptio*. *PARISETTE*, *Paris*.

PARISTH'MIA, (παρισθμια, from *para*, and *ισθμος*, 'the throat,') A word employed to designate the tonsils, and, likewise, inflammation of the tonsils, *Cynanche tonsillar'is*, and *Cynanche* in general.

PARISTHMIOTOMUS, (*paristh'mia*, and *τομω*, 'I cut,') An instrument with which the tonsils were formerly scarified.

PARISTHMITIS, (*paristh'mia*, and *itis*,) *Cynanche*, *C. tonsillar'is*.

PARISTHMIUM, (παρισθμιον, *Tonsil*.

PARISWORT, *Trillium latifolium*.

PARMACITY, (corr. from *spermaceti*,) *Cela-ceum*—*p. Poor Man's*, *Thlaspi bursa*.

PARMELIA ISLANDICA, *Lichen Islandicus*.

PARMELIA PARIET'INA, *Lichen pariet'inus*, *Yel'low wall Li'chen*, *Common Yel'low Wall Moss*, which grows abundantly on trees and walls, *Order*, *Lichenaceæ*, is used in intermittent fever on account of its bitterness.

PARMELIA PLICATA, *Lichen plicatus*—*p. Pulmonacea*, *Lichen pulmonarius*—*p. Roccella*, *Lichen rocella*—*p. Saxatilis*, *Lichen Saxatilis*.

PARMENTIERA CERIF'ERA, (after *Parmentier*,) *Palo de velas*, *Candle Tree*. A forest tree in the valley of the Chagres.—*Nat. Ord.* *Crescentiaceæ*,—the long cylindrical fruit of which, resembling candles, serves for food for cattle.

PARMENTIÈRE, *Solanum tuberosum*.

PAROARION, (*para*, and *ωαριον*, 'ovarium,') *Parovarium*.

PAROCHETEUSIS, (παροχευσις, from *para*, and *οχευω*, 'to divert water from,') *Derivation*.

PARODINIA, (*para*, and *δων*, 'labour pains,') *Dystocia*—*p. Perversa*, *Presentation*, *Preternatural*.

PARODON'TIDES, (*para*, and *δων*, gen. *δωνος*, 'a tooth,') *Tumours on the gums*; *parulis*, &c.

PAROIS, *Parietes*.

PAROLE, (from low Lat. *parabolare*, [F.] *parler*, 'to speak, to parley,') *Voice*, articulated.

PAROMPHALOCÉ'LE, (*para*, *μφαλα*, 'the navel,' and *κηλη*, 'rupture,') *Hernia* near the navel.

PARONIRIA, (*para*, and *ονειρον*, 'a dream,') *Depraved*, *disturbed*, or *morbid dreaming*; *Oncirodyn'ia act'iva*, *Erethis'mus oncirodyn'ia*. The voluntary organs connected with the passing train of ideas, overpowered by the force of the imagination during dreaming, and involuntarily excited to their natural or accustomed actions, while the other organs remain asleep.

PARONIRIA AMBULANS, *Somnambulism*—*p. Salax*, *Pollution*.

PARONYCH'IA, *Paron'ychis*, *Paronychi'is*, *Pan'aria*, *Redu'ria*, *Rediv'io*, *Ver'mis* seu *Pteryg'ium dig'iti*, *Panarit'ium*, *Digit'ium*, *Pendulic'ium*, *Pas'sa*, *Dactyli'tis*, *Pana'crinum*, *Ongl'is*, (F.) *Onglade*, (*para*, and *ωνυ*, gen. *ωνυς*, 'the

nail.) The ancients gave this name to an inflammatory tumour, — *Onychitis*, *Onyxitis* (Gross), — seated near the nail, and involving the pulp or matrix. Some of the moderns have extended it to inflammation of the hand, and even of the forearm. It usually means every phlegmonous tumour of the fingers or toes, and especially of the first phalanx. Four kinds of paronychia are commonly pointed out: 1. That seated between the epidermis and skin, called, vulgarly, in this country, *Run'round* — in France, *Tourniole*, *Vire*. 2. That seated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue. 3. That occupying the sheath of a tendon; and 4. That considered to be seated between the periosteum and bone. The last three are only different degrees of the same disease, constituting *Whitlow*, (Prov.) *Whickflaw*, *Teak*, (F.) *Mol d'aventure*; — the worst kinds, in English, are called *Felon*, *Cacoparonychia*. The inflammation generally commences in the subcutaneous areolar tissue, and spreads to other parts, occasioning excessive lancinating pain, owing to the parts being put upon the stretch; hence, the necessity of dividing them freely, — even down to the bone, when there is reason to believe that the affection belongs to the fourth division, — making use of emollient applications, the antiphlogistic treatment, and opiates to relieve pain.

PARONYCHIA, *Asplenium ruta muraria* — p. *Digitum*, *Digitum*.

PARONYCHIS, *Paronychia*.

PARONYCHITIS, *Paronychia*.

PAROPHOBIA, (*para*, and *φοβος*, 'dread,') *Hydrophobia*.

PAROPIA, (*παροπία*, from *para*, and *ωψ*, 'the eye,') *Canthus* (lesser.)

PAROPLEXIA, (*para*, and *πλησσειν*, 'to strike,') *Paraplegia*.

PAROPSIS, (*para*, and *opsis*, 'sight,') *Dysæsthesia visualis* — p. *Amaurosis*, *Amaurosis* — p. *Cataracta*, *Cataract* — p. *Glaucois*, *Glaucoma* — p. *Illusoria*, *Pseudoblepsia* — p. *Lateralis*, *Dysopia lateralis* — p. *Longinqua*, *Presbytia* — p. *Lucifuga*, *Nyctalopia* — p. *Noctifuga*, *Hemeralopia* — p. *Propinqua*, *Myopia* — p. *Staphyloma*, *Staphyloma* — p. *Staphyloma purulentum*, *Hypopyon* — p. *Staphyloma simplex*, *Hydrophthalmia* — p. *Strabismus*, *Strabismus* — p. *Synezisis*, *Synezisis*.

PAROPTESIS, (*παρῳπτις*, from *para*, and *σπρω*, 'I roast,') Forcing a sweat by placing a patient before the fire or putting him in a dry bath.

PARORA'SIS, (*para*, and *οραω*, 'I see,') *Perversion of sight*, which prevents the person from judging accurately of the colour of objects. *Achromatopsia*. *Hallucination*.

PARORCHIDIUM, (*para*, and *orchis*, gen. *orchidos*, 'testicle,') Any position of one or both testicles, different from that which they ought to occupy in the scrotum; — whether they may not have descended through the abdominal ring, or are drawn up to the groins by the cremaster muscle.

PARORCHIDO-ENTEROCE'LE, *Hernia parorchidoenterica*. Internal hernia complicated with displacement of the testicle.

PAROS'MIA, *Anosmia*. Also, perversion of smell; *Paræsthesia olfactoria*, *Olfactus depravatus*, *Idiosyncræsia olfactoria*, (from *para*, and *οσμεν*, 'odour,')

PAROS'TIA, (*para*, and *οστω*, 'a bone,') Bones untempered in their substance, and incapable of affording proper support.

PAROSTIA FLEXILIS, *Mollities ossium* — p. *Fragilis*, *Fragilitas ossium*.

PAROTIA, (*παρωτις*, from *para*, and *οτις*, gen. *ωτος*, 'the ear,') *Cynanche parotidæa*.

PAROTID, *Glandula parotidæa* seu *ad Aur'es*, *Parotis*, *Animellæ*, *Aline'llæ*. The largest of the salivary glands, seated under the ear, and near the angle of the lower jaw. It is composed of many separate lobes, giving rise to excretory

ducts, which unite to form one canal, called the *Parotid duct*, *Steno's* or *Stenon's canal* or *duct*, — the *Ductus superior* or *Superior salivary canal*, of some, see *Ductus salivaris superior*. This duct, after having advanced horizontally into the substance of the cheek, proceeds through an opening in the buccinator muscle, and terminates in the mouth opposite the second upper molaris. About the middle of its course, it sometimes receives the excretory duct of a glandular body, situate in its vicinity, and called the *Accessory Gland of the Parotid*, *So'cia Parotidis*, *Glandula so'cia parotidis*. In the substance of the parotid are found — a number of branches of the facial nerve, of the transverse arteries of the face, and the posterior auricular. It receives, also, some filaments from the inferior maxillary nerve, and from the ascending branches of the superficial cervical plexus. Its lymphatic vessels are somewhat numerous, and pass into ganglions situate at its surface or behind the angle of the jaw. The parotid secretes saliva, and pours it copiously into the mouth.

PAROTID, ACCESSORY GLAND OF THE, see *Parotid*.

PAROTID APONEURO'SIS. A sheath of great thickness, continuous, below, with the cervical fascia. It forms a frame-work to the parotid by means of fibrous prolongations from its deep surface. Its density accounts for the pain of parotitis, and for the difficulty with which pus makes its way to the surface.

PAROTID ARTERIES, see *Parotid* — p. *Duct*, see *Parotid* — p. *Veins*, see *Parotid*.

PAROTIDE, *Parotis*.

PAROTIDEAN, *Parotidæus*, (F.) *Parotidien*. Belonging or relating to the parotid.

PAROTIDITIS, (*parotid*, and *itis*,) *Cynanche parotidæa*, *Parotis*.

PAROTIDON'CUS, *Tumor parotidis*, *T. Glandula parotidæa*, (*parotid*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour,') *Swelling of the parotid*.

PAROTIS, gen. *Parotidis*, (*παρωτις*, from *para*, and *οτις*, gen. *ωτος*, 'ear,') *Phlegmonæ parotidæa*, *Inflammatio parotidis*, *Cynanchæ parotidæa*, *Parotitis*, *Parotiditis*, *Dioscouri*, (F.) *Parotide*, is the name of a tumour seated under the ear; which is reddish, hard, and attended with obtuse pain; the progress to suppuration being slow and difficult. Sometimes it is of a malignant character, sloughing, and long protracted. Some French pathologists restrict the term *parotide* to symptomatic parotitis — as to that which occurs in plague; whilst they apply the terms *Orcillon* or *Ourles*, *Parotancies*, to *Cynanche Parotidæa* or *Mumps*. Also, the parotid.

PAROTIS, *Parotid* — p. *Contagiosa*, *Cynanche parotidæa* — p. *Epidemica*, *Cynanche parotidæa* — p. *Seroso glutine tumens*, *Cynanche parotidæa* — p. *Spuria*, *Cynanche parotidæa*.

PAROTITIS, (*parotis*, and *itis*,) *Cynanche parotidæa*, *Parotis* — p. *Epidemica*, *Cynanche parotidæa* — p. *Erysipelatosa*, *Cynanche parotidæa* — p. *Polymorpha*, *Cynanche parotidæa* — p. *Specificæ*, *Cynanche parotidæa*.

PAROTONCIES, (*parotid*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour,') see *Parotis*.

PAROVA'RIMUM, properly *Parotidion*, *Corpus seu Corpusculum con'icium Rosenmülleri*, *Organ or Body of Rosenmuller*, *Appen'dage to the Ovary*, (*para*, and *ωαριον*, 'the ovary,') A body closely analogous in structure to the epididymis, which is seated between the Fallopian tube and the ovary in the broad ligament. The *Corpus Wolfianum* concurs in its formation.

PAROXYN'TIC, (*παροξυντικός*,) *Paroxyn'ticus*, (F.) *Paroxyn'tique*, (*παροξυνω*, 'I excite,') Relating to a paroxysm.

Jours paroxyn'tiques are days on which paroxysms take place.

PAR'OXYSM, (*παροξυσμός*), *Paroxysmus*, (*παροξω*, from *para*, and *oxuon*, 'to render sharp.' 'I irritate.') *Im'pectus*, *Insul'tus*, *Inca'sio*, *Exacerbat'io*, *Acces'sio*, *Acces'sus*, (Old. Eng.) *Ac'es*, *Access*, (F.) *Exacerbation*, *Redoublement*, *Accès*. The augmentation which supervenes at equal or unequal intervals in the symptoms of acute diseases. Also, a periodical exacerbation or fit of a disease.

PAROXYSM'AL, *Paroxysma'lis*, (F.) *Paroxys-tique*. Of or belonging to a paroxysm;—as a *paroxysmal day*, (F.) *Jour paroxystique*; a day on which a paroxysm of disease occurs.

PAROXYSMUS FEBRILIS, Pyrexia.

PAROXYSTIQUE, Paroxysmal.

PARS, gen. *Partis*, 'a part,' Genital organs—*p. Corporis*, Genital organs—*p. Inferioris pedis*, Sole—*p. Intermedia*, see *Corpus spongiosum urethrae*—*p. Mastoidea* of Temporal Bone, Mastoid process—*p. Naturalis medicinae*, Physiology—*p. Obscena*, Genital organs—*p. Petrosa*, see Temporal Bone—*p. Prima asperæ arteriæ*, Larynx—*p. Pyramidalis ossis temporis*, see Temporal Bone—*p. Squamosa*, see Temporal Bone—*p. Urethrae membranacea*, see Urethra—*p. Vaga*, Pneumogastrie—*p. Virilis*, Penis.

PARSLEY, COMMON, (corr. from *petroselinum*, [F.] *persil*.) *Apium petroselinum*—*p. Fool's*, *Ethusa cynapium*—*p. Macedonian*, *Bubon macedonicum*—*p. Mountain*, black, *Athamanta aureoselinum*—*p. Poison*, *Conium maculatum*—*p. Spotted*, *Conium maculatum*—*p. Water*, *Cicuta maculata*.

PARSNIP, COW, (corr. from *pastinaca* [?]), *Heracleum spondylium*, *Heracleum lanatum*—*p. Crow*, *Leontodon taraxacum*—*p. Garden*, *Pastinaca sativa*—*p. Meadow*, *Thapsium Barbinode*—*p. Water*, common, *Sium latifolium*.

PART, (from *parere*, *partum*, 'to bring forth,') see Parturition—*p. Légitime et illégitime*, see Parturition.

PARTES, pl. of *Pars*, Genital organs—*p. Generationi inservientes*, Genital organs—*p. Genitales*, Genital organs—*p. Laterales nasi*, *Scapulae nasi*—*p. Nervosæ*, see Nerve—*p. Obscena*, Genital organs.

PARTHENEIA, (*παρθενα*), Virginity.

PARTHENIUM FEBRIFUGUM, (from *παρθενο*, 'a virgin;' used in diseases of virgins,) *Matricaria*—*p. Mas*, *Tanacetum*.

PARTHENI'US (*Morbis*), (*παρθενο*, 'relating or appertaining to a virgin,') A disease in a young female. Also, chlorosis.

PARTHENOGEN'ESIS, 'virgin birth;' (*παρθενο*, 'a virgin,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation,') The successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum, without any renewal of fertilization.

PARTHENOL'OGY, *Parthenolog'ia*, (*παρθενα*, 'virginity,' and *λογος*, 'a description,') A description or consideration of the state of virginity in health or disease.

PARTHENONOSUS, (*parthenus*, and *nosos*, 'disease,') Chlorosis.

PARTHENUS, (*παρθενο*), Virgin.

PARTIALIS, (*pars*, gen. *partis*, 'a part,') Local.

PARTICLES, PRIMITIVE, OF MUSCLES, Sarcois Elements.

PARTICULÆ SANGUINIS, (dim. of *pars*, gen. *partis*, 'a part,') Globules of the blood.

PARTIES, *LES*, 'the parts,' Genital organs—*p. Génitales*, Genital organs—*p. Génitoires*, Genital organs—*p. Hontenses*, Genital organs—*p. Naturelles*, Genital organs—*p. Nobles*, Genital organs—*p. Sexuelles*, Genital organs.

PARTIO, (*parere*, *partum*, 'to bring forth,') Parturition.

PARTRIDGE-BERRY, *Gaultheria*, *Mitchella repens*.

PARTS, THE, Genital organs.

PARTURA, (*parturire*, *parturitum*, itself from *parere*, 'to bring forth,') Parturition.

PARTU'RIENT, *Partu'riens*. Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, or having recently brought forth young.

The *Partu'rient* or *Puer'perous*, *Child'ing*, *Child-bed* or *Lying-in* or *Lying-down state*, *Confluent*, *Puerpe'rium*, generally comprises the period from parturition to perfect recovery, which is usually a month. In the north of England this is called the *steg month*, requires careful management, and is subject to various diseases.

A *Partu'rient* or *Parturifa'cient* is a medicine which induces or promotes labour; as ergot, and perhaps borate of soda. See Abortive.

PARTURIFACIENT, (*parturio*, 'to bring forth,' and *facere*, 'to make,') Parturient.

PARTURIT'ION, *Puerpe'rium*, *Par'tas*, *Partio*, *Parturit'io*, *Partu'ra*, *To'cus*, *To'cetum*, *Tex'is*, *Lochi'a*, *Apocye'sis*, *Mæen'sis*, *Maicu'sis*, *Neg'itium* seu *Ac'tus parturitio'nis*, *Eniz'us* seu *Eniz'io* seu *Expul'sio fe'tus*, *Apol'y'sis*, *Sta'tus parturien-di*, *Deliv'ery*, *La'bours*, *Child'bearing*, *Child'birth*, *Birth*, *Trav'ail*, (Sc.) *Childill*, *Crying*, *Crying out*, (F.) *Accouchement*, *Couche*, *Travail d'Enfant*, *Enfantement*, *Mise-bas*. The act of delivery of the fœtus and its appendages; also the state during and immediately after delivery—*Childbed*, (Sc.) *Gissenbed*, *Gissen*, see Parturient. Labour is the necessary consequence of conception, pregnancy, and the completion of gestation. It does not take place, at the full time, until after nine months of utero-gestation,—the causes producing it being the contraction of the uterus and abdominal muscles. By different authors, the stages of labour have been variously divided. We may, perhaps, admit of four. The first stage comprises the precursory signs. One, two, or three days before labour, a mucous discharge, streaked with blood, takes place from the vagina, which is called the *Signum*, *Lencorrhœa* *Nabo'thi*, *Hæmorrhag'ia* *Nabo'thi*, *La'bours'how* or *Show*, (F.) *Glaïres*, and along with this, trifling grinding pains, called by the French *Mouches*, are felt in the loins and abdomen. Second stage:—Peculiar pains, which extend from the lumbar region towards the uterus; tension and dilatation of the neck and orifice of that organ; protrusion into the vagina of the envelopes of the fœtus, forming the *bag of waters*, (F.) *Poche des eaux*; and rupture or breaking of the waters. Third stage:—Contractions of the uterus and abdominal muscles; forcing pains; the head of the fœtus becomes engaged in the pelvis: the occiput being commonly situate above the left acetabulum, passes beneath the arch of the pubis. Fourth stage:—the head now presents at the vulva, the perineum being considerably distended; at length it clears the external parts, and the rest of the body is easily disengaged. The child still continues attached to the mother by the umbilical cord, which has to be divided. In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, trifling pains occur, and the secundines are expelled. This completes delivery—the birth, (F.) *naissance* of the child. In by far the majority of cases, the head is the presenting part, the occiput directed anteriorly, and the face posteriorly. Of 12,633 children, born at the Hospital *La Maternité*, in Paris, from the 10th of December, 1797, to the 31st of July, 1800, the following were the presentations:

The head, with the face posteriorly...	12,120
The head anteriorly.....	63
The breech.....	198
The feet.....	147
The knees.....	3
Other positions.....	162

12,633

The following table, drawn up from data furnished by Velpeau, gives an approximate view of the comparative number of presentations, in 1000 cases, according to the experience of the individuals mentioned:

	ACCORDING TO							
	Merri-man.	Bland.	Madame Boivin.	Madame Lachapelle.	Naegels.	Lovati.	Hospital of the Faculté.	Borel.
Regular or of the vertex.....	924	944	900	933	933	911	980	
I. <i>Occipitoanterior</i>	908		944	910		895		
a. <i>Occipitocotyloid</i> (left).....			700	717		687		
Do. (right).....			179	209				
b. <i>Occipitopubian</i>			0-29					
II. <i>Occipitoposterior</i>			9-4	9				
a. <i>Frontocotyloid</i> (left).....			5-3	7-3				
b. Do. (right).....			4-4	2-9				
Face presentation.....	2-2	2-6	3-6	4-6				8-8
Mentolliac (right).....			2-6					
Of the pelvis.....	36	28	29	36	47			29
Of the foot.....	12-7	9-4		14				10-3
Of the knees.....			0-19	0-40				
Of the breech.....	23	13	18	22				19
Of the trunk.....			4-6	5-8	4-8			
Requiring Forceps.....	6-6	4-7	4-6	3-4	36			5-7
“ Turning.....	16	4-7		7-8	7-2			5-9
“ Cephalotomy.....	3-3	5-2	4-77	0-53	2-4			1-6

Labour has received different names, according to the period of pregnancy at which it occurs, and the mode in which it takes place. It is called *miscarriage* or *abortion*, prior to the seventh month; *premature labour*, *Omotoc'ia*, *Partus præcox* seu *præmaturus*, between this and eight months and a half; and *labour at the full period*, (*F.*) *Accouchement à terme*, when it happens at the end of nine months. Labours have likewise been variously divided by different authors. Perhaps the one into *Natural* and *Preternatural*, is as good as any;—*natural Labour* meaning that which would occur without manual assistance; and *preternatural*, requiring the assistance of art, either by the hand solely, or with the aid of instruments—*instrumental labour*, which M. Capuron calls *Accouchement Mécanique*. Professor Hodge admits the following classification:

EUTOCIA.	{ Vertex presentations. Pelvic presentations.
DYSTOCIA.	{ Various states of the foetus..... Large heads. Malpresentations. Plurality of children. Deformities.

DYSTOCIA.	Conditions of the pelvis or uterus.	{ Deformed pelvis. Displacements of the uterus.
	Physiological states	{ Inordinate excitement. Deficient excitement.
	Pathological states	{ Local. General.

Powerless labour, the *Inertia par épuisement* of Madame Lachapelle, is that in which the muscular powers from exhaustion are unable to accomplish delivery.

Forced labour or *parturition*, (*F.*) *Accouchement ou Accortement provoqué*, is labour or abortion, induced by art. When accompanied with other phenomena of a deranging character, it is said to be *complicated*. When the child, even when reduced in size, cannot pass, it is termed *impracticable*, &c. See *Dystocia*.

The French use the term *Part*, (*L.*) *Partus*, at times, synonymously with *delivery*; at others, with the child, *Maicuma*, *Mœu'ma*. *Suppression de part* means concealment of delivery; *Part légitime*, a foetus which comes into the world with the conditions necessary for its enjoying advantages granted by law; and *Part illégitime*, one that does not fall under those conditions.

TABLE OF THE COURSE AND MANAGEMENT OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF LABOURS.

I. NATURAL LABOURS;

Or those in which Delivery can be effected without Assistance.

HEAD PRESENTING. (Four Positions.)	1. <i>Occiput towards the Left Acetabulum.</i>	{ The head with the chin bent upon the breast clears the brim of the pelvis. Movement of rotation produced by the declined planes of the pelvis; the occipital protuberance is carried behind the symphysis pubis, and the face towards the hollow of the sacrum.
	2. <i>Occiput towards the Right Acetabulum.</i>	{ The head attains the outlet: clears it; the occiput being first disengaged, and the face afterwards, which passes successively along the whole of the hollow of the sacrum. The shoulders enter the brim diagonally; and execute the movement of rotation. The one behind first clears the outlet. The same thing occurs with the nates.
	3. <i>Occiput towards the Right Sacrotibial Symphysis.</i>	{ The same course is here followed: except that after the rotary movement, the face passes behind the symphysis pubis, and the occiput into the hollow of the sacrum. The occiput is first extruded;—the face next.

NATURAL LABOURS.—CONTINUED.

LOWER EXTREMITY PRESENTING. (Four positions of the Feet, Knees, and Breech.	4. Occiput towards the Left Sacroiliac Symphysis.	When the chin presents and is turned forwards, the face is first expelled; the head is thrown backwards. This presentation is uncommon. If the chin present and be thrown backwards, natural delivery cannot be effected.
	1. Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the left Acetabulum.	The nates enter the brim diagonally; movement of rotation: the one passes behind the symphysis pubis; the other towards the hollow of the sacrum. The one behind is first extruded.
	2. Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Right Acetabulum.	The same thing happens to the shoulders. The chin is bent upon the chest to clear the brim: movement of rotation: the occiput passes behind the symphysis pubis, and the face towards the hollow of the sacrum. The face clears the outlet first; the occiput last.
	3. Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Right Sacroiliac Symphysis. 4. Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Left Sacroiliac Symphysis.	The same progress, except that after the movement of rotation, the face is towards the pubis, and the occiput towards the sacrum. The face is here again delivered first.

II. PRETERNATURAL LABOURS.

1. Those which require Manual Assistance only.

I. PRESENTATION OF THE
HEAD, UPPER EXTREMITIES,
BACK, ABDOMEN,
&c.

1. When the labour is without any serious complication, and the head is not in a good position at the brim of the pelvis, endeavours are to be made to place it in its natural position: the hand to be introduced with the fingers united, and the long diameter of the head to be placed diagonally in the brim, if possible. Or the lever may be fixed over the occiput, and, by drawing it down, a closer approximation of the chin and chest may be effected; the position of the head to the pelvis being at the same time attended to.
2. If complicated with syncope, convulsions, hemorrhage, want of uterine action, &c., the feet must be laid hold of, and the child turned. For this purpose, empty the rectum and bladder; and turn, if possible, prior to the escape of the liquor amnii. The female may be placed on her back or left side, with the breech over the edge of the bed. Use the right or left hand, according as the feet of the child are to the right or left side of the pelvis; always so introducing the hand, that the child shall be in its palm, and the back of the hand opposed to the inner surface of the uterus. The hand and arm to be introduced during an interval of pain; and they must be flattened and tranquil whilst the uterus is contracting forcibly. If both feet cannot be readily brought down, seize one, and tie a fillet around it.
3. If the toes point to the vertebral column, or to the abdomen of the mother, the head, in its descent, will not enter the pelvis: the chin and occiput will be hitched on the pubis and promontory of the sacrum. In such case, grasp the nates as soon as they have passed the os externum; and, during a pain, endeavour to direct the toes towards either sacro-iliac synchondrosis. When the fingers can be passed along the body of the child, and over the shoulders to the bend of the elbows, draw down the arms successively. When the body is expelled, and the head filling up the brim, the termination of labour must be accelerated by passing two fingers over the shoulder of the child; using moderate and steady extracting power, whilst one finger of the other hand, passed into the mouth, depresses the chin on the sternum. In this way, the head may be extracted.

2. Those requiring the assistance of appropriate Instruments.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

- If the pains become feeble, or inadequate from any cause;—or if the presenting part be firmly wedged in the pelvis; or the woman be becoming exhausted, instrumental assistance may be required. In all such cases, place the female on the back or left side, empty the bladder and rectum; wait till the os uteri is in a fit state; afford assistance during the pains; introduce the instrument during the intervals between the pains: have the patient on her left side (generally); and extract according to the axes of brim and outlet, as the case may be.
- Apply these to the sides of the head of the child, so that the ears and parietal protuberances may be within the fenestræ. Introduce the left-hand blade first; the index and middle fingers of the right hand guiding it to the ear. With the right hand pass the other in an opposite line, corresponding with the course of the first blade, guided by the fore and middle fingers of the left hand; the third and little fingers being employed to retain the lefthand blade in place; humour the instrument so as to allow the blades to lock. The handles may now be tied gently together. The force used must be from blade to blade, with a gentle, tractile effort.
- Applicable where the head has not entered the brim. The long forceps must be applied, in most cases, over the occiput and face of the child, so that the convex edges of the blades may be towards the hollow of the sacrum. When used, the power may be exerted from side to side, with moderate traction.
- The lever is applicable to the same cases as the forceps. It must not be used strictly as a lever, but as a hook with which to draw downwards. It may be applied to any part of the head, but is generally hitched on the occiput.
- In certain cases of breech and knee presentation, where the hand is sufficient, it may be necessary to pass over the joint a fillet, or the blunt hook, with which to exert some force of traction. The operation is very simple.
1. Short Forceps.....
 2. Long Forceps.....
 3. Lever or Vectis.....
 4. Fillet and Blunt Hook.....

PRETERNATURAL LABOURS.—CONTINUED.

EMBRUICIA.....

SYMPHYOTOMY AND CÆSAREAN SECTION.

SEPARATION OF THE HEAD OF THE FETUS FROM THE BODY.

INDUCTION OF PREMATURE LABOUR.

Disproportionate size of head, or distorted or deformed pelvis, may require the child to be destroyed, and its bulk lessened; or the Cæsarean section or symphyotomy, or the induction of premature labour may be called for.

The instruments, required here, are the *Perforator*, *Crotchet*, and *Craniotomy Forceps*. Make a steady pressure on the abdomen; pass two fingers of the left hand up to the head: feel for a suture or fontanel; introduce the perforator and bore through, until the progress of the instrument is arrested by its *shoulders*. Open the handles, and turn the instrument in different directions, so that the opening may be large enough to admit the perforator, with which the brain must be broken down.

If, after this, delivery cannot be accomplished without further aid, pass up the *craniotomy forceps*; open the handles slightly, and introduce the blade without teeth within the cranium. On closing the forceps, a hold is obtained; and a tractive force can now be exerted during the pains, and the extrusion of the child be effected.

Should great difficulty exist at the brim, the bones at the top of the head may have to be removed, until the base alone remains. The child must then be brought through first.

The crotchet is often used instead of the craniotomy forceps, being passed into the opening made by the perforator, and hooked upon some bony projection in the interior of the skull; but it is not a good instrument. In presentations of the face demanding perforation of the cranium, the perforator should be introduced just above the nose, in the sagittal suture.

When it is necessary to open the head after the lower extremities have been expelled, the perforation must be made behind the ear.

In cases of great narrowness of the pelvis, the operation of *Symphysiotomy* has been adopted by French practitioners,—rarely by British or American; and, in extreme cases, recourse has been had to the *Cæsarean Section*.

If the body of the fetus has been forcibly separated, and the head left in the uterus, it must be laid hold of with one hand, and the forceps be applied; or the head be opened and delivered, as under *embryulcia*. Should the head have been brought away, and the body left behind, the feet must be brought down.

In cases of narrowness of the pelvis, where the fetus, at the full term, cannot be born alive, delivery may be brought about at an earlier period, or as soon as the child is capable of carrying on its functions independently of the mother.

The most advisable plan for accomplishing this object is merely to pass the finger round and round within the os and cervix uteri, so as to detach the decidua;—the membranes being thus left entire, and the life of the child not so much endangered, as where the membranes are punctured, and the waters evacuated. Parturition usually follows within forty-eight hours.

The laying of eggs by animals—*Ova'tion*—is called, in French, *Ponte*. The term has been applied to the periodical discharge—*Ponte périodique*—of ova, (F.) *Chute des Œufs*, which is supposed to take place from the ovaries at each menstrual period.

PARTURITION, DRY, *Partus siccus*.

PARTURIUM VANUM, *Fausse couche*.

PARTUS, gen. *Partūs*, (*parere*, *partum*, 'to bring forth,') Parturition—p. *Abactio*, Abortion—p. *Abactus*, Abortion—p. *Cæsareus*, Cæsarean section—p. *Difficilis*, Dystocia—p. *Laboriosus*, Dystocia, Laborious labour—p. *Præcox*, Parturition (premature)—p. *Præmaturus*, Parturition (premature)—p. *Serotinus*, *Opsitocia*.

PARTUS SICCUS, *Dry labour* or *parturit'ion*. Labour, which is neither preceded nor attended by a discharge of the liquor amnii.

PARULIS, (*παῦλις*, from *para*, and *ὤλον*, 'the gum,') *Apostēmia parulis* seu *paron'lis*, *Phlegmonē Parulis*, *Gumboil*, *Alveolar abscess*, (F.) *Parulie*. Small abscesses are so called which generally form in the alveoli and involve the gums, sometimes without any known cause, but which often depend upon carious teeth.

PARURIA, (*para*, and *ὤρω*, 'I pass urine,') Morbid secretion or discharge of urine.

PARURIA INCONTINENS, *Enuresis*—p. *Incontinens aquosa*, see *Diabetes*—p. *Inops*, *Ischuria*, false—p. *Mellita*, *Diabetes*—p. *Retentionis*, *Ischuria*—p. *Retentionis renalis*, *Ischuria*—p. *Retentionis vesicalis*, *Retention of urine*—p. *Stillatitia*, *Strangury*—p. *Stillatitia mucosa*, *Cystirrhœa*.

PARVITAS MORBOSA PARTIUM ORGANICARUM, 'morbid smallness of organic parts,' *Microtesia*.

PAR'YGRON, (*παρυγρον*, from *para*, and *ὤγρος*, 'humid,') A liquid or moist preparation for allaying topical inflammation.

PAS, (from [L.] *passus*,) Step—p. *d'Âne*, Tus-

silago, *Speculum oris*—p. *de Lion*, *Helleborus foetidus*.

PASMA, gen. *Pasm'atis*, (*κασιειν*, 'to sprinkle,') *Catapasma*.

PASQUE FLOWER, (from flowering about Easter,) *Anemone pulsatilla*.

PASSA, (*patior*, *passus*, 'to suffer,') *Paronychia*.

PASSÆ CORINTHIACÆ, (*passus*, 'dried,') see *Vitis Corinthiaca*.

PASSAGE, *Dejection*.

PASSAGES, DIGESTIVE, Ways, digestive—p. *Second*, Ways, second.

PASSAMBIO, *Rio vinaigro*.

PASSE-FLEUR, *Anemone pulsatilla*.

PASSE-PIERRE, ('pass stone,') *Crithmum maritimum*.

PASSERAGE, *Iberis amara*—p. *Sauvage*, *Cardamine pratensis*.

PASSERINA TARTONRAIRA, (from *passer*, 'a sparrow,' alluding to the beaked seed,) (F.) *Passerine de Tarton-raire*, *Tarton-raire*, *Gros Retombet*, *Trintancelle Matherbe*. Family, *Daphnoideæ*. A plant, whose bark is possessed of epispastic properties. An ointment, prepared like that of *Mezereon*, is said to possess more activity than the latter.

PASSERINE DE TARTON-RAIRE, *Passerina tartonraira*.

PASSIBILITY, GREAT, (*patior*, *passus*, 'to suffer,' and *habilis*, 'able,') *Hyperæsthesia*.

PASSIF, *Passive*.

PASSIFLORA LAURIFOLIA, (*passio*, 'passion,' and *flos*, gen. *floris*, 'a flower,') *Bayleaved Passion flower*. Ord. *Passiflorææ*. A native of Surinam. The fruit has a delicious smell and flavour, and quenches thirst, abates heat of the stomach, increases the appetite, &c.

PASSIFLORA MALIFOR'MIS, *Appleshaped Granadilla*. The fruit of this species is esteemed a delicacy in the West Indies, where it is served up at table in desserts.

Some of the genus are said to possess narcotic and emetic properties.

PASSIO, (*patior*, *passus*, 'to suffer,') Disease, Passion—p. *Æmoptoica*, *Hæmoptysis*—p. *Cadiva*, *Epilepsy*—p. *Cardiaca*, *Cardialgia*—p. *Cholerica*, *Cholera*—p. *Cœliaca*, *Cœliac flux*—p. *Felliflua*, *Cholera*—p. *Hæmoptoica*, *Hæmoptysis*—p. *Hypochondriaca*, *Hypochondriasis*—p. *Hysterica*, *Hysteria*—p. *Iliaca*, *Ileus*—p. *Ischiadica*, *Neuralgia femoropoplitea*—p. *Pleuritica*, *Pleuritis*—p. *Stomachica*, *Dyspepsia*—p. *Ventriculosa*, *Cœliac flux*—p. *Vomicoflua*, *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

PASSION, *Passio*, *An'imi Pathē'ma*, *Affectus*, *Emot'io*. An active affection or emotion of the mind; as rage, terror, love, hatred, &c.

PASSION FLOWER, *BAYLEAVED*, *Passiflora laurifolia*—p. *Hystérique*, *Hysteria*—p. *Iliac*, *Ileus*.

PASSIONES (pl. of *passio*) **ANIMI**, Affections of the mind.

PASSIVE, *Passivus*, (F.) *Passif*. An epithet for diseases which seem owing to a greater or less diminution of the strength, or which are without apparent reaction. Thus, passive hemorrhages are such as supervene in debilitated individuals, or under conditions in which increased action of the arteries can scarcely be presumed. The term *passive* has, also, been given to aneurisms of the heart with extenuation of the parietes; in opposition to *active* aneurisms, with thickness of the parietes—hypertrophy.

PASSULÆ MAJORES, (dim. of *passus* [vitr.]) see *Vitis vinifera*—p. *Minores*, see *Vitis Corinthiaca*.

PASSULATUM. A medicine in which the pulp of raisins or currants is a chief ingredient.

PASSUS, (*pandere*, *passum*, 'to extend,') Step.

PAS'SY, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. This village is in the vicinity of Paris. There are several springs, containing sulphates of lime, iron, and magnesia, alum, common salt, carbonate of iron, carbonic acid, &c. They are employed as a tonic and astringent.

PASTA, (*παστα*), Paste—p. *de Althæa*, Paste, marshmallow—p. *Amygdalina*, Confection (almond)—p. *Caustica Viennensis*, see Powder, Vienna—p. *Dactylis*, Paste, date—p. *Emulsiva*, Confection (almond).

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ GUMMA'TA ET ANISA'TA seu *Mas'sa de extracto glycyrrhizæ*. A compound of Extract of liquorice, Gum Senegal, Sugar, *Flavescens orris-root*, and Volatile oil of aniseed. Demulcent.

PASTA DE JUJUBIS, Paste of jujubes—p. *Regia*, Confection (almond).

PASTA ZINC CHLORIDI, (F.) *Pâte de Canquoin*, Paste of Chloride of Zinc, *Canquoin's Caustic Paste*. This paste is made of three strengths, consisting, respectively, of Chloride of zinc, 1 part; Wheaten flour, parts 4, 3 and 2; Water, sufficient to make a paste. This caustic destroys the part in a direct ratio with the thickness of the layer applied.

PASTE, *Pas'ta*, (F.) *Pâte*. A viscid, tenacious mixture. Also, a compound medicine, like the pastil, but less consistent, flexible, less saccharine, and more mucilaginous. Pastes of opium, &c., are used by the dentist in dental caries to relieve pain; and similar preparations of astringents and aromatics are applied to the gums, to give tone to them, and improve the breath. See Dentifrice.

A convenient paste for attaching labels to glass, or for other services, is made of gum *tragacanth* and water, to which alum is added. This the author always keeps by him. Another form is to make a solution of Gum Arabic, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. Boiling water, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, and Glycerin, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; and another is made by mixing powdered Gum Arabic, and powdered *Tragacanth*, of each $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, Water, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, Acetic acid, $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{x}$.

PASTE, *CAGLIARI*, see *Turunda Italiæ*.

PASTE OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC, *Pasta Zinc chloridi*.

PASTE, DATE, *Mas'sa seu Pas'ta de dactylis*. Composed of dates, sugar, gum Arabic, water, and orange-flower water.—Ph. P. Demulcent.

PASTE OF ICE'LAND MOSS, *Pas'ta Lich'e'nis*, (F.) *Pâte de lichen*. A paste made by boiling lichen Islandicus to a proper consistence, and adding gum Arabic and sugar.

The *Pâte de Lichen opiacé* contains opium in addition; about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain to an ounce.

PASTE, ITALIAN, see *Turunda Italiæ*.

PASTE OF JU'JUBES, *Pas'ta de ju'jubis*, *Mas'sa de zizyphorum fructu*, (F.) *Pâte de Jujube*. Composed of jujubes, gum Senegal, sugar, water, and tincture of lemon-peel. Demulcent.

PASTE, MARSHMAL'LOW, *Mas'sa de gum'mi Arab'ico*, *Pas'ta de althæ'a*, (F.) *Pâte de Gommeuse*. A compound of Gum Arabic, Sugar, White of egg, and Orange-flower water.—Ph. P. It is demulcent.

PASTE, TOOTH, see *Dentifricium*—p. *Vienna*, see Powder, Vienna—p. *Ward's*, *Confectio piperis nigra*.

PASTEL, (dim. of *pasta*), *Isatis tinctoria*.

PASTÈQUE, *Cucurbita citrullus*.

PASTIL, *Pastil'lus*, *Avic'ula Cyp'ria*, *Candē'la fuma'lis*, *Phtho'is*, *Phthois'ens*, (dim. of *pasta*.) A compound of aromatic substances in various shapes; used as a fumigating material when set fire to. See Fumigation.

The French use the term *Pastille*, (L.) *Pastil'lus*, for a solid, dry, round, oblong, square, or triangular compound, whose base is essential oil, and sugar the excipient. These pastilles are in fact small lozenges, and only differ from the tablet in their lesser size. They are termed, also, *Saccharolæ solidæ*.

PASTILLE, see *Pastil*.

PASTILLES DIGESTIVES D'HAUTE-RIVE-VICHY, see *Trochisci Sodæ bicarbonatis*—p. Fumigating, see Fumigation—p. *de Resaudot*, see *Pilule de Hydrargyro*, *Scammonio et Aloe*—p. *de Vichy*, see *Trochisci Sodæ bicarbonatis*.

PASTILLI DIGESTIVI D'ARCE'TIL, see *Trochisci Sodæ bicarbonatis*—p. *Emetinae pectorales*, *Trochisci emetinae pectorales*.

PASTILLI DE MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, *Pep'perinali drops*. (*Sacch. alb.*, *Aque menthæ pip.*, *Aq. destillat.* $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.) Boil to the consistence of an electuary. Take of fine White sugar in powder, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$; Volatile oil of peppermint, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. Mix, and add the electuary whilst warm. Drop it then on marble, and dry the drops.—Ph. P.)

PASTILLUS, *Pastil*.

PASTINACA ALTISSIMA, (dim. of *pasta*, from *pastus*, 'food,') P. *opopanax*—p. *Anethum*, *Anethum graveolens*—p. *Graveolens*, *Anethum graveolens*—p. *Opaca*, P. *sativa*.

PASTINACA OPOP'ANAX. *Ord.* Umbellifera. The name of the plant which furnishes the *Opopanax*. The plant, whence the gumresin is obtained, has, also, been called *Fer'ula opop'anax* seu *opop'anax*, *Pastina'ca altissima*, *Laserpitium* seu *Selinum chiro'nium*, *Opopana'cum*, *Pastina' heracle'um* seu *costi'nium*, *Pastina'cea*, *Ky'na*, *Hercules altheal*, *Opop'anax'ceet*.

Opop'anax, *Opopana'cia gummire'sina*, *Opop'anax*, *Ge'zir*, *Pop'anax*, *Gum'mi Pan'acis*, exudes from the roots when wounded. Its odour is strong and peculiar; taste, bitter and acrid. It is met with in the shops, in lumps of a reddish-yellow colour without; white within. It has been recommended as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue; but is seldom used. Dose, gr. x, to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, in powder.

PASTINACA PRATENSIS, P. *sativa*.

PASTINACA SATI'VA, *Elaphobol'cum*, *Pastina'ca*

sylvestris seu *opa'ca* seu *proten'sis*, *Anethum* seu *Selinum pastinaca*, *Ban'ica*, *Gar'den pars-nep*, (F.) *Panais*. The root is sweet and nutritious, and is in esteem as an article of food. It has been used as a diuretic and demulcent in calculous affections, &c.

PASTINACA SYLVESTRIS, P. sativa — p. Sylvestris tenuifolia officinarum, *Daucus carota*.

PATATE, ([S.] *batata*.) *Convolvulus batatas*.

PATCHOULI, *Pogostemon patchouli*.

PÂTE, (old [F.] *paste*.) Paste — p. *Arsénicale*, Arsenical paste — p. *de Canquoïn*, Pasta Zinc chloridi — p. *Cautique de Vienne*, Powder, Vienna — p. *de Guimauve*, Paste, marshmallow — p. *du Jujube*, Paste of Jujubes.

PATEL'LA, *Rot'ula*, *R. ge'nu*, *Epigon'atis*, *Epigon'tis*, *Acromy'lē*, *Epigon'nis* seu *Epigu'nis* seu *Epig'onis*, *Mo'la* seu *Con'cha* seu *Oe'ulus* seu *Or'bis* seu *Scut'un ge'nu*, *Ossent'for'mē* seu *discoformē* seu *thyreo'des*, *Supergenu'al'is*, *Oucaulo'i'des*, *My'lacris*, *My'lē*, *Gam'ba*, *Olecranon mob'ilē*, (Prov.) *Copbone*, (F.) *Rotule*. (Diminutive of *patera*, 'a bowl,' so called from its shape.) A sort of sesamoid, flat, short, thick, rounded bone, situate in front of the knee, and enveloped in the substance of the tendon common to the extensor muscles of the leg. The posterior surface of the patella is divided into two *facettes*, united angularly, which are encrusted with cartilages, and each of which is articulated with one of the condyles of the femur. The patella is developed by a single point of ossification. When the patella is fractured, it is difficult to produce bony union. This can only be accomplished by keeping the fractured extremities closely in apposition.

PATELLA, Cup — p. *Fixa*, *Olecranon*.

PATENCY OF THE FORAMEN OVALE, (from *pateo*, 'to be open,') see Cyanopathy.

PAT'ENT MEDICINE, (F.) *Médecine brevetée* ou *patentée*, *Remède breveté* ou *patenté*. A medicinal compound, for the sale of which the proposer obtains from government an exclusive privilege. A specification of his invention must be registered in the Patent Office, and, hence, it differs from a secret medicine.

PATER OMNIUM VIVENTIUM, ('father of all living,') Penis.

PATERA DIOGENIS, (*patera*, 'a flat dish,') Palm.

PÂTEUX, (from *pâte*), Clammy.

PATHEMA, (*πάθημα*.) Affection, Disease.

PATHEMATOLOGY, (*pathema*, gen. *pathematis*, and *logos*, 'a discourse,') Pathology.

PATHET'IC, *Pathet'icus*, *Pathétique*, (*παθητικός*, from *pathos*.) That which moves the passions. A name given to the superior oblique muscle of the eye, and, also, to the 4th pair of nerves.

PATHETIC MUSCLE, Oblique, superior, of the eye.

PATHETIC NERVE, *Nervus Pathet'icus* seu *trochlea'ria* seu *trochleato'rius* seu *trochlea'tor*, the 4th pair of nerves, *Par quar'tum*, (F.) *Oculo-musculaire interne* (Ch.), *Nerv pathétique*, is the smallest encephalic nerve. It arises behind the inferior part of the tubercula quadrigemina (*testes*) at the lateral parts of the valvula Vieussentii. Its roots unite into one thin round cord, which, makes a turn upon the peduncles of the brain, and passes into a canal of the dura mater, near the posterior clinoid process. It enters the orbit by the broadest part of the sphenoidal fissure, and terminates in the superior oblique muscle of the eye, by dividing into several filaments.

PATHÉTIQUE, Pathetic.

PATHETISM, Magnetism, animal.

PATHIC, (from *pathos*), Morbid.

PATHICAL, Morbid.

PATHICUS, Morbid.

PATHNE, (*πάθη*.) Alveolus.

PATHOGENET'IC, *Pathogenet'icus*, *Pathogen'ic*,

icus, (*pathos*, and *γενεσις*, 'generation,') Relating to pathogeny.

PATHOGENETIC PHYSIOLOG'Y, *Physiolog'ia pathogenet'ica*. That part of physiology which relates to the origin of disease.

PATHOGENICUS, Pathogenetic.

PATHOG'ENY, *Pathogen'ia*, *Nosogen'esis*, *Nosogen'ia*. The branch of pathology which relates to the generation, production and development of disease.

PATHOGNOMON'IC, *Pathognomon'icus*, *Sig'nun conjunc'tum* seu *characteris'ticum* seu *mor'bi essentia'lē*, (*pathos*, and *γινωσκω*, 'I know,') A characteristic symptom of a disease.

PATHOGRAPHY, *Pathograph'ia*, (*pathos*, and *γραφω*, 'I describe,') A description of disease.

PATHOLOGIA, Pathology — p. *Humoralis*, Humorism — p. *Solidaris*, Solidism.

PATHOLOG'ICAL, *Patholog'icus*, *Pathol'ogus*, (F.) *Pathologique*. Relating to pathology. Often used in the sense of pathological.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY, see Anatomy.

PATHOL'OGIST, *Pathol'ogus*, (from *pathos*, and *logos*, 'a discourse,') One versed in pathology.

PATHOL'OGY, *Pathematol'ogy*, *Pathalog'ia*, *Pathematol'gia*, *Patholog'icē*, (*παθολογική* (*τεχνη*)). The branch of medicine whose object is the knowledge of disease. It has been defined *diseased physiology*, and *physiology of disease*. It is divided into *general* and *special*. The first considers diseases in common; — the second the particular history of each. It is subdivided into *internal* and *external*, or *medical* and *surgical*.

PATHOLOGY, HUMORAL, Humorism.

PATHOMANIA, *Parapath'ia*, *Mor'al Insan'ity* (*pathos*, and *mania*.) *Ma'nia sine Delir'io*. A morbid perversion of the natural feelings, affections, inclinations, temper, habits, moral disposition, and natural impulses, without any remarkable disorder or defect of the intellect or knowing and reasoning faculties, and particularly without any insane hallucination.

PATHOMYOTOM'IA, (*pathos*, *μυς* or *μύων*, 'muscle,' and *τομή*, 'incision,') The title of a work by Dr. John Bulver (1649), being "a dissection of the significative muscles of the affections of the mind."

PATHOPTRIDALGIA, (*pathos*, *παις*, 'one's fatherland,' and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Notalgia.

PATHOPOËT'IC, *Pathopoët'icus*, (F.) *Pathopoëtique*, (from *pathos*, and *ποιω*, 'to make,') Producing disease.

PATHOS, (*πάθος*.) Affection, Disease.

PATIENCE, *Rumex patientia* — p. *d'Eau*, *Rumex hydrolopathum* — p. *Garden*, *Rumex patientia* — p. *Ronge*, *Rumex sanguineus* — p. *Sawage*, *Rumex acutus*.

PATIENT, (*patior*, 'to suffer,') see Sick.

PATIENT OF DEATH, Agony.

PATIENTIA, *Rumex patientia*.

PATIENTIÆ MUSCULUS, Levator scapulæ.

PATNE, (*πατην*.) Alveolus.

PATOR NA'RRIUM, (*pateo*, 'to be open,') The cavity or the opening of the nostrils.

PATRATIO, (from *patrare*, *patratum*, 'to accomplish,') Coition, Ejaculation, (of sperm.)

PATRINIA JATAMANSI, (after E. L. M. Patrin, a naturalist and traveller of Lyons.) *Nardus India*.

PATTE D'OIE (F.), 'Goose's foot.' An aponeurotic expansion, which covers the internal surface of the tibia at its upper part, and consists of the expansion formed by the tendons of the sartorius, gracilis, and semi-tendinosus muscles.

PATURSA, Syphilis.

PAU, CLIMATE OF. Pau is the capital of the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and is about 150 miles from Bordeaux, and 50 from Bayonne. The climate corresponds with that of the southwest of France generally; its great

quality is the comparative mildness of its spring, and exemption from cold winds. It is regarded as a favourable winter residence for invalids labouring under chronic affections of the mucous membranes. It is too changeable for the consumptive; and to be avoided by the rheumatic.

PAULLIN'IA, (after S. Pauli, Prof. of Botany at Copenhagen.) This is an extract from a plant of the same name in Brazil. It is prepared by the Indians, and appears to possess excitant powers. In Brazil, and the neighbouring countries, it is given in the form of tisane—the powder being mixed with cocoa—in diarrhoea and dysentery. It has been employed also as a tonic. An extract is prepared in Brazil from *Paullinia sorbilis*, Ord. Sapindaceæ, known there under the name of *Guarana*, which is administered in similar pathological cases.

PAUME DE LA MAIN, Palm.

PAUNCH, (from *pantez*, pl. *pan'tices*.) Inguvies.

PAUONTA, (*navair*, 'to allay,') Sedatives.

PAUPIÈRE, Palpebra.

PAUSIMEN'IA, (*navois*, 'cessation,' and *μηνες*, 'menses,') Cessation of the menses.

PAUSIS, (*navois*.) Sedation.

PAVANA WOOD, Croton tiglium.

PAVANNE, Laurus sassafras.

PAVIL'ION. The French give the name *pavillon*, (L.) *Papilio*, 'a canopy,' to the expanded extremity of a canal or cavity,—for example, of a catheter, sound, &c.

PAVILION OF THE EAR, *Auric'ula*, *Pin'na*, *O'tium*, *A'la*, (F.) *Auricule* ou *Oricule*, *Pavillon de l'oreille*, is seated behind the cheeks, beneath the temple, and anterior to the mastoid process. Its size varies in individuals. It is free above, behind, and below. Anteriorly and within, it is continuous with the neighbouring parts. Its outer surface has several prominences, the *Hel'ix*, *Ant'helix*, *Tra'agus*, *Anti'ragus*, and *Lobe*; and several cavities—the groove of the *Hel'ix*, the *Fos'sa navicula'ris* seu *scaphoides*, and the *Con'cha*. The skin which covers the pavilion is very fine, and studded with a number of sebaceous follicles. The auricle is fixed to the head by three fibro-areolar ligaments;—a *superior*, *anterior*, and *posterior*.

PAVILLON DE L'OREILLE, Pavilion of the ear—p. *de la Trompe*, see Tuba Fallopiana.

PAVIMENTUM CEREBRI, ('pavement of the brain,') Base of the brain.

PAVINA, *Æsculus hippocastanum*.

PAVITA'TIO, *Tre'mor*, (*paviture*, *pavitatum*, 'to tremble from fear,') Trembling from fright.

PAVOR (L.), Dread. Great fright. Pano-phobia.

PAVO'RES NOCTUR'NI seu **DORMIEN'TIUM**. Fear during sleep.

PAVOT, Papaver.

PAW, ([F.] *patte*, (W.) *pawen*, 'a foot,') Manus.

PAWPAW, see *Carica papaya*.

PAXWAX, see *Nucha*.

PAXYWAXY, see *Nucha*.

PAZAHAR, Bezoar.

PEA, ([F.] *pois*.) Pisum—p. Garden, Pisum—p. Ground Squirrel, Jeffersoniana Bartoni—p. Hoary, Galega Virginiana—p. Love, Abrus precatorius—p. Nut, Arachis hypogea—p. Partridge, Cassia chamærista—p. Turkey, Galega Virginiana.

PEACH, (from *Pessicum*, corr. from *Persicum*, 'Persian,') see *Amygdalus Persica*—p. Brandy, see *Amygdalus Persica*—p. Tree, *Amygdalus Persica*—p. Wood, see *Cæsalpinia*.

PEAGLE, *Primula veris*.

PEAR, ([Sax.] *pepa*, [L.] *pirum*.) see *Pyrus malus*—p. Alligator, *Persea gratissima*—p. Anshovy, *Grias cauliflora*—p. Avocado, *Persea gratissima*.

PEARL, ([Sax.] *pærl*), *Per'la*, *Mar'garon*, *Margari'ta*, *Margell'ium*, *Margel'is*, *U'nis*, (F.) *Perle*. A roundish concretion of a silvery white colour, and brilliant polish, found in several shells, and especially in the *Avic'ula margaritif'era*, which has, hence, been called *Ma'ter perla'rum*, *Margari'ta*, and *Mother of pearl*, and is much used in the fabrication of handles for surgical instruments, &c. Pearls were formerly given in powder as astringents and antacids. They consist of lime and an animal matter.

PEARL ASH, Potash of commerce.

PEARL, MOTHER OF, see Pearl—p. White, Elsmuth, subnitrate of.

PEAU, (from *pellis*.) Cutis—p. *Divine*, Condom.

PEAUCIER, (from *pellis*.) *Platysma myoides*.

PECAN or **PECCAN NUT**, see Hickory.

PEC'CANT, *Pec'cans*, (*peccare*, 'to sin,') Morbid, not healthy. An epithet given by the humourists to the humours when erring in quality or quantity. See *Materia Morbosa*.

PECHAN, Stomach.

PECHE, Peach, see *Amygdalus Persica*.

PECHEGUERA. A pulmonary disease affecting children three or four months old in South America, which is promptly fatal.

PÊCHER, *Amygdalus Persica*.

PECHIAGRA, *Pechyagra*.

PECHING, Anhelatio.

PECHU'RIM seu **PICHU'RIM CORTEX**. A highly aromatic bark, the produce of a species of laurus. It is extremely fragrant, like cinnamon, which it greatly resembles in its properties. In Portugal it is used in the cure of dysentery, &c. See *Pichurim* beans.

PECHY'AGRA, *Pechi'agra*, *Ancon'agra*, (*πexy*, 'the elbow,' and *αγα*, 'a seizure,') Gout affecting the elbow.

PECHYS, (*πexys*.) Elbow.

PECHYTYL'EE, *Porphyra nautica*.

PECKISH, ('disposed to peck,') (Prov.) Hungry.

PECTE, (*πηκτης*.) Cheese.

PECTEN, gen. *Pectin'is*, ('a border, a row,') Pubes. Also, a comb.

PECTEN DENTIUM, see *Sepes*—p. *Veneris*, *Scandix cerefolium*.

PECTIN, (*πηκτος*, 'coagulated, curdled,') A name given by Braconnot to a principle which forms the basis of vegetable jelly. It is extensively diffused in the juices of pulpy fruits and roots, especially when they are mature; and occasions these juices to coagulate when they are mixed with alcohol or boiled with sugar.

It is the basis of one of the classes of elementary principles of Dr. Pereira—the *pectinaceous*.

PECTINACEOUS, Pectinous.

PECTINA'LIS, (*pecten*, gen. *pectin'is*, 'the pubes,') *Pectin'us*, *Musculus lie'idus*, *Pectin'atus*, (F.) *Pubio-femoral*, *Susp'bio-femoral* (Cb.), *Pectin'is*. This muscle is situate at the inner and upper part of the thigh. It is long, flat, and triangular; is attached, above, to the space which separates the iliopectineal eminence from the spine of the os pubis; and, below, by a flat tendon, to the oblique line which descends from the lesser trochanter to the linea aspera. The pectinalis bends the thigh on the pelvis, and carries it outwards in adduction and rotation. It may also bend the pelvis on the thigh.

PECTINATED, *Pectina'tus*, *Pec'tini'form*, *Pec'tinate*, (F.) *Pectin'is*, (from *pecten*, gen. *pectin'is*, 'a comb,') Having the shape of the teeth of a comb.

PECTINATED MUS'LES, *Pectina'ti mus'culi*. The fascicular texture observed in the right auricle of the heart:—*Mus'culi Auric'ule Pectina'ti*. Their main use probably is to prevent the over dilatation of the auricles.

PECTINATUS, Pectinalis.

PECTINÉ, Pectinalis, Pectinated.

PECTINEUS, Pectinalis.

PECTINIFORM, (*pecten*, 'a comb,' and *forma*, 'shape,') Pectinated.

PECTINOUS, *Pectina'ceus*, *Pectino'sus*, *Pectina'ceus*, (from *pectin*.) Of or belonging to pectin or vegetable jelly,—as a *pectinous* or *pectina'ceous* vegetable principle.

PECTORAL, (*pectus*, 'the breast,') Relating to the breast. See Pectorals.

PECTORAL, GRAND, *Pectoralis major*.

PECTORALE, Corset.

PECTORALIS INTERNUS, *Triangularis sterni*.

PECTORALIS MA'JOR, *Pectora'lis*, *Sternocleidobrachia'lis*, (F.) *Sterno-costo-clavio-humeral*, *Sterno-humeral* (Ch.), *Grand Pectoral*. A large, flat, triangular muscle, situate at the anterior part of the chest, before the axilla. It is attached, on the one hand, by means of aponeurotic fibres, to the inner half of the anterior edge of the clavicle; to the anterior surface of the sternum, and to the cartilages of the first six true ribs;—on the other, by a strong tendon, which is inserted at the anterior edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus. The use of this muscle is to move the arm in various directions. If it be hanging by the side of the body, it carries it inwards and a little forwards. When the arm is raised, it depresses it and carries it inwards. It can, also, move it in rotation inwards. If the humerus be raised and fixed, the pectoralis major draws the trunk towards the upper extremity.

PECTORALIS MI'NOR, *Serra'tus anti'cus mi'nor*, (F.) *Costo-coracoïdien*, (Ch.), *Petit Pectoral*, *Petit dentelé antérieur*. This muscle is situate beneath the preceding, at the anterior and upper part of the chest. It is flat and triangular; is attached by its base, which appears digitated, to the upper edge and outer surface of the 3d, 4th, and 5th true ribs, and is inserted at the anterior part of the coracoid process. The pectoralis minor draws the scapula forwards and downwards, and makes it execute a rotatory motion, by virtue of which its inferior angle is carried backwards, and the anterior depressed. When the shoulder is fixed, it elevates the ribs to which it is attached, and aids in the dilatation of the chest.

PECTORALS, *Pectora'lia*, *Thorac'ica*. Medicines considered proper for relieving or removing affections of the chest.

PECTORAL DROPS, BATEMAN'S, consist chiefly of tincture of castor, with some camphor and opium, flavoured by aniseed. Gray gives the following formula: *Castor*, ℥i; *Ol. anisi*, ℥i; *Camph.* ℥v; *Cocci*, ℥ss; *Opii*, ℥vj; *Proof spirit*, a gallon.

A form, advised by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, is the following:—*Alcohol. dil. cong.* iv; *Santal. rubr. ras.* ℥j; *digere per horas xxiv*; *cola, et adde Pulc. opii, Pulc. catechu. Camphoræ*, āā ℥ij; *Ol. Anisi*, ℥iv. Digest for ten days.

PECTORILOQUE, (*pectus*, 'the breast,' and *loqui*, 'to speak,') One, according to Laënnec, who presents the phenomenon of *Pectoriloquism*. Also, a stethoscope.

PECTORILOQUIE, *Pectoriloquy*—*p. Chévro-tante*, *Egophony*.

PECTORILOQUOUS BRONCHOPHONY, see *Pectoriloquy*.

PECTORIL'OUQUY, *Pectoril'ouquism*, *Cav'ernous voice*, *Pectorilo'quia*, (F.) *Pectoriloquie*, *Voix cavernueuse*, *V. articulée*. Speech or voice coming from the chest. Laënnec has designated, by this name, the phenomenon often presented by consumptive individuals, when their chests are examined with the stethoscope. The voice seems to issue directly from the chest, and to pass through the central canal of the cylinder,—a phenomenon owing to the voice resounding in the anfractuous cavities, produced in the lungs by the suppuration

or breaking down of tubercles, which constitute abscesses or ulcers of the lungs. By some, it is not separated from bronchophony, having been termed, at times, *strong bronchophony*, and *pectoril'oquous bronchophony*. See *Laryngophony*. *Whispering pectoriloquy* is that produced by the whispering of the patient.

PECTOROSUS, (from *pectus*.) One who has a broad chest.

PECTUS, gen. *Pec'toris*. Sternum, Thorax—*p. Carinatum*, see *Carina* and *Lordosis*.

PECULIUM, ('private property,') *Penis*.

PEDAGRA, *Potassa superlatras impurus*.

PE'DAL, *Peda'lis*, *Podal'ic*, *Podal'icus*, (*pes*, gen. *pedis*, 'the foot,') Relating to the foot:—as *PEDAL APONEURO'SIS*, (F.) *Aponévrose pédieuse*. A thin, aponeurotic layer, which invests the extensor brevis digitorum pedis, and separates the tendons of the foot from each other.

PEDBELLY (Prov.), *Physconia*.

PEDÉRASTIE, *Pæderastia*.

PEDESIS, (*πηδῆσαι*, from *πηδᾶω*, 'to leap,') *Pul-sation*.

PEDETHMOS, (*πῆδησμος*,) *Pulsation*.

PEDIAL'GIA, *Pedional'gia*, *Pedioneural'gia*, (*pedion*, and *algos*, 'pain,') Pain in the side of the foot. Neuralgia of the foot in general. An affection of this kind, under the name *Pédionalgie*, prevailed in 1762 at Savigliano in Piedmont, and in 1806 amongst the military at Padua.

PEDICEL, *Pedicel*.

PEDICELLATED, *Pediculated*.

PÉDICELLÉ, *Pediculated*.

PED'ICLE, *Ped'icel*, *Pedic'ulus*, (F.) *Pédicule*, (dim. of *pes*, gen. *pedis*, 'a foot,') A slender stalk; also, the narrow portion of a part of a tumor for example,—from which it was developed, and is supported.

PEDICLE, VITELLINE, see *Vesicula umbilicalis*.

PEDICULARIA, (from *pediculus*,) *Delphinium staphisagria*.

PED'ICULATED, *Ped'icellated*, *Pedicula'tus*, *Pedicella'tus*, (F.) *Pédiculé*, *Pédicellé*. Supported by a pedicle.

PEDICULATIO, (from *pediculus*,) *Phtheiri-as*.

PÉDICULE, *Pedicel*.

PÉDICULE, *Pediculated*.

PEDICULUS, *Pedun'culus*, *Phtheir*, *Louse*, (Prov.) *Bid'dy*, (F.) *Pou*, (dim. of *pes*, gen. *pedis*, 'a foot,' from its having many feet.) A genus of parasitic insects. The human body is infested by three kinds: the *Bodylouse*, or *Clotheslouse*, *Pedic'ulus vestimen'ti*, (F.) *Pou de corps*; the *Headlouse*, *Pedic'ulus cap'itis*, (F.) *Pou de la tête*, which lives in the hair; the *Crab-louse*, *Mor'pio*, *Fera'lis pedic'ulus*, *Plat'ula*, *Phthi'rus inguina'lis*, *Pedic'ulus Pu'bis*, (F.) *Mor'pion*, which infests the hair of the pubes. Infusion of tobacco, or mercurial ointment, or ointment of white precipitate, or of red precipitate of mercury, readily destroys them. The louse occurring in phtheiri-asis, *pediculus tabescen'tium*, is said to differ from the common louse. Also, a pedicle.

PEDICULUS CAPITIS, see *Pediculus*—*p. Pubis*, *Crab-louse*—*p. Tabescens*, see *Pediculus*—*p. Vestimenti*, see *Pediculus*.

PÉDICURE, (*pes*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot,' and *curare*, 'to care for,') *Chiropodist*.

PEDICUS, (from *pes*, gen. *pedis*,) *Extensor brevis digitorum pedis*.

PÉDIEUX, (*muscle*,) *Extensor brevis digito-rum pedis*.

PEDIGAMBRA, *Ysambræ*.

PEDILANTHUS TITHYMALOIDES, (*πιδι-λᾶν*, 'a shoe,' and *ανθός*, 'a flower,') *Euphor'bia tithymaloïdes* seu *myrtifo'lia*, *Jewbush*, *Order*, *Euphorbiaceæ*, grows in various parts of the

West Indies. The practitioners of Curacao give a decoction in venereal cases. It is also used in domestic practice, in amenorrhoea. It is, moreover, known and used as *Ipecacuanha*.

PEDILUVIUM, (*pedes*, 'the feet,' and *lavo*, 'I wash.') *Lavipedium*, (F.) *Pédiluve*, *Bain de pied*. A bath for the feet. See Bath.

PEDIOLUS, (dim. of *pes*, gen. *pedis*, 'a foot,') *Pediolus*.

PEDION, (*πῆδον*,) *Sole*.

PEDIONALGIA, *Pedialgia*.

PEDIONEURALGIA, *Pedialgia*.

PEDIUM, (*πῆδον*,) *Tarsus*.

PÉDONCULE, *Peduncle*.

PÉDONCULES DU CERVEAU, *Peduncles of the brain*—*p. du Cervelet*, *Corpora restiformia*—*p. du Conarium*, *Peduncles of the pineal gland*—*p. de la Glande pinéale*, *Peduncles of the pineal gland*.

PEDORA. The sordes of the eyes, ears, and feet.

PÉDOTROPHIE, *Pædotrophy*.

PEDUNCLE, *Pedunculus*, (F.) *Pédoncule*, (dim. of *pes*, gen. *pedis*, 'a foot,') A flower stalk. This term has been applied to different prolongations or appendices of the encephalon.

PEDUNCLES OF THE BRAIN, *Pedunculi seu Cru'ra seu Caudæ cerebri*, called, also, *Cru'ra anteriora medullæ oblongatæ*, (F.) *Pédoncules du Cerveau*. Two white cords, about $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of an inch in diameter, on the outside of the corpora albicantia. They arise from the medullary substance of the brain, and gradually approach, till they join the tuber annulare. They are formed, internally, of a mixture of cineritious and medullary matter; the former of which, being of a darker colour at one part than in any other part of the brain, has been called *Lo'cus niger cru'rum cerebri*, *Substantia nigra pedunculi*. It separates the main body of peduncular fibres into two parts,—the lower or superficial consists, almost wholly, of white fibres, collected into coarse fasciculi, and is called the *crust* or *basis* or *fasciculated portion of the peduncle*. The upper part is named *tegmen* or *tegmen*.

PEDUNCLES OF THE CEREBELLUM, *Pedunculi seu Cru'ra cerebelli*, called, also, *Cru'ra posteriora*, are six in number, three on each side—a superior, a middle, and an inferior. The superior peduncles are generally known as the *Processus cerebelli ad testæ*, *Cru'ra cerebelli ad corpora quadrigemina*, *Bra'chia copulativa*; the inferior are the *Processus cerebelli ad medullam oblongatam*; and the middle are called, also, *Cerebellar peduncles*—*Processus seu Cru'ra cerebelli ad pontem*, *Bra'chia pontis*.

PEDUNCLES, INFERIOR, OF THE CEREBELLUM, *Corpora restiformia*—*p. of the Medulla oblongata*, *Corpora restiformia*.

PEDUNCLES OF THE PINEAL GLAND, *Pedunculi conarii*, (F.) *Pédoncules de la glande pinéale*, *P. du Conarium*, are two medullary bands or strips, which seem to issue from the pineal gland, and proceed on each side upon the upper and inner region of the optic thalami. See Pineal Gland.

PEDUNCULI CEREBELLI, *Peduncles of the Cerebellum*—*p. Cerebri*, *Peduncles of the brain*—*p. Conarii*, *Peduncles of the pineal gland*, see Pineal gland—*p. Medullæ oblongatæ*, *Corpora restiformia*.

PEDUNCULUS, *Peduncle*.

PEGA, (*πηγή*,) *Canthus* (lesser).

PEGANELÆ'ON, *O'leum ruta'ecum*, *O'leum ruta*, (*ρίζανον*, 'rue,' and *έλαιον*, 'oil,') Oil of Rue.

PEGANUM, (*ρίζανον*,) *Ruta*.

PEGMIN, (from *πηγνυμι*, 'to coagulate,') *Corium phlogisticum*.

PEINE, (*πείνα*,) *Hunger*.

PEINOTHERAPEIA, (*peine*, and *θεραπεία*, 'treatment,') *Limotherapeia*.

PEIRA, (*πειρα*,) *Effort*, *Experience*, *Nisus*.

PELA'DA, (F.) *Pelade*. A word of uncertain origin, applied to alopecia, especially to that resulting from syphilis. See Alopecia and Porrigo decalvans.

PELADE, *Pelada*—*p. Achromatous*, *Porrigo decalvans*—*p. Décalante*, *Porrigo decalvans*.

PELA'GIA. A kind of scaly erysipelas of the hands—sometimes of the legs; at others, of the face. *Pellagra* (?).

PELAGRA, *Pellagra*.

PELARGONIUM AN'CEPS, (*πελάργος*, 'a crane,' from the shape of the capsules,) *Peristera an'ceps*. A South African plant, *Nat. Ord. Geraniaceae*, the decoction of which is used by the Malays in amenorrhoea, and to promote parturition and abortion.

PELARGONIUM ANTIDYSENTER'ICUM, *Jenkinsia antidysenter'ica*. This South African plant is used by the natives in dysentery. It is boiled in milk.

PELARGONIUM CUCULLA'TUM. Common on the Table Mountain, Africa. It has been recommended in decoction as an enema in colic, nephritis, and suppression of urine. It is an excellent emollient, and was formerly exported to Holland under the name *Herba Althææ*.

PELARGONIUM TRIS'TE, *Polyactium triste*. The root of this plant, which grows at the Cape of Good Hope, is somewhat astringent, and is used there in diarrhoea and dysentery, and as an anthelmintic.

PELICAN, *Pelicanus*, *Pelecanus*, *Pel'can*, *Pel'cas*, (*πελίκαν*, from *πέλειαι*, 'I cleave,') An instrument, curved at the end like the beak of a pelican. Its use is to extract teeth.

PELI'CIDE, *Pelu'dæ*, *Mel coc'tum*. Boiled honey.

PELICOMETER, (*μετρίτης*, gen. *μετρίτης*, 'a basis,' 'the pelvis,' and *μετρον*, 'a measure,') *Pelvimeter*.

PELIDNOMA, (*πελιδνώμα*, from *πέλιδνος*, 'livid,' and *ομα*,) *Echymoma*, *Pelioma*.

PELIO'MA, gen. *Pelio'matis*, *Pelidno'ma*, (*πελιώμα*, from *πέλος*, 'livid,' and *ομα*,) A livid echymosis. See Echymoma.

PÉLIOSE, *Purpura*.

PELIOSIS, (*πελιώσις*, from *πέλος*, 'livid,' and *οσις*,) *Purpura hæmorrhagica*—*p. Rheumatica*, see *Purpura simplex*.

PELLA, (*πέλλα*, 'skin,') *Cutis*, *Prepæce*.

PEL'LAGRA, *Pell'agra*, *Ichthyosis seu Tu'ber seu Impeti'go*, *Pell'agra*, *Elephantiasis Ital'ica*, *Lepra Mediolanen'sis seu Lombard'ica*, *Scorbutus alpinus*, *Ma'nia pella'gria*, *Erythema endemicum seu pell'agrum*, *Dermatagra*, *Erysipelas perior'ica nervo'sa chron'ica*, *Paral'ysis scorbutica*, *Insolazione de Primavera*, *Male del Sole*, *Scorbut of the Alps*, (F.) *Mal de misère*, *Scorbut des Alpes*; (from *πέλλα*, [?] 'skin,' and *αγρια*, 'seizure,') A disease, particularly noticed among the Milanese, which consists in the skin becoming covered with wrinkles, and assuming a scaly appearance, especially in the parts exposed to the air. The strength diminishes, the intellectual faculties and sensations become obscure, and cramps, convulsions, and other lesions of muscular contractility supervene. It is a singular endemic affection, and has been supposed to follow everywhere the introduction of Indian corn! Hence the name *Raphan'sia maiz'tica*, given to it by some of the Italian physicians.

An affection endemic in the Asturias is said to be a variety of pellagra. It is the *Ro'ea seu Lep'ra Astu'rica*, *Mal de la Rosa*.

PEL'LENS, (*pellere*, 'to drive,') *Driving*; *impelling*.

PELLEX'TIA MEDICANEX'TA are medicines that promote the occurrence of the menstrual or hæmorrhoidal flux.

PELLET, (from *pila*, 'a ball,') see *Globula*.

PELLICLE, Pellicula.

PELLICULA, *Pell'icle*, (dim. of *pellis*, 'a skin.') A thin skin or membrane; a film.

PELLICULA OVI, *Membrana putaminis*—p. Summa, Epidermis—p. Superior, Epidermis.

PELLICULÆ CORDIS, *Ostiola cordis*.

PELLIS, *Cutis*—p. Summa, Epidermis.

PELLITORY, *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*—p. American, *Parietaria Pennsylvanica*—p. Bastard, *Achillea ptarmica*—p. of Spain, *Anthemis pyrethrum*—p. Wall, *Parietaria*.

PELMA, (πελμα,) Sole.

PELOHÆMIA, (F.) *Pélohémie*, (πελος, 'dark,' and 'αἷμα,' 'blood.') A condition of the blood in which it is thick, syrupy, and of a very dark colour—as in gangrene, &c.

PELOR, (πελωρ,) Monster.

PELORIA, (from πελωρ,) Monster.

PELORIUM, (from πελωρ,) Monster.

PELORUM, (from πελωρ,) Monster.

PELOTE DE MER, (from *pila*, 'a round mass,') *Pila marina*.

PELTALIS seu PELTATUS CARTILAGO, (πελτη, 'a small shield,') Thyroid cartilage, Xiphoid cartilage.

PELTAN'DRA VIRGINICA, (πελτη, 'a small shield,' and *ανθη*, gen. *ανθός*, 'anther,' from the shield-shaped stamens.) *A'rum Virgin'icum*, *Cal'la seu Leon'tia seu Renasclæ'ria Virgin'ica*, *Ar'rois A'rum*, *Taraho*, *Wam'pee*; indigenous; of the Order Araceæ. The fresh roots and seeds are acrid stimulants, like *Arum*.

PELTIDEA AMPLISSIMA, (πελτη, 'a small shield,') Lichen caninus—p. Aphthosa, Lichen aphthosus—p. Canina, Lichen caninus—p. Leucorrhiza, Lichen caninus—p. Malacea, Lichen caninus—p. Spuria, Lichen caninus.

PELTIGERA CANINA, Lichen caninus.

PELUDE, Pelicidae.

PELVIC, *Pel'vicius*, *Pelvi'nus*, (F.) *Pelvicen*, (from *pelvis*.) Belonging or relating to the pelvis.

PELVIC APONEURO'SIS, (F.) *Aponévrose pelvienne*. A tendinous lamina, given off from the sides of the pelvis, and from the entire circumference of the brim, which passes into and lines the pelvis, and is soon divided into two distinct layers;—one external, the lateral pelvic or obturator fascia, which is continued to line the sides of the pelvis, and covers the obturator internus muscle; the other, internal or superior, which passes inwards upon the side of the prostate, bladder, and rectum in the male, and of the bladder, vagina, and rectum in the female, in order to form the floor of the pelvis.

PELVIC CAVITY, (F.) *Cavité pelvienne*. The cavity of the pelvis.

PELVIC MEMBERS. The lower extremities.

PELVIC SURFACE OF THE ILIUM. That which faces the pelvic cavity.

PELVICULA OCULI, (dim. of *pelvis*, 'a basin,') Orbit.

PELVID'YMUS, (F.) *Pelvidyme*, (*pelvis*, and *δευς*, 'to mingle,') A monster united at the pelvis, and double above.

PELVIAN, Pelvic.

PELVIMETER, *Pelycom'eter*, *Pellicom'eter*, *Polygon'eter*, *Pyelom'eter*, (F.) *Pelvimètre*, (*pelvis*, and *μετρον*, 'a measure,') A barbarous hybrid. This name has been given to different instruments, invented for measuring the diameters of the pelvis, and particularly the antero-posterior or fore-and-aft diameter of the brim:—*Pelvim'etry*, (F.) *Pelvimétrie*. Two have been chiefly employed, especially by French practitioners:—the *Compas d'épaisseur*, and the *Pelvimeter* of Coutouly. 1. The *Compas d'épaisseur* or *Callipers* of Baudelocque, is formed like a pair of compasses—with blunt extremities—the branches of which can be moved at will. One of these is applied on the symphysis pubis, and the

other on the sacrum. About three inches must be deducted from this measurement for the thickness of the mons veneris, pubis, and the base of the sacrum. 2. The *Pelvimeter* of Coutouly resembles the instruments used by shoemakers for measuring the length of the foot. The two branches are introduced, in a state of approximation, into the vagina, and then separated, so that one touches the promontory of the sacrum, the other comes behind the os pubis. It is a barbarous contrivance, and its introduction ought never to be attempted on the living subject. It does not, indeed, seem possible to introduce it without mischief.

The finger is, decidedly, the best pelvimeter, and by it we can judge whether the base of the sacrum be unusually prominent. Measurement of the pelvis by the hand has been called *Pelycochirometre'sis*; (from *πελξ*, 'the pelvis,' *χειρ*, 'the hand,' and *μετρον*, 'a measure,')

PELVIMETRY, see Pelvimeter.

PELVIS, gen. *Pelvis*, 'a basin,' *Cho'ana*, *Py'elus*, *Lec'anè*, (F.) *Bassin*; (from *πελvis*, *πελξ*, or *πελοξ*, 'a basin,' because fancied to be shaped like an ancient basin.) The part of the trunk which bounds the abdomen below. It is a large, bony, irregular, conoidal cavity,—open above and below,—which supports and contains a part of the intestines, and the urinary and genital organs; and serves, at the same time, as a fixed point for the articulation of the lower limbs, the attachment of their muscles, and the execution of their movements. The pelvis supports, behind, the vertebral column, and is sustained, before, by the ossa femorum. It is situate, in the adult, near the middle part of the body, and is composed of four broad, flat, unequally thick bones, differing much in their shape, size, and arrangement, which touch, are articulated at some part of their surface, and intimately united by means of a number of ligamentous fasciæ. Of these bones, two are behind, on the median line,—the sacrum and the coccyx: the two others are before and at the sides,—the ilia. They are fellows, and unite, before, with each other. The most important parts of the pelvis, in an obstetrical point of view, are the brim and the outlet. The BRIM, *Angustia abdominalis*, *Intro'itus*, *Apertu'ra pelvis superior*, *Up'per O'pening or Strait of the Cavity of the Pelvis*, (F.) *Détroit supérieur*, *D. abdominalis*, is the narrow part which separates the greater pelvis from the less—the *false* from the *true*, *Pelvis vera seu m'ior*. In the well-formed woman it is elliptical, and slightly inclined forwards. Its antero-posterior, *sacro-pubic* or *conjugate diameter*, in a standard pelvis, measures 4½ inches, but with the soft parts, 3½ inches; its transverse or iliac or lateral, 5½ inches, but with the soft parts 4 inches; and its oblique, *Diameter of Deventer*, with the soft parts, 4½ inches. The OUTLET, *Ex'itus*, *Infe'rior o'pening or strait*, *Angustia perinealis*, (F.) *Détroit inférieur*, *D. périnéal*, forms the lower aperture of the pelvis. The anteroposterior diameter is here, on account of the mobility of the coccyx, 5 inches: the lateral, 4 inches. The AXIS OF THE PELVIS is important to be known in obstetrics. The *Axis of the Brim* is indicated by a straight line drawn from the umbilicus to the apex of the coccyx;—the *Axis of the Outlet* by a line drawn from the first bone of the sacrum to the entrance of the vagina. An imaginary curved line which indicates the direction of the canal of the pelvis, has occasionally been termed the *curve of Casus*, in consequence of its having been pointedly described by that German obstetrician.

PELVIS ATRIUM, Cochlea—p. Cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain.

PELVIS OF THE KID'NEY, *Pelvis renalis seu renum*, *Si'nus*, *Ven'ter* seu *Al'veus Re'num*, (F.) *Bassinet*. This is a small, membranous pouch,

occupying the posterior part of the fissure of the kidney. It is placed behind the renal artery and vein; is elongated from above to below; flattened from before to behind; irregularly oval in figure; and, below, contracts considerably, to be continuous with the ureter. It receives the orifices of the infundibula, which pour the urine secreted in the kidney into its cavity.

PELVIS MINOR, Pelvis—p. Ocularis, Scaphium oculare—p. Renalis, Pelvis of the kidney—p. Renum, Pelvis of the kidney—p. Vera, Pelvis.

PELVITROCHANTE'RIAN, Pelvitrochanterianus. That which relates to the pelvis and great trochanter. The *Pelvitrochanterian region* is formed by the muscles—*pyramidalis, two obturators, gemini, and quadratus femoris*—which pass from the pelvis to the digital cavity of the great trochanter.

PELYCOCHIROMETRESIS, (πελός, gen. πελκος, 'pelvis,' χεῖρ, 'hand,' and μέτρον, 'measure,') see Pelvimeter.

PELYCOMETER, (πελός, gen. πελκος, 'pelvis,' and μέτρον, 'a measure,') Pelvimeter.

PELYOMETER, Pelvimeter.

PEM'ICAN or PEM'ICAN. Meat cured, pounded, and mixed with fat. It has been much used as nutriment on long overland journeys.

PEMPHIGO'DES, (πεμφιγώδης,) *Pemphigoid, (F.) Pemphigode.* An epithet given by the ancients to the fever that accompanies pemphigus.

PEMPHIGUS or PEMPHIGUS, Emphy'sis Pemphigus, Pompholyx, (from πεμφίξ, gen. πεμφίγος, 'a blister,') *Febris bullosa seu vesicularis seu ampullacea seu pemphigodes seu pemphigoides, Eczanthe'ma sero'sum, Mor'ta, Pemphigus mor'ta seu Helvet'icus seu major seu minor, Morbus bullosus seu vesicularis seu ampullaceus, Pemphix, Pemphyx, Typhus vesicularis, Vesicular Fe'ver, Blad'dery Fe'ver, Waterblebs, (F.) Fièvre bulleuse ou vésiculaire, Maladie bulleuse.* A disease, defined to consist of vesicles, scattered over the body; transparent, filbert-sized, with a red, inflamed edge, but without surrounding blush or tumefaction; on breaking, disposed to ulcerate; fluid, pellucid or slightly coloured; fever, adynamic. It is doubtful whether any such idiopathic fever has ever existed: the probability is, that the fever and vesications have been an accidental complication. Cullen thinks the *Pemphigus Helveticus* must have been malignant sore throat. If, however, such a distinct disease did exist, it was probably only as an endemico-epidemic.

PEMPHIGUS GANGRÆNOSUS, Rupia escharotica—p. Hungaricus, see Anthrax—p. Infantilis, Rupia escharotica—p. Major, Pemphigus—p. Minor, Pemphigus—p. Morta, Pemphigus—p. Variolodes, see Variocella.

PEMPHIX, gen. Pemphi'gis, (πεμφίξ,) Pemphigus.

PEMPHYX, (πεμφύξ,) Pemphigus.

PEMPTÆA FEBRIS, (πεμπτός, 'five,') Quintan.

PENÆA MUCRONATA, (after P. Penna, a French botanist,) see Sarcocolla—p. Sarcocolla, Sarcocolla.

PENCHE, Abdomen.

PENCIL LIKE PROCESSES, Styloid processes.

PENDULOUS ABDOMEN, Phyeconia.

PENDULUM PALATI, (from pendere, 'to hang,') Velum pendulum palati.

PENÉTRANT, Penetrating.

PENÉTRATING, Penetrans, (F.) Péntrant, (penetrare, penetratum, (penitus intrare, 'to go into,') A wound is so called which penetrates one of the great splanchnic cavities—*Vulnus penetrans.*

A medicine is also so called, which is supposed to pass through the pores, and stimulate.

PENICILLUM, Compress, Penicillus.

PENICIL'LUS, Penicillium, Penic'ulus, (a painter's brush; dim. of penis, 'a tail,') A tent or pledget. A pessary. The secreting glandiform extremities of the venæ portæ, (*Ar'teri bilio'si*), have been so termed, as well as the vilous textures.

PENICILLUS, Tent.

PENICULUM, Compress.

PENICULUS, Penicillus, Tent.

PÉNIDE, Penidium.

PENIDES, Saccharum hordeatum.

PENID'IUM, Penidium saccharatum, (penis, 'a tail,' from the shape [?],) (F.) *Pénide, Saccharum.* A kind of clarified sugar made up into rolls. *Barley sugar.* It is demulcent; see *Saccharum hordeatum.*

PENIL, Mons veneris.

PENIS, gen. Penis, 'a tail,' (probably from pendere, 'to hang down,') *Cau'lis, Co'les, Colis, Cau'les, Cau'los, Men'tula, Men'ta, Phal'lus, Pé'os, Ste'ma, Na'trix, Cap'ulus, Rhop'alum, Pos'thē, Prost'hium, Prost'hium, Cri'thē, Cor'ynē, Vo'mer, Pó'ter on'ium vican'tium, Pria'pus, Vir'ga, V. vir'ilis, V. genita'lis, Ver'trum, Sa'thē, Mem'bra vir'ilē seu semina'le seu genita'le viro'rum, Mo'ries, Cy'on, Sic'ula, Ten'tum, Has'ta, H. nuptia'lis, H. vir'ilis, Vas, Vas'culum, Pec'ulium, Vir'gula, Vir, Thy'r'us, Ten'sus, Ola'eus, Cau'da sa'laz, Cas'da, Fas'cinum, F. vir'ilē, Mu'to, Ner'vus, N. fistulo'sus seu fistula'ris seu juven'lis, Per'tica per s, Sea'pus, Le'co, Curcu'lio, Ve'na, Con'tus, Te'lum, Gurgu'lio, Scep'trum, Ar'ma, Glo'dius, Lu'bri'um, Ca'put, Muti'um, Pa'lus, Pes'sulus, Ra'dix, Ra'mus, Rutab'ulum, Ar'ma Ven'tris, Colum'na ad'ntans inguin'ibus, Colum'na, Pyram'is, Te'bis, Spi'na, Catapul'ta vir'ilis, Ver'pa, Mach'ra, Tau'rus, Pó'lē, Tur'tur; the Yard, Male organ, &c., (F.) *Verge, Membre viril.* This organ, the use of which is to carry the seminal fluid into the female organs of generation, is cylindroid, long, and erectile, and situate before and beneath the symphysis pubis. In the ordinary state, it is soft and pendent in front of the scrotum. During erection, it becomes elongated, upright, and assumes a triangular shape. Its upper surface is called the *Dorsum penis, (E.) Dos de la verge;* and, at its anterior surface, there is a longitudinal projection formed by the canal of the urethra. The two sides of the penis are round, and its posterior extremity or root is attached to the pelvis. Its anterior extremity is free, and presents the glans, prepuce, and orifice of the urethra. The penis is formed of the corpora cavernosa, the principal seat of erection; the corpus spongiosum of the urethra, for the conveyance of the urine and sperm; and the glans, which terminates the canal. The *Arteries* of the penis are branches of the internal pudic. The *Veins* correspond with the arteries. The *Nerves* are from the internal pudic.*

PENIS CEREBRI, Pineal gland—p. Factitious, Dildo—p. Feminus, Clitoris—p. Lipodermus, Paraphimosis—p. Muliebris, Clitoris—p. Saccodanus, Dildo.

PENNATUS, Penniform.

PEN'NIFORM, Pennifor'mis, Pennatus, (pen-na, 'a pen,' and forma, 'form,') An epithet for muscles whose fleshy fibres are inserted at the side of a middle tendon, like the feathers of a pen on their common stalk. When on one side of the tendon, they are called *simple* or *single penniform*; when on both sides, *double penniform.*

PENNSYLVANIA, MINERAL WATERS OF. The most celebrated are those of Bedford. The Carlisle, Ephrata, Yellow Springs, &c., are also frequented.

PENNYCRESS, Thlaspi.

PENNYROYAL, Mentha pulegium, Hedecoma pulegioides—p. Hart's, Mentha cervina.

PENNYWORT, ASIATIC, *Hydrocotyle Asiatica*.

PENSACOLA, see Saint Augustine.

PENSÉE, *Viola tricolor*—*p. Sauvage*, *Viola tricolor*.

PEN'SILE, *Pen'silis*, (from *pendere*, 'to hang.') Applied to tumours which hang by small roots.

PENSILIA, (*pendere*, 'to hang down,') *Pudibilia*.

PENSY, *Viola tricolor*.

PENTA, (*πεντε*, 'five,') in composition, five.

PENTAM'YRON, (*penta*, and *μυρον*, 'ointment,') An ancient ointment, consisting of five ingredients. These are said to have been—storax, mastich, wax, opobalsam, and unguentum nardinum.

PENTAPHAR'MACON, (*πενταφάρμακον*, from *penta*, and *φάρμακον*, 'remedy,') Any medicine consisting of five ingredients.

PENTAPHYLLUM, (*πενταφύλλον*, from *penta*, and *φύλλον*, 'a leaf,') *Potentilla reptans*.

PENTATEUCH, (SURG'ICAL,) *Pentateuchus*, (*πεντατευχος*, from *penta*, and *τευχος*, 'a book,') which signifies the five books of Moses—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. By analogy, some surgeons have given the name *Surgical Pentateuch* to the division of external diseases into five classes:—wounds, ulcers, tumours, luxations, and fractures.

PENTATH'ETUM, (*penta*, and *τιθῆμι*, 'to place,') An ancient plaster consisting of five ingredients.

PENULA, ('a cover,') *Ingluvies*.

PENZANCE, CLIMATE OF. This is the chief residence of invalids in Cornwall, England, during the winter. It is situate on Mount's Bay, about ten miles from the Land's End. It is 5½° warmer in winter than in London. 2° colder in summer; scarcely 1° warmer in the spring, and only about 2½° warmer in the autumn. It is a very favourable winter residence for the phthisical invalid.

PEONY, *Pæonia*.

PEOS, (*πῶς*,) *Penis*.

PEOT'OMY, *Peotom'ia*, (from *peos*, and *τομή*, 'incision,') Amputation of the penis.

PEPANSIS, (*πεπαισις*, from *πεπαινω*, 'to mature,') Coction, Maturation.

PEPANTICUS, (*πεπαντικός*,) *Maturative*.

PEPASMUS, (*πεπασμος*,) Coction, Maturation.

PEPAS'TIC, *Pepas'ticus*, *Peptic*, *Pep'ticus*, (F.) *Pépastique*, *Peptique*. A medicine supposed to have the power of favouring the concoction of diseases. *Maturative*.

PEPEIRUS, (*πεπειρος*,) *Concocted*.

PEPERI, (*πεπερα*,) *Piper*.

PEPINO (S.). A *Cucurbitacea*, which is cultivated in great abundance in the fields of Peru. The pulp or edible part is solid, juicy, and well flavoured; but is apt to disagree.

PEPO, (*πέπων*,) *Cucurbita pepo*—*p. Lagenarius*, *Cucurbita lagenaria*—*p. Vulgaris*, *Cucurbita pepo*.

PEPPER, (*πέπρα*,) *Piper*—*p. Black*, *Piper nigrum*—*p. Bush*, sweet, *Clethra alnifolia*—*p. Cayenne*, *Capsicum annuum*—*p. Chilly*, *Capsicum annuum*—*p. Cubeb*, *Piper Cubeba*—*p. Decorticated*, *Fulton's*, see *Piper nigrum*—*p. Guinea*, *Capsicum annuum*—*p. Jamaica*, *Myrtus Pimento*—*p. Japanese*, *Fagara piperita*—*p. Long*, *Piper longum*.

PEPPER MALAGUET'TA. This term has been applied to the fruit or seeds of several zingiberaceous plants, as well as to the pimento. It is usually considered to be synonymous with *Grana Paradisi*, *Grains of Paradise*, and *Grana Guineensis*, *Guinea Grains*.

PEPPER POD, *Capsicum annuum*—*p. Poor-man's*, *Polygonum hydropiper*—*p. Tailed*, *Piper cubeba*—*p. Turnip*, *Arum triphyllum*—*p. Wa-*

Sedum—*p. Water*, *Polygonum hydropiper*—*p. Water*, of America, *Polygonum punctatum*—*p. White*, *Piper album*.

PEPPERWORT, *Lepidium*.

PEP'SIN, *Pepsi'na*, *Pepsi'num*, *Chymosin*, *Gastérase*, *Digestive Principle*, (from *πέψις*, 'coction, 'digestion,') A peculiar organic matter, which, in combination with the gastric acids, is considered to form the proper digestive solvent. Its chemical constitution is unknown. It would appear that its presence is necessary to induce changes in the elements of the food, which may enable the gastric acids to exert their proper action on them. One mode of obtaining it is by opening and reversing rennet bags—the fourth stomachs of ruminant animals—and washing them under a thin stream of cold water; scraping off the mucous membrane; reducing it to a pulp, and macerating it in distilled water for twelve hours; filtering, and adding to the liquor a sufficient quantity of acetate of lead; collecting the precipitate, and passing through it a current of sulphuretted hydrogen; filtering again; evaporating at a low temperature, and powdering the dry residue. Pepsin has been given in dyspepsia. A form of it, under the name *Poudre nutritive*, has been much used. A wine of pepsin has been made of calves' rennets 3, sherry 6ij, alcohol, Oss. The rennets are washed clean, cut up, and macerated for fourteen days in the wine, shaking often. The alcohol is then added. Dose, a teaspoonful immediately after eating.

PEPSINUM, *Pepsin*.

PEPSIS, (*πέψις*,) Coction, Digestion.

PEP'TIC, *Pep'ticus*, (*πέπτος*, 'I digest,') *Pepas'tic*. An agent that promotes digestion, or is digestive. Also, applied adjectively to an article of food that is easy of digestion.

PEPTIC PERSUADER, see *Pilula aloë et kinaë kinaë*.

PEP'TONE, *Pep'tonum*, (from *πέπτος*, 'I digest,') A presumed definite combination between the solvent fluid in the stomach, and albuminous matters received into the organ as aliments. The same as Albuminose.

PER, 'by or through,') in composition. It often, also, gives intensity to the signification.

PERACEPH'ALUS, (*per*, and *ακεφαλος*, 'acephalus,') (F.) *Péracéphale*. A genus of monsters comprising one of the most extensive groups of the teratological series, characterized by a sufficiently regular form of the body: the absence of upper extremities,—the thorax being more imperfect than in acephali, or even completely null,—the essential conditions, consequently being in their degree of anomaly passing 'beyond' the true type of the acephalous monster.

PERACUTUS, *Catoxys*.

PERARTICULATIO, *Diarthrosis*.

PERATODYNIA, (*πῆρα*, 'a pouch for provisions, a stomach, and ὀδυνή, 'pain,') *Cardialgia*.

PERCE-CRANE, (*percer*, 'to pierce, and crane, 'cranium,') *Perforator*.

PERCE-FEUILLE, (*percer*, 'to pierce, and feuille, 'a leaf,') *Bupleurum rotundifolium*.

PERCE-MOUSSE, (*percer*, 'to pierce, and mousse, 'moss,') *Polytrichum*.

PERCE-MURAILLE, (*percer*, 'to pierce, and muraille, 'a wall,') *Parietaria*.

PERCE-PIERRE, (*percer*, 'to pierce, and pierre, 'a stone,') *Crithium maritimum*.

PERCEP'TA, (*percipere*, *perceptum*, (*per*, and *capio*,) 'to perceive, 'receive,') A word used by some writers on hygiene to indicate, in a general manner, the effects of the nervous action on the animal economy: in other words, the sensations, the functions of the mind, and their deterioration or privation.

PERCEPTIBILITY, see Sensibility.

PERCEPTION, *Percep'tio*. The appreciation which the brain has of an impression made upon an organ of sense.

PERCEPTIVITY. The power of perception.

PERCOLATIO, (*percolare*, *percolatum*, (*per*, and *colare*,) 'to strain through,') Filtration, Percolation.

PERCOLATION, *Percola'tio*. The terms percolation and *displacement* are applied, in pharmacy, to an operation of filtration, which consists in placing any substance, the virtues of which have to be extracted by a menstruum, in a funnel-shaped instrument, having a septum perforated with holes, or its tube stuffed with cotton or tow, and pouring fresh portions of the menstruum upon it until all its virtues have been extracted. The operation is used in the formation of certain infusions, extracts, tinctures, &c. See Ph. U. S. 1863.

An instrument used for this purpose is called a *displacer* or *percolator*.

PERCOLATOR, see Percolation.

PERCUSS', *Percu'terē*, (*per*, and *quaterē*, 'to strike,') (F.) *Percuter*, *Frappier*. To strike upon, with the view of appreciating the resulting sound. To practise percussion.

PERCUSSION, *Epicuron'sis*, *Percus'sio*. When immediate or direct percussion is made on the chest or abdomen, the more or less perfect resonance is an index of the state of the contained organs; and the physician is thus aided in his diagnosis. For this purpose the part may be struck with the fingers, gathered into a bundle, and their tips placed upon a level. It is better, however, to employ *mediate percussion*, which consists in interposing, between the point of the fingers and the part, the finger of the other hand, or a *pleximeter*, and striking this instead of the naked chest.

PERCUSSION, AUSCULTATORY, see *Aconophonia*.

PERCUTER, *Percuss*.

PERCUTEUR COURBE À MARTEAU (F.), ('curved hammer percussor,') An instrument used by Baron Heurteloup in the operation of lithotomy, in which a hammer is employed instead of a screw, to force together the blades of the instrument on the foreign body.

PERDONIUM. A medicated wine of herbs.

PERETERIUM, (*παρατηριον*, from *παραιω*, 'to bore,') Trepan.

PERETORIUM, Trepan.

PERFORANS, (*perforare*, (*per*, and *forare*,) 'to bore through,') A name given to different muscles, whose tendons pass through intervals between the fibres or tendons of other muscles; thence called *perforated*. See *Flexor Longus Digitorum*, &c. Under the name *Perforating Arteries*, are included, 1. *In the hand*—arterial branches, given off by the profound palmar arch, which traverse the muscles and interosseous spaces. 2. *In the thigh*—three or four arteries, furnished by the profunda, which pass through the openings of the abductor magnus. 3. *In the foot*—the anterior and superior branches of the plantar arch.

PERFORANS CASSERII, see *Cutaneous*—p. *Mānus*, *Flexor profundus perforans*—p. *Profundus*, *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*.

PERFORATED SPOT, *Locus perforatus*.

PERFORATING ARTERIES, see *Perforans*.

PERFORATIO, *Perforation*—p. *Cranii*, see *Perforator*—p. *Intestinum*, *Enterobrosis*—p. *Ventriculi*, *Gastrobrosis*.

PERFORATION, *Perfora'tio*, (*perforare*, *perforatum*, 'to bore through,') *Anatre'sis*, *Diatre'sis*. An accidental opening in the continuity of organs, either from an external or internal cause.

PERFORATION, *Paracentesis*—p. *de l'Estomac*,

Gastrobrosis—p. *des Intestins*, *Enterobrosis*—p. *Uteri*, *Uterus*, rupture of the.

PERFORATOR, *Perforato'rium*, (F.) *Percrâne*. An instrument for opening the head of the foetus in utero, when it is necessary to diminish its size. The operation is called *Cephalotom'ia*, *Perfora'tio cra'nii*. The *Perforator*, most commonly used, is *Smellie's Scis'sore*, which present a spear point when the handles are closed; with cutting edges at the sides and exterior, which act when the handles are separated.

PERFORATORIUM, *Perforator*.

PERFORATUS, (F.) *Perforé*. That which is pierced. Anatomists have given this name to muscles whose fibres or tendons separate to suffer other parts to pass through them. Such are the *Flexor brevis digitorum pedis*, *F. sublimis perforatus*, and *Coracobrachialis*. Also, to parts that are perforated for any purpose—as the *substantia perforata* of the brain.

PERFORATUS CASSERII, *Coracobrachialis*.

PERFRICATIO, (*per*, and *fricare*, *fricatum*, 'to rub,') see *Intraleptice*.

PERFRIC'TIO, *Perfrige'rium*, *Catapax'is*, *Peripax'is* (*perfringere*, *perfrictum*, (*per*, and *fringere*,) 'to shiver with cold,') Considerable refrigeration. Great sense of cold:—shivering.

PERFRIGERATIO, see *Rigor*.

PERFRIGERIUM, *Perfrictio*.

PERFUSIO, (*perfundere*, *perfusum*, (from *per*, and *fundere*,) 'to pour over,') *Fomentation*—p. *Frigida*, see *Affusion*.

PERI, *περί*, 'about, on all sides, round about,' also, an augmentative prefix.

PERIÆRESIS, (*peri*, and *αἵμα*, 'I take away,') A sort of circular incision, which the ancients made in the neighbourhood of large abscesses. The *perieresis* is now only practised in some cases of tumours.

PERIALGIA, (*peri*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') A very violent pain.

PERIAMMA, gen. *Periam'matis*, (*περιαμμα*, from *περι*, and *αμμα*, 'to hang,') *Amuletum*.

PERIANAL, (*peri*, and *anus*,) *Periproctie*.

PERIAPTON, (*περιαπτος*, 'hung around,') *Amuletum*.

PERIARTERITIS, (from *peri*, and *arteriitis*, 'inflammation of an artery,') Inflammation of the sheath of an artery.

PERIBLAST, *Per'iplast*, (F.) *Périblaste*, (*peri*, and *βλαστος*, 'a germ,') The amorphous matter, which surrounds the *endoblast*, *endoplast*, (F.) *Endoblaste* or cell nucleus, and undergoes segmentation.

PERIBLEMA, gen. *Perible'matis*, (*περιβλημα*, from *peri*, and *βάλλω*, 'to throw,') *Catablema*.

PERIBLEP'SIS, (*περιβλεψις*, from *peri*, and *βλεπω*, 'I look,') The wild look that accompanies delirium.

PERIBOLĒ, (*περιβολη*, from *peri*, and *βάλλω*, 'to throw,') The dress of a person. The *pericardium*. Also, the translation of morbid matters towards the surface of the body.

PERIBROSIS, (*περιβρωσις*,) (*πιρ*, and *βρωω*, 'I eat,') 'I eat around,') Ulceration or erosion at the corners of the eyelids.

PERICÆCAL, *Pericæca'lis*, (*peri*, and *cæcum*,) That which surrounds the cæcum, hence 'pericæcal abscess.'

PERICAR'DIAC, *Pericar'die*, *Pericar'dial*, *Pericardi'acus*, *Pericar'dicus*, (F.) *Péricardique*. Relating to the pericardium, —as 'pericardial murmur,' 'pericardial effusion,' 'pericardial arteries, veins,' &c. &c.

PERICARDIAL, *Pericardiac*.

PERICARDIQUE, *Pericardiac*.

PERICARDITIS, (*pericardium*, and *itis*,) *Inflamma'tio seu Pleuri'tis pericar'dii*, *Cardi'tis extér'na seu zéro'sa seu membrano'sa*, *Epicardi'tis*, *Inflamma'tion of the pericar'dium*, (F.) *Péricardite*,

Inflammation du Péricarde. This is probably the proper appellation for most of those cases which have received the names *Carditis*, *Cardipericarditis*, *Cardopericarditis*, and *Cardiopericarditis*. Along with signs of pyrexia, the local symptoms resemble those of pneumonia. Those which point out that the pericardium is the seat of disease, are the following:—pain, referred to the region of the heart, or the scrobiculus cordis;—sometimes pungent, at others, dull and heavy; palpitation, accompanied with spasmodic twitchings in the neighbourhood of the heart, shooting up to the left shoulder; pulsation, and sometimes soreness of the carotids, with tinnitus aurium and vertigo; the breathing is by catches; dyspnoea considerable; pulse jarring, jerking, peculiar; the tongue white, covered with a mucous coat, and the skin often bathed in sweat, as in acute rheumatism. The physical signs during the first period are as follows. The action of the heart is generally evident to the eye, and may be felt by the hand. There is soreness to the touch over the intercostal spaces, and over a small surface in the epigastric region, when the pressure is directed upwards towards the pericardium. Percussion is usually natural, but at times there is dulness. On auscultation, the cardiac movements are found to be frequent, abrupt, jerking, and tumultuous; often irregular and intermittent. The pulse presents corresponding characters. When effusion of lymph has occurred, percussion may be negative, or be but slightly affected. On auscultation, in addition to the preceding signs, there may be one or more of the rubbing or friction sounds resembling the rustling of parchment, or of a sawing or rasping character. In some cases, the sound is like the creaking of new leather. This has been supposed to be pathognomonic of effused lymph. The most important point in the pathology of pericarditis is its connexion with acute rheumatism; and it forms one of the most dangerous occurrences in the latter disease. It may be acute or chronic: in either case, it is, of course, formidable. The most active depletion must be used; with large doses of opium, counterirritants, and all the means required in the most violent internal inflammations.

PERICARDITIS EXSUDATORIA SANGUINOLENTA, Hemopericardium.

PERICARDIUM, *Pericardion*, (*peri*, and *καρδια*, 'heart,') *Peribolē*, *Membrana Cor circumplexa*, *Involucrum seu Arcula seu Cap'sa seu Cap'sula seu Cam'era seu Indumentum seu Panniculus seu Membrana seu The'ca seu Sac'cus seu Sac'culus seu Scrotum seu Vagi'na seu Vesti'ca seu Ar'ca seu Thal'amus regalis seu Amphic'ema seu Bur'sa Cor'dis*, *Sac* or *Cap'sule of the Heart*, (F.) *Péricarde*. The pericardium is a membranous sac, which envelops the heart, and the arterial and venous trunks that pass from or into it. It is seated in the separation of the mediastinum, above the central aponeurosis of the diaphragm, to which it strongly adheres. Its shape is triangular, like that of the heart, to which it is fitted. The pericardium is composed of two membranes:—the one—*external*—fibrous; the other—*internal*—serous. The latter, having lined the inner surface of the external layer, is reflected over the heart, and covers it entirely; (*Epica'dium*, (F.) *Épicarde*,) without, however, having the heart within it; in which arrangement it resembles other serous membranes. The pericardium envelops the heart; retains it in position, and facilitates its movements by means of the serous fluid contained in its cavity—*Cavum pericardii*—and secreted by the membrane—*Liquor seu A'qua seu Hu'mor seu Lym'pha seu Uri'na Pericardii*, *Hydrocardia*, which it contains in greater or less quantity.

The arteries of the pericardium are small, and derived from the superior phrenic, anterior mediastinal and bronchial. The veins accompany them, and open into the brachiocephalic. No nerves have been traced to it. The lymphatics enter the lymphatic glands that surround the vena cava superior.

PERICARPIUM, (*περικάρπιον*, from *peri*, and *καρπος*, 'fruit,') *Epicarpium*.

PERICHOLIA, (*peri*, and *χολη*, 'bile,') *Polycholia*.

PERICHONDRI'TIS, *Inflammatio perichondrii*, (*perichondrium*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the perichondrium: hence *Perichondritis laryngis*; inflammation of the perichondrium covering the larynx.

PERICHON'DRIUM, (F.) *Périchondre*, (*peri*, and *χόνδρος*, 'a cartilage,') A membrane of a fibrous nature, which covers cartilages that are nonarticular, and bears considerable analogy to the periosteum in organization and uses.

PERICHRISIS, (*περίχρησις*, from *peri*, and *χρῖω*, 'to anoint,') *Circumlitio*, *Liniment*.

PERICHRISTON, *Circumlitio*, *Liniment*.

PERIC'LASIS, (*περικλάσις*,) (*peri*, and *κλαω*, 'I break,') A comminuted fracture, with denudation of the bone.

PERICLYMENUM, (*περικλυμένον*,) *Lonicera periclymenum*—p. Vulgare, *Lonicera periclymenum*.

PERICNE'MIA, (*peri*, and *κνήμη*, 'the leg,') The parts surrounding the tibia;—the tibia itself.

PERICOLONITIS, *Pericolitis*, (*peri*, and *colonitis*.) Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the colon.

PERICOLPITIS, (*peri*, and *κολπος*, 'vagina,') and *itis*.) Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the vagina.

PERICRANIŒDE'MA, gen. *Pericraniœdematis*, (*pericranium*, and *œdema*, 'a swelling,') *Œdema of the head*, owing to fluid effused under the pericranium.

PERICRANI'UM, *Pericranion*, *Pericrania*, (F.) *Péricrane*, (*peri*, and *κρανιον*, 'the cranium,') The periosteum, which covers the cranium externally.

PERICYSTITIS, (*peri*, and *cystitis*.) Inflammation of the areolar tissue separating the bladder from the neighbouring parts.

PERIDER'IA, (*peri*, and *ἄρη*, 'the neck,') Twisting of the cord round the neck of the child.

PERIDES'MIC, *Perides'micus*, (F.) *Peridesmigue*, (*peri*, and *ἄσμος*, 'a ligament,') Some nosologists have given this name to ischuria caused by a ligature round the penis or by stricture of the urethra.

PERIDES'MIUM. The delicate areolar tissue covering a ligament.

PERIDIASTOLE, see *Diastole*.

PÉRIDIDYME, (*peri*, and *ἰδίδυμος*, 'testicle,') See *Testicle*.

PERIDIDYMI'TIS, (F.) *Pérididymitis*, (*peri*, *ἰδίδυμος*, 'testicle,') and *itis*.) Inflammation of the tunica albuginea testis.

PERID'ROMUS, (*περίδρομος*, from *peri*, and *δρομος*, 'a course,') The extreme circumference of the hairs of the head.

PERIGLOTTIS, (*peri*, and *γλωττα*, 'tongue,') Epiglottic gland. See *Tongue*.

PERIG'RAPHĒ, (*περιγραφη*, (*περι*, and *γραφω*, 'I write,') 'circumscription,') The aponeurotic intersections of the rectus abdominis are so called.

PERIHEPATITIS, (*peri*, and *hepatitis*.) See *Hepatitis*.

PERILARYNGITIS, (*peri*, and *laryngitis*.) Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the larynx, which not unfrequently ends in *perilaryngeal abscess*.

PERILYMPH, Cotunnus, liquor of.
PERIMENINGITIS, (*peri*, and *meningitis*.) Pachymeningitis.

PERIMENINX, (*peri*, and *μηνιξ*, 'a membrane.') Dura mater.

PERIMYELIS, (*peri*, and *μυελος*, 'marrow.') Medullary membrane.

PERIMYELETIS, (*peri*, and *myelitis*.) Meningitis, spinal.

PERIMYSIUM, *Fascia*, (*peri*, and *μυς*, 'a muscle.') The areolar membrane or sheath—*vagina muscularis*—that surrounds a muscle, or its fasciculi. The sheath of the whole muscle is termed *Perimysium externum*; of the fasciculi, *Perimysium internum*.

PERIN, *Pe'ris*, (*πηρις*, *πηρα*, 'a sac or pouch.') With some this means the scrotum; with others, the testicle; with others, the vagina; with others, the peritonæum; and with others, the anus.

PERINŒCELE, (*perinæum*, and *κηλη*, 'rupture.') Hernia, perineal.

PERINEORRHAPHY, *Perinæorrhaphy*, (*perinæum*, and *ῥαφή*, 'suture.') Suture of the perinæum, (F.) *Suture du Périnée*, in cases of laceration of the same.

PERINŒUM, (*πηρις*, gen. *πηριος*, 'the scrotum [?].') *Interfeminium*, *Interfeminium*, *Interfeminium*, *Interfeminium*, *Pter feminium*, *Pe'ris*, *Pe'rin*, *Perinæum*, *Gressinæra*, *Ple'chas*, *Am'phiplez*, *Mesonæcelon*, *Mesonæcelus*, *Perinæon*, *Perinæon*, *Perinæos*, *Tra'mè*, *Tra'mis*, *Taurus*, *Interforaminæum*, *Cocho'nè*, *Pl'chos*, *Mesomærian*, *Fa'men*, *Rel'gio*, *Perinæ'i*, (F.) *Périnée*. The space at the inferior region of the trunk, between the ischiatic tuberosities, anus, and genital organs. It is smaller in the female than in the male; has a triangular shape, and is divided into two equal parts by a median line called *Ra'phè*. It is occasionally ruptured in labour. At times it has been made to extend posteriorly as far as the os coccygis. The part between the pudendum and anus is sometimes called *anterior perinæum*, to distinguish it from that which extends from the anus to the coccyx, called *posterior perinæum*.

PERINŒUS, Perineal.

PERINEAL, *Perinæus*, *Perinæalis*, *Perinæalis*. That which relates or belongs to the perinæum, as *Perineal artery*, *P. hernia*, &c.

PERINEAL APONEUROSIS, P. Fascia.

PERINEAL ARTERY, *Arteria perinæalis*, *Superficial artery of the Perinæum*. A branch of the internal pudic distributed to the perinæum.

PERINEAL CUTANEOUS NERVE, See Sciatic nerve, lesser.

PERINEAL FAS'CIA, *Fascia perinæi*, *Perinæal aponeurosis*. The fasciæ,—*superficial* and *deep-seated*,—*Perinæal ligament*—*Com'per's ligament*, *Triangular ligament*,—which belong to the perinæum.

PERINEAL FOS'SA, *Fos'sa perinæi*, *Ischio-rectal fossa*. A conical fossa, the base of which corresponds with the skin; is formed anteriorly by the transversus perinæi muscle; behind, by the inferior border of the glutæus maximus; internally, by the levator ani; and externally, by the tuber ischii. It is filled up with fat and fibrous stræ.

PERINEAL ISCHU'RIA, *Ischu'ria Perinæalis*. A name given by Sauvages to retention of urine, caused by a tumour seated in the perinæum.

PERINEAL LIGAMENT, see P. fascia.

PERINEAL NERVE. A branch of the internal pudic; which is mainly distributed to the perinæum and scrotum of the male, and to the vulva and perinæum of the female.

PERINEAL REGION, Perinæum.

PERINEAL SEC'TION, *Sec'tio perinæalis*. An incision into the perinæum for the cure of stricture of the urethra.

PÉRINÉE, Perinæum.

PERINEORRHAPHY, *Perinæorrhaphia*.

PERINEPHRITIS, (F.) *Phlegmon périnephrétique*, (*peri*, and *nephritis*.) Inflammation of the external areolar and fibrous membranes of the kidney, or of their investing adipose areolar tissue.

PERINEPHRUS, (*peri*, and *νεφρος*, 'kidney.') See Kidney.

PERINEURION, (*peri*, and *νευρον*, 'a nerve.') Neurilemma.

PÉRINÈVRE, Neurilemma.

PERINYCTIDES, (*peri*, and *νύξ*, gen. *νυκτος*, 'night.') An eruption appearing at night and disappearing by day.

PERIOD, (*παιδος*.) *Peri'odus*, *Periodæa*, *Peri'odeusis*, *Stad'ium*, *Circu'itus*, (F.) *Période*, (*peri*, and *δως*, 'way.') *Circuit*. *Periodæ* are the different phases or revolutions of a disease; or the epochs which are distinguishable in the course of it. Three periods are commonly enumerated. 1. The *augmentation*, *increase*, or *progress*, (*Incrementum*); 2. The *ac'mè* or height, (F.) *État*, (*Status*); and 3. The *decline*, (*Decrementum*.) Some authors reckon only the *increase* and *termination*.

Period is sometimes used in describing an intermittent, for the time between the commencement of a paroxysm and that of the next, including the fit as well as interval.

PERIODS, MONTHLY, Menses.

PERIODEIA, (*περιόδια*.) Period.

PERIODEUSIS, Period.

PERIODEUTES, (*περιόδευς*, from *peri*, and *όδευς*, 'to travel.') Charlatan.

PERIODICITY, *Periodic'itas*, *Rhyth'm*, (F.) *Périodicité*. The aptitude of certain physiological or pathological phenomena, in health or disease, to recur at particular periods, after longer or shorter intervals, during which they cease completely. Diseases thus recurring are called *periodical* or *rhythmical*,—*Typ'ices*.

PERIODOL'OGY, *Periodolog'ia*, (*peri'od*, *δως*, 'period,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') The doctrine of periodicity in health and disease.

PERIODONTITIS, (F.) *Périodontite*, *Inflammation de la Membrane alvéolo-dentaire*, (*peri*, *όντος*, gen. *οντος*, 'a tooth,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the membrane that lines the socket of a tooth.

PERIODONTITIS GINGIVARUM, Ulitis.

PERIODOSCOPE, (*period*, and *σκοπεω*, 'I view.') An instrument, proposed by Dr. Tyler Smith, for the ready calculation of the periodical functions of the sex. It consists of a movable circular dial, upon which the months and days are engraved, fixed on a pivot in the centre of a large plate on which are numbered the different conditions of the reproductive system, as conception, abortion, premature labour, hemorrhage, labour, &c. By a knowledge of the date of conception, say November 14th, and fixing the movable plate opposite the point on the fixed plate which indicates conception, the observer is enabled at once to see that, allowing 280 days for gestation, labour may be expected about the 20th of August. The dial is made of card-board, and is affixed to a small volume, in which its uses and applications are explained.

PERIODUS LUNARIS, 'a lunar period.' See Menses—p. Morbi, Type—p. Sanguinis, Circulation.

PERIODYN'IA, (*peri*, and *δύνη*, 'pain.') A violent and extensive pain.

PERION, (*peri*, and *ωον*, 'ovum.') Decidua.

PERIORBITA, *Periosteum orbitæ*, (F.) *Péri-orbite*, (*peri*, and *orbita*, 'the orbit.') An appellation used by some for the periosteum lining the orbit, which is a continuation of the dura mater. The inflammation of this periosteum is termed

Periorbitis or *Periorbititis*, and *Inflammatiō periorbiti* or *orbiti*.

PERIORBITIS, (*periorbita*, and *itis*.) See Periorbita.

PERIORBITITIS, see Periorbita.

PERIOSTEITIS, Periostitis.

PERIOSTEOPHYTE, (*periosteum*, and *φυω*, 'I grow.') An osseous formation, commencing in the periosteum.

PERIOSTEOTOMY, *Periosteotomia*, (*periosteum*, and *τομή*, 'incision.') The operation of dividing the periosteum.

PERIOSTEUM, (*περιόστεον*.) *Periosteon*, *Periosteos*, *Periostium*, *Circumossalē*, *Membrana ossis*, *Omentum ossium*, *Circumossalis Membrana*, (F.) *Périoste*, (*peri*, and *οστέον*, 'a bone.') The periosteum is a fibrous, white, resisting medium, which surrounds the bones every where, except the teeth at their coronæ, and the parts of bones that are covered with cartilage. The external surface is united in a more or less intimate manner to the neighbouring parts by areolar tissue. Its inner surface covers the bone, whose depressions it accurately follows. It is united to the bone by small, fibrous prolongations; and especially by a prodigious quantity of vessels, which penetrate their substance. The periosteum unites the bones to the neighbouring parts. It assists in their growth, either by furnishing, at its inner surface, as M. Bécclard demonstrated, an albuminous exudation, which becomes cartilaginous, and at length ossifies;—or by supporting the vessels which penetrate them to carry the materials of their nutrition. See Medullary membrane.

PERIOSTEUM INTERNUM, Medullary membrane—p. Orbita, Periorbita.

PERIOSTIC, *Periosticus*, (F.) *Périostique*. Relating or appertaining to the periosteum, or to parts surrounding a bone.

PERIOSTITIS, *Periostitis*, *Inflammatiō periorbiti*, (*periosteum*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the periosteum.

PERIOSTOMEDULLITIS, (F.) *Périostomédullite*, (*periosteum*, *medulla*, 'marrow,' and *itis*.) Simultaneous inflammation of the periosteum and medulla spinalis.

PERIOSTOSIS, (*peri*, *osteon*, and *osis*.) (F.) *Périostose*. Tumour of the periosteum. Tumours are so called which are developed on bones, and formed by their outer membrane. These tumours are more rapidly developed, have a less degree of consistence, and sooner disperse than exostoses, which they resemble greatly.

PERIOSTOSTEITIS, (F.) *Périostostéite*, (*periosteum*, *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *itis*.) Simultaneous inflammation of the periosteum and bone.

PERIPHACUS, (*peri*, and *φακος*, 'lens.') See Crystalline.

PERIPHERAD, see Peripheral aspect.

PERIPHERAL, *Peripheric* or *Periph'eric*, *Peripher'ical*, (*peri*, and *φέρω*, 'I bear.') Relating or appertaining to the periphery or circumference.

PERIPHERAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the circumference of an organ. *Periph'erad* is used adverbially to signify 'towards the peripheral aspect.'

PERIPHERAL VASCULAR SYSTEM, Capillary system.

PERIPHIMOSIS, Paraphimosis.

PERIPHLEBITIS, (*peri*, and *phlebitis*, 'inflammation of a vein.') Inflammation of the sheath of a vein.

PERIPLAST, (*peri*, and *πλάσσω*, 'to form,') Periblast.

PERIPNEUMONIA, (*περιπνευμονία*.) Peripneumonia.

PERIPLEURITIS, (*peri*, and *pleuritis*.) In-

flammation of the subserous areolar tissue of the costal pleura.

PERIPLOCA INDICA, (*peri*, and *πλέω*, 'to twine,') *Hemidesmus Indicus*—p. Mauritiana, Scammony, Bourbon.

PERIP'LYSIS, (*περιπλύνω*, from *peri*, and *πλύνω*, 'the act of washing;') *Proflu'vium*. A copious discharge from any part, especially from the bowels.

PERIPNEUMO'NIA, *Peripleumonia*, *Peripneumoni'tis*, *True peripneumony*, (*περιπνευμονία*, from *peri*, and *πνευμων*, 'the lung.') Inflammation of the substance of the lungs. See Pneumonia.

PERIPNEUMONIA BILIO'SA. Inflammation of the lungs, accompanied with bilious fever.

PERIPNEUMONIA CATARRHA'LIS. Bronchitis or pulmonary catarrh, with pain in some part of the chest. *Peripneumonia notha*.

PERIPNEUMONIA NO'THA, *P. spuria* seu *pituitosa* seu *catarrhalis*, *Pneumonia notha*, *Pseudoperipneumonia*, *Pseudopneumonia*, *Pseudopneumoni'tis*, *Bronchoacē*, *Blennorrhœa*, *Obstructio pulmonum pituitosa febrilis*, *Bronchitis asthenica*, *False or Bastard Peripneumony*, (F.) *Péri-pneumonie bâtarde ou fausse*, *Fausse pneumonie*. An inexact name, under which some affections are comprised that resemble pneumonia; and, especially chronic bronchitis with pleurodynia. See Bronchitis (chronic).

PERIPNEUMONIA PITUITOSA, P. notha.

PERIPNEUMONITIS, Peripneumonia.

PERIPNEUMONY, Pneumonia—p. Bastard, Peripneumonia notha.

PERIPNEUMONY, LA'TENT. Peripneumony whose symptoms are so obscure as to be recognized with difficulty.

PERIPROC'TIC, *Periprocticus*, (F.) *Périproctique*, (*peri*, and *πρωκτος*, 'anus.') Applied to organs or lesions around the anus.

PERIPROCTITIS, (*peri*, *πρωκτος*, 'the anus,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the rectum.

PERIPSYXIS, (*περιψύξις*, from *peri*, and *ψύχω*, 'to become cold,') *Catapsyxis*, *Perfrictio*.

PERIPYEMA, (*περιπύημα*, from *peri*, and *πύον*, 'pus.') Suppuration around an organ;—a tooth for example.

PERIRRHOEA, *Perirrhoë*, (*περιρροία*, from *peri*, and *ῥέω*, 'I flow.') Afflux of fluids from every point of the body towards an organ which has to remove them from the economy. Also, enuresis.

PERIS, (*περις*.) Perin.

PERISCELIS, (*peri*, and *σκελος*, 'leg,') *Jarretière*.

PERISCYPHISMUS, Periscythiasmus.

PERISCYTHISMUS, (*περισκυθισμος*.) *Periscythiasis*, *Periscyctis'mus*, *Periscy'tisus*, *Periscy'phiasis*, *Periscyphismus*, *Scalping*, (*περισκυθισμος*, from *peri*, and *Σκυθης*, 'a Scythian,' that is, 'scalping after the manner of the Scythians.') An operation described by Paulus of Aegina. It consisted of an incision made around the cranium, and was employed in habitual weakness of the eyes, pains of the head, &c.

PERISPHAL'SIS, *Circumduc'tio*, (from *peri*, and *σφάλλω*, 'I move.') A circular motion impressed on a luxated bone for the purpose of reducing it.

PERISPLENITIS, (*peri*, and *splenitis*.) see Splenitis.

PERISSODACTYLUS, (*περισσος*, 'superabundant,' and *δάκτυλος*, 'finger,') *Polydactylus*.

PERISTAL'TIC, *Peristalticus*, (*περισταλτικός*, from *peri*, and *σπίνω*, 'to contract,') (F.) *Péristaltique*. Relating or appertaining to peristole,—as 'peristaltic action.' See Systaltic.

PERISTAPHYLINUS EXTERNUS, (*peri*, and *σταφύλη*, 'uvula,') *Circumflexus musculus*—p.

Inferior, Circumflexus musculus—p. Internus, Levator palati.

PERISTERA ANCEPS, (περιστερα, 'a pigeon,') Pelargonium anceps.

PERISTERIUM, (περιστεριον,) Verbena officinalis.

PERISTER'NA, (peri, and στερον, 'the sternum,') The lateral parts of the chest.

PERIS'TOLĒ, (περιστολη,) *Mo'tus Peristalticus* seu *compressorius* seu *vermicularis* seu *testudin'eus*, (from peri, and στήλω, 'to contract,') The peristaltic action of the intestines, *Mo'tus peristalticus*, (F.) *Mouvement ou Action péristaltique*. It consists of a kind of undulation or vermicular movement, in appearance irregular, but in which the circular fibres of the muscular membrane of the intestine contract successively, from above downwards, in proportion as the chyme advances in the alimentary canal; so that, being compressed above, it is pushed into the next portion of the intestine, whose fibres are in a state of relaxation. When the fibres contract inversely, they occasion an *antiperistaltic* action. The peristaltic action is involuntary, and is not under the immediate influence of either brain or spinal marrow. It continues for some time after death.

PERISTOMIUM, (περιστοιμιον, from peri, and στωμα, 'mouth,') see Mouth.

PERISTRO'MA, gen. *Peristro'matis*, *Mus'cus vill'osus*, *Crus'ta membrana'cea* seu *vermicularis*, (περιστροφμα, 'a coverlet, from peri, and στρωννυμι, 'to spread,') The villous or mucous coat of the intestines.

PERISYS'TOLĒ, (peri, and συστολη, 'contraction,') The interval that exists between the systole and diastole of the heart, which is only perceptible in the dying.

PERITERION, (peri, and τερειν, *terere*, 'to rub, to drill,') *Trépan perforatif*.

PERITESTIS, (peri, and testis,) Albuginea.

PÉRITOINE, Peritonæum.

PERITOME, (περιτομή, from peri, and τεμνειν, 'to cut,') Circumcision.

PERITONÆREX'IS, *Peritonæorex'is*, (*peritonæum*, and *ρηγνυμι*, 'to break out,') Hernia formed by the rupture of the peritonæum.

PERITONÆ'UM, (περιτοναϊον, *peritonæon*, *peritonæum*, *Peritonæ'on*, *Peritonæ'os*, *Vela'men'um abdomina'le*, *Tu'nica præ'ten'sa* seu *Operimen'tum præ'ten'sum* seu *Membra'na abdom'inis*, *Pa'gos*, *St'phac*, *Sy'phac*, *Zē'pach*, *Zi'phac*, (F.) *Péritoine*, (peri, and τεινω, 'I stretch,') A serous membrane, which lines the abdominal cavity, *Peritonæum parieta'le*, extends over the greater part of the organs contained there, *Peritonæum intestina'le* seu *viscera'le*, envelops them wholly or in part, and maintains their respective relations by means of different prolongations and ligamentous folds:—the *mesentery*, *epiploon*, *mesocolon*, &c. Like all the serous membranes, the peritonæum, except in the female, is a sort of sac without aperture, which covers the abdominal organs, without containing them within it, and the internal surface of which is smooth, and lubricated by a serous fluid. In the male fœtus, the peritonæum furnishes a prolongation, which accompanies the testicle at the time of its descent, and, in the female fœtus, forms the *Canal' of Nuck*. Below the neck of the gall-bladder, the peritonæum has a triangular opening, called the *Fora'men* or *Hia'tus* of *Win'slow*, through which it proceeds behind the stomach, to form a sort of secondary cavity, called the *posterior cavity* of the *peritonæum*, (F.) *Arrière cavité péritonéale* ou *Cavité des Épiploons*.

PERITONÆUM DUPLICATUM, Epiploon, gastrocolic.

PERITONE'AL, *Peritonæ'us*, (F.) *Péritonéal*.

That which appertains or relates to the peritonæum.

PÉRITONITE, Peritonitis—p. *Puerpérale*, see Peritonitis.

PÉRITONITIS, *Empres'ma* seu *Crus'ma Peritonit'is*, *Peritonæit'is*, *Inflammat'io* seu *Phleg'mat' Peritonæ'i*, *Phlegma't'ia* or *Inflammat'io* of the *Peritonæ'um*, (*peritonæum*, and *itis*,) (F.) *Péritonite*, *Inflammation du Péritoine*. The characteristic signs of acute inflammation of the peritonæum are,—violent pain in the abdomen, increased by the slightest pressure, often by the simple weight of the bed-clothes. It generally occurs in the parturient state, *Lochoperitonit'is*, and begins on the second or third day after delivery. At times, a malignant epidemic, and perhaps contagious, variety has made its appearance, and destroyed numbers of females. This has been described under the name *Puer'peral Fever*, *Metropéritonit'is*, *Enc'cia Syn'ochus Puer'peræ'runt*, *Erythemat'ic* or *Nonplast'ic Puer'peral Peritonit'is*, *Typhohæ'mic Peritonit'is*, (F.) *Péritonite puerpérale*, *Métropéritonite puerpérale*, *Fidère puerpérale*, *Typhus puerpéral*, *Adynam'ic* or *Malignant Puer'peral F'ever*, *Low F'ever of Child'bed*. It is, according to some, a malignant inflammation of the peritonæum and uterus; according to others, a *Uterine Phlebi'tis*. In any form it requires active treatment, early employed. The appearances on dissection are such as occur whenever a serous membrane has been inflamed, and such inflammation has produced death:—effusion of fluid with flakes of coagulable lymph in it; appearances of vascularity, &c., in the membrane. The treatment—in *active peritonitis*—must consist of the same course as recommended under Enteritis. In the *chronic* kind, symptoms must be combated as they arise, and it may be advisable to excite a new action in the system by means of mercury. In the epidemic and malignant variety, unless bleeding be freely employed at the very outset, it does harm. If used early, it may be of decided advantage. Everything depends upon arresting the morbid process at the outset.

PÉRITONITIS, ERYTHEMATIC, see Peritonitis—p. Hepatic, see Hepatitis—p. Nonplastic, see Peritonitis—p. Puerperal, see Peritonitis—p. Typhohæmic, see Peritonitis.

PERITOMA, (περιτομα, from *τεμνω*, 'cut, and above,') Excrement.

PERITYPHLITIS, (F.) *Pérityphl'ite*, (peri, and *typhlitis*, 'inflammation of the cæcum,') Inflammation of the areolar substance surrounding the cæcum. See Typhloenteritis.

PERIÜTERINE, *Periüteri'us*, (F.) *Périütr'in*, (peri, and *uterus*,) That which is situated around the uterus; hence "*periüterine inflammation*" or "*periüterine phlegmon*,"—inflammation of the areolar tissue around the uterus.

PERIWINKLE, LESSER, ([L.] *peruinum*, [Sax.] *peruinice*,) *Vinea minor*.

PERIZO'MA, gen. *Perizo'matis*, (περιζωμα, from peri, and *ζωωμι*, 'to gird,') A bandage; a girdle. In Fabricius Hildanus, a truss. Herpes zoster. The diaphragm.

PER'KINISM. A therapeutical means, first employed by Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Norwich, Connecticut, towards the termination of the last century, and named after him. It consisted in drawing over affected or other parts the pointed extremities of two metallic rods, called *Metallic Tractors*, each made of a different metal. The success obtained was through the influence of the imagination; and, consequently, as a remedial agent, it ranks as high as animal magnetism, but no higher. The operation was, also, called *Tractora'tion*.

PER'KINIST. A believer in, and practiser of, Perkinism.

PERKINIS'TIC. Relating or belonging to Perkinism.

PERLA, Pearl, Paralampsis.

PERLE, Pearl.

PERMISSUS, (*permittere*, *permissum*, from *per*, and *mittere*, 'to suffer to pass through,') Licentiate.

PERMISTIO, (*per*, and *miscere*, *mixtum* or *mixtum*, 'to mix,') Coition.

PERMIXTIO, Coition.

PERMOTIO, (*per*, and *movere*, *motum*, 'to move,') Motion.

PERNICIEUX, Deleterious.

PERNICIOSUS, (*per*, and *neco*, 'to destroy,') Deleterious.

PERNIO, Chilblain.

PERNOCTATIO, (*per*, and *nox*, gen. *noctis*, 'night,') Insomnia.

PERO, (*προς*, 'deficient,') in composition, deficient.

PEROCEPH'ALUS, (*pero*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') A monster with a defective head.

PEROCOR'MUS, (*pero*, and *σῆμα*, 'trunk,') A malformation in which the trunk is defective, and too short, from the absence of one or more vertebrae,—the head and limbs being normal.

PERODACTYLEUS, (*perone*, and *δακτυλος*, 'a finger or toe,') Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.

PERODYN'IA, (*πῖρα*, 'a sac, stomach, and ὄδυν, 'pain,') see Cardialgia.

PEROMEL'IA, (*pero*, and *μελος*, 'a limb,') Congenital misconstruction, or mutilation of the limbs. A genus in the nosology of Good.

PEROM'ELUS. A monster possessed of the deformity mentioned above.

PERONE, (*περὶ*, from *περὶ*, 'to transfix,') Fibula.

PERONÉ, Fibula—*p. Col du*, Collum fibulae.

PERON'AL, *Peronæus*, *Fibula'ris*, *Fib'ular*, (F.) *Péronier*, (from *perone*.) Belonging or relating to the fibula.

PERONEAL AR'TERY, *Fib'ular*, *A.*, arises from the popliteal, and is situate deeply in the posterior and outer part of the leg. It gives off branches of little importance. Near the outer ankle, it divides into two branches. 1. The posterior *peroneal*, which descends behind the lower joint of the fibula, on the outer surface of the calcaneum. 2. The anterior *peroneal*, which crosses the inferior extremity of the interosseous ligament, to be distributed on the dorsal surface of the foot.

PERONEAL MUS'LES are three in number. 1. *Peronæus Brevis* seu *Secundus* seu *Anticus* seu *Medius*, *Semifibularis*, (F.) *Grand-peronéo-sus-métatarsien*, *Court péronéo-latéral*, *Moyen Péronier*. A muscle, situate beneath the *peronæus longus*. It is attached, above, to the outer surface of the fibula, and terminates, below, at the posterior extremity of the 5th metatarsal bone, after having been reflected beneath the malleolus externus. It extends the foot upon the leg, at the same time raising a little the outer edge. It may, also, act upon the leg, and extend it upon the foot. 2. *Peronæus Longus* seu *primus* seu *posticus* seu *maximus* seu *posterior*, (F.) *Tibi-péronéo-tarsien*, *Long péronier latéral*, *Péronéo-sus-tarsien*, (Ch.) *Muscle grand péronier*. This muscle is situate at the outer part of the leg. It is long, thick, and triangular above; thin, narrow, and flat below. It is attached above to the outer edge of the upper extremity of the fibula, and to the upper third of the outer surface of that bone. Below, it terminates at the outer part of the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone. This muscle extends the foot on the leg, turning its point outward, and raising its outer edge. It acts, also, upon the leg, which it ex-

tends on the foot. 3. *Peronæus Ter'tius*, *No'nus Vena'lii*, (F.) *Péronier antérieur*, *Pa'it péronéo-sus-métatarsien* (Ch.) *Petit Péronier*. A muscle, situate at the anterior, outer, and inferior part of the leg. It is long and flat, and is attached, above, to the inferior third of the anterior margin and inner surface of the fibula; terminating, below, at the posterior extremity of the 5th metatarsal bone. This muscle bends the foot on the leg, by raising its outer edge. It can, also, bend the leg on the foot.

PERONEAL NERVE, see Popliteal nerves.

PERONEAL VEIN follows the same course as the artery.

PERONEDACTYLIUS, (*perone*, and *δακτυλος*, 'a finger or toe,') Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.

PERONÉO-LATÉRAL COURT, *Peronæus brevis*—*p. Phalangien du gros orteil*, Flexor longus pollicis pedis—*p. Sous-phalangien du ponce*, Flexor longus pollicis pedis—*p. Sous-tarsien*, *Peronæus longus*—*p. Sus-métatarsien*, *Peronæus tertius*—*p. Sus-métatarsien*, *Peronæus brevis*—*p. Sus-phalangien du ponce*, Extensor proprius pollicis pedis—*p. Sus-phalangien du ponce*, Extensor proprius pollicis pedis—*p. Tibi-sus-phalangien commun*, Extensor communis digitorum pedis.

PERONEUM, (from *perone*,) Fibula.

PÉRONIER, *Peroneal*—*p. Grand*, *Peronæus longus*—*p. Latéral*, long, *Peronæus longus*—*p. Moyen*, *Peronæus brevis*—*p. Petit*, *Peronæus tertius*.

PERONODACTYLIÆUS, (*perone*, and *δακτυλος*, 'a finger or toe,') Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.

PERONODACTYLIUS, Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.

PEROSO'MUS, (*pero*, and *σῆμα*, 'body,') A monster whose whole body is imperfectly developed.

PEROSPLANCH'NICA, (*pero*, and *σπλάγχων*, 'a viscus,') Congenital misconstruction of the viscera. A genus in the nosology of Good.

PERPENDICULUM HEPATIS, (*perpena'icum*, 'a plumb line, from *per*, and *pendere*, 'to hang,') Suspensory ligament of the liver.

PERPERACUTUS. 'Extremely acute.' An epithet applied to very violent and rapid diseases.

PERPLEXI MORBI, (*per*, and *plexere*, *plexum*, 'to interweave,') see Complication.

PERPLICAT'ION, *Perplicatio*, (*per*, and *plico*, *plicatum*, 'to fold,') A method of tying arteries, which consists in making a small incision in the side of the artery, near its bleeding orifice, introducing a small pair of forceps, seizing the open extremity, and drawing it backward, through the aperture made in the side of the vessel, so as to form a kind of knot.

PERROSIN, see *Pinus abies*.

PERRY, see Cider.

PERRY COUNTY WARM SPRINGS. These are in Pennsylvania, eleven miles from Carlisle, and fourteen from Harrisburg. Temperature 67°; impregnation not much. They are used for bathing.

PERSEA CAMFORA, (*περσέα*,) see Camphor—*p. Cassia*, *Laurus cassia*—*p. Cinnamomum*, *Laurus cinnamomum*—*p. Cubeba*, *Piper cubeba*.

PER'SEA GRATIS'SIMA, *Laurus Persea*, *Palta tree*, *Avocado* or *Alligator Pear*. A slender, very high tree of Peru, with a small domelike top, which grows on the eastern declivity of the Andes, and rises, at times, to the height of more than 60 feet. Its fruit—(S.) *Palta*—which is pear-shaped, is generally much liked. It dissolves, like butter, on the tongue, and hence is called, in some of the French colonies, *beurre végétale*. The leaves are reckoned balsamic, pectoral, and vulnerary. The seeds are very astringent.

Anserinus, *Chenopodium bonus Henriens*, Facial nerve—*p. Cati*, *Antennaria Dioica*—*p. Equinus*, *Pes equinus*, see *Kyllosis*—*p. Hippocampi major*, *Cornu ammonis*—*p. Hippocampi minor*, *Hippocampus minor*—*p. Hippopotami major*, *Cornu ammonis*—*p. Hippopotami minor*, *Cornu ammonis*—*p. Leonis*, *Alchemilla*.

PESANTEUR, (from [F.] *peser*, [L.] *pendere*, *pensum*, 'to weigh,') Weight—*p. Spécifique*, Gravity, specific.

PÈSE-ACIDE, (*peser*, 'to weigh,' and *acid*), Acidometer—*p. Liqueur*, Areometer—*p. Sirop*, Saccharometer.

PESSETTE, *Cicer arietinum*.

PESSAIRE, Pessary—*p. Intra-utérin*, Pessary, intra-uterine.

PES'SARY, *Pessarium*, (from *πessos*, 'a small stone or other substance for playing at draughts; a pessary,') *Pes'ens*, *Pes'sum*, *Pes'anlus*, *Penicill'us*, *To'lus*, *Nod'ulus uter'inus*, *Supposito'rium uter'inum*, *Glands*, *Lemnis'cus*, (F.) *Pessaire*. A solid instrument, composed of cork, ivory, or elastic gum, which is introduced into the vagina to support the uterus, in cases of prolapsus or relaxation of that organ; to keep vaginal hernia reduced, &c. The ancients made use of *medicated pessaries*, which they distinguished into emollient, astringent, aperient, &c., and they are still used. The form of pessaries is very variable;—round, oval, &c., according to fancy and circumstances.

PESSARY, EGYPTIAN, *Aegyptius pessus*.

PESSARY, INTRA-UTERINE, *Stem pes'sary*, (F.) *Pessaire intra-utérin*, *Redresseur utérin*. An instrument for rectifying uterine displacements—as anteversion and retroversion, consisting of a stem which is introduced into the uterus; this stem is attached to a flattened ovoid bulb or ball, on which the cervix uteri rests.—Connected with this is an external part or wire frame, which is attached, at one extremity, to a flat tubular portion, passing into the vagina, to be fixed to the intra-uterine portion. The wire frame is made to press upon the pubis, so that the pessary can be kept in position *in utero*. This is essentially the intra-uterine pessary of Professor Simpson of Edinburgh.

A modification of Prof. Simpson's instrument for rectifying malpositions of the uterus has been made by Dr. Sims, of New York. This consists in having a joint or hinge near enough the end to prevent its striking against the fundus uteri, and yet far enough to allow it to enter fully the cavity; making the os uteri the centre of motion. It is called by Dr. Sims the *uterine elevator*.

PESSARY, STEM, Pessary, intra-uterine.

PESULUS, (dim. of *pessus*), Pessary, Penis.

PESSUM, Pessary.

PESSUS, Pessary.

PEST, (*pestis*), Plague.

PESTÉ, Plague—*p. Antonine*, Plague of Antoninus—*p. d'Athènes*, Plague of Athens—*p. Noire*, Death, Black.

PESTICHLÉ, *Petechiæ*.

PESTICLÉ, *Petechiæ*.

PESTILENCE, *Pestilenti'a*, *Pestil'itas*, (from *pestis*, 'a pest,') A malignant spreading disease;—applied especially to plague.

PESTILENCE, CHOLEMIC, *Cholera spasmodica*—*p. Glandular*, Plague—*p. Hæmagastric*, Fever, yellow—*p. Septic*, Plague.

PESTILENTWORT, *Tussilago petasites*.

PESTILENTIA, *Pestilence*, (from *pestis*), Plague—*p. Hæmagastrica*, Fever, yellow.

PESTILENT'IAL, *Pestilentia'lis*, *Pestilentia'rins*, *Pestilentio'us*, *Pestilen'tus*, (F.) *Pestilenti'el*. Relating or appertaining to a pest or plague. *Pestilential diseases* are those that bear some resemblance to the plague in respect to mode of propagation, symptoms, danger, &c.

PESTILITAS, (from *pestis*), Plague.

PESTIS, Plague—*p. Acutissima*, Plague—*p. Adenoseptica*, Plague—*p. Americana*, Fever, yellow—*p. Antoniniana*, Plague of Antoninus—*p. Bellica*, Typhus—*p. Britannica*, *Sudor Anglicus*—*p. Bubonaria orientalis*, Plague—*p. Contagiosa*, Plague—*p. Glandulosa*, Plague—*p. Glossanthrax*, *Glossanthrax*—*p. Inguinaria*, Plague—*p. Inter-tropica*, Fever, yellow—*p. Nigra*, Death, black—*p. Occidentalis*, Fever, yellow—*p. Orientalis*, Plague—*p. Septica*, Plague—*p. Variolosa*, *Variola*.

PESTLE, (from *pistillum*), *Pilum*—*p. Spring*, see *Pilum*.

PET, (from *pedere*), Fart.

PETALE, *Phtheiri'asis*.

PÉTASITE, *Tussilago petasites*.

PETASITES, (*πεταστis*, from *πετασος*, 'a sun hat,') *Tussilago petasites*—*p. Hybrida*, *Tussilago petasites*—*p. Major*, *Tussilago petasites*—*p. Officinalis*, *Tussilago petasites*—*p. Rubens*, *Tussilago petasites*—*p. Vulgaris*, *Tussilago petasites*.

PETAUR'UM, (*πεταυρος*) A seat suspended by ropes, in which a person taking exercise sat, and was tossed about by assistants.

PETE'CHLÉ, *Petich'ule*, *Pestich'is*, *Petich'is*, *Punctu'ula*, *Por'pura maligna*, *Por'phyra Graeco'rum*, (F.) *Pétéchies*, (from [L.] *Pedechio*, 'a flea-bite,') Small spots, similar in shape and colour to flea-bites, which occur spontaneously upon the skin, in the course of severe fevers, &c. They are, under such circumstances, signs of great prostration.

PETECHLE SINE FEBRE, *Purpura simplex*.

PETE'CHIAL, *Petechia'lis*. Resembling or accompanied by petechiæ.

PETECHIAL SCURVY, *Purpura simplex*.

PETECHIANOSIS, (*petechiæ*, and *νσος*, 'disease,') *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

PETER'S PILLS, *Pilule Aloes et Camboginæ*—*p. Worm lozenges*, see *Worm lozenges*, *Sherman's*.

PETICULÉ, *Petechiæ*.

PETIGO, *Impetigo*.

PETINA, (from *pes*, gen. *pedis*, 'a foot,' or from *peto*, 'to go,') Sole.

PETI'OLUS, *Pedi'olus*, (dim. of *pes*, gen. *pedis*, 'a foot,') A footstalk or leafstalk of a plant. A petiole.

PETIOLUS EPIGLOT'TIDIS. The root of the Epiglottis.

PETIOLUS MALLEI, *Manubrium mallei*.

PETIT ARGENT, ('small silver,') *Platinum*—*p. Courier*, *Influenza*—*p. Lait*, *Serum lactis*—*p. Lait d'Hoffmann*, *Serum lactis Hoffmanni*—*p. Mal*, see *Epilepsy*—*p. Sus-maxilla-labial*, *Levator anguli oris*.

PETITE-POSTE, *Influenza*—*p. Vérole*, *Variola*.

PETITS-LAITS, see *Serum lactis*.

PETRÆLEUM, (*petro*, and *ελαιον*, 'oil,') Petroleum.

PETRÆUM, (*πετρας*, 'living among rocks,') *Solidago virgaurea*.

PETRAPIUM, (*petro*, and *apium*, 'parsley,') *Bubon Macedonicum*.

PÉTRÉ, *Petrus*.

PÉTRÉOLE, Petroleum.

PÉTREUX, *Petrus*—*p. Os*, see *Temporal bone*.

PETRO, (*πετρα* and *πετρος*, 'rock,') in composition, rock; and the petrous or rocky portion of the temporal bone.

PETRO DEL PORCO, ('stone of the hog,') Bezoar of the Indian porcupine.

PÉTROLE, Petroleum.

PETRO'LEUM, *Petrolu'm*, *Petrn'leum*, *Petr'm o'leum*, *Bitu'men Petroleum*, *Pissela'm In'dicum*, *Rock Oil*, *Petroleum Barbaden'se*, *Barba'does Tar*,

(F.) *Pétrole* ou *Pétrôle*, (*petro*, and *elaion*, 'oil.') A bituminous substance flowing spontaneously from the earth, in various parts of the world, and abounding on this continent over a large area, embracing a part of Canada West from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, and portions of Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, the south-eastern half of Ohio, all Northwestern Virginia, and the eastern district of Kentucky. It is of a fetid odour, and bitter, acrid taste. It is semiliquid, tenacious, semi-transparent; of a reddish-brown colour; insoluble in water and alcohol; combines with fixed and essential oils and sulphur; and is partially soluble in ether. The petroleum found at Gabian, near Béziers, in France, has been called *Oleum Gabianum*, (F.) *Huile de Gabian*, *Petroleum rubrum*. It has been given as an excitant expectorant; and, mixed with tincture of assafoetida, in tapeworm. It is, also, used externally in chilblains, chronic rheumatism, affections of the joints and skin, and paralysis, and is a disinfectant and parasiticide.

New York Petroleum, called *Sassa Oil*, is used externally in similar cases.

PETROLEUM BARBADENSE, *Petroleum*.

PETROLEUM SULPHURATUM, *Balsamum Sulphuris Barbadiense*.—(Composed of *Petrol. Barbadi.* $\frac{3}{4}$ xvj, *Flor. Sulph.* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv) has been used as a pectoral; and as a detergent to ulcers. It has been accounted antispasmodic and sadorific. Dose, gr. x to xxx. Externally, it is used as a stimulant and discutient.

PETROOCCIPITAL, *Petrooccipitalis*. Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the occipital bone.

PETROOCCIPITAL SUTURE is formed by the junction of the petrous portion of the temporal with the occipital bone. It is a deep groove separating the bones, which have between them a thin layer of cartilage.

PETROSALPINGOPHARYNGEUS. A fleshy fasciculus, which extends from the sphenoid bone, from the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and from the Eustachian tube to the upper part of the pharynx. See *Constrictor*.

PETROSALPINGOSTAPHYLINUS, *Circumflexus*—p. *Salpingostaphylinus*, *Llevator palati*.

PETROSPHENOIDAL, *Petrosphenoidal*. Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the sphenoid bone.

PETROSPHENOIDAL SUTURE—a name given to the small suture which is formed by the anterior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the posterior edge of the sphenoid.

PETROSAL, *Petrus*.

PETROSELINUM, (*πετροσέλιον*, from *petro*, and *selion*, 'parsley,') *Apium petroselinum*—p. *Macedonicum*, *Bubon Macedonicum*.

PETROSTAPHYLIN, *Llevator palati*.

PETROSUM, *OS*, see *Temporal*.

PETROUS, *Petroeus*, *Petro'sal*, (F.) *Pétréux*, *Pétré*, *Pierreux*, (*πέτρος*, 'a rock,') Resembling stone; having the hardness of stone. Relating or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

PETROUS GANGLION, *Petro'sal Ganglion*, *Ganglion of Andersch*, is formed by the glossopharyngeal nerve, shortly after it emerges from the jugular fossa. From this ganglion, M. Jacobson of Copenhagen traced an anastomosing loop through the cavity of the tympanum, which left branches there, and was thence reflected downwards to join the Vidian nerve.—See *Otic Ganglion*. This has been called the *Nerve of Jacobson*, *Tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal*; and the *inosculation*, *Jacobson's Anastomosis*.

PETROUS PORTION OF TEMPORAL BONE, see *Temporal Bone*—p. *Process*, see *Temporal Bone*.

PETROUS SINUSES, *Petro'sal Sinuses*, are two venous sinuses of the dura mater, connected with

the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and distinguished on each side, into:—1. The *superior petrosal sinus*. It arises from the cavernous sinus; follows the upper edge of the petrous portion which affords it a gutter; passes into the great circumference of the tentorium cerebelli, and opens into the lateral sinus where the latter experiences a bend near the base of the pars petrosa. Its form is triangular. 2. The *inferior petrosal sinus* arises from the cavernous sinus at the same point as the last, with which it communicates at the moment of its origin. It descends between the inferior edge of the pars petrosa and the basilar process, and terminates in the lateral sinus, at the sinus or gulf of the internal jugular vein. It is triangular, and broader at its extremities than at the middle.

PETUM, *Nicotiana tabacum*.

PETUN, *Nicotiana tabacum*.

PEUCE, (*πεύκη*,) *Pinus sylvestris*.

PEUCEA BALSAMEA, see *Pinus abies*.

PEUCEDANUM, (*πύκνιον*, 'the pine tree,' its leaves resembling those of the pine;) *P. officinale* seu *alsaticum* seu *altissimum* seu *paniculatum* seu *ternatum*, *Selinum peucedanum*, *Mar'athrum sylvestre*, *Myrathrophyllum*, *Pinastellum*, *Fenniculum porcinum*, *Bo'nus Genius*, *Hog's Fen'sal*, *Sulphuricort*, (F.) *Peucedane*, *Quene de Pourcree*, *Fenouil de Porc*. *Ord.* Umbelliferae. *Scz. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The root has a strong, fetid smell—somewhat resembling that of sulphureous solutions—and an acrid, unctuous, bitterish taste. It has been recommended as antihysterical and nervine.

PEUCEDANUM ALSATICUM, *Peucedanum*—p. *Altissimum*, *Peucedanum*—p. *Austriacum*, see *P. palustre*—p. *Officinale*, *Peucedanum*—p. *Oreoselinum*, *Athamanta aureoselinum*.

PEUCEDANUM PALUSTRE, *Thysellium* seu *Selinum palustre*, *Selinum sylvestre* seu *thysellum* seu *lactescens*, *Thysellum*, *Olanitium*, *Mari's selinum*, a European plant, has been recommended as an anti-epileptic. In Courland it has been a famous remedy in epilepsy. *Peucedanum Austracum* is possessed of the same virtues.

PEUCEDANUM PANICULATUM, *Peucedanum*—p. *Pratense*, *P. silaus*.

PEUCEDANUM SILAUS, *P. pratense*, *Ses'di pratense*, *Silum* seu *Ligusticum* seu *Unid'ium silaus*, *Saxifraga vulgaris* seu *Anglica*, *Hippomar'athrum*, *Fam'ulum erraticum*, *Eng'lish or Mendon Saxifrage*, (F.) *Stæli des prés*. The roots, leaves, and seeds have been recommended as aperients, diuretics, and carminatives. Rarely used.

PEUCEDANUM TERNATUM, *Peucedanum*.

PEUPLIER, *Populus*—p. *Baumier*, *Fagara octandra*—p. *de la Caroline*, *Fagara octandra*—p. *Franc*, *Populus*—p. *Noir*, *Peucedanum*.

PEXIS, (*πέξις*,) *Concretion*.

PEYERI GLANDULE, *Peyeri Plexus glandulosi*, *Glandula Peyeriae* seu *mucosa conminata* seu *agminata* seu *mucip'aræ racemata* *congesta intestino'rum* seu *intestina'les plexiformes* seu *epu'rix*, *Corpuscula glandularum similia*, *Glandulae in agmen congregatae intestino'rum*, *Enteradenes*, *Peyeri's Glands*, *Agminated or aggregate glands*. Small glands situate beneath the villous coat of the intestines, (called after Peyer, who well described them.) They are clustered together, (F.) *Plaques de Peyer*, having a honeycomb appearance—*Plaques gonfrées*—and are extremely numerous. They occur most in the lower portion of the ileum, and resemble, in their morphology and functions, the lymphatic ganglions. They are, evidently, concerned in the great function of lymphosis.

PEZA, (*πέζα*,) The foot: according to some, the sole of the foot; and to others, the astragalus, the ankle.

PEZIZA seu PEZEZA AURIC'ULA, *Tremella auricula* Ju'dæ, *Auricula* Ju'dæ, *Auricula-ria sambuci* seu *sambucina*, *Exidia auricula* Ju'dæ, *Mercutius auricula*, *Fungus sambucinus*, *Agaricus Auriculae formâ*, *Jew's Ear*. Ord. Fungi. This fungus is said to be astringent; but has chiefly been used in decoction or infusion as a gargle in relaxed sore throat.

PFEFFERS or PFAFFERS, MINERAL WATERS OF, *Thermæ Piperi-næ*, *Th. faba-riæ*. These springs, which are in the Swiss Alps, are simply thermal: temperature 100° of Fahrenheit.

PHA'CE, (φαση, 'a grain of the lentil.') *Eryum lens*. Also, chloasma; lens; the crystalline lens; and a flask for the application of heat, so called owing to its flattened lenslike shape.

PHACELLUS, (φακελλος,) Fasciculus.

PHACELUS, (φακελος,) Fasciculus.

PHACHYMENTIS, Phacohymenitis.

PHACI, (pl. of *Phacus*), Ephelides.

PHA'CICUS, *Phaco'tus*, *Phaco'des*, (from *phace*.) Lens-shaped, lenticular.

PHACITIS, *Phacoides'tis*, *Lentis'tis*, *Crystallitis*, *Crystalloiditis*, *Glenitis*, (*phace*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the crystalline lens. Inflammation of the capsule of the lens is termed *Cap-sitis*, *Capulitis*, *Crystallinocapulitis*, and *Phacocystitis*.

PHACOCOPIIS, (*phace*, and *κοπις*, 'a knife,') Phacopis.

PHACOCYSTE, (*phace*, and *κυστις*, 'a cyst or bladder,') see Crystalline.

PHACOCYSTECTOMIA, (*phacocyste*, and *εκτομια*, 'cutting out,') An operation for cataract, which consists in cutting out a part of the capsule of the lens.

PHACOCYSTITIS, (*phacocyste*, and *itis*), see Phacitis.

PHACO'DES, (φακοῖδες, *phace*, and *odes*), Phacicus.

PHACOHYMENTIS, *Phacohymenitis*, *Phachymenitis*, *Phacymenitis*, *Inflammatio cap-sulae lentis*; (*phace*, *μνην*, 'a membrane,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline.

PHACOID, *Phacoi'des*, (from *phace*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance,') Resembling a lens. See Crystalline.

PHACOIDEITIS, (*phacoid*, and *itis*), Phacitis.

PHACOMALACIA, (*phace*, and *μαλακος*, 'soft,') Cataract, soft.

PHACOMETACHORESIS, (*phace*, and *μεταχωρεω*, 'to change place,') Dislocation of the crystalline.

PHACOPIS, *Phacoc'opis*, *Phaco'tus*, (*phace*, and *κοπις*, 'a knife,') *Scalpellum lenticula're*. A lenticular-shaped knife.

PHACOPALINGENESIS, (*phace*, *παλιν*, 'again,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation,') Regeneration of the crystalline.

PHACOPSIS, (*phace*, and *οψις*, 'vision,') The state of one who has chloasma or freckles on the face.

PHACOPTIS'ANA, *Pha'cium*, (*phace*, and *πισην*, 'drink,') A drink of lentils. A poultice of lentils.

PHACOS, (φακος,) Eryum lens.

PHACOSCOTOMA, (*phace*, and *σκοτωμα*, 'darkness,') Catarnet.

PHACOSCLERO'MA, (*phace*, and *σκληρος*, 'hard,' and *ωμα*.) Induration of the crystalline.

PHACOTUS, (φακωτος, 'lensshaped,') Phacicus, Phacopis.

PHACUS, (φακος,) Eryum lens.

PHACYMENTIS, Phacohymenitis.

PHENOMENOLOGIA, (*phænomēnon*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') Semiology.

PHENOMENON, (*φαινω*, 'to manifest,') Phenomenon.

PHÆNOMENOSCOPIA, (*phænomēnon*, and *σκοπω*, 'to examine,') see Symptomatology.

PHAGÆNA, (φαγαίνα, from *φαγω*, 'to eat,') Boulimia.

PHAGEDÆNA, (φαγεδαινα, 'a ravenous hanger,' from *φαγω*, 'to eat,') Boulimia, Phagedenic ulcer—p. Gangrenosa, Hospital gangrene—p. Sloughing of the mouth, Cancer aquaticus.

PHAGEDEN'IC, *Phagede'nous*, *Phagede'nicus*, *Depas'cens*, *Ro'dent*, (F.) *Phagédénique*, *Rongéant*. That which rapidly eats away.

PHAGEDENIC CHAN'CRE. A destructive form of primary syphilitic sore. A virulent variety has been long known in the London Hospitals under the name, "*Sean alley sore*," from the miserable locality inhabited by prostitutes, in which it formerly prevailed.

PHAGEDENIC UL'GER, *No'mē*, *Phagede'na*, *Ul'cus depas'cens* seu *obam'bulans* seu *fer'num*, (F.) *Ulçère phagédénique* ou *rongeante*, is one which rapidly eats and corrodes the neighbouring parts.

Phageden'ic, in *Materia Medica*, is a substance used for destroying fungous granulations in ulcers, &c.

PHAGEDENOUS, Phagedenic.

PHAKOHYMENTIS, Phacohymenitis.

PHALACRA, (φαλακρα,) Calvities.

PHALACROMA, (φαλακρωμα,) Calvities.

PHALACROSIS, (φαλακρωσις,) Calvities.

PHALACROTES, (φαλακροτης,) Alopecia.

PHALÆNA PINGUALIS, (φαλαινα, 'a moth,') see Ectozoa.

PHALAIA. A barbarous term, employed by Basil Valentine to designate a universal medicine or panacea.

PHALANGAGRA, (*phalanx*, and *αγρα*, 'a seizure,') Phalangarthritis.

PHAL'ANGAL or PHALAN'GAL, *Phalan'gian*, *Phalangia'nus*, (from *phalanx*.) Having relation to a phalanx.

PHALANGARTHRI'TIS, (*phalanx*, *αρθρον*, 'a joint,' and *itis*), *Phalan'gagra*. Gout in the fingers. Inflammation of the joints of the fingers.

PHALANGE, (φαλαγγη,) Phalanx.

PHALANGES DES DOIGTS, see Phalanx—p. of the Fingers, see Phalanx—p. des Orteils, see Phalanx—p. of the Toes, see Phalanx.

PHALANGETTES, see Phalanx.

PHALANGETTIE. Professor Chaussier uses this term for anything relating to the third phalanx of the fingers or toes,—*Phalangien*, for what relates to the first,—and *Phalangi-nien*, to the second.

PHALANGIAN, Phalangal.

PHALANGIEN, see Phalangettien.

PHALANGINES, see Phalanx.

PHALANGINIEN, see Phalangettien.

PHALANGIUM ESCULENTUM, (from *φαλαγγιον*, 'a venomous spider,' whose poison it was supposed to neutralize,) *Scilla esculenta*.

PHALANGO'SIS, *Hispid'itas*, (from *φαλαγγς*, 'a row of soldiers,' and *οσις*.) An affection of the eyelids, in which the lashes are arranged in two or three rows. See *Trichiasis*. Also, dropping of the upper eyelid, from paralysis of the levator palpebræ superioris muscle.

PHAL'ANX, gen. *Phalan'gis*, (φαλαγγς, gen. *φαλαγγος*, 'a row of soldiers,') *Phalan'gē*, *Phalan-go'ma*. A name given to the small bones which form the fingers and toes, because placed alongside each other like a phalanx. They are distinguished into the *Phalan'ges of the fingers*, *Os sa* seu *Ag'mina* seu *A'cies* seu *Artic'uli* seu *Scutic'ula* seu *Scut'ula* seu *No'di* seu *Interno'dia* seu *Scytal'idæ* seu *Con'dyli Digito'rum Ma'nūs*; and the *Phalanges of the Toes*, *Os sa* seu *Artic'uli* seu *Interno'dia Digito'rum Pe'dis*. I. *Phalanges of the fingers*, (F.) *Phalanges des doigts*. They are,

in each hand, fourteen,—three to each finger, and two to the thumb; and are situate one above the other. They are distinguished, numerically, reckoning from the base towards the tip of the finger.

1. The *first* or *metacarpal*, *Procon'dyli*, (F.) *Premières phalanges* ou *Phalanges métacarpiennes*. 2. The *second* or *middle phalanges*, (F.) *Secondes phalanges* ou *Phalanges moyennes*, *Phalanges*, (Ch.) 3. The *third phalanges*, *Metacon'dyli*, *Phalanges unguium*, (F.) *Troisièmes phalanges* ou *Phalanges unguéales* ou *unguifères* ou *unguinales*, *Phalangettes* (Ch.), which terminate each finger, and support the nail. II. *Phalan'ges* of the *toes*, (F.) *Phalanges des Orteils*. They are the same in number as those of the fingers, but much smaller, and of a very different shape.

The phalanges of a finger or toe are united with each other; and the first with the metacarpal or metatarsal bone. They are developed from two points of ossification; one for the superior extremity, and the other for the body and inferior extremity.

PHALARIS CANARIEN'SIS, *P. ova'ta*, (φαλαρος,—from φαω, 'I shine,'—'bright, shining,' in application to the seed.) *Cultivated Canary Grass*, (F.) *Alpiste*. Ord. Gramineæ. Sec. Syst. Triandria Digynia. The seed of this grass, *Canary seed*, (F.) *Graines d'aspie*, afford a nourishing meal. The ancients recommended them for allaying pains in the kidney and bladder.

PHALARIS ZIZANOIDES, *Andropogon muricatus*. **PHALLAL'GIA**, *Phallogyn'ia*, (phallo, and αλγος, 'pain.') Pain in the male organ.

PHALLANAS'TROPHE, (phallo, and ανατροφη, 'a turning back.') Distortion of the male organ backwards.

PHALLANCYLOSIS, (phallo, and αγκυλωσις, a bending,) Chordee.

PHALLITIS, *Priapitis*, (phallo, and itis.) Inflammation of the male organ.

PHALLO, (from φαλλος, 'the male organ,') in composition, the male organ.

PHALLOCAMPSIS, (phallo, and σμψις, 'bending,') Chordee.

PHALLOCARCINO'MA, gen. *Phallocarcino'matis*, (phallo, and καρκίνωμα, 'cancer,') Carcinoma or cancer of the penis.

PHALLODYNIA, (phallo, and δύνη, 'pain,') **PHALLON'CUS**, (phallo, and ογκος, 'swelling,') Tumefaction of the male organ.

PHALLOPSOPH'IA, (phallo, and ψοφος, 'a noise,') Discharge of wind from the male urethra.

PHALLORRHAG'IA, (phallo, and ῥήγνμι, 'I break forth,') Hemorrhage from the male urethra. Stomatosis.

PHALLORRHŒA, (phallo, and ῥεω, 'to flow,') Gonorrhœa.

PHALLORRHŒIS'CHESIS, (phallo, ῥον, 'discharge,' and ἔχω, 'to withhold,') Sudden arrest of a gonorrhœal discharge.

PHALLUS, (φαλλος,) Dildo, Penis—p. *Esculentus*, *Morchella esculenta*.

PHANEROG'AMOUS, *Phanerogam'ie*, *Phanerogam'icus*, (F.) *Phanérogame*, (φανερως, φαω, 'I shine,') 'evident,' and γαμος, 'marriage,') An epithet used by botanists for plants whose sexual organs are apparent. It is, consequently, the opposite to *cryptogamous*.

PHANTASIA, (φαντασία, from φανταζω, φανω, 'to bring to light,') 'to make appear,') Delirium, Imagination.

PHANTASM, *Phantas'ma*, *Phanto'ma*, *Phas'ma*. A phantom, false appearance, apparition. Hallucination. Derangement of the sense of sight or of the intellectual faculties, causing objects to be perceived, which are not before the eyes.

PHANTASMA, gen. *Phantas'matis*, (φαντασμα, gen. φαντασματος,) Phantasm, Pseudolepsia.

PHANTASMATICUS, (from *phantasma*,) Phantasticus.

PHANTASMATOSCOPIA, (phantasma, and σκοπια, 'I view,') Metamorphopsia.

PHANTASMOSCOPIA, Metamorphopsia.

PHANTAS'TICUS, (φανταστικός,) Inebriant. Creating phantoms—*phantasmatic'us*.

PHANTOM, (φανω, 'to cause to appear,') Fantom—p. Tumour, see Fantom.

PHANTOMA, gen. *Phanto'matis*, Phantasm—p. Obstetricium, Fantom.

PHARMACEIA, (φαρμακεια,) Pharmacy, Poisoning.

PHARMACEUM, (φαρμακιον,) Apotheca.

PHARMACEU'MA, gen. *Pharmaceu'matis*, (φαρμακωμα,) Medicament.

PHARMACEUS, (φαρμακευς,) Apothecary.

PHARMACEUTA, (φαρμακευτης,) Apothecary.

PHARMACEU'TIC, *Pharmaceu'ticus*, *Pharmaceu'tical*, *Pharmaceutica'tis*, (F.) *Pharmaceutique*, (from *pharmakon*,) An epithet for everything belonging to pharmacy. Thus, we say, *Pharmaceutical preparations*, &c.

PHARMACEUTICE, (φαρμακευτικα [rxiv]) Pharmacy.

PHARMACEUTIST, (φαρμακευτης,) Apothecary.

PHARMACEUTRIA, (φαρμακευτρια,) A woman who prepares or deals in drugs or poisons.

PHARMACIA, (φαρμακεια,) Pharmacy, Poisoning.

PHARMACIEN, Apothecary.

PHARMACO, (from φαρμακον, 'a medicine, 'poison,') in composition, generally medicine; at times, poison.)

PHARMACOCATAGRAPHOLOG'IA, *Catagrapholog'ia*, *Art for'mulas concinnan'di*, (pharmaco, κατα, 'beneath, 'γραφή, 'a writing, 'and λογος, 'a description,') The art of writing prescriptions.

PHARMACOCHYMIA, (pharmaco, and χυμια,) Chymistry, pharmaceutical.

PHARMACODYNAMICS, (pharmaco, and δυναμικς, 'power,') *Pharmacodynam'icæ*, *Dynam'ical Mate'ria Med'ica*, *Pharmacodynam'ica doctri'na*, *Pharmacodynamilog'ia*. A division of pharmacology, which considers the effects and uses of medicines.

PHARMACODYNAMILOGIA, (same etymon and λογος, 'a discourse,') *Pharmacodynam'icæ*.

PHARMACOGNOS'IA, *Acognos'ia*, *Acognos'ia*, (pharmaco, and γνωςις, 'knowledge,') A division of pharmacology, which treats of simples, or unprepared medicines.

PHARMACOLOGIA, (pharmaco, and λογος, 'a discourse,') *Materia medica*.

PHARMACOMANIA, (pharmaco, and μανια, 'mania,') A mania for prescribing or for taking or giving medicine, or for drugging.

PHARMACON, (φαρμακον,) Medicament, Poison.

PHARMACOPŒIA, *Pharmacopœ'a*, *Ci'dez medicamentarius*, (F.) *Pharmacopœe*, (pharmaco, and ποιω, 'I make,') A work, containing a collection of formulae for the preparation, &c., of medicines: generally published by authority. Formerly, a chemical laboratory, *Labdrato'rium chym'icum seu pharmaceut'icum*.

PHARMACOPOËSE. The preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOPŒUS, Apothecary, Druggist.

PHARMACOPOLA, (φαρμακοπωλη, from pharmaco, and πωλω, 'to sell,') Apothecary, Druggist.

PHARMACOPOLE, Apothecary, Druggist.

PHARMACOPO'LIIUM, *Apotheca*, *Offici'na*, *Taber'na Med'ica*. The shop of the druggist or apothecary, (F.) *Apothicairerie*.

PHARMACOPŒS'IA, (pharmaco, and πωσις, 'a potion,') A liquid medicine, especially one that is cathartic.

PHARMACO'SA MEDICAMEN'TA, from

pharmacōn. Medicines that contain poisonous substances.

PHARMACOTHECA. (φαρμακοθήκη, *pharmacothēkē*, 'a sheath.') A case for medicines. A medicine chest.

PHARMACOTHERAPIA. *Pharmac'is*, (*pharmacō*, and *θεραπεία*, 'treatment.') Cure of diseases by medicine.

PHARMACTER. (φαρμακτήρ,) Apothecary.

PHARMACUM. (φαρμακόν,) Medicament, Poison — *p.* *Ægyptiacum*, *Ægyptiacum* — *p.* *Amatorium*, *Philter*.

PHAR'MACUM AD AU'RES. *Ægyptium Medicamentum ad Au'rea.* A name given to a medicine composed of bitter almonds, white pepper, saffron, myrrh, opium, frankincense, castor, verjuice, sulphate of iron, vinegar, pomegranate bark, unguentum nardinum, &c. It was believed to be useful for cleansing fetid ulcers in the ears.

PHARMACURGICUS. (*pharmacō*, and *εργειν*, 'to work,') Apothecary.

PHARMACURGUS. Apothecary.

PHAR'MACY. *Pharmac'ia*, *Pharmaceuticē*, *Pharmac'is*, (from *pharmacōn*.) The art which teaches the knowledge, choice, preservation, preparation, and combination of medicines. It was formerly divided into *Galenical* and *Chymical*. The former, called after Galen, embraced the operations to which medicines were subjected without chymistry;—the latter, *Chymical Pharmacy* or *Pharmaceutic Chymistry*, *Pharmacochym'ia*, comprised the preparation of medicines founded on the chymical action of their principles.

PHARMAXIS. (φάρμαξις,) *Pharmacotherapia*, *Pharmacy*.

PHARNA'CEUM LINEA'RE. (called after *Pharnaces*, King of Pontus.) A South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* *Paronychiaceae*, employed at the Cape in pulmonary affections. It is generally given in infusion.

PHARUS. (φάρος,) *Pharynx*.

PHARYGATHRON. (φάρυγαθρον,) *Pharynx*.

PHARYGETHRUM. (φάρυγεθρον,) *Pharynx*.

PHARYNGÆUM (*SAL.*), (from *pharynx*.) A compound of cream of tartar, nitrate of potassa, burnt alum, and distilled vinegar. It was formerly employed, united with honey and plantain-water, to make gargles, which were advised in quinsy.

PHARYNGALGIA. (*pharyngo*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') *Pharyngodynia*.

PHARYNGE. *Pharyngeal*.

PHARYNGE'AL or **PHARYN'GEAL.** *Pharyngæus*, *Fau'cial*, (*F.*) *Pharyngé*, *Pharyngien*, (from *pharynx*.) That which relates to the pharynx or fauces. A name given to the muscles, vessels, and nerves of the pharynx.

PHARYNGEAL ARTERIES. These are two in number. The one—*superior* or *pterygo-palatine*, *Ramus Pharyngæus superior* of *Haller*—arises from the internal maxillary at the base of the zygomatic fossa, passes through the pterygo-palatine canal, and proceeds to be distributed to the pharynx and the corresponding part of the Eustachian tube. The other—the *inferior*—*Pharyngæa ascendens* of *Haller*—arises from the external carotid, on a level with the facial. It ascends along the lateral and posterior part of the pharynx, and divides into two branches; the one—the *pharyngeal*, properly so called—is distributed to the pharynx; the other—the *meningeal*—gives its branches particularly to the dura mater.

PHARYNGEAL NERVE. A branch sent by the pneumogastric to the pharynx. It descends behind the internal carotid; communicates with the glosso-pharyngeal; and divides, opposite the middle constrictor of the pharynx, into a great number of filaments, which anastomose, in a multitude of different directions, with filaments of the

glossopharyngeal nerve, of the superior laryngeal branch, and of the first cervical ganglion. These different nervous filaments united constitute the *pharyngeal plexus*, the irregular meshes of which send numerous ramifications to the pharynx.

PHARYNGEAL VOICE. see *Voice*.

PHARYNGEMPHRAX'IS. (*pharyngo*, and *εμπράξις*, 'obstruction,') Obstruction of the pharynx.

PHARYNGETHRON. (φάρυγεθρον,) *Pharynx*.

PHARYNGEURYSMA. (*pharyngo*, and *ευρύςμα*, 'dilatation,') *Pharyngocoele*,

PHARYNGICUS. (from *pharynx*,) *Pharyngeal*.

PHARYNGIEN. *Pharyngeal*.

PHARYNGISMUS. *Pharyngospasmus*.

PHARYNGITE. *Cynanche pharyngea* — *p.* *Tonsillaire*, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

PHARYNGITIS. (*pharyngo*, and *itis*,) *Cynanche pharyngea*.

PHARYNGITIS APOSTEMATOSA. Abscess of the pharynx.

PHARYNGITIS, DIPHTHERITIC. *Angina pseudomembranacea seu membranacea seu pellicularis seu plastica seu diphtheritica seu maligna seu pseudomembranosa seu pestilentialis seu faucium exudativa Pseudomembranous Inflammation or Diphtheritis or Diphtheria of the Throat, Hogshead angina*, (*F.*) *Angine couenneuse ou gutturale couenneuse ou pseudo-membraneuse ou plastique ou diphthéritique, Herpes guttural*. Diphtheritic inflammation of the pharynx. See *Diphtheritis*.

When *diphtheria* is spoken of, it is usually this affection that is meant; although the local phenomena are rather expressions of the peculiar adynamic condition, termed *diphtheritic*; which may destroy without much or any evidence of the pharyngeal affection. It is this adynamic condition which demands the main attention;—the pharyngeal exudation requiring but little. During convalescence, peculiar paralytic phenomena supervene at times. See *Paralysis*, *diphtheritic*. *Diphtheritis pharyngitis* is not new. It it manifestly the malignant sore-throat, which is described as having been so fatal—in the time of *Horace Walpole*, for example. See *Cynanche maligna*.

PHARYNGITIS, FOLLICULAR. *Follicular Inflammation of the Pharynx, Angina folliculosa and A. glandulosa of the Pharynx, Acnē of the Throat*. Inflammation and enlargement of the follicles of the pharynx, occasionally extending to the larynx. Sometimes termed *Clergyman's Sorethroat*, *Rhetoran'ché*, *Tu'bercles of the Larynx and Fauces*, and *Tubercular Sorethroat*.

PHARYNGITIS, GANGRENOUS. *Cynanche maligna*.

PHARYNGO. (φάρυγξ, gen. φάρυγγος, in composition, the *pharynx*.)

PHARYNGOCACE. (*pharyngo*, and *κακος*, 'evil,') *Cynanche maligna*.

PHARYNGOCE'LE. *Pharyngeury'sma*, *Di-verticulum seu Hernia seu Prolapsus Œsophagi seu pharyngis, Œsophagus succenturiatus*, (from *pharyngo*, and *κῆλη*, 'a tumour,') An enlargement at the upper part of the gullet, in which the food sometimes rests in considerable quantity.

PHARYNGODYN'IA. *Pharyngalgia*, (*pharyngo*, and *ὄδυν*, 'pain,') *Pain in the pharynx*.

PHARYNGOGLOS'SAL. *Glossopharynge'al*, *Pharyngoglossia'nus*. That which belongs to the pharynx and tongue.

PHARYNGOGLOSSAL NERVE. *Glossopharynge'al Nerve, Lingua'lis latera'lis*, (*F.*) *Nerv Glossopharyngien*, *Pharyngoglossien*—a portion of the eighth pair—arises from the superior and lateral parts of the spinal marrow, between the facial and pneumogastric nerves, by several filaments,

which soon unite into a single cord, that passes out of the cranium by the foramen lacerum posterius; goes downwards and forwards, and gains the posterior and inferior part of the tongue. Immediately after its exit from the cranium, it gives a branch to the meatus auditorius externus, and receives a filament from the facial, and another from the pneumogastric nerve. It then furnishes two other filaments, which descend upon the carotid artery, and unite at the bottom of the neck with branches from the cervical ganglions and cardiac nerves, and give two filaments to the stylopharyngeus muscle. The glossopharyngeus, after sending a twig or two to the tonsil, to the upper part of the pharynx and membrane of the epiglottis, divides into many branches, which run partly to the margin, and partly to the middle of the root of the tongue; supplying, especially, the papillae majores, and the parts in their neighbourhood.

By some, this nerve is regarded as the controller of the associated motions of the tongue and pharynx. By others, it is esteemed to be the special nerve of gustation.

PHARYNGOGRAPHY, *Pharyngographia*, (*pharyngo*, and *γραφη*, 'a description.') An anatomical description of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOLOGY, *Pharyngologia*, (*pharyngo*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') The part of anatomy which treats of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOLYSIS, (*pharyngo*, and *λυσις*, 'solution,') Pharyngoplegia.

PHARYNGOPARALYSIS, Pharyngoplegia.

PHARYNGOPERISTOLE, (*pharyngo*, and *παραπρίσσω*, 'to contract,') Pharyngostenia.

PHARYNGOPLEGIA, (*pharyngo*, and *πλησσω*, 'I strike,') *Dysphagia paralytica* seu *torpida* seu *atonica*, *Angina paralytica*, *Athenia Deglutitionis*, *Pharyngolysis*, *Pharyngoparalysis*, *Paralysis Oesophagi*, *Gula Imbecillitas*. Paralysis of the pharynx or oesophagus: commonly a symptom of general paralysis, or of approaching dissolution.

PHARYNGORRHAGIA, (*pharyngo*, and *ρῆγν*, 'rupture,') Hemorrhage from the vessels of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOSCOPY, *Pharyngoscopy*, (*pharyngo*, and *σκοπεω*, 'I view,') Inspection of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOSPASMUS, *Pharyngismus*, (*pharyngo*, and *σπασμος*, 'spasm,') Spasm or cramp of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOSTAPHYLINUS, (*pharyngo*, and *σταφύλη*, 'uvula,') Palatopharyngeus.

PHARYNGOSTENIA, *Pharyngostenia*, (*pharyngo*, and *στενω*, 'a narrowness,') Stricture or contraction of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOTOME, *Pharyngotomus*, (*pharyngo*, and *τεμνω*, 'I cut,') An instrument, invented by J. L. Petit, used to scarify inflamed tonsils, and to open abscesses, which form in the parietes of the pharynx. It is composed of a long, narrow blade with a lancet point, enclosed in a sheath or canula of silver slightly curved. This instrument is carried to the part to be cut, and the point of the blade is made to pass out of the sheath, by pressing on a button at the end of the pharyngotome. A spring causes the blade to re-enter as soon as the pressure is removed.

PHARYNGOTOMY, *Pharyngotomia*. Some authors have used this word synonymously with oesophagotomy. It means, also, scarification of the tonsils, or an incision made for opening abscesses there, &c.

PHARYNX, gen. *Pharyngis*, (*φαρυγξ*, gen. *φαρυγγος*,) *Pharynx*, *Gula*, *Larynx*, *Fauces*, *Pharyngæthron*, *Pharyngæthron*, *Pharyngæthron*, *Pharyngæthron*, *Isthmus*, *Isthmion*, *Ingluvies*, *Principium gulae*, *Os posterum*, *Gurgies*,

Bronchus, (from *φαρω*, 'I cut or divide,') (F.) *Arrière-bouche*, *Gosier*, *Gorge*. A species of musculomembranous, symmetrical canal, on the median line, irregularly funnel-shaped, and situate between the base of the cranium and the oesophagus, in front of the vertebral column. It is very narrow above; but dilates in the middle, and again contracts below, at its junction with the oesophagus. Into the anterior paries of the pharynx open, successively, from above to below,—the posterior orifices of the nasal fossae; the Eustachian tubes; the posterior aperture of the mouth, and the top of the larynx. The pharynx is formed, externally, of a muscular coat, and, internally, of a mucous membrane, which is continuous, above, with the Schneiderian membrane; and in the middle, with that of the mouth; below, with that of the oesophagus; and, at the sides, with that of the Eustachian tubes. This membrane has no villi, and presents only a few inequalities, which are owing to the presence of muciparous follicles. The muscular coat of the pharynx is composed of the constrictor muscles, stylopharyngei, and pharyngostaphylini. The vessels and nerves are called *pharyngeal*. The pharynx serves as a common origin for the digestive and respiratory passages. It gives passage to the air, during respiration; and to the food at the time of deglutition.

PHARYNX, FOLLICULAR INFLAMMATION OF THE, Pharyngitis, follicular.

PHARYNX, gen. *Pharyngis*, (*φαρυγξ*, gen. *φαρυγγος*,) Pharynx.

PHASELUS, (*φασηλος*,) Phaseolus.

PHASEOLUS, (*φασηλος*, 'a small boat,') *P. Vulgaris*, *Phasiolus*, *Phaseolus*, *Faseolus*, *Fasolus*, *Bo'na*, *Boo'na*, *Fa'ba*; *Kidney Bean*; *French Bean*; *Bush-bean*, *String-bean*, *Snap-bean*, *Snap*, (F.) *Fusole*, *Haricot*. Ord. Leguminosæ. Sec. Syst. Diadelphica Decandria. When young and well boiled, the unripe pods are used as a legume. They are easy of digestion, and delicately flavoured. The sweet taste of the juice is owing to the presence of mannite—*phaseoman'nite*. The ripe beans—*haricot beans*—dried, are used in soups, &c.

PHASEOLUS CRETICUS, *Cajan*, *Cayan*. A decoction of the leaves, according to Ray, restrains the hemorrhoidal flux when excessive.

PHASEOLUS VULGARIS, Phaseolus.

PHASEOMANNITE, see Phaseolus.

PHASIANUS GAL'LUS, (from the river, *Phasis*, in Colchis, near the Black Sea,) *Cock*, (F.) *Cog*. The parts of generation of the cock, dried and pulverized, were formerly regarded as proper for increasing the quantity of semen. The fat was used as emollient and resolvent; the brain, in diarrhoea; the gall, in freckles and diseases of the eyes. These phantasies are now abandoned.

PHASIOLOS, (*φασιολος*,) Phaseolus.

PHASMA, (*φασμα*, from *φω*, 'to cause to appear,') Phantasm.

PHATNE, (*φαινη*, 'a crib with divisions,') Alveolus.

PHATNION, (dim. of *phatne*,) Alveolus.

PHATNORRHAGIA, *Stomatorrhagia alveolarum*, (*phatne*, and *ρῆγνναι*, 'I break forth,') Hemorrhage from the alveoli.

PHAUSIN'GES, (*φαισιγγες*, plural of *φαισιγξ*, from *φαινω*, 'I roast,') Spots or blisters on the legs, produced by heat; and, in a more extensive signification, by any other cause. Also, a pustule.

PHELLANDRE, *Phellandrium aquaticum*.

PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM, *Phellandrium*, *Enan'the phellandrium* seu *aquat'ica*, *Ligusticium phellandrium*, *Feniculum aquaticum*, *Cicuta'ria aquatica*, *Water Fen'el*, *Fenicul d'eau*, *Water Hem'lock*, (F.) *Phellandre*, *Fenouil d'eau*, *Ciguë d'eau*, *Millefeuille aquatique*. Ord. Umbelliferae. Sec. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. This

plant is stimulant and narcotic. It has been used in intermittents and dyspepsia. It has, also, been given in phthisis pulmonalis, and in cases of scrofulous atonic ulcers.

PHENE, Benzole.

PHENGOPHOBIA, (φειγος, 'light,' and φοβος, 'dread,') Photophobia.

PHENIG'MUS, (φαινιγμος,) *Phænig'mus*, (from φαίνει, 'purple or red,') *Red Jaundice*. A cutaneous affection, consisting of redness diffused over the skin, without fever. Sauvages makes it a genus of his order *Ictericæ*. Also, the act of irritating a part by a stimulating application.

PHENOL, Acid, phenic.

PHÉNOMÈNE, Phenomenon.

PHENOM'ENON, (φαινόμενον,) *Phænomen'on*, (F.) *Phénomène*, (φαινεται, 'I appear,') An extraordinary and unexpected event. In *Medicine*, it means any change, appreciable by our senses, which supervenes in an organ or function:—as the *phenomena* of the circulation, respiration, &c. It is used in pathology, synonymously with symptom.

PHENYLE, HYDRURET OF, Benzole.

PHEUGYDRON, (φευγω, 'to flee,' and ύδωρ, 'water,') Hydrophobia.

PHY'ALA, A *Phial* or *Vial*, (F.) *Fiole*, (φιαλη, φιαλη, 'a broad drinking cup, a saucer,') A small bottle, in which apothecaries are in the habit of sending out their mixtures, draughts, &c.: hence called *Medicine Vials*, (F.) *Flacons à Médecine*. They are usually sold in grosses, and assorted into vials of oz. 8; oz. 4; oz. 3; oz. 2; oz. 1½; oz. 1; and oz. ½.

PHILADYNAMICA, (philo, a, and δυναμις, 'power,') Debilitants.

PHILANTHROPUS, (philo, and ανθρωπος, 'man,') *Galium aparine*.

PHILIA' TER, *Philia'tros*, (φιλιатρος, philo, and ιατρικη, 'medicine,') An amateur of medicine. One who studies medicine; *Studio'sua medic'ne*.

PHILO, (φιλω, 'I love,') in composition, to love.

PHILOBIO'SIS, (F.) *Philobiosie*, (philo, and βιος, 'life,') The love of life.

PHILE'NIA, (φιλαινια, from philo, and οινος, 'wine,') Love of wine. Addiction to wine.

PHILOGYNIA, (φιλογυνια, from philo, and γυνη, 'a woman,') Muliebrositas.

PHILONIUM LONDINENSE, (after its proposer, Philo,) Confectio opi.

PHILOPATRIDALGIA, (philo, πατρις, 'one's country, and αλγος, 'pain,') Nostalgia.

PHILOPATRIDOMANIA, (philo, πατρις, 'one's country, and mania,') Nostalgia.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE, see Alchemy.

PHILOSOPHIA CORPORIS VIVI, Physiology—p. Hermetica, Alchemy—p. per Ignem, Chymistry.

PHIL'TER, (φιλτρον, from φιλω, 'to love,') *Philtrum*, *Pharmacum* seu *Poculum amatorium*, *Amatorium censefic'ium*, (F.) *Philtre*. A medicine or drink considered capable of causing love.

PHILTRUM, Lacuna labii superioris.

PHILYRA, Tilia.

PHILY'REA LATIFO'LIA, (after *Phily'ra*, 'mother of Chiron,') A shrub of the south of France and Spain, *Ord. Oleaceæ*, whose leaves have been used as an astringent in ulcers of the mouth and throat. The flowers, steeped in vinegar, have been applied to the head in headache. The decoction of the leaves is said to be diuretic.

PHIMOS, (φίμος,) Capistrum.

PHIMO'SICUS, Relating to Phimos.

Sauvages calls *Ischu'ria phimo'sica* seu *urethra'tis à phimo'si*, the retention of urine which depends upon phimos.

PHIMO'SIS, improperly *Phymo'sis*, *Capistra'tio*, *Epago'gium*, *Ligatu'ra glan'dis*, *Strictu'ra præ-*

pu'tii, *Reductio præpu'tii impedita*, (φίμω, 'I bind tight,') A disease which consists in a preternatural narrowness of the opening of the prepuce, so that it cannot be carried behind the corona glandis. This affection is most commonly congenital. Sometimes it is accidental, and dependent upon tumefaction of the glans, or of the prepuce, as occurs in syphilis. To remedy this state, the prepuce may be divided by means of a bistoury and director; or circumcision may be practised.

PHIMOSIS ADNATA seu CONGENITA seu PUEBILIS, Congenital phimos—p. Circumligata, Paraphimos—p. Congenita, P. adnata.

PHIMOSIS EDEMATO'DES, *Hydrophimo'sis*. Phimos with oedematous swelling of the prepuce.

PHIMOSIS PUEBILIS, Ph. adnata.

PHLASMA, gen. *Phlasm'atis*, (φλασμα, from φλαω, 'to bruise,') Contusion.

PHLEBARTERIODIALYSIS, (phlebo, αρτηρια, 'artery, and διαλυσις, 'a loosing or separating,') see Aneurism.

PHLEBECTA'SIA, *Phlebec'tasis*, (phlebo, and εκτασις, 'dilatation,') Dilatation of a vein, or of a portion of a vein.

PHLEBECTIARCTIE, (phlebo, and arcto, 'I contract,') Contraction of a vein.

PHLEBEMPHRAX'IS, (phlebo, and επιφραξις, 'obstruction,') Obstruction of a vein.

PHLEBES, pl. of *phlebs*, (φλεβες,) see Artery.

PHLEBEURYSMA, (gen. *Phlebeurysm'atis*, (phlebo, and ευρησμα, 'dilatation,') Varix.

PHLEB'ICUS, (φλεβικος,) Relating or appertaining to a vein.

PHLEB'ION, (φλεβιον,) (dim. of *phlebs*,) A vein. A small vein,—*Ve'nula*.

PHLEBIS'MUS, (from *phlebs*,) A term employed by Dr. Marshall Hall for the turgescence of veins, produced by impeding return of the blood. See Trachelismus.

PHLEBITIS, *Inflammat'io vena'rum*, (F.) *Phlébite*, *Inflammation des veines*, (phlebo, and itis,) Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein, *Endophlebitis*, which sometimes follows blood-letting, and extends from the small wound made in that operation to the neighbouring parts of the venous system. The symptoms are, first, inflammation in the punctured part; and, afterwards, a knotty, tense, painful cord, following the direction of the vessel, and accompanied with more or less fever, according to the extent of the inflammation, the nervous symptoms, &c. Phlebitis, also, sometimes supervenes on the ligature or excision of the varices; after amputation, gun-shot wounds, delivery (*Uterine Phlebitis*, *Lochametrophlebitis*, *Metrophlebitis puerpera'lis*, *Phlebitis uteri'na*, *Metri'tis vena'sa*), the ligature of the umbilical cord, &c. It may terminate by resolution, suppuration, ulceration, or gangrene.

PHLEBITIS, CRURAL, Phlegmatia dolens—p. Uterina, see Peritonitis, and Phlebitis.

PHLEBO, (φλεβ, gen. φλεβος, 'a vein,') In composition, a vein.

PHLEBOG'RAPHY, *Phlebogra'phia*, (phlebo, and γραφη, 'a description,') A description of the veins.

PHLEB'OLITE, *Phlebol'ithus*, *Vein stone*, (F.) *Phlébolithe*, (phlebo, and λιθος, 'a stone,') A loose concretion, varying in size from that of a currant to that of a pea, occasionally found in the veins. It would seem to be formed in the blood.

PHLEBOLITHUS, Phlebolite.

PHLEBOL'OGY, *Phlebolog'ia*, (phlebo, and λογος, 'a discourse,') The part of anatomy which treats of the veins.

PHLEBOMETRITIS, (phlebo, and metri'tis,) Metrophlebitis.

PHLEBOPA'LIA, (phlebo, and παλλω, 'I palpitate,') With the ancients, *pulsation*, which these

conceived to be produced by the veins. See Pulsus venarum.

PHLEBOPHTHALMOTOM'IA, *Ophthalmophlebotom'ia*, (*phlebo*, οφθαλμος, 'the eye,' and *τομή*, 'I cut.') Blood-letting in the eye.

PHLEBOPLEROSIS ECPHRACTICA, (*phlebo*, and *πληρωσις*, 'fulness,') Inflammation.

PHLEBORRHAG'IA, (*φλεβορραγία*, from *phlebo*, and *ρηννυμι*, 'I break out,') Rupture of the veins; and, in a more extensive sense, venous hemorrhage.

PHLEBORRHEX'IS, (*phlebo*, and *ρηξις*, 'rupture,') Rupture of a vein. Also, hemorrhage from a vein, *Phleborrhag'ia*.

PHLEBOSTENO'SIS, (*phlebo*, and *στενωσις*, 'contraction,') Constriction or contraction of a vein.

PHLEBOTHROMBO'SIS, (*phlebo*, and *thrombosis*,) Coagulation of blood in a vein.

PHLEBOTOMOMANIA, *Phlebotomoman'ia*, (*phlebotomy*, and *mania*,) An extravagant estimate of the value of blood-letting as a curative agent.

PHLEBOTOMIST, (*phlebo*, and *τομή*, 'I cut,') A bleeder. One who practises particularly the art of phlebotomy. See Blood-letting.

PHLEBOTOMUM, (*φλεβοτομον*,) Fleam.

PHLEBOTOMY, (*φλεβοτομία*,) see Blood-letting.

PHLEBS, (*φλεψ*, gen. *φλεβος*,) Vein.

PHLEDONIA, (*φλεδονία*, from *φλεω*, 'to talk idly,') Delirium.

PHLEGM, (*φlegma*,) *Phleg'ma*, *Pituita*, *Pituita*, *Mucus*, *Moth'er*, (F.) *Phlegme*, *Pituite*. One of the four natural humours of the ancients, which, according to them, was cold and moist, as atrabilis was cold and dry. It predominated, especially, in winter.

Pituita was afterwards applied to every aqueous or excrementitious humour, such as the saliva, nasal and intestinal mucus, serum, &c. The terms *phlegm* and *pituita* are no longer used in physiology,—the different humours having received particular names; but the vulgar still use *phlegm* to designate a stringy mucus, expectorated, or rejected by vomiting. The ancient chymists gave the name 'phlegm' to aqueous, insipid, and inodorous products obtained by subjecting moist vegetable matters to the action of heat.

PHLEGMA, gen. *Phleg'matis*, (*φlegma*, gen. *φlegματος*,) *Phlegm*—p. *Narium Crassum*, Nasal mucus—p. *Vitrioli*, Sulphuric acid (very dilute.)

PHLEGMAGOGUE, *Phlegmagog'us*, (*phlegma*, and *αγω*, 'I expel,') A medicine formerly believed capable of 'cutting' or removing phlegm.

PHLEGMAPYRA, (*phlegma*, and *πύρ*, 'fire, fever,') Fever, adeno-meningeal.

PHLEGMASIA, (*φλεγμασία*, from *φlegma*, 'to inflame,') Inflammation, *Phlegmon*—p. *Adenosa Adenitis*—p. *Alba dolens puerperarum*, Ph. *dolens*—p. *Cellularis*, Induration of the cellular tissue—p. *Glandulosa*, *Adenitis*—p. *Myoica*, *Myositis*—p. of the Peritoneum, *Peritonitis*.

PHLEGMASIQUE, Inflammatory.

PHLEGMA'TIA, (from *phlegma*,) (F.) *Phlegmatie*. Edema, Anasarca, Hydrops.

PHLEGMATIA DO'LENS, *P. lac'tea seu alba dolens seu Leucophlegmasia dolens seu Spargano'sis seu Scelal'gia seu Ede'ma puerperarum*, *Scelon'cus anasar'ca sero'sa*, *Ecphy'ma œdemat'icum*, *Ecchy'mo'ma lymphat'icum*, *Is'chias a spargano'si*, *Ede'ma lac'teum*, *Galactœde'ma*, *Infarc'tus lac'tei extremitat'um*, *Metas'tasis lactis*, *Hyster'al'gia galactica*, *Hydrophlegma'sia testis cellulo'si*, *Cyn'ral Phleb'itis*, *White leg*, *Scelled leg*, *Milk leg*, *White swelling of lying in women*, (F.) *Phlegmatie puerpérale*, *Edème des nouvelles accouchées*, *Edème douloureux des femmes en couche*, *Depôt lacteux sur la cuisse*, *Edème actif des nouvelles accouchées*, *Enflure ou Engorgement des jambes et des*

cuisse de la femme accouchée, *E. lacteuse des membranes abdominales*. It occurs, for the most part, in the second or third week after delivery:—is limited to the lower extremity, and chiefly to one side; exhibiting to the touch a feeling of numerous irregular prominences under the skin. It is hot, white, and unyielding; and is accompanied, sooner or later, with febrile excitement. After a few days, the heat, hardness, and sensibility diminish, and the limb remains œdematous for a longer or shorter period. The disease frequently, if not generally, consists in the obstruction of the iliac or other veins. Owing to the pressure of the gravid uterus—the flow of blood being obstructed—the liquid part of it is thrown out into the cellular membrane of the limb. Sometimes the vein is found completely obliterated.

The treatment consists in the use of antiphlogistics:—the application of leeches or cupping-glasses near the groin, fomentations to the limb, &c.; and, when the active state has subsided, the use of a roller, applied gently at first, but, afterwards, gradually tightened.

PHLEGMATIA LACTEA, *P. dolens*.

PHLEGMATIÆ, see *Empresma*—p. *Membranosa et parenchymatosa*, *Empresma*.

PHLEGMAT'IC, (*φlegmatikos*,) *Phlegmat'ic*, *Phlegmato'des*, (F.) *Phlegmatique*. Abounding in phlegm,—as the 'phlegmatic or lymphatic temperament.'

PHLEGMATIE, *Phlegmatia*—p. *Puerpérale*, *Phlegmatia dolens*.

PHLEGMATO'DES, (*φlegματοδες*, from *phlegma*, and *odes*,) Full of inflammation, or phlegm.

PHLEGMATOCHEMY, (*phlegma*, and *χημια*, 'chemistry,') see *Chymistry*.

PHLEGMATOPYRA, (*phlegma*, and *πύρ*, 'fire, fever,') Fever, adeno-meningeal.

PHLEGMATORRHAG'IA, *Phlegmatorrhœ'a*, *Catarrh*, (*phlegma*, and *ραιν*, 'a breaking forth,') Stahl and his partisans gave this name to a copious secretion, by the nostrils, of a limpid and thin mucus, without inflammation. It is the *Coryza Phlegmatorrhag'ia* of Sauvages. See *Coryza*.

PHLEGMATORRHŒA, (*phlegma*, and *ρην*, 'to flow,') Catarrh.

PHLEGMHYMENITIS, *Phlegmymenitis*.

PHLEG'MON, (*φlegmon*, 'I burn,') *Phlego'sis phleg'monē*, *Phleg'monē*, *Phlegma'sia*, *Incen'dium*, *Inflammatio*, (Prov.) *Beal*. Inflammation of the areolar texture accompanied with redness, circumscribed swelling, increased heat and pain; which is, at first, tense and lancinating; afterwards, pulsatory and heavy. It is apt to terminate in suppuration. It requires the antiphlogistic treatment, until suppuration seems inevitable, when the suppuration must be encouraged as the next favourable termination to resolution.

PHLEGMON PÉRINÉPHRÉTIQUE, *Periphrenitis*—p. *Periuterine*, see *Periuterine*.

PHLEGMON'E, (*φlegmonē*,) Inflammation, *Phlegmon*—p. *Mammæ*, *Mastodynia apostematosa*—p. *Mastodynia*, *Mastodynia apostematosa*—p. *Musculorum*, *Myositis*—p. *Parotidæ*, *Parotitis*—p. *Parulis*, *Parulis*—p. *Peritonæi*, *Peritonitis*—p. *Ventriculi*, *Gastritis*.

PHLEGMONEUX, *Phlegmonous*.

PHLEGMONODES, (*φlegμονοδες*,) *Phlegmonous*.

PHLEGMONOID, (*phlegmon*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance,') Resembling phlegmon.

PHLEG'MONOUS, *Phlegmono'des*, *Phlegmonoid*, (F.) *Phlegmoneux*, (from *phlegmon*,) That which relates or belongs to phlegmon.

PHLEGMONOUS INFLAMMATION is the active inflammation of the areolar membrane; in contradistinction to erysipelatous inflammation, or that of the skin.

PHLEGMOPYRA, (*phlegma*, and *πυρ*, 'fire, fever,') Fever, adenomeningeal.

PHLEGMORRHAGIA, (*phlegma*, and *ῥαγη*, 'a breaking forth,') Blennorrhœa.

PHLEGMORRHAGIE PULMONAIRE, Bronchorrhœa.

PHLEGMORRHŒA, (*phlegma*, and *ῥω*, 'to flow,') Blennorrhœa.

PHLEGMYMENTIS, *Phlegmymentis*, (*phlegma*, *ἔμνη*, 'a membrane,' and *itis*,') Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

PHLEGMYMENTIS ENTERICA, see Enteritis.

PHLEPS, (*φλεψ*, gen. *φλεβος*,) Vein.

PHLOGÆMIA, (*phlogia*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') see Hæmitis.

PHLOGIA, (*φλογια*,) Inflammation.

PHLOGICUS, (from *phlogia*,) Inflammatory.

PHLOGISTIC, (from *phlogia*,) Inflammatory.

PHLOGISTICI, Empresma.

PHLOGISTON, (*φλογίζω*, 'to burn,') Hydrogen.

PHLOGMUS, Verbascum thapsus.

PHLOGO'DES, (from *phlogia*, and *odes*,) Inflamed, *Inflammatus*, *Inflammatorius*. Inflammatory. An epithet employed particularly to express the red colour of the face.

PHLOGOGENE, (*φλογ*, gen. *φλογος*, 'flame,' and *γενω*, 'to beget,') Hydrogen.

PHLOGOPYRA, (*φλογ*, gen. *φλογος*, 'flame,' and *πυρ*, 'fever,') Synocha.

PHLOGOSÉ, Inflamed.

PHLOGOSÉD, Inflamed.

PHLOGO'SIS, (*φλογωσις*,) *Incedium*, *Inflammation*, (from *phlogia*,) Some writers use this word exclusively for external inflammation—phlegmon; others, for that which is superficial or erysipelatosus.

PHLOGOTICA, *Inflammations*. The second order in the class *Hæmatica* of Good.

PHLOIOS, (*φλοιος*,) Cortex.

PHLOMUS, Verbascum thapsus.

PHLOOS, (*φλοος*,) Cortex.

PHLORIDZINE, *Phloridzi'na*, *Phlor'idzin*, (from *phloos*, and *ρίζα*, 'root,') The bitter or active principle of the root and trunk of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum tree. It is deposited from the decoction on cooling; crystallizes in silky spicula of a dead white colour when in masses; or in long slender prisms or tables, when crystallized with care. 1000 parts of water, at a temperature of from 32° to 71°, only dissolve about one part; but at from 70° to 212°, it is dissolved in all proportions. It is very soluble in pure alcohol, but only slightly so in ether; s. g. 1.429. It has been administered successfully in intermittents,—10 to 20 grains being generally required to arrest the paroxysm. It may be given either in the form of pill or powder.

PHLOUS, (*φλους*,) Cortex.

PHLOX, Verbascum thapsus.

PHLYCTÆ'NA, (*φλυκταῖνα*, from *φλυω*, 'to bubble up,') *Phlyctæ'nis*, *Phlyc'tis*, *Phlyctæ'ciu*, *Am-pull'a*, *Holophlyc'tis*, *Phlyc'tis*, *Phly'sis*, (F.) *Phlyctene*. A tumour formed by the accumulation of a serous fluid under the epidermis.

PHLYCTÆNOIDES, (*φλυκταειδής*,) Phlyctenoid.

PHLYCTÆNOPHTHALMIA, see Phlyctenular.

PHLYCTÆNOSIS, (*φλυκταίνωσις*,) The formation of phlyctenæ.

PHLYCTÆNULA, (dim. of *phlyctæna*,) see Hydatid and Phlyctenular.

PHLYCTÈNE, Phlyctæna.

PHLYCTENOID, *Phlyctenoi'des*, (*phlyctæna*, and *ειδός*, 'resemblance,') Resembling phlyctæna. An epithet for a variety of herpes.

PHLYCTEN'ULAR, (from *phlyctænula*,) Of or belonging to phlyctænula,—as *phlyctenular ophthalmia*; inflammation of the eye, accompanied

with phlyctænulæ on the cornea, *phlyctenophthal-mia*.

PHLYCTIDES, (pl. of *phlyctis*,) Phlyctenæ.

PHLYCTID'IUM, (dim. of *phlyctis*,) A circular or annular spot of inflammation of the corium, encircled by a red ring or zone, within which sup-puration takes place. The genuine small-pox pus-tule, and that produced by the application of tar-tar emetic ointment, are examples of it.

PHLYCTIS, gen. *Phlyc'tidis*, (*φλυκτις*,) Phlyc-tæna.

PHLY'SIS, (*φλυσις*, from *φλυω*, 'to bubble up,') A cutaneous eruption. An ulcerative, subcutane-ous tumour: flat, tense, glabrous: diffused, hot, throbbing; at length fluctuating, with an acrid ichor.

PHLYSIS, Phlyctæna—p. Ecthyma, Ecthyma—p. Impetigo, Impetigo—p. Porrigo, Porrigo—p. Scabies, Psora.

PHLYZACIA, Ecthyma.

PHLYZACION, (*φλυζακτιον*, from *φλυζω*, 'to bub-ble up,') Phlyctæna.

PHOBODIPSON, (*φοβοδῖψον*, from *φοβος*, 'dread,' and *διψα*, 'thirst,') Hydrophobia.

PHOCOM'ELUS, (*φωκη*, 'a seal,' and *μελος*, 'a limb,') A monster, in which the limbs are short-ened; the hands and feet appearing to exist alone, and to be inserted immediately on the trunk, as in the seal and the herbivorous cetacea.

PHŒNICINE, (*φαινιξ*, gen. *φαινικος*, 'red,') Hæ-matin.

PHŒNICISMUS, (*φαινιξ*, gen. *φαινικος*, 'red,') Rubella.

PHŒNIGMUS, (*φαινιγμος*,) Phenigmus—p. Pe-techialis, Purpura simplex.

PHŒNIX DACTYLIFERA, (*φαινιξ*,) Date tree—p. Excelsa, Date tree.

PHŒNODINE, (from *φαινωδής*, 'blood red,') Hæmatin.

PHONAS'CIA, (*φωνη*, 'voice,' and *ασκειν*, 'to ex-ercise,') The art of exercising the voice.

PHONA'TION, *Phona'tio*, *Phone'sis*, *Phono'sis*, (from *phona*,) The physiology of the voice.

PHONE, (*φωνη*,) Voice.

PHONESIS, Phonation.

PHONET'IC, *Phonet'icus*, *Pho'nic*, *Pho'nicus*, (F.) *Phonétique*, *Phonique*, (*φωνητικός*, from *φωνη*, 'sound,' 'voice,') Relating or appertaining to sound or to the voice.

PHO'NICA, (*φωνικά*, from *phone*,) The first order of the class *Pneumatica*, in Good's Nosology. De-fined: diseases affecting the vocal avenues:—the passage of the voice impeded, or its power sup-pressed or depraved.

PHONIQUE, Phonetic.

PHONON'OSI, *Pononoi'sis*, (*phone*, and *νοσος*, 'a disease,') *Ponopathi's*, *Mor'bi vo'cis*. Diseases of the voice.

PHONOSIS, Phonation.

PHONOPATHIÆ, (*phone*, and *πάθος*, 'affec-tion,') Phononosi.

PHORA, (*φορα*,) Gestation.

PHORBE, (*φορβη*,) Pabulum.

PHORONOM'IA, (*φωρω*, 'I move,' and *νομος*, 'law,') The doctrine of muscular motion.

PHOROUS, (*φορος*, from *φωρω*, 'I move or carry,') A suffix denoting conveyance. Hence, *Galacto-phorous*, &c.

PHOS, (*φως*, gen. *φωτος*,) Light.

PHOSPHAS, gen. *Phospha'tis*, *Phosphate*. A salt formed by the union of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base.

PHOSPHAS CALCIUM STIBIATUM, Antimonial powder—p. Calcis stibiatus, Antimonial powder—p. Natrium, Soda, phosphate of.

PHOSPHATE, Phosphas.

PHOSPHAT'IC, *Phosphat'icus*, (F.) *Phosphat-ique*, (from *Phosphorus*,) Relating to the phos-phates; hence the *Phosphat'ic Diath'esis* is the

habit of body which favours or occasions the deposition of the phosphates from the urine.

PHOSPHÈNE, (*phos*, and *φαίνω*, 'to become manifest.') Photopsia.

PHOSPHORE, Phosphorus.

PHOSPHORÈSE. M. Baumes unites, under this generic name, diseases which he attributes to disordered phosphorization; i. e. to excess or deficiency of calcareous phosphates or its decomposition. Amongst these affections he ranks rachitis, osteomalacia, and gout.

PHOSPHORES'CENCE, *Phosphorescen'tia*, *Lumino'sity*, (from *phosphorus*.) The properties possessed by certain bodies of being luminous in obscurity, or under particular circumstances. This phosphorescence has been occasionally witnessed in man, when suffering from some wasting disease, and near death.

PHOSPHORIC AC'ID, *Ac'idum phosphor'icum*, (F.) *Acide phosphorique*. A solid, colourless compound; highly sapid; very soluble in water, and vitrifiable by fire. It exists in bones combined with lime. It has been employed in medicine in the form of lemonade, in passive hemorrhage, typhus, phthisis, marasmus, &c., and in injection in cases of cancer of the uterus. It does not seem preferable to other acids. *Acidum phosphoricum glaciat'um*, and *Acidum phosphoricum dilut'um* are official in the Pharmacopœia of the United States of 1863.

PHOSPHORNECROSIS, (*phosphorus* and *ne-*
crosis.) see Phosphorus.

PHOSPHORURIA, (*phosphorus*, and *ουρον*, 'urine,') Urine, phosphorescent. Also, urine containing an excess of phosphates. See Urine.

PHOSPHORUS, (φωσφωρ, 'a lightbearer,' from *phos*, and *φωρ*, 'to carry,') *Phosphorum*, *Autophosphorus*, *Ignis philosophicus*, *Lu'men constans*, (φωσ, 'light,' and *φωρ*, 'I carry,') (F.) *Phosphore*. An elementary, simple, or undecomposed substance; not metallic; solid; transparent or semitransparent; colourless; brilliant; flexible; of a sensible garlic odour; very inflammable, and susceptible of combining with the oxygen of the atmosphere, at even the ordinary temperature. S.g. 1.8. It does not exist pure in nature, but is found frequently united to other bodies. Its fumes in the manufacture of lucifer and Congreve matches have caused, it is said, necrosis of the lower jaw — *Phosphorneuro'sis*, *phosphorus jaw disease*, *Lu'cifermatchmakers' Disease*, *Matches Disease*.

Phosphorus has been used in medicine, dissolved in ether or suspended in the yolk of egg, as a stimulant; but the greatest precautions are necessary in its administration: hence it is rarely employed.

PHOSPHORUS JAW DISEASE, see Phosphorus.

PHOSPHURIA, (*phosphorus*, and *ουρος*, 'urine.') Urine, phosphorescent. Also, urine containing an excess of phosphates. See Urine.

PHOTOCAMPSIS, (*phos*, and *καμψις*, 'bending.') Refraction.

PHOTOMANIA, (*phos*, and *mania*.) Insane delirium induced by light.

PHOTOPHO'BIA, *Phenopho'bia*, (*phos*, and *φοβος*, 'fear.') Aversion to light:—intolerance of light. Nyctalopia.

PHOTOPHOBICUS. Lucifugus.

PHOTOPHOBOPHTHAL'MIA, (from *phos*, *φως*, 'dread,' and *ophthalmia*.) Ophthalmia with great intolerance of light.

PHOTOPHOBUS, Lucifugus.

PHOTOP'SIA, *Vitæ lucidus*, (*phos*, and *ωφ*, 'the eye.') A false perception of light, as of sparks, flashes of fire, &c., occasioned by certain conditions of the retina and brain, and by pressure on the eyeoal. When pressure does not induce the luminous appearance. (F.) *Phosphæne*.

the existence of amaurosis may be inferred. See *Metamorphopsia*.

PHOTU'RIA, (*phos*, and *ouron*, 'urine.') A luminous condition of the urine.

PHRAGMUS, (φραγμός, 'a fence,' from φράσσω, 'I enclose.') A row of teeth.

PHRASIS, (*φρασις*,) Voice, articulated.

PHRASUM, Marrubium.

PHREN, gen. *Phren'is*, (φρην, 'the mind,' and the organ of the mind.) Also, the diaphragm and serobiculus cordis.

PHRENATROPH'IA, *Atroph'ia eer'e-bral*,
(*phren*, a, priv, and *τροφή*, 'nourishment.') Wast-
ing or atrophy of the brain.

PHRENAUX'Ē, *Hypertroph'ia cerebri*,
(*phren*, and *avξη*, 'increase.') Hypertrophy of the
brain.

PHRENES. (*φρενς*.) Diaphragm.

PHRENESIA, (from *phren*,) Phrenitis.

PHRÉNÉSIE. Phrenitis.

PHRENESIS, *Phrenitis*.
PHRENESIS, (*φρενησις*,) Delirium, Phrenitis.

PHRENETIASIS, Delirium, Phrenitis.

PHRENETIC, (*φρενῆτικος*,) *Phrenē'ticus*, *Phre-ni'ticus*, *Frenet'ic*, (F.) *Phrénétique*. Relating or appertaining to phrenitis; frantic; mad.

PHRENETISMUS, Phrenitis.

PHRENIC, (from *phren*,) Diaphragmatic.

PHRE'NICA, (from *phren*.) Diseases affecting the intellect; characterized by error, perversion, or debility of one or more of the mental faculties, (*Phrenopathi'a*.) The first order of the class *Nervitica* of Good. Also, remedies that affect the mental faculties—*Phren'ics*.

PHRENICS, see Phrenica.

PHRENICULA or PHRENETICULA HYDROCEPHALICA, *Hydrocephalus internus*.

PHRÉNIQUE, Diaphragmatic.

PHRENISMUS, Phrenitis.

PHRENITICUS, (*φρενιτικός*,) Phrenetic.

PHRENITIS, gen. *Phrenit'idis*, (φρενίτις, gen. φρενίτιδος.) *Phrenic'is*, *Phrenic'ia*, *Phrenetic'is*, *Phrenetic'us*, *Phrenetic'us*, *Phrenetic'us*, *Cephalit'is*, *Encephalit'is*, *Cerebrit'is*, *Cephalog'ia inflammato'ria*, *Karabitis* (Arab.), *Sibare*, *Sphacelitis mus cer'ebri*, *Empres'ma cephalit'is*, *Siri'asis*, *Seiri'asis*, *Sidra'tio*, *Inflammatio seu Causa a phrenit'is*, *Phren'is*, *Frenzy*, *Delir'ium*, *Brain Fever*, (F.) *Phrénésie*, *Érèbrite*, *Inflammation du cerveau et du cerélet*, (from *phren*, and *itis*.) A disease characterized by violent pyrexia, pain in the head, redness of the face and eyes, intolerance of light and sound, watchfulness, and delirium, either furious or muttering. Its causes are the same as those of other inflammations: sometimes, however, it is induced by a *Coup de soleil*; by inebriation; violent mental emotions, &c. Some authors have given the name *Phrenit'is* and *Meningit'is* to inflammation of the membranes of the brain; and that of *Cephalit'is*, *Encephalit'is*, or *Cerebrit'is* to inflammation of the substance of the brain; but there are no pathognomonic symptoms, which can lead us to refer the seat of the disease to either of these parts exclusively. Phrenitis is, of course, a very dangerous affection, from the importance of the organ concerned. The most active treatment must necessarily be pursued. Repeated bleeding; purging; the application of ice to the shaved head; a position in which the head is raised; and the avoiding of irritation of every kind;—form the remedial means during the violent stage. After this has yielded, counterirritants to the nape of the neck or to other parts of the body will be useful adjuncts. When the brain and meninges were affected only symptomatically, as in inflammation of the diaphragm, the disease was formerly called *Pneumophrenit'is*.

Hydrocephalus acutus is a variety of phrenitis.

PHRENTIS CALENTURA, *Coup-de-soleil*—p. La-trans, Hydrophobia—p. Potatorum, Delirium tremens—p. Verminosa, Vercoquin.

PHRENOGLOTTISM, Asthma thymicum.

PHRENOLOG'ICAL, *Phrenolog'icus*, (F.) *Phrénologique*, (*phren*, and *logos*, 'a discourse.') Relating or appertaining to phrenology.

PHRENOLOGY, (*phren*, and *logos*, 'a discourse,') Craniology.

PHRENOMAG'NETISM, *Phrenomes'merism*, *Mes'merophrenol'ogy*. A term applied to the condition of a mesmerized person, in which, when any cerebral or phrenological organ—so called—is touched, the functions of the organ are manifested. It has been established, that no such phenomena can be elicited in children, or in those who have never seen a phrenological cast or picture.

PHRENOPARALYSIS, (*phren*, 'the mind,' and *paralysis*,) see *Paralysis*.

PHRENOPATHIA, (*phren*, 'the mind,' and *pathos*, 'affection,') see *Phrenica*.

PHRENOPATHIA ÆTHE'REA. The aggregate of encephalic phenomena induced by the inhalation of ether.

PHRENSY, (from *phrenesis*,) Insanity, *Phrenitis*.

PHRICASMUS, (*φρικασμος*,) Horripilation.

PHRICE, (*φρικη*,) Horripilation.

PHRICIA, Horripilation.

PHRICIASIS, (*φρικασις*,) Horripilation.

PHRICO'DES (FE'BRIS), (*φρικωδής*, from *φρικη*, 'a shivering,' and *odes*,) *Horri'fica*. A fever in which the chill is very intense and prolonged.

PHRYG'IUS (LA'PIS). An earthy matter found in Phrygia and Cappadocia, and formerly employed as an astrigent.

PHTHARMA CALIGO, (*φθάρρα*, 'anything spoiled,') Caligo—p. Cataracta, Cataract—p. Glaucoma, Glaucoma.

PHTHARTICUS, (*φθαρτικός*, from *φθαρω*, 'to destroy,') Deleterious.

PHTHEIR, (*φθειρ*,) Pediculus.

PHTHEIRÆMIA, (*φθαιρμα*, 'to corrupt,' and *αιμα*, 'blood,') A state in which the plastic powers of the blood are atrophied.

PHTHEIRIASIS, *Pthiri'asis*, (*φθειριασις*, from *φθειρ*,) *Mor'bus pediculo'sus seu pedicula'ris*, *Pruri'go pedicula'ris*, *Pedicula'tio*, *Mal'ia pediculi*, *Peta'ia*, *Lou'siness*, *Lou'sy disease*, (F.) *Mâladie pédiculaire*, *Pthiriasis*. A disease which consists in the excessive multiplication of lice on the human body, under conditions in which it does not ordinarily take place, and in spite of cleanliness. It has been asserted that the affection has often caused death. Simple and medicated baths have been recommended for its removal; lotions of the decoction or infusion of tobacco and stavesacre, mercurial frictions, &c.

PHTHEIRIUM, (from *ptheir*,) Delphinium staphisagria.

PHTHEIROCTONUM, (*phtheir*, and *πτερω*, 'to kill,') Delphinium staphisagria.

PHTHINAS, (*φθινας*,) Phtthisis.

PHTHINODES, (*φθινωδής*,) Phtthisicus.

PHTHINOPO'RON, (*φθινοπωρον*, from *φθινω*, 'to decay,' and *ωρρα*, 'the beginning of autumn,') see *Autumn*.

PHTHIRIASE, (from *φθειρ*,) Phtheiriasis.

PHTHIRIASIS, Malis, Phtheiriasis.

PHTHIRIUM SCABIEL, see *Psora*.

PHTHIRIUS, Antiparasitic—p. Inguinalis, see *Pediculus*.

PHTHIROCTONUS, (*φθειρω*, 'to destroy,' and *πτερον*, 'a child,') Abortive.

PHTHISES, (*φθισω*, 'to waste away,') In the classification of Fuchs, diseases attended with ulceration, hectic fever, and emaciation.

PHTHIS'IC, Phtthisis. Also, a slight tickling cough, (Prov.) *Tissick*.

PHTHISICAL, Phtthisicus.

PHTHIS'ICI (MORBI), in the classification of Dr. Wm. Farr, tubercular diseases.

PHTHIS'ICUS, (*φθισικός*,) *Phthino'des*, *Phthi'sical*, *Tis'ical*, (F.) *Phthisique*, *Poitrinaire*. Belonging to phtthisis. Also, one labouring under phtthisis, or who is consumptive.

PHTHISIE, Phtthisis pulmonalis—p. *Aiguë*, Consumption, galloping—p. *Calculense*, Calculi, pulmonary, see *Lithiasis pulmonum*—p. *Carcinomatense*, Phtthisis, cancerous—p. *Galopante*, Consumption, galloping—p. *avec Mélanose*, Anthracosis pulmonum—p. *Mésentérique*, *Tabes mesenterica*—p. *Trachéale*, see *Phtthisis laryngea*—p. *Tuberculense*, Phtthisis pulmonalis.

PHTHISIOLOGY, *Phthisiolog'ia*, (*phthisis*, and *logos*, 'a discourse,') A treatise on phtthisis.

PHTHISIOSUS, Tubercular consumption.

PHTHISIPNEUMONIA, Phtthisis pulmonalis.

PHTHISIQUE, Phtthisicus.

PHTHI'SIS, (*φθις*, from *φθω*, 'to waste away,') *Phtho's*, *Phthi'nas*, *Ta'bes*, *Té'cedon*, *Consumption*, *Decline*, *Phthi'sic*, *Tis'ic*, from *φθω*, 'I waste away, I decay.' This word, taken in a general sense, means progressive emaciation of every part of the body. It is usually, however, restricted to phtthisis pulmonalis.

PHTHISIS ACUTA, Consumption, galloping—p. Black, see *Anthracosis*.

PHTHISIS, BRONCHIAL, *Phthisis bronchia'lis*. Phtthisis occasioned by the pressure of enlarged tuberculous bronchial glands, which, not unfrequently, communicate with caverns in the lungs, or with the bronchia.

PHTHISIS CALCULOSA, Lithiasis pulmonum.

PHTHISIS, CAN'CEOUS, *Scirr'hous*, *Carcino'ma et Fun'gus Pulmo'num*, *Medullary* or *Enceph'aloïd Tu'mour of the Lung*, (F.) *Cancer du Poumon*, Cancer of the lung, which gives rise to carcinomatous phtthisis, (F.) *Phthisie carcinomatense*, of Bayle.

PHTHISIS CONSUMMATA, see *Ph. pulmonalis*—p. *Dorsalis*, *Tabes Dorsalis*—p. *Dyspeptic*, see *Phtthisis*—p. *Exulcerata*, *Ph. pulmonalis*—p. *Hepatica*, *Hepatophthisis*—p. *Ischiadica*, *Ischiophthisis*.

PHTHISIS LARYNGE'A, *Chron'ic Laryngi'tis*, *Laryngi'tis et Trache'i'tis chron'ic*, *Tuberculo'sis laryngis et trache'e*, *Laryngo-et-Trache'ophthi'sis*, *Laryngophthi'sis*, *Ul'cera seu Helco'sis laryngis*, (F.) *Phthisie laryngée*, *Ul'cère du larynx*, *Laryngite avec sécrétion de Pus*, is a species of consumption analogous to phtthisis pulmonalis, produced by inflammation and ulceration of the interior of the larynx, and sometimes by caries of the cartilages. *Phthisis trachea'lis*, *Tracheophthi'sis*, (F.) *Phthisie trachéale*, is a similar affection, seated in the trachea. Chronic inflammation of the larynx and trachea may exist, however, without tubercles or phtthisis.

PHTHISIS MESERICA, *Tabes mesenterica*—p. *Mucosa*, see *Bronchorrhœa*—p. *Nodosa*, *Ph. pulmonalis*—p. *Notias*, *Tabes dorsalis*—p. *Pituitosa*, see *Bronchorrhœa*.

PHTHISIS PULMONA'LI, *Ph. pulmo'num seu pulmona'ris seu nodo'sa pulmona'lis ve'ra seu tuberculo'sa seu scrophulo'sa seu tuberculo'le'ra'ta seu purulen'ta exulcerata seu exulcerata*, *Maras'mus seu Hec'tica seu Hæmoptysis phthi'sis*, *Pas'sio vomico'f'lua*, *Phthisipneumo'nia*, *Ta'be pulmona'lis*, seu *pulmo'num*, *Ul'cus pulmonum*, *Helco'sis pulmona'lis*, *Pneumonophthi'sis*, *Pneumonoph'thoë*, *Pneumop'thoë*, *Pulmo'nia*, *Tuberculo'sis Pulmo'num*, *Gongrophthi'sis*, *Mor'bus Ang'licus*, *Tuberculous disease of the lungs*, *Pul'monary consumption*, *Consumption*, *Decline*, *Phthi'sic*, *Tis'ic*, (Sc.) *Tea'sick*, (F.) *Phthisie*, *P. pulmonaire* seu *tuberculeuse*, *Crachement de pus*. Occasionally, this formidable disease occurs accidentally; but, usually, it is caused by a conformation obtained from progenitors. This, at least, predisposes to it; and but a slight exciting cause may be re-

quired to rouse the predisposition into action. It is less a disease of the torrid and frigid zones; and in the temperate regions its pathology is often intimately allied with that of scrofula. It consists in the formation of tubercles in the lungs, which sooner or later soften and break down. In such a constitution, ulcerations of the lungs do not readily heal; and hectic fever—the universal attendant upon irritability and debility—is established. This persists, and gradually wears down the patient, till he ultimately expires, exhausted by the irritative fever. The chief symptoms are the following. The patient feels a sense of uneasiness in the chest, with severe fits of coughing, or a short and dry cough with dyspnoea. This may be considered the incipient stage. The cough then becomes extremely troublesome, especially in the morning; and dyspnoea is increased on the slightest exertion. The expectoration is evidently purulent, with fever in the evening, and circumscribed redness of the cheeks; wasting and colliquative sweats early in the morning. This must be considered the confirmed stage.—*Phthisis consummata*, *Pneumophthisis*. In the third, or last stage, the hectic is constant, with small pulse, pungent heat, colliquative sweats, and diarrhoea. The weakness becomes extreme, and the patient exhausted. *Physical Signs*.—1. In the first stage, whilst there are yet scattered miliary tubercles,—the only appreciable change at the exterior of the chest, and this is not constant, is a want of freedom in the movements under one or both clavicles. Percussion will generally discover a slight diminution of sound corresponding to the summit of one lung. In the same situation, auscultation shows that the inspiratory murmur is either weaker, rougher, or confused. The sound of expiration is more distinct. The voice and cough are rather more resonant, and wheezing or mucous râles are occasionally heard in the same region. 2. When the tubercular deposition has become more abundant, the motion of the chest is more markedly diminished under one or both clavicles. The loss of sound on percussion is more distinct, the inspiration, on auscultation, is bronchial, the expiration louder and more superficial, and the resonance of the voice and cough is increased. The rest of the lung is perhaps healthy, or the respiration may be puerile. 3. When the tubercles are undergoing softening,—in addition to the preceding signs, auscultation exhibits a subcrepitant râle around the apex of the lung, decreasing from above downwards. It is most distinct during or after the cough, and at the close of a deep inspiration. As the disease proceeds, the bubbling becomes successively larger, and ultimately gurgling is heard. The inspiration and expiration are cavernous or tracheal. The voice and cough indicate unusual resonance and pectoriloquy. The intercostal spaces are often depressed locally, and percussion may become gradually clearer and even tympanitic as the cavern increases.

It is only in the incipient state of this formidable disease, that advantage can be expected from any plan of treatment; and of all means that can be devised, that of removing to a climate in which air and exercise can be daily enjoyed during the autumnal, winter, and spring months is the best. See Climate. If this be impracticable, the patient must be kept in a regulated temperature, taking care that the chamber is duly ventilated; and gestation in the open air be used, whenever the atmosphere, although cold, is dry. The other indications will be: 1. To moderate inflammatory action: 2. To support the strength; and, 3. To palliate urgent symptoms. The whole treatment indeed is palliative. Counterirritants relieve pain: demulcents and mild

opiates alleviate the cough: the mineral acids, united with opium, relieve the colliquative sweats; and chalk and opium the diarrhoea.

Dr. Wilson Philip has pointed out a particular species of phthisis, which is characterized, in the early stage, by a deranged state of the digestive organs; flatulent, irregular bowels; furred tongue; impaired appetite; unnatural faeces; and the epigastric region more or less full and tender on pressure. The affection of the lungs is here secondary. He calls it *Dyspeptic phthisis*.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS PURULENTA EXULCERATA, *Phthisis pulmonalis*—*p. Pulmonalis serofulosa*, *Phthisis pulmonalis*—*p. Pulmonalis tuberculosa*, *Phthisis pulmonalis*—*p. Pulmonalis tuberculoûlcerata*, *Phthisis pulmonalis*—*p. Pulmonalis vera*, *Phthisis pulmonalis*—*p. Papillaris*, *Synexisis*—*p. Papillaris*, *Myosis*—*p. Scrophulosa*, *Phthisis pulmonalis*—*p. Sicca*, *Tabes dorsalis*—*p. Tuberculosa*, *Phthisis pulmonalis*—*p. Uterina*, *Metrophthisis*—*p. Vesicalis*, *Cystophthisis*.

PHTHISIS WREED, *Ludwigia palustris*.

PHTHISURIA, (*phthisis*, and *ουρον*, 'urine,') Diabetes.

PHTHISURIE, Diabetes—*p. Socrée*, Diabetes mellitus.

PHTHOË, (*φθον*,) Phthisis.

PHTHOIS, gen. *Phtho'idis*, (*φθοις*,) Pastil, Trochiscus.

PHTHOISCUS, (*φθοισκος*,) Pastil, Trochiscus.

PHTHONGODYSPHORIA, (*φθονγγος*, 'a cry,' and *δυσφορια*, 'impatience,') Hyperacusis.

PHTHORA, (*φθορα*, 'destruction,') Abortion, Corruption, Plague.

PHTHORIUS, (*φθοριος*,) Abortive.

PHTHOROCTONUS, (*φθορον*, 'destruction,' and *τενον*, 'a child,') Abortive.

PHUCAGROSTIS MINOR, *Pila marina*.

PHUSCA, (*φουσκα*,) Oxycerate.

PHYGANTHROPIA, (*φωγω*, 'to flee,' and *ανθρωπος*, 'man,') Misanthropia.

PHYGETH'LOIN, (*φωγελων*,) *Pa'nus*, *Phyella*, (from *φω*, 'I grow,' [?].) Inflammation of the superficial lymphatic glands, not ending in suppuration.

PHYGEDEMA, (*φωγη*, 'flight,' and *oedema*,) Anathymiasis.

PHYLACTERION, Amuletum.

PHYLACTERIUM, (*φυλακτηριον*, from *φειλαω*, 'I preserve,') A *Phylactery*, (F.) *Phylactère*. An amulet:—a prophylactic.

PHYLAXIS, (*φυλαξις*,) Conservation.

PHYLLANTHUS URINARIA, (*φυλλαν*, 'a leaf,' and *ανθος*, 'a flower,') *Binkohumba*. Ord. Euphorbiaceae. A plant employed in Ceylon, in decoction, as a diuretic.

PHYLLITIS, (*φυλλον*, 'a leaf,') *Asplenium scolopendrium*—*p. Muraria*, *Asplenium ruta muraria*—*p. Rotundifolia*, *Asplenium trichomanoides*.

PHY'MA, gen. *Phy'matis*, (*φωμα*, gen. *φωματος*, from *φω*, 'I grow,') With the ancients, this word was used with great latitude: sometimes, in the sense of phlegmon, for tumours larger than a boil, and perfectly suppurative. In the nosology of Sauvages, *Phy'mata* is an order of diseases, to which he refers erysipelas, oedema, phlegmon, emphysema, scirrhus, &c. In that of Dr. Good it is a genus, including hordeolum, furunculus, sycoosis, and anthrax.

PHYMA ANTHRAX, Anthrax—*p. Anthrax terminthus*, *Terminthus*—*p. Sycoosis*, *Sycoosis*.

PHYMATODES, (*φυματωδης*,) Affected with phymata.

PHYMATOID, *Phymatoïdes*, (F.) *Phymatoïde*, (*phyma*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance,') A state of cancerous tissue, in which the dull yellow hue and the consistence resemble those of tubercle.

PHYMATOSES, (from *phyma*, and *οσις*,) Tuberculous diseases.

PHYMATOSIS, Excrecence—*p. Cerebri*, En-

cephalophymata—p. Elephantiasis, Elephantiasis—p. Lupus, Lupus—p. Pulmonum, see Tubercle—p. Verrucosa, Verruca.

PHYMOSIS, Phimosis.

PHYELLA, Phyethlon.

PHYSA, (φύσα, 'wind,') Crepitation, Flatulence.

PHYSAGOGA, (φύσα, 'wind,' and ἄγω, 'to carry off,') Carminatives.

PHYSALIS, (φυσάλις, 'a bladder,' referring to the inflated calyx,) *P. Alkekengi* seu *halicacabum*, *Sola-num vesica-rium*, *Alchachen'ge*, *Alkekengi*, *Halicacabum*, *Win'ter Cher'ry*, (F.) *Alkekengi*, *Coqueret*. Ord. Solanaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The berries are recommended as a diuretic, from 6 to 12 for a dose, in dropsical and calculous cases. It has been affirmed, that the whole plant—twigs, leaves, capsules and berries—possesses the antiperiodic virtues of Cinchona.

PHYSALIS ALKEKENGI, Physalis—p. Halicacabum, Physalis—p. Obscura, Ph. viscosa—p. Pennsylvanica, Ph. viscosa—p. Pubescens, Ph. viscosa—p. Stramonium, *Anisodus luridus*.

PHYSALIS VISCO'SA, *P. obscura* seu *Pennsylvanica* seu *pubescens*, *Ground cherry*; indigenous. The berries are said to be diuretic and sedative.

PHYSCE, (φύσκη,) Abdomen, Colon.

PHYSICIA ISLANDICA, Lichen Islandicus—p. Nivalis, Lichen caninus.

PHYSCONIA, (φύσκιον, 'the paunch,') *Ventrositis*, *Ephy'ma physconia*, *Emphraetia*, *Visconia*, *Potbelly*, *Tunbelly*, *Pen'dulous abdomen*, *Swagbelly*, *Gorbelly*, (Prov.) *Gotchbelly*, *Pedbelly*. Physconia is a generic term, under which Sauvages has compromised every large tumour developed in the abdomen, that is neither fluctuating nor sonorous. Linnæus calls it *Hyposarca*. Often, these various terms are applied to excessive corpulency which gives to the abdomen the appearance indicated by them.

PHYSCONIA ADIPO'SA, *Obesitas* seu *Polysarcia viscerum*. Accumulation of fat in the intestines.

PHYSCONIA BILIOSA, Turgescencia vesiculæ fellæ.

PHYSCONIA EMPHYSEMATICA. Accumulation of air in the areolar tissue, or between the coats of particular viscera.

PHYSCONIA LIENIS, Splenoncus—p. Mesenterica, Tabes mesenterica—p. Splenica, *Ague cake*.

PHYSCONIA STRUMOSA, *Serof'ula abdominalis interna*. Tumid abdomen from serophulous enlargement of the glands.

PHYSCONIE MÉSÉTERIQUE, Tabes mesenterica.

PHYSICHEMA, (φύσα, 'wind,' and ἔχημα, 'a sound,') *Bruit de soufflet*.

PHYSEMA, (φύσημα,) Tympanites, Phyesis.

PHYSESIS, *Physe'ma*, (φύσεσις, from φύσσω, 'I inflate,') An emphysematous tumour. Tympanites.

PHYETER MACROCEPHALUS, (φύσητηρ, 'one that blows,') see Cetaceum.

PHYSIATRICE, (physis, and ἰατρικα, 'treatment,') Vis medicatrix naturæ.

PHYSIAUTOCRATIA, (physis, αὐτός, 'self,' and κρατος, 'power,') Vis medicatrix naturæ.

PHYSIAUTOTHERAPIA, (physis, αὐτός, 'self,' and θεραπεία, 'treatment,') Vis medicatrix naturæ.

PHYSIC, (from physia,) Medicament, Medicina. To physia is to administer medicine, (F.) *Medicamentum*; and, at times, to purge.

PHYSIC, INDIAN, *Euphorbia corollata*, *Gillenia trifoliata*—p. Root, *Leptandra purpurea*.

PHYSICAL, Medical—p. Signs, see Symptom.

PHYSICIAN, *Medicus*, *Iu'tros*, *Aces'tor*, *Aces'ter*, *Al'thena*, *Pæon*, (Old Eng.) *Fesic'inn*, *Ficicion*, *Leche*, *Leech*, *Leuch*, *Leachman*, (Sc.)

Mediciner, *Medicinare*, *Medeinare*, *Medicinar*, (φυσικός, 'an investigator of nature,' φυσίς,) (F.) *Médecin*. Properly, one who has received his degree from an incorporated Institution, as Doctor of Medicine; but often applied in the United States to any one who practises physic. The French formerly used the word *physicien* in the same sense. It is now appropriated by them to the natural philosopher. *Physicist* has the same signification.

PHYSICIAN-ACCOCHEUR, *Accoucheur*—p. Alienist, Psychiatrist—p. Botanical, Herb doctor.

PHYSICIAN, FAMILY. One regarded as the regular attendant on a family.

PHYSICIAN, LEARNED, *Iatrosophista*—p. Practical, *Iatrotechna*—p. Priest, see *Asclepiades*.

PHYSICIEN, Physician.

PHYSICIST, (from physia,) see Physician.

PHYSICS, MEDICAL, *Iatrophysica*. Physics directly applied to medicine, — either to the explanation of the vital phenomena, the preservation of the individual, or the treatment of disease.

PHYSIOAUTOCRATIA, (φύσις, 'nature,' αὐτός, 'self,' and κρατος, 'power,') Vis medicatrix naturæ.

PHYSIOG'NOMIST, *Physiognomon*, one who busies himself especially with, or pretends to be versed in, physiognomy.

PHYSIOG'NOMY, (Old Eng.) *Vis'onomy*, *Physiognomia*, *Physiognica*, *Physiognicé*, *Physiognia*, *Physiognomon'ia*, *Physiognomoné*, *Physiognomon'ia*, *Physiognomoné*, *Physiognomon'ia*, *Anthroposcopy*, *Prosopomanti'a*, *Prosopolog'ia*, *Semiot'icé* *fa'ciei*, *Physiognomon'ia*, *Physiognom'omy*, *Met'oposcopy*, *Physiogn'ois*. (F.) *Physionomie*, (φυσιογνωμονία, from physia, 'reality,' and γνῶσις, 'knowledge,') The art of knowing the dispositions of men from their external appearance; especially from the features. Every inference of this kind must necessarily be extremely fallacious, and cannot be reduced to rule, as was attempted by Lavater and others. In infantile diseases, numerous shades of expressions are evident, which experience teaches how to appreciate; and which afford useful guides in understanding the pathology of that period of existence.

PHYSIOLOGIA PATHOGENETICA, see Pathogenetic.

PHYSIOLOG'ICAL, *Physiolog'ic'us*, (F.) *Physiologique*. Relating or belonging to physiology.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ANATOMY, see Anatomy—p. Doctrine, Broussais.

PHYSIOLOGICE, Physiology.

PHYSIOLOGISM, *Physiologism'us*. Abuse of physiology. The improper application of physiological data to the theory of disease.

PHYSIOLOGIST, *Physiologus*. One who occupies himself specially, or is well acquainted, with physiology.

PHYSIOLOGY, *Physiolog'ia*, *Biol'ogy*, *Bion'omy*, *Biol'ica*, *Biophænomenolog'ia*, *Physiolog'icé*, *Econom'ia anima'lis*, *Anatom'ia vi'va*, *Anat'omé anima'ta*, *Anthropolog'ia*, *Microcosmograp'hia*, *Microcos'mica scien'tia*, *Cognit'io physiolog'ica*, *Para natura'lis medic'ine*, *Philosoph'ia corp'oris vi'vi*; (from φύσις, 'nature,' and λόγος, 'a description,') Formerly, Physiology meant the same as Physics, in its extensive signification, now does. At the present day, it includes the science which treats of the functions of animals or vegetables; an acquaintance with the phenomena the aggregate of which constitute life. It is the science of life. It is divided into *animal*—*Zöophysiology'ia*, or *Zoobiology'ia*; and *veg'etable*—*Phytophysiology'ia*, or *Phytobiology'ia*, according as it considers the life of animals or of vegetables singly. *Comparative physiology* comprises both. Physiology is, also, *general* or *special*, according as it treats of life in the abstract or in some particular

species. To the latter belongs the *Physiology of Man*—called, also, *Hygienic Physiology* to distinguish it from *Pathological Physiology* or *Pathology*.

PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOGENETIC, see Pathogenetic.

PHYSIONOMIA, Physiognomy.

PHYSIONOMIE, Physiognomy—p. *Égarée*, see Wild.

PHYSIS, (φύσις,) Natura.

PHYSO, (from φύσα, 'air,') in composition, air.

PHYSOCELE, *Pneumatocèle*, *Her'nia ventosa*, *Oscitocèle flatulenta*, *Emphyse'ma Sero'ti*, (ph'uso, and κηλη, 'a tumour,') An emphysematous tumour of the scrotum; probably a case of intestinal hernia, containing much flatus.

PHYSOCEPH'ALUS, (ph'uso, and κεφαλη, 'head,') (F.) *Physocéphale*. Emphysematous tumefaction of the head.

PHYSOCCELIA, (ph'uso, and κελια, 'intestines,') Tympanites.

PHYSODES, (φυσώδης, from φύσα, 'air,' and οδες,) Full of air; apparently full of air—applied to tumours, &c.

PHYSOME'TRA, *Emphyse'ma Uteri seu Uteri'num*, *Hysteroph'ysc*, *Hysteremphyse'ma*, *Metremphyse'ma*, *Infla'tio Uteri*, *Tym'pany of the Womb*, *Uterine tympani'tes*, (from ph'uso, and μετρα, 'the womb,') A light, tense, circumscribed protuberance in the hypogastrium, obscurely sonorous, with wind occasionally discharged through the os uteri with noise, *Hysteropsoph'ia*, *Edropsoph'ia uteri'na*.

PHYSONCUS, (ph'uso, and ογκος, 'a swelling,') Emphysema.

PHYSOPSOPH'IA, (from ph'uso, and ψοφος, 'a noise,') A discharge of air with noise.

PHYSOSPASMUS, Colica flatulenta.

PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM, (ph'uso, and στίγμα, in Botany, the top of the style,) Ordeal nut.

PHYSOSTIGMINE, see Ordeal nut.

PHYSOTHORAX, gen. *Physothorac'is*, Pneumothorax.

PHYTANATOMY, (phyton, and anatomy,) see Anatomy.

PHYTEL'EPHAS MACROCAR'PA, (phyton, and ελεphas, 'an elephant,') A tree of South America, called, by Willdenow, *Elephanta'sia*, the dense albumen of whose nut is the vegetable ivory, (F.) *Ivoire végétal*, which is as durable and nearly as hard as the ivory of the elephant.

PHYTICUS, (φυτικός,) Vegetative.

PHYTIVOROUS, (phyton, and voro, 'I devour,') Phytophagous.

PHYTOALOPECIA, (phyto, and alopecia,) Porrigo decalvans.

PHYTOBIOLOGIA, (phyton, βίος, 'life,' and λογος, 'a discourse,') see Physiology.

PHYTOCHYMISTRY, see Chymistry.

PHYTOLAC'CA DECAN'DRA, *P. vulg'aris*, *Pokeweed*, *American nightshade*, *Cancerroot*, *Poke*, *Stoke*, *Jucato Calleoe* [?], *Jal'ap*, *Pig'oon Berry*, *Jalap can'cer root*, *Red weed*, *Red nightshade*, *Coakum*, *Solanum racemo'sum America'num seu mag'num Virginia'num rubrum*, *Blitum America'num*, *Gar'get*, (F.) *Raisin d'Amérique*, *Phytolaque à dix étamines*, *Morelle en grappes*, *Méchoacan du Canada*. Ord. Chenopodiaceæ; Sec. Syst. Decandria Decagynia, (phyton, and lacca, because the colour of the juice of the berries resembles that of lacca.) The berries—*Phytolac'ce Bac'ca* (Ph. U. S., 1863)—and roots—*Phytolac'ce Ra'dix*—are employed. The young stems, when boiled, are sometimes eaten at table; but when old, they must be cautiously used, as the plant is emetic and cathartic. It is most celebrated as a remedy in chronic rheumatism, and is given in the form of tincture of the ripe berries. It is, also, used in cutaneous eruptions, tinea capitis, itch, cancerous ulcers, &c.

The root is gathered and dried in the fall.

PHYTOLAQUE À DIX ÉTAMINES, *Phytolacca decandra*.

PHYTOLOGIA, (ph'yton, and λογος, 'a discourse,') see Vegetable—p. *Medica*, Botany, medical.

PHYTON, (φυτον,) Vegetable.

PHYTOPARASITE, Epiphyte.

PHYTOPATHOLOGY, *Phytopatholog'ia*, (from ph'yton, and pathologia,) Properly, the pathology of vegetables; but occasionally applied to the knowledge of morbid states induced by vegetable growths.

PHYTOPH'AGOUS, *Phytoph'agus*; *Phytiv'orous*, *Phytiv'orus*; (phyton, and φάγω, 'I eat,') Feeding or subsisting upon vegetables.

PHYTOPHYSIOLOGIA, (phyton, and physiologia,) see Physiology.

PHYTOGANIES, (phyton, and γανος, 'an organ,') A name given by Bouchut to vegetable growths on the living body.

PHYTOSPERM'ATA, (F.) *Phytospermes*, (ph'yton, and σπέρμα, 'sperm,') Particles similar to the spermatozooids of animals, observed in vegetables, and presumed to possess a similar agency in reproduction.

PHYTOTOMY, (phyton, and τέμνω, 'to cut,') see Anatomy, (vegetable.)

PHYTOZOAIRE, (phyton, and ζωον, 'animal,') Zoophyte.

PHYTOZOON, (phyton, and ζωον, 'animal,') Zoophyte.

PIA MA'TER, 'delicate mother,' *Pia sea mol'lis seu ten'uis Mater*, *Pia me'ninx*, *Méninx inté'rior seu vasculo'sa seu choro'i'des*, *In'ner lam'ina of the Méninge*, (Ch.), *Membra'na vasculo'sa Cer'e'br*, *M. Cer'e'br* *ten'uis seu mol'lis seu pro'pria*, (F.) *Pia mère*, *Méninette*. The pia mater is a very delicate membrane, which covers the brain immediately, penetrates into its anfractuosités, and envelops, also, the cerebellum and the spinal prolongation, &c. Bichat does not regard it as a membrane, properly so called, but as a network of blood-vessels, united by a lax areolar tissue. The *Pia Mater exterior* is the portion of membrane which covers the exterior of the encephalon, and faces the arachnoid externally. The *Pia Mater interior* is that which lines the cerebral fosse, into which it penetrates by a cleft situate between the posterior part of the corpus callosum and the fornix; and by two other fissures, situate between the corpora fimbriata and thalami nervorum opticorum. The pia mater contains a great number of granulations similar to the *Glandula Pacchioni*.

PIA MATER TESTIS, *Tunica vasculosa*—p. *Meninx*, P. Mater.

PIAN, *Frambæsia*.

PIANS, MOTHER OF, *Mama-pian*.

PIAR, (πιαρ,) Fat.

PIARRH'EMIA, *Piarrh'emia*, *Lipæ'mia*, (piar, and αιμα, 'blood,') Fat in the blood.

PICA, Malacia—p. *Africanorum*, *Chthonophagia*.

PICAC, *Euphorbia corollata*.

PICACISM'US, *Pica'tio*, (pix, gen. *picis*, 'pitch,') Depilation by means of a pitch plaster.

PICATIO, Picacismus.

PICEA, (pix, gen. *picis*, 'pitch,') *Pinus abies*.

PICERION, (πικριον,) Butter.

PICHU'RIM BEANS. The seed.—*Faba Pichurim*, *F. Pechu'rei*, *Pa'ra nut*, *Sas'safras seed*, *Puziri*, *Brazilian nutmeg*,—of a tree, supposed to be *Per'sea pichurim*, *Ocote'a pichu'ria* seu *Pachu'ry*, *Tetranthe'ra pichurim*, *Nectan'dra puchu'ry*, *Puchu'ry* or *Puchy'ry* of the Brazilians, Ord. Lamiaceæ, which grows in Brazil, Guiana, Venezuela, and other parts of South America. They are of an elliptical shape; flat on one side, convex on the other; of an aromatic odour between that of

nutmeg and of saffraas, and of a spicy, pungent taste. The medical properties are the same as those of other aromatics. For the bark, see *Pechurim cortex*.

PICK, (from *puke*,) Emetic.

PICKERELWEED, SHOVEL, *Unisema deltofolia*.

PICOTE, *Variola*.

PICOTEMENT, (from *piquer*, 'to prick,') Pricking.

PICOTIN, *Arum maculatum*.

PICKA, (from *πικρος*, 'bitter,') *Pulvis aloës et canellæ*.

PICRÆNA EXCELSA, (*πικραῖνα*, 'to be bitter,') *Quassia*.

PICRIA, (*πικρία*,) Bitterness.

PICRIS, (*πικρίς*, 'bitter,') *Cichorium intybus*.

PICRIUM SPICATUM, *Coutoubea alba*.

PICROCHOLOS, (*πικροχολος*, from *picros*, and *χολη*, 'bile,') Biliuous.

PICROMEL, *Bi'lîn*, (*picros*, and *μελι*, 'honey,')

A name given by Thénard to a colourless, soft substance, of an acrid, bitter, saccharine taste, nauseous smell, and very soluble in water, which is considered to be a *bi'lâte of soda*. It is not an immediate principle, but a mixture of different substances. It forms part of the bile, and is generally classed amongst the animal immediate principles.

PICROPE'GÆ, *Pikrop'e'gm*, (*picros*, and *πηγή*, 'a spring,') Mineral waters bitter from the presence of chloride of magnesium.

PICROS, (*πικρος*, 'bitter,') *Amarus*.

PICROTOX'IN, *Picrotox'ina*, *Picrotox'ine*, (*picros*, and *toxiceum*, 'poison,') A vegetable alkali, discovered by M. Boullay in the *Menispermum Cocculus*. It crystallizes in quadrangular, white, brilliant, semitransparent prisms; which are excessively bitter, soluble in three parts of alcohol, and in fifteen of boiling water.

The *Cocculus Indicus* owes its poisonous properties to this principle.

PIE PLANT, *Rheum rhaponticum*—*p. Rhabarb*, *Rheum rhaponticum*.

PIE MÈRE, *Pia mater*.

PIE-MÉRITE, *Inflammatio pi'æma'tris*, (from *pie mère*, and *ite*, for *itis*,) Inflammation of the *pia mater*.

PIECE, *Hepatitis*—*p. d'Anatomie Artificielle*, see *Artificial*.

PIED, *Pes*—*p. d'Alexandre*, *Anthemis pyrethrum*—*p. d'Alouette des champs*, *Delphinium consolida*—*p. de Biche*, see *Lever*—*p. Bot*, see *Kyllosis*—*p. de Chat*, *Antennaria dioica*—*p. de Cheval marin*, *Cornu ammonis*—*p. de Griffon*, *Gryphus pes*, *Helleborus fœtidus*—*p. d'Hippocampe*, *Cornu ammonis*—*p. de Lièvre*, *Arum maculatum*—*p. de Lion*, *Alchemilla*—*p. de Lit*, *Origanum*—*p. d'Ours*, *Acanthus mollis*—*p. Plat*, see *Kyllosis*—*p. de Veau*, *Arum maculatum*—*p. de Veau triphyllum*, *Arum triphyllum*.

PIEIROΣ, (*πικρος*,) Fatty.

PIERRE, (from *petrus*, *πικρος*, 'a stone,') *Calculus*—*p. d'Aigle*, *Étites*—*p. d'Aimant*, *Magnet*—*p. d'Azur*, *Lapis lazuli*—*p. Calaminaire*, *Calamine*—*p. de Cautère*, *Potassa cum calce*—*p. Divine*, *Lapis divinus*—*p. d'Écrevisse*, *Cancerorum chelæ*—*p. Infernale*, *Argenti nitras*—*p. Judaïque*, *Judæus (lapis)*—*p. au Lait*, *Morochthus*—*p. Médicamenteuse*, *Medicamentosus lapis*—*p. Néphrétique*, *Nephreticus lapis*—*p. Ponce*, *Pumex*.

PIERRES CRAYEUSES, 'chalk stones,' *Calculi*, *arthritic*—*p. au Fiel*, *Calculi*, *biliary*—*p. Stercorales*, *Calculus of the Stomach and Intestines*—*p. Urinaires*, *Calculi*, *urinary*.

PIERREUX, *Petrus*.

PIESTER, (*πιεστηρ*,) Press.

PIESTERION, (*πιεστηριον*,) Press.

PIESTRON, (*πιεστρον*, from *πιεζω*, 'I press,')

An instrument recommended by Hippocrates for breaking the bones of the foetal head when too large to be extracted otherwise.

PIGAMON JAUNÂTRE, *Thalictrum*.

PIGEON BERRY, *Phytolacca decandra*—*p. Breasted*, see *Lordosis*—*p. Tree*, *Aralia spinosa*.

PIGMENT CELLS, see *Cell*, pigment.

PIGMENTAIRE, *Pigmental*.

PIGMENT'AL, *Pigmentary*, *Pigmenta'rius*, (*F.*) *Pigmentaire*, *Pigmenteux*, (from *pigmentum*,) Having relation to pigment or colouring matter.

PIGMENTAL APPARA'TUS, (*F.*) *Appareil pigmental*. The apparatus concerned in the coloration of the skin of the coloured varieties of man.

PIGMENTARIUS, see *Unguentarius*.

PIGMENTARY, *Pigmental*—*p. Nævi*, see *Nævus*.

PIGMENTEUX, *Pigmental*.

PIGMENTUM, (*pingere*, *pictum*, 'to paint,') Paint—*p. Indicum*, *Indigo*—*p. Nigrum*, see *Chorioidea tunica*—*p. Uracu*, *Terra Oricana*.

PIGMY, *Pygmy*.

PIGNEROLE, *Cantaurea calcitrapa*.

PIGNON DES BARBADES, *Jatropha curcas*—*p. de Barbarie*, *Jatropha curcas*—*p. d'Inde*, *Jatropha curcas*—*p. d'Inde*, *petit*, *Croton tiglium*.

PIG'NUT, *Earth'nut*, *Ground'nut*. The bulbous root of *Bu'nium Bulbocastanum*. *Ord.* *Umbelliferae*. (Called *pignuts*, from the fondness of the pig for them.) They have been considered to possess a styptic quality; and are deemed serviceable in atonic affections of the kidney. See *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

PIG'S FLARE, *Adeps suillus*.

PIKROPE'GÆ, *Picropegæ*.

PIKRY, (from *πικρος*, 'bitter,') *Pulvis aloës et canellæ*.

PI'LA, (*πῖλος*,) *Sphæ'ra*, *Pal'la*, *Ball*. A gymnastic exercise, much used by the ancients as well as moderns. Also, a mortar and a pestle—*Ac'onê*.

PILA, Mortar, Pillar—*p. Damarum*, *Ægagropila*.

PILA MARI'NA, *Sphæ'ra Mari'na* seu *Thalas'sia*, *Halcyoni'um rotundum*, (*F.*) *Pelote de Mer*, *Zostère*, *Algue marine*, *A. commune ou des Verriers*. Certain light, round, depressed, or oblong masses—inodorous and insipid—in which rushes, hairs, and the debris of shells are met with. These are found on the sea-shores, and have been regarded by Spielmann as consisting chiefly of the roots of the *Zostera Mari'na* seu *Marit'ima*, *Alga Mari'na*, (*Big tangles*, *Ware*, *Wair*, *Sea-ware*, *Sea wrack*, *Æel grass*,) *Phucagros'tis minor*. Iodine is detected in the ashes, which accounts for their success in goître. They have, also, been given as a vermifuge.

PILA RUPICAPRARUM, *Ægagropila*.

PILAIRE, Pileous.

PILAR, Pileous.

PILARE MALUM, *Trichosis*.

PILA'TIO, (*pilus*, 'a hair,') Fracture of the cranium in which the fissure is narrow, and has the appearance of a hair—a *capillary fissure*, (*F.*) *Fente capillaire*.

PILE, (*pilus*,) Hair.

PI'LEA PU'MILA, (from *pilus*, 'a hair,' *pilosus*, 'hairy,') *Richweed*, *Clearweed*, *Coolweed*; indigenous; *Order*, *Urticaceæ*; flowering from July to September; has been used as a wash in poisoning by *Rhus*. It has a strong, grateful smell.

PILEOLUM, (dim of *pileus*,) *Calotte*.

PILEOLUS, *Caul*, *Pileus*.

PI'LEOUS, *Pilo'sus*, *Pi'lose*, *Pi'lous*, *Pi'lao*, (*F.*) *Pileux*, *Pilaire*, (from *pilus*, 'a hair,') That which relates to the hair. Hairy.

PILEOUS SYSTEM of Bichat is that formed by

the hair. It comprises the different species of hair of the human body.

PILES, BLEEDING, see *Hæmorrhoids*—p. Blind, *Cæcæ hæmorrhoides*, see *Hæmorrhoids*—p. Open, see *Hæmorrhoids*.

PILEUS, (*πίλος*, 'a hat, cap, or bonnet for the head.') *Pileolus*. A shield. A nipple-like instrument, formed of various materials, and used by females for protecting the nipple during the child's sucking, when the part is painful. Also, a caul.

PILEUS, *Cucupha*—p. *Hippocraticus*, *Bonnet d'Hippocrate*.

PILEUX, *Pileous*.

PILEWORT, *Ranunculus acris*, and *R. ficaria*.

PILI ANALES, (pl. of *pilus*.) see *Anal*—p. *Capitis*, see *Capillus*—p. *Cutis*, *Lanugo*—p. *Palpebrarum*, *Cilia*—p. *Pudendorum*, *Pubes*—p. *Subaxillares*, see *Axilla*.

PILIER, ([L.] *pila*.) *Pillar*.

PILIFEROUS, *Pilifer*, (F.) *Pilifère*, (*pili*, 'hairs,' and *fero*, 'I bear.') *Pile* or *hair bearing*,—as a '*piliferous cyst*,'—one containing hair.

PILIFORM, *Piliformis*, (F.) *Piliforme*, (from *pilus*, and *forma*, 'form.') Having the form of a hair.

PILIMICTIO, (*pili*, 'hairs,' and *mictio*, 'urination,') see *Trichiasis*.

PILL, *Pilula*—p. *Abernethy's*, see *Pilulæ hydrargyri*—p. of *Barbadoes Aloes*, see *Pilulæ aloes*—p. of *Socotrine Aloes*, see *Pilulæ aloes*—p. of *Aloes* and *camboge*, *Pilulæ aloes et cambogæ*—p. of *Aloes* and *cinchona*, *Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ*—p. of *Aloes* and *colocynth*, *Pilulæ aloes et colocynthidis*—p. of *Aloes* and *fetid gums*, *Pilulæ de aloes et fetidis*—p. of *Aloes* and *ginger*, *Pilulæ aloes et zingiberis*—p. of *Aloes* and *iron*, *Pilulæ aloes et ferri*—p. of *Aloes* and *mastic*, *Pilulæ aloes et mastiche*—p. *Aloes* and *myrrh*, *Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ*—p. *Aloetic*, *Pilulæ aloeticæ*—p. *Aloetic* and *assafetida*, *Pilulæ aloes et assafetidæ*—p. *Aloetic*, compound, *Pilulæ aloes compositæ*—p. of *Ammoniac* and *copper*, *Pilulæ ammoniaci cupri*—p. *Analeptic*, *James's*, see *Analeptica*—p. *Anderson's*, see *Pilulæ aloes et jalapæ*—p. *Anodyne*, *Pilulæ opiatæ*—p. *Antibilious*, *Barclay's*, *Pilulæ antibiliosæ*—p. *Antibilious*, *Dixon's*, *Pilulæ antibiliosæ*—p. *Asiatic*, *Pilulæ Asiaticæ*—p. *Assafetida*, *Pilulæ Assafetidæ*—p. *Bacher's*, *Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhâ*—p. *Barbarossa's*, *Barbarossæ pilulæ*—p. *Barthes's*, see *Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ*.

PILL, BLAIR'S. An empirical preparation of colchicum, much used in England in cases of gout.

PILL, BLAUD'S. These pills, proposed by M. Blaud as antichlorotic, are formed as follows:—Take of *gum tragacanth*, in powder, six grains; *water*, one drachm. Macerate in a glass or porcelain mortar, until a thick mucilage is formed, and if it be desired to prevent the formation of peroxide of iron, and to make the pill similar to that of Vallet, substitute a drachm of powdered sugar for the mucilage. Add afterwards of *sulphate of iron*, in powder, half an ounce. Beat well until the mixture is homogeneous, and add *subcarbonate of potassa*, half an ounce. Beat until the mass becomes of a deepgreen colour, and of a soft consistence. Divide into 48 pills or boluses. Dose, one a day; gradually increasing to two, and afterwards to three.

PILL, BLUE, *Pilulæ hydrargyri*—p. *Brandreth's*, see *Pilulæ aloes et cambogæ*—p. *Calomel*, *Pilulæ hydrargyri chloridi mitis*—p. *Calomel*, compound, *Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ*—p. *Calomel* and *opium*, *Pilulæ calomelanos et opii*—p. *Camboge*, *Pilulæ cambogæ compos.*—p. *Camboge*, compound, *Pilulæ cambogæ compositæ*—p. of *Carbonate of iron*, *Pilulæ ferri carbonatis*—

p. *Cathartic*, compound, *Pilulæ catharticæ compositæ*—p. *Chamberlain's restorative*, see *Chamberlain's restorative pills*—p. of *Colocynth* and *henbane*, *Pilulæ colocynthidis et hyoscyami*—p. of *Colocynth*, compound, *Pilulæ colocynthidis compositæ*—p. *Common*, *Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ*—p. of *Ammoniated copper*, *Pilulæ cupri ammoniati*—p. of *Digitalis* and *squill*, *Pilulæ digitalis et scillæ*—p. *Dinner*, see *Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ*, and *Pilulæ rhei*.

PILL, DINNER, see *Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ*, and *Pilulæ aloes et mastiche*.

PILL, DINNER, OF MR. MAYO, is composed of *P. Rhei*, gr. iv; *Sodæ Carb. gr. j.*

PILL, EVERLAST'ING, *Pilula æternæ*, (F.) *Pilule perpetuelle*. A pill once in vogue, and said to be composed of metallic antimony. It was believed to have the property of purging as often as it was swallowed. A lady having swallowed one of these pills, became seriously alarmed at its not passing. "Madam," said her physician, "fear not; it has already passed through a hundred patients without any difficulty."—(Paris.)

PILL, FEMALE, *Pilulæ de aloes et fetidis*—p. *Ferruginous*, of *Vallet*, see *Ferri protocarbonas*—p. *Fothergill's*, see *Pilulæ aloes et colocynthidis*—p. *Frank's*, see *Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ*—p. *Fuller's*, see *Pilulæ de aloes et fetidis*—p. *Galbanum*, compound, *Pilulæ galbani compositæ*—p. *Griffith's*, *Pilulæ ferri compositæ*—p. *Griffith's*, see *Pilulæ rhei compositæ*—p. *Gum*, *Pilulæ galbani compositæ*—p. *Harvey's*, *Pilulæ aloes et colocynthidis*—p. of *Hellebore* and *myrrh*, *Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhâ*—p. of *Hemlock*, compound, *Pilulæ conii compositæ*—p. *Holloway's*, see *Pilulæ aloes et jalapæ*—p. *Hooper's*, see *Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ*—p. of *Iodide of iron*, *Pilulæ ferri iodidi*—p. of *Ipecacuanha* and *opium*, *Pilulæ ipecacuanhæ et opii*—p. of *Ipecacuanha* and *squill*, *Pilulæ ipecacuanhæ cum scillâ*—p. of *Sulphate of iron*, *Pilulæ ferri sulphatis*—p. *James's Analeptic*, see *Analeptica*—p. *Keyer's*, see *Hydrargyrus acetatus*—p. *Lady Crespigny's*, *Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ*—p. *Lady Hesketh's*, see *Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ*—p. *Lady Webster's*, *Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ*, and *Pilulæ aloes et mastiche*.

PILL, LARTIGUE'S, *Pilulæ Colchicæ et Digitalis*, (F.) *Pilules de Lartigue*. (Ext. Coloc. c. 3ss; Ext. Sem. Colchic. alcoholic., Extract. Digital. alcoholic. aa gr. iiss; f. massa in pilul. x. dividend.) Dose, two, three, or more, in the 24 hours, in gout, until purging is induced.

This is a form that has been employed as a substitute for the *Pilules de Lartigue*, the composition of which is not known. M. Bouchardat recommends for the same purpose a combination of *Extractum colocynthidis compositum*, *Extractum colchicæ* and *Extractum opii*, which is almost identical with pills prescribed by Sir Henry Hallford for the gout; the only difference being, that the latter substitutes *Dover's powder* for the *Extractum opii*. Prof. Wittstein affirms that their composition is *powdered colchicum*, two grains; *sugar and mucilage*, each half a grain.

PILL, OPIATE, OF LEAD, *Pilulæ piombi opiatæ*.

PILL, LEE'S NEW LONDON, is composed of *scammony*, *gamboge*, *calomel*, *jalap*, *aloës*, *soap*, and *syrup of buckthorn*.

PILL, LEE'S WINDHAM, consists of *gamboge*, *aloës*, *soap*, and *nitrate of potassa*.

PILL MACHINE, *Pilulier*.

PILL, MATTHEWS'S, see *Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhâ*—p. *Mercurial*, *Pilulæ hydrargyri*—p. of *Mercury*, *Pilulæ hydrargyri*—p. of *mild chloride of Mercury*, *Pilulæ hydrargyri chloridi mitis*—p. *Moffat's*, *Pilulæ aloes et cambogæ*—p. *Morrison's*, *Pilulæ aloes et cambogæ*, see *Pilulæ cambogæ compositæ*—p. *Moseley's*, *Pilulæ rhei compositæ*—p. *Night*, common, *Pilulæ opiatæ*—p. *Opiate*,

Pilulæ opiatæ—p. Peter's, see Pilulæ aloes et cambogiæ—p. Plummer's, Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ—p. of sulphate of Quinia, Pilulæ quiniæ sulphatis—p. Red, Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ—p. Red, Boerhaave's, see Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum—p. of Rhubarb, Pilulæ rhei—p. of Rhubarb, compound, Pilulæ rhei compositæ—p. RADIUS's, Pilulæ aloes et colocynthidis—p. Rufus's, Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ—p. Rush's, see Pilulæ aloes et cambogiæ—p. Scotch, Pilulæ de aloes et foetidis—p. of Soap and opium, Pilulæ saponis cum opio—p. Speediman's, see Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ—p. Squatting, Pilulæ opiatæ—p. Squill, compound, Pilulæ scillæ compositæ—p. Stahl's, see Pilulæ de aloes et foetidis—p. Starkey's, see Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhæ—p. Stomachicæ, see Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ, and Pilulæ rhei—p. Storax, Pilulæ e styrace—p. of Strychnia, Pilulæ strychniæ—p. of Submuriate of Mercury, compound, Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ—p. Tanjore, Pilulæ Asiaticæ.

PILL TILE, see Pilula.

PILL, TERPENTINE, Pilulæ de terebinthinâ—p. Vallet's, see Ferri protocarbonas, and Pilulæ ferri carbonatis—p. Webster's, Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ—p. Whytt's, see Pilulæ de aloes et foetidis.

PILL-LAR, *P'la*, *Colum'na*, *Columell'a*, (F.) *Pilier*. A name given to several parts; as the pillars of the velum palati, diaphragm, &c.

PILLULA, Pilula.

PILNA, MINERAL WATERS OF, see Püllna.

PILON, Pilum.

PILOSELLA, (from *pilosus*.) Hieracium pilosella—p. Alpina, Hieracium pilosella.

PILOSUS, (from *pilus*, 'a hair,') Pileous.

PILOUS, Pileous.

PILL'ULA, pl. *Pill'ulæ*, *Pill'ula*, (dim. of *pila*, 'a ball.') *Coccus*, *Spherid'ion*, *Cutapot'ion*, *Capot'otum*, *Spha'ron*, *Gongyl'ion*, *Gon'gylis*, *Gongylid'ium*, *Spha'rula* *Gale'ni*. A pill. (F.) *Pilule*. A simple or compound medicine, weighing from one to five grains, of a firm consistence and spherical form; intended to be swallowed at once, without chewing. The *Pill* differs from the *Bolus*, the latter being softer and larger.

Medicines are often given in the form of pill, on account of their disagreeable taste and odour, and for the like reason they are now sugar-coated. *Pilula* also means a *Pilular mass*, or the mass formed by the amalgamation of the different articles that enter into the composition of the pill. To form the mass into pills, it is rolled out and divided by the spatula on a pill tile or by a pill machine.

PILULÆ, see Pilula—p. *Æternæ*, *Pill*, everlasting—p. ex *Aloe*, *P. aloes compositæ*—p. de *Aloe* et *cambogiâ*, *P. aloes et cambogiæ*.

PILULÆ AL'OE'S, *P. Aloët'icæ* seu *ex Aloë* et *Sapo'næ*, *Aloët'ic Pill*, (F.) *Pilules d'aloës ou aloëtiques*. (*Aloës in pulv.*; *Saponis. sing.* 3j; *Syr. q. s.* to form 240 pills—Ph. U. S.) Dose, gr. x to xx, in habitual costiveness.

PILULÆ ALOES BARBADENSIS, *Pill of Barbadoes Aloes* (Ph. B. 1864,) is made of *Aloës Barbād.*, in powder, 3ij, *Sapo. dur.*, in powder, 3j; *Ol. carui*, f. 3j; *Confect. Ros. q. s.* to form a mass.

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ, *P. ex Aloë*, *Compound Aloët'ic Pills*. (*Aloës spic. extract. cont.* 3j; *Ext. gentianæ*, 3ss; *Olei carui*, gtt. xl; *Syr. q. s.*—Ph. L.) These are sometimes, also, called *Family pills*, *Antibilious pills*, &c.

PILULÆ ALOES SOCOTRI'NÆ, *Pill of Socotrine Aloes*, of the same Pharmacopœia, is made of *Aloës Socotrin.* in powder, 3ij; *Sapo. dur.* in powder, 3j; *Ol. myrist.* f. 3j; *Confect. Ros.* 3j.

PILULÆ ALOES ET ASSAFETIDÆ, *Aloët'ic and Assafetida Pills*. (*Aloës*, *Assafetidæ*, *Saponis*

sing. 3ss; *Aquæ*, q. s. to form 180 pills—Ph. U. S.) Purgative and stomachic. Dose, gr. x.

PILULÆ ALOES ET CAMBO'GIÆ, *P. de Al'oë et Cambo'giâ* seu *Hydrago'gæ Bon'tii*, *Pill of Aloes and Cambo'ge*. (*Aloës*, *Cambo'ge*, *Gum ammoniac.*, 3ss p. 3ss. Make into a powder. Dissolve in vinegar; pass through a cloth; express the residuum strongly; and afterwards evaporate, in a water-bath, to a pilular consistence—Ph. P.) Purgative; used in dropsy. Dose, gr. xij to xxx.

Peter's Pills—a nostrum—are formed of *Aloës*, *Jalap.*, *Scammony*, and *Cambo'ge*, of each equal parts.

The basis of *Morrison's Pills*, often called *Hygiene Pills*, of *Brandreth's Pills*, and *Moffat's Pills*, is said to be aloes, with *Cambo'ge*, *Scammony*, &c.

Rush's Pills were formed of *Calomel*, *Aloës*, and *Cambo'ge*, with *Oil of mint*.

PILULÆ ALOES ET COLOCYN'THIDIS, *P. ex Colocyn'thidē* cum *aloë* seu *Aloës cum Colocyn'thidē* seu *coc'cinæ* seu *coc'chiū* seu *colocyn'thidis compos'itæ* seu *coc'cinæ mino'res*, *Pill of Aloes and Colocyn'th.* (F.) *Pilules panchymagogues ou universelles*, *Pilules cochées*. (*Pulp. coloc.* 3ss; *Aloës hepat.*, *Scammon.* 3j; *Sapon.* 3j; *Ol. caryoph.* 3j; *Syrup. q. s.*—Ph. D.) Cathartic. Dose, gr. v to x or more.

Fothergill's Pills consist of aloes, scammony, colocynth, and oxide of antimony; and *Harvey's Antibilious Pills*, and *Ruddius's Pills*, (see *Extractum Rudi*.) do not differ much from them.

PILULÆ ALOES ET FER'RI, *Pills of aloës and Iron*. (*Ferri sulphat.* p. iij; *Aloës Barbād.* p. ij; *Pulv. arom.* p. vj; *Conserv. rosæ*, p. viij—Ph. Ed.) In atonic constipation. Dose, one to three pills.

PILULÆ DE ALOË ET FOETIDIS, *P. Benedic'tæ Fulleri* seu *Ecphract'icæ* seu *Aloës martiales*, *Pills of aloës and foetid gums*, *Female pills*, (F.) *Pilules bénites de Fuller*. (*Aloës socotr.*, *Sennæ*, *Assafetidæ*, *Galban.*, 3j; *Myrrh.* 3iv; *Croci*, *Macis*, 3j; *Ferri sulphat.* 3ss. Reduce to powder separately, and add *Ol. succin.* gtt. viij; *Syr. artemisiæ*, q. s.—Ph. P.) Purgative, and given in hysteria. Dose, gr. xv to xx.

Whytt's Pills, given in similar cases, consisted of *Chloride of iron*, *Aloës*, *Extract of horehound*, and *Assafetida*.

Stahl's Pills, much used as a tonic aperient in Germany, are made as follows:—*Ferri pulv.* 3ss; *Aloës pulv.*, 3ij; *Ext. colocynth.* 3j; *Mucilag. acaciæ* q. s. ut fiat pil xl.

PILULÆ ALOES ET JALAP'Æ, commonly called *An'derson's pills*, *An'derson's Scots' pills*, *Scotch pills*. (*Aloës Barbād.* 3ij; *Rad. helleb. nigr.*, *Rad. jalapæ*, *Potassæ subcarb.* 3ss; *Ol. anisi*, 3iv; *Syrup. simpl.* q. s. M.) Dose, gr. x to xxx.

A committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommend the following: *Aloës Barbādens.* 3xxiv; *Saponis.* 3iv; *Colocynthid.* 3j; *Cambogiæ*, 3j; *Ol. anis.* f. 3ss.

Holloway's Pills are said to be composed as follows: *Aloës* gr. lxij; *Rhei pulv.* gr. xxvj; *Piperis*, gr. viij; *Croci*, *Sodæ sulphat.* 3ss gr. ij; *M. et f. pil.* cxliij.

PILULÆ ALOES ET KI'NÆ KI'NÆ, *P. stomach'icæ* seu *an'te ci'bum*, *Pill of aloës and cincho'na*, (F.) *Pilules gourmandes*. (*Aloës socotr.* 3vj; *Ext. cinchon.* 3ij; *Cinnam.* 3j; *Syrup. absinth.* q. s.—Ph. P.) Stomachic and laxative. Dose, gr. x to xx.

La'dy Crespign'y's pills, *La'dy Web'ster's pills*, *La'dy Hesketh's pills*; the *Pilules de Ducheme* (*Quercetanus*), the *Grains de Vie* ou *Pilules de Clérabour*; the *Pilules Indiennes stomachiques* de *De la Croix*, the *Pilules de Barbier*, and the *Pilulæ stomach'icæ Menue's*, (Ph. L. 1835,) resemble these. See *Pilulæ Aloës et Mastiches*.

Frank's Pills, much employed, also, as 'dinner

pills, or, — to use the language of the eccentric Kitchener, — as '*peptic persuaders,*' are said to be much used, under the name *Graines de santé*, in various parts of Europe. They consist of *Aloes, Jalap, and Rhubarb*, with *Syrup of wormwood* as an excipient.

PILULÆ ALOES MARTIALES, P. de aloes et fœtidis.

PILULÆ ALOËS ET MAS'TICHES, *Pills of Aloes and mastich.* (*Aloës socotrin.* in pulv. $\mathfrak{z}$ iss; *Mastich.* pulv. *Ros. Gallie.* $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, M. et divide in pil. coce.—Ph. U. S. 1864.) The mastich is added to the aloes to prevent the too ready solution of the latter in the gastric and intestinal fluids; so that it is long in operating as a laxative. One is usually taken before dinner as a 'dinner pill.' It has been introduced into the Ph. U. S., 1864, as a form for *Lady Webster's pills*.

PILULÆ ALOËS ET MYRRHÆ, P. aloës cum myrrhâ seu de aloës et myrrhâ, P. Ru'fi seu Rufi seu communes, Ru'fus's or Ruf'fus's pills. Common pills, *Pills of aloes and myrrh.* (*Aloës*, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Croci*, in pulv. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; *Myrrh.* $\mathfrak{z}$ j; *Syr. q. s.* to form 480 pills.—Ph. U. S.) Cathartic and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. x to xx.

Hooper's Pills—possessed of similar properties—according to one of Gray's formulæ, are made as follows: *Ferri sulph.*, *Aque*, $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ vij. Dissolve. Add *Aloes Barbado.* $\mathfrak{li}$ j and $\mathfrak{z}$ vij; *Canella albæ*, $\mathfrak{z}$ vj; *Gum. myrrh.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Opopanaxis*, $\mathfrak{z}$ iv.

The committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommend the following form: *Aloës Barbadoensis*, $\mathfrak{z}$ vij; *Ferri sulphatis exsicc.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, and $\mathfrak{z}$ iss, vel *Ferri sulph. crystall.* $\mathfrak{z}$ iv; *Ext. helleb. nigr.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Myrrh.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Saponis*, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Canella*, in pulv. tritæ, $\mathfrak{z}$ j; *Zingib.* in pulv. trit. $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

Speediman's Pills consist of aloes, myrrh, rhubarb, extract of chamomile, and essential oil of chamomile; and the *Pills of Barthez*, of aloes, myrrh, musk, camphor, and balsam of Peru.

PILULÆ DE ALOE ET SAPONIS, P. aloeticæ.

PILULÆ ALOËS CUM ZINGIB'ERE, *Pills of aloes and gin'ger.* (*Aloës hepat.* $\mathfrak{z}$ j; *Rad. zingib.* in pulv. $\mathfrak{z}$ j; *Sapon. hispan.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; *Ol. ess. mentha pip.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.—Ph. D.) In habitual costiveness. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PILULÆ AMMONIURETI CUPRI, P. Cupri, *Pills of Ammoniuret of copper*, (F.) *Pilules d'ammonure de cuivre.* (*Ammoniu. cupri*, in pulv. ten. trit., gr. xvj; *Misc. panis*, $\mathfrak{z}$ iv; *Aque carbonatis ammoniæ*, q. s. Beat into a mass, and divide into xxxij pills.—Ph. E.) Tonic and antispasmodic, in epilepsy, &c. Dose, one pill twice daily; gradually increasing the dose.

PILULÆ ANTE CIBUM, 'pills before food,' P. aloes et kinæ kinæ.

PILULÆ ANTIBILIOUSÆ, *Barclay's Antibilious pills.* (*Extract of colocynth*, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Resin of jalap*, $\mathfrak{z}$ j; *Almond soap*, $\mathfrak{z}$ iss; *Guaiac*, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Emetic tart.* gr. viij; *Oils of juniper, carraway, and rosemary*, $\mathfrak{aa}$ iv drops; *Syrup of buckthorn*, q. s. to form 64 pills.) Dose, two or three.

Dixon's Antibilious pills are formed of *Aloes, Scammony, Rhubarb, and Tartarized antimony.*

PILULÆ ANTIHERPETICÆ, *Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis comp.*—p. Antihystericæ, P. galbani composita.

PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULOSÆ, P. ex ox'ido stib'ii et hydrargyri sulphure'to nigro compos'itæ. (P. scammon., *Hydrarg. sulphur.* *Sapon.* $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Antimonii oxid. albi*, *Milleped.*, *Nigr.* $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Extract. glycyrrh.* $\mathfrak{z}$ v. Make into a mass.—Ph. P.) Dose, gr. iv to xx.

PILULÆ ANTISPASTICÆ, P. galbani composita.

PILULÆ ASIATICÆ, *Asiatic or Tanjore pills.* (*Acid. arsenios.* gr. lv; *Piper. nigr.* pulv. $\mathfrak{z}$ ix; *Acacia*, q. s. ut fiant pil. 800.) Each pill contains about one-fifteenth of a grain of arsenious acid. These pills are employed in India for the cure of syphilis and elephantiasis.

PILULÆ ASSAFŒTIDÆ, *Assafetida pills.* (*Assafetid.* $\mathfrak{z}$ iss; *Saponis*, $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. Beat with water so as to form a mass to be divided into 240 pills.—Ph. U. S.)

PILULÆ ASSAFŒTIDÆ COMPOSITÆ, P. galbani composita.

PILULÆ BALSAMICÆ, P. Docto'ris Mor'ton. (*Milleped.* pulverisat. $\mathfrak{z}$ xvij; *Gum ammon.* $\mathfrak{z}$ xj; *Acid. benzoic.* $\mathfrak{z}$ vj; *Croci*, *Balsami Peruv.* $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ j; *Balsam. sulph. anisat.* $\mathfrak{z}$ vj. Mix.—Ph. P.) Tonic, expectorant, and balsamic.

PILULÆ BARBAROSSÆ, see *Barbarossæ pilulæ*—p. Benedicte Fullerii, P. de aloes et fœtidis.

PILULÆ CALOMELANOS COMPOSITÆ, P. Hydrargyri submuriatis composita.

PILULÆ CALOMEL'ANOS ET O'PII, P. *Hydrargyri chlor'idi et o'pii*, *Pills of Cal'omel and Opium.* (*Hydrarg. chlorid.* mit. p. ij; *Opiû*, p. j; *Confect. Ros.* q. s. To be divided into pills each containing two grains of calomel.—Ph. Ed.)

PILULÆ CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITÆ, P. de gut'ti gaman'drâ seu hydrago'gæ seu gum'mi gut'tæ aloë'ticæ, *Gamboge pills*, *Compound gamboge pills*, (F.) *Pilules de gomme gutte composées.* (*Cambogia contrita*, *Aloes spicat.* *extract. contriti*, *Pule. cinna.* comp. sing. $\mathfrak{z}$ j; *Saponis*, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.—Ph. L.) Cathartic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

Morrison's Pills are said by Dr. Paris to be nothing more than the above, with the addition of a small portion of *Cream of tartar*.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ COMPOSITÆ, *Compound cathartic pills.* (*Ext. colocynth. comp.* in pulv. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss; *Ext. jalapæ*, in pulv., *Hydrarg. chlorid.* mit. $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Gambog.* in pulv. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. M. Form into a mass with water, and make into 180 pills.—Ph. U. S.) Three for a dose.

PILULÆ COCCII, P. aloes et colocynthidis—p. Coccie minores, P. aloes et colocynthidis—p. Coccinæ, P. aloes et colocynthidis—p. Colechici et digitalis, P. Lartigne's—p. Colocynthidis compositæ, P. aloes et colocynthidis—p. ex Colocynthide cum aloes, P. aloes et colocynthidis.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCY'AMI, *Pills of Col'ocynth and Hen'banc.* (*Pil. Colocynth. comp.* p. ij; *Ext. Hyoscyam.* p. i.—Ph. E.) Dose, gr. v to gr. xx.

A much more elaborate formula is contained in the Ph. B. (1864.) (*Colocynth.* in powder, $\mathfrak{z}$ j; *Barbadoes Aloes*, in powder, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Scammony*, in powder, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Sulphate of potass.* in powder, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Oil of cloves*, $\mathfrak{f}$ zj; *Extract of Hyoscyamæ*, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Distilled water*, q. s. Beat into a mass.)

PILULÆ COMMUNES, P. aloes et myrrhæ.

PILULÆ CONTI COMPOSITÆ, *Compound Pill of Hem'lock.* (*Ext. Conii* $\mathfrak{z}$ v; *Ipecac.* pulv. $\mathfrak{z}$ j; *Theriac.* q. s.—Ph. L.) Dose, gr. v three times a day.

PILULÆ COPAI'BÆ, *Pills of Copai'ba.* (*Copaib.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij; *Magnesia*, recenter præpar. $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Mix, and set aside till it concretes into a pilular mass, to be divided into 200 pills.—Ph. U. S.) Each pill contains nearly five grains of copaiba. Two to six for a dose.

PILULÆ CUPRI, P. ammoniureti cupri.

PILULÆ CUPRI AMMONIATÆ, *Pills of ammoniated Cop'per.* (*Cupri ammon.* in pulv. p. j; *Misc. panis*, p. vj; *Liq. ammon. carbonat.* q. s.—Ph. E.) Dose, one to six pills.

PILULÆ DE CYNOGLOSSO, P. de extrac'to o'pii. (*Pule. rad. cynogloss.*, *Semin. hyoscyam. alb.*, *Extract. opii vinos.* $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ iv; *Pule. myrrh.* $\mathfrak{z}$ vj; *Oilbas.* $\mathfrak{z}$ v; *Croci*, *Castor.*, $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ iss; *Syrup opii*, q. s.—Ph. P.) Anodyne. In cough, &c. Dose, gr. iv to gr. viij.

PILULÆ DEPURANTES, 'depurative pills,' P. hydrargyri submuriatis composita.

PILULÆ DIGITALIS ET SCILLÆ, *Pills of Digitalis and Squill.* (*Digital.*, *Scilla*, $\mathfrak{aa}$ p. j; *Elect. aromat.* p. ij.—Ph. E.) One or two pills for a dose.

PILULÆ ECPHRACTICÆ, P. de aloë et foetidis.
PILULÆ FER'RI CARBONAT'IS, *Pills of carbonate of iron, Vallet's pills, Vallet's ferruginous pills.* (Ferri sulph. ʒviij; Sodæ carbonat. ʒix; Mel. despinat. ʒiij; Sacchar. ʒij; Aquæ bullientis, Oij; Syrup. q. s. Dissolve the sulphate of iron and carbonate of soda, each in a pint of the water, and to each solution add a fluidounce of syrup; then mix the two solutions in a bottle just large enough to contain them; close it accurately with a stopper, and set it by, that the carbonate of iron may subside. Pour off the liquid, and having washed the precipitate with warm water, sweetened with syrup in the proportion of fʒj of the latter to Oj of the former, until the washings no longer have a saline taste, place it upon a flannel cloth, and express as much water as possible; then mix it with the honey and sugar. Lastly, beat the mixture in a water-bath, until it attains a pilular consistence.—Ph. U. S. 1863.) Dose, gr. v to xv. or more.

The formula in the Ph. B. (1864) is—Saccharated Carbonate of iron, ʒj; Confection of Roses, ʒi. Beat into a mass.

PILULÆ FER'RI COMPOSITÆ, P. fer'ri cum myrrhâ, *Compound pills of iron, Griffith's Pills, (F.) Pills de fer composées.* (Myrrh. in pulv. ʒij; Sodæ carb., Ferri sulph. ʒā ʒj; Syrup. q. s. Mix, to form 80 pills.—Ph. U. S.) Tonic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PILULÆ FER'RI IO'DIDI, *Pills of Iodide of iron.* (Ferri sulphat. ʒj; Potass. iodid. ʒiv; Tragacanth. pulv. gr. x; Sacchar. pulv. ʒss. Beat with syrup into a mass, to form 40 pills.—Ph. U. S. 1851.) A modified form is given in the Ph. U. S. for 1863. Dose, one to three where a tonic and euphoric is indicated.

PILULÆ FERRI CUM MYRRHÂ, P. Ferri composita.

PILULÆ FERRI SULPHAT'IS, *Pills of Sulphate of Iron.* (Ferri sulph. ezsicc. p. ij; Ext. Taraxac. p. v; Conserv. Rosæ, p. ij; Glycyrrhiz. pulv. p. iij.—Ph. E.) Dose, gr. v to gr. xx.

PILULÆ FETIDÆ, P. galbani composita.

PILULÆ GAL'BANI COMPOSITÆ, P. assafœtidæ composita seu foetida seu gummosa seu e gummi seu antispasmodica seu antihysterica seu myrrhæ composita, *Compound galbanum pill, Gum pill.* (Galban., Myrrhæ, ʒā ʒvj; Assafœtidæ, ʒij; Syrup. q. s. to form 240 pills.—Ph. U. S.) Antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PILULÆ GUMMI, P. galbani composita—p. Gummi guttæ aloeticæ, P. cambogiæ composita—p. Gummosæ, P. galbani composita—p. de Guttâ gamandri, P. cambogiæ composita.

PILULÆ EX HELLEN'ORO ET MYRRHÂ, P. tonica, *Ba'cher's pills, Tonic pills of Ba'cher, Pills of hellébore and myrrh.* (Ext. helleb. nig., Myrrh. ʒā ʒj; Fol. cardui benedict. in pulv. ʒiij. M.—Ph. P.) Tonic and emmenagogue. In dropsical, cutaneous, and verminous affections. Dose, gr. iv to gr. viij.

Matthews's pills, Starkey's pills, are formed of Rad. helleb. nigr., Rad. glycyrrh., Sapon. Castill., Rad. curcumæ, Opii purif., Syrup. croci, ʒā ʒiv; Ol. tereb. q. s. ut fiat massa.—(Gray.)

PILULÆ HYDRAGOGÆ, P. cambogiæ composita—p. Hydragogæ Bontii, Pilulæ aloës et cambogiæ.

PILULÆ HYDRAR'GYRI, P. mercuria'les, *Mercurial or Blue pill, Blue mass, Pills of Mercury, (F.) Pilules de Mercure.* (Hydrarg. purif. ʒj; Conf. rosæ, ʒiss; Glycyrrh. pulv. ʒss. Rub the quicksilver with the confection, until the globules disappear; then add the liquorice powder, and beat the whole into a uniform mass, to be divided into 480 pills.—Ph. U. S.) Antisyphilitic; mercurial;—in large doses, purgative.

A purgative pill, much prescribed by Mr. Aber-

nethy, and called *Ab'ernethy's pill*, consisted of Pil. hydrarg. gr. x; Jalop. pulv. gr. xx; Syrup. rhamni, q. s. ut fiat pil. vj. Two were given at night, and the next morning a wineglassful of infusum sennæ.

PILULÆ HYDRAR'GYRI CHLORIDI ET OPII, P. Calomelanos et Opii.

PILULÆ HYDRAR'GYRI CHLO'RIDI MI'TIS, *Pills of mild chlo'ride of mercury, Cal'omel pills.* (Hydrarg. chlorid. mit. ʒss; Acaciæ, in pulv. ʒj; Syrup. q. s. ut fiat pil. 240.—Ph. U. S.) Each pill contains one grain.

PILULÆ HYDRAR'GYRI SUBMURIA'TIS COMPOSITÆ, *Pilulæ Antimo'nii Composita*, (Ph. U. S. 1863,) P. ex stib'io et hydrar'gyro seu antihypericæ seu ex hydrargyro muriat'ico mi'ti cum sulphure stibio'to auriant'aco seu resolventes cum mercurio seu depuran'tes seu hydrar'gyri submuriat'is, *Pilulæ Hydrar'gyri chlo'ridi composita, Pilulæ calomel'anos composita, Compound Cal'omel pill, Compound pills of submuriate of mercury, Cal'omel pills, Plum'mer's pills, Red pill.* (Hydrarg. submur., Antimon. sulphur. precipitat. sing. ʒij; guaiac. resin. pulv., Syrup. fusc. ʒā ʒss. Beat together, and divide into cexl pills. Mercurial, and reputed to be diaphoretic and alterative. Dose, gr. v to x.

Leake's pil'ula saluta'ria resembles these. It is used in syphilis.

PILULÆ HYDRAR'GYRI SUBMURIATIS ET OPII, P. Calomelanos et Opii.

PILULÆ DE HYDRAR'GYRO, SCAMMO'NIO ET AL'OE, vulgo MERCURIA'LES, (F.) *Pilulæ Mercurielles ou de Mercure, Scammonée et Aloës.* (Hydrarg. purif. ʒj; Mellis, ʒxj. Rub until the globules disappear; then add Aloës Socot., Scammon. ʒā ʒij; Macis, Cinnamon. ʒā ʒj. Make into a mass.—Ph. P.) Uses, same as the last, but they are more active. Dose, gr. viij to xxx. These pills are nearly the same as the *Pastilles de Renaudot*.

PILULÆ EX HYDRARGYRO MURIATICO MITI CUM SULPHURE STIBIATO AURANTIACO, *Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis composita.*

PILULÆ IPECACUAN'HÆ ET OPII, *Pills of Ipecacuan'ha and Opium.* (Pule. Ipecac. et Opii, p. iij; Conserv. Rosæ, p. j.—Ph. E.) One grain of opium in about thirteen grains.

PILULÆ IPECACUAN'HÆ CUM SCILLÂ, *Pills of Ipecacuan'ha with Squill.* (Pule. Ipecac. comp. ʒiij; Scillæ pulv., Ammoniac. in pulv. ʒā ʒj; Theriac. q. s.—Ph. L.) Dose, gr. v to x.

PILULÆ MERCURIALES, P. hydrargyri, P. de hydrargyro, scammonio et aloë—p. Doctoris Morton, P. balsamicæ—p. Myrrhæ composita, P. Galbani composita.

PILULÆ OPIA'TÆ, *Pilulæ O'pii* (Ph. U. S.), P. Theba'icæ, *O'piate pills, Common night pills, Anodyne pills*, (Prov.) *Squatting pills, Nepenthe opiatum*, (F.) *Pilulæ opiacetæ.* (Opii pulv. ʒj; Sapon. gr. xij; to be made into 60 pills.—Ph. U. S.) Each pill contains a grain of opium.

PILULÆ DE EXTRACTO OPII, P. de cynoglossa—p. ex Oxido stibii et hydrargyri sulphureto nigro composita, *Pilulæ antiscrophulosæ.*

PILULÆ PLUMBI OPIA'TÆ, *Pilula Plumbi cum Opio*, (Ph. B. 1864,) *O'piate Pills of Lead, Pill of Lead and Opium.* (Plumb. acetat., p. vj; Opii, p. j; Conserv. Rosæ, p. j. To be made into four grain pills.—Ph. E.) Each pill contains three grains of acetate of lead.

PILULÆ QUI'NÆ SULPHAT'IS, *Pills of sulphate of qu'ina.* (Quin. sulph. ʒj; Acaciæ, in pulv. ʒij; Mel. q. s. ut fiat pilulæ 480.—Ph. U. S.) Each pill contains a grain of the sulphate of quina.

PILULÆ RESOLVENTES CUM MERCURIO, P. hydrargyri submuriatis composita—p. de Rhabarbaro, *Pilulæ rhei composita.*

The stomachic nostrum, sold under the name

of *Moseley's pills*, consists merely of *rhubarb* and *ginger*.

PILULÆ RHEI, *Pills of Rhubarb*. (*Rhei* pulv. 3vj; *Saponis*, 3ij. M. et fiat pil. 120.—Ph. U. S.) Each pill contains three grains of *rhubarb*.

A good *Dinner or Stomachic pill* is made of *Rhei* pulv. 3ij; *Capsic.* pulv. 3j; make into a mass with molasses, and divide into 60 pills. Dose, two or three before dinner.

PILULÆ RHEI COMPOSITÆ, *P. de Rhubarbaro*, *Compound rhubarb pills*. (*Rhei* pulv. 3j; *Aloes*, pulv. 3vj; *Myrrh.* pulv. 3iv; *Ol. menthæ pip.* f 3ss. Beat into a mass, with *Syrup of orange-peel*, to form 240 pills.—Ph. U. S.) Laxative and stomachic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PILULÆ RHEI ET FERRI, *Pills of Rhubarb and Iron*. (*Ferri sulph. exsicc.* p. iv; *Ext. Rhei*, p. x; *Conserv. Rosæ* p. v. Make into five grain pills.) Dose, as a tonic and laxative, two or three pills.

Griffith's pills, so called after Dr. S. P. Griffiths, of Philadelphia, who prescribed them as a tonic aperient, were formed as follows:—*Rhei* pulv. 3ss; *Ferri sulph.* 3ss; *Saponis*, 3ij; *Aquæ*, q. s. ut fiat massa in pill. xl dividenda. Dose, three or four at bedtime.

PILULÆ RUFÆ, *P. aloes et myrrhæ*—p. *Salutaris*, *Leake's*, see *Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ*—p. *Saponacea*, *P. saponis cum opio*—p. *Saponis compositæ*, *P. saponis cum opio*.

PILULÆ SAPONIS CUM OPIO, *P. Saponacea seu saponis compositæ*, *Pills of soap and opium*, (*F.*) *Pilules de savon et d'opium*. (*Opii*, 3j; *Saponis*, 3ss. M.—Ph. U. S.) Four grains contain one of opium.

The Pharmacopœia of the United States has a form for the *Pilulæ opii*, *Opium pills*, as well as for the *Pilulæ saponis compositæ*; the only difference between them being in the proportion of the ingredients. See *Pilulæ opiatæ*.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ, *P. Scillæ compositæ*.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ, *P. scilliticæ seu scillæ cum zingibere seu scillitæ*, *Compound squill pill or Compound Pills of Squill*. (*Scillæ* pulv. 3j; *Zingib.* pulv., *Ammoniac.* pulv. aa 3ij; *Saponis*, 3ij; *Syrup.* q. s. ut fiat pil. 120.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, two pills. Expectorant and diuretic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ CUM ZINGIBERE, *P. scillæ compositæ*—p. *Scilliticæ*, *P. scillæ compositæ*—p. ex *Stibio* et *hydrargyro*, *P. hydrargyri submur. compos.*—p. *Stomachicæ*, *P. aloes et kinæ kinæ*.

PILULÆ STRYCHNÆ, *Pills of Strychnia*. (Very pure *Strychnia*, 2 gr.; *Conserve of roses*, 3ss. Make into 24 pills.) One or two for a dose.

PILULÆ STYRACIS, *P. S. Compositæ*, *Storax Pills*. (*Styracis pur.* 3vi; *Opii*, *Croci*, sing. 3ij.—Ph. E.) Five grains contain one of opium.

PILULÆ SUBLINGUALES, *Hypoglossides*.

PILULÆ DE TEREBINTHINÆ, *Turpentine Pills*. Made of turpentine boiled in 3 times its weight of water, until, when thrown into cold water, it forms a soft paste, which has the properties of turpentine, and has been administered in gleet, &c.

PILULÆ THERIACÆ, *P. opiatæ*—p. *Tonicæ*, *P. ex Helleboro et myrrhâ*.

PILULAR, *Pilularia*, (*F.*) *Pilulaire*, from *pilula*.) Relating or appertaining to pills,—as 'a pilular mass,' 'pilular form,' &c.

PILULES, *Pilulæ*—p. *Aggregatæ*, see *Aggregate*—p. *d'Aloes ou aloëtiques*, *Pilulæ aloeticæ*—p. *d'Ammoniac de cuire*, *Pilulæ ammoniuretæ cupri*—p. *de Barbier*, see *Pilulæ Aloes et kinæ kinæ*—p. *Bénites de Fuller*, *Pilulæ de aloes et fœtidis*—p. *Cochées*, *Pilulæ aloes et colocynthidis*—p. *de Duchesne*, see *Pilulæ Aloes et kinæ kinæ*—p. *de Fer composées*, *Pilulæ ferri compositæ*—p. *Ferrugineuses de Vallet*, see *Ferri protocarbo-nas*—p. *Gourmandes*, *Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ*

—p. *Indiennes stomachiques de Delacroix*, see *Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ*—p. *de Lartigue*, *Pill. Lartigue's*—p. *de Mercure*, *Pilulæ hydrargyri*—p. *de Mercure*, &c., *Pilulæ de hydrargyro*, et *scammonio et aloes*—p. *Mercurielles*, *Pilulæ de hydrargyro*, *scammonio et aloes*—p. *Opiaçes*, *Pilulæ opiatæ*—p. *Panchymagiques*, *Pilulæ aloes et colocynthidis*—p. *Perpetuelles*, *Pill. everlasting*—p. *de Savon et d'opium*, *Pilulæ saponis cum opio*—p. *Universelles*, *Pilulæ aloes et colocynthidis*.

PILULIER (*F.*), *Pill Machine*. An instrument for rolling and dividing pills. Also the earthen pot in which pills are preserved.

PILLUM, *Pistillum*, *Pistilum*, *Hy'peros*, *Cer'cis*, (*F.*) *Pilon*. A pestle. A wooden, iron, bell-metal, marble, agate, porcelain, or glass instrument for beating or dividing substances in a mortar.

A *spring pestle* is one attached above to a spring, so as to take off the weight, and thus lessen the labour of pounding.

PILUS, *Capillus*, *Caul*, *Hair*.

PIMELE, (*πικελς*.) *Fat*.

PIMELECCHYSIS, (*pimcle*, and *εχχυσις*, 'a pouring out,') *Pimelorrhœa*.

PIMELICUS, (from *pimcle*.) *Fatty*.

PIMELITIS, (*pimcle*, and *itis*.) *Inflammation of the adipous tissue*.

PIMELODES, (*πικελωδης*.) *Fatty*.

PIMELOMA, gen. *Pimelomatis*, (*pimcle*, and *oma*.) A fatty swelling.

PIMELORRHŒA, *Pimelorrhœa*, (*pimcle*, and *ρρœα*, 'I flow,') A morbid discharge or disappearance of fat.

PIMELORTHOPNŒA, *Piorthopnœa*, (*pimcle*, *ορθος*, 'upright,' and *πναιν*, 'to breathe,') *Dyspnœa*, practicable only in the erect attitude, owing to fat.

PIMELO'SIS, *Obesitas nimia*, (from *pimcle*, and *osis*.) Conversion into, or formation of, fat,—as *Pimelosis hepatica*, 'fatty degeneration of the liver.'

PIMELOSIS HEPATICA, *Adiposis hepatica*, see *Pimelosis*—p. *Nimia*, see *Polysarcia*.

PIMÉLOTIQUE, *Corpulent*.

PIMELURIA, *Adiposuria*, (*pimcle*, and *ουρη*, 'urine,') *Fatty urine*.

PIMENT, *Capsicum annuum*—p. *d'Eru*, *Polygonum hydropiper*—p. *Royal*, *Myrica gale*.

PIMENTA, see *Myrtus pimenta*.

PIMENTÆ BACCÆ, see *Myrtus pimenta*.

PIMENTO, ([*S.*] *pimenta*, 'pepper,') see *Myrtus pimenta*.

PIMIACULA, *Lips of the Vulva*.

PIMPERNEL BLUE, (see *Pimpinell*.) *Scutellaria lateriflora*—p. *Red*, *Anagallis*—p. *Scarlet*, *Anagallis arvensis*—p. *Water*, *Veronica beccabunga*.

PIMPILIM, *Piper longum*.

PIMPINEL, (*bipinella* or *bipennula*, from the double pennate order of its leaves,) see *Pimpinella*.

PIMPINEL ITALIAN, *Sanguisorba officinalis*.

PIMPINELLA ALBA, *P. saxifraga*—p. *Angelicefolia*, *Ligusticum podagraria*.

PIMPINELLÆ ANISUM, *Anise plant*, *An'isum*, *A. officinale seu vulgare*, *Sil'son anisum*, *A'pium anisum*, *Sola'men intestina'rum*, *An'isum*, (*F.*) *Anis*, *Boucage anis*. *Ord.* Umbellifera. *Scz. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. A native of Egypt. The seeds, *Anisum*, (*Ph. U. S.*) *Sem'ina An'isi*, *An'iseed*, (*Old Eng.*) *Aneys*, have an aromatic odour; and a sweetish, warm, grateful taste. They are carminative, and used in dyspepsia and in tormina of infants. Dose, gr. xv to ʒi bruised. The oil,—*O'LEUM ANISI*, (*F.*) *Huile d'anis*—is official. Dose, gtt. v to xv. Most of the oil used in this country under the name of

Oil of Anise is said to be obtained from *Illicium Anisatum*, in China.

Aqua anisi, *Anise wa'ter*, (Ph. D.), is made by mixing a fluidounce of *essence of anise*, with half a gallon (Imp. meas.) of *distilled water*, and filtering through paper.

PIMPINELLA, GREATER, *P. magna*—p. *Hircina*, *P. Saxifraga*—p. *Laterifolia*, *Sion ammi*.

PIMPINELLA MAGNA seu *nigra* seu *ma'ior* seu *rubra*; *Great'er Pimpinell'a*; *Tragoselinum magnum* seu *ma'ius*, *Daucus*, *Cyanopus*, (F.) *Boucage majeur*. The root has been extolled as diuretic and resolvent, as well as in erysipelatosus ulceration, tinea capitis, rheumatism, &c.

PIMPINELLA MAJOR, *P. magna*—p. *Nigra*, *P. magna*—p. *Nostras*, *P. saxifraga*—p. *Officinalis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*—p. *Rubra*, *P. magna*.

PIMPINELLA SAXIFRAGA, *Saxifraga*, *Bur'net saxifraga*, *Poterium sanguisorba*, *Sorbastrifolia*, *Tragoselinum*, *T. saxifraga*, *Pimpinella hircina* seu *umbellifera* seu *alba* seu *nostras*, (F.) *Boucage mineur*, *Petit B.*, *Pimprenelle*, *Romp-pierre*. The root has an unpleasant smell, and hot, pungent, bitterish taste. It has been recommended as a stomachic; and as a stimulating gargle in paralysis of the tongue.

PIMPINELLA UMBELLIFERA, *P. saxifraga*.

PIMPLE, ([Sax.] *pimpel*.) *Papula*.

PIMPLED, *Papulose*.

PIMPRENELLE, *Pimpinella saxifraga*—p. *Noire*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*.

PIN. (Perhaps from *pennum*, low Latin: or from *spina* [?], or from Gael. *pin*.) *Spi'na ferrea*, *Spi'nula*, *A'cus capita'ta*, (F.) *Épingle*. An iron or brass instrument, generally of a small size, pointed at one extremity, and having a head at the other. It is used, in surgery, to fix rollers and dressings; and occasionally in sutures.

PIN, *Pinus*—p. à *Pignon*, see *Pinus pinæ*.

PIN AND WEB, *Caligo*, *Pterygion*.

PINASTELLUM, (from *pinus*.) *Peucedanum*.

PINASTER, (from *pinus*.) *Pinus sylvestris*.

PINBONE, *Ischion*.

PINCE, (from *pincery*, 'to pinch.') *Forceps*—p. à *Anneau*, see *Forceps*—p. à *Dissection*, see *Forceps*—p. à *Ligature*, see *Forceps*—p. *Lithodras-sique*, see *Lithodras-sique*—p. de *Museux*, see *Forceps*—p. à *Panement*, see *Forceps*.

PINCÉE, *Pinched*.

PINCÉE, *Pagillus*.

PINCERS, *Forceps*.

PINCETTE, *Forceps*.

PINC'ED, *Contractus*, *Retractus*, (F.) *Pincé*, *Grippé*. An epithet applied to the face, when the features are contracted or shrunken; as in violent abdominal affections, or during intense pain.

PICKNEYA PUBENS, *P. Pubescens*, *Geor-gia Bark*, *Bit'ter Bark*, *Flor'ida Bark*, *Fet'er tree*. This bark has been used in Georgia in the cure of intermittents, and successfully. It is a powerful bitter. Dose of the powder, ℥j.

PINDARS, *Arachis hypogæa*.

PINE, *Pinus*.

PINE APPLE, *Bromelia ananas*—p. *Aphernousli*, *Pinus cembra*—p. *Ground*, *Lycopodium complanatum*—p. *Ground*, *stinking*, *Camphorosma Monspeliaca*—p. *Loblolly*, *Pinus taeda*—p. *Mountain*, see *Pinus mughos*—p. *Mugho*, see *Pinus mughos*—p. *Prince's*, *Pyrola umbellata*—p. *Sap*, *American*, *Hypopitys lanuginosa*—p. *Stone*, *Pinus pinæ*—p. *Sugar*, see *Arrow Root*—p. *Yellow*, *Pinus palustris*.

PINEA, *Pinus pinæ*.

PIN'EAL or PINE'AL, *Pineal'is*, (F.) *Pinéal*, (*pinæa*, 'a pine cone.') That which resembles a pine cone.

PINEAL GLAND, *Glandula pineal'is*, *Cerebral epiph'ysis*, *Cona'rium*, *Conoï'des cor'pus*, *Cor'pus*

turbina'tum, *Pe'nia* seu *Vir'ga* seu *Tar'ho cer'ebr'i*, is a small body, of conical shape; pale red or grayish colour; and soft consistence; situate between the fornix and the tubercula quadrigemina. It almost always contains sabulous particles, *Sab'ulum cona'rii*, *Brain Sand*, *Pin'eal Sand*. When these are grouped together over the base of the gland, they form the *Acer'vulus Cerebri* of Sömmerring, *Acer'vuli* seu *Lapil'li Glandule pineal'is*. From its anterior parts arise two medullary striae, which proceed over the posterior commissure; coast along the optic thalami, and unite at the anterior pillar of the fornix,—the *Habitu's*, *Haben'ulæ* or *reins of the pineal gland*—*Pedun'culi cona'rii*, see *Peduncles of the Pineal Gland*.

The uses of the pineal gland are unknown. Descartes supposed it to be the seat of the soul!

PINEAL SAND, see *Pineal gland*.

PINEI, see *Pinus pinæ*.

PINEOLI, see *Pinus pinæ*.

PINEUS PURGANS, *Jatropha curcas*.

PINEWEED, *Hypericum sarothra*.

PINGUEC'ULA, *Pinguic'ula*, *Pteryg'ium pin-guè* seu *larda'ceum*, (from *pinguis*, 'fat,' 'fatty.') A small, whitishyellow tumour in the sclerotic conjunctiva and subjacent areolar tissue, close to the margin of the cornea on its nasal or temporal side; so called from its being supposed, but erroneously, to be of a fatty nature.

PINGUEDINOUS, *Fatty*.

PINGUEDO, gen. *Pingue'dinis*, *Fat*—p. *Renalis*, *Nephridion*.

PINGUICULA, *Pinguicula*.

PINGUIC'ULA VULGARIS, (from *pinguis*, 'fat.') *P. alpina*, *Sanic'ula mont'a'a* seu *Eboracen'sis*, *Viola palus'tris*, *Dodecat'eon Plin'ii*, *But'terwort*, *York'shire Sanicle*. Ord. *Lentibulaceæ*. *Sec. Syst.* *Diandria Monogynia*. The unctuousity of this plant has caused it to be applied to chaps, and as a pomatum to the hair. Decoctions of the leaves, in broths, are used by the common people in Wales as a cathartic.

PINGUID, *Fatty*.

PINGUIN, *Bromelia pinguin*.

PINGUITUDO, *Polysarcia adiposa*.

PINHOLE PUPIL, see *Pupil*, *pinhole*.

PINHONES INDICI, *Jatropha curcas*.

PINK, CAROLINA, *Spigelia Marilandica*.

PINK DYE. (*Stripped Sagflower*, ℥j, *subcarb. of potass.* gr. xvij, *spirit of wine*, ℥vij; digest for two hours; add *distilled water*, ℥ij; digest for two hours more, and add *distilled vinegar* or *lemon juice* q. s., to reduce it to a fine rosecolour.) Used as a cosmetic.

PINK, GROUND, *Silene Virginica*—p. *Indian*, *Spigelia Marilandica*—p. *Wild*, *Silene Virginica*.

PINKROOT, *Spigelia marilandica*—p. *Demerara*, *Spigelia anthelmia*.

PINNA, 'a wing,' *Ala*, *Pavilion of the ear*—p. *Marina*, see *Byssus*.

PINNACULUM FORNICIS GUTTURALIS, (dim. of *pinna*.) *Uvula*.

PINNÆ (pl. of *pinna*) HEPATIS, *Lobes of the liver*—p. *Naris*, see *Nasus*.

PINNULA, (dim. of *pinna*.) *Aileron*.

PINNULÆ HEPATIS, *Lobes of the liver*.

PINO'LI (S.). A preparation used for subsistence on long journeys in the West. It is parched corn, beaten or ground very fine, and sweetened with sugar, to be used with water, and drunk on the march. It is the *cold flour of the Indians*, and early Western pioneers.

PINONCILLO TREE, *Castigleonia lobata*.

PINS and NEEDLES, see *Leg asleep*.

PINSWEAL, *Furunculus*.

PINT, ([Sax.] *pēnt*.) *Octarius*.

PINTA, (from [S.] *pintar*, 'to paint.') *Blue stain*: a disease, which is said to prevail in Mexico, and to be a variety of *Pityriasis versicolor*.

PINUS ABIES. *P. excel'sa* seu *pic'e'a*, *A'b'ies*, *A. ru'bra* seu *exce'l'sa* seu *pic'e'a*, *El'atē thelei'a*, *Pice'a*, *Nor'way Spruce Fir*, *Yen'leaved Fir*. *Nat. Ord. Coniferae. Sex. Syst. Monococia Monadelphica.* The tops are used in making *Spruce Beer*.

Es'sence of Spruce, Es'sen'tia Abi'etis, is a fluid extract, prepared by decoction from the twigs of this species of fir. From this is made *Spruce Beer*.

This fir affords the Burgundy pitch and common frankincense. 1. *Bur'gundy or White pitch, Pix Burgun'dica* (Ph. U. S. 1863) seu *al'ba* seu *ar'ida* seu *abiet'i'na* seu *abi'etis*, *Res'i'na abi'etis hu'mida*, *R. al'ba hu'mida*, *P'i'ni abi'etis resi'na spon'tē concr'eta*, (F.) *Poix blanche ou grasse ou jaune ou de Bourgogne*. This prepared concrete juice is of a close consistence, rather soft, of a reddishbrown colour, and not unpleasant smell. It is very adhesive to the skin; and, consequently, forms excellent plasters for remaining upon the part for some time;—as in cases of affections of the chest. 2. *Abi'etis Res'i'na* (Ph. L. since 1809), *Com'mon Frank'incense, Perrosin, Tus, Thus, Th. fæmin'num* seu *vulgar'rē, Olib'anum vulgar'rē* seu *xyles'trē, Res'i'na abi'etis sic'ca, Res'in of the Spruce Fir*. It is solid, dry, brittle; externally, brownishyellow; internally, whitish. Used in plasters like the last.

PINUS ABIES, see *P. picea*—*p. Alba, P. picea*.

PINUS BALSAME'A, *A'b'ies balsame'a* seu *balsamifera*, *Pen'sea balsame'a*, *Bal'sam fir*. The tree which affords the *Can'ada Bal'sam, Bal'samum Canaden'sē* seu *de Can'ada, Res'i'na strobili'na, Terebinth'ina Canaden'sis* seu *P'i'ni balsame'a, Can'ada Tur'pentine or Bal'sam, Bal'sum of Fir*, (F.) *Baume de Canada*. It is one of the purest turpentines, and has the common properties of those substances, and is much employed by microscopic observers.

PINUS CANADEN'SIS, *A'b'ies Canaden'sis, Hem'lock, Hemlock Spruce*. A tree, which is abundant in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the more northern parts of New England, and is found in the elevated and mountainous regions of the Middle States. The pitch—*Pix Canaden'sis, Can'ada Pitch, Hem'lock Pitch*—obtained from it is commonly known under the name *Hemlock Gum*.

PINUS CANDICANS, *P. Picea*.

PINUS CEM'BRA, *P. Monta'na, Apherous'li Pine*. It yields an agreeably scented turpentine:—the *Carpa'thian Bal'sam, Bal'samum Carpa'th'icum* seu *Lil'ani, Carpa'th'icum, Bri'ançon Tur'pentine*. The nuts, *Cem'bra nuts, Nu'clei Cem'brae*, have an eatable kernel, and yield oil. The shoots yield *Riga Balsam* by distillation.

PINUS DAMAR'RA, *Ag'athis Damar'ra*, grows in the East India Islands. The juice speedily concretes into a very hard resin,—the *Damarra turpentine*.

PINUS EXCELSA, *P. abies*—*p. Gallica, P. picea*.

PINUS LA'RIX, *A'b'ies la'rix, La'rix, L. commu'nis* seu *decid'ua* seu *Europæ'a* seu *pyramida'lis*. The *Larch*, (F.) *Mélèze*. From this tree exudes *Or'emberg gum, Bri'ançon manna, Gum'mi lar'icis* seu *Oremburgen'sē* seu *Uralen'sē, Man'na Briganti'na* seu *larice'a*. It also yields, by boring, *Com'mon Ven'ice Tur'pentine, Res'i'na Lar'icis, Terebinth'ina Ven'eta* seu *larici'na, P'i'ni Lar'icis resi'na liq'uida*, (F.) *Térébenthine de Venise ou de Mé'lèze*. It is usually thinner than the other sorts of turpentine.

PINUS MU'GHOS. The *Moun'tain or Mu'gho Pine, P'i'nus Pumil'io*. From the extremities of the branches exudes the *Res'i'na Strobili'na*, of the Germans, or *Hungarian Bal'sam*. It is also obtained, by expression, from the cones. By distillation, the Hungarian balsam affords the *Krum'holz oil, Oleum Templi'num*.

PINUS PALUSTRIS, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

PINUS PICE'A, *P. A'b'ies, A'b'ies, A. pice'a* seu *pectinata* seu *Gal'lica* seu *al'ba* seu *can'dicans* seu *vulgar'ris* seu *taxifo'lia, Europe'an Sil'ver Fir Tree, El'atē*, (F.) *Sopin commun*. By piercing the tubercles of the bark of this fir, the *Strasburg Turpentine*, is obtained:—the *Res'i'na Abi'etis* (Ph. L. before 1809), *Oleum Abi'etis, Terebinth'ina Argentoratens'is*.

PINUS PINASTER, see *P. sylvestris*.

PINUS PI'NEA, *Stone Pine, Pi'nea, P'i'nus, P. uber'rima* seu *sati'va*. The nuts, *Zir'bel nuts, Pine nuts, Nu'clei Pi'neæ, Pi'nei, Pine'oli*, (F.) *Pin à pignons*, are eaten raw, or preserved like almonds. They are, also, used in emulsions.

PINUS PUMILIO, see *Pinus Mughos*—*p. Sativa, P. pinea*.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS, *Pinaster, Pest'ce, Scotch Fir*. This pine, as well as *P. marit'ima* (*P. Pinaster*), and other species of *Pinus*, affords common turpentine and its oil, resin, tar, and pitch. 1. *Com'mon Tur'pentine of En'rope, Terebinth'ina, T. vulgar'ris* seu *commu'nis, Res'i'na pi'ni, Bijou, Horse Tur'pentine, Bordenauz Tur'pentine*, (F.) *Térébenthine de Bordenauz, Térébenthine commune*, is obtained by wounding the tree in hot weather. It is used, chiefly, as a dressing for wounds, &c., in horses, and for the distillation of the oil, (see *Oleum Terebinthinæ*.) The *white Tur'pentine* or *common Tur'pentine of Amer'ica—Terebinth'ina*, Ph. U. S.—is produced chiefly from *P'i'nus palus'tris, Yellow pine*, and *P. ta'da, Loblob'ly pine*, and perhaps from other species inhabiting the Southern States. When the oil is distilled with water, yellow resin, or *Ros'in, Res'i'na*, Ph. U. S., *Res'i'na fla'va*, is left, which is only used in the formation of ointments and plasters. If without the addition of water, the residuum is *common res'in* or *Col'ophony*. 2. When the cold begins to check the exudation of the common turpentine, part of it concretes in the wounds. This is called, in France, *Gal'lipis, Barrae*; and *White Ros'in, Res'i'na alba*, when hardened after long exposure to the air. 3. When the old trees are subjected to distillation, in a coarse manner, Tar is obtained—*Hygropis'sin, Pis'sin, Pix cædria* seu *liq'uida, Res'i'na pi'ni empyreumat'ica liq'uida, Terebinth'ina empyreumat'ica, Alchitram, Alchitu'ra, Cædria*, (F.) *Gondrou, G. végétale, Poix liquide, Brai liquide*.

Tar water, Aqua Pice'a seu *Pice'a, Infusum Pice' liq'uide* (Ph. U. S. 1863,) seu *Pice' empyreumat'ice liq'uide, Pot'io pice'a*, (F.) *Eau de Gondrou*, which is made by mixing two pints of tar with a gallon of water, stirring with a wooden rod for fifteen minutes, and, when the tar has subsided, straining and keeping in well stopped bottles, was, at one time, a fashionable remedy in numerous complaints, and its use has been revived, since its virtues have been presumed to be owing to creosote. It is employed chiefly in pulmonary affections, and the vapour has been recommended in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs. It is used externally as a detergent. A *wine or beer of tar, Tar'beer, Jews' beer*, has been employed in Philadelphia in similar cases. It may be made by adding to tar enough beer to saturate it, mixing, and allowing them to macerate for three days, with occasional agitation. The dose is a table-spoonful. 4. *Com'mon Pitch, Pix nigra, Black Pitch, Bur'nea, Bur'nia, Stone Pitch, Pix sic'ca, P. a'tra, P. nava'lis, Zopis'sa, Palimpse'sa, P. ar'ida* (Ph. L. before 1809), (F.) *Poix navale, P. noire*, is obtained by inspissating tar. It is used only as a resolvent in plasters.

PINUS TEDA, see *P. sylvestris*—*p. Taxifolia, P. picea*—*p. Ueber'rima, Pinus pinea*—*p. Vulgaris, P. picea*.

PIONE, *Pæonia*.

PIONY, *Pæonia*.

PIORTHOPNŒA, (πῶν, 'fat,' and orthopnœa,) Pine-orthopnœa.

PIOULQUES (F.). A kind of sucking pump, invented by Louis, for extracting water that had entered internal cavities, in cases of drowning. A useless instrument.

PIP, Syphilis.

PIPE PLANT, *Monotropa uniflora*.

PIPER, (πῆπῆρ,) see *Piper nigrum*.

PIPER ALBUM, *Leucopiper*, *White Pepper*, is black pepper freed from its cuticle.

PIPER ANGUSTIFOLIUM, *Matico*—p. *Aromaticum*, *P. nigrum*—p. *Betel*; *Betel*—p. *Brazilianum*, *Capsicum annuum*—p. *Calcicutium*, *Capsicum annuum*.

PIPER CAPENSE, a South African species, has all the properties of the peppers, and, in appearance and taste, greatly resembles cubeb. It possesses, too, similar virtues.

PIPER CARYOPHYLLATUM, see *Myrtus pimenta*—p. *Caudatum*, *P. cubeba*—p. *Chiapæ*, see *Myrtus pimenta*.

PIPER CUBEBA, *Cubeb'a officinalis*, *Per'sea seu Lau'rus cubeb'a*, *Lits'e'a cubeb'a seu piperi'ta*. Ord. *Piperaceæ*. A native of Java and Guinea. The odour of these berries—*Cubeb'a* (Ph. U. S.), *Com'peper*, *Com'peba*, *Cubal'ini*, *Pi'per cauda'tum*, *Bac'e'a Pi'peris gla'br'i*, *Cu'beb* or *Tu'iled Pepp'r*, *Cuna'mus*, (F.) *Poivre-à-gueue*, *Quabebe*—is aromatic; taste at first cooling, afterwards pungent. The active principle is an essential oil—*O'leum Cubebæ*, oil of cubeb—which is officinal in the Pharm. U. S. The properties of the cubeb are stimulant and purgative. It is used only in gonorrhœa. Dose, from ℥j to ℥j, in powder, three or four times a day; of the volatile oil, 10 or 12 drops.

Tur'key yel'low ber'ries,—the dried fruit of the *Rhamnus Catharticus*—are often substituted for cubeb.

PIPER ELONGATUM, *Matico*.

PIPER GUINEENSE, *Capsicum annuum*—p. *Hispanicum*, *Capsicum*—p. *Indicum*, *Capsicum annuum*—p. *Jamaicense*, see *Myrtus pimenta*.

PIPER LONGUM, *Maorop'iper*, *Acopat'h'i*, *Catur'p'ali*, *Pim'pitim*, *Chav'ica Roxburg'hii*, *Long Pepp'r*, (F.) *Poivre long*. As we receive the berries, they consist of the unripe fruit dried in the sun; and are small, round grains, disposed spirally on a cylindrical receptacle. They are stimulant, carminative, and tonic, like the other peppers. Dose, gr. v to ℥j.

PIPER LUSITANICUM, *Capsicum annuum*—p. *Methysticum*, see *Ava*—p. *Murale*, *Sedum*.

PIPER NIGRUM, *Melanop'iper*, *Molagoco'di*, *La'da*, *Pi'per aromaticum*, *Black Pepp'r*, (F.) *Poivre noir*. *Black Pepper*, *Piper* (Ph. U. S.), is the unripe fruit dried in the sun. Virtues, same as those of the other peppers. When freed from its husk by mechanical trituration it constitutes *Ful'ton's decor'ticated pepper*.

PIPER ODORATUM JAMAICENSE, see *Myrtus pimenta*—p. *Tabascum*, see *Myrtus pimenta*—p. *Turcicum*, *Capsicum annuum*.

PIPERINA, *Piperinum*, *Piperine*, *Piperin*, (from *piper*.) A resinoid substance, obtained from the *piper nigrum* by M. Erstädt, in which a part of the virtues of the pepper resides. It has been employed, like quinia, in intermittents, and successfully. Dose, gr. v—x.

PIPEROID, *Piperoï'dum*, *Zingib'erin*, (*piper*, and *αἶον*, 'resemblance.') A yellow syrupy mass obtained by exhausting ginger root by ether. It is soluble in ether, alcohol, and oils, and may be given in tincture, sugar, lozenge, or syrup, in cases where of ginger is indicated.

PIPEROID OF GINGER, *Oleoresina zingiberis*.

PIPEROPASTUS, (*piper*, and - *στειν*, 'to strew.') Strewed with pepper,—socks, &c. ex-

ample, where it is desirable to excite the surface of the feet.

PIPETTE. 'A small pipe.' In Pharmacy, a small tube terminating in a perforated point, which is passed into a liquid to be removed,—from the surface of a precipitate, for example. The liquid is drawn into the tube by applying the mouth to the free extremity.

PIPINNA, *Men'tula par'va*. A small penis.

PIPERIDGE BUSH, see *Oxyacantha Galeni*.

PISISSEWA, *Pyrola umbellata*—p. *Spotted*, *Pyrola maculata*—p. *White*, *Pyrola maculata*.

PIPTONYCHIA, (πῑπῑα, 'to fall,' and *ονυχ*, gen. *ονυχος*, 'the nail,') *Onychoptosis*.

PIPTOSTEGIA OPERCULATA, see *Batata de purga*—p. *Pisonis*, *Convolvulus mechoacan*.

PIQUETE, (from *piquer*, 'to prick, to lard,') see *Sabif*.

PIQURE, *Puncture*, *Wound*, *punctured*.

PIQUEURS MÉDECINS, 'Puncture doctors.' A name at one time given in derision, in the Parisian hospitals, to those physicians who employed acupuncture in almost all diseases.

PIRIFORMIS, *Pyramidalis*.

PIROGOFF'S OPERATION. A mode of amputating at the ankle, proposed by Pirogoff, of Russia, which consists in retaining a portion of the calcaneum to impart greater length and roundness to the stump.

PIRTLING, (old E.) *Slavering*.

PIRUS, see *Pyrus malus*.

PISA, CLIMATE OF. Pisa has long been celebrated as one of the most favourable climates in Italy, for the consumptive. It is genial, but somewhat oppressive and damp. It is softer than that of Nice, but not so warm; less soft, but less oppressive than that of Rome.

PISCIARELLI, MINERAL WATERS OF. A spring at Monte Secco, in Italy, between Lake Agnano and Solfatara. It is thermal (100° Fah.), sulphureous, and carbonated; and is chiefly used in old ulcers, leucorrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, and in cutaneous affections.

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA, (*piscis*, 'a fish,' and *cædere*, 'to kill,') *Jama'ica Dog'wood*. Ord. *Leguminosæ*. A small branching tree, common in most of the West India Islands; *Diadelphia Decandria* of Linnæus. It is used in the West Indies to poison fish. It appears to be an acro-narcotic, and has been used in the form of a tincture of the bark of the root in toothache.

PISCINA, 'a fish pond,' *Baignoire*.

PISCIVOROUS, *Pisciv'orus*, *Ichthyoph'agous*, *Ichthyoph'agus*, (*piscis*, 'a fish,' and *voro*, 'I eat,') Feeding or subsisting on fish.

PISIFORM, *Pi'siform'is*, (*pinum*, 'a pea,' and *forma*, 'shape,') Pealike, pea-shaped.

PISIFORME, *Os*, *Os lenticula'rè seu orbicula'rè seu ex'tra or'dinè car'pi*, (F.) *Os hors du rang*, is the fourth bone of the first row of the carpus. It is round, and gives attachment to the tendon of the cubitalis anterior, and to the anterior transverse ligament of the carpus. It is articulated, behind, with the *os cuneiforme*.

PISO, *Mortar*.

PISSA, (πῑσσα,) Pitch, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

PISSASPHALTUS, *Pissasphal'tum*, *Min'erol Pitch*, (*pissa*, and *ασφαλ'tος*, 'bitumen,') (F.) *Poiz minérale*. A thicker kind of *Petro'leum* or *Rock oil*; formerly employed as a vulnerary. It is synonymous with *Glu'tinous bitu'men*, *Mal'ta bitu'men*, and *Min'erol tar*.

PISSELEUM, *O'leum Pie'inum*, (*pissa*, and *ελαον*, 'oil,') An oily matter obtained from boiling pitch, and used for the same purposes as tar.

PISSELEUM INDICUM, *Petroleum*.

PISSEMENT, *Micturition*—p. *de Pus*, *Pyuria*—p. *de Sang*, *Hæmaturia*.

PISSENLIT, 'piss-a-bed,' *Leontodon taraxacum*.

PISSE-SANG, 'piss blood,' *Fumaria*.

PISSE-ROS, (*πισσος*, 'made of pitch.') Ancient name of a cerate, prepared of olive oil, oil of roses, and dried pitch. It was, also, called *Cera'tum pica'tum*, and *C. tetrophar'macum*.

PISSE-ITES, (*πισσῖτες*,) *Vinum pica'tum*. A wine prepared from tar and the must of the grape. It was prepared for the stomachic.

PISSE-OSIS, (from *πῖσα*, 'pitch,') see Depilatory.

PISSEWEED, *Anthemis cotula*.

PISTACHIO NUTS, (*πιστακία*,) see *Arachis hypogea*, *Pistacia vera*.

PISTACIA CHIA, *P. lentiscus*.

PISTACIA LENTIS'CUS, *P. Chi'a*, *Terebin'thus lentis'eus*, *Lentis'eus vulga'ris*, *Schi'nos*; the *Mas'tich Tree*. *Ord.* *Terebinthaceæ*. The wood of this tree abounds with the resinous principles of mastich; and a tincture made from it has been used in the cure of dyspeptic affections, gout, and dysentery. It yields, by incision, the resin *Mas'tich*, *Mas'tic*, *Resi'na Lentis'eina*, *Men'frige*, *Mas'tiche* (Ph. U. S.), *Mas'tix*, *Pista'cia Lentis'ei Resi'na*. This resin has an agreeable smell when heated: is almost insipid; in globular, irregular, yellowish, semitransparent masses; soluble in ether; partially so in alcohol. It is stimulant, and has been used in old coughs, and gleet, and is chewed to sweeten the breath. It is sometimes, also, employed to stop holes in carious teeth.

Oil of Mas'tich, *Mastichela'on*, *O'leum Mastichi'num*, is mentioned by Dioscorides.

PISTACIA NARBONENSIS, *P. lentiscus*—*p. Reticulata*, *P. lentiscus*.

PISTACIA TEREBIN'THUS, *P. Narbonensis* seu *reticulata* seu *vera*, *Tur'pentine Tree*, *Hab-el-Kalimat*, *Terebin'thus vulga'ris*, *Termin'thus*. The tree which affords the *Cy'prus Tur'pentine*, *Resi'na Terebin'thi*, *Terebin'thina vera* seu *Chi'a* seu *Cy'pria*, (F.) *Terebinthine de Chio*. This substance is classed amongst the resins. It is procured by wounding the bark of the trunk. The best Chio turpentine is of about the consistence of honey; very tenacious, clear, and almost transparent; of a white colour inclining to yellow, and of a fragrant smell; moderately warm to the taste, but free from acrimony and bitterness. It resembles in virtues the other turpentines.

PISTACIA VERA, (*πιστακία*,) Name of the tree which affords the *Nux Pista'cia*. *Pista'chio nuts* have a sweetish, unctuous taste, resembling that of sweet almonds. Like these, they afford an oil, and may be formed into an emulsion.

PISTATION, *Epistation*.

PISTILLUM, (*pestare*, 'to pound,') *Pilum*.

PISTOLOCHIA, (*πιστος*, 'faithful,' and *λοχία*, 'parturition,') *Aristolochia pistolochia*.

PISTORIENSIS GLADIUS, (from *Pistorium*, now *Pistoia*, in Tuscany,) *Bistouri*.

PISUM, (*πίσων*,) *P. sativum*, *Pea*, *Garden pea*, (F.) *Pois*, *P. cultivé*. The seeds of the pea. *Ord.* *Leguminosæ*, *Sex. Syst.* *Diadelphia Decandria*, are much employed as an aliment, both in the fresh and dried state. They are farinaceous, and, when dried, not easy of digestion.

PIT, ([Sax.] *pȝt* or *pit*,) Pock mark—*p.* of the Stomach, *Fossette du cœur*.

PITA'YA BARK, of South America. The bark of *Cincho'na pita'ya*, *Ord.* *Cinchonaceæ*, is preferred in Colombia to any other. It contains a new vegetable alkali, to which the name *Pitayine* has been given.

PITAYINE, see *Pitaya bark*.

PITCAITHLEY, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. These saline springs, at Pitcaithley, about four miles from Perth, Scotland, contain chlorides of sodium and calcium.

PITCH, (from [L.] *pix*,) *Colophonia*, *Pissa*—*p.*

Black, see *Pinus sylvestris*—*p.* Burgundy, see *Pinus abies*—*p.* Canada, see *Pinus Canadensis*.

PITCH CAP, see Depilatory.

PITCH, COMMON, see *Pinus sylvestris*—*p.* Hemlock, see *Pinus Canadensis*—*p.* Jews', *Asphaltum*—*p.* Mineral, *Pissasphaltum*.

PITCH PLASTER, see Depilatory, *Emplastrum picis*.

PITCH, STONE, see *Pinus sylvestris*—*p.* White, see *Pinus abies*.

PITCHER PLANT, *Sarracenia purpurea*.

PITHYRINUS, (from *pityron*, 'bran,') *Acerosus*, *Furfuraceus*.

PITTA'CIUM. A pitch plaster, (from *πῖτα*, 'pitch,')

PITTING, Pock mark.

PITOSIS, (from *πῖτα*, 'pitch,') see Depilatory.

PITTO'TA. Medicines in which pitch is the chief ingredient.

PITTSBURG, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. A chalybeate mineral spring, situate about four miles south-west of Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania. It contains chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesium, oxide of iron, sulphate of lime, and carbonic acid.

PITUITA, Mucus, Phlegm—*p.* Nasum, Nasal mucus.

PITUITAIRE, Pituitary, Pituitary membrane.

PITUITARY, *Pituitarius*, (F.) *Pituitaire*, (from *pituita*,) Concerned in the secretion of mucus or phlegm. A name given to several parts.

PITUITARY BODY, *P. Gland*—*p.* Fossa, *Sella turcica*.

PITUITARY GLAND, *Glandula Pituitaria* seu *pituitaria* seu *basilaris*, *Lacu'na* seu *Appendicula cerebri*, *Senti'na*, *Hypoph'ysis* seu *Appendicula cerebri*, *Gland pituitaria excipiens*, *Corpus pituitaria*, *Pituitary body*;—(F.) *Glande ou Corps pituitaire*, *Appendice sous-sphénoïdale du cerveau*, (Ch.) A small, round body; the anterior portion of which is of a cineritious yellow hue, and the posterior, which is smaller, is whitish and pulpy. It occupies the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone. Its functions are unknown.

PITUITARY MEMBRANE, *Schneideriana Membrana*, *Membrana pituitaria* seu *olfactoria*, (F.) *Membrane nasale ou olfactive ou pituitaire ou de Schneider*, *Pituitaire*. The mucous membrane which lines the nasal fosse, and extends to the different cavities communicating with the nose. In the nasal fosse, the membrane appears formed of two layers, intimately united;—the one in contact with the bone is fibrous;—the other is free at one surface. The latter is a mucous membrane, in which papillæ are not easily distinguishable, but which contains them, as well as a number of very small mucous follicles, that open into the cavity of the nares. On penetrating the maxillary, frontal, sphenoidal, and ethmoidal sinuses, the membrane becomes very thin, transparent, less vascular, and seems reduced to its mucous layer. The pituitary membrane receives the impression of odours by means of the expansion of the olfactory nerves upon it. It is the seat of smell.

PITUITE, Mucus.

PITU'ITOUS, *Pituitosus*, (F.) *Pituitense*, (from *pituita*,) Consisting of, or resembling, or full of mucus or phlegm.

PITYRENUS, (*πυρηνος*,) *Acerosus*, *Furfuraceus*.

PITYRI'ASIS, (*πυρῖς*, 'bran,') *Lepido'sis Pityriasis*, *Pityriasis*, *Her'pes furfuraceus* seu *furunculosis*, *Porri'go* (of some), *Tinea furfuracea* seu *porrigino'sa*, *Furfuratio*, *Furfurica*, *Dandrif*, *Dandruff*, *Dander*, (Sc.) *Luze*, (Prov.) *Roux*, *Rum'met*, (F.) *Teigne*, *Dartre*, *D. furfuracea volante*;—a very superficial affection; characterized by irregular patches of thin scales, which repeat

edly exfoliate and recur; but which never form crusts, or are accompanied with excoriations. It is not contagious. It occurs under three or four varieties of form.

PITYRIASIS, Porrigo—p. Nigra, Melasma—p. Versicolor, Chloasma.

PITYRISMA, gen. *Pityrism'atis*, (πυτυρισμα,) Pityriasis.

PITYROIDES, (πιτυροειδής, from πυτυρον, 'bran,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance,') Furfuraceus.

PITYRON, (πυτυρον, 'bran,') Furfur.

PIVOINE, Pæonia.

PIV'OTING. In dentistry, an operation which consists in fastening a new crown upon the root of a tooth by means of a piece of gold wire, called 'a pivot.'

PIX, gen *Pi'cis*, (πισσα, 'pitch,') see Pinus sylvestris, *Sperm*—p. Abietina, see Pinus abies—p. Abietis, see Pinus abies—p. Alba, see Pinus abies—p. Arida, see Pinus abies, and Pinus sylvestris—p. Atra, see Pinus sylvestris—p. Brutia, Brutia—p. Burgundica, see Pinus abies—p. Canadensis, see Pinus Canadensis—p. Cedria, see Pinus sylvestris—p. Græca, Colophonia—p. Liquida, see Pinus sylvestris—p. Navalis, see Pinus sylvestris—p. Nigra, see Pinus sylvestris—p. Sicca, see Pinus sylvestris.

PLACE'BO, 'I will please,' (from placeo.) A medicine, prescribed rather to satisfy the patient than with any expectation of its effecting a cure.

PLACEN'TA, (πλάκων, gen. πλακωντος, 'a cake,') *P. uteri* seu *uteri* *car'nea*, *He'par* seu *Je'cur uteri* *num*, *Ca'ro* seu *Affu'sio orbicularis*, *Ma'za*. A soft, spongy, vascular body, adherent to the uterus, and connected with the fœtus by the umbilical cord. It is not in existence during the first period of the embryo state, but its formation commences perhaps with the arrival of the embryo in the uterus. It is generally considered to have two portions, one *fœtal*, and the other *maternal*. The fœtal consists of highly vascular villi and tufts, which contain the inosculating loops of the umbilical arteries and umbilical vein of the fœtus. The maternal portion is considered by Dr. Reid to consist, essentially, of a large sac formed by the inner coat of the vascular system of the mother, into which the maternal blood is poured by the curling arteries of the uterus, and from which it is returned by the uteroplacental veins. The tufts and villi of the fœtal placenta are ensheathed by this inner coat of the maternal vascular system; and, according to Prof. Goodsir, two distinct sets of nucleated cells—one maternal and the other fœtal—separate the maternal and fœtal portions where they come in contact, one set of which are probably, he thinks, concerned in the separation of nutritive matter from the maternal blood, and the other destined to convey it into the vessels of the fœtus. The placenta is formed of several lobes or *cotyledons*, which can be readily distinguished from each other on the uterine surface; but towards the fœtal surface are confounded into one mass. It is composed of the umbilical vessels, areolar tissue, and whitish, resisting filaments, which are vascular ramifications obliterated. Lymphatic vessels have also been presumed to exist in it; and nerves have been traced, proceeding from the great sympathetic of the fœtus.

The umbilical cord usually arises from the centre of the placenta; but occasionally from its edge, when it is called *bat'tledore placenta*.

The main function of the placenta appears to be like that of the lungs in the adult. It admits of the blood of the fœtus being shown to that of the mother, and undergoing requisite changes. It may, also, be an organ for nutritive absorption, as observed above.

Animals, which have no placenta—as the Marsupialia—are called *implacental* and *nonplacental*.

PLACEN'TA, BATTLEDORE, see Placenta—p. Cruoris, see Blood—p. Febrilis, Ague cake—p. Oblata, *P. prævia*—p. Obvia, *P. Prævia*.

PLACENTA PRÆ'VIA, (*præ*, 'before,' and *via*, 'way,') *P. ob'via* seu *obla'ta*. Presentation of the placenta; a condition which gives rise to *unavoidable hemorrhage* from the uterus. The safety of the female depends upon speedy delivery.

PLACENTA SANGUINIS, see Blood—p. Uteri Scenturiata, Decidua.

PLACENTAL, *Placenta'lis*, (F.) *Placentaire*. Relating or appertaining to the placenta. Possessed of a placenta,—as 'a placental mammal.'

PLACENTI'TIS, *Placenta'itis*, *Placo'itis*, *Inflamma'tio placen'tæ*, (placenta, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the placenta.

PLACEN'TULA, 'a little cake,' (dim. of *placenta*, 'a cake,') A rudimental placenta. The placenta of an abortion.

PLACOTIS, (πλάκων, 'placenta,' and *itis*.) Placentitis.

PLACOUNTITIS, (πλάκων, gen. πλακωντος, 'placenta,' and *itis*.) Placentitis.

PLADAROMA, gen. *Pladaro'matis*, (πλαδαρωμα,) Pladarosis.

PLADAROSIS, *Pladaro'ma*, *Pladar'otes*, (from *πλαδωρ*, 'soft,' and *osis*.) A soft tumour on the eyelid, unaccompanied with redness or pain. Trachoma.

PLADAROTES, (πλαδαρωσις,) Pladarosis.

PLAFOND DES VENTRICULES DU CERVEAU, ([F.] *plafond*, 'a ceiling,' from *plat*, 'flat,' and *fond*, 'ground,') Corpus callosum.

PLAGA, (πληγη,) Ictus, Wound. Formerly, any kind of wound or disease from violence.

PLAGIOBOL'IA, *Planobol'ia*, (πλάγας, 'to one side,' and *βαλλειν*, 'to throw,') Imperfect emission of sperm into the vagina. Emission to one side; sometimes practised to render impregnation less probable.

PLAGUE, (from *πληγη*, *plaga*, 'a stroke,') *Pes-tis*, *P. Orienta'lis* seu *bubona'ria orientalis* seu *inguina'ria* seu *contagio'sa* seu *acutis'sima* seu *sep'tica* seu *glandula'sa* seu *ad'eno-sep'tica* seu *inguina'ria*, *Pestil'entia*, *Ephen'era pestilentia'lis*, *E. mortif'era*, *Ta'bum*, *Lu'es inguina'ria*, *Clad'es glandula'ria*, *Phtha'ra*, *Pestilen'tia*, *Lu'es*, *Lo'i-mos*, *Fe'bris ad'eno-nere'osa*, *Lo'mos*, *Lo'mē*, *Lo'mia*, *Læmopy'ra*, *Chau'da*, *Anthra'cia Pestis*, *An'thracoty'phus*, *Fe'bris pestilens*, *Syn'ochus pestilentia'lis*, *Ty'phus pestis* seu *pestilentia'lis* seu *gravis'simus* seu *anthra'cicus* seu *bubon'icus*, *Ex-anthe'ma pestis*, *Pest*, *Levant' plague*, *Sept'ic* or *glandular pestilence*, *The sick'ness*, (F.) *Peste*, *Typhus d'Orient*, *Fidère du Léant*, *F. ad'eno-nereuse*. An eminently malignant disease; endemic in the Levant; frequently epidemic, and destroying at least two-thirds of those it attacks. It is a fever of the most aggravated kind, with affection of the lymphatic glands of the groins or axillæ, and carbuncles. Its miasmata—it has been conceived—adhere to different organic textures, to woollen goods, clothing, and furniture; and may thus be transported to a considerable distance; but this is disputed. The mean duration of the disease is six or seven days; some die in twenty-four hours, others not till ten or twelve days. Pathological anatomy has afforded little light with respect to it. Various means have been used for arresting it, but none have seemed to be pre-eminently distinguished. The great point is, to watch the indications as they develop themselves; and to treat the case, in general, like one of typhus gravior. It is universally agreed that the suppuration of the buboes should be aided as far as practicable. For preventing the importation and spread of the plague, the *Quarantine Laws* were instituted; and when the disease has actually appeared, a *cordon sanitaire*

has been drawn round the infected district, so as to prevent all communication.

PLAGUE OF ANTONINUS, *Pes'tis Antoninia'na*, (F.) *Peste Antonine*. A severe febrile disease, which prevailed in the Roman empire, during the reign of Antoninus. It began in Asia, and passed westward. It resembled the Plague of Athens.

PLAGUE OF ATH'ENS, (F.) *Peste d'Athènes*. A febrile disease, which raged at Athens during the Peloponnesian war, in the 5th century before the Christian era; and a description of which is given in Thucydides. It was characterized by a cutaneous eruption, accompanied by small ulcerations, vomiting, affection of the respiratory organs, and diarrhoea. It began in the far East, and, before reaching Athens, ravaged Egypt, and the greater part of the Persian Empire.

PLAGUE, BLACK, Death, Black.

PLAGUE, COLD. A severe form of congestive fever, seen in the Southern States. Bilious pneumonia, in which there is no reaction, has been, also, so called.

PLAGUE CROSS. A cross formerly affixed by the authorities to the door of a house in which there was plague.

PLAGUE, PA'LI. A malignant fever, greatly resembling plague, which prevailed in Rajpootana after July, 1836.

PLAGUE SPOT, Plague token.

PLAGUE TO'KEN, *Plague mark*, *Plague spot*. A mark by which one struck with the plague was known. Perhaps the early stage of carbuncle in unfavourable cases. It is described as a small tubercle—*Bos'sa*—somewhat resembling a wart, callous, and more or less deficient in sensibility, varying in size from that of a millet-seed to that of a bean.

PLAGULA, (dim. of *plaga*), Compress, Pledget, Splint.

PLAIE, (from *plaga*), Wound—*p. d'Arme à feu*, Wound, gunshot—*p. d'Arquebuse*, Wound, gunshot—*p. Contuse*, Wound, contused—*p. Envenimée*, Wound, poisoned—*p. par Arrachement*, Wound, lacerated—*p. à Lambeaux*, see Flap.

PLAINATIVE, (from [F.] *plaindre*, 'to complain,') (F.) *Luctueux*.

PLANANTHUS FASTIGATUS, Lycopodium selago—*p. Selago*, Lycopodium selago.

PLANARIA LATIUSCULA, (from *planus*, 'flat,') *Distoma hepaticum*.

PLANARTHAGRA, (πλανη, 'a wandering,' αρθρον, 'a joint,' and αρρα, 'a seizure,') Gout (wandering).

PLANCHER (F.), 'floor.' In anatomy, the inferior wall or boundary of a cavity.

PLANCHER DU CERVEAU, Tentorium.

PLANCUS, (*planca*, 'a plane, a table,') *Leio-lus*.

PLANE, (πλανη, 'a wandering,') *Plexus*.

PLANE, MESIAL, see Mesial.

PLANETSTRUCK, see Sideratio.

PLANETES, (πλανητης, *Plane'ticus*, *Pla'nicus*, *Errabundus*, *Errat'ic*, (from πλανη, 'a wandering,') An epithet given to diseases whose returns are irregular—especially to intermittent fever; *Plane'tes Fe'bris*, *F. Errat'ica*, *F. Erronea*, *F. Vaga*.

PLANETICA ARTHRITIS, Gout, wandering.

PLANICUS, Planetes.

PLANIPEDES, (*planus*, 'flat,' and *pes*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot,') *Steganopodes*.

PLANITIES PEDIS, (from *planus*, 'flat,') Sole.

PLANOBOLIA, (πλανη, 'a wandering,' and βαλλειν, 'to throw,') *Plagiobolia*.

PLANODIA, (πλανη, 'a wandering,' and δὲξ, 'a way,') A false passage,—as occasionally results from introducing the catheter.

PLANTA, Sole—*p. Noctis*, *Hydron*, *Sudamina*—*p. Pedis*, Sole—*p. Prima pedis*, *Tarsus*.

PLANTA'GO, gen. *Plantag'ginis*, (*planta*, 'sole,'—from resemblance of the leaves,) *P. Ma'jor*,

Centiner'via, *Arnoglos'sum*, *Septiner'via*, *Polynes'ron*, *Heptapleu'ron*, *Planta'go latifo'lia* seu *ma'jor* seu *vulgaris*, *Great plantain*, *Way'bread*, (Sc.) *Wa'bran leaves*, (F.) *Plantain commun.* Ord. *Plantaginaceæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Tetrandria Monogynia*. The leaves have been said to be refrigerant, attenuant, substyptic, and diuretic.

PLANTAGO AQUATICA, *Alisma plantago*.

PLANTAGO CORDA'TA, *Heartleaved plantain*, *P. LANCEOLA'TA*, *Ribgrass*; and *P. VIRGINICA*, *White plantain*, or *Ribwort*, indigenous, have properties like *Plantago major*.

PLANTA'GO CORON'OPUS, *Coronopod'ium*, *Cor'ua cervi'num*, *Stel'la ter'ra*, *Planta'go*, *Buckhorn Plantain*. Properties like the last.

PLANTAGO NITIDA, *P. psyllium*.

PLANTAGO PSYL'LIUM, *P. nitida*, *Psyl'lium*, *P. erectum*, *Palica'ris her'ba*, *Crystal'licum*, *Cynomoi'a*, *Branch'ing Plantain*, *Flea'wort*, (F.) *Herba aux puces commune*. The seeds have a nauseous, mucilaginous taste, and no remarkable smell. The decoction of the seeds is recommended in hoarseness and roughness of the fauces.

PLANTAGO VULGARIS, *Plantago*.

PLANTAIN DES ALPES, *Arnica montana*—*p. Arbre*, *Musa paradisiaca*—*p. Branching*, *Plantago psyllium*—*p. Buckshorn*, *Plantago coronopus*—*p. Commun*, *Plantago*—*p. d'Eau*, *Alisma plantago*—*p. Great*, *Plantago major*—*p. Heartleaved*, *Plantago cordata*.

PLANTAIN MEAL, see *Musa paradisiaca*.

PLANTAIN, RATTLESNAKE, *Goodyera pubescens*—*p. Robin's*, *Erigeron bellidifolium*.

PLANTAIN TREE, *Musa paradisiaca*.

PLANTAIN, WATER, *Alisma plantago*, *Unisema deltifolia*—*p. White*, *Plantago Virginica*.

PLANTAIRE, *Plantar muscle*—*p. Grêle*, *Plan-*

tar muscle.
PLANTAR, (from *planta*,) *Planta'ris*, (F.) *Plantaire*. That which relates or belongs to the sole of the foot. This epithet has been given to several parts.

PLANTAR APONEUROSIS, *P. fas'cia*. A thick, dense, resisting aponeurosis; of a triangular shape, and superficially situate, which occupies the middle and sides of the sole of the foot, and furnishes insertions to several of the muscles of the region, either directly or through the medium of septa, which it sends between them.

PLANTAR ARCH, see *Plantar arteries*.

PLANTAR ARTERIES. These are two in number, and arise from the extremity of the posterior tibial artery. They are distinguished into:—The *inter'nal plantar ar'tery*, situate above the abductor pollicis pedis. It extends from the termination of the posterior tibial to the trunk of one of the collaterals of that toe.—The *exter'nal plantar ar'tery* is larger than the preceding, and ought to be considered as the termination of the posterior tibial. Situate above the flexor communis digitorum pedis, it extends from beneath the calcaneum to the posterior extremity of the last metatarsal space. When it has reached this part, it turns from without inwards; advances towards the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone, and anastomoses with the perforating branch of the *dorsalis tarsi*. In the first part of its course, it furnishes calcaneal, articular, molar, and adipous branches. The second portion of the artery is called the *Plan'tar Arch* or *Cross*. It gives branches in all directions. The inferior and posterior have received no name. The superior—three in number—are the *posterior perforating ar'teries*. The anterior branches are larger, and there are commonly four. They furnish the *anterior perforating*, and the *collat'erales* of the last four toes.

PLANTAR CROSS, see *Plantar arteries*—*p. Fascia*, *P. aponeurosis*.

PLANTAR LIG'AMENTS. A name given to the

inferior ligaments, which unite the bones of the tarsus and metatarsus, to distinguish them from the superior, called *dorsal*.

PLANTAR MUS'CLE, *Planta'ris*, *P. grac'ilis*, *Tibia'lis grac'ilis*, *Extensor tar'si minor*, (F.) *Plantaire*, *P. Grêle*, *Jambier grêle*, *Petit fémoreo-calcanien*, (Ch.) A muscle, situate at the posterior part of the leg. It is long, thin, and narrow. Above, it is attached to the posterior part of the external condyle of the os femoris: below, it terminates by a long tendon, which is attached to the posterior and inner part of the calcaneum. This muscle extends the leg on the foot, and, conversely. It can, also, assist in the flexion of the leg on the thigh.

PLANTAR NERVES. These are two in number, and are furnished by the termination of the posterior tibial nerve. They are distinguished into—1. The *internal plantar nerve*, which extends from the inferior part of the tibial nerve to both sides of the first three toes, and the inner side of the fourth. It furnishes, also, branches to the abductor of the great toe; to the short flexor of the toes; to the accessory; to the short flexor of the great toe, the lumbricales, &c. 2. The *external plantar nerve* proceeds from the termination of the posterior tibial to the posterior extremity of the 5th metatarsal bone, and gives branches to the flexor brevis digitorum pedis, the accessory and the abductor of the little toe. This trunk subsequently divides into two branches;—the one—*profunda*—is distributed to the short flexor of the great toe: the interosseus and abductor pollicis pedis: the other—*superficialis*—sends filaments to the short flexor of the little toe, the two sides of that toe, the outer side of the 4th, and the last lumbricalis.

PLANTAR RE'GIONS or **SUR'FACES** are different regions or surfaces of the sole of the foot. Three are generally reckoned,—the *internal*, *middle*, and *external*.

PLANTAR VEINS follow an arrangement similar to that of the arteries.

PLANTARIA, Dengue.

PLANTARIS, *Plantar*, *P. muscle*—*p. Superficies pedis*, *Sole*—*p. Verus*, see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans* (accessorius.)

PLANTARIUM, ('a nursery ground,' from *planta*, 'a plant,') *Pubes*.

PLANTE D'OUPIED, *Sole*.

PLANTIS-DOSUS-PHALANGIENS, *Lumbricales pedis*—*p. Tendino-phalangiens*, *Lumbricales pedis*.

PLANUM APONEUROTICUM DIAPHRAGMATICIS, (*planus*, 'flat, level, smooth,') The tendinous expansion of the diaphragm.

PLANUM ORBITALE, see *Maxillary bone* (superior.)

PLANUM OS. The papyraceous or orbital plate of the ethmoid bone—*Lamina papyracea*, *Lamella plana*—was formerly so called.

PLANUM PEDIS, *Sole*.

PLANUM SUPERUS LINGUÆ. The upper surface of the tongue.

PLANURIA, (*πλανη*, 'a wandering,' and *ουρον*, 'urine,') Discharge of urine through unwonted ways.

PLAQUEMINIER D'EUROPE, *Diospyros lotus*.

PLAQUES GAUFRÉES, 'honeycomb patches,' see *Peyer glandulae*—*p. Laitenses*, see *Tachæ lacteæ*—*p. de Peyer*, see *Peyer glandulae*.

PLASMA, gen. *Plasm'atis*, (*πλάσμα*, 'a thing formed,' from *πλασσειν*, 'to form,') *Liquor sanguinis*. In antiquity, a gargle or mouthwash to clear the voice. Also, a pharmaceutical preparation from *glycerin* and *starch* heated together in the proportion of a fluidounce of the former and seventy grains of the latter in powder, gradually

raised to the temperature of about 240°, constantly stirring. It constitutes the basis of different ointments, and keeps better than they do as usually made. Called also *Glyc'amil*.

PLASMAT'IC, *Plasm'aticus*, (*πλαστικ*, 'to form,') Having the power to give form, plastic.

PLASMEXHIDRÓ'SIS, (*πλάσμα*, *αἷς*, 'out of,' and *ἰδρωσις*, 'perspiration,') Exudation of the plasma of the blood from the vessels.

PLAS'TER, (*εμπλαστρον*, from *πλασσειν*, 'to smear, to cover over,') *Emplastrum*—*p. Adhesive*, *Emplastrum resinæ*, *Sparadrapum adhesivum*—*p. Adhesive*, *Baynton's*, see *Emplastrum resinæ*—*p. Adhesive*, of pitch and resins, *Emplastrum de pice et resinis glutinans*—*p. Ammoniacum*, *Emplastrum ammoniaci*—*p. Ammoniacum* with mercury, *Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro*—*p. of Antimony*, *Emplastrum antimoni*—*p. of Arnica*, *Emplastrum arnicæ*—*p. Aromatic*, *Emplastrum aromaticum*—*p. Assafoetida*, *Emplastrum assafoetidæ*—*p. of Belladonna*, *Emplastrum belladonnæ*—*p. Black*, see *Emplastrum plumbi*—*p. Blister*, *Blister*—*p. Blistering*, *Emplastrum lyttæ*—*p. of Blistering fly*, *Emplastrum lyttæ*—*p. Calefacient*, *Emplastrum calefaciens*—*p. of Canada Pitch*, *Emplastrum picis Canadensis*—*p. of Cantharides*, compound, *Emplastrum lyttæ compositum*—*p. Cephalic*, *Emplastrum picis comp.*—*p. Corn*, *Sparadrapum viride*—*p. Corn*, *Kennedy's*, *Sparadrapum viride*—*p. Court*, *English*, see *Ichthyocolla*, *Sparadrapum adhesivum*—*p. Cummin*, *Emplastrum cumini*—*p. Defensive*, *Sparadrapum Galteri*—*p. Diachylon*, *Emplastrum plumbi*—*p. Fly*, *Emplastrum lyttæ*—*p. Frankincense*, *Emplastrum thuyis*—*p. Galbanum*, *Emplastrum galbani*—*p. Galbanum*, compound, *Emplastrum galbani compositum*—*p. Gum*, *Emplastrum gummosum*—*p. of Gumresins*, *Emplastrum cum gumiresinis*—*p. Hemlock*, *Emplastrum cicutæ*—*p. Hemlock Pitch*, *Emplastrum picis Canadensis*—*p. Iron*, *Emplastrum ferri*—*p. Isinglass*, see *Sparadrapum adhesivum*—*p. Issue*, *Sparadrapum pro fonticulis*—*p. Lead*, *Emplastrum plumbi*—*p. of red Lead*, see *Emplastrum plumbi*—*p. Machine*, *Sparadropier*—*p. Mercurial*, *Emplastrum hydrargyri compositum*—*p. Mustard*, *Cataplasma sinapis*—*p. Nuremberg*, *Emplastrum Norimbergense*—*p. Opium*, *Emplastrum opii*—*p. Pitch*, see *Depilatory*—*p. Pitch*, comp., *Emplastrum picis compositum*—*p. of Red oxide of iron*, *Emplastrum oxidi ferri rubri*—*p. Resin*, *Emplastrum resinæ*—*p. Soap*, *Emplastrum saponis*—*p. of Spanish flies*, compound, *Emplastrum lyttæ compositum*—*p. Spice*, see *Emplastrum aromaticum*—*p. Sticking*, *Emplastrum resinæ*—*p. Strengthening*, *Emplastrum ferri*, *Emplastrum oxidi ferri rubri*—*p. Warm*, *Emplastrum calefaciens*—*p. Warming*, *Emplastrum calefaciens*—*p. Wax*, *Emplastrum ceræ*.

PLASTIC, *Plas'ticus*, *Format'ivus*, *Form'ative*, (F.) *Plastique*, (*πλαστικ*, from *πλασσειν*, 'to form,') That which forms, or serves to form.

PLASTIC EL'EMENT. One which bears within it the germs of a higher form.—(Gerber.) *Plas'tic* or *histogenet'ic* or *organolept'ic el'ements of nutrit'ion* are those elements of food which go to the formation of organized tissue.—See *Aliment*.

PLASTIC FORCE. The generative or formative power in organized bodies. It is also called *Nus format'ivus*, *Vis seu Vir'tus plas'tica* seu *format'iva* seu *essentia'lis* seu *reproduct'iva*, *Facultas forma'trix* seu *nut'rix* seu *au'trix* seu *vegetat'iva*; *Blas alterat'ivum*, *Motus assimilatio'nis*, *An'ima vegetat'iva*, *Plasticism'us*, *Vir'tus forma'trix*, *Plas'tic'itas*, *Plas'tic'ity*, *Force of Nutrit'ion*, *F. of assimila'tion*, *F. of Forma'tion*, *F. of vegeta'tion*, *Puissance du moule intérieur* (Buffon), *Bildungstriebe*, *Germ force*, of the Germans.

PLASTIC LYMPH, *Liquor Sanguinis*—*p. Surgery*, *Morioplastice*.

PLASTICISMUS, (πλασσειν, 'to form,') Plastic Force.

PLASTICITAS, Plastic Force.

PLASTILYTIC, (πλασσειν, 'to form,' and λυω, 'to loose,') Antiplastic.

PLASTILYTICUM (HÆMATOLYTICUM), Spanæmic.

PLASTIQUE, Plastic.

PLASTODYNAMIA, (πλασσειν, 'to form,' and δυναμις, 'force,') The manifestation of nutritive activity or power.

PLATA, (πλατα, from πλατος, 'broad,') Scapula.

PLATANO, (platanus,) Musa Sapientum.

PLATANIER, (platanus,) Musa paradisiaca.

PLATANTHE'RA ORBICULA'TA, (πλατος, 'wide,' and ανθη, for 'anther,') *Large roundleaved Orchis*; indigenous. Order, Orchidaceæ; flowering in July. The leaves are large, soft and fleshy, and are used, in certain places, for dressing blisters.

PLATANUS, (πλατανος, from πλατος, 'broad,') Musa paradisiaca.

PLATEA, (πλατος, 'broad,') Bothriocephalus latus.

PLATEBONE, Scapula.

PLATEIASMA, Platismus.

PLATES, MANSFORD'S, see Galvanism.

PLATIAS'MUS, *Plateias'ma*, (from πλατος, 'broad,') Excessive development of the lips, causing the articulation to be imperfect.

PLATINA, Platinum.

PLATINUM, *Plat'ina*, (from [S.] *plata*, 'silver,') (F.) *Platine*, *Or blanc*, *Petit argent*. The preparations of platinum resemble in their therapeutical properties those of gold. The BICHLORIDE, *Plat'ini Bichlor'idum*, made by dissolving platinum in aqua regia, and the DOUBLE CHLORIDE of PLATINUM and SODIUM, *Sod'ii chloroplat'inas*, *Chloroplat'inat'us Sod'ium*, prepared by dissolving bichloride of platinum and pure chloride of sodium, in proper proportions, in water, evaporating and crystallizing,—are the preparations used. They are not much prescribed.

PLATULA, (πλατος, 'broad,') see Pediculus.

PLATY, (πλατος, 'broad,') in composition, broad.

PLATYBREGMATE, (*platy*, and *bregma*,) see Cranium.

PLATYCEPHAL'IC, *Platycephal'icus*, (from *platy*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') Having a broad skull.

PLATYCORIA, (πλατυκορια, from *platy*, and *κορη*, 'pupil,') Mydriasis.

PLATYCORIASIS, Mydriasis.

PLATYELMINS, (*platy*, and *ελμινς*, 'worm,') Bothriocephalus.

PLATYNO'SIS, (from πλατος, 'broad,' and *osis*,) *Amplificatio*. Morbid extension of parts.

PLATYOPHTHAL'MUS, (πλατυοφθαλμος, from *platy*, and *οφθαλμος*, 'eye,') One who has broad eyes. Antimony was of old called *Platyophthalmion*, under the idea, that it improved the appearance of the eyes.

PLATYPODIA, (*platy*, and *πους*, gen. *ποδες*, 'a foot,') see Kylosis.

PLATYPUS, (πλατυπους,) see Kylosis.

PLATYS'MA, gen. *Platysm'atis*, (πλατυσμα, from πλατος, 'broad,') Anything broadly extended. A spread plaster.

PLATYSMA MYOIDES, *P. Myo'des*, *Musculus cutaneus seu subcutaneus* (Winslow), *Quadratus genæ seu latissimus colli*, *Expan'sio musculo'sa*, *Tetragonus*, *Stomom'an'icm*, (F.) *Thoraco-maxillofacial*, *Thoraco-facial* (Ch.), *Peaucier*. A muscle situate superficially on the lateral parts of the neck. It is flat, broad, and quadrilateral. Its fibres, which are all parallel to each other, pass obliquely upwards, and from without inwards.

They arise from the areolar tissue, which covers the anterior and superior part of the chest; pass before the clavicle, and proceed to attach themselves at the inferior part of the symphysis menti, at the external oblique line of the jaw, and at the commissure of the lips. The fibres of this last insertion form a distinct fasciculus, called by some anatomists *Musculus Risorius Santorini*. The platysma myoides depresses the commissure of the lips, and carries it outwards. It contributes, also, to the depression of the lower jaw. When it contracts, it wrinkles the skin of the neck transversely.

PLATYSTER'NUS, (*platy*, and *στερνον*, 'the sternum,') One who has a broad, well developed chest.

PLATYS'TOMUS, (*platy*, and *στομα*, 'mouth,') One who has a broad mouth.

PLAUTUS, Leipus.

PLECHAS, (πληχας,) Perinæum.

PLECTANÆ, Cornua uteri.

PLECTANE, *Plica*, *Plegma*, *Plexus*, (πλακτην, from *πλεω*, 'I twine,') A fold; a plexus. Also, a cornu of the uterus.

PLECTRUM, (πλεκτρον,) The styloid process of the temporal bone. Also, the uvula, and the tongue.

PLED'GET, ([D.] *Plagg'he*,) *Plumace'olus*, *Lintea'men*, *Plag'ula*, (F.) *Plumocœu*, *Plumocœu*. A small compress or *gâteau* of lint—the filaments arranged parallel to each other—flattened between the hands after the extremities have been cut off or folded down. It is applied over wounds, ulcers, &c. to preserve them from the contact of the air, to retain dressings *in situ*, and to absorb the discharges.

PLEGE, (πληγη,) Blow, Ictus.

PLEGMA, (πληγμα,) Plectane, Plege, Plexus.

PLEGOMETER, (πληγη, 'a stroke,' and *μετρος*, 'measure,') Pleximeter.

PLEIN (F.), (from *plenus*, 'full,') The middle part of a roller. See Bandage or Roller.

PLEIOMASTHUS, (πλειω, 'more,' and *μαστος*, 'a breast,') Polymasthus.

PLEIOMAZIA, (πλειω, 'more,' and *μαζος*, 'a breast,') Polymasthus.

PLENA MULIER, 'a full woman,' Pregnant.

PLENCK'S DEPILATORY, see Depilatory, Colley's.

PLENITUDE, (*plenus*, 'full,') Fullness.

PLENITUDO, Plethora.

PLEOMAZIA, (πλειω, 'more,' and *μαζος*, 'a breast,') Polymasthus.

PLEONECTICUS, (πλεονεκτικός, from *πλειω*, 'more,' and *εχειν*, 'to have,') Covetous. Desirous to acquire: hence *na'ia pleonectica*.

PLEONECTICA ATHY'IA seu MELANCHOL'IA, *Pleonex'ia*. A form of insanity characterised by a desire for gain or by covetousness.

PLERO'SIS, (πληρωσις, from *πληρης*, 'full,' and *osis*,) *Repletio*, *Refectio*, *Repletio*, (F.) *Pleurose*. Restoration of flesh after sickness. Plethora.

PLEROTICUS, (πλερωτικός, from *πληρωω*, 'to fill up,') Incarnans.

PLÉROTIQUE, Incarnans.

PLES'MONĒ, (πλησμονη,) *Plenitudo*, *Sati'etas*, *Sati'ety*. Intemperance. A condition the opposite to that of hunger.

PLESSER, (πλεσσω, 'I strike,') Plexor.

PLESSIMETER, Pleximeter.

PLESSIMÈTRE, Pleximeter.

PLETHOMER'IA, (πληθος, 'a great number,' and *μερος*, 'a part,') Superabundance of parts, as in the case of six fingers to one hand.

PLETHO'RA, (πληθωρα,) *Polyœ'mia*, *Polyhyperœ'mia*, *Pauhyperœ'mia*, *Polychym'ia*, *exanguin'ea*, *Angiopleuro'sis*, *Angiopleuro'sis*, *Erythrœ'*.

mis, *Erythro'sis*, *Hæmatopletho'ra*, *Hæmopletho'ra*, *Plenitu'do*, *Multitu'do*, *Redundan'tia*, *Reple'tio*, *En'chyma*, *Comple'tio*, *Pleth'ory*, *Reple'tion*, (Old Eng.) *Plur'isy*, *San'guineness*, *Fullness*, (F.) *Abondance*, *Rédondance*. The word *plethora*, which means repletion, *Pleuro'sis*, expresses a superabundance of blood in the system, or in some part of it:—hence the division of plethora into *general* and *local*; the latter being called, according to its seat, *cerebral*, *pulmonary*, *uterine*, &c. The principal symptoms of plethora exist in the circulatory system; such as redness of the surface, swelling of the veins, increase in the fullness of the pulse, in the strength of the heart's pulsations, &c., with spontaneous hemorrhages occasionally. With these are usually united general heaviness, torpor, lassitude, vertigo, tinnitus aurium, flushes of heat, &c. The blood of plethoric persons differs from healthy blood in the smaller ratio of water which it contains, and especially in the augmentation of the red corpuscles.

The tendency to plethora, or its actual existence, must be obviated by purgatives, proper diet, exercise, &c.; and, if the danger from it be pressing, by bloodletting. This is, however, a doubtful remedy for general plethora, as it increases hæmatosis.

PLETHORA ARTERIO'SA is the form in which the blood is rich in fibrin and red corpuscles—the arterial constitution.

PLETHORA, LOCAL, Hyperæmia—p. Partialis, Hyperæmia.

PLETHORIC, (πληθωρικός,) *Pletho'ricus*, *Polym'ic*, *Polygm'icus*, *Polygm'atus*, *San'guine*, *San'guineous*, (F.) *Pléthorique*. Full of blood. Relating to or affected with plethora.

PLETHORICUS, *Plethoric*.

PLETHORY, *Plethora*.

PLETHOS, (πληθος,) *Satiety*.

PLEUMON, (πλευμων,) *Pulmo*.

PLEUMONIA, *Pneumonia*.

PLEU'RA, (πλευρα,) *Pleu'rum*, *Pleuro'ma*. *Membr'na pleurit'ica succin'gens seu cost'as succin'gens*, *M. seu Tu'nica costalis seu subcostalis*, *Hypopleu'rios*, *Hypero'cus*, (F.) *Plèvre* ou *Pleure*. The pleuræ are two thin, diaphanous, perspirable membranes, which line each side of the chest, and are reflected thence upon each lung. Like other serous membranes—to which class they belong—each represents a sac without aperture. From the junction of the pleura of each side the mediastina are formed. That portion of the pleura which lines the parietes of the chest is called *Pleura Costalis seu parietalis*; the portion that covers the lungs, *Pleura Pulmonalis*. The arteries of the pleuræ are from the intercostals, internal mammaries, phrenic, inferior thyroid, &c. The veins correspond with the arteries. They are, also, supplied with lymphatics, but nerves are not traceable in them.

Pleura is also used for *Cavity of the Pleura*, *Sac'cus Pleuræ*.

PLEURÆ, (pl. of *pleura*.) The sides of the chest.

PLEU'RAL, *Pleura'lis*, *Pleu'ricus*, *Pleuri'tes*. That which concerns the pleura;—as a *pleural fistula*, *pleural cavity*, *pleural friction*, *pleural hemorrhage*, &c.

PLEURALGIA, (πλευρα, 'side,' and αλγος, 'pain,') *Pleurodyne*.

PLEURAPOPHYSES, (πλευρα, 'side,' and ἀποφύσεις, 'processes,') *Costæ veræ*, see *Costa*.

PLEURAPOSTEMA, (*pleura*, and ἀποστημα, 'abscess,') *Empyema*.

PLEURARTHRO'ACE, (πλευρα, 'a rib,' ἄρθρον, 'a joint,' and κακος, 'bad,') *Caries of the ribs*.

PLEURE, *Pleura*.

PLEURESIA, (from *pleura*, *Pleuritis*).

PLEURÉSIE, *Pleurisy*—p. *Fausse*, *Pleurodynia*.

PLEURESIS, (from *pleura*,) *Pleuritis*.

PLEURÉTIQUE, *Pleuritic*.

PLEURICUS, *Pleural*.

PLEURISY, *Pleuritis*.

PLEURISY, BILIOUS, *Pleuri'tis bilio'sa*. *Pleurisy* accompanied with bilious symptoms;—the effect of duodenitis or duodenohepatitis.

PLEURISY, FALSE, *Pleurodynia*.

PLEURISY, HEAD. A ridiculous term, occasionally used by the vulgar, in the Southern States especially, for bilious pneumonia before the pneumonic phenomena are developed, and whilst the head is prominently affected.

PLEURISY, HEMORRHAGIC, *Hæmatothorax*—p. *Rheumatic*, *Pleurodynia*—p. *Root*, *Asclepias tuberosa*.

PLEURISY, TY'PHOID, *Pleuri'tis typho'id'es seu typho'id'es seu typho'sa*. *Pleurisy* accompanied by adynamic symptoms.

PLEURITES, (πλευριτις,) *Pleural*.

PLEURITIC, (πλευριτικός,) *Pleurit'icus*, *Pleurit'ical*, (F.) *Pleurétique*; (same etymon as *pleuritis*.) Relating or appertaining to pleuritis,—as '*pleuritic pain*.'

PLEURITIS, gen. *Pleuri'tidis*, (πλευριτις, from *pleura*, and *itis*, or from πλεωρεως, (woos, 'a disense,' understood,) *Mor'bus lateralis seu pleurit'icus seu costalis*, *Empres'ma seu Can'ma Pleuritis*, *Pleure'sis*, *Pleure'sia*, *Pleuritis costalis seu ve'ra*, *Pleurit'ica Fe'bris*, *Pas'sio pleurit'ica*, *Inflamma'tio Pleuræ*, *Pleu'risy*, *Inflamma'tion of the Pleu'ra*, (F.) *Pleurésie*, *Fèvre pleurétique*, *Inflammation de la Plèvre*, may be acute or chronic. Perhaps the most violent of all internal inflammations is the active form; known by acute, lancinating pain in one side of the chest, increased by inspiration, by coughing, and often by pressure; dyspnoea, the inspirations short and frequent; cough dry, or with little expectoration; and difficulty of lying on the affected side; symptoms, attending the phlegmasia in general, strongly marked.

Physical Signs. There is seldom any perceptible alteration in the exterior of the chest. When effusion has taken place to a great extent, the signs will be similar to those of chronic pleurisy. The motion of the affected side is diminished, and the vibrations of the voice cannot be detected by the hand. There is more or less dullness of sound on percussion, the dullness diminishing or disappearing by change of position. On auscultation, the inspiration is feeble, distant, or inaudible; but change of position modifies it. Egophony is usually present, when the effusion is in moderate quantity, and is best heard over a portion of the thoracic parietes, represented by a band of three inches, running from below the inferior margins of the scapula in the direction of the ribs to the sternum. Simple pleurisy rarely attacks both sides at once; when such is the case, the presence of tubercles may be suspected.

Formerly, a *true pleurisy* meant one seated in the pleura: a *mediastinal pleurisy*, one situated in the anterior mediastinum; and *false pleurisy* or *rheumatism'al pleurisy*, that which occupies the intercostal muscles. The last has received the name *Pleurodynia*; that of *pleurisy* being exclusively appropriated to inflammation of the pleura. *Pleurisy* has also been distinguished into *dry* and *humid*, according as it is or is not accompanied by expectoration. *Humid* or *moist pleurisy* is now properly regarded as a complication of pleurisy with pulmonary catarrh. It is the *catarrhal pleurisy* of some. The majority of the species of pleurisy, admitted by Sauvages, consist of complications.

The causes of pleurisy are like those of other internal inflammations. It may terminate by resolution, effusion, or suppuration.

CHRONIC PLEURISY, which has been particularly described by recent pathologists, most commonly terminates by a serous or purulent effusion, which sometimes simulates hydrothorax; at others, phthisis pulmonalis. It may form slowly, without evident symptoms; or it may succeed acute pleurisy. In the former case, vague pains are felt in the chest, with small, dry cough, oppression at intervals, shivering, irregular febrile symptoms, and hardness of pulse.

Physical Signs. The affected side is smoother, more rounded and motionless; the intercostal spaces are dilated and filled up, or may even protrude slightly. In very chronic cases, however, the affected side may be smaller. The triangular space above the clavicle and the depression immediately above the sternum are often drawn downwards on the diseased side. No vibration is experienced by the hand when the patient speaks. The parietes of the thorax are sometimes œdematous, and fluctuation may be occasionally felt between the ribs. On percussion the sound is dull, or if clear, only so in the upper portions of the chest. On auscultation, there is an absence of the usual sounds over the affected parts, excepting occasionally transmitted sounds. There are no physical signs that can enable us to know whether pus or serum is effused into the chest. The introduction of a grooved needle through the intercostal space, as recommended by Dr. Thomas Davies, would of course settle the question.

On dissection of those who have died of pleurisy, the pleura is found thickened, red, inflamed, and covered with membranous exudations or false membranes. Sometimes it seems cartilaginous and ossified. Its cavity frequently contains serous or seropurulent effusions.

The acute form of the disease requires most active treatment. General bloodletting, to such an extent as to make a very decided impression on the system, and repeated if necessary. This is the most important agent. After the violence of the disease has been got over, counterirritants will be found highly beneficial; as well as when it has passed into the chronic state. The cough may be relieved by demulcents.

Sauvages has given the name **PLEURITIS VENTOSA**, and Pringle that of **PLEURODYNIA VENTOSA**, to a pain behind the false ribs, attributed to the presence of air in the intestines.

PLEURITIS BILIOSA, Pleurisy, bilious—p. Bronchialis, Bronchitis—p. Costalis, Pleuritis—p. Diaphragmatica, Diaphragmitis—p. Humida, Bronchitis—p. Muscularis, Pleurodynia—p. Notha, Pleurodynia—p. Pericardii, Pericarditis—p. Pulmonis, Pleuropneumonia—p. Rheumatica, Pleurodynia—p. Spuria, Pleurodynia—p. Spuria simulata, Pleurodynia—p. Typhoides, Pleurisy, typhoid—p. Vera, Pleuritis.

PLEUROCE'LE, (*pleura*, and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.') *Her'nia of the pleu'ra*, *Her'nia pleu'rica et pulmona'lis*. This name, employed by Sagar, is inaccurate, as the pleura never protrudes alone. It only forms a hernia, when it serves as an envelope to the lung, to tumours, or to purulent collections, which have protruded from the thoracic parietes.

PLEUROCOLLE'SIS, (*pleura*, and *κόλλησις*, 'I glue.') An adhesion between the pleura costalis and pleura pulmonalis.

PLEURODYNE, Pleurodynia.

PLEURODYN'IA, *Pleural'gia*, *Pseudopleuritis*, *Pseudopleurisy*, *Pleurodynē*, *Autal'gia colorosa*, *Parapleuritis*, *Stethorrhœum'a*, *Rheumatismus pectoris*, *Pleuritis rheumatica seu muscula'ris seu no'tha seu spu'ria seu spu'ria simula'ta*, *Pneumo'nia exter'na*, *Lagonop'nos*, *Thoracodynē*, *Thoracodyn'ia*, *Thoracomyodyn'ia*, *Dol'or Pectoris exter'nus*, *Pain in the side*, *Stitch in the side*, *Falsc*, *rheumatic or rheumatism'al pleur'isy*, (Old

Eng.) *Shott*, (Sc.) *Caik*, (F.) *Point de côté*, *Douleur de côté*, *Pleurésie fausse*; (*πλευρα*, 'side,' and *ὄδυς*, 'pain.') A spasmodic or rheumatic affection, generally seated in the muscles of the chest, and, ordinarily, in the intercostals. It is usually augmented by outward pressure, inspiration, coughing, exertion, moving the thorax, and sometimes even the corresponding arm. It is unaccompanied by fever, cough, or dyspnoea, excepting under the form of a *stitch*, when dyspnoea exists. It is, generally, by no means obstinate, and yields promptly to warm applications and to cupping or leeches. If it still resists, a blister will, almost always, remove it.

PLEURODYNIA VENTOSA, Pleuritis ventosa.

PLEURODYN'IC, *Pleurodyn'ic*, *Pleurodyn'ic*, (*πλευρα*, 'side,' and *δύναμις*, 'power, force,') *Pleurodynique*. Relating or belonging to pleurodynia.

PLEUROMA, gen. *Pleuro'matis*, (*πλευρωμα*, from *pleura*, and *ωμα*,) Costa, Pleura.

PLEUROPATH'IA, (*pleura*, and *παθος*, 'a disease.') A disease of the pleura.

PLEUROPERIPNEUM'ONY, *Pleuroperipneumonia*, *Pleuropneumonia*, *Pneumopleuritis*, *Pleuritis pulmonis*, *Pneumonia pleuritis*, (*pleura*, and *peripneumonia*.) Inflammation occupying the pleura and the lung at the same time. Pleurisy and peripneumony existing simultaneously. **Physical signs.** A dull sound is yielded by percussion for a variable extent over the more dependent portions of the affected side. The loss of sound is partially modified by change of position. The respiratory murmur on auscultation is very feeble or absent inferiorly; higher up, the crepitation or bronchial respiration of pneumonia may be detected; round the root of the lung, and near the inferior angle of the scapula, egophony is generally present. There is seldom much enlargement of the affected side, or displacement of the adjacent organs, as in the case of simple chronic pleurisy.

PLEUROPN'EUMA, gen. *Pleuropneum'atis*, (*pleura*, and *πνευμα*, 'wind,') *Pneumathorax*.

PLEUROPN'EUMONIA, *Pleuroperipneumony*. **PLEUROPN'EUMONITIS**, *Pleuroperipneumony*.

PLEUROPY'SIS, (*pleura*, and *πυσις*, 'suppuration,') Empyema.

PLEURORRHAGIA, (*pleura*, and *ῥαγν*, 'a breaking forth,') Hæmatothorax.

PLEURORRH'E'A, (*pleura*, and *ῥεω*, 'I flow,') Accumulation of fluid in the pleura.

PLEURORRH'E'A CHYLOSA, Chyllothorax—p. Lymphatica, Hydrothorax—p. Purulenta, Empyema—p. Sanguinea, Hæmatothorax—p. Serosa, Hydrothorax.

PLEURORTHOPNE'A, (*pleura*, *ὀρθος*, 'erect,' and *πνέω*, 'I respire,') Pain of the side, which does not permit the patient to breathe, except when in the vertical position.

PLEUROSO'MUS, (*pleura*, and *σωμα*, 'body,') A malformation in which the fissure is somewhat lateral, with eventration extending chiefly upon the upper part of the abdomen and upon the chest; the upper extremity of the fissured side being more or less atrophied.

PLEUROSTO'SIS, (*pleura*, *ὀστος*, 'a bone,' and *osis*.) Ossification of the pleura, or in the cavity of the pleura. *Osteopleu'ria*.

PLEUROTETANUS, (*πλευρα*, 'a side,' and *tetanus*,) Pleurothotonus.

PLEUROTHOT'ONUS, *Pleuroth'onus*, *Pleurotet'anus*, *Tet'anus latera'lis*, from *πλευραθεν*, 'laterally,' and *τενος*, 'tension.' A variety of tetanus, in which the body is curved laterally by the stronger contraction of the muscles of one side of the body.

PLEUROTONUS, (*πλευρα*, 'a side,' and *τενω*, 'to stretch,') Pleurothotonus.

PLEURUM, (*πλευρον*,) Costa, Pleura.

PLÈVRE, Pleura.

PLEXIM'ETER, *Plexom'eter*, *Plegom'eter*, *Plessim'eter*, *Anticoposcop'ium*, *Anticop'oscope*, (F.) *Plessimètre*, (πλησσω, 'I strike,' and μέτρον, 'measure,' 'a measure of percussion.') An ivory plate of a circular or ovoid shape, from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter, and about one-sixth of an inch in thickness. It has either a raised rim or edge, or projecting handles on its upper side, to permit its being held between the finger and thumb of the left hand, whilst it is struck with the right. It is used in percussion of the chest. A piece of metal, a coin, or the finger of the left hand may be used with equal advantage.—See Percussion, mediate.

PLEXOMETER, Pleximeter.

PLEX'OR, (πλεσσω, 'I strike.') *Ples'or*. Any instrument employed in percussion. The ends of the fingers of the right hand brought together are the best *plexor*; as the finger of the left is, perhaps, the best *pleximeter*.

PLEX'US, gen. *Plexūs*, *Pleg'ma*, *Plec'tanē*, *Pla'nē*, *Re'tē*, (πλεσσω, *plectō*, *plexum*, 'to interlace,' 'to entwine.') (F.) *Lacis*. A network of blood-vessels or of nerves. The nervous plexuses, *Implicatio'nes reticulat'es seu Tex'tus nervo'rum* belong—some to the system of encephalic nerves—others to that of the great sympathetic; whilst some, as the pharyngeal, seem to be formed of the two sets. The plexuses represent complex networks, with more or less loose meshes, formed by the numerous and diversified anastomoses of the nervous filament; from which proceed other branches, that are distributed to organs or to other plexuses.

PLEXUS BRACHIALIS, Brachial plexus—p. Cardiac, Cardiac plexus—p. Carotid, see Carotid nerve—p. Cavernosus, Bulbus vestibuli—p. Choroides, see Choroid—p. Choroides Medius, Choroides tela—p. Ciliaris, Ciliary ligament—p. Cœliacæ, Cœliac plexus—p. Coronarius ventriculi, Gastric plexus—p. Coronary, see Cardiac plexus and Coronary plexus—p. Gangliiformis semilunaris, Cœliac plexus—p. Gangliiformes, Ganglions, nervous—p. Glandiformes, Ganglions, nervous—p. Glandulosi Peyerii, Peyerii glandule—p. Hederæ, Corpus pampiniforme—p. Hepaticus, Hepatic plexus—p. Hypogastricæ, Hypogastric plexus—p. Infrathyroidal, see Thyroidal veins—p. Lombo-abdominal, Lumbar plexus—p. Median, Cœliac plexus—p. Mesenterii proprius et maximus, Cœliac plexus—p. Nervorum anserinus, Facial nerve—p. Opiotogastricæ, Cœliac plexus—p. Pampiniformis, Corpus pampiniforme—p. Pharyngeal, see Pharyngeal nerve—p. Pneumogastricus, see Pneumogastric nerve—p. Reticularis, Bulbus vestibuli, Choroides plexus—p. Retiformis, Corpus cavernosus vaginæ—p. Solar, Cœliac plexus—p. Sous-mésentérique, Hypogastric plexus—p. Testiculaire, Spermatic plexus—p. Trachélosous-cutané, Cervical plexus—p. Vasculosus funiculi spermatici pampiniformis, Corpus pampiniforme.

PLI (F.), ([L.] *plica*, 'a fold,')—p. du Coude, 'fold of the elbow,' see Elbow—p. de Douglas, 'fold of Douglas,' see Uterus—p. de Vater, 'fold of Vater,' *Plica longitudinalis Vateri*.

PLICA, (*plico*, πλέω, 'to fold,') *Tricho'sis pli'ca*, *Tricho'ma*, *Trichono'sis pli'ca*, *Tri'ca*, *T. Incubo'rum seu Serofo'rum*, *Plica Polon'ica seu Polon'ica Juda'ica seu Cachect'ica seu Saxon'ica seu ca'put Medusæ seu longicaud'at' latera'lis*, *Affectio Sarmat'ica*, *Lu'ces Sarmat'ica seu Polon'ica seu Trichomat'ica*, *Helo'sis*, *Helo'tis*, *Cir'ragra*, *Cir'ragra*, *C. Polono'rum*, *Ecphy'ma tricho'ma*, *Mor'bus Cirrho'rum*, *Co'ma Cæsare'a*, *Kol'to*, *Rhopalo'sis*, *Plicat'ura*, *Plicat'ura*, *Mot'ted hair*, *Plait'ed hair*, *Triëhom'atose hair*, (F.) *Plique*, *P. Polonaise*. A disease endemic in Poland, Lithuania, and other parts of Northern Europe; so

called on account of its being characterized by interlacing, twisting, and agglutination or matting of the hair. By some it has been regarded as a real disease; by others, as the want of attention to cleanliness. However this may be, it generally appears upon the hair of the head, but sometimes on that of other parts, as the beard, the hair on the axilla, pubes, &c. Alibert admits three species of plica. 1. *Plica multiform'is*, or *Plica ca'put Medusæ*, in which the hairs are mixed and agglutinated in greater or less masses; and this has been again subdivided into two varieties, according as the meshes are almost straight (*P. C. M. laciniat'a*, [F.] *Plique en lanidres*), or much twisted ([F.] *P. en erilles*). 2. *Plica longicaud'at'a*, (F.) *Plique solitaire ou à queue*; when the hair is united into a single long mass, and 3. *Plica cespito'sa*, (F.) *Plique en masse*, in which the hairs are matted into one large, shapeless mass. Pinel places this disease amongst the *Cutaneous phlegmasiæ*; but it is far from demonstrated, that it is the result of inflammation of the skin. Certain it is, however, that the tangling of the hair is symptomatic of an affection—*sui generis*—of the dermoid system. The idea that it is entirely owing to want of cleanliness, as has been conceived by some, is not tenable. It has been supposed to be produced by a fungous growth—a *mycoder'ma*, *trichomaphyte* or *trichophyte*.

PLICA, 'a fold,' *Plectane*—p. Cachectica, *Plica*—p. Caput Medusæ, *Plica*—p. Centralis retinæ, see Optic nerve—p. Longicauda lateralis, *Plica*—p. Lunata, *Valvula semilunaris*—p. Polonica, *Plica*—p. Polonica Judaica, *Plica*—p. Saxonica, *Plica*—p. Semilunaris, *Valvula semilunaris*.

PLICÆ CONNIVENTES, (pl. of *plica*), *Valvulae conniventes*.

PLICA LONGITUDINALIS VATERI, *Divertic'ulum Vateri*, (F.) *Pli de Vater*. A vertical projection, about an inch in length, formed at the posterior part of the duodenum by the mucous membrane raised up by the common choledoch duct before it opens into the intestine.

PLICÆ SEMILUNARES, see Urinary bladder, and Uterus.

PLICATIO, *Plica*.

PLICATURA, *Plica*.

PLICATURE CEREBRI, *Gyri cerebri*.

PLICHOS, (πλῆθος, *Perinaeum*).

PLIN'THIUM, (πλινθιον.) A machine invented by one Nileus, which was formerly employed in the reduction of fractures and luxations. Scultetus describes it in his *Armamentarium Chirurgicum*.

PLIQUE, *Plica*—p. Polonaise, *Plica*.

PLOCARIA CANDIDA, *Fucus amylaceus*—p. Helminthochorton, *Corallina Corsicana*.

PLOESSLEA FLORIBUNDA, (after Ploessl, an optician of Vienna,) see *Juniperus lycia*.

PLOMB, *Plumbum*. Also, the sulphuretted gas disengaged from privies, which proves fatal at times to the nightmen, (F.) *Vidangeurs*, engaged in emptying them.

PLOMB, ACÉTATE ACIDE DE, *Plumbi superacetat's*—p. *Blanc*, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—p. *Blanc de*, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—p. *Carbonate de*, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—p. *Chlorure de*, *Plumbi chloridum*—p. *Iodure de*, *Plumbi iodidum*—p. *Nitrate de*, *Plumbi nitras*—p. *Oxide de*, *fondus*, *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*—p. *Oxide rouge de*, *Plumbi oxydum rubrum*—p. *Oxide, semi-vitreux de*, *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*.

PLOMBAGE DES DENTS, (from *plomb*, 'lead,') *Plugging*.

PLOMBAGINE, (*plomb*, 'lead,') *Graphites*.

PLOMBIÈRES, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. *Fon'tes medica'ti Plumba'rii*, *Ther'mæ Plumba'riæ*. *Plombières* is a town in the department of the Vosges, 17 leagues from Nancy, and two from

Remiremont. Here are several sources of thermal water. That which is called *Saponaceous*, (F.) *Savonneuse*, is formed of the subcarbonate and sulphate of soda, chloride of sodium, silica, carbonate of lime, and much vegeto-animal matter. This last component, (F.) *Plombière*, when held in solution by means of the subcarbonate of soda, gives to the water an unctuous character. This is the origin of its name. The waters of Plombières are employed as solvents in engorgements of the abdominal viscera, and as alteratives in chronic diseases of the skin. Season, from the 15th of May to the 15th of October.

PLOMBIÈRE, see Plombières.

PLORATIO, (*plorare*, *ploratum*, 'to weep,') *La crymatio*.

PLORATUS, *La crymatio*.

PLOTUS, 'flat,' *Leipos*.

PLOUK, (Gael. *plucan*,) *Papula*.

PLUG'GING, (from [D.] *plug*,) (F.) *Tamponnement*. The act of stopping a hole. The introduction of a plug or dossil of lint or rag—(F.) *Tampon*—into a wound or natural cavity—as the uterus or vagina—to arrest hemorrhage; or of some substance into a carious tooth to prevent toothache, (F.) *Plombage* ou *Obturation des dents*. See *Filling*.

PLUKE, (Gael. *plucan*,) *Papula*.

PLUM, (Sax. *plume*,) *Prunum*, *Prunus domestica*—p. Assyrian, *Sebestina*.

PLUMA, 'down,' *Lanugo*.

PLUMACEAU, (from *pluma*,) *Pledget*.

PLUMACEOLUS, (from *pluma*,) *Pad*, *Pledget*.

PLUMASSEAU, *Pledget*.

PLUMBAGO, (from *plumbum*, the leaves having lead-coloured spots,) *Graphites*, *Persicaria*.

PLUMBA'GO EUROPE'A, *P. lappathifolia* seu *undulata*, *Dentaria*, *Orepanella*, *Squamararia*, *Dentelaria*, *Leadwort*, (F.) *Dentelaire*, *Herbe au Cancer*, *Malherbe*. *Ord. Plumbaginaceæ*. *Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia*. The root was formerly much esteemed as a cure for toothache, like the *Pellitory of Spain*, which, also, is called *Dentaria*.

PLUMBI ACETAS, *P. superacetis*—p. *Acetas dilutum alcoholicum*, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*—p. *Acidulus siccus*, *Plumbi superacetis*—p. *Azotas*, *P. nitras*—p. *Carbonas*, *P. subcarbonas*.

PLUMBI CHLORIDUM, *Chloride of Lead*, (F.) *Chlorure de Plomb*. This salt of lead has been used in the form of lotion and ointment in cancerous ulcerations.

PLUMBI DEUTOXYDUM RUBRUM, *P. Oxydum rubrum*—p. *Hydriodas*, *P. Iodidum*—p. *Iodhydras*, *P. Iodidum*.

PLUMBI IODIDUM, *P. Ioduretum* seu *Hydriodas* seu *Hydroiodas* seu *Iodhydras*, *Plumbum iodatum* seu *Hydroiodicum*, *Iodide* or *Ioduret of Lead*, (F.) *Iodure de Plomb*, *I. plumbique*. (This salt is formed by the double decomposition of *iodide of potassium* and *nitrate of lead*.) It is used in scrofulous affections internally and externally; and is official in the *Pharmacopœia U. S.* Dose, gr. ss. to gr. iij or iv.

PLUMBI IODURETUM, *P. Iodidum*.

PLUMBI NITRAS, *P. Azotas*, *Plumbum nitricum*, *Nitras plumbicus*, *Nitrum saturninum*, *Nitrate of lead*, (F.) *Nitrate* ou *Azotate de Plomb*. (A salt formed by the action of *diluted nitric acid* on *litharge*.) Nitrate of lead has the same medical action as the other soluble salts of lead, and is a valuable antiseptic. It has been used, also, as an excitant antiseptic to wounds, ulcers, &c., and is the basis of *Ledoyen's disinfecting liquid*.

PLUMBI NITROSACCHARAS, *Nitrosaccharate of lead*, (*Sacchar. p. j*; *Acid. nitric. p. ij*; *Aquam p. x*. Beat together in a porcelain dish as long as chemical action continues: dilute the liquor with water; neutralize with chalk, and to the fil-

tered solution add acetate of lead so long as a precipitate is formed. Collect, wash, and dry the precipitate, which is saccharate of lead. Dissolve in dilute nitric acid, (one part acid to nineteen of water,) filter and evaporate to form crystals, which are transparent, of an amber colour, and in regular hexagonal plates or prisms.)

Advised as a solvent of phosphatic calculi.

PLUMBI OXYDUM seu *OXYDUM ALBUM*, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—p. *Oxydum carbonatum per acidum acetosum*, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—p. *Oxydum fuscum*, *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*.

PLUMBI OXYDUM RUBRUM, *Minium*, *Miltus*, *Deutoxydum plumbi rubrum*, *Superoxydum Plumbosum*, *Plumbum oxydatum rubrum* seu *superoxydatum*, *Sandis*, *Sandys*, *Red lead*, (F.) *Oxide de plomb rouge*. It is sometimes used to kill vermin.

PLUMBI OXYDUM SEMIVITREUM, *P. Oxydum* (Ph. U. S. 1863), *Plumbum oxydatum*, *Lithargyrus*, *Lithargyrum*, *Lithargyrum*, *Oxydum plumbi fuscum*, *Spluma argenti*, *Semicitrifed oxyd of lead* or *litharge*, *Calceitosa*, *Cathmia*, (F.) *Oxide de plomb fondu*, *Oxide de plomb semivitreux*, (a yellow protoxyd of lead, prepared by heat, combined with carbonic acid.) It occurs in scales of a whitish red colour, and semivitrified. It is employed for pharmaceutical purposes, as in the *Liquor plumbi acetatis*, *Emplastrum plumbi*, &c. Formerly, the *Litharge of gold*, *Chryseitis*, *Masicot*, and *Litharge of silver*, *Almariah*, were distinguished in commerce. These were merely ordinary litharge, resembling gold or silver in colour.

PLUMBI SUBCARBONAS, *Carbonas plumbi* seu *plumbicus*, *Plumbi Carbonas* (Ph. U. S.), *Plumbum carbonicum*, *P. oxydatum carbonicum*, *Margiterium plumbi*, *Oxydum plumbi album*, *Cerussa*, *Eru'go plumbi*, *Sinmitum*, *Psimy'zion*, *Primitus*, *Blan'ca*, *Ger'sa*, *Yfides*, *Subcarbonate of lead*, *Céruse*, *White lead*, *Flake white*, (F.) *Carbonate de plomb*, *Blanc de plomb*, *Plomb blanc*, *Céruse*, *Blanc d'Argent*, *Blanc de Céruse*, *Blanc de Krems*, *B. de Crems*, *B. de Krennits*, *Craie de plomb*, (prepared by exposing spiral rolls of lead to the fumes of vinegar, in vessels placed in dung.) It is inodorous; has a sweet taste; is brittle; friable; snow white, and of a minute, scaly texture. It is astringent and sedative, and is sprinkled on parts affected with local inflammation, or to prevent chafing in children. It is also used in the formation of ointments and plasters.

PLUMBI SUPERACETAS, *Cerussa acetata*, *Plumbi acidulus siccus*, *P. acetis* (Ph. U. S.), *Sol* seu *Saccharum Saturni*, *Plumbum aceticum*, *Dulcedo Saturni*, *Acetas plumbicum crystallisatum*, *Sol plumbi*, *Sugar of lead*, *Superacetate of lead*, *Protoacetate of lead*, (F.) *Acetate acide de plomb*, *Sol ou sucre de Saturne*. (*Plumb. carb. B. j*, *Acid acetic. cong. 1½*. Boil the lead with the acid till it is saturated; then strain through paper, and evaporate to a pellicle that crystals may be formed. Wash the crystals and dry on blotting-paper. Ph. L. In the Ph. B. (1864), it is directed to be prepared by the action of *dilute acetic acid* on *litharge*; filtering, evaporating, and crystallizing.) Acetate of lead has a sweet, styptic taste; a very white colour, and silky lustre. It is astringent; and, in weak solution, cooling and sedative; in strong, stimulant. It is given internally, in visceral and other hemorrhages, combined with opium, and is used externally, in solution, in inflammation, burns, bruises, gonorrhœa, &c. Dose, gr. ss to iss.

PLUMBI TANNAS, see *Tannin*.

PLUMBICUM ACETAS CRYSTALLISATUM, *Plumbi superacetis*.

PLUMBOSUM SUPEROXYDUM, *Plumbi oxydum rubrum*.

PLUMB'UM, *Molyb'dos*, *Molib'dus*, *Saturn'us*, *Capricorn'us*, (F.) *Plomb*. Lead. A solid metal of a bluish white colour; more malleable than ductile; soft enough to be scratched by the nail; very fusible and oxydizable, when heated in the air, and existing, in nature, under a number of different shapes; the principal of which are those of sulphuret and oxyd. S. g. 11.352.

Its use is to form oxides and salts. In its metallic state, it has no action upon the body; but when oxydized or united with an acid, it acts, in large doses, as a powerfully astringent poison.

PLUMBUM ACETICUM, *Plumbi superacetat*—p. Album, Tin—p. Candidum, Tin—p. Carbonicum, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—p. Cinereum, Bismuth, subnitrate of—p. Hydroiodicum, *Plumbi Iodidum*—p. Iodatum, *Plumbi Iodidum*—p. Nigrum, Graphites—p. Nitricum, *Plumbi nitras*—p. Oxydatum, *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*—p. Oxydatum carbonicum, *Plumbi subcarbonas*—p. Oxydatum rubrum, *Plumbi oxydum rubrum*—p. Superoxydatum, *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*.

PLUMIERA ALBA, (after Plumier, a French botanist;) *Order*, Apocynaceæ; a native of tropical America, has a milky juice which is cathartic.

PLUMIERA DRAS'TICA, is given in Brazil in jaundice, and chronic obstructions, mixed with milk of almonds.

PLUMIERA PRAGMÆNICA, is in repute in Brazil as an anthelmintic.

PLUMS, SEEDED, see *Diospyros Virginiana*—p. Winter, see *Diospyros Virginiana*—p. Yellow, see *Diospyros Virginiana*.

PLUNGE BATH, see Bath.

PLUNGING SIPHON, see Siphon.

PLUNKETT'S CAUSTIC FOR CANCERS, Plunkett's Ointment.

PLUNKETT'S OINTMENT, *Plunkett's Caustic for Cancers*. This empirical cancer remedy consists of *Arsenious acid*, *Sulphur*, and the powdered flowers of the *Ranunculus flammula* and *Cotula fetida*;—levigated and made into a paste with the white of egg, and applied, on a piece of pig's bladder, to the surface of the cancer.

PLURAL BIRTH, see Multiparous.

PLURIMAMME, (*plures*, 'many,' and *mamma*, 'breasts,') Polymasthus.

PLURISY, (from *plus*, gen. *pluris*, 'more,') Plethora.

PLUTEA. Avicenna gives this name to duplicatures of the dura mater, such as the *Falx cerebri*.

PLUTONIUM, (after *Pluto*,) Barium.

PNEOBOMANTIA, (*πνευ*, 'to breathe,' *βίος*, 'life,' and *μαντεια*, 'divination,') Docimasia pulmonum.

PNEOBOMANTICA, Docimasia pulmonum.

PNEOMETER, (*πνευ*, 'to breathe,' and *μετρον*, 'measure,') Spirometer.

PNEUMA, gen. *Pneu'matis*, (*πνευμα*, gen. *πνευματος*,) Air, Life. See Pneumatic Physicians.

PNEUMAPOSTEMA, gen. *Pneumapostematis*, *Pneumapostema*, *Abscessus pulmonum*, (*pneumon*, and *αποστημα*, 'abscess,') Abscess of the lung.

PNEUMARTHROSIS, (*pneuma*, *αρθρον*, 'articulation,' and *osis*,) Secretion of air into an articular cavity. Seen at times, it is said, after acute rheumatism, but soon disappearing [?].

PNEUMATELECTASIS, (*pneumon*, and *atelectasis*,) Atelectasis pulmonum.

PNEUMATHÆMIA, *Pneumathæmia*, (*pneuma*, and *αίμα*, 'blood,') A morbid condition in which air is developed in the bloodvessels.

PNEUMATHORAX, Pneumothorax.

PNEUMAT'IC, (*πνευματικός*,) *Pneumat'icus*, *Pneumat'ical*, (F.) *Pneumatique*. Relating to air or life.

PNEUMATIC MEDICINE, Atmiatrica.

PNEUMATIC PHYSIC'IAN, *Pneumat'ici*, *Pneumatists*. Name given to a sect of physicians, at the head of whom was Athenæus, who made health and disease to consist in the different proportions of an element—which they called *Pneuma*, (*πνευμα*)—to those of the other elementary principles. This *πνευμα* was a fancied spiritual principle, which the Stoics regarded as an element, different from water, air, earth and fire;—the sole elementary principles previously admitted. The doctrine was called *Pneumatism*. At the present day, the epithet *pneumatic* is sometimes applied to those who treat diseases chiefly by the inhalation of gases.

PNEUMAT'ICA, (from *pneuma*,) Appertaining to the breathing. Diseases of the respiratory function;—the second class in Good's system of nosology. Agents that act on the respiratory organs.

PNEUMATICAL, Pneumatic.

PNEUMATOCELE, (*πνευματοκύλη*, from *pneuma*, and, *κύλη*, 'a tumour,') *Physocèle*.

PNEUMATO'DES, (*πνευματώδης*, from *pneuma*, and *odes*,) One distended with air, or who breathes with difficulty, owing to an accumulation of flatus in the digestive tube; or, according to others, owing to emphysema.

PNEUMATOMETER, (*pneuma*, and *μετρον*, 'measure,') Spirometer.

PNEUMATOMPHALOCELE, *Pneumatomphalus*.

PNEUMATOMPHALUS, *Pneumatomphalocèle*, (*pneuma*, and *ομφαλος*, 'umbilicus,') Umbilical intestinal hernia, containing a considerable quantity of flatus.

PNEUMATORRHACHIS, gen. *Pneumatorrhachidis*, (*pneuma*, and *ῥαχίς*, 'spine,') Accumulation of air in the vertebral canal.

PNEUMATOSE, *Pneumatosis*—p. *Péritonéale*, Tympanites.

PNEUMATOSIS, *Aëro'sis*, (from *pneuma*, and *osis*,) *Flatus*, (F.) *Maladie ventreuse*, *Pneumatose*. Flatulence. Flatulent distension of the stomach or bowels, or both. Sauvages uses the word synonymously with emphysema. It is now generally employed for every enormous collection of gaseous matters in any part of the body.

PNEUMATOSIS, *Emphysema*—p. *Abdominis*, Tympanites—p. *Enterica*, *Colica flatulenta*—p. *Pericardii*, *Pneumopericardium*—p. *Pulmonum*, *Emphysema of the lungs*—p. *Ventriculi et Pneumatosis enterica*, Flatulence.

PNEUMATOTHORAX, *Pneumothorax*.

PNEUMECTASIS, (*pneumon*, and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation,') *Emphysema of the Lungs*.

PNEUMIC ACID, see Acid, pneumatic.

PNEUMOCACE, (*pneumon*, and *κακος*, 'evil,') Necropneumonia.

PNEUMOCELE, *Hernia pulmon'is*, (F.) *Hernie du poulmon*, (*pneumon*, and *κύλη*, 'rupture,') Hernia of the lung through one of the intercostal spaces.

PNEUMOCHOLOSIS, (*pneumon*, and *cholosis*, (*χολη*, 'bile,') 'a biliary disease,') *Pneumonia (biliary)*.

PNEUMOCHYSIS, (*pneumon*, and *χυσ*, 'to pour out,') *Edema of the lungs*.

PNEUMOECTASIE, (*pneumon*, and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation,') *Emphysema of the lungs*.

PNEUMOGAS'TRIC, *Pneumogas'tricus*, (F.) *Pneumogastrique*, (*pneumon*, and *γαστρ*, 'the stomach,') Belonging to the lungs and stomach.

PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVES, *Eighth pair of nerves* (*Tenth pair*, of some,) *Par va'gum*, *Pars va'ga*, *Va'gus*, *Nervus vagus seu ambulato'rius seu pneumogas'tricus seu dec'imus seu sympath'icus medius*, *Middle sympath'ic*, (F.) *Nerfs pneumogastriques ou vagues*; so called because distributed especially to the organs contained in the chest

and abdomen. This nerve arises from behind the eminentia olivaria and near the corpora restiformia by one or two rows of filaments, regularly arranged. These filaments unite to form a flat cord, which issues from the cranium by the foramen lacerum posterius; behind the glossopharyngeal nerve. At its exit from the cranium, the pneumogastric nerve has the appearance of a very compact plexus—*Plexus gangliiformis, Ganglion of the superior laryngeal branch*, of Sir Astley Cooper. It then descends along the neck, deeply seated on the outside of the carotid artery and the internal jugular vein. When it has attained the lower part of the neck, it enters the chest, gliding behind the subclavian vein, and passing on the right side, in front of the subclavian artery, and, on the left, before the arch of the aorta. It proceeds, at first, backwards, increasing in size. Afterwards, it passes from behind the bronchia to the œsophagus, which it accompanies through the diaphragm, and terminates on the stomach. In the neck, the pneumogastric nerve anastomoses with the spinal, glosso-pharyngeal, great hypoglossal, and great sympathetic nerves; and furnishes, 1, a *pharyngeal branch*, 2, a *superior laryngeal*, 3, *cardiac branches*. In the chest, it gives off, 1, the *inferior laryngeal* or *recurrent*, 2, the *pulmonary plexus*, and 3, the *œsophageal branches*. On entering the abdomen, the œsophageal branches, which terminate the pneumogastric, are distributed upon the stomach, and give numerous filaments to that viscus, to the hepatic, coeliac, gastro-epiploic, and solar plexuses. Some go, also, to the pancreas, liver, gall-bladder, duodenum, &c.

PNEUMOGRAPHY, *Pneumographia*, (*pneumon*, and *γραφη*, 'a description.') The part of anatomy that describes the lungs.

PNEUMO-HEMORRHAGIE, see *Hæmoptysis*.

PNEUMOLITHIASIS, (*pneumon*, and *λιθιασις*, 'formation of stone.') A morbid state in which calculi form in the lungs.

PNEUMOLOGGY, *Pneumologia*, (*pneumon*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') An anatomical treatise on the lungs. An anatomical description of the lungs.

PNEUMOMETER, (*pneumon*, and *μετρον*, 'measure,') Spirometer.

PNEUMOMETRY, *Pneumometria*. Measurement of the capacity of the lungs for air. See Spirometer.

PNEUMON, (*πνευμων*), Pulmo.

PNEUMONALGIA, (*pneumon*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Angina pectoris.

PNEUMONATELECTASIS, (*pneumon*, and *atelectasis*,) Atelectasis pulmonum.

PNEUMONÉCROSIS, (*pneumon*, and *νεκρωσις*, 'death,') Necropneumonia.

PNEUMONECTASIS, (*pneumon*, and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation,') Emphysema pulmonum.

PNEUMONEMPHRAXIS, (*pneumon*, and *εμφραξις*, 'obstruction,') Congestion and infarction of the lungs.

PNEUMONIA, (*πνευμονία*, of old, meant a disease of the lungs,) *Peripneumonia*, *Empresma pneumonitis*, *Pleumonia*, *Peripneumonia*, *Pneumonitis*, *Pulmonitis*, *Pulmonia*, *Pulmonaria*, *Inflammatio pneumonica*, *I. pectoris acuta* seu *pulmonum*, *Pneumonitasis*, *Febrius pneumonica*, *Pneumony*, *Peripneumony*, *Inflammation of the Lungs*, *Lung-fever* (vulgarly), (F.) *Inflammation des poudrons*, *Fievre pneumonique* ou *péripneumonique*, *Fluxion de poitrine*, *Inflammation du parenchyme pulmonaire*. (From *pneumon*.) The chief symptoms of pneumonia are:—pyrexia, accompanied by pain, sometimes obtuse, at others pungent,—in some part of the thorax; pulse more or less quick and hard, according to the violence and extent of the local disorder; pain, aggra-

vated by the cough, which, with dyspnoea, exists throughout the disease. At first, the expectoration is difficult and painful; but, in the course of a few days, it becomes free, and the oppression of breathing is mitigated. When the inflammation, instead of going off by resolution, passes on to suppuration, rigors are experienced; the respiration becomes more oppressed, but less painful, and a sense of weight is felt in one of the pleuræ. Pneumonia may, also, terminate by gangrene—but this rarely happens,—by induration and by hepatization.

Physical Signs. **FIRST STAGE**, (F.) *Eugosement*. Diminution of the sound is generally observed over the affected part on percussion: auscultation exhibits an equal, dry, crepitating *râle*, which is best heard at the close of a deep inspiration, and on coughing. The respiratory murmur is intermingled with the crepitant *râle*, or it may be absent. In the neighbourhood of the affected parts it is natural or puerile. The voice and cough are rather more resonant than usual. **SECOND STAGE**, (F.) *Hépatisation rouge*. When hepatization has occurred, the motion of the affected side is impeded, and immediately above the sternum and in the corresponding triangular space on either side, there is often an evident depression. Percussion is dull over the affected part in every position of the patient. On auscultation, the crepitation is found to be replaced by bronchial respiration. The respiratory murmur is louder in the other portions of the lung, the voice and cough are more resonant, and the heart's action is more distinct. **THIRD STAGE**, (F.) *Hépatisation grise*. When suppuration supervenes, the same signs persist; but usually the voice and cough are less resonant, and a coarse, mucous *râle* is heard. When gangrenous or suppurative cavities are formed, they present the ordinary signs.

The prognosis must be guarded. It is not a disease which we can always subdue. Great extent of inflammation; very considerable oppression; orthopnea, and difficult expectoration are unfavourable symptoms. The most active treatment is of course necessary. General bleeding forms the sheet anchor,—employed so as to make a decided impression on the system, and repeated, if necessary; local bloodletting; nauseating doses of antimonials; purgatives; and when the violence of the inflammation has been got under,—counterirritants, &c. Chronic pneumonia sometimes succeeds the acute, and, at others, occurs accidentally. It must be managed on general principles. Small bleedings, especially locally; and counterirritants of all kinds are indicated.

PNEUMONIA BILIOSA, P. bilious.

PNEUMONIA BILIOUS, P. biliosa, *Pneumocholosis*. Inflammation of the lungs, accompanied by gastric fever, and not uncommonly by typhoid symptoms;—*Pneumotyphus*, *Pneumonia typhoides* seu *typhodes* seu *typhosa*, *Putrid*, *typhoid*, *adynamica*, or *erysipelatous pneumonia*.

PNEUMONIA, Erysipelatous, P. bilious—p. Gangrenosa, Necropneumonia—p. Hypostatica, Pneumonypostasis—p. Intermittens, Pneumotyphosis—p. Lobular, see Lobular—p. Notha, Peripneumonia notha—p. Pleuritis, Pleuropneumonia—p. Putrid, P. bilious—p. Typhodes, P. bilious—p. Typhoid, P. bilious—p. Typhens, P. bilious, Necropneumonia—p. Vesicular, Bronchitis, vesicular.

PNEUMONIC, (*πνευμονικος*), Pulmonic.

PNEUMONICA, (from *pneumon*.) Diseases affecting the lungs, their membranes or motive power; characterized by irregular, impeded, or painful respiration. The second order of the class *Pneumatica* of Good.

PNEUMONICI (*morbi*), in the classification of Dr. Wm. Farre, means lung diseases.

PNEUMONIC'ULA, (dim. of *pneumonia*.) A slight inflammation of the lung.

PNEUMONICUS, (*πνευμονικός*.) Pulmonic.
PNEUMONIE, Pneumonia.

PNEUMONIE DES AGONISANTS, ('*pneumonia of the dying*.) *Pneumonie hypostatique*. The hyperæmic engorgement, which takes place in the lungs during the last moments of life, has been so termed. It would seem to be hyperæmia rather than inflammation.

PNEUMONIE DISSEMINÉE, see Lobular — *p. Lobulaire*, see Lobular — *p. Mamelonnée*, see Lobular.

PNEUMONIT'IC, *Pneumonit'icus*. Of, or belonging to pneumonitis, or inflammation of the lungs.

PNEUMONITIS, (*pneumon*, and *itis*.) Pneumonia.

PNEUMONOCARCINO'MA, gen. *Pneumono-carcino'matis*, (*pneumon*, and *καρκίνωμα*, 'cancer.') Cancer of the lungs.

PNEUMONOCELĒ, (*pneumon*, and *κελη*, 'rupture.') Hernia of the lung.

PNEUMONOCE'LE DIAPHRAGMAT'ICA INTER'NA. Hernia of the lung through the diaphragm.

PNEUMONOCELE EXTER'NA seu **THORAC'ICA**. Hernia through the parietes of the chest.

PNEUMONOCELE THORACICA, *P. externa*.

PNEUMONCEDEMA, gen. *Pneumonoede'matis*, Oedema of the lungs.

PNEUMONOMELANOSIS, see Melanosis.

PNEUMONOMETER, (*pneumon*, and *μετρον*, 'measure,') Spirometer.

PNEUMONOMYCO'SIS, (*pneumon*, *μυκός*, 'a fungus,' and *osis*.) A vegetable parasitic growth in the lungs.

PNEUMONOPHTHISIS, Phthisis pulmonalis.

PNEUMONOPHTHOE, (*pneumon*, and *φθοη*, 'a wasting away,') Phthisis pulmonalis.

PNEUMONOPLEURESIS, Pleuroperipneumony.

PNEUMONOPLEURITIS, Pleuroperipneumony.

PNEUMONORRHAGIA, (*pneumon*, and *ῥαγη*, 'a breaking forth,') Hæmoptysis.

PNEUMONORRHŒA, (*pneumon*, and *ῥεω*, 'to flow,') Hæmoptysis.

PNEUMONOSCIR'RHUS, (*pneumon*, and *σκιρῶς*, 'induration,') Induration of the lungs.

PNEUMONOSES, (from *pneumon*, and *osis*.) *Pneumoses*.

PNEUMONY, Pneumonia.

PNEUMONYPOS'TASIS, (*pneumon*, and *ὑποστοσις*, 'a settling down,') *Pneumo'nia hypostat'ica*. Pneumonia in a depending portion of the lung, caused by lying on the back.

PNEUMOPÉRICARDE, Pneumopericardium.

PNEUMOPERICARD'IUM, *Pneumopericarditis*, *Pneumato'sis pericard'ii*, (F.) *Pneumopérícárde*, (*pneumon*, and *pericardium*.) Laënnec designates, under this name, the effusion of air into the cavity of the pericardium.

PNEUMOPHTHISIS, Phthisis pulmonalis.

PNEUMOPHYMATA, (*pneumon*, and *φύμα*, 'a swelling,') Tubercles of the lungs.

PNEUMOPLEURESIS, Pleuroperipneumony.

PNEUMOPHTHOE, (*pneumon*, and *φθοη*, 'a wasting away,') Phthisis pulmonalis.

PNEUMOPYOTHORAX, see Pneumothorax.

PNEUMORRHAGIA, (*pneumon*, and *ῥαγη*, 'a breaking forth,') Hæmoptysis — *p. Interna*, Hæmatothorax.

PNEUMORRHŒA, (*pneumon*, and *ῥεω*, 'to flow,') Bronchorrhœa.

PNEUMOSEPSIS, (*pneumon*, and *σepsis*, 'putrefaction,') Necropneumonia.

PNEUMOSES, (from *pneumon*, and *osis*.) A term under which Alibert comprises every morbid affection of the lungs.

PNEUMOTHORAX, *Pneumathorax*, *Pneumatothorax*, *Emphyse'ma pec'toris*, *Asth'ma oëri-um* seu *emphysemat'icum*, *Dyspnœ'a pneumat'ica* seu *physiothorac'ica*, *Physiothorax*, *Aërothorax*, *Aëropleurie*, (*pneuma*, and *thorax*.) An accumulation of air in the cavity of the pleura. A complaint generally sudden in its invasion and fatal in its character. In many instances, along with the air, a liquid is effused, consisting of a serous fluid — *Hy'dropneum'othorax*, or of one that is purulent — *Pneum'opy'othorax*. The disease may be spontaneous and simple, but in a large proportion of cases it is complicated with pleurisy and pulmonary tubercles. The signs vary according as there is, or is not, a communication between the pleura and the bronchia. The affected side gives a hollow, tympanitic sound, even where the thickness of the parietes of the thorax is great. When the effusion is considerable, the affected side is dilated, but there is no *râle* of any kind. When a gaseous and a liquid effusion are present at the same time, the sound on percussion is found to be clear at the superior part of the thorax, but dull inferiorly; hence, by varying the position of the patient, and by consequence that of the contained fluids, the seats of the clear and the dull sound will be varied. When the gaseous effusion is owing to a fistulous communication between the pleura and bronchia, the metallic respiration and resonance are heard; and if there be both gaseous and liquid effusion, with a fistulous communication, in addition to these signs there is the *tiñtement métallique*. The presence of liquid may be ascertained by succussion. See Emphysema of the lungs.

PNEUMOT'OMY, *Pneumotom'ia*, (*pneumon*, and *τομή*, 'I cut,') Dissection of the lungs.

PNEUMOTYPHUS, Pneumonia, typhoid.

PNEUMOTYPO'SIS, *Pneumo'nia intermit'tens*, (*pneumon*, *τυπος*, 'a stamp, a type,' and *osis*.) Pneumonia characterized by periodicity.

PNEUOBLOMANTIA, (*πνεω*, 'to breathe,' *βλος*, 'life,' and *μαντεια*, 'divination,') Docimasia pulmonum.

PNEUSIOBIOGNOSIS, (*pneusia*, *βιος*, 'life,' and *γνωσις*, 'knowledge,') Docimasia pulmonum.

PNEUSIOBIOSCOPE, (*pneusia*, *βιος*, 'life,' and *σκοπεω*, 'to examine,') Docimasia pulmonum.

PNEUSIS, (*πνευσις*.) Respiration — *p. Pertussis*, Pertussis — *p. Singultus*, Singultus — *p. Tussis*, Tussis.

PNEUSOMETER, (*pneusia*, and *μετρον*, 'measure,') Spirometer.

PNIGALION, (*πνιγλιων*, from *πνιγω*, 'to suffocate,') Incubus.

PNIGMA, (*πνιγμα*.) Orthopnoea, Strangulation.

PNIGOPHOBIA, (*pnigos*, and *φοβος*, 'dread,') Angina pectoris, Suffocation.

PNIGOS, (*πνιγος*.) Orthopnoea, Strangulation.

PNIX, gen. *Pni'gis*, (*πνιξ*, gen. *πνιγος*.) Orthopnoea, Strangulation.

PNIXIS, (*πνιξις*.) Orthopnoea, Strangulation.

PNOE, (*πνοη*.) Aura, Breath.

PNOEA, (*πνοη*.) Aura, Breath.

PNOE'UM. A nostrum of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of the 'Homœopathic System,' which consisted — it is said — of borax only!

PNOOCOLYTICUS, (*πνοος*, 'breath,' and *κωλυειν*, 'to hinder,') Asthmatic.

PNOUS, (πνοή,) Aura, Breath.

POADMILK, Colostrum.

POCHE DES EAUX, 'bag of waters,' see Liquor amnii, and Parturition.

POCK, (Teut. pöck, 'a pock or little pouch.') A pustule of smallpox.

POCKARR, Pockmark, see Cicatrix.

POCKBROKEN, see Pockmark.

POCK, KINE, Vaccina.

POCKFRETEN, see Pockmark.

POCKHOLE, Pockmark.

POCK'MARK, *Pock'hole*, (Prov.) *Pockarr*, *Scrobie'ulus* seu *Cicatrix Vari'olæ*. The mark or pit or pitting left from a smallpox pustule. One pitted with smallpox is said to be *pockmarked*, *pockbroken*, *pockfretten* or *pockfredden*, (Prov.) *Pockarred*.

POCKY. Infected with, or appertaining to, or resembling, smallpox or syphilis.

POC'ULUM ('a cup') ABSINTHIA'TUM. This was regarded, in remote ages, as a wholesome beverage; the *absinthium*, or 'wormwood,' being supposed to act as an antidote to drunkenness.

POCULUM AMATORIUM, Philter — p. Diogenis, Palm — p. Emeticum, Goblet, emetic — p. Vomitorium, Goblet, emetic.

POD'AGRA, *Podarthrit'is*, *Podorrheu'ma*, *Podal'gia*, (*podō*, and *ag'ra*, 'seizure.') Pain which attacks the feet. Gout, situate in the articulations of the foot. It has, also, been used in a more extensive signification synonymously with *gout*.

PODAGRA ABERRANS, Gout, (wandering) — p. Arthritis, Gout — p. Retrograda, Gout, (retrograde.)

PODAGRARIA, *Ligusticum podagraria* — p. *Ægopodium*, *Ligusticum podagraria*.

PODAG'RIC, *Podag'ricus*, (*podag'ricos*,) *Podag'ricus*, *Arthrit'icus*, *Arthrit'ic*, *Gout'y*, (F.) *Goutteux*. Relating or belonging to gout. Affected with, or liable to gout.

PODAGRISM, see Diathesis.

PODALGIA, (*podalgia*, from *podō*, and *algos*, 'pain.') Pain in the foot. Gout, Podagra.

PODALIC, Pedal — p. Version, see Turning.

PODALIRIA TINCTORIA, (after Podalirius, son of Æsculapius,) *Sophora tinctoria*.

PODANENCEPHALIA, see Podencephalus.

PODARTHRTIS, Podagra.

PODARTHROC'ACÉ, (*podō*, *arthron*, 'an articulation,' and *kakos*, 'bad.') Caries of the articulation of the foot.

PODELCO'MA, *Podelco'ma*, (*podō*, and *deloma*, 'an ulcer.') A peculiar ulcerous affection of the foot, described by Prof. Miller, of Edinburgh, which is but little amenable to treatment; and which has been likewise called *Mor'bus tuberculatus pedis*.

PODENCEPHALIA, see Podencephalus.

PODENCEPH'ALUS, *Podanenceph'alus*, (*podō*, and *kephale*, 'the head.') A monster whose brain is placed outside the skull, and seems to be supported on a pedicle, which traverses the summit of the skull. This state of monstrosity is termed *Podanencepha'lia*, or more properly, *Podencepha'lia*.

PODEX, (gen. *Po'dicis*,) Anus, Nates.

PODO, (γεν. ποδός, 'a foot,) in composition, foot.

PODODYN'IA, (*podō*, and *dynē*, 'pain.') Pain in the soles of the feet induced by long standing, as in cutters of garments, &c.

PODEDE'MA, gen. *Podæde'matis*, (*podō*, and *idēma*, 'a swelling.') Œdema of the foot.

PODOL'OGY, *Podolog'ia*, (*podō*, and *logos*, 'a discourse.') A description of the foot. A treatise on the foot.

PODOPHYLLUM MONTANUM, *Mountain May'apple*, *Man'drake*, *Wild Lem'on*, *Ducks'foot*, *Raccoon' Ber'ry*, *Yel'low Ber'ry*, *Ground Lem'on*, Ord. Berberidaceæ, Ser. Syst. Polyandria Monogynia, (*podō*, and *phyllos*, 'a leaf,' in reference to the shape of the leaf,) has the same properties as

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM, *Podophyll'um*, *Asa-podophyll'um Canadense*, *Mayapple*, *Mandrake*. A common plant throughout North America. The fruit is eatable, and esteemed by many. The leaves are said to be poisonous. The root or rhizoma, *Podophyllum* (Ph. U. S.), is purgative in the dose of 20 grains. It has, also, been used as an anthelmintic. *Podophyll'in*, obtained by evaporating an alcoholic solution of the root, or by displacement by alcohol, throwing down the precipitate by water, and drying — *Resina Podophyll'i* — is an excellent purgative in the dose of 10 grains, and a laxative in the dose of a grain or more. See *Resina Podophylli*.

PODORRHEUMA, (*podō*, and *ρῆμα*, 'a defluxion,') *Podagra*.

PODOTH'E'CA, (*podō*, and *θησα*, 'a receptacle, a sheath.') The cuticle of the foot. An anatomical preparation. *Chirotheca* has been used for the cuticle of the hand.

POECHILIA, (ποικιλία, 'a variegated appearance,') see Achroma.

POÉLETTE, Cup, Palette.

POE'PHAGUS, (ποιός or ποῖα, 'a plant, an herb,' and *φαγῶ*, 'I eat.') One who subsists on herbs or vegetables. The act of subsisting or feeding on herbs or vegetables is called *Poe'phag'ia*. Hence Strabo calls the Irish *πορφαγοί*.

POGON, (πώγων,) Beard.

POGONIASIS, *Pogo'nia*, (from *pogon*.) A female beard. Also, great strength or quantity of beard. A female having a beard — *Vir'go*.

POGON'NIUM, (πώγωνιον, dim. of *pogon*.) A weak or small beard.

POGONOL'OGY, *Pogonolog'ia*, (*pogon*, and *logos*, 'a description.') A description of, or treatise on, the beard.

POGOSTEMON INTERMEDIUS, (*pogon*, and *σπέρμον*, 'a stamen,') P. Patchouli.

POGOSTE'MON PATCHOULI, P. *Sua'vis* seu *intermedius*, *Pucha-Pat*, *Patchouli*. Nat. Ord. Labiate. Native of Penang and the Malayan peninsula. The herb is used as a perfume. The distilled oil is used for the same purpose.

POGOSTEMON SUAVIS, P. Patchouli.

POHON ANTIAR, Upas — p. Upas, Upas.

POI. A favorite aliment in the Sandwich Islands. It is a sort of paste made from the root of the Kalo — *Arum exculentum*.

POIDS ET MÉSURES, (from [L.] *poundus*, 'a weight,') Weights and measures.

POIGNÉE, (from [L.] *pugnus*, 'the fist,') Manipulus.

POIGNET, Carpus.

POIL, [L.] (*pilus*, 'a hair,') Galactocoele, Hair.

POILETTE, Cup.

POILS, (pl. of *poil*,) see *Typha latifolia*.

POING, [L.] (*pugnus*,) Fist.

POINT, (from *pungere*, *punctum*, 'to prick,') Puncta, Stitch.

POINT, BLIS'TERING. A name given by Dr. Rush to an indeterminate period in the course of a continued fever, intermediate between the stages of high excitement and collapse, in which blisters will — he thought — usually produce unequivocally good effects.

POINT DE CÔTÉ, 'stitch of the side,' Pleurodynia.

POINT, VITAL, see *Centrum vitale*.

POINTING OF AN ABSCESS, see Suppuration.

POINTS LACRYMAUX, Lacrymalia puncta.

POIRE, see *Pyrus communis*.

POIRÉ, see Cider.

POIREAU, (*porrum*, 'a leek,') *Allium porrum*, Verruca.

POIRIER, ([*L.*] *pyrus*,) *Pyrus communis*.

POIS, *Pisum*—*p. à Cautère*, see *Fonticulus*—*p. Chicke*, *Cicer arietinum*—*p. Cultivé*, *Pisum*—*p. à Gratter*, *Dolichos pruriens*—*p. Patate*, *Dolichos tuberosus*.

POISON, *Phar'macon*, *Phar'macum*, *Tox'icum*, *Venenum*, *Virus*, *Deleterium*, *Venenation*, (F.) *Poison*. A generic name for all substances which, when introduced into the animal economy, either by cutaneous absorption, respiration, or the digestive canal, act in a noxious manner on the vital properties or the texture of organs. Hence we speak of *fever poison*, *cholera poison*, &c. Poisons exist in the three kingdoms of nature; but those which proceed from animals are often called *venoms*, as the venom of the viper, scor-

pion, tarantula, &c.; whilst those that are the products of disease have the name *virus*. In common parlance, therefore, *poison* is restricted to deleterious articles, furnished by the mineral and vegetable kingdoms. Orfila has divided poisons into four classes. 1. **ACRID**, **IR'ITATING**, **CORRO'SIVE**, or **ESCHAROT'IC**, as the concentrated acids and alkalis; mercurial, arsenical, cupreous, and antimonial compounds, cantharides, &c. 2. **NARCOT'IC**, those that act particularly upon the brain; as hyoscyamus, opium, &c., but without inflaming the organ with which they come in contact. 3. **NARCOTICOACRID** or **ACRONARCOT'IC**; those that act on the brain, or spinal marrow or both, but, at the same time, irritate the parts to which they are applied; as aconite, belladonna, &c. 4. **SEP'TIC** or **PUTRES'CENT**; those furnished by the animal kingdom. See *Venom* and *Virus*. Various classifications, of a similar character, have been recommended by different toxicologists; but they are liable to the objection, that they throw substances together whose physiological action on the system is very different. It is, indeed, difficult to avoid unnatural compression of matters into places not properly belonging to them in all such arrangements.

The classification of Dr. A. S. Taylor is as follows:

IRRITANTS	{	MINERAL.....	{	Non-metallic.....	{	Acids, Alkalies, and their Salts. Metalloids. (Arsenic).
NEUROTICS.....	{	VEGETABLE.....	{	Metallic.....	{	(Savin). (Cantharides).
NEUROTICS.....	{	ANIMAL.....	{	CEREBRAL.....	{	(Morphia). (Strychnia). (Conia, Aconitia).

The accurate investigations of modern chemistry, by separating the active alkaloids of different vegetables, have furnished numerous agents for poisoning; and, hence, deaths from morphia and strychnia have repeatedly become subjects of medicolegal inquiry in courts of justice. Like investigations have facilitated the discovery of many toxic substances after death in the contents of the alimentary canal and elsewhere; although the failure of such discovery may not be a positive evidence that no such poison was administered, as it may have been rejected by vomiting; or, if sufficient time has elapsed,

may have been eliminated in some other manner.

One of the most astonishing of tests is that by spectrum analysis, which, in certain cases, is capable of detecting the most inconceivably minute portions of a metal,—in one instance the 195,000,000 part of a grain. See *Spectrum analysis*.

The following table, which exhibits a *coup d'œil* of the chief poisons, with many of the circumstances of importance connected with them, is not free from the objections above stated

TABLE OF THE CHIEF POISONS.

N. B. In all cases the Stomach Pump should be used as soon as possible.

I. INORGANIC POISONS.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
ACIDS. — <i>Acetic Acid.</i> — <i>Citric Acid.</i> — <i>Muriatic Acid.</i> — <i>Nitric Acid.</i> — <i>Sulphuric Acid.</i> — <i>Tartaric Acid.</i> — <i>Oxalic Acid.</i>	The acids, generally, are strong corrosive poisons. Sour, acrid taste, burning in the throat, which is increased by pressure, swallowing, or coughing; eructation, and excruciating pain in the stomach; more or less corrugation of the lining membranes of the mouth and primæ viæ; ex-coriolation about the mouth or such other parts of the skin as the acid may have touched. The matter vomited effervesces with carbonate of lime. The countenance becomes glazed, ex-tremities cold and clammy; convulsions and death. Nitric acid occasions yellow stains, and sulphuric acid, black.	The carbonates of soda, potassa, lime and magne-sia, are all antidotes to the acids; calcined magnesia also. They are to be used with the following restric-tions: for the acetic, citric, muriatic, sulphuric, and tartaric acids, they may be used indiscriminately. For the nitric and oxalic, car-bonates of magnesia and lime can alone be employed with safety. In the case of sulphuric acid, water should not be drunk, on account of the great heat which is produced by their mixture. Subsequent inflammation to be treated by ordinary means. The carbonates of the al-kalies and of magnesia and lime have the inconve-nience, that a large quan-tity of gas is extricated in the stomach. Ammonia is an antidote; but it should not be em-ployed in a very concen-trated form. Liquid chlo-rine has also been found efficacious. The cold douche to the head has been re-commended.	<i>Sulphuric acid</i> is known by a white precipitate with any salt of baryta, insoluble in nitric acid. <i>Muriatic acid</i> is known by a white precipitate with nitrate of silver, insoluble in nitric acid, which turns black by the action of light. <i>Nitric acid</i> gives rise to orange-coloured fumes, when copper is placed in it, and an ability to dissolve gold when mixed with muriatic acid. <i>Acetic acid</i> exhales the odour of vinegar. <i>Citric acid</i> blackens when heated. <i>Tartaric acid</i> precipitates crystals, with a solution of potassa; and a white precipitate is thrown down by lime-water. <i>Oxalic acid</i> gives a white pre-cipitate with lime-water, which, when heated, is converted into carbonate of lime.
<i>Prussic Acid.</i> <i>Oil of Bitter Almonds.</i> <i>Laurel Water.</i>	Is a sedative poison; nau-sea, giddiness, debility, hur-ried pulse, weight and pain in the head; eructations having the flavour of the acid; spasms, tetanus, contractile pupil; convulsions, death.		<i>Prussic acid</i> exhales the odour of peach kernels; forms a white precipitate with nitrate of silver, neutralized with an alkali, gives a blue precipitate with the per-salts of iron.
ALKALIES and their SALTS. — AMMONIA. <i>Strong Liquor or Water of.</i> — <i>Muriate of Ammonia or Sal Ammoniac.</i> — POTASSA. — <i>Caustic Potassa, and Liquor Potassa.</i> — <i>Carbonate of Potassa, or Pearl Ash, and Salt of Tartar.</i> — <i>Nitrate of Potassa or Saltpetre.</i> — <i>Sulphuret of Potassium or Liver of Sulphur.</i> — SODA.	Violent, caustic, acrid taste; great heat in the throat, with destruction of its lining membrane; diffi-cult and painful degluti-tion; vomiting of bloody matter, which turns the yellow of turmeric brown; acute pain in the stomach; cold sweats, weakness, hic-cough; violent colic pains, with purging of bloody stools and membranous flakes; death.	The vegetable acids, such as vinegar, lemon juice, citric and tartaric acid in solution are antidotes to the alkalies and their car-bonates. The fixed oils, such as castor, linseed, al-mond and olive, form soaps with the free alkalies, and therefore destroy their caustic effects. Poisoning by nitrate of potassa to be treated on general antiphlogistic prin-ciples; mucilaginous drinks. Liver of sulphur is said to be decomposed and neu-tralized by common salt. The liquid chloride of soda will also decompose it.	The alkalies are known by their action on turmeric paper: restoring the colour of litmus, which has been reddened by an acid. Carbonates are known by their effervescence with an acid; some of them affect the turmeric paper. Sal ammoniac gives out the pungent odour of ammonia, when mixed with quicklime. Nitrate of potassa decrepitates and deflagrates when thrown on hot coals. Liver of sulphur emits the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen when dissolved, or when treated with an acid.
EARTHS and COMPOUNDS. — BARYTA. — <i>Carbonate of Baryta.</i> — <i>Chloride of Baryum.</i> — <i>Nitrate of Baryta.</i> — LIME.	Analogous to those of the corrosive metals. Vio-lent burning in the stom-ach, vomiting, gripes, diarrhœa; excessive mus-cular debility, headache, convulsions, death. Lime differs from baryta in being a pure irritant.	The sulphates of soda and magnesia are prompt and effective antidotes to all the poisonous salts of baryta. Phosphate of soda will also counteract their effects. Lime may be neu-tralized by dilute acids. Carbonic acid, in soda-wa-ter, effervescing draught or yeast, it is supposed, would answer a good purpose. The fixed oils may be em-ployed either for baryta or lime, when not in a com-pound state.	Baryta and its salts invariably give a white precipitate, insoluble in acid, with a soluble sulphate. Lime, when dissolved, gives a white precipitate with oxalic acid. Also with carbonic acid or a soluble carbonate. The same of baryta.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
ALCOHOL. <i>Brandy, Wine, and all Spirituous Liquors.</i>	Intoxication, and when taken very freely, complete insensibility, with apoplexy or paralysis of one side; the countenance swollen and of a dark-red colour; the breathing difficult, and often stertorous, with a peculiar puffing out of the lips; the breath smells of liquor, which will distinguish the symptoms from those of spontaneous apoplexy.	A powerful emetic of white vitriol, or tartar emetic, should be got into the stomach as soon as possible; and if the person has lost the power of swallowing, a flexible catheter or tube should be the means of conveying it thither. The vomiting should be encouraged as much as possible with warm water; and large and active glysters of salt and water should be thrown up. The patient should be placed erect, and if the countenance and other appearances be not improved after these means have been used, the jugular vein may be opened, and cold wet cloths applied to the head, particularly if the body be hotter than natural. If the extremities become cold, warmth and friction should be perseveringly used.	
VOLATILE OILS. <i>Creasote.</i> <i>Dippel's Animal Oil.</i> <i>Oil of Tar.</i> <i>Oil of Tobacco.</i> <i>Oil of Turpentine.</i> <i>Fusel Oil.</i>	General action, that of irritant poisons. Burning pain, vomiting, pungent taste, purging, &c. The oils of turpentine and tobacco affect the nervous system; the peculiar odour of each oil will be manifested in the matter vomited.	Creasote is immediately coagulated by albumen Dippel's animal oil may be counteracted with dilute acids and the fixed oils. The other oils have no particular antidotes, and their effects must, therefore, be counteracted upon general principles.	No better mode of recognizing these substances exists, than that derived from their peculiar odour. Dippel's oil has the pungent odour of ammonia; creasote and oil of tar, a peculiar smell of smoke; the odour of tobacco and turpentine are well known; and fusel oil has a peculiar, offensive, suffocating odour.
GASES. <i>Carbonic Acid, or Fixed Air.</i> <i>Carbonic Oxide.</i> <i>Fumes of Burning Charcoal.</i> <i>Chlorine.</i> <i>Sulphuretted Hydrogen.</i>	Chlorine produces, when inhaled, violent irritation of the organs of respiration; cough, bloody expectoration, inflammation of the lungs, and permanent pulmonary disease. The other gases, although producing some effect on the respiratory organs, act as poisons, in consequence of their sedative agency. The symptoms, therefore, are those of apoplexy, or narcotic poisoning.	The antidotes to chlorine are the cautious inhalation of ammonia, or sulphuretted hydrogen. The inflammatory symptoms from chlorine to be treated on general principles. For the other gases, cold affusions to the head, blood-letting, artificial respiration. In poisoning by chlorine, ether may be cautiously inhaled.	Chlorine is recognized by its peculiar odour and bleaching properties. Sulphuretted hydrogen, by its fetid smell, and the rapid blackening of lead. Carbonic acid, by its occasioning turbidness in lime-water placed in its atmosphere. Carbonic oxide, by the blue colour of its flame.
IODINE. <i>Iodide of Potassium.</i>	Irritant symptoms; burning pain in the throat, lacerating pain in the stomach, and fruitless efforts to vomit; suffusion of the eyes; excessive pain and tenderness of the epigastrium.	Iodine combines with starch, and forms an insoluble compound. The prompt administration of starch, wheat flour, or other vegetable matter containing fecula, beat up in water, is recommended. Iodide of potassium has no antidote. Vomiting should be promoted by draughts of warm water, and inflammation be subdued by general treatment.	Iodine is known by its odour, and the formation of a blue precipitate, when brought in contact with a cold solution of starch. Iodide of potassium gives a crystalline precipitate, with tartaric acid in excess. The supernatant fluid will give the blue colour to starch.
METALS. ANTIMONY. <i>Tartar Emetic.</i> <i>Chloride, or Butyrate of Antimony.</i> <i>Oxide of Antimony.</i>	Vomiting. If vomiting do not occur promptly, violent irritant effects are produced. Burning pain in the pit of the stomach; purging; colicky pains, sense of tightness in the throat, violent cramps; repeated recurrence of vomiting.	If vomiting have not been produced, it should be brought about by tickling the fauces, and administering copious draughts of warm water. Astringent infusions, such as of galls, oak bark, Peruvian bark, act as antidotes, and should be given promptly; powdered yellow bark may be used, until the infusion is prepared.	Antimony in solution is best distinguished by the peculiar orange-red precipitate, which it forms with sulphuretted hydrogen or solutions of the hydrosulphates. Free alkalis produce white precipitates. The chloride is known by a white precipitate, when it is poured into water. In its solid form, it may be known by the formation of white fumes, when heated, which reddens litmus. It may also be converted into chloride, and then precipitated by adding water.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
ARSENIC. <i>Arsenious Acid, or White Arsenic.</i> <i>Orpiment, or Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic.</i> <i>King's Yellow.</i> <i>Realgar, or Red Sulphuret of Arsenic.</i> <i>Fly Powder.</i> <i>Fowler's Solution.</i> <i>Arsenical Paste.</i> <i>Arsenical Soap.</i> <i>Arsenite of Copper.</i> <i>Scheele's Green.</i>	Violent burning pain in the region of the stomach and bowels; tenderness on pressure; retching; vomiting; sense of dryness and tightness in the throat; thirst; hoarseness and difficulty of speech; the matter vomited, greenish or yellowish, sometimes streaked with blood; diarrhoea; tenesmus; sometimes excoriation of the anus; urinary organs occasionally affected with violent burning pains and suppression; convulsions and cramps; clammy sweats; lividity of the extremities; countenance collapsed; eyes red and sparkling; delirium; death.	The hydrated peroxide of iron diffused through water; or the precipitated carbonate; or the rubigo ferri, in very fine powder, to be administered every five or ten minutes, until relief is obtained. This is particularly efficacious when the <i>white arsenic</i> has been swallowed. If the arsenic have been taken in the form of Fowler's Solution, lime-water, in copious draughts, may be given. For either of the other forms, emetics of sulphate of zinc; diluents; demulcents, such as flaxseed tea, infusion of slippery elm, &c. Counter-irritants may be used to relieve the spasm, and violent pain in the stomach. Bleeding, as promoting absorption, should not be employed until the stomach is completely evacuated. Magnesia, freshly precipitated or not too highly calcined has been used with advantage in arsenic acid poisoning.	If the suspected substance can be obtained free from organic matter, the presence of arsenic may readily be shown by boiling it in distilled water, filtering, and testing with, 1st. Ammoniacal sulphate of copper. 2d. Ammoniacal nitrate of silver. (<i>Hamé's Test</i>) 3d. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The first will produce a green precipitate; second, a <i>pale yellow</i> precipitate; third, a <i>bright yellow</i> precipitate, if arsenic be present. A portion of the powder, or one of these precipitates, carefully and thoroughly dried, is then to be mixed with charcoal and exsiccated carbonate of soda, to be placed in a small glass tube, closed at one end, and then to be heated to a red heat in the flame of a lamp. The arsenic will be reduced, and sublime in the upper part of the tube, forming a dark crust, having considerable lustre on its exterior surface, resembling polished steel. By gently heating this crust in a very small flame, crystals of white arsenic will be formed, having a high adamantine lustre. If organic matter be present, it must be entirely destroyed, by heating the substance with nitromuriatic acid. After this has been done, and a clear, transparent solution in distilled water has been obtained, the subsequent process is as above indicated. If arsenious acid be submitted to the action of nascent hydrogen, it is decolorized, and the metallic arsenic, thereby obtained, combining with hydrogen, forms arsenuretted hydrogen gas. (<i>Morsh's Test</i>.) Add to a suspected solution a few drops of pure chlorohydric acid, and place in it a slip of bright copper; no change occurs until the liquid is brought to the boiling point, when, if arsenic be present, even in small quantity, the copper acquires an iron-gray coating, from the deposit of that metal. Remove the slip of copper; wash it in water, dry it and gradually heat it in a reduction tube, when arsenious acid will be sublimed in minute octohedral crystals. The test succeeds with powdered arsenic, the arsenites, arsenic acid, the arseniates, and orpiment. It will even separate the arsenic from arsenite of copper, and from common lead shot. <i>Reinsch's Test</i>.
BISMUTH. <i>Nitrate of Bismuth.</i> <i>Pearl Powder.</i> <i>Oxide of Bismuth.</i> COPPER. <i>Sulphate of Copper.</i> <i>Blue Vitriol.</i> <i>Acetate of Copper.</i> <i>Vergigris.</i> <i>Carbonate of Copper.</i> <i>Blue Verditer.</i> <i>Arsenite of Copper.</i> <i>Scheele's Green.</i> <i>Food cooked in dirty copper vessels, or pickles made green by copper.</i>	Similar to those produced from other irritant poisons. General inflammation of the whole alimentary canal; suppression of urine; hicough, disagreeable metallic taste; vomiting; cramps; delirium: death. Very similar to those produced by arsenic. Coppery eructations and taste. Fatal cases are generally terminated by convulsions, palsy, insensibility.	Milk, and sweet mucilaginous drinks are recommended. Leeches, general bleeding; glysters; fomentations to be employed on the general principles of treatment for inflammatory symptoms. Albumen to be administered in either of its forms which can be most readily obtained, as milk or whites of eggs. Vinegar should not be given. The inflammatory symptoms are to be treated on general principles, and so of the nervous.	Bismuth is known by the formation of a white precipitate, when its solution in nitric acid is poured into water; and by the formation of a black precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and hydrosulphates in solution. The presence of copper is readily shown in solutions. By ammonia a beautiful bluish precipitate is thrown down, which dissolves in an excess of the precipitant, and the solution has a rich blue colour. A bright iron bar, introduced into solutions of copper, occasions the separation of the copper, in a metallic form, which deposits itself upon the iron. A more delicate test than the ammonia is the ferrocyanide of potassium, which gives a brown precipitate with copper salts.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
GOLD. — <i>Chloride of Gold.</i> — <i>Fulminating Gold.</i>	Very analogous to those of other irritant poisons. This substance communicates a pink stain to the flesh, and patches of that colour may be found about the lips, and inside the mouth.	The salts of gold are decomposed by sulphate of iron; and this has, therefore, been recommended as an antidote. Inflammatory symptoms to be treated on general principles.	Chloride of gold is very readily decomposed, and the gold separated in a metallic state. Proto-sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver and protochloride of tin, all answer this purpose. The precipitated powder will be found insoluble, except in nitromuriatic acid.
IRON. <i>Sulphate of Iron,</i> <i>Copperas,</i> <i>Green Vitriol.</i> — <i>Chloride of Iron.</i>	Symptoms of irritant poisoning; colic pains, constant vomiting and purging. Violent pain in the throat, tension of the epigastrium, coldness of the skin, and feebleness of the pulse.	Carbonate of soda would be a most excellent antidote to either of these substances. Mucilaginous drinks might also be employed; and particular symptoms relieved by general treatment.	Iron is recognised by a bluish-black precipitate, with tincture of galls; rich blue, with ferrocyanide of potassium; and a greenish or reddish precipitate, with the free alkalies or their carbonates.
LEAD. <i>Acetate of Lead,</i> <i>Sugar of Lead,</i> <i>Carbonate of Lead,</i> <i>White Lead,</i> <i>Red Oxide, or Red Lead,</i> <i>Litharge.</i> — <i>Wines sweetened by Lead,</i> <i>Water which has been kept in Leadens vessels,</i> <i>Acid food, cooked, or left standing in vessels glazed with Lead,</i>	Irritation of the alimentary canal; spasm; nervous symptoms; paralysis, either partial or complete. When taken for some time, in small quantity, violent and obstinate colic; rigidity of abdominal muscles, cramps; remission of pain; obstinate constipation, urine diminished, saliva increased; countenance anxious and gloomy. If relief be not promptly obtained, giddiness, debility, torpor, coma, convulsions and death. The paralysis affects generally the upper extremities.	Sulphate of magnesia and phosphate of soda are both good antidotes for the soluble salts of lead. For the solid forms, dilute sulphuric acid may be drunk. These are applicable to the irritant forms of poisoning by lead. In the chronic form, or colica pictorum, purgatives and anodynes are resorted to; venesection; and external applications to relieve the cramps. The use of strychnia is recommended for the paralysis, and iodide of potassium for the chronic form generally.	Soluble salts of lead yield a white precipitate with sulphates and carbonates in solution. Salts of chromic acid and iodide of potassium occasion a yellow precipitate. Sulphuretted hydrogen, a black precipitate. If solid, the lead may be converted into a state of solution by nitric acid, and the dilute solution be tested as above.
MERCURY. <i>Corrosive Sublimate,</i> — <i>Cyanide of Mercury,</i> — <i>Nitrate of Mercury,</i> — <i>White Precipitate,</i> — <i>Red Oxide, or Red Precipitate,</i> — <i>Sulphate, or Turbith Mineral,</i> — <i>Vermilion, or Red Sulphuret,</i>	Violent symptoms of irritant poisoning; harsh metallic acrid taste; burning pain in the stomach; vomiting and purging frequently of bloody matter; often irritation of the urinary organs, and sometimes suppression; tightness and burning in the throat, occasionally so great as to prevent speech; countenance not always pale, but sometimes flushed; tendency to doze; stupor, convulsions and death.	Albumen, in some form, must be promptly administered; either white of eggs beaten up with water, milk, or wheat flour beaten up. The inflammatory symptoms to be counteracted by the usual means. Gold, finely mixed in dust, with fine iron filings. The iron in filings or in powder— <i>ferri pulvis</i> —has been given enclosed in gold leaf. In the chronic form iodide of potassium has been given.	The free alkalies differ in their precipitates from solutions of mercury. Potassa gives, with corrosive sublimate, a yellowish one; ammonia, a white; lime-water, an orange; and sulphuretted hydrogen, a black. If a drop of the solution be placed on a piece of gold, and touched with a knife or key, the mercury will be reduced, which amalgamates with the gold, producing a white spot. Protochloride of tin is the best liquid test. It gives a grayish precipitate. All the solid forms of mercury are volatile, and may be reduced by heating them in a glass tube with charcoal and carbonate of soda, when the metallic mercury will sublime, and may be collected in a globe.
SILVER. <i>Nitrate of Silver,</i> <i>or Lunar Caustic.</i>	Those of other irritant poisons.	Chloride of sodium, or common salt, immediately decomposes this substance, and destroys its activity. Antiphlogistic treatment is to be employed for the inflammatory symptoms.	Nitrate of silver is distinguished by the formation of a white precipitate, insoluble in nitric acid, with chloride of sodium; a gray precipitate with ammonia, which is redissolved in an excess of ammonia; yellow precipitate with phosphate of soda. The precipitate of chloride of silver, obtained by adding chloride of sodium to the nitrate of silver, is readily reduced, and the metallic silver obtained, by mixing it with dilute sulphuric acid and granulated zinc.
TIN. <i>Chloride of Tin,</i> <i>Solution of Tin,</i> <i>used by Dyers,</i> <i>Oxide of Tin, or Putty Powder.</i>	The same as those from other irritant poisons, and a peculiar tanned appearance of the villous coat of the stomach.	Milk to be given copiously, and the subsequent treatment to be regulated by the symptoms.	The chloride precipitates vegetable colouring matter; also albumen and gelatin. The white oxide is precipitated from its solution by free alkalies; with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, a brown precipitate.
ZINC. — <i>Sulphate of Zinc,</i> <i>White Vitriol.</i> — <i>Acetate of Zinc.</i>	Violent vomiting; astringent taste, burning pain in the stomach; pale countenance; cold extremities; dull eyes; fluttering pulse. Death seldom ensues, in consequence of the emetic effects.	The vomiting may be relieved by copious draughts of warm water. Carbonate of soda, administered in solution, will decompose the sulphate of zinc. Milk and albumen also act as antidotes. General principles to be observed in the subsequent treatment.	A white precipitate is thrown down by the free alkalies from the soluble salts of zinc, which becomes yellow when strongly heated—recovering its white colour on cooling. Sulphuretted hydrogen occasions a white precipitate, but only in neutral or alkaline solutions. Sulphohydrate of ammonia is better.

POISON.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TEST.
PHOSPHORUS.	Symptoms of irritant poisoning; pain in the stomach and bowels; vomiting, diarrhoea, tenderness and tension of the abdomen.	An emetic to be promptly administered; copious draughts containing magnesia in suspension; mucilaginous drinks; general treatment for inflammatory symptoms.	Phosphorus is known by its ready inflammability, luminousness at ordinary temperature, and alliaceous odour.
GLASS or ENAMEL.	If taken in very coarse powder, it produces irritation and inflammation of the bowels.	Large quantities of crumb of bread should be eaten, to envelop the particles. (?) An emetic of sulphate of zinc should then be given, and vomiting be promoted by demulcent drinks.	

II. ORGANIC POISONS.

1. VEGETABLE POISONS.

POISON.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
IRRITANT.		
<i>Anemone pulsatilla.</i> Wind Flower. <i>Arum maculatum.</i> Wake Robin. <i>Bryonia dioica.</i> Bryony. <i>Caladium seguinum.</i> Dumbcane. <i>Calla palustris.</i> Water Arum. <i>Caltha palustris.</i> Marsh Marigold. <i>Chelidonium majus.</i> Celandine. <i>Clematis vitalba.</i> Virgin Bower. <i>Convolvulus jalapa.</i> Jalap. <i>Convolvulus scammonia.</i> Scammony. <i>Croton tiglium.</i> Purging Croton. <i>Cucumis colocynthis.</i> Colocynth. <i>Cyclamen europaeum.</i> Sow Bread. <i>Naphne guidum.</i> Spurge Flax. <i>Naphne mezerium.</i> Mezerion. <i>Delphinium ajacis.</i> Stavesacre. <i>Dioscorea palmata.</i> Swamp leather-wood. <i>Equisetum hyemale.</i> Scourgrass. <i>Euphorbia officinarum.</i> Euphorbium. <i>Spurge.</i> <i>Gratiola officinalis.</i> Hedge Hyssop. <i>Hippocrepis emerus.</i> Manchineel. <i>Hura crepitans.</i> Sand Box. <i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris.</i> Marsh Pennywort. <i>Jatropha curcas.</i> Indian Nut. <i>Jatropha manihot.</i> Cassava. <i>Juniperus sabina.</i> Savin (oil of). <i>Juniperus Virginiana.</i> Red Cedar (oil of). <i>Momordica elaterium.</i> Squirting Cucumber. <i>Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.</i> Daffodil. <i>Pastinax sativa.</i> Common Parsnep. <i>Pedicularis palustris.</i> Marsh Lousewort. <i>Phytolacca decandra.</i> Poke. <i>Piper cubeba.</i> Cubebs. <i>Plumbago europaea.</i> Toothwort. <i>Ranunculus acris,</i> and other species. <i>Crowfoot.</i> <i>Rhododendron chrysanthemum.</i> Oleander. <i>Ricinus communis.</i> Castor Oil Plant. <i>Rambucus cblus.</i> Elder. <i>Sedum acre.</i> Stone Crop. <i>Stalagmitis cambogioides.</i> Gamboge. <i>Tanacetum vulgare.</i> Tansy (oil of).	The general effects of this class of vegetable poisons are;—an acrid pungent taste, with more or less of bitterness, excessive heat, great dryness of the mouth and throat, with sense of tightness there; violent vomiting, the efforts being continued even after the stomach is emptied; purging, with great pain in the stomach and bowels; pulse strong, frequent, and regular; breathing often quick and difficult; appearances of intoxication; the pupil of the eye frequently dilated, insensibility resembling death; the pulse becomes slow and loses its force, and death closes the scene. If applied externally, many of them produce violent inflammation of the skin, with vesications or eruptions of pustules.	If vomiting have been occasioned by the poison, and the efforts are still continued, they may be rendered easier by large draughts of warm water, or this gruel; but if symptoms of insensibility have come on without vomiting, it ought to be immediately excited by the sulphate of zinc, or some other active emetic substance, and after its operation a sharp purgative should be given. After as much as possible of the poison is got rid of, a very strong infusion of coffee, or vinegar diluted with water, may be given with advantage. Camphor mixture with ether may be taken frequently, and if insensibility be considerable, warmth, frictions, and blisters, may be employed. If inflammation or other dangerous consequences have been induced, they are to be treated upon general principles. The fruit of <i>Fouillea Cordifolia</i> has been recommended as a powerful antidote against vegetable poisons; (?) it is to be used in as recent a state as possible. N. B. Bromine, chlorine, and iodine are said to be antidotes to the alkalis generally, and so are tannic acid and animal charcoal.
ACRO-NARCOTIC.		
<i>Aethusa cynapium.</i> Common Fool's Parsley. <i>Aconitum napellus.</i> Monkshood. <i>Agaricus</i>, five species. Mushrooms (poisonous). <i>Amanita muscaria.</i> Truffles (poisonous). <i>Anagallis arvensis.</i> Meadow Pimpernel. <i>Anda Gomezi.</i> <i>Apocynum androsaemifolium.</i> Dogbane. <i>Aristolochia clematitis.</i> Birthwort. <i>Arnica montana.</i> Leopard's bane. <i>Asclepias Syriaca.</i> Swallowwort. <i>Atropa belladonna.</i> Deadly Night Shade. <i>Esculus Ohioensis.</i> Buckeye. <i>Brucia antidysenterica.</i> False Angustura Bark. <i>Cerbera</i>, three species. <i>Cerbera</i>. <i>Cheerophyllum sylvestris.</i> Bastard Hemlock.		

IRRITANT POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
<i>Chaillotia toxicaria</i>. Rathbane. <i>Chenopodium murale</i>. Wormseed. <i>Cicuta maculata</i>. American Hemlock. <i>Cicuta virosa</i>. Water Hemlock. <i>Cissus</i>. Cissus. <i>Cocculus Indicus</i>. Fish berries. <i>Colchicum autumnale</i>. Meadow saffron. <i>Conium maculatum</i>. Hemlock. <i>Coriaria myrtifolia</i>. Myrtle-leaved Sumach. <i>Curare</i>. Indian War Poison. <i>Cynanchum erectum</i>. Cynanchum. <i>Cytisus laburnum</i>. Laburnum. <i>Datura stramonium</i>. Thorn Apple. <i>Digitalis purpurea</i>. Foxglove. <i>Ergot</i>. See <i>Secale</i>. <i>Erym cretilia</i>. Bitter Vetch. <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>. Wintergreen (oil of). <i>Hemanthus toxicarius</i>. <i>Helleborus niger</i>. Black Hellebore. <i>Hypophyllum sanguinaria</i>. Paddock Stool. <i>Ipecacuanha</i>. Ipecacuanha. <i>Lathyrus cicera</i>. Lathyrus. <i>Laurus camphora</i>. Camphor. <i>Lobelia inflata</i>. Indian Tobacco. <i>Lolium temulentum</i>. Darnel. <i>Melia azederach</i>. Pride of China. <i>Mercurialis perennis</i>. Mountain Mercury. <i>Nerum oleander</i>. Common Oleander. <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>. Tobacco. <i>Oenanthe crocata</i>. Hemlock Dropwort. <i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>. Barbadoe. <i>Physostigma venenosum</i>. Calabar bean. <i>Fiscidia erythrina</i>. Jamaica Dogwood. <i>Polygala venenosa</i> (of Java). <i>Rhus radicans</i>. Poison Vine. <i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>. Poison Oak. <i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>. Locust Tree. <i>Ruta graveolens</i>. Rue. <i>Sanguinaria Canadensis</i>. Blood Root. <i>Scilla maritima</i>. Squill. Sea Onion. <i>Secale cornutum</i>. Ergot. Spurred Rye. <i>Sium latifolium</i>. Procumbent Water Parsnep. <i>Spigelia Marilandica</i>. Pink Root. <i>Strychnos Ignatii</i>. St. Ignatius's Bean. <i>Strychnos nux vomica</i>. Nux vomica. <i>Symplocarpus fatida</i>. Stunk Cabbage. <i>Tiencus</i>. Extract of various plants—South America. <i>Tiencus</i>. <i>Upas Tiencus</i>. Tree of Java. <i>Triticum Hybernium</i>. Wheat (diseased). <i>Upas asiaticus</i>. Tree in Java. <i>Veratrum album</i>. White Hellebore. <i>Veratrum viride</i>. American Hellebore. <i>Woorara</i>. War Poison of Guiana. <i>Zea mays</i>. Maize (diseased).	The narcotic vegetable poisons, if taken into the stomach or applied to a wound, occasion the following effects:—stupor; numbness; heaviness in the head; desire to vomit, slight at first, but afterwards insupportable; a sort of intoxication, stupid air, pupil of the eye dilated; furious or lively delirium, sometimes pain; convulsions of different parts of the body, or palsy of the limbs. The pulse is variable, but at first generally strong and full; the breathing is quick, and there is great anxiety and dejection, which, if not speedily relieved, soon ends in death.	The stomach to be effectually evacuated by giving four or five grains of tartar emetic, or from ten to twenty of the sulphate of zinc, repeated every quarter of an hour, till the full effect is produced. These means may be assisted by tickling the throat with a feather or the finger. Large and strong glysters of soap dissolved in water, or of salt and gruel, should be speedily administered, to clear the bowels, and assist in getting rid of the poison; and active purgatives may be given after the vomiting has ceased. When as much as possible of the poison has been expelled, the patient may drink, alternately, a tea-cupful of strong hot infusion of coffee, and vinegar diluted with water. If the drowsiness, which is sometimes extreme, and the insensibility bordering on apoplexy, be not remedied by these means, blood may be taken from the jugular vein, blisters may be applied to the neck and legs, and the attention be roused by every means possible. If the heat declines, warmth and frictions must be perseveringly used. Vegetable acids are on no account to be given <i>before</i> the poison is expelled, and it is desirable that but little fluid of any kind should be administered. N. B. Bromine, chlorine, and iodine are said to be antidotes to the alkaloids generally. Electromagnetism has been found efficacious in the drowsiness and sleep of narcotic poisoning. Where myositic narcotic poisons, as opium, have been taken, mydratics, as belladonna and stramonium, have been recommended; and conversely.
NARCOTIC. <i>Actæa spicata</i>. Baneberry. <i>Amygdalus communis</i>. Bitter Almond. <i>Amygdalus Persica</i>. Peach. <i>Gelsemium nitidum</i>. Yellow Jessamine. <i>Helonias erythrosperma</i>. Fly Poison. <i>Hyoscyamus albus</i>. White Henbane. <i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>. Black Henbane. <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>. Mountain Ivy. <i>Lactuca virosa</i>. Strong-scented Lettuce. <i>Opium</i>, and its proximate principles. <i>Papaver somniferum</i>. Poppy. <i>Paris quadrifolia</i>. Herb Paris. <i>Prunus Caroliniana</i>. Wild Orange. <i>Prunus lauro-cerasus</i>. Cherry Laurel. <i>Prunus nigra</i>. Black Cherry. <i>Prunus padus</i>. Cluster Cherry. <i>Prunus Virginiana</i>. Wild Cherry. <i>Solanum dulcamara</i>. Bitter-sweet. <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>. Mountain Ash. <i>Taxus baccata</i>. Yew.		
POISONOUS MUSHROOMS. <i>Agaricus muscarius</i>. Fly Agaric. <i>Agaricus piperatus</i>. Pepper Agaric. <i>Agaricus necator</i>. Deadly Agaric. <i>Agaricus bulbosus</i>. Bulbous Agaric. <i>Agaricus chantarellus</i>. Champignon.	Nausea, heat, and pain in the stomach and bowels, with vomiting and purging, thirst; convulsions, and faintings; pulse small and frequent; delirium; dilated	The stomach and bowels to be cleared by an emetic of tartarized antimony, followed by frequent doses of Glauber's or Epsom salt, and large, stimulating glysters. After the poison is evacuated, ether may be administered, with small

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
	pupil, and stupor; cold sweats, and death. Poisonous mushrooms may be distinguished from the edible by their botanical characters, and by the following criteria. The former grow in wet, shady places, have a nauseous odour; are softer, more open, and porous; have a dirty-looking surface, sometimes a gaudy colour, or many very distinct hues, particularly if they have been covered with an envelope; they have soft, bulbous stalks, grow rapidly, and corrupt very quickly.	quantities of brandy and water; but if inflammatory symptoms manifest themselves, such stimuli should be omitted, and other appropriate means be had recourse to.

2. ANIMAL POISONS.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
POISONOUS FISH. <i>Balistes monoceros.</i> Old wife. <i>Cancer astacus.</i> Crawfish. <i>Cancer viridulus.</i> Land Crab. <i>Clupea thyssa.</i> Yellow-billed Sprat. <i>Coracinus fuscus major.</i> Gray Snapper. <i>Coracinus minor.</i> Hyne. <i>Coryphæna splendens.</i> Dolphin. <i>Mormyra.</i> Blue Parrot Fish. <i>Muraena major.</i> Conger Eel. <i>Mytilus edulis.</i> Mussel. <i>Ostracion globellum.</i> Smooth Bottle Fish. <i>Perca major.</i> Barracuda. <i>Perca venenosa.</i> Grooper. <i>Perca venenata.</i> Rock Fish. <i>Physalia.</i> Portuguese Man of War. <i>Scomber caeruleus.</i> Spanish Mackerel. <i>Scomber maximus.</i> King Fish. <i>Scomber thynnus.</i> Bonetta. <i>Sparus chrysops.</i> Porgy. <i>Tetrodon ocellatus.</i> Tunny. <i>Tetrodon scellatus.</i> Blower.	In an hour or two, or often in a much shorter time, after the fish has been eaten, a weight at the stomach comes on, with slight vertigo and headache, sense of heat about the head and eyes, considerable thirst, and often an eruption of the skin (urticaria), and in many cases death. A sharp pain in the wounded part, which soon extends over the limb or body; great swelling, at first hard and pale, then reddish, livid, and gangrenous in appearance; faintings, vomitings, convulsions, and sometimes jaundice; pulse small, frequent, and irregular; breathing difficult, cold sweats, the sight fails, and the intellectual faculties are deranged. Inflammation, and often extensive suppuration and gangrene, followed by death.	An emetic should be speedily administered, or, in the absence of it, vomiting may be excited, by tickling the throat with the finger, and taking large draughts of warm water. After full vomiting, an active purgative should be given, to remove any of the noxious matter that may have found its way into the intestines. Vinegar and water may be drunk after the above remedies have operated, and the body may be sponged with the same. Water, made very sweet with sugar, to which ether may be added, may be drunk freely as a corrective, and a very weak solution of alkali has been recommended to obviate the effects of the poison. If spasm ensue; after evacuations, laudanum, in considerable doses, is necessary. If inflammation should occur, the usual means of removing it must be employed.
POISONOUS SERPENTS. <i>Boa constrictor.</i> Copperhead. <i>Crotalus moccasin.</i> Mockeson. <i>Crotalus nasicornis.</i> Horned Viper of Western Africa. <i>Coluber berus.</i> Viper. <i>Coluber prester.</i> Black Viper. <i>Crotalus</i> , (5 species) Rattle Snake. <i>Scytale piscivorus.</i> Water Viper.	Nauseous odour of the breath; acrid taste; burning heat in the throat, stomach, and abdomen; frequent vomitings, often bloody, with copious bloody stools; excruciating pain in the stomach; painful and obstinate priapism, with heat in the bladder, and strangury or retention of urine; frightful convulsions, delirium and death.	A cupping-glass to be applied over the wound, or a moderately tight ligature above the bites, and the wound left to bleed after being well washed with warm water; the actual cautery, lunar caustic, or butter of antimony, to be then applied freely to it, and afterwards covered with lint, dipped in equal parts of olive oil and spirit of hartshorn. The ligature to be removed if the inflammation be considerable. Warm, diluting drinks, and small doses of ammonia or hartshorn, to cause perspiration; the patient to be well covered in bed, and a little warm wine given occasionally. If gangrene be threatened, wine may be given more freely, and the bark should be had recourse to. Arsenic, the principal ingredient in the Tadjore Pill, has been strongly recommended, and, also, Bibron's antidote.
CANTHARIS VESICATORIA. Spanish, or Blistering Fly. <i>Lytta vittata.</i> Potato Fly.		Vomiting to be excited by drinking sweet oil, sugar and water, milk, or linseed tea, very freely. Emollient glysters should be administered, and if symptoms of inflammation of the stomach, kidney, or bladder supervene, they must be subdued by appropriate treatment. Camphor dissolved in oil may be rubbed over the belly and the thighs.
VENOMOUS INSECTS Tarantula. Scorpion, Scorpion. <i>Vespa crabro.</i> Hornet. <i>Vespa vulgaris.</i> Wasp. <i>Apis mellifica.</i> Bee. <i>Culex pipiens.</i> Gnat. <i>Oestrus bovis.</i> Gad-fly.	In general, the sting of these insects occasions only a slight degree of pain and swelling; but occasionally the symptoms are more violent, and sickness and fever are produced by the intensity of the pain.	Hartshorn and oil may be rubbed on the affected part, and a piece of rag, moistened in the same, or in salt and water, may be kept upon it till the pain is removed. A few drops of hartshorn may be given frequently in a little water, and a glass or two of wine may be taken. The sting may, in general, be removed by making strong pressure around it with the barrel of a small watch-key.

	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
SALIVA OF THE RABID DOG.	At an uncertain interval after the bite, generally, however, between the twentieth day and three or four months, pain or uneasiness occurs in the bitten part, though the wound may have been long healed. Anxiety, uneasiness, languor, spasms, horror, disturbed sleep, difficult respiration succeed, and are soon very much increased; violent convulsions affect the whole body, hideously distorting the muscles of the face; the eyes are red and protruded, the tongue swells and often hangs out, and viscid saliva flows from the mouth; there is pain in the stomach, with bilious vomitings, a horror of fluids, and impossibility of drinking them. All these symptoms are aggravated till the sufferer is relieved by death.	Hydrophobia is more easily prevented than cured; indeed, it is doubted whether it ever has been cured. Mercury, arsenic, opium, musk, camphor, acids, wine, vegetable and mineral alkali, oil, various herbs, and many other remedies whose effects are quite opposite, have been employed, but none can be relied on. Large blood-lettings, the warm and cold bath, and almost every other remedial agent, have been tried without success. The bitten part should be completely cut out, even after it has healed, if the symptoms have not yet come on; the part should then be immersed in warm water, or be washed with it as long as it will bleed, and, after the most persevering ablution, caustic should be applied to every part of the surface, and then the wound covered with a poultice, and suffered to heal by granulation. No milder discipline can ensure safety.

The most energetic poisons are used therapeutically, and often with considerable advantage. They have, of course, to be administered in extremely small doses, to avoid producing true poisoning.

POISON, ARROW, see Arrow poison.

POISON BERRY-TREE, *Melia azedarach*.

POISON DES FLECHES, Arrow poison.

POISON, HEMLOCK, *Conium*.

POISON, ITALIAN, *Liquor arsenicalis* — p. Morbid, Virus.

POISON OAK, *Rhus toxicodendron* — p. Root, *Cicuta maculata*.

POISON, SAUSAGE, *Allantotoxicon* — p. Vegetable, Upas.

POISON VINE, *Rhus radicans*.

POISONING, *Venefic'ium*, *Toxica'tio*, *Intoxicatio*, *Entoxis'mus*, *Entoxicis'mus*, *Pharmacel'a*, *Malefic'ium*, *Venena'tion*, (F.) *Empoisonnement*, *Intoxication*. The art of applying a poisonous substance to any of the textures in a dose capable of occasioning more or less serious symptoms. Rigorously speaking, therefore, if a physician, in treating any case, employs a deleterious medicine in a small dose, which, owing to particular circumstances, produces unpleasant symptoms, he may be said to have poisoned the patient. The term is, however, generally restricted to poisoning by design.

Poisoning has also been used, by a few, to denote the series of symptoms resembling those produced by certain poisons, which occasionally follow the use of substances that are generally innoxious. Overloading the stomach with indigestible food, has, for example, given occasion to symptoms resembling those produced by a narcotic poison, and the effect has been termed poisoning.

Secret poisoning was, at one time, practised as an art. It consisted in administering medicines, which should act as slow poisons, and gradually undermine the strength and life. Its agency was far from being so extensive as was imagined.

POISONING, CROWD, *Ochlesis*.

POISONOUS, *Tox'ical*, *Nox'ius*, (F.) *Toxique*, *Vénéneux*. Having the qualities of a poison.

POISONS, ACRONARCOTIC, P. narcotico-acrid — p. Corrosive, P. acrid — p. Escharotic, P. acrid — p. Irritating, P. acrid — p. Putrescent, P. septic. See poison.

POITRENAIRE, Phthisicus.

POITRINE, (from [L.] *pectus*, gen. *pectoris*), Thorax.

POIVRE, Piper — p. d'Eau, *Polygonum hydropiper* — p. d'Espagne, *Capsicum annuum* — p. de Guinée, *Capsicum annuum* — p. d'Inde, *Capsicum annuum* — p. de Jamaïque, see *Myrtus pimenta* — p. Long, *Piper longum* — p. de Moine, *Vitex* — p. Noir, *Piper nigrum* — p. Petit, *Vitex* — p. à Queue, *Piper cubeba* — p. Sauvage, *Vitex*.

POIX, (from [L.] *pix*), Pitch, see *Pinus sylvestris* — p. Blanche, see *Pinus abies* — p. De Bourgogne, see *Pinus abies* — p. Grasse, see *Pinus abies* — p. Jaune, see *Pinus abies* — p. Liquide, see *Pinus sylvestris* — p. Minérale, *Pissasphaltum* — p. Minérale scorifiée, *Asphaltum* — p. Navale, see *Pinus sylvestris* — p. Noire, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

POKE, *Phytolacca decandra* — p. Indian, *Veratrum viride* — p. Stink, *Dracontium foetidum* — p. Weed, *Phytolacca decandra*, *Veratrum viride*.

POLANIS'IA GRAVE'OLENS, *Clam'myweed*, *Stink'weed*, *Worm'weed*, *Clam'my Mustard*, *False mustard*, (πολύς, 'many,' and αἰκίος, 'unequal,' in reference to its stamens.) An indigenous plant, Ord. Capparidaceæ, Sex. Syst. Dodecandria Monogynia, which blossoms in summer, and is found in every part of North America. To the whole plant have been ascribed anthelmintic properties.

POLAR PLANT, *Silphium laciniatum*.

POLECAT WEED, *Dracontium foetidum*.

POLEMONIUM REP'TANS, *False Jacob's Ladder*, Greek *Vale'rian*, *Sweatroot*. Order, Polemoniaceæ; indigenous, flowering in May; has been used as a diaphoretic and expectorant.

POLENTA, (pollen, 'fine flour,') Alphonon.

POLES, (from πῶλος, 'a pole, axis,') Chalazæ.

POLEY MOUNTAIN OF CANDY, *Teucrium Creticum* — p. Mountain of Montpelier, *Teucrium capitatum*.

POLIANTHES TUBERO'SA, (πολις, 'a town,' and ανθος, 'a flower,') *Amaruacachu*, Ord. Liliaceæ. The root is cut into slips, and laid upon the bites of serpents, by the Peruvian Indians.

POLIA'TER, (πολις, 'a town,' and ιατρος, 'a physician,') A physician exercising his profession in a town, by the appointment of the government.

POLICE', MED'ICAL, (πολιτεια, the administration of a state or town,) *Polit'ica med'ica*, *Politobiotherapi'a*, *Medici'na politi'ca*, *Ordo medicinalis*, *Polit'ical medicine*, (F.) *Police médicale ou sanitaire*. Hygienic rules established, or

which ought to be established, for the prevention of disease, and to contribute to the progress of medicine. The salubrity of districts, especially during the existence of spreading disease, is greatly ensured by an efficient medical police.

POLICLIN'ICA, (πολις, 'a town,' and κλινη, 'a bed.') Treatment of diseases in a town. A city or town clinic or hospital.

POLIO'SIS, *Tricho'sis polio'sis*, *Spilo'sis polio'sis*, *Pol'ioties*, *Canut'ies*, (παλιωσις, from παλιος, 'hoary, gray.') Hair prematurely gray or hoary. The state of becoming gray, *Grayhaired*, *Polio't-richos*.

POLIOTES, (πολιότης,) *Poliosis*.

POLIOTRICHOS, (πολιος, 'gray,' and τριχ, gen. τριχος, 'hair,') see *Poliosis*.

POLITIA MEDICA, *Police*, medical.

POLITOBIO'THERAPIA, (πολιτη, 'a citizen,' βιος, 'life,' and θεραπεια, 'medical treatment,') *Police*, medical.

POLIUM CAPITATUM, (πολιος, 'gray, whitish,') *Teucrium capitatum*—*p. Creticum*, *Teucrium Creticum*—*p. Montanum*, *Teucrium capitatum*.

POLL, ([D.] Bol.) *Head*.

POL'LEN, gen. *Pol'linis*, *Pol'lis*, (παλη, 'dust,') The fecundating dust contained in the anthers of flowers, which is dispersed on the stigma. It is conveyed to the ovary through the stigma by the *Pollen tube*, *Ta'bus pollin'icus*, (F.) *Boyan Pollinique*.

POL'LEX, gen. *Pol'licis*, *Ant'icheir*, *Prom'anus*, *Dig'itus pri'mus* seu *mag'nus*, *Al'lus pollex*, *Thumb*, (Prov.) *Thame*, (from *pollere*, 'to have much strength,') (F.) *Pouce*. The first of the fingers in size and strength. It is asserted that the term *polltroon* is derived from *pol'licē truncatō*;—the Romans who were desirous of being exempted from military service being accustomed to cut off the thumb, and thus render themselves unfit to handle arms.

POLLEX, see *Digitus*.

POLLEX PE'DIS, *Hallus*, *Hallux*. The great toe. (Prov.) *Tomtoe*.

POLLINC'TOR, *Pollinc'ter*, (*pollingere*, *pollinctum*, 'to lay out a corpse,') In antiquity, an anointer, dresser, or embalmer of the dead.

POLLINCTURA, *Embalming*.

POLLIS, *Pollen*.

POLLOCK, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

POLLOD'IC, *Pollod'icus*, (πολος, 'many,' and 'δός, 'a way,') An epithet proposed by Dr. Marshall Hall for a course of nervous action proceeding from one point, in many directions, to every other.

POLLON, *LITTLE*, *Polygala paucifolia*.

POLLUTION, *Pollutio*, (*polluo*, *pollutum*, 'to profane,') The excretion of the seminal liquor or sperm, or the production of orgasm in male or female, at other times than during coition. When occasioned by a voluntary act, it is called simply *Pollution* or *Masturba'tion*, (F.) *Souillure*; when excited during sleep, by lascivious dreams, it takes the name *Nocturnal pollution*, *Exoneiro'sis*, *Onciroy'mos*, *Onciroy'onos*, *Onciroygonorrh'a*, *Exoneiroy'mus*, *Spermatocele'm'ia*, *Spermatocelep'sis*, *Spermatolep'sis*, *Spermatolep'is*, *Gonorrh'a*, *dormien'tium* seu *oneiroy'onos* seu *ve'ra* seu *libidino'sa*, *Proflu'vium sem'inis*, *Spermatorrh'a*, *Paronir'ia sa'lax*, *Night pollution*, (F.) *Pollution involontaire*.

POLLUTION INVOLONTAIRE, *Pollution*—*p. Nocturnal*, *Pollution*—*p. Self*, *Masturbation*—*p. Voluntary*, *Masturbation*.

POLONYCH'IA, *Polyonych'ia*, (*poly*, and *onyx*, gen. *onychos*, 'a nail,') The condition of having supernumerary nails,—a rare congenital monstrosity.

POLTFOOT, see *Kyllosis*.

POLY, *Polys*, (πολος, 'many, much, full,') in composition:

POLYACTIUM TRISTE, *Pelargonium triste*.

POLYÆMATUS, (πολυαιματος,) *Plethoric*.

POLYÆMIA, (πολυαιμία, from *poly*, and *haima*, 'blood,') *Plethora*.

POLYÆMIC, *Plethoric*.

POLYÆMICUS, *Plethoric*.

POLYANHÆMIA, *Anæmia*.

POLYANHÆMIE, *Anæmia*.

POLYBLÉN'NIA, (*poly*, and *βλεννα*, 'mucus,') Excessive secretion of mucus.

POLYBRA'CHIA, (*poly*, and *βραχίον*, 'an arm,') A monstrosity characterized by one or more supernumerary arms.

POLYBREP'HA, (*poly*, and *βρεφος*, 'a fetus, a child,') *Pregnancy*, compound.

POLYCARP'Æ, (*poly*, and *καρπος*, 'fruit,') A division of cutaneous diseases of the family *Eczematosen*, of Fuchs, including *Psoriasis*, *Lichen*, *Herpes*, and *Impetigo*.

POLY'CERAS, (*poly*, and *κερας*, 'horn,') A monstrous animal having many horns.

POLYCHOL'IA, *Perichol'ia*, *Hyperchol'ia*, (*poly*, and *χολη*, 'bile,') Superabundance of bile; such as is supposed to exist in bilious fevers.

POLYCHREST'US, (*poly*, and *χρηστος*, 'useful,') Having many virtues. An ancient name for certain medicines considered to be useful in many diseases.

POLYCHRONIUS, (*poly*, and *χρονος*, 'time,') *Chronic*.

POLYCHY'LIA, (*poly*, and *χυλος*, 'juice,') *Polychy'mia*. Fulness of juices.

POLYCHYMIA, *Polychylia*—*p. Sanguinea*, *Plethora*.

POLYCLIN'ICA, (*poly*, and *κλινη*, 'bed,') Provided with many beds;—as an hospital.

POLYCOR'IA, (*poly*, and *κορη*, 'pupil,') The state in which there is more than one pupil.

POLYCRINOSSES, (*poly*, *κρινω*, 'to separate, and *osis*,') see *Proflu'vium*.

POLYCYE'SIA, *Polycy'e'sis*, (*poly*, and *κυεω*, 'pregnancy,') Frequent or quickly recurring pregnancies; also, compound pregnancy.

POLYCYTHÆ'MIA, (*poly*, *κυτος*, 'a cell, and *haima*, 'blood,') A condition of the blood in which there is an increase of the red corpuscles.

POLYDACT'YLUS, *Perissodact'ylus*, (πολυδακτυλος, from *poly*, and *δακτυλος*, 'a finger,') One who has a supernumerary finger or fingers, or toes.

POLYDIP'SIA, (*poly*, and *διψη*, 'thirst,') *Sit'is morbo'sa* seu *inten'sa*, *Polydip'sia*, *Dipso'sis a'cua*. Excessive thirst, (F.) *Soif excessive*. A constant desire for drinking, with a sense of dryness in the mouth and throat. It is mostly symptomatic of fever, inflammation, dropsy, excessive discharge, &c., and is so much a part of diabetes, that it has been called *Polydipsia*.

POLYGA'LA, (πολυγαλον, from *poly*, and *gala*, 'milk,') *P. vulga'ris*, *Com'mon Milk'wort*. *Ord.* *Polygalaceæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Diadelphia Octandria*. The leaves are bitter, and are used in the same cases as the *Polygala amara*.

POLYGALA AMA'RA, *P. amarel'la* seu *vulga'ris*, *Bitt'er Milk'wort*. A powerful bitter; and, consequently, tonic. Its reputed virtues are balsamic, demulcent, and corroborant. The *Polygala rube'lla*, or *Bitt'er Polyg'ala* of the United States, has the same virtues.

POLYGALA AMARELLA, *P. amara*—*p. Bitter*, seu *P. amara*—*p. Grandiflora*, *P. senega*.

POLYGALA PAUCIFO'LIA, *Tricklesper'ma grandiflo'ra*, *Dwarf Milk'wort*, *Little Pol'low*, *Ever-green Snake'root*, (F.) *Polygala waine*, possesses the same properties as *P. Senega*.

POLYGALA RUBELLA, see *Polygala amara*.

POLYGALA SEN'EGA, *P. Virginic'na* seu *grandiflo'ra*. *Sen'eka*, *Rattlesnake Milk'wort*, *Sen'ega*, or *Rattlesnake root*, (F.) *Polygale de Virginie* ou

de Seneka. The bark is the active part of the root, *Senega* (Ph. U. S.). Its taste is at first acrid, and afterwards very hot and pungent. It was once esteemed to be specific against the poison of the rattlesnake, and in pleurisy, pneumonia, &c., after the inflammatory action had been got under. It has been given also in humoral asthma, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, croup, amenorrhœa, &c. According to Peschier, it contains three principles, *Polygalin* or *Senegin*, *Isolusin*, and *Polygalic Acid*. Dose, gr. 30 to 40 of the powder.

POLYGALA SERPENTARIA. A shrub of Caffraria, the root of which is considered by the natives as a sure antidote against the bites of venomous serpents.

POLYGALA VIRGINIANA, *P. senega*—p. *Vulgaris*, *P. amara*.

POLYGALACTIA, *Polygalia*, (*poly*, and *γαλα*, gen. *γαλακτος*, 'milk.') Superabundant secretion of milk; galactia.

POLYGALAE NAINÉ, *Polygala paucifolia*—p. *de Virginie*, *Polygala Virginiana*.

POLYGALIA, *Polygalactia*.

POLYGALIN, see *Polygala senega*.

POLYGONATUM, (*πολυγωνον*, from *poly*, and *γωνι*, 'a knee or joint,') *Convallaria polygonatum*—p. *Anceps*, *Convallaria polygonatum*—p. *Caniculatum*, *Convallaria canaliculata*—p. *Latifolium*, *Convallaria canaliculata*—p. *Multiflorum*, *Convallaria multiflora*—p. *Pubescens*, *Convallaria pubescens*—p. *Uniflorum*, *Convallaria polygonatum*—p. *Vulgare*, *Convallaria polygonatum*.

POLYGONIA, (*πολυγωνια*, from *poly*, and *γωνια*, 'to produce,') Fecundity.

POLYGONIUS, (*πολυγωνιος*,) *Polygonus*.

POLYGONUM, (*πολυγωνον*,) *P. aviculare*, (from *poly*, and *γωνι*, 'a knee or joint,') *P. centinodum* seu *erectum*, *Centinodia*, *Centunodia*, *Sanguinalis* *Corrigiola*, *Sanguinalis*, *Knotgrass*, *Knotweed*, *Bindweed*, *Doorweed*, (F.) *Renouée*, *Trinasse*, *Centinode*. Ord. *Polygonaceæ*. Sec. *Syst.* Octandria Trigynia. This grass is said to be a feeble astringent.

POLYGONUM ACRE, *P. hydropiper*.

POLYGONUM AMPHIBIUM, *P. coccineum*, *Water Persicaria*, of Europe and this country. The roots have been used like sarsaparilla, especially in diseases of the skin.

POLYGONUM BISTORTA, *P. bistortoides*, *Bistorta*, *Colubrina*, *Officinal Bistort*, *Great Bistort* or *Snake-weed*, (F.) *Bistorte*, *Conlewinine*, *Serpentaire rouge*. The root is a powerful astringent and tonic; and, as such, has been used in internal hemorrhage, atonic diarrhœa, ague, &c. Dose, gr. xv to 3j.

POLYGONUM BISTORTOIDES, *P. bistorta*—p. *Centinodium*, *P. aviculare*.

POLYGONUM COCCINEUM, *P. amphibium*.

POLYGONUM DIVARICATUM; *Eastern Buckwheat plant*. The roots, reduced to a coarse meal, are said to be much used as an article of diet by the Siberians.

POLYGONUM ERECTUM, *P. aviculare*.

POLYGONUM FAGOPYRUM, *Fagopyrum*, *F. esculentum*, *Triticum Faginum*, *Buckwheat*, (F.) *Sar'rasin*, *Blé noir*. The grain of this plant constitutes a principal article of food with the inhabitants of Russia, Germany, and Switzerland. It is much used in the United States.

POLYGONUM HYDROPIPER, *P. acre* seu *hydropiperoides* (Pursh) seu *punctatum*, *Hydropiper*, *Persicaria urens*, *Mercurialis terrestris*, *Poor Man's Pepper*, *Bitling Arse-smart*, *Smartweed*, *Lake-weed*, *Waterpepper*, (F.) *Poivre d'eau*, *Persicaire poivrée* ou *brûlante* ou *âcre*, *Piment d'eau*, *Ouvrage*, *Renouée âcre*. The leaves of this plant have an acrid, burning taste, and resemble those of the arum. They have been recommended as possessing antiseptic, aperient, and diuretic vir-

tues. The fresh leaves have been applied externally as a stimulating cataplasm.

POLYGONUM HYDROPIPEROIDES, *P. Hydropiper*, *P. punctatum*. *Polygonum hydropiperoides* of Michaux, *mild waterpepper*; indigenous; has no acrid properties.

POLYGONUM PERSICARIA, *Persicaria*, *P. minor* seu *mitis*, *Plumbago*, *La'dy's Thumb*, *Heart's ease*, (Prov.) *Red-shanks*, (F.) *Persicaire douce*. This plant is said to possess vulnerary and antiseptic qualities. It has been given in wine to arrest gangrene.

POLYGONUM PUNCTATUM, *P. hydropiperoides*, *Waterpepper* of America, *Smartweed*, possesses similar properties to *Polygonum hydropiper*, and is occasionally used internally in gravel, and externally in chronic ulcers. A fluidrachm of the saturated tincture has been extolled in amenorrhœa. See *Polygonum hydropiper*.

POLYGONUM VIRGINIANUM, *Wand-spiked Persicaria*, *Virginian Bistort*; indigenous; is astringent, diuretic, and tonic.

POLYGO'NUS, *Polygonius*, (*poly*, and *γωνια*, 'an angle,') Polygonal; multangular,—hence *Os polygonum*.

POLYGROMA, gen. *Polygromatis*, (*poly*, and *hygroma*,) *Staphyloma*.

POLYHY'DRIA, *Polyhidria*, *Polyhidrosis*, (*poly*, and 'ιδρωσ', 'sweat,') Excessive sweating.

POLYHYDRIA, (*πολυιδρια*, from *poly*, and 'ιδωρ', 'water,') Hydrops.

POLYHYPERHÆMIA, *Plethora*.

POLYIDRIA, *Polyhidria*.

POLYIDROSIS, *Polyhidria*.

POLYLEUCOCYTHÆMIA, *Leucocythæmia*.

POLYLYMPHIA, *Anasarca*.

POLYMASTHUS, *Pleiomasthus*, (*poly*, and *μαστος*, 'breast,') (F.) *Plurimamme*. A monster having several breasts. The condition has been called *Polymastia*, *Pleomastia*, and *Pleomastia*.

POLYMAZIA, (*poly*, and *μαζος*, 'a breast,') see *Polymasthus*.

POLYMEL'IAN, (F.) *Polymélien*, (*poly*, and *μελος*, 'a limb,') An epithet given to monsters characterized by the insertion, in a well formed subject, of one or more accessory limbs, accompanied, at times, by the rudiments of certain other parts.

POLYMERIA, *Polymerismus*—p. *Promiscua translativa*, *Transposition of the Viscera*.

POLYMERISMUS, *Polymeria*, (*poly*, and *μερος*, 'a part,') A monstrosity, which consists in the existence of supernumerary organs; as a sixth finger of the hand.

POLYNEURON, *Plantago*.

POLYONYCHIA, *Polonychia*.

POLYOP'SIA, *Polyop'ey*, *Polyop'ia*, *Polyop'ey*, (*poly*, and *οψις*, 'sight,') Vision is so called, when multiple or manifold.

POLYOPY, *Polyopsia*.

POLYOR'CHIS, *Multitestis*, (*poly*, and *ορχις*, 'a testicle,') One who has more than two testicles.

POLYOREX'IA, (*poly*, and *ορεξις*, 'appetite,') Excessive appetite or hunger. A genus in the *Gastrotes* of M. Alibert.

POLYPE'RIA, (*poly*, and *τερος*, 'mutilated,') Congenital misconstruction of various parts or organs.

POLYPHA'GIA, *Multicoran'tia*, (*πολυφαγια*, from *poly*, and *φαγω*, 'I eat,') Voracity. Faculty of eating or subsisting on many kinds of food. See *Boulimia*.

POLYPH'AGOUS, (*πολυφαγος*,) *Polyph'agus*, *Multicor'ous*, (F.) *Polyphage*. Relating or appertaining to polyphagia.

POLYPHARMACIA, *Polypharm'acy*, (*poly*, and *φάρμακον*, 'a medicine,') The prescribing of too many medicines. A prescription, consisting of a number of medicines; hence the name *Poly*

phar'macus, (F.) *Polypharmaque*, given to one who is in the habit of prescribing a number of medicines, and whose prescriptions are loaded with ingredients. The term is taken in bad part.

POLYPHARMAQUE, see *Polypharmacia*.

POLYPHYSIA, (*poly*, and *φύσις*, 'wind,') Flatulence.

POLYPIFORM CONCRETIONS, (*polypus*, and *forma*, 'form,') see *Polypus*.

POLYPIONIA, (*poly*, and *πῖον*, 'fat,') see *Polysarcia*—*p. Infantum*, see *Polysarcia*.

POLYIOSIS, (*poly*, *πῖον*, 'fat,' and *osis*,) see *Polysarcia*.

POLYPLASTIC, *Polyplast'icus*, (*poly*, and *πλασσω*, 'I form,') That which has many shapes.

POLYPLASTIC ELEMENT, in histology, is one which does not retain its primary shape; but undergoes transformation into others.

POLYPOD'IA, (*poly*, and *ποῦς*, gen. *ποδός*, 'a foot,') A monstrosity in which there are more than two feet.

POLYPODITES, (*πολυποδῆτες*,) Wine impregnated with polypody.

POLYPO'DIUM, (*πολυπόδιον*,) *P. Vulgar'è* seu *Virginianum* seu *pinnatif'idum*, *Filix' a dul'cis*, *Com'mon Pol'ypody*, *Fern root*, *Rock Brake* or *Brack'en*, *Brake* or *Bracken root*, (F.) *Fougère douce*. *Ord. Filices*. (From *poly*, and *ποῦς*, gen. *ποδός*, 'a foot,' owing to its many roots.) This fern grows in the clefts of rocks, walls, &c., in both hemispheres. It was formerly regarded as a cholagogue, and was given in head diseases. It is not used now.

POLYPODIUM ADIANTIFORME, see *Calagualæ radix*—*p. Ammifolium*, see *Calagualæ radix*—*p. Argentum*, see *Calagualæ radix*—*p. Calaguala*, *Calagualæ radix*—*p. Cetraceinum*, *P. incanum*—*p. Coriaceum*, see *Calagualæ radix*—*p. Dentatum*, *Asplenium filix femina*—*p. Filix femina*, *Asplenium filix femina*.

POLYPODIUM FILIX MAS, *Aspid'ium* seu *Athyri'tum* seu *Nephro'dium* seu *Polys'ticum* *Filix Mas*, *A. depas'tum* seu *ero'sum*, *Filix pinna'ta*, *Pter'is*, *Blechn'on*, *Polyrrh'izon*, *Blanc'on* *Oriban'tis*, *Lonic'itis*, *Filix'ula*, *Filix Mas*, *F. non ramo'sa* *dent'ia*, *Nephro'dium crenat'um*, *Polys'ticum callip'teris*, *Male Pol'ypody* or *Fern*, (F.) *Fougère mâle*. The rhizoma of this plant, *Filix Mas*, Ph. U. S., *Filix*, Ph. B. (1864), has been much extolled as an anthelmintic, and in cases of tenia, and has, by many, been placed above all teniafuges. It was the basis of a once celebrated remedy—*Madame Nouffer's*. Dose, ʒij to ʒiij of the powdered solid part of the root; followed in the morning by a strong cathartic of cambooge or jalap. An ethereal extract has been proposed by Dr. Peschier, of Geneva,—*Extractum filicis æthereum*, or *Oleum filicis*, the dose of which is from 12 to 24 grains. *Extractum filicis liq'uidum* is official in the Ph. B. (1864). Dose, ℥xxx to fʒj.

POLYPODIUM INCANUM, *P. cetrac'einum*, *Aeros'tichum polypodioides*, *Pol'ypody*, *Rock Brake* or *Bracken*; indigenous; has been considered demulcent, cathartic and anthelmintic.

POLYPODIUM INCISUM, *Asplenium filix femina*—*p. Molle*, *Asplenium filix femina*—*p. Pennatifidum*, *P. vulgare*—*p. Politum*, see *Calagualæ radix*—*p. Trifidum*, *Asplenium filix femina*—*p. Virginianum*, *P. vulgare*—*p. Vulgare*, *Polypodium*.

POLYPODY, *Polypodium*, *P. incanum*—*p. Common*, *Polypodium*—*p. Male*, *Polypodium filix mas*.

POLYPOID, *Polypoi'des*, (*polypus*, and *ειδός*, 'resemblance,') Having the shape of, or resembling, a polypus.

POLYPORE DU MÉLÈZE, *Boletus laricis*.

POLYPORUS IGNIARIUS, (*poly*, and *πορος*,

'a pore,') *Boletus ignarius*—*p. Officinalis*, *Boletus laricis*.

POLYPO'SIA, (*πολυποσία*, from *poly*, and *ποσις*, 'drink,') Great thirst; desire for drink. *Polydipsia*.

POLYPO'TOME, *Polypot'omus*, *Pol'ypotome*, *Pol'ypotomus*, *Pol'ypus knife*, (*polypus*, and *τομή*, 'to cut,') An instrument for the removal of polypus by excision.

POLYPOUS, *Polypo'sus*. Relating, or belonging to, or resembling polypus.

POLYPTOME, *Polypotome*.

POLYPUS, (*πολύπους*,) *Pseudometamorphosis polypo'sa*, (from *poly*, and *πους*, gen. *ποδός*, 'a foot,') A name given to tumours, which occur in mucous membranes especially; and which have been compared to certain zoophytes. Polypi may form on every mucous membrane. They are most commonly observed in the nasal fossæ, *Rhinopol'ypi*, pharynx, and uterus; more rarely in the stomach, intestines, bronchial tubes, bladder, and mæstæ auditorius externus. They vary much in size, number, mode of adhesion, and intimate nature. Accordingly, they have received various appellations; *mucous*, *soft*, *vesicular*, when their substance has been soft, spongy, vesicular, and, as it were, gorged with fluid. Others have been called *hard*; and these have been distinguished into *fibrinous* or *flesh'y*, and into *scir'rhus* or *cancerous*. *Fibrous polypi*, *Pol'ypi fibro'si*, *Inopol'ypi*, are of a dense, compact texture, and whitish colour. They contain few vessels, and do not degenerate into cancer. The *scir'rhus* or *cancerous* are true cancerous tumours, painful and bleeding. They present all the pathological changes which belong to cancerous affections, and the prognosis is of course unfavourable.

The mode of treating polypi must differ according to their character. The means used to destroy them have been, 1. To subject them to the action of certain astringent powders or solutions, to obtain their resolution. 2. *Cauterization* or the application of the actual cautery or caustics. 3. *Excision* or ablation with a cutting instrument. 4. *Ectirpation* with the fingers or with the polypus forceps. 5. A *ligature*, put around them so as to prevent their nutrition. A seton has, also, been sometimes used to gradually destroy the pedicle.

The term *POLYPI*,—*Pseudopol'ypi*, *Carditis polypo'sa*, *Pol'ypiform Concretions*, (F.) *Concretions polypæuses* or *polypiformes* ou *sanguines du Cœur*, *Hémocardioplasties*, (Piorry,)—has likewise been applied to collections of blood—fibrinous concretions—found in the heart—*Heart clots*—or great vessels after dissolution. The presence of these concretions during life may be suspected, when is the course of an acute or chronic affection of the heart, or at the close of chronic diseases in general—especially those of the lungs—the heart's action becomes suddenly tumultuous, obscure, and accompanied with a soft bellows' murmur, whilst the general symptoms indicate the effects of obstructed circulation. The right cavities are most frequently affected.

POLYPUS BRONCHIALIS, *Bronchlemmitis*, *Bronchitis membranacea* seu *exsudativa* seu *croup'osa*, *B. plas'tic*, *Bronchial Croup*, *Chronic Croup* [?], *Pseudomembranous Bronchitis*, (F.) *Bronchitis pseudo-membranæuse*. A membraniform secretion in the bronchial tubes of a diphtheritic character, having the shape, when expectorated, of the bronchia. It is the result of inflammation of the lining membrane of those tubes.

POLYPUS CARINOSUS, *Sarcoma*—*p. Fibrosus*, see *Polypus*—*p. Uteri*, *Metropolypus*.

POLYRRHIZON, (*πολυρρίζον*, from *poly*, and *ρίζα*, 'a root,') *Polypodium filix mas*.

POLYRRHŒA, (*poly*, and *ῥέω*, 'to flow,') *Præfluvium*.

POLYSAR'CIA, *Polysarco'sia*, (πολυσαρκία, from *poly*, and *σαρξ*, gen. *σαρκος*, 'flesh,') *Carnos'itas*, *Polysona'tia*, *Adelipa'ria*, *Corpulen'tia*, *Steati'tes*. Excessive corpulency. Authors have distinguished two varieties of this: — **POLYSAR'CIA CARNO'SA**, *Corpulency*, and **P. ADIPO'SA**, *Polypio'nia*, *Poly-pio'sis*, *Pimelo'sis nim'ia*, *Pachys'mus*, *Pachyn'sia*. *Obes'itas*, *Hyperpim'eis*, *Lipa'ria*, *Adipo'sis*, *Poly-sar'cia fagino'sa*, *Empyme'lium polysar'cia*, *Bary-so'mia*, *Barysona'tia*, *Lipo'sis*, *Lipar'otes*, *Lip-as'ma*, *Pinguin'ido*, *Pin'guitude*, *Obes'ity*, (F.) *Obésité*, *Embonpoint excessif*. A severe regimen and exercise are the best preventives. Children are occasionally met with of unusual fatness, in spite of every care. This morbid disposition has been termed *Polypio'nia infantum* and *Chloro'sis gigante'a*.

POLYSARCIA VISCERUM, *Physconia adiposa*.

POLYSARCOSIS, *Polysarcia*.

POLYSCEL'IA, (*poly*, and *σκελος*, 'a leg,') A monstrosity, characterized by the presence of one or more supernumerary legs.

POLYSIA'LIA, (*poly*, and *σialων*, 'saliva,') Excessive discharge of saliva.

POLYSOMA'TIA, (*poly*, and *σωμα*, 'body,') *Polysarcia*.

POLYSO'MIA, (*poly*, and *σωμα*, 'body,') A monstrosity characterized by the existence of more bodies than one.

POLYSPAS'TON, (*poly*, and *σπασω*, 'I draw,') A powerful instrument for reducing luxations.

POLYSPERM'IA, (πολυσπέρμα, from *poly*, and *σπέρμα*, 'sperm,') Richness or fulness of sperm or seed.

POLYSTHEN'IC, *Polysthen'icus*, (πολυσθενής, from *poly*, and *σθενος*, 'strength,') Having much strength.

POLYSTICUM CALLIPTERIS, *Polypodium filix mas*—*p. Filix mas*, *Polypodium filix mas*.

POLYSTOMA PINGUICOLA, (*poly*, and *στομα*, 'a mouth,') *see Worms*—*p. Venarum*, *see Worms*.

POLYTOC'IA, (πολυτοκία, from *poly*, and *τοκος*, 'a child,') Fecundity.

POLYTRIC, *Asplenium trichomanoides*.

POLYTRICH'IA, *see Polytrichus*.

POLYTRICHUM, (πολυτριχον, from *poly*, and *τριχ*, gen. *τριχος*, 'hair,') *P. vulga're*, *Polyt'richon*, *Adiantum au'reum*, *Gold'en Maid'enhair*, (F.) *Perce-mousse*. *Ord. Musci*. It is possessed of astringent properties, and was formerly given in diseases of the lungs, and in calculous affections.

POLYTRICHUM COMMUNE, *Asplenium trichomanoides*.

POLYTRICHUM JUNIPER'INUM, *Hair'cap moss*, *Rob'bin's Rye*, common in New England, is said to possess powerful diuretic properties.

POLYTRICHUS, (πολυτριχος.) Very hairy. One that has much hair. The condition is termed *Polytrich'ia*; although this term is, at times, employed for the growth of hair on parts not usually having it.

POLYTROPH'IA, (*poly*, and *τροφή*, 'nourishment,') Abundant or excessive nutrition.

POLYURESIS, (*poly*, and *ουρσις*, 'urination,') *Diabetes*.

POLYURIA, (*poly*, and *ουρον*, 'urine,') *Diabetes*.

POLYURICUS. Sauvages calls *Isehu'ria poly-urica* a kind of isehuria, caused by accumulation of urine in the bladder.

POMA, gen. *Po'matis*, (πομα, 'an apple,') *see Citrus aurantium*.

POMACEUM, (*pomum*, 'an apple,') *Cider*.

POMATUM, *Pomma'tum*, (from *poma*, 'apples,') which formerly entered into its composition. (F.) *Pommade*, *Liparolé*, *Stéarolé*. A pharmaceutical preparation, employed only externally, which differs but little from an ointment, except in hav-

ing generally less consistence. It is usually scented and coloured to render it more agreeable.

Common Pomatum is made of lard, 12lbs; *suet*, 4lbs; *essence of lemon*, 3viij.

POMATUM AMMONIACALE GONDRETI, *Pommade de Gondret*—*p. ad Labia Demulcenda*, *Cerate for the lips*—*p. Epispasticum flavum*, *Unguentum lyttæ medicatum aliud*—*p. Epispasticum viride*, &c.; *Unguentum lyttæ medicatum*—*p. for the Lips*, *Cerate for the lips*—*p. Nitricum seu oxygenatum*, *Unguentum acidi nitrosi*—*p. Saturni*, *Unguentum plumbi superacetatis*.

POMBALEA IPECACUANHA, (after the Marquis de Pombal, a celebrated Portuguese statesman and *savant*,) *see Ipecacuanha*.

POMEGRANATE, *Punica granatum*.

POMMADE, ([F.] *pomme*, [L.] *pomum*, 'an apple,') *Pomatum*—*p. d'Alyon*, *Unguentum acidi nitrosi*—*p. Antipso'rique de Helmerich*, *Unguentum sulphuratum alkalinum ad scabiem*—*p. Antipso'rique de Jasser*, *Unguentum sulphuris compositum*—*p. d'Autenrieth*, *Unguentum antimonii tartarizati*—*p. de Cyrillo*, *Unguentum muriatis hydrargyri oxygenato medicatum*—*p. Epispastique jaune*, *Unguentum lyttæ medicatum aliud*—*p. Epispastique verte*, *Unguentum lyttæ medicatum*—*p. de Garou*, *Unguentum epispasticum de daphne gnidio*.

POMMADE DE GONDRET, *P. ammoniacale de Gondret*, *Cautique ammoniacale*, *Pomatum seu Unguentum ammoniacale de Gondret*, *Gondret's Counterir'ritant*, *Gondret's ammoniacal Cautic*. (*Liq. ammon. p. ij; Sevi, p. j; Ol. amygdal. p. j; M.*) Used to excite a speedy revulsion in cases of chronic affections of the brain, incipient cataract, amaurosis, &c., as well as to cauterize the integuments deeply.

The above formula is that of the French Codex, but, according to M. Trousseau, it is much too hard for use, unless the weather is warm. He proposes two formula, one for summer, the other for winter. In the former, he directs three parts of lard, one of *suet*, and four of *liquor ammoniac*; in the latter, equal parts of lard and *liquor ammoniac*.

POMMADE DE HELMERICH, *Unguentum sulphuratum alkalinum ad scabiem*—*p. Pour les Lèvres*, *Cerate for the lips*—*p. Ophthalmique* (Regent's,) *Unguentum ophthalmicum*—*p. Oxygénée*, *Unguentum acidi nitrosi*—*p. Stibite*, *Unguentum antimonii tartarizati*.

POMME, ([L.] *pomum*, 'an apple,') *see Pyrus malus*—*p. d'Adam*, *Pomum Adami*—*p. d'Amour*, *Solanum lycopersicum*—*p. Blanche*, *Camassia esculenta*, *Psoralea esculenta*—*p. de Prairie*, *Camassia esculenta*, *Psoralea esculenta*—*p. Épineuse*, *Datura stramonium*—*p. de Merveille*, *Momordica balsamica*—*p. Moussuee*, *Bedegar*—*p. de Terre*, *Solanum tuberosum*.

POMMEL FOOT, 'knobfoot,' *Kyllosis*.

POMMERASSE, *Aristolochia elemtitis*.

POMMES HÉMORRHOÏDALES, *see Viscum album*.

POMMETTE, ([F.] *pomme*, 'an apple,') *see Malus os*.

POMMIER, *Pyrus malus*.

POMPE POUR L'ESTOMAC, *Stomach pump*.

POMPHOLYGE'RON, (πομφολυγερον, from *πομφολυγω*, 'I raise blisters,') The name of a plaster employed by the ancients.

POMPH'OLYX, gen. *Pomphol'ygis*, (πομφαλῆξ, from *πομφ*, 'a blister,') A small vesicle on the skin. An eruption of *bullæ* or *blebs*, appearing without any inflammation around them, and without fever. It is the *Echthyma Pompholyx* of Good. *See Pemphigus*.

POMPHOLYX, Tulia, Zinc oxydum.

POMPHUS, (πῶφος,) Vesicula, Wheal.

POMPION, Cucurbita pepo.

POMUM, see *Pyrus malus*.

PO'MUM ADA'MI, *Eminentia thyreoidea*, (F.) *Pomme d'Adam*, *Ad'am's Apple*. The projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck—of males particularly. It is so called from a notion that it was caused by the apple sticking in the throat of our first parent.

POMUM AMORIS, 'apple of love,' Testicle—p. Hierosolymitanum, *Momordica balsamina*—p. Melongena, see *Solanum melongena*—p. Mirabile, *Momordica Balsamina*—p. Spinosum, *Datura stramonium*.

PONCTION, Puncturing,

POND SHOVEL, *Unisema deltofolia*.

PONDERA ET MENSURÆ, Weights and measures.

PONDUS PHARMACEUTICUM, see Weights and measures.

PONGITIF, Pungent.

PONS, gen. *Pon'tis*, (F.) *Pont*, 'a bridge.' A name given in anatomy to a part which connects others,—by a bridge, as it were.

PONS CEREBELLI, *Pons Varolii*—p. Hepatis, see *Lobulus anonymus*—p. Sylvii, *Quadrigena Tubercula*—p. Tarini, *Tarini pons*.

PONS VAROLII, *P. Cerebelli*, *Corpus seu Tubercula annularia*, *Processus annularis*, *Prominentia annularis cerebri*, *Eminentia annularis*, *Nodus encephali seu cerebri*, *Protuberantia basilaris*, *Protuberantia annularis Willisii*, *Varolii's bridge*, *Cerebral protuberance*, (F.) *Protubérance cérébrale ou annulaire*, *Mésoencéphale*, *Mésocephale*, *Pont de Varole*, *Annular protuberance*. An eminence at the upper part of the medulla oblongata, first described by Varoli. It is formed by the union of the crura cerebri and crura cerebelli.

PONS ZYGOMATICUS, Zygomatic arch.

PONT, *Pons*—p. de *Tarin*, *Tarini pons*—p. de *Varole*, *Pons Varolii*.

PONTE, (from *poudre*, 'to lay an egg') see *Parturition*—p. *Périodique*, see *Parturition*.

PONTERIA CORDATA, (from *Guilio Ponteder*, Professor of Botany at Padua,) *Unisema deltofolia*.

PONTICUM ABSINTHIUM, *Artemisia Pontica*.

POOK, Abdomen.

POPULAR, AMERICAN, ([F.] *Peuplier*, [L.] *Populus*), *Liriodendron*—p. *Balm of Gilead*, *Populus Canadensis*—p. *Black*, *Populus*—p. *Tree*, *Liriodendron*—p. *Tulipbearing*, *Liriodendron*.

POP'LES, gen. *Pop'litis*, *Garcetum*, *Garcetum*, *Ignis*, *Ignis*, *Suffrago*, *Fossae genae*, *Fossae popliteae*, the *Ham*, *Hough*, *Hoff*, *Hock*, (F.) *Jarret*, (from [L.] *post*, 'behind,' and *plico*, 'I fold.') The posterior part of the knee joint. The ham forms what is called the *popliteal region* or *space*.

POP'LESY, Apoplexy.

POPLITEUS, (from *poples*), *Popliteal muscle*.

POPLITE, *Popliteus muscle*.

POPLITEAD, see *Popliteal aspect*.

POPLITEAL, *Popliteus*, *Poplitic*, (F.) *Poplité*, (from *poples*.) That which relates to the ham. A name given to various parts.

POPLITEAL ARTERY—*Popliteal portion* of the *crural*,—(Ch.), is really a continuation of the femoral, which changes its name on passing through the abductor magnus muscle. It descends a little obliquely outwards into the hollow of the ham, and extends from the commencement of the lower third of the thigh to the end of the upper quarter of the leg, where it terminates by dividing into the *posterior tibial* and *peroneal arteries*. In the ham, it gives off the three *superior articular arteries*; and, at the top of the leg, the arteries of the gemelli or gemini muscles, *gemini branches*, (F.) *branches jumelles*, the two

inferior articular arteries, and the *tibialis antica*.

POPLITEAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the side on which the *poples* or *ham* is situated. (Barclay.) *Popliticad* is used by the same writer adverbially, and signifies 'towards the popliteal aspect.'

POPLITEAL FOSSA, *Poples*.

POPLITEAL GLANDS, *Glandulae poplitae*. Lymphatic glands, four in number, seated in the popliteal region or space.

POPLITEAL MUSCLE, *Poplitæus Muscle*, *Subpoplitæus*, (F.) *Muscle poplité*, *Muscle Jarretier*, *Fémoro-popliti-tibial*. (Ch.), is seated in the popliteal region. It is triangular, long, flat; and is inserted, on the one hand, by means of a strong tendon, into the tuberosity at the outer condyle of the femur, terminating below at the upper part of the posterior surface of the tibia. This muscle bends the leg on the thigh, and, reciprocally, the thigh on the leg. When the leg is bent, it causes it to turn, in rotation, inwards.

POPLITEAL NERVES. They result from the bifurcation of the sciatic, and are two in number, viz. 1. The *external popliteal*, *Peroneal nerve*, *Branche péronière*, (Ch.) It is smaller than the internal; turns to the outside of the fibula at the upper part of the leg, and divides into the *malloclataneous branch*, *nerf pré-tibio-digital*, (Ch.) and the *anterior tibial*, *nerf pré-tibio-metatarsaire*, (Ch.) 2. The *internal popliteal nerve*, *Branche tibiale*, (Ch.), which is larger than the other, and seems to be the real continuation of the sciatic nerve. It descends vertically into the hollow of the ham; and passes beneath the aponeurotic arch of the solaris muscle, beyond which it takes the name *tibial nerve*. It furnishes the *external saphena nerve*, and a number of branches, that are distributed to the posterior muscles of the leg. It then passes to the sole of the foot to be divided into two branches, called *Plantar nerves*.

POPLITEAL REGION, *Poples*—p. *Space*, *Poples*.

POPLITEAL VEIN has the same arrangement as the artery behind which it is situated.

POPLITIC, *Popliteal*.

POPONAX, see *Pastinaca opoponax*.

POPPY, ([Sax.] *popiz*), see *Papaver*—p. *Celandine*, *Stylophorum diphyllum*—p. *Corn*, red, *Papaver rhoeas*.

POPPY HEADS, see *Papaver*.

POPPY HORN, *Stylophorum diphyllum*.

POPPY JUICE, *Meconium*—p. *Pill*, *Opium*.

POPPY, PRICKLY, *Argemone Mexicana*—p. *Spatling*, *Cucubalus Behen*—p. *Thorn*, *Argemone Mexicana*—p. *White*, *Papaver*—p. *White*, capsule, see *Papaver*.

POPULUS, *P. nigra*, *Ægeiros*, *Achæris*, *Black poplar*, (F.) *Peuplier*, *P. noir* on *franc*. The young buds, oculi or rudiments of the leaves, which appear in the beginning of spring, were formerly used in an official ointment—the *unguentum populæum*. It was, also, recommended in chronic affections of the lungs.

The bark of *Populus Tremuloides*, *Americana aspen*; of *P. Tremula* seu *pendula*, *Europæa aspen*; and of *POPULUS CANADICANA*, *Balm of Gilead Poplar*, is antiperiodic, and furnishes *salicin* and *populin*, in which the properties probably reside.

POPULUS BALSAMIFERA, see *Fagara octandra*—p. *Candicans*, see *Populus*—p. *Pendula*, *P. tremula*—p. *Tacamahaca*, see *Fagara octandra*—p. *Tremula*, see *Populus*—p. *Tremuloides*, see *Populus*.

PORCELAIN, *Essera*, *Urticaria*.

PORCELET, *Hyoscyamus*.

PORCELIA TRILOBA, (after A. Porcel, of Spain, a promoter of botany,) see *Carica papaya*.

PORCELLIO, (dim. of *poreus*, 'a hog') *Oniscus*.

PORCELLUS, *Oniscus*.

PORCULUS, Oniscus.

PORCUPINE DISEASE, Ichthyosis.

PORCUPINE MEN, *Echinoder'mi*. Persons have been so called in whom the cuticle is produced in the form of pointed prolongations, as if it had been moulded on the papillæ, like the shorter and blunter quills of the porcupine.

PORCUS, (πορκος,) Vulva.

PORDE, (πορδα,) Crepitation, Fart.

PORE, *Porus*, (πορος, 'a passage,') *In'terstice*. Pores are the excessively minute spaces or interstices which separate the integrant molecules of bodies, and render these bodies permeable. Anatomists formerly gave this name to supposititious openings at the extremities of vessels at the surface of different membranes. Thus EXHALANT PORES have been supposed to exist in the exhalants, to transmit the fluids exhaled.—ABSORBENT PORES to be employed in taking up parts that have to enter the circulation. Pores exist in the cuticle; yet Humboldt, with a powerful magnifying-glass, was unable to observe them. These pores have also been called *spira'cula*.

A body that is possessed of pores is said to be *po'rous*, *poro'us*, (F.) *Poreux*.

POREBLIND, (peerblind [?],) Myopia.

PORED MILK, Colostrum.

POREUX, Porous.

PO'RI (pl. of *porus*, 'a passage,') BILIA'RII, *Ductus biliar'ii* seu *bilif'eri*, *Canaliculi bilif'eri*, *Sarculi fell'i*. Ducts which receive the bile from the penicilli of the liver, and convey it to the hepatic duct.

PORI CUTA'NEI, *P. Exhalan'tes* seu *Sudorif'eri* seu *Resorben'tes*, *Mea'tus cuticula'res*. The pores of the skin.

PORI EXHALANTES, *P. cutanei*—*p. Pulmonum*, Cellules, bronchie—*p. Resorbentes*, *P. cutanei*—*p. Sudoriferi*, *P. cutanei*.

PORILLON, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*.

PORNIA, (πορνεία,) Prostitution.

PORNOG'RAPHY, *Pornograph'ia*, (πορνεία, 'prostitution,' and γράφω, 'I describe,') A description of prostitutes or of prostitution, as a matter of public hygiene.

POROCE'LE, (πορος, 'callus,' and κύλη, 'a tumour,') A hard tumour of the testicles or its envelopes.

POROMA, gen. *Poro'matis*, (πωρωμα,) Induration.

POROMPHALOCLE, *Poromphalon*.

POROM'PHALON, *Poromph'alus*, *Poromphaloc'le*, (πωρος, 'callus,' and ομφαλος, 'navel,') Umbilical hernia with hard and thickened parietes.

POROS, (πορος,) Canal, Meatus; (πωρος,) Callosity.

POROSIS, (πωρωσις,) Chalaza, Induration.

POROSUS, (from πορος, 'pore,') Porous.

POROT'IC, *Porot'icus*, (F.) *Porotique*, (from πωρος, 'callus,') A remedy believed to be capable of assisting the formation of callus.

PORPHYRA, (πορφύρα, 'purple,') *Purpura*—*p. Græcorum*, *Petechiæ*—*p. Hæmorrhagica*, *Purpura hæmorrhagica*—*p. Laciniata*, *Ulva umbilicalis*—*p. Umbilicalis*, *Ulva umbilicalis*.

PORPHYRISMA, (from πορφύρα, 'purple,') *Scarlatina*.

PORPHYRISMUS, *Scarlatina*.

PORPHYRIZATION, *Levigation*.

PORPHYROTYPHUS, see Typhus.

PORPHYRU'RIA, *Porphyru'ria*, (πορφύρα, 'purple,' and ούρον, 'urine,') A state of the urine—*pur'puric urine*—in which it deposits the remarkable colouring matter—*Pur'purin*, *Uro'sacin* or *Uro'sacin*, *Rosae'ic acid*, *Uroërythrin*, *Uro'rhodin*, *U'rrhodin*—in association with urate of ammonia. It is considered to be a modification of Urohematin, hæmaphæin.

PORPHYRY, *Porphyri'tes*, (from πορφύρα,

'purple,') A species of very hard, compound rock, susceptible of considerable polish, and used in the fabrication of mortars and slabs for the apothecary.

PORPHYRY, BLACK, Ophites.

PORPHYURIA, *Porphyuria*.

PORRACE, *Porraceus*.

PORRA'CEOUS, *Porra'ceus*, *Pra'sinus*, (from *porrum*, 'a leek,') (F.) *Porracé*. Having the green colour of the leek. An epithet given to certain excreted matters,—the sputa, bile and faeces particularly.

PORREAU, *Allium porrum*.

PORRECTUM, (*porrigo*, *porrectum*, 'to stretch,') *Lever*.

PORRET, *Allium porrum*.

PORRIDGE, *ATHOL*, see Mahogany.

PORRIGINE, *Porrigio favosa*.

PORRIGINEUX, *Porriginoux*.

PORRIGINOSUS, *Porriginoux*.

PORRIG'INOUS, *Porrigino'sus*, (F.) *Porrigineux*. Appertaining to porrigo.

PORRIGO, gen. *Porrig'inis*, 'scurf or scall in the head,' *Tin'ea*, *T. Cap'itis*, *Fa'veus*, *Furfura'tio*, *Furfures*, *Ecpye'sis* seu *Phly'sis porrigo*, *Trichono'sis*, *Scal'led head* in general, *Scal'lard*; from *porrigere*, 'to spread,' or from *porrum*, 'a leek,' from the odour of the discharge. [?] (F.) *Teigne*, *Rache*. Some of the varieties are communicable. With the ancients a scurf affection of the head; dandriff. Since often used like tinea for scalled head in general; and by Willan and Bateman for a class of diseases of the hairy scalp, principally characterized by an eruption of the pustules, called favi and aches, unaccompanied by fever.

PORRIGO CONFERTA, *P. scutulata*.

PORRIGO DECAL'VANS, *Tricho'sis a'rea*, *A'rea*, *Alope'cia area'ta* seu *partia'lis* seu *circumscrip'ta*, *Phytoalope'cia*, *Trichono'sis furfura'cea*, *Tyr'ia*, *Tyro'ma*, *Ophi'aris*, *Tin'ea ton'dens*, *Her'pes* seu *Tin'ea tonsu'rans*, *Vitili'go*, *Squa'ra ton'dens*, *Lim'ited* or *partial Bald'ness* (F.) *Teigne tondante* ou *pelade*, *Pelade achromiteuse*, *P. décalante*, *Dartre tonsurante*, consists of patches of baldness without decay or change of colour in the surrounding hair, the exposed parts of the scalp being glabrous, white, and shining. The morbid condition sometimes spreads, so that the patches coalesce, rendering the baldness extensive. To a vegetable growth, forming a tube around the roots of the hair in *Tinea tonsdens*, Gruby gave the name *Micro'sporon* seu *Micro'sporum Andou'ni*. It is, also, called *Trichoph'yton* seu *Trichom'yces decal'vans*. Another vegetable parasite, called *Trichoph'yton* seu *Trychom'yces tonsu'rans*, (F.) *Teigne tonsurante*, is developed in the root of the hair. The treatment consists in keeping the scalp cleared by constant shaving, and in the steady application of some stimulating liniment or ointment.

PORRIGO FAVO'SA, *Ce'rion*, *Fa'veus*, *Ecpye'sis porri'go favo'sa*, *Tin'ea favo'sa* seu *ve'ra*, *Sca'b'ies cap'itis favo'sa*, *Melice'ra*, *Melice'ram*, *Melice'ria*, *Mellifa'cium*, *Porrigoph'ytæ*, *Honeycomb Scall* or *Tetter*, (F.) *Teigne faveuse*, *Porrigine*. This consists in an eruption of pustules common to the head, trunk, and extremities, peaisized, flattened at the top, in clusters, often uniting; discharge, fetid; scabs, honeycombed; the cells filled with fluid. It occurs both in early and adult life. Modern researches have satisfied most observers, that the crusts of favus are of vegetable nature, and formed of a parasitic plant, *Fungus porrig'inis*, belonging, according to Gruby, to the obsolete genus *mycoderm'a*. MM. J. Müller and Lebert refer it to the genus *Oidium*, and call it *Oid'ium Schönlein'i*, whilst Remak assigns it to a new genus under the name *Acho'rion Schönlein'ii*. The point is not, however, settled. The treatment of this variety must consist in the exhibition of laxatives and the mildest stimulating ointments,

such as the *Ung. zinci*, *Ung. hydrargyri præcipitat. alb.*, &c. Eczema of the hairy scalp is often confounded with Porrigo.

PORRIGO FURFURANS, *Ecpye'sis porrigo furfura'cea*, *Tin'ea seu Tricho'sis furfuracea seu porrigno'sa*, *Pityri'asis*, *Teigne furfuracée* of Alibert, commences with an eruption of small aches, the fluid of which soon concretes and separates in innumerable thin, laminated scabs, or scalelike exfoliations. It is attended with a good deal of itching and some soreness of the scalp, to which the disease is confined. It occurs chiefly in adults. In the treatment, the scalp must be kept shaved. The part must be washed repeatedly with soap and water, and an oiled silk cap worn. The nature of the ointments used must vary according to the period of disease and the irritability of the part affected. *Zinc ointment*;—one made with the *Cocculus indicus*;—the *Sulphur ointment*;—*Citrine ointment*; *Ung. hydrargyri nitricodædydi*; *Tar ointment*, and *Nitric acid ointment* have all been found useful. Should inflammation or discharge arise, these applications must of course be intermitted.

PORRIGO LARVALIS, *P. lupinosa*.

PORRIGO LARVA' LIS, *Crus'ta lac'tea*, *Ecpye'sis Porri'go crusta'cea*, *Menti'go*, *A'chor*, *Tin'ea lac'tea seu Fa'ciei*, *Lactu'men*, *Lactu'go*, *Milk'y scall* or *Tetter*, *Milkblotch*, (F.) *Croûte de lait ou lait-euse*, *Fenz volages*. This is, almost exclusively, a disease of infancy. It commonly appears first on the forehead and cheeks, in an eruption of numerous, minute, whitish aches on a red surface. These break and discharge a viscid fluid, which becomes incrustated in thin, yellowish, or greenish scabs. The patches spread, until the whole face becomes, as it were, enveloped in a mask; hence the epithet *larvalis*. The disease is rather a variety of Eczema. Sometimes the eruption appears on the neck and breast; and, occasionally, on the extremities. In general, the health of the child does not suffer, but the eruption is always attended with much itching and irritation. The treatment consists in mild, tepid ablution, and the application of gently stimulating ointments, as the unguentum zinci. The bowels must be kept in a soluble state by small doses of calomel, or by rhubarb and magnesia.

PORRIGO LUPINO'SA, *Tin'ea lupi'na*, *Favus disper'sus*, *Sca'bies cap'itis*, *Ecpye'sis porrigo lupino'sa*, *Porri'go larva'lis*, *Impet'go figura'ta*, *Tin'ea granulata seu mucosa*, *Crus'ta lac'tea* (of some), *Ment'agra infantum*, (F.) *Teigne*, *Dartre crustacée flavescente*, *Favus disséminé*, consists of minute pustules in small patches, mostly commencing on the scalp; the patches terminate in dry, delving scabs, resembling lupine seeds; the interstices often covered with a thin, whitish and exfoliating incrustation. It occurs chiefly in early life, and requires the same treatment as the last.

PORRIGO SCUTULA'TA, *P. confer'ta*, *Tin'ea granulata seu fico'sa*, *Ecpye'sis porri'go galeu'ta*, *Acho'res seu Sca'bies cap'itis*, *Favus confer'tus*, *Ring'worm of the Scalp*, *Scal'led head*, (F.) *Teigne annulaire*, *T. en anneau*, *T. immulinaire*, *Favus en groupes*. It commences with clusters of small, light, yellow pustules, which soon scab off; and, if neglected, become hard by accumulation. If the scabs be removed, the surface is left red and shining, but studded with slightly elevated points. If not attended to, it involves the whole head. It occurs in children three or four years of age, and is very unmanageable. The rules laid down under *Porri'go furfurans* must be here still more perseveringly enforced. The whole tribe of stimulating ointments may be used in succession. No one will always succeed, and hence the necessity of change, provided advantage should not seem to follow any particular application. The

Unguentum ad Scabiem of Banyer sometimes cures, when others fail.

PORRIGOPH'YTA, (*porri'go*, and *ph'ytos*, 'a vegetable,') *Porri'go favo'sa*. *Porri'gophyte* means the plant of favus or of porrigo favosa.

PORRUM, *Allium porrum*, Thymion.

PORRUS, Thymion.

POR'TA, *P'ylæ*, (F.) *Porte*, 'a gate.' The part of the liver or other organ—*hîlus*—where its vessels enter as by a gate. See *Liver*. Also, the *Vulva*.

PORTA HEPATIS, see *Liver*—p. *Jecoris*, see *Liver*—p. *Lienis*, see *Spleen*.

PORTA VE'NA, *Ve'na por'ta*, *V. porta'rum seu ad por'tas seu porta'lis seu may'na seu quæ ad por'tas est seu stelechia'a seu lac'tea seu ostia'ria seu arterio'sa seu arteria'lis*, *Roma'lis ve'na*, *Jad'itrix*, *Ma'nus jec'oris seu he'patis*.

The *Sys'tem of the ve'na por'ta* or the *Abdom'inal ve'nous sys'tem* or *Por'tal sys'tem*, (F.) *Veine porte*, *Porte veine*, is a vascular apparatus of black blood, situate in the abdomen, and resulting from two distinct orders of vessels, united into one common trunk. 1. One of these trunks, much more extensive than the other, has received the name *Vena porta abdomina'lis*, because it arises from all the organs enclosed in the cavity of the abdomen, except the kidneys and bladder; and, in the female, the uterus. The *Abdom'inal ve'na por'ta* has two principal roots, the *splenic vein* and the *superior mesenteric*, which have their ramifications in all the digestive organs. 2. The other trunk, distributed solely to the liver, has been called the *Hepatic ve'na por'ta*. It appears to be a continuation of the abdominal vena porta, and proceeds towards the inferior surface of the liver. Opposite the transverse fissure of that organ, it divides, like an artery, into two branches, which, at their union, seem to form a canal or duct, called by some the *Sî'nus of the ve'na por'ta of the portal vein*. These branches are distributed in the substance of the liver, whither they are accompanied by a prolongation of the fibrous capsule of that organ,—the capsule of Glisson. The different branches of the vena porta are devoid of valves. See *Liver*.

PORTAL, (from *porta*.) Relating to the porta of the liver,—as the *portal system*, or system of the vena porta. By extension, the term has been applied to an analogous system of vessels in the kidney. See *Kidney*.

PORTAL FISSURE, see *Liver*—p. *Fossa*, see *Liver*—p. *System*, see *Porta Vena*—p. *System of the kidney*, see *Kidney*—p. *Vein*, *Porta Vena*—p. *Veins of the kidney*, see *Kidney*.

PORTE-AIGUILLE, *Acutenac'ulum*, *Acute'stor*, *Rhaphidago'gus*, *Needlecarrier*, *Needlebearer*, ([F.] *porter*, 'to carry,' and *aiguille*, 'a needle,') An instrument for accurately laying hold of a needle, and giving it greater length, when it is so fine and small that it cannot be held by the fingers. It is of steel or silver, about two inches long, and throughout the whole, almost, of its length, divided into two branches, so as to form a kind of forceps, capable of being closed by means of a sliding ring. A modification of this instrument was devised by Dr. Physick for taking up deep-seated arteries beyond the reach of a tenaculum or common needle. It consists of a forceps so constructed as to hold in its extremity a needle armed with a ligature. The handles of the forceps are fastened together, temporarily, by a spring or catch; and, when the needle is fairly deposited beneath the vessel, it is disengaged from the forceps and drawn out, leaving the ligature behind, which can be tied without difficulty.

PORTE-BOUGIE (F.) A silver canula similar to that of a trochar, except that it is longer. It is used for conducting bougies into the urethra.

PORTE-CAUSTIQUE, *Porte-pierre*—p. *Feuille*, *Subscapularis*.

PORTE-LAQ. An instrument for carrying the laq or fillet over the limb of the foetus, whilst in utero, when turning is necessary.

PORTE-LIGATURE, (*porter*, 'to carry,' and *ligature*.) An instrument for conveying a ligature to deep-seated parts.

PORTE-MÈCHE (F.), (from *porter*, 'to carry,' and *mèche*, 'a tent.') An instrument for carrying tents or *mèches* deeply into fistulous openings, or sinuses, to the bottom of ulcers, &c. It is a wire of silver or steel, four or five inches long, having a notch at one extremity, and a button at the other.

PORTE-MOXA (F.). A small instrument for keeping the moxa applied to a part to be cauterized. It consists of a metallic ring—separated from the skin by three supports of ebony—to which a handle is adapted.

PORTE-NŒUD (F.), (from *porter*, 'to carry,' and *nœud*, 'a knot.') An instrument for carrying a ligature round the base or pedicle of a tumour.

PORTE-PIERRE (F.), (*porter*, 'to carry,' and *pierre*, 'a stone,') *Porte-caustique*, *Causticophorum*, *Caustic bearer*. An instrument similar to a *porte-crayon* for carrying lunar caustic.

PORTE-SONDE (F.). An instrument resembling a *porte-crayon*, employed for holding the style or *sonde*, and inserting it more readily into the nasal duct, during the operation for fistula lacrymalis.

PORTE VEINE, *Porta vena*.

PORNTUM, *Monster*.

PORTER, (from *beign drunk by porters*.) *Cerevisia*.

PORTIO DURA, 'hard portion,' *Facial nerve*—p. *Inter duram et mollem*, *Portio Wisbergii*—p. *Intermedia Wisbergii*, *Portio Wisbergii*—p. *Media inter portionem duram et portionem mollem*, *Portio Wisbergii*.

PORTIO MOLLIS, 'soft portion,' *Auditory nerve*.

PORTIO WRISBERGII, *P. intermedia Wisbergii* seu *media inter portionem duram et portionem mollem* seu *inter duram et mollem*, (F.) *Faisceau intermédiaire de Wisberg*, *Intermédiaire de Wisberg*. A small, white fasciculus, intermediate between the *portio mollis* and *portio dura* of the seventh pair of nerves, which was first described by Wisberg. The *Chorda Tympani* is supposed by some to emanate from this nerve.

PORTION COSTO-TRACHÉLIENNE DU SACRO-SPINAL, *Longissimus dorsi*—p. *Écailléuse ou squameuse du temporal*, *Squamous portion of the temporal*.

PORTION GODRONNÉE ('plaited') *DE LA CORNE D'AMMON*. A name given by Vieq d'Azyr to a small, denticulated cord, of a compact tissue and granular appearance, which unites the *cornu ammonis* to the paries of the lateral ventricle.

PORTION LONBAIRE DU PLEXUS CRURAL, *Lumbar plexus*.

PORTONARIUM, (from *porta*, 'a gate,') *Pylo-rus*, *Duodenum*.

PORTULA'CA, *P. oleracea*, *Andrach'nē*, *Al-lium Gal'licum*, *Pur'slane*, *Pur'slain*, (F.) *Pour-pier cultivé*. This plant abounds with a watery and somewhat acid juice; and is often put into soups or pickled with spices. It is regarded as antiseptic and aperient.

PORUS, (*πυρος*.) *Callosity*; (*πυρος*.) *Canal*, *Meatus*—p. *Acusticus*, *Auditory canal*, *internal*—p. *Acusticus externus*, *Auditory canal*, *external*.

PORUS OPTICUS. An opening in the centre of the cribriform lamella of the sclerotic, through which the central artery of the retina enters the eyeball.

POSCA, *Oxyerate*.

POSE, ([Sax.] *ζεπορε*.) *Coryza*.

POSIMOS, (*ποσιμος*.) *Potable*.

POSITION, FALSE, *False position*.

POSOL'OGY, *Posolog'ia*, *Dosilog'ia*, (*ποσος*, 'quantity,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') Indication of the doses in which the different articles of the *materia medica* ought to be exhibited. (F.) *Dosage*.

POSOQUERIA DUMETORUM, *Randia Dumetorum*.

POSSÉDÉ, *Possessed*.

POSSESSED, *Demoniacus*, (F.) *Possédé*. One affected with epilepsy, or other strange neurotic affection, was formerly supposed to be 'possessed' by a demon. Hence, exorcism and various religious ceremonies, at one time employed to drive off the intruder.

POSSET, *Possetum*, (from *posca*, 'sour wine and water' [?].) Milk curdled with wine, or any acid, or treacle. A preparation of beer and milk; *Zythog'ala*.

POSSET, SACK, see *Sack*—p. *Sago*, see *Sago*.

POSSETTING, *Regurgitation (of Infants)*.

POSTBRACHIALE, (*post*, 'after,' and *brachium*, 'arm,') *Metacarpus*.

POSTCARPIUM, (*post*, 'after,' and *carpus*, 'wrist,') *Metacarpus*.

POSTERIOR ANNULARIS. An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the ringfinger and little finger, and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the ringfinger. Its use is to draw the ringfinger inwards.

POSTERIOR AURIS, *Retrahens auris*.

POSTERIOR INDICIS MA'NUS. An internal, interosseous muscle, which arises from the inner or ulnar side of the metacarpal bone of the forefinger, and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the forefinger. Its use is to draw the forefinger inwards.

POSTERIOR INDICIS PE'DIS, *Abduc'tor Indicis Pe'dis*. An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the fore-toe, and second of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the foretoe. Its use is to pull the foretoe outwards.

POSTERIOR ME'DII DIG'ITI MA'NUS. An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the middle and ringfingers; and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the middle finger. Its use is to draw the middle finger inwards.

POSTERIOR ME'DII DIG'ITI PE'DIS, *Abduc'tor me'dii dig'iti pe'dis*. An external, interosseous muscle, which originates from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the second and third of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the second of the small toes. Its use is to pull the toe outwards.

POSTERIOR TER'TII DIG'ITI, *Adduc'tor ter'tii dig'iti*. An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the third and fourth of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the third of the small toes. Its use is to pull the toe outwards.

POSTHE, (*ποσθη*.) *Penis*, *Prepuce*.

POSTHETOMIST, *Posthet'omus*, (*ποσθη*, 'prepuce,' and *τομη*, 'incision,') One who performs the operation of circumcision.

POSTHETOMY, *Circumcision*.

POSTHIA, (*ποσθια*.) *Hordeolum*.

POSTHIOPLASTIC, *Posthioplas'ticus*, *Posthio-plas'tic*, *Posthioplas'ticus*, (*posthium*, and *πλαστω*, 'I

form.') An epithet applied to the operation for restoring the prepuce.

POSTHITIS, *Acrobystitis*, *Acroposthitis*, *Epagogitis*, (from *ποσθν*, 'prepuce,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the prepuce.

POSTHIUM, (*ποσθίον*.) Penis, Prepuce.

POSTHOCALYPTRON, (*ποσθν*, 'penis,' and *αλυπτρα*, 'a covering,') Condom.

POSTHONCUS, (*posthe*, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour,') Swelling of the prepuce or penis.

POSTHOPLASTIC, Posthioplastic.

POSTHUMOUS, (*post*, 'after,' and *humus*, 'the ground,') Occurring after death.

POSTHUMOUS CHILD. One born after the death of its father, or taken from the dead body of its mother, as by the Cæsarean section.

POSTIME, (imposthume,) Abscess.

POSTMORTEM, 'after death,' as 'a postmortem or necroscopic examination.'

POSTNATUS. 'Born after.' In the old law writers, the second son.

POSTPARTUM. 'After delivery.' As 'postpartum hemorrhage.'

POSTPOSITIO, (*post*, 'after,' and *ponere*, *posuit*, 'to place,') 'a postponement.' Delay in the return of a paroxysm. It is opposed to *anticipatio*, which means the return of a paroxysm earlier than its accustomed hour.

In this sense, we speak of an *anticipating*, and a *postponing*, intermittent (*Febris hystericalis*).

POSTURAL, *Posturalis*, (from *ponere*, *positum*, 'to place,') Relating or appertaining to posture or position—as 'postural treatment,' the treatment by position,—of a fractured limb for example.

POSTURAL RESPIRATION, see Ready method.

POTABLE, *Potabilis*, (*potare*, 'to drink,' and *habilis*, 'able,') *Potimos*, *Potos*, *Potimos*, drinkable. Water is said to be potable, when it contains atmospheric air; is not brackish; and has no mineral impregnation of consequence.

POTAGE, (from (*Λ*) *potus*, 'drink,') see Broth.

POTAGER, Lachanon.

POTAMOPYRA, (*ποταμος*, 'a river,' and *υψ*, 'fever,') Elodes (febris).

POTASH. So called from the pots or vessels in which it was made;—*Veg'etabile al'kali*, *Gastrinum*. Also, Potass, (F.) *Potasse*.

POTASH OF COMMERCE, *Potassa impura*, *Impure potassa*, *Alumen catinum*, *Cineres Rusvici*, *Subcarbonas potassæ impurus*, *Potassæ carbonis impurus* seu *impura*, *Lixivum cinis*, the *Pearlash* of commerce, is prepared from the ashes of land-plants by calcination, solution in water, filtration, and evaporation. It usually consists of subcarbonate of potassa, sulphate of potassa, chloride of potassium, silex, oxide of iron, &c.

From the ashes of lees of wine, and from vine-twigs, a much purer alkali is obtained. It is called *Cin'is infectorius* seu *ficum*, *Cin'eres clavella'ti* seu *gravella'ti*, *Alumen ficum*, (F.) *Cendres gravellées ou de sarment*.

Another variety of the alkali is afforded by burning argol in a crucible; afterwards powdering and calcining it, till it is nearly white; then dissolving in water, filtering, and evaporating. It is called *Salt of Tar'tar*, *Sal Tar'tari*, *Kali prapratum e tar'taro*, *K. e tar'taro*, *Subcarbonas potassæ purissimus*, *Potassæ subcarbonas e tar'taro*. Lastly, when wormwood is burnt to ashes, dissolved in water, filtered, and evaporated to dryness, it affords another variety of vegetable alkali, the *Sal absinthii* or *Salt of wormwood*.

Impure potash is used for preparing the subcarbonate for medical use.

POTASS, Potassa, Potassa fusa, Potash. The protoxide of potassium.

POTASSA, Potassæ—p. Acetate of, Potassæ acetatæ—p. Azotate of, Potassæ nitratæ—p. Bichromate

of, Potassæ bichromatæ—p. Bisulphate of, Potassæ supersulphatæ—p. Bitartrate of, Potassæ supertartras—p. Carbazotate of, Potassæ piasæ—p. Carbonate of, Potassæ carbonatæ—p. Carbonate of, pure, see Potassæ subcarbonatæ—p. Caustica cum calce, Potassa cum calce—p. Chlorate of, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Chromate of, Potassæ chromas—p. Chromate of, neutral, Potassæ chromas—p. Chromate of, yellow, Potassæ chromas.

POTASSA CUM CAL'CÊ, *P. o'pè cal'cis pora'ta et ignè fu'sa*, *Potassa caustica cum cal'cê*, *Pot'ash with lime*, *Calx cum ka'li pu'ro*, *Causticum communè fortis*, *La'pis infernalis sive septicus*, *Ka'li causticum cum cal'cê*, *La'pis causticus*, (F.) *Potasse préparée avec la chaux*, *P. à la chaux*, *Pierre à cautère*, (*Potassæ Calcis*, 33.) Rub together, and keep in a wellstopped bottle.—Ph. U. S.) Used for the same purposes as the next, but more manageable; being less deliquescent.

POTASSA, EUCHLORATE OF, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Ferrocyanate of, Potassæ ferrocyanuretum—p. Ferropotassiate of, Potassæ cyanuretum.

POTASSA FU'SA, *Potassa*, *P. Caustica*, *Ka'li causticum* seu *pu'rum*, *Fu'sed pot'ash*, *Al'kali vegetabile fixum causticum*, *Causticum commune acerrimum*, *C. alkali'um* seu *communè* seu *potentiale* seu *Sali'num*, *Hy'dras ka'licum*, *H. potassæ pu'ra fu'sa*, *Potassæ hy'dras*, *La'pis causticus* seu *causticus chimurg'um* seu *infernalis aboli'us* seu *septicus*, *Ruptorium commune*, *Fix'ed veg'etabile al'kali*, *Hy'drate of Potassa*, *Caustic Pot'ash*, (F.) *Potasse caustique*. (Prepared by evaporating solution of potass to dryness in an iron vessel.) This preparation is generally run into cylindrical moulds, covered with paper, and kept in wellcorked bottles. It is powerfully escharotic, and is used for forming issues, curing strictures, &c.

POTASSA, FUSED, Potassa fusa—p. Hydriodate of, Potassæ hydriodas—p. Hydrobromate of, see Bromine—p. Hydrocyanate of, Potassæ cyanuretum—p. Hypermanganate of, Potassæ hypermanganas—p. Hyperoxalas, Potassæ oxalate of—p. Hypertartras, P. supertartras—p. Hypophosphite of, see Calcis hypophosphis—p. Impura, Potash of commerce—p. and Iron, tartrate of, Ferrum tartarizatum—p. with Lime, Potassa cum calce—p. Liquida, Liquor potassæ—p. Mephite of, Potassæ subcarbonas—p. Monochromate of, Potassæ chromas—p. Muriate of, Potassæ murias—p. Nitrate of, Potassæ nitras—p. Ope calcis parata et igne fusa, Potassa cum calce—p. Oxymuriate of, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Permanganate of, Potassæ permanganas—p. Prussiate of, Potassæ ferrocyanuretum—p. and Soda, tartrate of, Soda, tartrate of—p. Subcarbonate of, Potassæ subcarbonas—p. Sulphate of, Potassæ sulphas—p. Sulphate of, acid, Potassæ supersulphas—p. Sulphurata, Potassæ sulphuretum—p. Sulphured of, Potassæ sulphuretum—p. Supercarbonate of, Potassæ carbonas—p. Supersulphate of, Potassæ supersulphas—p. Supertartrate of, Potassæ supertartras—p. Tartrate of, Potassæ tartras.

POTASSÆ ACETAS, *Oxytar'tarus*, *Ac'et'us ka'li* seu *lixiv'us* seu *ka'licum*, *Al'kali tar'tari aceto saturatum*, *A. vegetabile cum aceto*, *Mephite'rium tar'tari pur'gans*, *Ter'ra folia'ta Tar'tari*, *Ka'li aceta'tum*, *Sal diuretic'um* seu *Senner'ii*, *Aced'num tar'tari*, *Ac'etate of pot'ash*, (F.) *Acétate de potasse*. (Acid. acetic. Oj, Potassæ bicarbon. q. s. Mix and add, by degrees, enough acetic acid to saturate the alkali; then filter and evaporate till a pellicle is formed, which is to be dried upon bibulous paper; evaporate again in a water-bath, and, removing the pellicle, dry.—Ph. U. S.)

It is cathartic and diuretic. Dose, ʒj to ʒij, or more.

POTASSÆ ET ALUMINÆ SULPHAS, *Alumen—p*

Azotas, Potassæ nitras—p. Biantimonias, Antimonium diaphoreticum—p. Bicarbonas, Potassæ carbonas.

POTASSÆ BICHO'MAS, *Ka'li chro'micum ru'brum seu ac'idum seu bichro'micum, Bichro'mate of potas'sa.* (Procured by adding sulphuric, nitric, or acetic acid to a solution of the neutral chromate, and setting it aside to crystallize.) It is a violent irritant poison; and has been used as a caustic in cases of morbid growths, in the proportion of from half a drachm to a drachm of the salt to from an ounce to an ounce and a half of water.

POTASSÆ BISULPHAS, P. supersulphas—p. Bitartras, P. supertartras.

POTASSÆ CARBO'NAS, *Ka'li carb'atum, Bicarbo'nas potas'sæ, Potas'sæ bicarbo'nas* (Ph. U. S., L., E., D. and B.), *Dentocarb'onas potas'sii, Car'bonate, bicar'bonate or supercar'bonate of potassa.* This is not caustic, like the subcarbonate of potass, and hence, has been preferred to relieve acidity. (*Potas'sæ carbon. Miv, Aquæ destillat. Ox.* Pass carbonic acid through the solution until it is saturated, and filter. Evaporate at a heat not exceeding 160°, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper. Carbonic acid is obtained from marble by the addition of dilute sulphuric acid.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, gr. x to ʒss. It is used in forming the soda powders, as well as for its antacid properties.

Distillers and brewers prepare this salt with great facility by suspending a solution of the pu'rified carb'onate of potas'sa in the fermenting tun. The alkaline salt is thus surrounded by an atmosphere of carbonic acid; and by absorbing it, it crystallizes into bicarbonate. The salt in powder is called *sal carb'atus*. Its composition is between that of a carbonate and of a bicarbonate.

POTASSÆ CARBO'NAS, P. subcarbonas—p. Carbonas e Lixivo Cinere, P. subcarbonas—p. Carbonas impurus, P. subcarbonas—p. Carbonas purus, Pure carbonate of potassa, see P. subcarbonas—p. Chloras, P. murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Chloruretum oxydatum, P. murias hyperoxygenatus.

POTASSÆ CHRO'MAS, *Ka'li chro'micum flavum seu neutra'le, Neu'tral yel'low Chro'mate or Mono-chro'mate of potassa.* (Prepared by igniting a mixture of four parts of native chromite of iron (chrome iron ore) and one part of nitre; dissolving out the chromate of potassa by water, and crystallizing.) It has been used as an emetic, expectorant and diaphoretic. Dose, as an emetic, from two to four grains; as an expectorant, from ʒth to ʒ grain. In the proportion of one drachm to 32 ounces of water, it has been used as an antiseptic wash—called by Jacobson *Li'quor conservatrix*.

POTASSÆ CITRAS, *Cit'rate of potas'sa.* (*Acid. citric. ʒx, Potass. bicarb. ʒxiv, Aquæ q. s.* Dissolve the acid in the water; and after effervescence has ceased, strain and evaporate to dryness. The salt is deliquescent, and must be kept in wellstoppered bottles. Ph. U. S.) It possesses the refrigerant properties of the neutral salts, and may be given in fever, when to do little or nothing is the most advisable course. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

POTASSÆ ET FERRI TARTRAS, Ferri tartarizatum—p. Hydras, Potassa fusa.

POTASSÆ HYDRIODAS, *Potas'sæ Protohydriodas, Potas'sii protoz'idi hydriodas, Ka'li Hydriodin'icum seu Hydriod'icum, Hydriodas Ka'licus, Hydriodate of pot'ass, (F.) Hydriodate de potasse.* If a solution of potass be poured on iodine, an iodate and hydriodate are formed. These may be separated by means of alcohol, which only dissolves the latter of these salts. The hydriodate, or rather the Iodide of Potas'sium, *Ka'linum Iodid'um, Potassii Iodure'tum seu Iod'idum, (F.) Iodure de potassium*, may be obtained by evaporation. When the Iodide of potassium is dissolved in water, it becomes the Hydriodate of Potas'sa.

(The following is the formula in the Ph. U. S. *Potass. ʒvj; Iodin. in pulv. ʒxvj; Carbon. ligni in pulv. subtiliss. ʒij; Aq. bullient. Oijj.* Dissolve the potassa in the water; add the iodine gradually, stirring until the solution becomes colourless, and continue the additions until the liquid remains slightly coloured from excess of iodine. Evaporate to dryness, stirring in the charcoal towards the close. Rub to powder, and heat to dull redness in an iron crucible, keeping up the temperature for 15 minutes. When cool, dissolve out the saline matter with pure water, filter the solution, evaporate and set aside to crystallize. By evaporating and crystallizing as before, an additional quantity of crystals may be obtained.) Virtues,—those of iodine.

POTASSÆ MU'RIAS, *Potas'sii chlo'ridum, Sal Digestivus seu febrifugus Syl'vii, Spir'itus sal'is mari'ni coagula'tus, Mu'riate of Potass, Chloride of potas'sium.* Bitter and refrigerant.

POTASSÆ MU'RIAS HYPEROXYGENA'TUS, *Potas'sæ Chlo'ras seu oxy'murias, Oxy'muriate, Hyperoxy'muriate, Chlo'rate or Euchlo'rate of pot'ass, Protochlo'rate of potas'sium, Al'cali vegetab'ilē sal'i-to-dephlogistica'tum, Chlorure'tum potas'sæ oxyda'tum, Halo'idum oxygena'tum, Oxyg'eno-chlorure'tum potas'sii, Ka'li chlo'ricum, Chlo'ras Ka'licus depura'tus, (F.) Chlorate de potasse.* (It may be prepared by passing chlorine gas into a solution of potassa or carbonate of potassa, evaporating and crystallizing. Chloride of potassium is less soluble and remains in the mother water. A more complex form for its preparation is given in Ph. B. 1864.) It has been regarded as antineuropathic, and as an alternative purifier of the blood and humours. It is of doubtful efficacy. Dose, 3 to 6 grains or more.

POTASSÆ NITRAS, P. Azotas, *Nit'rate or Azotate of Pot'ass, Nit'rum, N. prismat'icum, Sal nit'rum, Nit're, Salp'etre, Sal petra, Salse do m'lerum, Sanguin'ea, Berenic'ium, Halin'itrum, Pronit'rate of Potas'sium, Nit'rate of protoz'ide of Potas'sium, Ka'li nit'ricum, Nit'ras ka'licus seu lixiv'is, Azotas potas'sicus, (F.) Nitrate ou Azotate de potasse.* (Obtained from the putrefaction of animal matters, in contact with calcareous or alkaline earths, by elixivation; adding, if necessary, woodashes to supply the alkaline basis. It is formed, in an impure state, by nature, in warm climates.)

It is diuretic and refrigerant, and, in large doses, purgative; externally, cooling and detergent. Dose, gr. x to ʒj. In large doses it is an acrid poison.

POTASSÆ NITRAS FU'SUS SULPHA'TIS PAUCILO MIX'TUS, *Sal prunell'æ, Crystall'us minera'lis, Nit'ras potas'sæ cum sulphur' fu'sus, Nit'rum tabula'tum, La'pis Prunell'æ, Anod'ynum minera'le, Sorethroat salt, Min'eral crystal, (F.) Sel de Prunelle.* Nitrate of potass, mixed with a little sulphate of potass and run into moulds. Its properties are those of nitre.

POTASSÆ OXALAS, *Ox'alas Acid'ulum Potas'sæ seu Potas'sæ acid'ulum seu ba'sicum, Superox'alas ka'licum seu Potas'sæ, Hyperox'alas Potas'sæ, Sal Acetosell'æ, Oza'lum, Ka'li oxal'icum acid'ulum, Ox'alas subpotas'sicus, Superox'alate of Protoz'ide of Potas'sium, Ox'alate of Pot'ass, Salt of Sor'rel, (F.) Sel d'oseille, Sel à détacher.* Prepared from the juice of wood sorrel. It is refrigerant, and is used to make lemonade, &c.

POTASSÆ OXALAS ACIDULUM, Potassæ, oxalate of—p. Oxymurias, P. murias hyperoxygenatus.

POTASSÆ PERMAN'GANAS, *Kali Hypermangan'icum, Permangan'atum potassæ, Perman'ganate of potas'sa, Hyperman'ganate of potassa.* (May be made by mixing equal parts of deutoxide of manganese and chlorate of potassa with rather more than an equal part of caustic potassa, dissolving in a little water, evaporating to dryness and ex-

posing to a temperature just short of redness. By hot water a solution is obtained, which on evaporation crystallizes. A form for its preparation is contained in Ph. B. 1864.) This salt has been given in cases of diabetes. Dose, from gr. ij to gr. v, three times a day. It has been prescribed, also, in obstinate dyspepsia; and has been highly recommended as a caustic, less painful and of more intense action than others; for this purpose, the powder is made into a paste with water. As an antibromic and escharotic combined, in the quantity of 20 grains to the pint of water, it, as well as manganic acid, has been used as a wash to cancerous and other ulcers.

Liquor Potassæ Permanganatæ, Solution of Permanganate of Potash, four grains of the permanganate to one fluidounce of water, is official in the British Pharmacopœia of 1864. See Condy's Disinfecting Fluid, which is double the strength of this.

POTASSÆ PICRATIS, P. Carbazo'tas, Picrate or Carbazotate of Potassa: (obtained by neutralizing picric acid with potassa.) It has been used as an antiperiodic. Dose two to five grains.

POTASSÆ PROTOHYDRIDIAS, P. hydridias—p. *Puræ fuscæ hydras*, Potassa fusa—p. et Sodæ tartras, Soda, tartrate of.

POTASSÆ SUBCARBO'NAS, P. Carbo'nas (Ph. U. S.), *P. carbo'nas e Lixi'co Cin'ere, Subcarbo'nas Kali, Carbo'nas Potassæ, Kali præparatum, Sal Herbarum seu Plantarum seu Tartari seu Absinthii, Calcareus Tartar, Subcarbonate or Meph'ite of Potass, &c.* (See Potash.) (A filtered solution of the impure subcarbonate, Potassæ carbo'nas impura (Ph. U. S.), Pearlash (see Potash), evaporated to dryness.) This deliquescent salt is given in the same cases as the potassæ carbonas, than which it is more caustic and disagreeable.

The Parisian Codex has a *Subcarbo'nas Potassæ ex tartaro combusto*, vulgo *Sal Tartari* or *Salt of Tartar*:—(it is the Potassæ carbo'nas purus seu pura, Pure Carbonate of Potassa, Ph. U. S.); a *Subcarbo'nas Potassæ ex deflagrantibus si'mul tartaricis acidulo et Nitrat' Potassæ paratus*, vulgo *Nitrum ex tartaro fixum*; and a *Subcarbo'nas potassæ ex deflagrant' cum Carbo'nibus Nitrat' Potassæ paratus*, vulgo *Nitrum fixum*. They are all used like the preceding.

POTASSÆ SUBCARBO'NAS IMPURUS, Potash of commerce.

POTASSÆ SUL'PHAS, Kali vitriola'tum seu sulphuricum, Sulphas Kali, Lixi'cia vitriola'ta, Nitrum vitriola'tum Schroederi, Sal Sapientie seu Tartari sulphuratum seu Polychrestus, Specificum Paracelsi, Spiritus vitrioli coagulatus Mynsichti, Alkali vegetabilis vitriola'tum, Sal de duobus, Arcanum duplicatum, Tartarum vitriolatum, Panacea Ducis Holætiæ seu duplicata, Sulphate of Potass, (F.) Sulfate de potasse. (The salt, that remains after the distillation of nitric acid, dissolved; the excess of acid saturated with subcarbonate of potass and crystallized.) Purgative and diuretic. Dose, ʒss to ʒj as a laxative. In a large dose it has proved an irritant poison.

POTASSÆ SUL'PHAS CUM SUL'PHURÈ, Sal Polychrestus Glaseri, Lixi'cia Vitriola'ta Sulphurea. (Formed by deflagrating nitrate of potass with sublimed sulphur.) Same virtues as the last. Dose, gr. xv to xxx.

POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM, Potassii sulphuretum—p. *Superoxalas*, Potassæ oxalas.

POTASSÆ SUPERSUL'PHAS, P. Bisulphas, Sal eniazum seu febrifugus of Lem'ery, Super sulphate of Potass, Ac'id Sulphate or Bisulphate of Potass, Superprotosulphate of Potassium, (F.) Bisulfate de Potasse. (The salt remaining after the distillation of nitric acid, dissolved, strained, and crystallized.) It is refrigerant and purgative. Dose, ʒss to ʒij.

POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS, P. hypertartaras, P. Bitartaras (Ph. U. S.) seu *tartaras ac'idula, Crystall'li Tartari, Tartaras Acidulus Potassæ purus, T. superpotassicus, T. subpotassicus, Supertartrate of Protoxide of Potassium, Bitartrate or Supertartrate of Potass, Crystals of Tartar, Cre'mor Tartari, Cream of Tartar* (when in powder), *Supertartrate of Potass, (F.) Tartrate acide de potasse, Crème de Tartre.* (The tartar of wine purified.) It requires 60 parts of water at 60° to dissolve it. It is mildly purgative, refrigerant and diuretic. Dissolved in water, with a small quantity of white wine, some sugar and lemon-peel, it forms an agreeable beverage in febrile diseases, under the name of *Imperial*. Dose, as a diuretic, ʒj to ʒij; as a purgative, ʒss to ʒj.

POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS IMPURUS, Tartarus crudus, Tartarum, La'pis vi'ni, Magneti'cus, Pedagra, Tartar, (F.) Tartre cru ou brut. It is called, also, *Tartarum rubrum* and *Red Argol*, when obtained from red wines; *Tartarum album* or *White Argol*, when from white wines. Tartar is the saline deposit from wines as they become aged; which attaches itself to the sides of the casks and bottles in which they are kept. It consists of a considerable quantity of acidulous tartrate of potass, tartrate of lime, silica, alumen, oxyd of iron, manganese, and a red colouring matter, if the wine be red. It is chiefly used for the preparation of cream of tartar.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS, Kali tartarizatum, Alkali fixum tartarizatum, Tartarum solubile, Tartarus tartarizatus, Lixi'cia Tartarizata, Sal Pancreaticum, Tartaras Kali'us seu lixiv'ia, Sal vegetabilis, Alkali vegetabilis tartarizatum, Tartrate of Potass, Soluble Tartar, (F.) Tartrate de Potasse, (Potassæ carbon. ʒxvj; Potassæ Bitartrat. in pulv. subtiliss. ʒiij, vel q. s., *Aque bullientis*, coag. Dissolve the carbonate of potassa in the water, add the bitartrate to saturation, and boil; filter, evaporate till a pellicle forms, and set aside to crystallize. Pour off the liquid; dry the crystals on bibulous paper, and keep in closely stoppered bottles.—Ph. U. S.) A saline cathartic in the dose of ʒij to ʒj.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS ACIDA, P. supertartras—p. *Tartras acidulus purus, P. supertartras*—p. *Tartras stibialis seu stibiosus, Antimonium tartarizatum.*

POTASSE, Potash—p. *Acetate de, Potassæ acetas*—p. *Bisulphate de, Potassæ supersulphas*—p. *Caustique, Potassa fusa*—p. *à la Chaux, Potassa cum calce*—p. *Chlorate de, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus*—p. *Hydriodate de, Potassæ hydriodas*—p. *Liquide, Liquor potassæ*—p. *Nitrate de, Potassæ nitrus*—p. *Préparée avec la chaux, Potassa cum calce*—p. *et de Soude, tartrate de, Soda, tartrate of*—p. *Sulfate de, Potassæ sulphas*—p. *Sulfure de, Potassii sulphuretum*—p. *Tartrate de, Potassæ tartras*—p. *Tartrate acide de, Potassæ supertartras.*

POTASSII BROMIDUM, Potassæ hydrobromas, Bromide of potassium, (F.) Bromure de Potassium, (Bromin. ʒij; Ferri fili, ʒj; Potassæ carbon. ʒij and ʒj, vel. q. s.; *Aq. destillat.*, Oir. Add the iron filings and bromine to a pint and a half of the water; stirring for half an hour. Apply a gentle heat, and when the liquor assumes a greenish colour, add gradually the carbonate of potassa, dissolved in Oiss of the water, until it ceases to cause a precipitate. Continue the heat for half an hour, and filter. Wash the precipitate with the remaining water boiling hot, and filter. Mix the liquors and crystallize by evaporation.—Ph. U. S.) Virtues:—those of iodide of iron. Dose, gr. v to gr. x. It has been used, also, in the treatment of insomnia and restlessness, accompanied by, and dependent upon, nervous excitement. Large doses are said to occasion drowsiness, and to be antaphrodisiac. See Bromine.

POTASSII CHLORIDUM, Potassæ murias—p. Cyanidum, P. Cyanuretum.

POTASSII CYANURETUM, P. Cyan'idum (Ph. U. S., 1863), *Cyan'uret of Potassium, Hydrocyanate of Potassa*. (Potassii ferrocyanur., in pulv., 3viij; Potass. carbonat. exsicc., 3iij. Mix intimately, and throw into a deep iron crucible, heated to redness; keep up the heat till effervescence ceases, and the fused mass concretes, of a pure white colour, upon a warm glass rod dipped into it; then pour out the liquid carefully into a shallow dish to solidify, stopping before the salt becomes contaminated with the precipitated iron. Break up the mass whilst warm, and preserve in well-stopped bottles.—Ph. U. S.) Used in the same cases as the hydrocyanic acid. Dose, a quarter of a grain.

POTASSII DEUTOCARBONAS, Potassæ carbonas.

POTASSII FERROCYANURETUM, P. Ferrocy'an'idum, Ferrocy'anide or Ferrocy'an'uret of Potassium, Ferrocy'anate or Ferroprussiate or Prussiate of Potassa, (F.) *Protocyanure jaune de fer et de potassium, Cyanure de fer et de potassium*. The yellow double cyanuret of potassium and iron, the salt from which the cyanuret of potassium is obtained by calcination. It is not much used in medicine. It has been advised as an astringent in the colligative sweats of phthisis, in leucorrhœa, &c.; but it does not seem to be possessed of much activity. Dose, 10 or 15 grains every four or five hours.

POTASSII HYDRARGYROIODIDUM, Potassæ Iodo-hydrargy'ras, Hydrargy'rum biioda'tum cum ka'lio ioda'to, Ka'lium ioda'tum hydrargy'ratum, Iodo-hydrargy'rate or Hydrargyroi'odide of Potassium. (This salt is made by the combination of iodide of potassium with red iodide of mercury.) Its properties are similar to those of the iodides of mercury, but in a less degree.

POTASSII IODIDUM, Potassæ hydriodas—p. Ioduretum, Potassæ hydriodas—p. Oxygenochloruretum, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Protoxidi hydriodas, Potassæ hydriodas.

POTASSII SULPHOCYANURETUM, Sulphocy'an'uret of Potassium. This salt has been prepared as a substitute for hydrocyanic acid, and cyanuret of potassium, on the ground of its possessing their advantages without their inconveniences.

POTASSII SULPHURETUM, Potassæ Sulphure'tum seu terensulphure'tum, Potassæ sulphura'ta, Ka'li sulphure'tum, He'par Sul'phuris seu Kali'num, H. sulphuris kali'num seu sulphuris vulga'rē, Sulphure'tum lixiviat'um seu ka'licum, Li'v'er of Sulphur, Sul'phuret of Potass, Sulph'urated potass or pot'ash, (F.) *Sulfure de potasse, Sulfure de potassium sulfaté, Foie de Soufre*. (Sulphur. 3j, Potassæ carb. 3ij. Rub them together, and place the mixture in a covered crucible upon the fire until they unite.) It has been employed in affections of the chest, as an expectorant, in the dose of from 3ss to 3j, largely diluted; but is chiefly used as a bath or wash in cases of itch, tinea capitis, and other cutaneous affections.)

POTASSII TERSULPHURETUM, Potassii sulphuretum.

POTASSIUM. Same etymon as potash. The metallic base of potassa.

POTASSIUM BROMURE DE, see Bromine.

POTASSIUM, CHLORIDE OF, Potassæ murias—p. Cyanuret of, Potassii cyanuretum—p. Ferrocy'anide of, Potassii ferrocyanuretum—p. Ferrocy'anuret of, Potassii ferrocyanuretum—p. Iodide of, Potassæ hydriodas—p. Iodo-hydrargyrate of, Potassii hydrargyroi'didum—p. Iodure de, Potassæ hydriodas—p. Oxide of, Potassæ—p. Protoarsenite of, Arsenite of protoxide of potassium—p. Protochlorate of, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Protonitrate of, Potassæ nitras—p. Protoxide of, Potassæ—p. Protoxide of, nitrate of, Potassæ nitras—p. Protoxide of, superoxalate of,

Potass, oxalate of—p. Protoxide of, supertartrate of, Potassæ supertartras—p. Sulfure de, sulfaté, Potassii sulphuretum—p. Sulphuret of, Potassii sulphuretum—p. Superprotosulphate of, Potassæ supersulphas.

POTATO, ([S.] *batata*), Solanum tuberosum—p. Carolina, Convolvulus batatas.

POTATO FLY, Lytta vittata.

POTATO, HOG, Convolvulus panduratus.

POTATO OIL, see Oil, fusel. By distilling potato oil with anhydrous phosphoric acid, a volatile colourless oily liquid is procured, which is lighter than water, and boils at 102°. This is *Am'ylene* or *Am'ylen*, (F.) *Amylène*. It is best prepared from fusel oil by the action of chloride of zinc. The vapour has been employed as an anæsthetic.

POTATO, SPANISH, Convolvulus batatas—p. Sweet, Convolvulus batatas.

POTATO VINE, WILD, Convolvulus panduratus.

POTATO, WILD, Convolvulus panduratus.

POTBELLY, Physconia.

POTECARY, Apothecary.

POTELÉE, Hyoscyamus.

POTENCY, (*potens*, 'able,') Faculty.

POTENTIA, (*potens*, 'able,') Force.

POTENTIA seu POTES'TAS COEUN'DI, Capability of copulation.

POTENTIA GENERAN'DI. The power of procreation.

POTENTIA IRRITANS, Stimulus.

POTENTIAL, *Potentia'lis*, (F.) *Potentiel*; (from *potentia*.) An epithet for remedies which, although energetic, do not act till some time after their application. The caustic alkalies, for instance, are called *Potentia cauteria* in contradistinction to the hot iron, which is termed *actual*.

POTENTILLA, (from *potentia*), P. reptans.

POTENTILLA ANSERINA, P. argenti'na seu im'polita seu neglee'ta, Argenti'na vulga'ris, Fraga'ria anseri'na, Ar'gentina, Chenobos'con, Argenta'ria, Anseri'na, Sil'verweed, Wild tansy, Moor'-grass, (F.) *Argentine, Potentille, Herbe aux oies*. Ord. Rosaceæ. The leaves are mildly astringent and tonic.

POTENTILLA ARGENTINA, P. anserina—p. Impolita, P. anserina—p. Neglecta, P. anserina.

POTENTILLA NORVEG'ICA, *Norveg Cinquefoil*, an indigenous plant, is possessed of similar properties.

POTENTILLA PALUSTRIS, Comarum palustre.

POTENTILLA REP'TANS, Pentaphyllum, Fraga'ria pentaphyllum, Potentilla, Quinquefo'lium, Q. ma'jus, Com'mon cinquefoil, (F.) *Potentille rampante, Quinquefeuille*. The roots are possessed of astringent properties.

POTENTILLA TORMENTILLA, Tormentilla.

POTENTILLE, Potentilla anserina—p. Rampante, Potentilla reptans.

POTENTIZING, (from *potentia*), see Dynamic.

POTERIUM SANGUISORBA, (*morpnov*), Pimpinella saxifraga.

POTESTAS COEUNDI, ('power of copulating,') Potentia coeundi—p. Generandi, Potentia generandi.

POTEX, gen. *Pot'icia*, (*podex*), Anus.

POTHOMORPHA PELTA'TA, *Pothomorpha pelta'ta*, (*pothos*, and *pelos*, 'shape,') *Capeba* [?]. A Brazilian plant, Order, Piperaceæ, which is possessed of diuretic properties, and has been given in strangury.

POTHOMORPHA UMBELLA'TA, also called *Capeba* [?], is given in Brazil to modify nutrition, as in glandular affections, in which it is also used externally, in the form of decoction.

POTHOPATRIDAL'GIA, (*ποθος*, 'a longing,' *πατρις*, 'one's country,' and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Nostalgia.

POTHOS FETIDA, Dracontium foetidum—p. Putorii, Dracontium foetidum.

POTIMOS, (ποτός,) Potable.

POTIO, Drink, Haustus, Potion—p. Calcis carbonatis, Mistura cretæ—p. Effervescens antiemetica, Potion of Riverius—p. Leniens, Looch ex ovo—p. Oleosa, Looch ex ovo—p. Picea, see Pinus sylvestris—p. Riverii citrata, Potion of Riverius.

POTION (F.), Potio; Hydraté, Hydrolite. A liquid medicine, from 4 to 8 ounces or more in quantity, the composition of which varies, and which is administered in divided doses. It corresponds to the English *Mixture*. See *Mistura*.

POTION PECTORALE, Looch ex ovo.

POTION OF RIVERIUS. A mixture of Lemon Juice and Subcarbonate of Potass, generally given in a state of effervescence. It is the *Potio effervescentis antizymetice dic'ta Riverii* of the Parisian codex, *Potio Riverii citrata*. The name in the Codex indicates one of its uses.

POTIONIS DESIDERIUM, 'desire for drink,' Thirst.

POTIRON, Cucurbita pepo.

POTIUNCULA, (dim. of *potio*,) Haustus.

POTOMANIA, (ποτός, 'drink,' and *mania*,) Delirium tremens.

POTOPARANEA, (ποτός, 'drink,' and *paranea*,) Delirium tremens.

POTOS, (ποτός,) Potable.

POTOTROMOPARANEA, (ποτός, 'drink,' *tromos*, 'trembling,' and *paranea*,) Delirium tremens.

POTTINGAR, Apothecary.

POTT'S CURVATURE, Vertebral disease.

POTT'S DISEASE, Vertebral disease.

POTUS, (ποτός,) Drink—p. Hippocraticus, Claret.

POU, Pediculus.

POUCE, Pollex, see Digitus.

POUCHED, (from [Sax.] *pocca*, [F.] *poche*, 'a bag,') Encysted.

POUCHES, LARYNGEAL, see Laryngeal pouches.

POUDRE, Powder, Pulvis—p. Absorbante et anti-acide, Pulvis de magnesiæ compositus—p. d'Alun composée, Pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus—p. Antiarthritique andré, Pulvis de amaris compositus—p. Antiasthmatique, Pulvis de sulphure et scillâ—p. Antimonial composée ou de James, Antimonial powder—p. Aromatique, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus—p. d'Asarum composée dite sternutatoire, Pulvis asari compositus—p. Balsamique, Pulvis myrrhæ compositus—p. de Birckmann, Pulvis de aro compositus—p. de Blanchement, Calcis chloridum—p. de Cannelle composée ou aromatique, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus—p. Castillon, see Powders, Castillon—p. Cathartique, Pulvis scammonæ compositus—p. Caustique du frère Cosme, Powder, arsenical, of Côme—p. de Chypre, see *Cladonia rangiferina*—p. du Compté de Palme, Magnesie carbonas—p. Cornachine, Pulvis cornachini—p. de Corne brûlée avec opium, Pulvis cornu usti cum opio—p. Coton, see Collodion—p. de Craie composée, Pulvis cretæ compositus—p. de Craie composée avec opium, see Pulvis cretæ compositus cum opio—p. de Dover, Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus—p. du Duc de Portland, Pulvis Ducis Portlandiæ—p. de Dupuytren, Powder of Dupuytren—p. pour Eau de Vichy, see Vichy, mineral waters of—p. Gazifère laxative, Powders, Seidlitz—p. Gazifère simple, Powders, soda—p. de Gomme adragant composée, Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus—p. de Gomme guttæ, Pulvis e gummi guttâ—p. Hydragogue, Pulvis e gummi guttâ—p. Incisive, Pulvis de sulphure et scillâ—p. d'Ipecacuanha et opium, Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus—p. de Jalap composée, Pulvis jalapæ compositus—p. de Kino composée, Pulvis kino compositus—p. de la Mirandole, Pulvis Ducis Portlandiæ—p. Nutrimen-

tive, see Pepsin—p. de Pétrarq, Pulvis de semâ, scammonæ et lignis—p. de Quercetanus, Pulvis e gummi guttâ—p. de Rousselot, Powder, arsenical, of Côme—p. de Saint Ange, Pulvis asari compositus—p. de Savon végétale, Pulvis gummosus alkalinus—p. de Scammonée composée, Pulvis scammonæ compositus—p. de Seidlitz, Powders, Seidlitz—p. de Séné composée, Pulvis sennæ comp.—p. de Sentinelli, Magnesie carbonas—p. Sytylique, Pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus.

POUDRE SUBLIL DE DELCROIX. A fashionable depilatory "for removing superfluous hair in less than ten minutes." It is said to consist of Quicklime and Sulphuret of Arsenic, with some vegetable powder.

POUDRE TEMPÉRANTE DE STAHL, Pulvis de sulphate potassæ compositus—p. de Tennant, Calcis chloridum—p. de Valentini, Magnesie carbonas—p. Vermifuge mercurielle, Pulvis e sulphureto hydrargyri nigro et scammonio—p. Vermifuge sans mercure, Pulvis ex helminthocortio compositus.

POUDRE DE ZWINGER, Magnesie carbonas.

POUGUES, MINERAL WATERS OF. These alkaline waters are in the department of Nièvre, France. They contain carbonic acid, carbonates of soda, lime, and magnesia; chloride of sodium; alumina, and silica, with protoxide of iron. Season from the 15th of May to the 1st of October.

POUKE, Papula.

POULAIN, Bubo.

POULET, VIN DE (F.) Pullet Wine. A disgusting preparation, made by infusing the excrement of the pullet in white wine. According to Nysten, it is employed by the vulgar in France in a number of diseases, and especially in falls, contusions, &c.

POULIOT, (from *pulegium*,) Mentha pulegium.

POULS, Pulse—p. Abdominal, Pulsus inferior—p. des Adultes, Pulse, natural—p. Agité, Pulsus fortis—p. Bas, Pulse, low—p. Capital, Pulse, nasal—p. Combiné, Pulse, complex—p. Compliqué, Pulse, complex—p. Composé, Pulse, complex—p. Concentré, Pulse, contracted—p. Défaillant, Pulsus deficiens—p. Déprimé, Pulse, depressed—p. Développé, Pulse, developed—p. de la Diarrhée, Pulse, intestinal—p. Dur, Pulse, hard—p. Élevé, Pulse, ardent—p. Embarrassé, Pulsus intricatus—p. de l'Estomac, Pulse, stomachal—p. Étroit, Pulsus strictus—p. de l'Expectoration, Pulse, pectoral—p. Faible, Pulse, feeble—p. du Foie, Pulse, hepatic—p. Grand, Pulse, large—p. Insensible, Pulsus deficiens—p. Intercadent, Pulse, intermittent—p. des Intestins, Pulse, intestinal—p. Languissant, Pulse, languid—p. Lent, Pulse, slow—p. de la Matrice, Pulsus uterinus—p. Modéré, Pulse, natural—p. Mou, Pulse, soft—p. du Nez, Pulse, nasal—p. Ondoyant, Pulse, undulating—p. Ondulant, Pulse, undulating—p. Palpitant, Pulse, tremulous—p. Parfait, Pulse, natural—p. Petit, Pulse, small—p. Plein, Pulse, full—p. Précipité, Pulse, frequent—p. Profond, Pulse, deep—p. Prompt, Pulse, sharp—p. Rare, Pulse, slow—p. Rebondissant, Pulsus dicrotus—p. Redoublé, Pulsus dicrotus—p. des Rêgles, Pulsus uterinus—p. Roide, Pulse, tense—p. Serraté, Pulsus serratus—p. Serré, Pulse, contracted—p. de la Sueur, Pulsus sudoralis—p. Tardif, Pulse, slow—p. Tendu, Pulse, tense—p. Tremblant, Pulse, tremulous—p. de l'Urine, Pulsus urinalis—p. Véhément, Pulsus fortis—p. Ventral, Pulsus inferior—p. Vide, Pulsus vacuus—p. Vif, Pulse, sharp—p. Vite, Pulse, sharp.

POULTICE, (ποτός; *puls*, gen. *pultis*, 'porridge, pottage, pap,') Cataplasm. For different poultices, see Cataplasm and Cataplasma.

POUNCE, (F.) Ponce, Sandarac.

POUND, *Li'bra, Li'tra, As, Pon'do, Bage'dia* (of twelve oz.), *Barda'dia*, (F.) *Livre*, (from *pondere*, 'to weigh.') A weight, consisting of twelve ounces Troy,—sixteen ounces avoirdupois. See Weights and Measures.

POUPART'S LIGAMENT, Crural arch.

POURD MILK, Colostrum.

POURPIER CULTIVÉ, Portulaca.

POURPRE, Purpura—*p. Blanc*, Miliary fever—*p. de Cassius*, Purple of Cassius.

POURRITURE, (from [L.] *putrere*, 'to rot,') Putrefaction—*p. d'Hôpital*, Hospital gangrene.

POUS, (πovς,) Pes.

POUSSE, Pursiness.

POUSSEE, Lichen.

POUSSIERE TUBERCULEUSE (F.), 'tuberculous dust.' A name given by MM. Rilliet and Barthez to fine white or yellow minute points of tuberculous matter occurring in myriads, so as to be likened to dust.

POUSSIF, see Pursiness.

POW, (poll,) Head.

POWDER, ([F.] *poudre*,) Pulvis.

POWDER OF ÆTHIOPIA, *Gur's*. A once celebrated anthelmintic, which consisted of pure *rased tin*, *mercury*, and *sulphur*, triturated together.

POWDER OF ALOES, **COMPOUND**, Pulvis aloes compositus, Pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus—*p. of Aloes with canella*, Pulvis aloes cum canella—*p. Alum*, compound, Pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus—*p. Antimonial*, Chenevix's, Antimonial powder—*p. Aromatic*, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus—*p. Aromatic of chalk*, see Confectio Aromatica.

POWDER, ARSENICAL, OF CÔME, *Côme's powder*, *Pulvis Cos'mi*, (F.) *Poudre caustique du frère Cosme ou du Rousselot*—a caustic—is formed of *Arsenious acid*, gr. x; *Red sulphuret of mercury*, gr. xl; powdered *Animal charcoal*, gr. x. It is made into a paste with mucilage.

POWDER, ARSENICAL, OF JUS'TAMOND, is made by melting *sulphuret of antimony* 16 parts; *arsenious acid* 1 part, in a crucible. When the mass is cold it must be reduced to powder, and five parts of *extract of opium* be added.

POWDER OF ARUM, **COMPOUND**, Pulvis de arcompositus—*p. of Asarabacca*, compound, Pulvis asari compositus—*p. of Bladder-wrack*, yellow, Pulvis quercus marinæ—*p. Bleaching*, Calcis chloridum—*p. Botanical*, Chinese, see Falsifications, table of—*p. Camboge*, Pulvis gummi guttæ—*p. Cardinal del Lugo's*, Cinchona—*p. Castillon*, see Powders, Castillon—*p. of Catechu*, compound, Pulvis Catechu compositus—*p. of Chalk*, compound, Pulvis cretæ compositus—*p. of Chalk with opium*, compound, Pulvis cretæ compositus cum opio—*p. of Cinnamon*, compound, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus—*p. Côme's*, Powder, arsenical of Côme—*p. of Contrayerva*, compound, Pulvis contrayervæ compositus—*p. Countess's*, Cinchona—*p. Countess of Kent's*, Cantianus pulvis—*p. Cyprus*, Hibiscus abelmoschus—*p. Dover's*, Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus.

POWDER, DO'SIA. A celebrated secret remedy in Japan, which, for a thousand years, has caused divine honors to be paid to Kobodaisi, its discoverer.

POWDER OF DUPUYTREN, CAUSTIC; (F.) *Poudre de Dupuytren*, formed of 1 part of *Arsenious acid* and 200 parts of *Mild chloride of mercury*. A mild and manageable caustic for causing an eschar on exposed surfaces, and in lupus, &c.

POWDER, EARL OF WARWICK'S, Pulvis cornachini—*p. of Ethiopia*, Powder of Ethiopia.

POWDER OF FAYNARD. A celebrated powder for arresting hemorrhage, said to be nothing more than the charcoal of beech wood finely pulverized.

POWDER, FEVER, SCHWANBERG'S, Antimonial powder.

POWDER FOLDER. In Pharmacy, an apparatus by which papers containing powders are folded of the desired length.

POWDER, GOUT, Duke of Portland's, Pulvis Ducis Portlandiæ—*p. Gray*, Hydrargyrum cum cretâ—*p. of burnt Hartshorn with opium*, Pulvis cornu cervi cum opio—*p. of Ipecacuanha*, compound, Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus—*p. of Jalap*, compound, Pulvis jalapæ compositus—*p. James's*, see Antimonial powder—*p. James's facitious*, Antimonial powder—*p. Jesuit's*, Cinchona—*p. of Kino and opium*, Pulvis kino compositus—*p. of Kino*, compound, Pulvis kino compositus.

POWDER, KNOX'S. A disinfecting preparation, composed of eight parts of *Chloride of sodium*, and three parts of *Chlorinated lime*. An ounce, dissolved in a tumblerful of water, forms a solution of proper strength.

POWDER OF LEMONADE, see Lemonade—*p. of Magnesia*, compound, Pulvis de magnesiâ compositus—*p. of the Marquis*, Marchionis pulvis—*p. Mead's*, against the bite of a Mad dog, Pulvis antilyssus—*p. Myrrh*, compound, Pulvis myrrhæ compositus—*p. Portland*, Pulvis Ducis Portlandiæ—*p. of Rhubarb*, compound, Pulvis rhei compositus—*p. Saline*, compound, Pulvis salinus compositus—*p. of the three Sanders*, see Diatrium—*p. Scammony and aloes*, Pulvis scammonii cum aloë—*p. Scammony*, compound, Pulvis scammonæ compositus—*p. of Senna*, compound, Pulvis senæ compositus—*p. Sneezing*, see Veratrum album—*p. Spruce beer*, see Spruce beer—*p. of Sympathy*, Sympathetic powder—*p. Talbor's*, Cinchona—*p. Tennant's*, Calcis chloridum—*p. Tonquin*, Pulvis cobbii—*p. Tooth*, Dentifrice—*p. Tragacanth*, compound, Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus—*p. Vichy water*, see Vichy, mineral waters of.

POWDER, VIEN'NA, *Pulvis causticus Vindobonensis*; (composed of equal parts of *Quicklime* and *Potassa cum calce*.) In using it, it is made into a paste—*Vien'na paste*, *Pasta caustica Viennensis*, (F.) *Caustique de Vienne*, *Pâte Caustique de Vienne*—with spirits of wine, and is applied on the diseased part, previously circumscribed by a hole cut in sticking plaster.

To be left on from 10 to 20 minutes, according to the depth of the eschar required. Used in cases of lupous ulceration.

By fusing the potass and lime, and raising the heat so as to cause ebullition, the caustic may be run into cylinders:—when it is called *Caustique-Filhos*, *Causticum Viennensê fil'sum Fil'hos*, from the name of the author of the process.

POWDERS, CASTILLOX or CASTILHON, so called from the name of the physician who first proposed them. They are formed of *Sago*, in powder; *Salep*, in powder; *Tragacanth*, in powder, each, four parts; *Prepared oystershells*, one part, *Cochineal*, half a part, divided into powders of one drachm each; one of which is boiled in a pint of milk, and the decoction used *ad libitum*, as a demulcent in diarrhoea and dysentery. Dorvault makes *poudre de Castillon* synonymous with arrow root.

POWDERS, EFFERVESCING, Powders, Soda.

POWDERS, EFFERVESCING, APERIENT, Powders, Sedlitz—*p. Ginger-beer*, see Amomum zingiber.

POWDERS, ROCHELLE, see Powders, soda; and Sedlitz, mineral waters of.

POWDERS, SO'DA, *Pul'vres effervescentes*, (Ph. U. S. 1863,) seu *aëroph'ori*, *Efferves'cing powders*, (F.) *Poudres gazifères simples*. (Soda bicarb. 3vj, in tartaric acid, 3v. Divide each powder into twelve equal parts; and keep part of the bicarbonate and acid in a paper of different

colours. A pleasant, cooling drink; taken during effervescence.

Sedlitz Powders, Rochelle powders, Aperient effervescent powders, Pulveres aperientes effervescentes (Ph. U. S. 1863.) (F.) *Poudres gazifères laxatives ou Poudres de Sedlitz*, (*Sodæ bicarb.* in pulv. $\frac{3}{j}$; *Potassæ et Sodæ tartar.* in pulv. $\frac{5}{ij}$; *Acid Tartar.* in pulv. $\frac{v}{ij}$). Mix the bicarbonate with the tartrate, and divide into 12 parts. Divide, also, the tartaric acid into 12 parts. Keep the parts of the mixture and of the acid in separate papers of different colours. See Sedlitz, mineral waters of.

POWER, ([F.] *Pouvoir*, from *posse*, 'to be able,') Faculty—p. Inherent, Irritability—p. Sensoria, see Sensorial—p. Tonic, Irritability.

POX, (from *pocks*,) Syphilis, Variola—p. Chicken, Varicella.

Pox Doctor, Syphilidiater.

Pox, FRENCH, Syphilis—p. Grease, see Grease—p. Horn, see Varicella—p. Noddy, Syphilomania—p. Small, Variola—p. Swine, see Varicella—p. Water, see Varicella.

POZZUOLI, MINERAL WATERS OF. Pozzuoli is in the neighbourhood of Naples. The springs are, 1. *Acqua della pietra*, Temp. 91° Fah. 2. *Acqua di Cavalanti*, Temp. 100°. *A. di subveni homini*, Temp. 102°; *A. del cantarello*, Temp. 86 to 89°; and that of the Temple of Serapis in Pozzuoli, Temp. 102 to 107°. The last contains carbonic acid, carbonates of lime, magnesia, alumina, and iron, carbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, sulphate of lime, and silica.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, Therapeutics.

PRACTITIONER, GENERAL, Surgeon apothecary—p. Irregular, see Irregular—p. Regular, see Regular—p. Routine, Routinist.

PRÆ. In composition, 'before.'

PRÆBIUM, (from *præbeo*, contracted from *præhibeo*, 'to offer, allow,') Dose.

PRÆCAUTIO, (*præ*, and *caveo*, *cautum*, 'to guard against,') Prophylaxis.

PRÆCIPITANS, (*præcipitare*, 'to throw down,') Absorbent—p. Magnum, Sepia.

PRÆCIPITATUM ALBUM, 'white precipitate,' Hydrargyrum præcipitatum—p. Rubrum, 'red precipitate,' Hydrargyri nitricooxydum.

PRÆCISIO PRÆPUTII, (*præcidere*, *præcisum*, 'to cut off,') Circumcision.

PRÆCOCIA, (*præcox*, 'ripening early,') Prunus Armeniaca.

PRÆCOCITY, Precocity.

PRÆCOGNITIO, (*præ*, and *cognitio*, 'knowledge,') Prognosis.

PRÆCOR'DIA, (*præ*, and *cor*, gen. *cordis*, 'the heart,') The diaphragm; also, the thoracic viscera, and the epigastrium.

PRÆCOR'DIAL or PRÆCOR'DIAL RE'GION, *Re'gio præcordi'aca seu præcordia'lis*, is the epigastric region. Also, and more properly, the region of the heart. A line drawn from the inferior margins of the third ribs across the sternum, passes over the valves of the pulmonary artery a little to the left of the mesial line, and those of the aorta are behind them, but about half an inch lower down. A vertical line, coinciding with the left margin of the sternum, has about one-third of the heart, comprising the upper portion of the right ventricle, on the right, and two-thirds, comprising the lower portion of the right ventricle and the whole of the left, on the left. This is the præcordial region.

PRÆCORDIUM, *Fossette du cœur*—p. Pedis, Metatarsus.

PRÆCOX MATURITAS, Precocity.

PRÆCUSTODIA, (*præ*, and *custodio*, 'to watch,') Prophylaxis.

PRÆDIASTOLICUS, Prediastolic.

PRÆDICTIO, (*præ*, and *dicere*, *dictum*, 'to say,') Prognosis.

PRÆDISPOSITIO, Predisposition.

PRÆDIVINATIO, (*præ*, and *divinare*, *divinatum*, 'to divine,') Mantia.

PRÆDOMIN' IUM, (*præ*, and *domo*, *domitan*, 'I subdue,') Predominance of one thing over another.

PRÆDOMINIUM A'QUE. A predominance of watery fluid,—*Tenu'itas aquo'sa*.

PRÆDOMINIUM SAN'GUINIS ARTERIO'SI. A predominance of arterial blood, *Arterio'sitas san'guinis*.

PRÆDOMINIUM SAN'GUINIS VENO'SI, *Veno'sitas San'guinis*. Predominance of venous blood.

PRÆFOCATIO, (*præfocare*, *præfocatus*, 'to strangle,') Orthopnoea, Suffocation—p. Fancium, Angone—p. Matricis, Angone—p. Uterina, Angone.

PRÆFOCATION, Strangulation—p. Uterina, Angone.

PRÆFORMATIO, Preformation.

PRÆGNANS, Pregnant.

PRÆGNAS, Pregnant.

PRÆGNATIO, Fecundation, Pregnancy.

PRÆGNATUS, Fecundation, Pregnancy.

PRÆGNAX, Pregnant.

PRÆGUSTATIO, (*præ*, and *gustare*, *gustatum*, 'to taste,') Avant-gout.

PRÆHENSIO, Prehensio.

PRÆLINGUA. The anterior part or tip of the tongue.

PRÆLIUM, ('a contest,') Coition.

PRÆLUM, Press, Tourniquet—p. Arteriale, Tourniquet.

PRÆLUMBARIS, Prelumbar.

PRÆMORPHISMUS, Premorphism.

PRÆNOTIO, (*præ*, and *noscere*, *notum*, 'to know,') Prognosis.

PRÆNUNTIATIO, (*præ*, and *nuntiare*, *nuntiatum*, 'to announce,') Prognosis.

PRÆPARANTES ARTERIÆ, (from being presumed to prepare the sperm,) Spermatic arteries.

PRÆPARATIO, (*præ*, and *parare*, *paratum*, 'to prepare,') Preparation—p. Chyli, Chylification.

PRÆPARATA VENA, see Facial Vein.

PRÆPARATUM, Preparation.

PRÆPOTENTIA, (*præ*, and *potens*, 'powerful,') Great power or strength.

PRÆPOTENTIA VIRI' LIS. Great, or too great, procreative power on the part of the male.

PRÆPOTIO, (*præ*, and *potio*, 'a drink,') Potatismus.

PRÆPUTIALIS, Preputial.

PRÆPUTII DUCTIO, Masturbation.

PRÆPUTIUM, Prepuce.

PRÆRECTALIS, *Prærectal*.

PRÆSAGIUM, (*præ*, and *sagio*, 'to perceive quickly,') Mantia.

PRÆSCIENTIA, (*præ*, and *scire*, 'to know,') Prognosis.

PRÆSCITIO, (*præ*, and *scire*, 'to know,') Prognosis.

PRÆSCRIPTIO, Prescription.

PRÆSCRIPTUM, Prescription.

PRÆSEPIOLUM, (dim. of *præsepium*,) Alveolus.

PRÆSEPIUM, (*præ*, and *sepe*, 'an enclosure,') Alveolus.

PRÆSERVATIO, (*præ*, and *servare*, 'to save,') Prophylaxis.

PRÆSERVATIVUM, Amuletum.

PRÆSERVATORIA INDICA'TIO. A preservative indication; one proper for preventing the development of disease.

PRÆSERVATORIUS, Prophylactic.

PRÆSPINALIS, Prespinal.

PRÆTIBIALIS, Pretibial.

PRAIRIE BUSH, STINKING, *Ptelea trifoliata*—p. Pines, *Liatris scabiosa*.

PRASINUM VIRIDE, ('leek green,') *Cupri subacetas*.

PRASINUS, (*πρασινος*, 'green as a leek,') *Porraceous*.

PRASITES, (*πρασινος*, from *prasinum*.) Wine in which the leaves of horehound have been infused.

PRASIMUM, (*πρασινον*.) *Marrubium*.

PRASUM, (*πρασινον*.) *Allium prasinum*.

PRAXIS, (*πραξις*.) *Action*.

PRAXIS MED'ICA. The practical exercise of the healing art.

PREASER, *Rennet*.

PRECIPITATE, see *Precipitation*—p. Red, *Hydrargyri nitricooxydum*—p. White, *Hydrargyrum precipitatum*.

PRECIPITATION, *Præcipita'tio*, (F.) *Précipité*, (*præcipitare*, *præcipitatum*, (*præ*, and *caput*, 'the head,') 'to throw headlong,') The action by which a body abandons a liquid in which it is dissolved, and becomes deposited at the bottom of the vessel. The matter so thrown down or precipitated, is called a *precipitate*.

PRÉCIPITATION DE LA MATRICE, *Procidencia uteri*.

PRÉCIPITÉ BLANC, 'white precipitate,' *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum*—p. Noir, see *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*—p. *per se*, *Hydrargyri nitricooxydum*—p. *Rouge*, *Hydrargyri nitricooxydum*.

PRECOC'ITY, *Præco'ciousness*, *Præ'cox maturitas*, *Matur'ity præco'cious*, (F.) *Précocité*, (*præcox*, gen. *præ'cocius*, from *præ*, and *coquere*, 'to ripen,') Rapid development before the usual time. See *Præotia*.

PRECORDIAL, *Præcordial*.

PRECURSOR, *Præcurso'rius*, *Præmon'itory*, *Præmonito'rius*, (F.) *Prémonitoire*, *Précurseur*, (*præ*, and *curro*, *cursum*, 'I run,') That which precedes or foretells.

PRECURSOR or PRÆMON'ITORY SIGNS or SYMPTOMS, (F.) *Signes précurseurs ou prémonitoires*, *S. avant-coureurs*, are those which indicate an approaching disease.

PREDIASTOLIC or PREDIAS'TOLIC, *Prædiastol'icus*, (*præ*, and *diastole*.) That which precedes the diastole of the heart,—as 'prediastolic friction-sound.'

PREDISPO'NENT or PREDISPOSING CAUSES, see *Causes*, *predisponent*.

PREDISPOSIT'ION, *Prædisposit'io*, *Semin'ia morbo'rum* (Gaubius); (*præ*, and *disponere*, *dispositum*, 'to dispose,') (F.) *Prédisposition*, *Imminence morbide*. That constitution or condition of the body, which disposes it to the action of disease under the application of an exciting cause. Thus, in hereditary diseases, the conformation is such, that but a slight exciting cause may be required to produce them. When the disease arises solely from the predisposition, or under the additional influence of an extremely slight exciting cause, it is, by some, termed a *disposition*.

PREDORSAL, *Prædorsa'lis*, (*præ*, and *dorsum*, 'the back,') That which is in front of the back.

PREDORSAL REGION of the vertebral column is the anterior surface of the dorsal region.

PRÉ-DORSO-ATLOÏDIEN, *Longus colli*.

PRÉ-DORSO-CERVICAL, *Longus colli*.

PRÆEXISTENCE OF GERMS, see *Preformation*.

PREFORMA'TION, *Præforma'tio*, (*præ*, 'before,' and *formatio*, 'forming,') An ancient theory of generation, which maintained that the germs of every part exist, but not visibly, before fecundation, and that fecundation occasions their de-

velopment. It was the doctrine of *præexistence of germs*.

PREG'NANCY, *Pregna'tio*, *Pregna'tus*, *Impregna'tio*, (from *prægena'tio*, *præ*, and *genere*, 'to beget,') *Ingravida'tio*, *Hysterocye'sis*, *Gravid'itas*, *G. uteri'na*, *En'cymon*, *Cye'sis*, *Encye'sis*, *En'cysis*, *Encymo'sia*, *Cyopho'ria*, *Gesta'tion*, *Fæta'tion*, *Ingravida'tion*, *Utero-gesta'tion*; (F.) *Grossesse*. The state of a female who has within her a fecundated germ, which gradually becomes developed in or out of the uterus. When placed in the cavity of the uterus,—by virtue of the vital force by which it is animated, it becomes attached to the inner surface of that viscus, and obtains from it indirectly the nutriment necessary for its gradual development, during the space of ten lunar months or two hundred and eighty days—the ordinary term or duration of *gestation*, although the period may be protracted to 300 days or upwards,—at the expiration of which parturition occurs. Pregnancy is commonly limited to a single fœtus: at times, the uterus contains two or three.—See *Reproduction*. Occasionally, one or two moles—the degenerated products of conception—alone occupy the uterus:—at other times, a fœtus likewise exists. In certain cases, and owing to accidental circumstances, the fecundated ovum remains in the ovarium, or is arrested in the Fallopian tube. Pregnancy has, accordingly, been distinguished into, 1. *Natu'ral* or *u'terine*, when the fœtus is carried in the cavity of the womb: and, 2. *Præternatu'ral* or *extra'u'terine*, *Exfæta'tion*, *Conceptio vitio'sa*, *Paracye'sis* seu *Eccye'sis*, *Echthysterocye'sis*, *Echthysterocye'sis*, *Dysot'cio* seu *Dyscye'sis* seu *Gravid'itas extra'u'teri'na*, (F.) *Grossesse contre-nature*,—when it occurs in the ovarium, tube, or cavity of the abdomen.

During pregnancy, the female experiences remarkable changes in the condition of her organs and functions. The genital apparatus, of course, most affected. The uterus changes its shape, situation, size, and texture. The usual signs of pregnancy are,—suppression of the catamenia; the abdomen gradually enlarging, and forming a hard tumour; the umbilicus prominent in the latter months; the breasts increasing in size; the areola round the nipple becoming darker, and the follicles more developed; kystein in the urine from an early period; a bluish tint of the vagina after the fourth week; about the fifth month, the evidence by *ballotement*, the placental *souffle*, and by the sound of the fetal heart heard on auscultation; the motion of the fœtus perceptible, and the neck of the uterus diminishing in length at the advanced periods.

PREGNANCY, ABDOM'INAL, *Eccye'sis abdomina'lis*, *Cæliocye'sis*, *Gravid'itas abdomina'lis*, (F.) *Grossesse abdominale*. That in which the ovum has escaped into the cavity of the abdomen.

PREGNANCY, AFCE'TAL, *Preg'nancy without a fœtus*, (F.) *Grossesse afatale ou sans fœtus*. Pregnancy produced by a false or degenerate conception, or any other affection, which has given place to unusual development of the uterus. Madame Boivin includes in this class, *sarcophysteria*, *hydrohysteria*, *gastrohysteria*, and *hematohysteria*.

PREGNANCY, BIGEM'INAL, (F.) *Grossesse bigem'inale ou gémellaire*, *Double pregnancy*. Pregnancy in which there are twins in utero.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, COM'PLEX, (F.) *Grossesse complexe*, *G. inter-extra-u'terine*, is when the womb, besides a fœtus, contains much water, hydatids, a mole, &c.

PREGNANCY, COM'POUND, *Polybreph'ia*, *Polycye'sia*, *Polycye'sis*, (F.) *Grossesse composée*, is when there are two or three fœtuses in the cavity of the uterus.

PREGNANCY, DOUBLE, *Pregnancy*, *bigeminal*—

p. Duration of, see Pregnancy — p. Extrauterine, see Pregnancy.

PREGNANCY, FALSE, *Graviditas spuria*, (F.) *Grossesse fausse ou apparente, Pseudocyesis*. Authors have thus called different affections of a more or less serious character, which resemble pregnancy; so as, at times, to impose upon the best informed practitioners. These diseases may be seated in the uterus or its dependencies, in the intestines or some other part of the abdomen. They may be;—a mole, hydatids, water, blood, or polypos distending the parietes of the uterus;—chronic enlargement of the uterus; development of tumours, &c., in its substance;—scirrhus; dropsy of the ovary; ascites; tympanites, &c.

PREGNANCY, FÆTAL, (F.) *Grossesse fatale*. Pregnancy in which there is a fœtus, or more than one, in the uterus or out of it. Madame Boivin puts in this class—the solitary, bigeminal, trigeminal, and sarcœfœtal pregnancies, which form the first order; and the tubal, ovarial, and abdominal, which constitutes the second.

PREGNANCY, GAZOXYSTER'IC, (F.) *Grossesse Gazo-hystérique*. Fœtal pregnancy, caused by development of air or gas in the cavity of the womb.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, HÆMATOXYSTER'IC, (F.) *Grossesse hémato-hystérique*. Fœtal pregnancy, caused by accumulation of blood in the uterus.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, HYDROXYSTER'IC, (F.) *Grossesse hydro-hystérique*. Fœtal pregnancy, occasioned by the secretion and accumulation of serous fluid in the uterus.

PREGNANCY, INTERSTIT'IAL, *Graviditas in uteri substantia seu interstitia*. The development of the embryo in the proper substance of the uterus. The case generally terminates fatally at an early period of gestation; the thin external paries of the uterus being ruptured, and the ovum passing into the abdominal cavity.

PREGNANCY, MOR'BID, *Paracyesis, Dystocia, Dycyesis*. The progress of pregnancy disturbed or endangered by the supervention of general or local disorder.

PREGNANCY, OVA'RIAN, *Ecycsis ova'ria, Oöricyesis, Oöcyesis, Graviditas uteri seu extraiterina in ova'rio*, (F.) *Grossesse ovarienne ou de l'ovaire*. Pregnancy in which the fœtus is developed in the interior of the ovary.

PREGNANCY, PLEA OF. A plea, which a woman, capitally convicted, may set up in arrest of execution until she is delivered. See Jury of Matrons, and De ventre inspicendo.

PREGNANCY, PRETEND'ED. The criminal act of a female, who, not having been delivered, presents an infant as having been born of her. (F.) *Supposition de part*. This term, in French, likewise includes the case of a female, who, having been delivered of a dead child, substitutes for it a living child which is not hers.

PREGNANCY, SARCOFÆTAL, (F.) *Grossesse sarco-fœtale*. Pregnancy in which there are one or more fœtuses, and one or more moles.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, SARCOXYSTER'IC, (F.) *Grossesse sarco-hystérique*. Fœtal pregnancy formed by moles, hydatids, or a false conception.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, SOL'ITARY, (F.) *Grossesse solitaire ou simple*. Pregnancy in which there is a single fœtus.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, TRIGEM'INAL, (F.) *Grossesse trigéminal ou triple*. Pregnancy in which there are three fœtuses in the cavity of the uterus.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, TU'BAL, (F.) *Grossesse tubaire; Ecycsis tubalis, Graviditas tubaria*. Pregnancy where the fœtus remains and is developed in the Fallopian tube.

PREGNANCY, UTERINE, see Pregnancy.

PREGNANCY, UTEROABDOMINAL, (F.) *Grossesse utero-abdominale*. Pregnancy consisting of two fœtuses; one in the uterus—the other in the abdominal cavity.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, UTEROÖVA'RIAL, (F.) *Grossesse utéro-ovarienne*. Pregnancy with two fœtuses, one in the womb, the other in the ovary.

PREGNANCY, UTEROTU'BAL, (F.) *Grossesse utéro-tubaire*. Pregnancy in which there is at the same time a fœtus in the womb and another in the Fallopian tube.

PREGNANT, *Preg'nans, Preg'nas, Preg'nax, Fœtus, Fœtus, Encar'pus, Grav'ida, Ple'na m'lier, Incu'nta, Grav'id, Breed'ing*, (Old Eng.) *Beal'ing*, (F.) *Enceinte*. One in a state of pregnancy;—one with child.

PREHENSIO, (*prehendere, prehensum*, 'to lay hold of,') Prehension, Catalepsy, Epilepsy.

PREHENSION, *Prehensio*. The act of laying hold of.

PREHENSION OF FOOD is the act of seizing and carrying it to the mouth, and introducing it into that cavity. It is, also, called *Assumptio, Prolep'sis, Pros'phora*.

PRÊLE, ([*L. asperello*, 'rough,'—the stalk.) *Hipparis vulgaris*.

PRÉLONBAIRE, Prelumbar.

PRÉLONBO-PUBIEN, *Psoas parvus*—p. *Trochantin, Psoas magnus*.

PRELUM, Press—p. *Arteriale, Tourniquet*.

PRELUM'BAR, *Prelumbaris*, (F.) *Prélombaire, (præ, and lumbi, 'the loins,')* That which is placed before the loins. The prelumbar surface of the spinal column is the anterior surface of the lumbar portion.

PREMIÈRES VOIES, 'first passages,' *Primæ viæ*.

PREMOLAR, (*præ, and molares,*) see Molar teeth.

PREMONITORY, (*præ, and moneo*, 'to admonish,') see Precursory.

PREMORPH'ISM, *Premorphism'us*, (*præ, and mor'phos*, 'I shape,') The aggregate of laws by which a new formation is developed from the primordial cell.

PRENAN'THES, (*πρηνος*, 'bending downward,' and *ανθος*, 'a flower,') *Gall of the Earth, Decitt Snake'root, Lion's Foot*. There are many species of this indigenous plant, whose root and milky juice are very bitter. They are used in popular practice in dysentery; and in the form of cataplasm to bites of serpents.

PRENANTRES ALBA, *Nabalus albus*—p. *Serpentaria, Nabalus albus*.

PRENDRE INSCRIPTION, 'to take inscription,' see Matriculate.

PRÉPARATE (VEINE), see Facial vein.

PREPARA'TION, *Preparatio*, (*præ, and parare, paratum*, 'to get ready,') The act of making ready any substance whatever that has to be employed for any purpose.

Also, the product of any pharmaceutical operation;—*Preparatum*.

Any part of a body, preserved for the use of the anatomist, or others, is so called.

PREPUCE, *Preputium, Epogo'gium, Fores'kin, Pel'la, Pos'thium, Put'ium, Acropost'hia, Accub'etia, For'es'kin*, (said to be from *præ, and puto*, 'to cut off,' or from *puteo*, 'to smell,' or from *præ, and pudendum*; but, most probably, from *præ, and puto*, 'I shape,') The prolongation of the integuments of the penis, which covers the glans. The prepuce is composed of two membranous layers: one external or cutaneous; the other internal or mucous, separated by areolar membrane. The mucous membrane lines the inner surface of the cutaneous layer till beyond the glans, when it is reflected over the latter; forming, behind the

corona, a small *cul-de-sac*, above the corpora cavernosa, which is interrupted by a triangular duplication of the mucous membrane, called the *frenum*, fixed in the furrow at the inferior part of the glans, and terminating at a little distance from the orifice of the urethra. The clitoris is covered by a semilunar fold formed by a continuation of the skin of the labia. It is called *Præputium clitoridis*.

PREPUTIAL, *Præputialis*. Belonging or relating to the prepuce;—as the 'preputial secretion,'—or that which takes place from the lining of the prepuce covering the glans.

PRÆRECTAL, *Prærectalis*, (*præ*, and *rectum*), applied to that which is in front of the rectum.

PRÆROTULIEN, see *Bourse*.

PRESBYODOCHIUM, (*πρεβύς*, 'old,' and *δοχμα*, 'to receive,') Gerocomium.

PRESBYON'OSI, (*πρεβύς*, 'old,' and *ὄσις*, 'disease,') Diseases of old age.

PRES'BYOPE, *Presbytes*, (F.) *Presbyte*, (*πρεβύς*, 'old,' and *ὤψ*, 'the eye,') One who is long-sighted or affected with presbyopia.

PRESBYOPIA, *Presbytia*.

PRESBYOP'IC, *Presbyopicus*, *Presbytic*, *Presbyticus*, (F.) *Presbytique*. Relating or belonging to presbyopia or longsightedness.

PRESBYSOPHACELUS, (*πρεβύς*, 'old,' and *sphacelus*), Gangrene of old people.

PRESBY'TIA, *Presbyopia*, *Telora'sis*, *Amblyopia proximum*, *Vitus senilis*, *Hypermetropia*, *Presbyopia*, (F.) *Vue longue*; (from *πρεβύς*, 'an old person,') A very high degree is termed *Hyperpresbytia*. A condition of vision, common in old persons, which consists in the circumstance of near objects being confusedly seen, whilst those at a greater distance are clearly distinguished. It is supposed to depend generally on diminution of the convexity of the cornea; whence results an alteration in the convergency of the rays, so that they form a focus behind the retina. This defect is remedied by the use of convex glasses, which augment the convergence of the luminous rays. It is, also, called *Long'sightedness*, *Far'sightedness*, *Parop'sia longinqua*, *Dysop'sia proximum*.

PRESBYTIC, *Presbyopic*.

PRESCRIPTION, *Præscriptio*, (*præ*, and *scribere*, scriptum, 'to write,') *Anag'raphê*, *Formula*, *F. medica*, *Sched'ula*, *Impe'rium*, *Præscriptum*, *Præscriptio medica*, *Receptum*, *Recepta*, *Rec'ipê*, *Receipt*, (F.) *Formule*, *Ordonnance*, *Recette*. The formulæ which the physician writes for the composition of medicines adapted to any case of disease. A prescription should be as simple as possible, and should bear upon its face the evidence of the objects to be fulfilled by it. No article should form part of it, unless adapted for serving some useful purpose. A compound prescription has been divided into four parts:—the *basis* or principal ingredient of the prescription; the *adjuvans*, or that which is designed to promote the action of the former; the *cor'rigens*, or that intended to correct its operation, or obviate any unpleasant symptom which it may be apt to produce; and the *constit'uens*, *excip'iens* or *vehiculum*, *constituent*, *excipient* or *vehicle*, the substance which gives to the other ingredients consistence or form. All these are seen in the following formula for cathartic pills:

R—Aloës..... ℥j *Basis*.
Hydrarg. Chlorid. Mit. gr. x. *Adjuvans*.
Olei Carui..... gtt. v. *Corrigens*.
Syrupi..... q. s. *Constituent*.
M. et fiant pilulæ xx. See Symbol.

It is obvious, however, that most prescriptions are more simple than this. The basis, for exam-

ple, may require neither adjuvant, corrigent, nor constituent.

The doctrine of medicinal combination is termed *Iamatotaxiolog'ia*, *Iamatosyntaxiolog'ia*, *Ars form'ulas med'icas concinnan'di*.

The vocabulary in the author's "Medical Student," second edition, Philad., 1844, will aid not only in translating, but in writing, prescriptions *more solito*. See, also, Pereira, *Selecta de Præscriptis*, 14th edition, London, 1864.

PRESENTATION, from (Lat.) *præsens*, (*præ*, 'before,' and *ens*, *entis*, 'being,') The part of a foetus which is felt *presenting*, on examination *per vaginam*. When the head presents, and especially the vertex, or the feet, knees, or breech, the presentation is said to be *natural*; when any other part, *preternatural*; and the labour is styled *perverse* or *preternatural*, *Parodyn'ia* seu *Dysto'cia perversa*, *Cross-birth*, (F.) *Accouchement contre nature*. When any part besides the head, feet, knees, or breech presents, the operation of turning becomes necessary.

When a portion of the presenting mass of the foetus becomes changed for another, in complicated presentations, the case has been termed one of *substituted presentation*.

PRESERVATIVE, (*præ*, and *servare*, 'to save,') Prophylactic.

PRESIS, (*πρησις*,) Swelling.

PRÊSLE, (*Prêles*), *Hippurus vulgaris*.

PRESMA, (*πρησμα*), Swelling.

PRESPI'NAL, *Præspinalis*, (*præ*, and *spina*, 'the spine,') That which is situate before the spine. The prespinal surface of the vertebral column is the anterior surface.

PRESS, *Præsum*, *Præsum*, *Pressorium*, *Pi'ster*, *Piesterion*, (F.) *Pressoir*, *Presse*, (*premere*, *pressum*, 'to squeeze,') An instrument for subjecting matters to considerable pressure, for the purpose of separating the liquid from the solid portion.

PRESS OF HEROPHILUS, *Torcular Herophili*.

PRESSE-ARTÈRE, *Serre-nœud de Deschamps*, *Serre-Artère*. An instrument invented by Deschamps for the immediate compression of arteries. It is composed of a plate six or seven lines long, and three broad, and of a rod or stem two inches long, placed perpendicularly above the plate and riveted. At each extremity of the plate is a hole, through which each of the ends of the ligature, to be placed upon the artery, is passed. The ligature is then to be tightened by drawing the ends, and fixing them to the perpendicular rod. This *presse-artère* or *serre-artère*, surrounded with charpie, remains in the wound, until there is no longer danger of hemorrhage. The ligature is then cut, and the instrument withdrawn. It is an unnecessary instrument.

PRESSE-URÈTHRE, *Ju'gum Pe'nis*. A kind of forceps of elastic iron, the branches of which, padded, may be approximated or separated by means of a screw. The penis is introduced between the branches, one of them being applied to the urethra, and the screw is tightened so as to exercise a degree of pressure sufficient to bring the parietes of the canal in contact. This instrument is sometimes used in incontinence of urine, to prevent the constant discharge of that fluid.

PRESSIO, (*premere*, *pressum*, 'to press,') Pressure.

PRESSIO ABDOMINALE, Pressure, abdominal.

PRESSOIR, Press — *p. d'Hérophile*, *Torcular Herophili*.

PRESSORIUM, Press.

PRESSURE, *Pres'sio*. The action of pressing. **PRESS'URE ABDOM'INAL**, (F.) *Pressio Abdominale*. A mode of examination by means of which the sensibility, size, suppleness, or hardness of

any morbid abdominal viscus may be compared, in these respects, with its healthy condition. Bichat proposed, with the view of exploring the state of the thoracic organs, to exert a pressure from below upwards on the abdominal organs, so as to crowd them upon the diaphragm, and thus to diminish the dimensions of the cavity of the chest, noticing to what extent respiration was affected by this action. No great information can of course be derived from it.

PRESURE, Rennet.

PRESYSTOLIC or **PRESYSYSTOLIC**, *Præ-systol'icus* (*præ*, and *systole*.) That which precedes the contraction of the heart—as “*presystolic friction sound*.”

PRETENDED DISEASES, Feigned diseases.

PRETIBIAL, *Prætibial'is*, (*præ*, and *tibia*, ‘the tibia.’) That which is situate before the tibia; as the *iliopretibial* and *ischiopretibial* muscles.

PREVENTIVE, (*prævenire*, *præventum*, (*præ*, and *venire*,) ‘to come before.’) Prophylactic.

PREVENTIVE, ROYAL. An empirical preparation, used as a prophylactic against the venereal virus. It is a solution of *acetate of lead*,—the *Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis dilutus*.

PREVERTEBRAL APONEUROSIS. The aponeurosis which covers the muscles of the prevertebral region.

PREVERTEBRAL ARTERY, (F.) *Artère prévertébrale ou ménéngienne postérieure*. A ramus of the meningeal branch, and sometimes even of the trunk, of the pharyngeal artery, which is distributed to the prevertebral region.

PREVERTEBRAL MUSCLES, see Cervical region, anterior—p. Region, Cervical region, anterior.

PRIAPEIA, (after Priapus.) *Nicotiana rustica*.

PRIAPIS'CUS, *πριαπισκος*. Name of a piece of wood which forms part of the *scamnum Hippocraticum*, and is like the male organ of generation. Paulus, of Ægina, calls thus a tent of linen shaped like a penis.

PRIAPISM'US, (*πριαπισμος*.) *Tenti'go*, *T. Penis*, *Pri'apism*, *Horncolic* (vulg.), *Enta'sia Priapis'mus*, *Rhopa'lis'mus*, *Sty'ma*, *Sty'sia*, (after Priapus.) Constant and distressing erection, with or without any voluptuous idea or desire for venery. It is often symptomatic; and sometimes the immediate result of morbid causes,—of the action of cantharides, for example. The application of cold liquids to the penis, and the internal use of opium and camphor, are the means usually had recourse to for its removal.

PRIAPITIS, (*priapus*, ‘penis,’ and *itis*.) Phallitis.

PRIAPUS, (*Πριαπός*.) *Mutun'us*. In ancient mythology the deity who presided over gardens and the parts of generation, so called *propter deformitatem et membri virilis magnitudinem*.

PRIAPUS, Penis—p. Cervi, see Cervus—p. Ceti, Leviathan penis.

PRICKET, Sedum acre.

PRICKING, (from [Sax.] *priccian*, ‘to prick,’) (F.) *Picotement*. A variety of pain, compared to that which pointed bodies would occasion.

PRIDE OF CHINA, *Melia azedarach*—p. of India, *Melia azedarach*—p. Tree, *Melia azedarach*.

PRIDEWEED, *Erigeron Canadense*.

PRIEST PHYSICIANS, see *Asclepiades*.

PRIEST'S PINTLE, *Arum maculatum*.

PRIM, *Lignastrum vulgare*.

PRIMA CELLA COLI, ‘first cell of the colon,’ Cæcum.

PRIMÆ VIÆ, (F.) *Premières voies*. ‘The first passages.’ The stomach and intestinal canal:—the lacteals being the *secundæ viæ* or ‘second passages.’ See Ways, digestive.

PRIMAIRE, Primary.

PRIMARY, *Primarius*, *Primitivus*, (F.)

Primitif, *Primaire*, (from *primus*, ‘first.’) First in place, time or character; as *primory symptoms*, in contradistinction to *secondary*.

PRIMARY CELL, see Cell.

PRIMEVÈRE, (from *primum ver* ‘first spring.’) *Primula veris*.

PRIMIP'ARA, *Primiparturiens*, (F.) *Primipare*, (*primus*, ‘first,’ and *parere*, ‘to bring forth.’) A female who brings forth for the first time.

PRIMIPARTURIENS, (*primus*, ‘first,’ and *parturio*, ‘to bring forth.’) *Primipara*.

PRIMISTERNAL, *Primisternal'is*, (*primus*, ‘the first,’ and *sternum*, ‘the sternum.’) M. Béclard has called *os primisternal* ou *clavisternal*, the bony portion of the sternum.

PRIMIT'VE, (from *primus*, ‘first.’) The first waters or the waters discharged before the extrusion of the fetus.

PRIMITIVE, Primary—p. Band, see Nerve fibres—p. Streak, Groove, primitive.

PRIMORDIAL CELL, see Cell.

PRIMORDIUM, (*primus*, and *ordior*, *oriri*, ‘to begin.’) *Arche*.

PRIMROSE, EVENING, *Oenothera biennis*—p. Tree, *Oenothera biennis*.

PRIMULA OFFICINALIS, (*prim'ulus*, ‘first,’ so called, because it flowers in the beginning of the spring.) *P. veris*—p. *Variabilis*, *P. veris*.

PRIM'ULA VE'NIS, *P. officina'lis* seu *variabil'is*, *Verbas'culum*, *Paral'ysis*, *Her'ba paralys'es* seu *paralyt'ica*, the *Cow'slip*, *Pa'gil* or *Pea'gle*, *Herb Pe'ter*, *Pa'sycort*, (Prov.) *Cow'striplings*, *Cow'stropple*, *Crow'el*, (F.) *Primevère*, *Herbe à la paralysie*, *Fleur de coucou*, *Oreille d'ours*, *Bravère*; *Ord. Primulacæ*. *Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia*. The flowers have been considered to be mildly tonic, antispasmodic, and anodyne.

PRIMULA VULGARIS. The leaves and roots of this plant have been used as sternutatories.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S FARINACEOUS FOOD, see Farinaceous.

PRINCEPS, gen. *Prin'cipis*, Rectum.

PRINCEPS CERVI'CI (*Arteria*), *Cer'vical Artery*. A branch of the occipital artery, which descends between the splenius and complexus muscles, and may be followed down to the lower part of the neck.

PRINCEPS POL'LICIS (*Arteria*), *Arte'ria mayon pol'licis*. When the two collateral arteries of the thumb take origin from a common trunk—the trunk is the *Princeps pollicis*.

PRINCIPE CRYSTALLIZABLE DE DÉROSNE, (from *principium*.) *Narcotine*—p. de la *Mélanose*, see *Choroidea tunica*.

PRINCIPES IMMÉDIATS, Principles, immediate.

PRINCIPIUM, ‘a beginning,’ (from *princeps*, ‘the first,’) *Arche*, Element, Principle—p. *Acidiscans*, *Oxygen*—p. *Adstringens*, *Tannin*—p. *Byssodepiscum*, *Tannin*—p. *Coriaceum*, *Tannin*—p. *Hydrogeneticum*, *Hydrogen*—p. *Hydroticum*, *Hydrogen*—p. *Oxygenans*, *Oxygen*—p. *Salivale*, see *Saliva*—p. *Scoytodepiscum*, *Tannin*—p. *Urincum*, *Urea*.

PRINCIPLE, (*princeps*, ‘the first,’) Element, Principle.

PRINCIPLE, COLOURING, OF THE BLOOD. See *Hæmaphæin*, and *Hæmatin*. P. Digestive, *Pepsin*—p. Vital, see Vital principle.

PRINCIPLES, IMMEDIATE, (F.) *Principes immédiats*, *Matériaux immédiats*. A name given to a considerable number of substances, composed of at least three elements, and which are obtained from animals and vegetables without alteration, by simple processes, and, in some measure, immediately.

PRINCIPLES, IMMEDIATE, OF ANIMALS, *Præformate principes*, *Organic Elements*, *Conspuents of Organization*. These are divided into acid

principles, fatty principles, and principles which are neither fat nor acid. The first include the uric, rosacic, purpuric, allantoinic, caseic, butyric, &c. The fatty principles are:—*stearin, elain, cholesterin*, &c.; and the last division includes the most important compounds of organization:—*fibrin, gelatin, albumen, casein, osmazome*, &c.

PRINCIPLES, PROXIMATE, P. immediate.

PRINOS (of the ancients), (*πρινος*) *Ilex aquifolium*.

PRI'NOS, *P. verticillatus*, *Alcan'na ma'jor latifolia denta'ta*, *Aquifo'lium fo'liis decid'uis*, *Pri'nos Grono'vii* seu *padifolius*, *Black Alder*, *Virgin'ia* or *Whor'led Win'terberry*, *Feverbush*, (F.) *Apalachine à feuilles de Prunier*. Ord. Aquifoliaceæ. Sex. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia. The bark of this common shrub of the United States—*Prinos*, (Ph. U. S.)—is astringent, bitter, and pungent. The berries are, likewise, bitter. The bark has been used as a substitute for the cinchona in intermittents, and as a tonic.

PRINOS GLABER, see *P. lævigatus*—p. Gronovii, *Prinos*.

PRINOS LÆVIGAT'US, *Smooth Win'terberry*, and PRINOS GLA'BER, *Ink'berry*; indigenous; have the same properties as *Prinos*.

PRINOS PADIFOLIUS, *Prinos*.

PRION, (*πριον*) Saw.

PRIONO'DES, (*prion*, and *odes*) *Ser'rated*. Applied to the sutures of the head.

PRI'OR, 'first, foremost,' as

PRIOR ANNULA'RIS, *Interos'seæ quar'tus* of Winslow. An internal interosseous muscle which arises from the outside of the metacarpal bone of the ringfinger, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the ringfinger. Its use is to draw the ringfinger outwards.

PRIOR IS'DICIS, *Exten'sor tert'ii interno'dii in'dicis*, (F.) *Sona-metacarp'o-lat'eri-phalangien*. It arises from the outer or radial side of the metacarpal bone of the forefinger, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the forefinger. Action:—to draw the finger outwards, towards the thumb.

PRIOR INDICIS PE'DIS, *Abduc'tor In'dicis pe'dis*. An external, interosseous muscle of the foot, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the great and fore toes, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the foretoe. Action:—to pull the foretoe inwards.

PRIOR MEDII, *Prior medii digiti*.

PRIOR ME'DII DIG'ITI, *Prior Me'dii, Sec'ond interos'seæ* of Douglas. An external interosseous muscle of the hand, which arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the fore and middle fingers, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the middle finger. Action:—to draw the middle finger outwards.

PRIOR ME'DII DIG'ITI PE'DIS, *Adduc'tor me'dii dig'iti pe'dis*. An internal, interosseous muscle of the foot, which arises from the inside of the metatarsal bone of the middle toe, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the middle toe. Use:—to pull the middle toe inwards, or towards the inner side of the foot.

PRIOR MIN'IMI DIG'ITI, *Adduc'tor min'imi dig'iti*. An internal, interosseous muscle of the foot, which originates from the inside of the metatarsal bone of the little toe, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the little toe. Action:—to pull the little toe inwards.

PRIOR TER'TII DIG'ITI PE'DIS, *Adduc'tor ter'tii dig'iti pe'dis*. An internal, interosseous muscle of the foot, which arises from the inner and under part of the metatarsal bone of the third of the small toes, and is inserted into the side of the root of the first bone of the third of the small

toes. Action:—to pull the third of the small toes inwards.

PRISE, Dose.

PRISIS, (*πρισις*) *Brygmus*, Trepanning.

PRISMA, gen. *Prism'atis*, (*πρισμα*) Scobs.

PRISMUS, (*πρις*, 'to saw, to grind,') *Brygmus*, Trepanning.

PRIVATE PARTS, Genital organs.

PRIVET, *Ligustrum vulgare*.

PRIVITIES, Genital organs.

PRIVY, *Ligustrum vulgare*—p. Members, Genital organs—p. Parts, Genital organs.

PRO, *πρ*, 'for, before.' A common prefix to words.

PROAGOREUSIS, (*προαγορευσις*, from *pro*, and *αγορευω*, 'to announce,') Prognosis.

PRO'BANG, *Sponge probang*, *Detruso'rium ex bale'na*. (Allied to *probe*.) A long slender rod of whalebone, with a piece of sponge at its extremity, intended to push down extraneous bodies, arrested in the œsophagus, into the stomach. A similar instrument is called by J. L. Petit, *Repoussoir d'arêtes*.

PROBARBIUM, (*pro*, and *barba*, 'beard,') Geneias.

PROBASCANIUM, (*προβασκανιον*, from *pro*, and *βασκανω*, 'to cast a spell upon,') Amuletum.

PROBASCANTIUM, Amuletum.

PROBE, (*probo*, 'to try,') Catheterize, Specillum—p. Eyed, see Specillum.

PROBING, see Melosis.

PROBOLE, (*προβολη*, from *pro*, and *βαλλω*, 'to throw,') Processus.

PROCARDIUM, (*pro*, and *καρδια*, 'heart,') Scrobiculus cordis.

PROCÉDÉ, Process.

PROCEDURE, Process.

PROCEPHALI, (*προκεφαλοι*, from *pro*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') Capitones.

PROCERUS ('tall') NASI, *Pyramidalis nasi*.

PROCES, Process—p. *Ciliaires*, Ciliary processes.

PROCESS, (*procedere*, *processum*, 'to go forwards,') Apophysis, Processus.

Proc'ess, *Ra'tio*, (F.) *Procédé*. Procedure,—method of performing any operation, chemical, pharmaceutical, or surgical.

PROCESS, CUNEIFORM, Basillary process—p. Modelling, see Modelling Process—p. of Rau, see Malleus—p. Vertical superior longitudinal, *Falx cerebri*.

PROCESSUS. A *proc'ess*. *Projectu'ra*, *Probole*, (F.) *Procla*. An apophysis or eminence of a bone; see Apophysis. Also, any part which seems prolonged beyond others with which it is in connexion; as the *Ciliary processes*.

PROCESSUS ASCONEUS, *Olecranon*—p. Annularis, *Pons Varolii*—p. Ascendens, see Maxillary bone, (superior)—p. Belenoides, see Belenoid—p. Blumenbachii, Unciform process—p. Caudatus, *Lobulus caudatus*—p. Cerebelli ad pontem, *Peduncles of the cerebellum*—p. Cerebelli ad testes, *Peduncles of the cerebellum*—p. à Cerebello ad medullam oblongatam, *Corpora restiformia*—p. Cerebri lateralis, *Cornu ammonis*—p. Ciliares, Ciliary processes—p. Clavatus, see Funiculi graciles—p. Cochleariformis, see Tympanum—p. Cuneiformis ossis occipitis, Basillary process—p. Dentatus, see Axis—p. Ensiformis, see Sphenoid bone—p. Enteroides cerebri, *Convolutions (cerebral)*—p. Falciformis cerebelli, *Falx cerebelli*—p. Falciformis duræ matris, *Falx cerebri*—p. Frontalis, see Maxillary bone, (superior)—p. Gracilis of Rau, see Malleus—p. Lateralis uteri, *Tubæ Fallopiannæ*—p. Mamillares, *Papillæ of the kidney*, *Olfactory nerves*—p. Mamillares cerebri, *Mamillary tubercles*—p. Mastoideus, *Mastoid process*—p. Nasalis, see Maxillary bone (superior)—p. Odontoideus, see Axis—p. Olivaris, *Olivary Process*—p. Orbicu-

laris cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain—p. Papillares, Olfactory nerves—p. Papillarum, Olfactory nerves—p. Rachidianus, Medulla spinalis—p. Sterni xiphoideus, Xiphoid.

PROCESSUS TEN'ITES, *Eminentia seu Fasciculi ter'etes*. Two slightly convex bodies forming the anterior wall or floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. They are separated by a longitudinal groove, which is continuous, inferiorly, with the sulcus longitudinalis posterior of the spinal cord. They are crossed transversely by several white and gray fasciculi—*lineæ transversæ, striæ medullares*—the origin of the auditory nerves.

PROCESSUS AD TESTES, see Valvula Vieussenii—p. Transversus duræ matris, Tentorium—p. Uncinatus, Olecranon, Unciform process, see Coracoid process—p. Uvifer, Uvula—p. Ventriculi, Duodenum—p. Xiphoides, Xiphoid cartilage—p. Xiphosternalis, Xiphoid cartilage—p. Zygomaticus, Zygomatic process.

PROCHEILA, (pl. of *procheilon*), Antelabia.

PROCHEILIDION, (*προχειλίδιον*), Procheilon.

PROCHEILON, (*προχειλον*), *Procheilid'ion*, *Prolabium*, *Antelabium*, (*pro*, and *cheilos*, 'a lip.') The extreme projecting part or margin of the lips.

PROCHEUMA, (*pro*, and *cheu*, 'to pour,') Parenchyma.

PROCIDENCE DE L'ŒIL, (*procidere*, from *pro*, and *cadere*, 'to fall,') Exophthalmia.

PROCIDENTIA, Prolapsus—p. Ani, Proctocoele—p. Intestini recti, Proctocoele—p. Iridis, Ptoxis iridis—p. Oculi, Exophthalmia—p. Sedis, Proctocoele—p. Uteri, Prolapsus uteri.

PROCNEMIUM, (*προκνημιον*, from *pro*, and *κνημη*, 'leg,') Tibia.

PROCELIUS, (*προχειλιος*), *Procelus*, (*pro*, and *keilia*, 'belly,') One who has a large pendulous abdomen.

PROCELUS, Procelius.

PROCONDYLUS, (*pro*, and *κονδύλος*, 'a condyle,') The first joint of the fingers; the second being called *κονδύλος*; the third *μυρκακόνδύλος*.

PROCREATIO, (*pro*, and *creare*, *creatum*, 'to beget,') Fecundation, Generation—p. Sanguinis, Hæmatisis.

PROCREATION, Fecundation, Generation.

PROCTAGRA, (*πρωκτος*, 'anus,' and *αγρα*, 'seizure,') Gout in the rectum. Proctalgia.

PROCTALGIA, *Proctica eim'plex*, *Proctagra*, *Do'lor a'ni*, *Proctodyn'ia*, (*proctus*, and *algos*, 'pain,') Pain in the anus: generally symptomatic of disease, as of hemorrhoids, scirrhus, &c.

PROCTALGIA. Clunesia—p. Hæmorrhoidalis, Hæmorrhoids—p. Inflammatoria, Rectitis—p. Intertriginosa, Chafing—p. Rheumatica, Proctorrheuma.

PROCTATRE'SIA, *Imperfora'tio a'ni*, (*proctus*, and *αρηγνυα*, 'imperforation,') Imperforate state of the anus.

PROCTICA, (from *proctus*.) Pain or derangement about the anus, without primary inflammation. A genus in the class *Cæliaca*, order *Enterica*, of Good.

PROCTICA EXANIA, Proctocoele—p. Marisen, Hæmorrhoids—p. Simplex, Proctalgia—p. Tenesmus, Tenesmus.

PROCTISIS, (from *proctus*), Proctitis.

PROCTITIS, *Proctitis*, *Architis*, *Chlue'sia*, *Cyssa'tis*, (*proctus*, and *itis*,) Inflammation of the anus and rectum. Rectitis.

PROCTITIS GANGRENOSA, Proctocæce.

PROCTOCÆCE, *Proctitis grangrenosa* (*proctus*, and *κακος*, 'evil,') A disease of the rectum, so called by Fuchs, which, according to him, is common in Peru, in the neighborhood of Quito and Lima, on the Honduras and Mosquito coasts, in Brazil, and on the Gold coast, &c. It is called by the Portuguese, *Bicho*, and *Bicho di Culo*; by

the people of Quito, *Mal del Valle*, from its prevalence in the valleys; and in Africa, *Bitis de Kis*. It is an adynamic, inflammatory condition, frequently ending in gangrene. It has been attributed to bad food, and the use of spices.

PROCTOCELE, (*proctus*, and *κηλη*, 'hernia,') *Prolap'sus A'ni seu Intesti'ni rec'ti*, *Proctopto'ma*, *Proctopto'sis*, *Hedroce'le*, *Archeopto'ma*, *Archepto'ma*, *Archeoce'le*, *Archepto'sis*, *Eso'nia*, *Hæmor'rhois proce'dens seu ob exo'nia*, *Proci'dentia A'ni seu intesti'ni rec'ti seu se'dis*, *Ecto'pia A'ni*, *Se'des proci'dens*, *Falling down of the Fun'dament*, *Coming down of the Body*, (F.) *Chute du rectum*, *C. du fondement*, *Renversement du rectum*. Inversion and prolapse of the mucous coat of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter, with more or less swelling. In the treatment, the application of cold water and astringent lotions must be recommended; and if other means fail, one of the radii of skin, which converge at the anus, may be snipped off. On cicatrizing, the verge of the anus will be contracted, and the cure probably complete. In the way of palliation, the parts may be retained by an appropriate bandage.

PROCTOCYSTOTOMIA, (*proctus*, *κυστις*, 'bladder,' and *τομη*, 'section,') see Lithotomy.

PROCTODYNIA, (*proctus*, and *δυναμια*, 'pain,') Proctalgia.

PROCTON'CUS, (*proctus*, and *ογκος*, 'swelling,') Swelling of the anus.

PROCTOPARALYSIS, *Proctople'gia*, *Paraly'sis Intesti'ni Rec'ti*, (*proctus*, and *paralysis*.) Paralysis of the muscles of the rectum.

PROCTOPLÉGIA, (*proctus*, and *πλεγμα*, 'a stroke,') Proctoparalysis.

PROCTOPTOMA, gen. *Proctopto'matis*, (*proctus*, and *πτωμα*, 'a fall,') Proctocoele.

PROCTOPTOSIS, (*proctus*, and *πτωσις*, 'a falling,') Proctocoele.

PROCTORRHAGIA, (*proctus*, and *ρρρα*, 'a breaking forth,') Hæmorrhoidal flux.

PROCTORRHEU'MA, gen. *Proctorrhen'matis*, (*proctus*, and *ρρμα*, 'defluxion,') Rheumatism of the anus.

PROCTORRHŒA, (F.) *Proctorrhœe*, (*proctus*, and *ρρ*, 'I flow,') A discharge of mucus from the anus.

PROCTORRHOIS, (*proctus*, and *ρρ*, 'to flow,') See Hæmorrhoids.

PROCTOS, (*πρωκτος*,) Anus.

PROCTOSCIRRHUS, (*proctus*, and *σφιμα*, 'hard,') Scirrhus of the anus.

PROCTOSPASMUS, Tenesmus.

PROCTOSTENOSIS ORGANICA, (*proctus*, and *σπασμος*, 'narrow,') Stricture of the rectum.

PROCTOTOREU'SIS, (*proctus*, and *τορησις*, 'to perforate,') Perforation of a closed anus.

PROCTUS, (*πρωκτος*,) Anus.

PROCURATIO ABORTUS. The promotion of abortion.

PRODIAGNOSIS, (*pro*, and *diagnosis*,) Prognostication of a disease to come,—a diagnosis by anticipation.

PRODROMIC or PRODROMIC, *Prodrom'icus*, (F.) *Prodromique*. Relating, or belonging, to the prodromus of a disease.

PRODROMUS, (*προδρομος*, *pro*, and *δρομα*, 'course,') *Propathi'a*, (F.) *Prodrome*. *Stad'ium opportunitatis seu prodromo'rum*: in contagious diseases, *Stad'ium laten'tis conta'gii*. The period immediately preceding an attack of disease; in which the *precur'sory signs* occur.

PRODUCT, (*producere*, *productum*, (*pro*, and *ducere*, 'to lead,') 'to bring forth,') *Productum*, (F.) *Produit*. The result sought to be attained by any pharmaceutical or other operation.

PRODUCTIO, Prolapsus—p. Uvula à puiti, Staphylodema.

PRODUCTION, *Productio*. The act of producing; the thing produced. Also used, especially by the French, synonymously with *prolongation*. The mesentery is, in this sense, a production of the peritoneum.

PRODUCTION ACCIDENTELLE. An accidental or adventitious structure.

PRODUCTIVITAS, Fecundity.

PRODUIT, Product.

PRODUCTUM, Product.

PROËGUMENÆ CAUSÆ, (*προηγούμεναι*, from *pro*, and *ηγείμαι*, 'to lead.') Causes, predisponent.

PRÆLUM, Press, Tourniquet.

PROËMINENT, *Proëminens*, (*pro*, and *emînere*, 'to project.') Some anatomists call the 7th cervical vertebra the *proëminent vertebra*, on account of the length of its spinous process, which passes the level of that of the neighbouring vertebrae.

PROENCEPH'ALUS, (F.) *Proencephale*, (*pro*, and *εγκεφαλος*, 'encephalon.') A monster, whose encephalon is situated, in a great measure, out of, and in advance of, the cranium, which is open in the frontal region.

PRÆOTIA, *Præoties*, (*πραιότης* or *πρωότης*, from *προς*, 'early.') 'Precocity.' *Præcox maturitas*, *Præcox* maturity. Premature development of sexual organization or power.

PROFLUVII CORTEX, *Nerium antidysentericum*.

PROFLUVIUM, *Discharge*, *Fluxus*, *Polyrrhoea*, *Flux*; (*profluo*, (*pro*, and *fluo*), 'I flow forth.') A term under which—in the plural, *Profluvia*, *Polyrrhoeas*—some nosologists have comprised all morbid discharges or fluxes;—others, increased excretions attended by fever.

PROFLUVIUM ALVI, *Diarrhoea*—p. *Genitale muliebri*, *Menses*—p. *Mucosum urethrae*, *Gonorrhoea*—p. *Muliebri*, *Leucorrhoea*, *Menses*—p. *Sanguinis*, *Hæmorrhagia*—p. *Sanguinis à renibus*, *Nephorrhagia*—p. *Sanguinis ex ore*, *Stomatorrhagia*—p. *Sanguinis ex utero*, *Metrorrhagia*—p. *Semini*, *Pollution*—p. *Ventris*, *Diarrhoea*.

PROFONDA, *Profundus*.

PROFUNDA, fem. of *Profundus*.

PROFUNDA ARTERIA FEM'ORIS, *A. vas'ta posterio'r seu muscula'ris fem'oris*, *Artère-grande musculaire de la cuisse*. (Ch.) This large branch arises commonly from the posterior part of the crural, between the pubis and lesser trochanter. It descends deeply, situate before the adductors; passes through the third adductor above the opening in it for the trunk of the femoral; and terminates in the short portion of the biceps. The *muscularis profunda* gives off, 1. The *external circumflex*; 2. The *internal circumflex*; and 3. The three *perforantes*.

PROFUNDA ARTERIA HU'MERI, *P. superio'r*, *Artèria spira'lis*, (F.) *Artère humérale profonde*, *A. collatérale externe*, *Grand musculaire du bras*, (Ch.) Its origin is variable. When it arises from the brachial artery, it is given off opposite the groove of the humerus destined for the radial nerve, and descends backwards between the three portions of the triceps, accompanied by the nerve; giving branches to that muscle and to the humerus. When it reaches the posterior part of the bone, it divides into two branches, which are distributed to the triceps, supinator longus, &c.

PROFUNDA ARTERIA INFERIOR seu MINOR is often a branch of the last; but, commonly, is given off from the brachial, near the middle of the arm. It gives off branches to the muscles, &c., about the inner side of the os humeri. It is, also, called *large communicating ulnar* or *profundo-ulnar*.

PROFUNDA ARTERIA PR'NIS. *Chaussier* has given this name to the *car'earious artery*, which

arises from the artery of the penis, furnished by the internal pudic.

PROFUNDA ARTERIA SUPERIOR, *Profunda humeri*.

Certain muscles are distinguished by the names *profound* or *deepseated*, and *superficial*. Thus, we speak of the *superficial* and *deepseated* muscles of the neck, &c.; the *Flexor profundus perforans*, &c.

PROFUNDUS, (*pro*, and *fundus*, 'bottom,' 'having a deep base.') *Altus*, (F.) *Profund*. A name given to different parts, which are seated profoundly as regards others.

PROFUSIO, (*pro*, and *fundere*, *fusus*, 'to pour.') A pouring out, a shedding; see *Hæmorrhagia*.

PROFUSIO A'QUÆ. The discharge or breaking of the waters at birth.

PROFUSIO SANGUINIS, *Hæmorrhagia*—p. *Semini*, *Ejaculation*—p. *Subcutanea*, *Purpura simplex*.

PROGAS'TOR, (*pro*, and *γαστήρ*, 'belly.') One who has a pendulous belly.

PROGENIES, (*pro*, and *gigno*, 'to bring forth,') *Epigone*.

PROGENY, *Epigone*.

PROGLOS'SIS, (*προγλωσσις*, from *pro*, and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue;') *A'pex lin'guæ*. The extremity or tip of the tongue.

PROG'NATHOUS, *Progna'thus*, (*pro*, and *γνάθος*, 'the jaw.') Having a projecting jaw. A term applied to the form of the head in which there is a prolongation or forward extension of the jaws, as in the negro.

PROGNO'SIS, (*προγνωσις*,) *Proëgoreu'sis*, *Pro'rhe'sis*, *Præcognit'io*, *Prognosticè*, *Præno'tio*, *Prænuntia'tio*, *Præscien'tio*, *Præscit'io*, *Pronœ'a*, *Proph'asia*, *Prædict'io*, (F.) *Prognostic*, *Pronostic*, (*pro*, and *γνωσις*, 'knowledge.') A judgment formed by the physician regarding the future progress and termination of any disease.

PROGNOSIS, GEN'ERAL. The opinion formed of a disease in the abstract. Thus, the *General prognosis of Cynanche tonsillaris* is favourable;—of *Phthisis pulmonalis*, unfavourable.

PROGNOSIS, PARTIC'ULAR. The opinion formed of any particular case of disease. The *particular* or *special prognosis* of one case of typhus may be favourable, whilst that of another may be unfavourable.

PROGNOSIS EX LINGUÂ, *Glossomantia*.

PROGNOSTIC, *Prognosticus*, (F.) *Prognostique*, *Pronostique*. Relating or appertaining to prognosis,—as 'prognostic signs.'

PROGNOSTIC, *Prognosis*.

PROGNOSTICE, (*προγνωστική*) (*τεχνη*), *Prognosis*.

PROGNOSTIQUE, *Prognostic*.

PROGRESSIO, (*pro*, and *gradior*, *gressus*, 'to step,') *Augmentation*.

PROGRESSION, *Walking*.

PROGRESSUS, *Augmentation*.

PRÆOTIES, (*πραιότης*, or *πρωότης*), *Præotia*.

PROJECTURA, (*pro*, and *jacio*, *jactum*, 'to throw,') *Process*.

PROLABIUM, (*pro*, and *labium*, 'lip,') *Procheilon*.

PROLAP'SUS, (*prolabor*, *prolapsus*, (*pro*, and *labor*, *lapsus*, 'to slide,') 'to slip down,') *Proci'den'tia*, *Delap'sia*, *Delap'sus*, *Hypor'rhyxis*, *Propto'ma*, *Propto'sis*, *Produc'tio*, *Propenden'tia*, *Prominen'tia*, *Pro'tis*, *Ca'us*, a protrusion; a falling down; (F.) *Chute*. A genus of diseases in the class *Locales* and order *Ectopix* of Cullen, distinguished by the falling down of a part through the orifice with which it is naturally connected.

PROLAPSUS ANI, *Proctocèle*—p. *Bulbi oculi*, *Exophthalmia*—p. *Cornæ*, *Staphyloma* of the cornea—p. *Iridis*, *Pto'sis iridis*—p. *Lingua*, *Glos-*

socle, Paraglossa — p. Œsophagi, Pharyngocele — p. Palpebræ, Blepharoptosis — p. Pharyngis, Pharyngocele — p. Umbilici, Exomphalus.

PROLAPSUS UTERI, *Exometra*, *Metropo'sis*, *Metropo'to'sis*, *Ædopto'sis* seu *Procidencia uteri*, *Hysteropt'o'sis*, *Hysteroce'le nu'da*, Falling down of the womb, (F.) *Abaissement ou Chute ou Descente ou Précipitation de la matrice*. Some use the term 'Procidencia Uteri' for a less degree of the affection than prolapsus; — *Relaxatio uteri* expressing the slightest state of all. A falling down of the uterus, owing to relaxation of the parts about the uterovaginal region. In the treatment, the horizontal posture must be insisted upon; the injection of astringent substances *per vaginam* be advised; and if the affection be not remedied by these means, a pessary may be employed as a palliative, or the operation of *Episiorrhaphy* be performed.

Prolapsus uteri without inversion has been termed *Orthysteropt'oma*, and *Orthysteropt'o'sis*.

PROLAPSUS UVULÆ, Staphyloedema.

PROLAPSUS VAGINÆ, *Hysteropt'o'sis* seu *Ædopto'sis Vaginæ*, *Coleopto'sis*, *Colpo'to'sis*, *Elytrop'to'sis*. Protrusion of the upper part of the vagina into the lower. This, like the descent of the uterus, may be *relaxatio*, *procidencia*, *prolapsus*, or complete inversion.

PROLAPSUS VESICÆ, *Exocyste*.

PROLECTA'TIO, (*prolecture*, *prolectatum*, 'to entice.') Action of separating the finer parts of a body from the grosser.

PROLEPTICS, *Prolep'ticæ*, (προληψις, 'anticipation,' from *pro*, and λαμβάνω, 'I seize hold of.') A term proposed by Dr. Laycock to signify the art and science of predicting in medicine.

PROLEPTICUS, (προληπτικός, Anticipating.

PROLES, (*pro*, and *olescere*, 'to grow,') *Epigone*.

PROL'ICIDE, *Prol'idic'um*, (*proles*, 'offspring,' and *cædere*, 'to kill.') Destruction of offspring: a term which includes foeticide as well as infanticide.

PROLIFERATION OF CELLS, (*proles*, 'offspring,' and *fero*, 'I carry,') see *Cytogeny*.

PROLIF'IC, *Prolif'icus*, (F.) *Prolifique*, (*proles*, 'offspring,' and *facere*, 'to make.') That which has the faculty of engendering. Applied to man, and animals, and to their sperm or seed; as well as to remedies, which, by strengthening the genital organs, increase the secretion of sperm.

PROLIG'EROUS, *Pro'liger*, *Prolig'erus*, (F.) *Proligère*, (*proles*, 'offspring,' and *gero*, 'I carry.') That which is connected with carrying the offspring.

PROLIGEROUS DISC OR LAY'ER, *Dis'cus prolig'erus* seu *vitell'inus*, *Strat'um prolig'erum*, *Gonostro'ma*, (F.) *Disque proligère*. A granular layer, situate generally towards the most prominent part of the ovarian vesicle, in the centre of which the true ovum or ovule exists.

PROLONGEMENT RACHIDIEN, (*pro*, and *longus*, 'long,') *Medulla spinalis* — p. *Sous-occipital*, *Basilar* process.

PROMALACTE'RIMUM, (*pro*, and *μαλασσω*, 'I soften.') The room, in the ancient gymnasium, in which the body was softened and anointed. One of the operations in bathing.

PROMANUS, (*pro*, and *manus*, 'hand,') see *Digitus*, *Pollex*.

PROMETOPIDIA, (προμετωπίδα,) *Frontal bandages*.

PROMETO'PIS, *Prometopid'ion*, (*pro*, and *μετωπον*, 'the forehead,') The skin of the forehead, in which wrinkles are.

PROMINENTIA, (*pro*, and *mineo*, 'to jut,') *Prolapsus*, *Protuberance* — p. *Annularis cerebri*, *Pons Varolii* — p. *Cornæ*, *Ceratocoele* — p. *Ossis continua*, *Apophysis*.

PROMINENTIÆ ALBICANTES, Mammillary tubercles — p. *Semiōvales Medullæ Oblongatæ*, *Corpora olivaria*.

PROMONTOIRE, *Promontorium*.

PROMONTORIUM, *Promontory* — p. *Faciei*, *Nasus* — p. *Ossis sacri*, see *Sacrum*.

PROM'ONTORY, *Promonto'rium*, (F.) *Promontoire*, (*pro*, and *mons*, gen. *montis*, 'a mountain,') *Tu'ber seu Tuberos'itas Tym'pani*. A small projection at the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum, which corresponds to the external scala of the cochlea, and especially to the outer side of the vestibule.

PROMONTORY OF THE SACRUM, see *Sacrum*.

PRONATEUR, *Pronator* — p. *Carré*, *Pronator radii quadratus* — p. *Grand ou rond*, *Pronator radii teres* — p. *Petit*, *Pronator radii quadratus*.

PRONATION, *Prona'tio*, (*pronus*, 'inclined forwards,') Anatomists understand, by pronation, the motion by which the inferior extremity of the radius passes before the ulna, and thus causes the hand to execute a kind of rotation from without inwards.

PRONA'TOR. That which produces the motion of pronation. (F.) *Pronateur*. This name has been given to two of the muscles of the forearm.

PRONATOR OBLIQUUS, *P. radii teres* — p. *Quadratus*, *P. radii quadratus*.

PRONATOR RA'DII QUADRA'TUS, *P. quadra'tus seu transvers'us* (Winslow) seu *ra'dii bre'vis seu ra'dii quadra'tus* (Cowper), *Quadratus ra'dii*, (F.) *Cubito-radial* (Ch.), *Petit ou carré pronateur*. This muscle is situate at the anterior, inferior, and profound part of the forearm. It is flat and square, and is attached, within, to the inferior quarter of the anterior surface of the ulna; and, without, to the inferior quarter of the anterior surface of the radius. It produces the motion of pronation.

PRONATOR RA'DII TE'RES, *P. te'res sive obli'quus* (Winslow), (F.) *Épitrœchio-radial* (Ch.), *Grand ou rond pronateur*. A muscle seated at the upper and anterior part of the forearm. It is long, flat, and larger above than below. It is attached, above, to the inner tuberosity of the humerus and to the coronoid process of the ulna. Thence it passes obliquely downwards and outwards, and terminates at the middle of the outer surface of the radius. It causes the radius to turn on the ulna, to produce the motion of pronation. It can, also, bend the forearm on the arm, and conversely.

PRONATOR TERES, *P. radii teres*.

PRONAUS, (*pro*, and *ναος*, 'a temple,') *Vestibulum*.

PRONERVATIO, (*pro*, and *nerens*, 'a tendon,') *Aponeurosis*, *Tendon*.

PRONŒA, (*pro*, and *νοειν*, 'to know,') *Prognosis*.

PRONONCIATION, *Pronunciation*.

PRONOSTIC, *Prognosis*.

PRONOSTIQUE, *Prognostic*.

PRONUNCIATION, *Pronuncia'tio*, (F.) *Pronunciation*, (*pro*, and *nunciare*, 'to tell,') The mode of articulating or giving accent or utterance to words.

PROPATHIA, (προπαθεια, from *pro*, and *παθω*, 'affection,') *Prodromus*.

PROPENDINGIA, (*pro*, and *pendere*, 'to hang,') *Prolapsus*.

PROPERTIES, PHYSICAL, OF THE TISSUES. These are *flexibility*, *extensibility*, *Elasticity*, *racourissement*, *imbibition* and *osmose*.

PROPERTIES, VI'TAL. Those which depend upon the vital force, as *contractility*.

PROPERTY, *Propr'etas*, *Virtus*, (F.) *Propriété*, (*proprius*, 'proper,') That which belongs distinctively to a thing.

PROPHASIS, (προφασις, from *προφασω*, 'to as-

nouncee.') A cause, especially a remote cause. Also. Prognosis.

PROPHYLACTIC, *Prophylacticus*, *Diaphylactic*, *Diasot'ic*, *Synteret'ic*, *Præservato'rius*, (F.) *Prophylactique*, *Præservatif*, (pro, and φελασσω, 'I defend.') A preservative or preventive.

PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE, Hygiene.

PROPHYLAXIS, *Prophyl'acē*, *Prophylac'ticē*, *Synteret'is*, *Præservat'io*, *Præcaut'io*, *Præcusto'dia*. Preservative or preventive treatment.

PROPORTIO, (*proportio*, from pro, and πολις, 'city; literally, 'that which is before the city.') *Ceran'themus*, *Communis*, *Beebread*. A red, resinous matter, with which the bees cover the bottom of the hive. Its fume has been esteemed antiasthmatic.

PROPOMA, gen. *Propom'atis*, (*προπομα*, from pro, and πομα, 'a drink.') Ancient name of a medicine composed of seven parts of honey and four of wine. It was taken before a meal.

PROPORTIO, (pro, and portio,) Symmetry.

PROPOSITUM, (pro, and ponere, positum, 'to place,') Intention.

PROTOTISMA, gen. *Propotism'atis*, (*προποτισμα*,) Mistura.

PROPTIS'MUS, (*προποτισμος*, from pro, and ποτιζω, 'to give to drink,') *Præpo'tio*. An ancient name for medicines which were given to the patients before purging them, and, in some sort, to prepare them.

PROPRIETAS, Property.

PROPRIÉTÉ, Property.

PROPRIUS AURIS EXTERNÆ, Retrahens auris.

PROPTOMA, gen. *Propto'matis*, (pro, and πτωμα, 'to fall,') Prolapsus.

PROPTOMA AURICULÆ, *Paræsthes'is audit'us flac'ca*, *Flap Ear*. Lobe of the ear broad, loose, and pendent from birth.

PROPTOMA SCOTI, Rachosis.

PROPTOSIS, (*προπτωσις*, pro, and πτωσις, 'a falling down,') Prolapsus—p. Palpebræ, Bлеpharoptosis—p. Uvulæ, Staphylædema.

PROPTYSIS, (pro, and πτω, 'to spit,') Expectoration.

PROPYLAMIN, *Propylaminum*, occurs in *chenopodium vulc'aria*, in the flowers of *cratægus oxyacan'tha*; the fruit of *sorbus aucuparia*; in *uva'le cornu'tum*, herring pickle, codliver oil, urine, &c. (It may be prepared from herring pickle, by distillation with caustic potassa, neutralizing the distillate with muriatic acid; purifying the salt by dissolving it in strong alcohol or alcoholic ether, and again distilling with potassa.) It has been used in acute and chronic rheumatism, 25 drops being added to six ounces of mint water sweetened; and a tablespoonful given every two hours. Its virtues have been greatly exaggerated. The chloride and iodide have been given in like cases.

PRORA, Occiput.

PRORHESIS, (*προρρησις*,) Prognosis.

PRORUPTIO SANGUINIS, (pro, and rumpere, ruptum, 'to break,') Hæmorrhagia.

PROS, (*προς*,) in composition, generally signifies 'in addition to,' 'over and above,' 'besides.'

PROSARTHROSIS, (pros, and αρθρων, 'to attach by joints,' and osis,) Diarthrosis.

PROSBOLE, (pros, and βαλλω, 'to strike,') Impression.

PROSCHYSIS, (pros, and χυω, 'to pour,') Affusion.

PROSCOLLESIS, (*προσκολησις*, from pros, and κολλα, 'glue,') Adherence, Agglutination.

PROSECTOR, Dissector.

PROSECTIO, (pros, and secare, sectum, 'to cut,') Anatomy.

PROSECTOR, Dissector.

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PROSLEPSIS, (*προσληψις*, from pros, and λαμβανω, 'to seize hold of,') Prehension.

PROSODOS, (*προσodus*, from pros, and ὁδος, 'a way,') Aditus.

PROSOPALGIA, (*prosopon*, and αλγος, 'pain,') Neuralgia, facial.

PROSOPANTRA, (*prosopon*, and αντρον, 'a cavity,') Frontal sinuses.

PROSOPANTRITIS, (*prosopontra*, and itis,) Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

PROSOPIS DULCIS, *Ord. Leguminosæ*. A tree of rather large size, native of Peru. The fruit—*Pacay*—is a pod, from 20 to 24 inches long, containing black seeds imbedded in a white, soft, flaky substance; which last is eaten by the Limesnos with pleasure.

PROSOPODYNIA, (*prosopon*, and ὁδυνη, 'pain,') Neuralgia, facial.

PROSOPODYSMORPHIA, (*prosopon*, ὁς, 'with difficulty,' and μορφη, 'shape,') Malformation or atrophy of the face,—as where the process of nutrition suffers from diminished nervous influence.

PROSOPOLOGIA, (*prosopon*, and λογος, 'a discourse,') Physiognomy.

PROSOPOMANTIA, (*prosopon*, and μαντεια, 'divination,') Physiognomy.

PROSOPON, (*προσωπον*,) Face.

PROSOPOPARALYSIS, (*prosopon*, and paralysis, 'Palsy, Bell's.

PROSOPORRHEUM'A, gen. *Prosoporrhæum'atis*, *Rheumatis'mus fac'iei*, (*prosopon*, and ρευμα, 'defluxion,' 'rheumatism,') Rheumatism affecting the face.

PROSOPOSIS, (from *prosopon*,) Physiognomy.

PROSOPOSPASMUS, (*prosopon*, and spasmus,) Canine laugh.

PROSOPOSTERNODYMIA, (*prosopon*, στερνον, 'the sternum,' and δυειν, 'to mingle,') see Cephalosomatodymia.

PROSPERITAS VALETUDINIS, (*prosper*, 'favourable,') Sanitas.

PROSPHORA, (*προσφορα*, from pros, and φερω, 'to bring,') Prehension.

PROSPHYSIS, (*προσφυσις*,) *Adnascent'ia*, *Coalit'io*, 'adhesion, adherence, connexion,' (from pros, and φυω, 'I grow,') In a more limited sense, this word means morbid adhesion of the eyelids, either between themselves, or with the globe of the eye; *Ankylobleph'aron*.

PROSTASIS, (*προστασις*, from pro, and στας, 'station,' 'superiority,' 'preponderance,') A predominance or abundance—as of excrementitious humours.

PROSTATA, Prostate—p. Adenoides, Prostate—p. Bartholini, Cowper's glands in the female—p. Glandula, Prostate—p. Mulleris, Cowper's glands in the female.

PROSTATÆ, Prostate—p. Adenoides, Prostate—p. Glandulose, Prostate.

PROSTATAL, Prostatic.

PROSTATAL'GIA, (*prostate*, and αλγος, 'pain,') Pain in the prostate.

PROSTATAXE, (*prostate*, and αυξη, 'increase,') Prostatoparectasis.

PROSTATĒ, (pro, and στημι, 'I stand,') *Prostatata*, *P. gland'ula*, *Prostatæ*, *P. glandulo'sæ* seu *adenoi'des*, *Paras'tata* *adenoi'des* seu *glandulo'sa*, *Ad'stans*, *Paras'tatæ*, *P. gland'ula*, *Tes'tis mi'nor*, *Cor'pus glandulo'sum* seu *glando'sum* seu *adeni'form'e* seu *glandi'form'e* seu *glandulo'sum* seu *adenoi'des*, *Assisten'tes glandulæ*, *Ad'stites glandulo'si*; the Prostate gland. A glandular, cordiform body, of the size of a chestnut, situate before the neck of the bladder, behind the symphysis pubis, and surrounding the first portion of the urethra. Its excretory outlets, to the number of 10 or 12, open into the part of the urethra that traverses it, and pour into it a whitish viscid humour—*Liquor*

prostat'icus—intended to lubricate the interior of the urethra, and to serve as a vehicle for the sperm in its ejaculation.

PROSTATE, ANTERIOR, see Cowper's glands.

PROSTATELCO'SIS, *Prostatheleco'sis*, (*prostate*, and *'elcos*, 'an ulcer,') Ulceration of the prostate.

PROSTATES INFÉRIEURES, Cowper's glands—*p. Petites*, Cowper's glands.

PROSTATHELCOSIS, (*prostate*, and *'elcos*, 'an ulcer,') Prostathelecosis.

PROSTAT'IC, *Prostat'icus*, *Prostat'ic*, (F.) *Prostatique*. That which belongs to or relates to the prostate. Winslow has named—*Superior Prostatic Muscles*—ligaments which pass from the pubis to the lateral parts of the prostate. He, also, calls—*Inferior prostatic muscles*—the fleshy fibres, which, from the lateral parts of the urethra, near its membranous portion, pass to be inserted into the pubis.

PROSTATIC DISECTOR. An instrument employed by Dr. Stevens, of New York, in the bilateral operation of lithotomy. In form it resembles a large olive, with a beak at the extremity, cutting edges at the sides parallel to its longest axis, and with a straight handle.

PROSTATIC LIQUOR, *Li'quor prostat'icus*. The fluid secreted by the prostate, which mixes with sperm during emission.

PROSTATIC PORTION OF THE URETHRA. The part of the canal of the urethra included by the prostate: it is about 15 lines long.

PROSTATIC SINUS, see Sinus, prostatic.

PROSTATICUS SUPERIOR, Compressor prostaticus.

PROSTATIQUE, Prostatic.

PROSTATITIS, *Inflamma'tio Prostat'icæ*, (*prostate*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the prostate; when accompanying gonorrhœa, it is the *gonorrhœo-prostatitis*.

PROSTATOCELE, (*prostate*, and *κηλη*, 'tumour,') Prostatoncus.

PROSTATOLITHI, (*prostate*, and *λιθος*, 'a stone,') see Calculi, urethral.

PROSTATON'CUS, *Prostatocœ'læ*, *Tumor prostaticus*, (*prostate*, and *ovkos*, 'a tumour,') Swelling of the prostate.

PROSTATOPAREC'TASIS, (*prostate*, and *παρεκτενω*, 'to extend,') Enlargement of the prostate; also, induration of the same, *Prostatoscirr'hous*, *Prostatocœ'læ*.

PROSTATORRHŒA, (F.) *Prostatorrhœe*, (*prostate*, and *ῥευ*, 'I flow,') A morbidly increased discharge from the prostate.

PROSTATOSCIRRIHUS, see Prostatoparectasis.

PROSTERNID'IUM, (*προστέριον*, from *pro*, and *στέρον*, 'the sternum,') Any agent applied to the anterior part of the chest; a plaster to the breast.

PROSTHESIS, (*προσθεσις*,) *Adjunctio*, *Adjectio*, *Appositio*, 'addition, application;' (from *pro*, and *τιθεσθαι*, 'to put,') That part of surgery, whose object is to add to the human body some artificial part, in place of one that may be wanting, as a wooden leg, an artificial eye, &c. Sometimes written *Prothesis*, (F.) *Prothèse*.

PROSTHETA, (*προσθετα*,) Subdita.

PROSTHIUM, (*προσθιον*,) Penis.

PROSTITUTION, *Prostitutio*, *Porni'a*, (from *prosto*, (*pro*, 'before, and *sto*, 'I stand,') 'I stand to be hired,') The condition and practice of a prostitute, (F.) *Fille publique*, *F. de Joie*. In many countries of Europe, prostitution is a matter of public hygiene—the prostitutes being regularly examined medically and licensed. In Great Britain, and in this country, it is not subjected to any regulation.

PROSTOM'IA, *Commissu'ra labiorum*; (*pro*, and *στομα*, 'mouth,') The commissure of the lips.

PROSTRATION, *Prostratio virium*, (*pro*,

and *sternere*, *stratum*, 'to throw down,') (F.) *Prostration des forces*, *Abattement*. Great depression of strength. Almost total loss of power over the muscles of locomotion.

PROTEA MELLIFERA, (after Proteus.) A South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* *Proteaceæ*, whose involucra and flowers, at the time of inflorescence, are filled with a sweet watery liquid, which contains a great deal of honey. By inspissation it forms a delicious syrup—*Syrupus Proteæ*, which is much used in pulmonary affections.

PROTEA LEPIDOCARPOX, and some other Proteæ, supply the same kind of juice.

PROTEAN or PROTE'AN, *Proteiform*, *Proteiform'is*, (from *Proteus*, who could assume various shapes.) Assuming different shades.

PROTEIC, Proteinous.

PROTEIFORMIS, Protean.

PROTEIFORM'IS MORBUS. A disease which assumes various characters.

PROTEÏN, *Pro'teine*, *Proteï'na*, (from *πρωτειν*, 'I take first rank,') A product of the decomposition of albumen, &c., by potassa. When, according to Mulder, animal albumen, fibrin or casein is dissolved in a moderately strong solution of caustic potassa, and the solution is exposed for some time to a high temperature, these substances are decomposed. The addition of acetic acid causes, in all three, the separation of a gelatinous translucent precipitate which has exactly the same characters and composition. This is protein. The existence of any such radical free from sulphur is denied.

Protein having been regarded as the basis of animal and vegetable fibrin, albumen, casein, and gluten, they have been classed under the "proteinaceous alimentary principle," by Dr. Pereira.

PROTEINACEOUS, Proteinous.

PROTEINOUS, *Proteinaceous*, *Proteinous*, *Pro'teic*, (F.) *Protéineux*, *Protéique*. Of, or belonging to protein;—as "a proteinous alimentary principle." For proteinous, albuminous is now generally substituted.

PROTEINEUX, Proteinous.

PROTÉIQUE, Proteinous.

PROTENSIONES GLANDULARES, (*pro*, and *tendere*, *tensum*, 'to stretch,') Mammillary eminences.

PROTHÈSE, Prosthesis.

PROTHESIS, Prosthesis.

PROTHESIS, (*πρωτησις*, from *pro*, and *τιθεσθαι*, 'to put,') Umbilicus.

PROTO, (*πρωτος*, 'first,') in composition, first.

PROTOAZOTATE DE MERCURE, *Hydrargyri nitras*.

PROTOGALA, (*proto*, and *γαλα*, 'milk,') Colostrum.

PROTOIATROS, (*proto*, and *ιατρος*, 'physician,') Archiater.

PROTOMEDICUS, Archiater.

PROTOMUS, (*pro*, and *τιμω*, 'to cut,') Dissector.

PROTONEPHRIUM, (*proto*, and *νεφρος*, 'a kidney,') Corpus Wolffianum.

PROTOORGANISM, *Protoorganism'us*. A being, whose animal or vegetable nature is so difficult of determination, that it might be referred to either one or the other division of organized bodies. See Zoophyte.

PROTOPATHIA, (*proto*, and *παθος*, 'affection,') Idiopathia.

PROTOPHYTE, *Protophyton*, (*proto*, and *φυτον*, 'a plant,') A vegetable production at the foot of the scale; as a cryptogamous plant,—a fungus.

PROTOPLASM, *Protoplas'ma*, (*proto*, and *πλασσω*, 'to form,') The blastema in the sense of cytoblastema. Also, according to Robin, the liquid contained in the cavities of vegetable cells,

or in the embryonic cells, when the embryo has as yet no blood; which liquid is capable, like the liquor sanguinis, of furnishing materials for the origin of other anatomical elements.

PROTOPLAST, (*proto*, and *πλασσω*, 'to form.') A primary formation. A first formed organized body—the parent of all others.

PROTOSPOROS, (*proto*, and *σπρω*, 'to sow,') Os uteri.

PROTOZOIDS, (*proto*, *ζωον*, 'an animal,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance,') Spermatozoa.

PROTOZOON, (F.) *Protozoön*, (*proto*, and *ζωον*, 'an animal,') An animal lowest in the scale;—as a monad.

PROTRAHENS LENTIS, (*pro*, and *trahere*, 'to draw,') Ciliary muscle.

PROTRUSION, (*pro*, and *trudere*, *trusum*, 'to thrust,') Prolapsus.

PROTRUSOR, Detrusor urinæ.

PROTUBERANCE, *Protuberantia*, *Extuberantia*, *Prominentia*, *Exerescencia*, *Extuberantia*, (*pro*, 'before,' and *tuber*, 'a projection,') *Bosse*, (F.) *Bosse*. A name given to rough, unequal protuberances, seen at the surface of certain organs; the *parietal protuberances*, *occipital protuberances*, *annular protuberances*, &c.

PROTUBERANCE, ANNULAR, *Pons Varolii*—p. Cerebral, *Medulla oblongata*, *Pons Varolii*—p. *Cylindroide*, *Cornu ammonis*.

PROTUBERANTIA, Eminence, Protuberance—p. *Annularis Willisii*, *Pons Varolii*—p. *Basilaris*, *Pons Varolii*—p. *Cylindrica*, *Cornu ammonis*.

PROUD FLESH, Fungosity.

PRUNE, *Prunus domestica*.

PROVENTRICULUS, *Bulbus glandulosus*, *Infundibulum*, *Secund stomach*, (*pro*, and *ventriculus*, 'the stomach,') A bulbous expansion at the termination of the oesophagus, immediately above the gizzard of birds, the walls of which are thickly studded with a layer of glands or follicles which secrete a digestive fluid.

PROVERB, MEDICAL, *Proverbium medicum*. A proverbial expression frequently contains sound sense in its directions. In medicine, the greatest collection is in the *Regimen of Health of the School of Salerno*, composed in the 11th century, by John of Milan. Yet, although good sense is often inculcated, we frequently meet with the reverse.

Most of the proverbs are hygienic. The following are a few.

1. *Qu' après la soupe un coupe d'excellent vin*
Tire un écu de la poche du médecin.
2. *Surge quintâ, prande nonâ, cæna quintâ, dormi nonâ, nec est mortî vita prona.*
3. *Nunquam recte corpus exerceri sine animo, neque animum sine corpore posse.*
4. *Viande bien machée est à demi digérée.*
5. *Optimum condimentum fames.*
Appetite is the best sauce.
6. *Plures occidit gula quam gladius.*
7. Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.
8. One man's meat's another man's poison.
9. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

PROVERSIO, (*pro*, and *vertere*, *versum*, 'to turn,') Anteversion.

PROVINS, MINERAL WATERS OF. Chalybeate springs in the department of Seine et Marne, France, which contain carbonic acid and iron.

PROVOCATORIUS, (*pro*, and *vocare*, *vocatum*, 'to call,') Interclary.

PROXIMAL, see Proximal aspect.

PROXIMAL, (*proximus*, 'next,') Proximate; nearest; next.

PROXIMAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the trunk, in the course of an extremity.—Barelay. *Proximal* is used by the same writer adverbially to signify 'towards the trunk.'

PRUNA, Anthrax.

PRUNE, *Prunum*.

PRUNE JUICE EXPECTORATION OR SPUTA. The sputa resembling prune juice, which occur in the third or purulent stage of pneumonia.

PRUNEAU, *Prunum*.

PRUNELLA, (dim. of *prunum*,) *Angina pectoris*, *Aphthæ*, *Cynanche*, (all from [G.] *Braune*, 'sorethroat,') *Pupul*.

PRUNELLA, *P. vulgaris* seu *officina'lis*, *Brunella*, *Consolida minor*, *Symphytum minus*, *Selfheal*, *Healall*, *Bu'gle*, (F.) *Prunelle*, *Brunelle*; *Ord. Labiatæ*. *Sex. Syst. Didynamia Gymnospermia*. This plant has been recommended as an astringent, in hemorrhages and fluxes; and, also, in gargles against aphthæ, and in inflammation of the fauces; hence its name from ([G.] *Braune*, 'sorethroat,')

PRUNELLA SAL, *Potassæ nitræ fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus*.

PRUNELLE, *Prunella*, *Pupul*.

PRUNELLIER, (dim. of *prunus*,) *Prunus spinosa*.

PRUNELLOE, *Prunum Brignolense*.

PRUNEOLA SYLVESTRIS, *Prunus spinosa*.

PRUNES, see *Prunum*—p. *Pulp of, Pruni Pulpa*.

PRUNI PULPA, *Pulp of prunes*. (Take of prunes a sufficient quantity, soften them in the vapour of boiling water, and having separated the stones, beat the remainder in a marble mortar and press through a hair-sieve.—Ph. U. S.)

PRUNIER, *Prunus domestica*—p. *Sauvage*, *Prunus spinosa*.

PRUNUM, *Coccyne'lon*. A dried Plum, a *Prune*, (F.) *Pruneau*. Three sorts of Prunes have been usually ranked amongst the articles of the materia medica. 1. The *Prunum Brignolense*; *Brignole plum* or *Prunelloe*; from Brignole in Provence. It is of a reddish-yellow colour; and has a very grateful, sweet, subacid taste. 2. The *Prunum Gallicum*, *Prunum* (Ph. U. S.), the *French Prune*; and 3. The *Prunum Damascenum*, *Damascen*, formerly *Damascene*, *Brav'ylon*. All these possess the same general qualities as the other summer fruits. They are emollient and laxative.

PRUNUM STELLATUM, *Averrhoa carambola*.

PRUNUS ACACIA, (*μουνι*,) *Prunus padus*.

PRUNUS ARMENIACA, *Armeniaca vulgaris* seu *epiro'tica*. The *A'pricot*, *A'pricock*. *Bericoe'cæ*, *Præoc'ia*, (F.) *Abricotier*. *Ord. Rosacæ*. *Sex. Syst. Icosandria Monogynia*. The apricot, *Me'tum Armeniacum*, (F.) *Abricot*, when ripe, is easily digested, and considered as a great delicacy.

PRUNUS AVIUM, *P. cer'asus* seu *sylvest'ris* seu *macrophy'lla*, *Cer'asus Avium* seu *ni'gra* seu *dul'cis*, *Black Cherry Tree*, (F.) *Merisier*. The fruit is eaten; and a gum exudes from the tree, the properties of which are similar to those of gum Arabic.

PRUNUS CAPULIN, *Capuli*, grows in the open fields of Peru; and is cultivated in gardens in the towns. The fruit is acid, and not often eaten; but on account of its agreeable odour it is used in making *Pucheros de flores*; or with odoriferous flowers to perfume linen.

PRUNUS CERASUS, *Cer'asus ac'ida* seu *horten'sis* seu *vulgaris* seu *ru'bra*. The *Red Cherry Tree*; (F.) *Cerisier*. The fruit *Cer'asum*, *Cer'asion*, has a pleasant, acidulous sweet flavour. It is wholesome. See *Prunus avium*.

PRUNUS DOMESTICA. The *Plum* or *Dam'son tree*, *Coccyne'lea*, *Proune*, (F.) *Prunier ordinaire*. The damson, when perfectly ripe, affords a wholesome fruit for pies, tarts, &c. It is gently laxative. See *Prunum*.

PRUNUS HORTENSIS, *P. cerasus*.

PRUNUS INSITIVA. The *Bull'ace Plum Tree*. The fruit of this tree is used like the damson.

PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS, *Cer'asus laurocerasus*, *Pa'dus laurocerasus*, *Poi'son Lau'rel*, *Cher'ry Laurel*, *Common Laurel*, *Laurocerasus*, (F.) *Laurier-cerise*, *L. amandier*, *L. de Trébisonde*. The leaves, *Laurocer'asus*, (Ph. E., D., and B.,) have a bitter, styptic taste, with the flavour of bitter almonds. The flowers have a similar flavour. The powdered leaves, applied to the nostrils, excite sneezing. The flavour of the leaves has given occasion to their being employed in tarts, custards, &c.; but in large quantities they are poisonous. The poisonous principle is the prussic acid. The distilled water, called *Laurelwater*, is poisonous. (See *Poisons*, Table of.) An *AQUA LAUROCERASTI*, *Cherrylaurel water*, is official in the Edinburgh, Dublin and British (1864) *Pharmacopœias*. Dose, ℥ xxx to f ʒj.

PRUNUS MACROPHYLLA, *P. avium*.

PRUNUS PADUS, *Pa'dus*, *P. avium*, *Cer'asus Pa'dus* seu *racemosus sylvestris*, *Wild cluster* or *Bird Cher'ry Tree*, (Sc.) *Hog'berry*, *Black'berry*, (Prov.) *Heck'berry*, (F.) *Cerisier à grappes*, *Bois puant*. The bark of the tree has a fragrant smell and a bitter, subastringent taste, somewhat similar to that of bitter almonds. It has been recommended in intermittents, &c., in the form of decoction. The berries have been used in dysentery.

PRUNUS SEBESTENA, *Sebestena*.

PRUNUS SPINOSA. The *Sloe Tree*, *P. Sylvestris* seu *Aca'cia*, *Agriococcine'lea*, *Agru'na*, *Agru'la*, (F.) *Prunellier*, *Prunier sauvage*. The fruit—the *sloe*—is sometimes employed in gargles, and was formerly much used in hemorrhage, owing to its astringent properties. The *Aca'cia nostras* seu *German'ica* seu *vulgaris*, *Prun'ola sylvestris*, *Succus acacis nostratis*, *S. Acacis Germanice insipissatus*, is obtained from this.

PRUNUS SYLVESTRIS, *P. Avium*, *P. Spinosa*.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, *Cer'asus serotina* seu *Virginia'na*, *Choke Cher'ry*, *Wild Cher'ry Tree*, (F.) *Cerisier de Virginie*. The bark of this tree has been found useful in intermittents. The leaves are poisonous to certain animals, and the berries intoxicate different kinds of birds. The Indians use the bark in the cure of syphilis. It is bitter and astringent, and possesses some aromatic warmth, and likewise a sedative quality. It is stimulant and tonic. The leaves contain prussic acid. The distilled oil of the bark is very nearly identical with that of the bitter almond. A strong decoction of the bark is anthelmintic.

PRUNUS VULGARIS, *P. Padus*.

PRURIGINOUS, *Pruriginosus*, (F.) *Prurigneux*, (from *prurigo*.) Relating, or belonging to, or resembling *prurigo*.

PRURIGO, gen. *Pruriginis*, *Prurit'us*, *Chris'ma*, (*prurio*, *pruritum*, 'to itch.') The word is often used synonymously with *itching*. Willan and Bateman use the term for a genus of cutaneous diseases, the characteristic symptoms of which are a severe itching, accompanied by an eruption of papule of nearly the same colour as the adjoining cuticle; *Cnes'mos*, *Scab'ies papuliformis*, *Exor'mia prurigo*. It affects the whole surface of the skin, under three varieties of form—the *P. mitis*, *P. formicans*, *P. senilis*, &c., as well as some parts of the body, as the *P. pod'icis*, and *P. pudendi muliebris*, *Puden'dagra pruriens*, *Prurit'us vulvæ*, (F.) *Prurit de la vulve*.

PRURIGO, Heat—p. *Pedicularis*, *Phtheiriasis*.

PRURIT, Itching—p. *de la Vulve*, see *Prurigo*.

PRURITUS, (*prurio*, 'to itch,') Gargalas, Heat, Itching, *Prurigo*—p. *Vulvæ*, see *Prurigo*.

PRUSSIAN BLUE, *Fer'rum Zois'ticum* seu *Borus'sicum* seu *Cyanogenatum* seu *oxydulatum hydrocyanicum*, *Fer'ri Ferrocy'anas* seu *Ferrocyanuretum* seu *Ferrocyan'idum* (Ph. U. S. 1863) seu *Cyanuretum* seu *Percyan'idum*, *Borus'sias* seu *Prus'sias* seu *Hydrocy'anas Fer'ri*, *Cera'leca Borus'sicum* seu *Berolinen'se*, *Tritohydroferrocyanate*, *Ferrocyanide*, *Ferrocyanuret* or *Ferrop'rus'siate of iron*, (F.) *Bleu de Prusse*, *B. de Berlin*. *Ferri Ferrocyan'idum*, *F. Ferrocyanuretum*, *Pure Prussian Blue*, is directed, in the Ph. U. S., to be made by adding a solution of *ferrocyanide of potassium* to a solution of *ter sulphate of iron*, filtering the liquid, and washing the precipitate until the washings pass nearly tasteless, and drying it. This salt is chiefly used in the preparation of the hydrocyanic acid and the cyanide of mercury. It has been advised in the treatment of intermittents, and in epilepsy and scrophulosis. Externally, it has been applied to ill-conditioned ulcers. (ʒj to ʒj of cerate.) Dose, four to six grains.

PSALIDIUM, (ψαλίδιον, dim. of *psalis*,) *Formix*.

PSALIS, (ψαλις,) *Formix*, *Soissors*.

PSALTERIUM, (ψαλτήριον, dim. of ψαλτήρ, 'a psalter,') *Lyra*, *Omasum*.

PSAMMA, (ψαμμη,) see *Gravel*.

PSAMMISMUS, (ψαμμισμος,) *Ammis'mus*, *Gammis'mus*, (from ψαμμος, 'sand,') *Arenatio*. The application of sand to any part of the body for the cure of disease.

PSAMMODES, (ψαμμοδῆς, from ψαμμος, and *odes*,) *Sabulosus*.

PSAMMUS, (ψαμμος,) see *Gravel*.

PSAUTIER, (from (L.) *psalterium*,) *Omasum*.

PSELLISMUS, (ψελλισμος,) *Psell'ates*, (from ψελλίζω, 'I stutter,') Imperfect or depraved state of the articulation. A genus in the class *Pneumotica*, order *Phonica*, of *Good*.

PSELLISMUS NASITAS, *Rhinophonia*—p. *Rhotacismus*, *Rotacism*.

PSELLOTES, (ψελλοτης,) *Balbuties*, *Psellismus*.

PSEUDACACIA ODORATA, (*pseudo*, and *acacia*,) *Robinia pseudacacia*.

PSEUDACŒ, *Pseudacœia*, *Pseudocœia*, (*pseudo*, and *acœia*, 'audition,') *Pseudacœ'sis*. False hearing.

PSEUDACORUS, (*pseudo*, and *acorus*,) *Iris pseudacorus*.

PSEUDÆSTHÉSIA, *Sen'sus perversus*, (*pseudo*, and *αἰσθάνομαι*, 'I feel,') *αἰσθησις*, 'feeling,') *Parapsia illusoria*, *Pseud'ophrē*, *Pseudophr'ia*, (F.) *Pseudæsthésie*. Depraved feeling. Imaginary sense of touch or general feeling in organs that have no existence. Common to those who have suffered amputation, and to hypochondriacs and the insane.

PSEUDALEI MORBI, (ψευδαλεῖ, 'counterfeit,') from *ψεύδω*, 'false,') Feigned diseases.

PSEUDALEUS TRICHINA, *Trichina spiralis*.

PSEUDANGUSTURINUM, (*pseudo*, and *angustura*, 'false angustura,') *Brucine*.

PSEUDAPHE, (*pseudo*, and *ἄφῃ*, 'touch, feeling,') *Pseudæsthésia*.

PSEUDARTHROSIS, *Pseudarticulatio*, *Pseudartic'ulus*, *Articulatio notha* seu *artifici'alis*, (*pseudo*, and *ἄρθρον*, 'a joint,') A false joint or articulation; *Artic'ulus novus* seu *ap'ur'ius* seu *præternaturalis*, (F.) *Articulation surnuméraire*.

PSEUDARTICULATIO, *Pseudarthrosis*.

PSEUDECOIA, *Pseudacœia*.

PSEUDENCEPHALUS, *Paraceph'alus*, (*pseudo*, and *κεφαλή*, 'the encephalon,') A monster, whose cranium is open in its whole extent, from before to behind, its base supporting a vascular tumour.

PSEUDESTHÉSIE, *Pseudæsthésia*.

PSEUDINOMA, (*pseudo*, *ις*, *νός*, 'fibre,' and *ωμα*.) Scirrhus.

PSEUDO, (*ψευδής*.) False—*p.* Asthma, Dyspnoea.

PSEUDOBLEPH'SIA, *Pseudobleph'sis*, *Pseudora'sis*, *Suffu'sio oc'uli*, (*pseudo*, and *βλεψις*, 'sight.') *Pseudop'hia*, *Parop'sis illuso'ria*, *Suffu'sio*, *Phantasma*, False sight. A generic name, used by Cullen for perversion of vision. See *Metamorphopsia*.

PSEUDOBLEPSIS, *Paropsis*.

PSEUDOCARCINOMA LABII, Cancer aquaticus.

PSEUDOCATARACTA, see *Cataract*.

PSEUDOCHROMIA, (*pseudo*, and *χρῶμα*, 'color,') *Achromatopsia*.

PSEUDOCROUP, *Asthma thymicum*.

PSEUDOCYESIS, (*pseudo*, and *κῆσις*, 'pregnancy,') *Pregnancy*, false—*p.* *Molaris*, *Mole*.

PSEUDOENCEPHALITIS, (*pseudencephalus*, and *itis*.) *Hydrencephaloid disease*.

PSEUDOFEVER, *Irritation*, morbid.

PSEUDOGEUSIA, *Pseudogen'sis*, *Pseudogen'stia*, (*pseudo*, and *γεῦσις*, 'taste,') *Hallucina'tio gustûs*. False taste.

PSEUDOGEUSTIA, *Pseudogeusia*.

PSEUDOHELMINTHES, (*pseudo*, and *ἕλμινξ*, gen. *ἕλμιντος*, 'a worm,') *Ectozaa*.

PSEUDOLI'EN, *Pseudosplen*, (*pseudo*, and *lien*, 'spleen,') Glands situate in the neighbourhood of the spleen; probably, lymphatic glands.

PSEUDOMECHOACANA, *Convolvulus panduratus*.

PSEUDOMEDICUS, (*pseudo*, and *medicus*, 'a physician,') *Charlatan*.

PSEUDOMELANOTIC FORMATION, (*pseudo*, and *melanosis*.) see *Anthraxis*—*p.* *Meninx*, *Membrane*, false—*p.* *Metamorphosis polyposa*, *Polypus*.

PSEUDOMEMBRANA, (*pseudo*, and *membrana*.) *Membrane*, false.

PSEUDOMEMBRANE, *Membrane*, false.

PSEUDOMEMBRANOUS, *Pseudomembranous*. (F.) *Pseudomembraneux*. Relating or appertaining to false membranes.

PSEUDONARCISSUS, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*.

PSEUDONOMA'NIA, (*pseudo*, and *mania*.) A form of insanity, which is characterized by a morbid propensity for lying.

PSEUDOPARASITES, *Ectozaa*.

PSEUDOPERIPNEUMONIA, *Peripneumonia notha*.

PSEUDOPHLOGOSIS VENTRICULI RESOLUTIVA ET COLLIQUATIVA, (*pseudo*, and *φλογωσις*, 'inflammation,') *Gastromalacia*.

PSEUDOPHTHISIS. 'False phthisis.' Emaciation occasioned by other cause than organic lesion of the lungs.

PSEUDOPLAS'MATA, (*pseudo*, and *πλασμά*, 'I form,') A term applied to malignant heterogeneous tumours.

PSEUDOPLEURITIS, *Pleurodynia*—*p.* *Polypi*, see *Polypi*—*p.* *Pyrethrum*, *Achillea ptarmica*—*p.* *Spleen*, *Pseudolien*.

PSEUDOPNEUMONIA, *Peripneumonia notha*.

PSEUDOPNEUMONITIS, *Peripneumonia notha*.

PSEUDOPSIA, (*pseudo*, and *ὄψις*, 'vision,') *Pseudoblepsia*.

PSEUDORASIS, (*pseudo*, and *ᾠαω*, 'to see,') *Pseudoblepsia*.

PSEUDOREX'IA, *Pseudorex'is*, (*pseudo*, and *ορεξις*, 'appetite,') False appetite.

PSEUDORHON'CHUS, (*pseudo*, and *ῥογγος*, 'rattle,') A sound heard during respiration, which appears to be produced, like the ordinary rhonchi, in the air-tubes, but is exterior to them

—as in the case of *pleural pseudorhonchi*. See *Rattle and Râle*.

PSEUDOSCOP'IC, *Pseudoscop'icus*, (*pseudo*, and *σκοπεω*, 'I view,') Conveying false impressions to the eye; as where projecting surfaces are seen depressed, and conversely.

PSEUDOS'MIA, *Pseudosphre'sia*, *Pseudosphre'sis*, (*pseudo*, and *σμη*, 'smell,') False sense of smell.

PSEUDOSPHERIA, (*pseudo*, and *σφηρησις*, 'smell,') *Pseudosmia*.

PSEUDOSYPHILIS, *Syphilis pseudosyphilis*.

PSEUDOTHANATUS, (*pseudo*, and *θανατος*, 'death,') *Asphyxia*.

PSEUDOVARIOLÆ, *Varicella*.

PSEUDYMEN, (*pseudo*, and *ὑμην*, 'a membrane,') *Membrane*, false.

PSID'IUM POMIF'ERUM. The *Apple Guaiaca*, *Guai'ca*, *Guayaca*. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*. This plant and *P. Pyrif'erum* bear fruits; those of the former like apples—of the latter like pears. The apple kind has an acid flavour; the other is sweet. Of the inner pulp of either, the natives of the Indies make jellies, and, of the outer rind, tarts, marmalades, &c. They are somewhat astringent: this quality, indeed, exists in every part of the tree, and abundantly in the leaf-buds, which are occasionally boiled with barley and liquorice as an excellent drink in diarrhoea. A simple decoction of the leaves is said to be useful in the itch and most cutaneous eruptions.

PSILOSI, (*ψιλωσις*, from *ψιλω*, 'to remove the hair,') *Depilation*.

PSILOTHRUM, (*ψιλωθρον*, from *ψιλω*, 'to remove the hair,') *Bryonia alba*, *Depilatory*.

PSIMYTHION, (*ψιμυθιον*.) *Plumbi subcarbonas*.

PSIMYTHUS, (*ψιμυθος*.) *Plumbi subcarbonas*.

PSOA, (*ψωα*.) *Dysodia*.

PSO'Æ, (*ψοα*.) *Psos'æ*. *Pay'æ*, see *Lumbi*, 'the loins.' The *psosæ* muscles; *Alopeces*, *Neuromet'ricæ*.

PSO'AS MAG'NUS, (*ψοα*, 'the loins,') *Psos'æ* seu *lumba'ris inter'nus*, *Femur novem'tium sex'tus*, *Præ-lombo-trochantin*, *Præ-lombo-trochantinicus* (Ch.). A muscle, seated on the lateral parts of the lumbar portion of the vertebral column; and passing down to the superior and anterior part of the thigh. It is long, fusiform, and attached, above, to the body and transverse processes of the first four lumbar vertebrae and last dorsal. Below, it terminates by a very thick tendon, common to it and the iliacus muscle,—which is inserted into the top of the lesser trochanter. This muscle bends the thigh upon the pelvis, and carries it in rotation outwards. It may, also, bend the pelvis on the thigh, and the loins on the pelvis. It acts considerably in station and progression.

PSOAS PAR'VUS, *Præ-lombo-pubien* (Ch.). A muscle situate anteriorly to the last. It is long, thin, flat, and narrow, and is attached, above, to the body of the last dorsal vertebra, and below, to the linea ileopectinea, by means of a slender tendon, which furnishes two expansions—one to the *iliac aponeurosis*, and the other to the *pelvis*. This muscle bends the vertebral column on the pelvis, and, reciprocally, the pelvis on the vertebral column.

PSODYMUS, (*ψοα*, 'the loins,' and *δυω*, 'to mingle,') *Gastrodidymus*.

PSOÏÆ, *Psosæ*.

PSOÏTE, *Psositis*.

PSOÏTIS, *Inflamma'tio mus'culi Psos'æ*, *Lumba'go inflammato'ria spasmod'ica*. (F.) *Psosite*, *Inflammation du muscle Psos'æ*, (*ψοα*, 'the loins,' 'the *psosæ* muscles,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the *psosæ* muscles and of the parts situate before the lumbar vertebrae; accompanied, from its

commencement, by considerable fever, violent pains in the part affected, and in the thigh of the same side, which remains commonly half bent. Psoritis may terminate by suppuration, and form a lumbar abscess.

PSOR'LE, (ψωλη,) Penis. Also, the glans when uncovered.

PSOLON, (ψωλον,) Membrosus.

PSOLON'CUS, (psolc, and γκος, 'a tumour.') Swelling of the glans, or of the penis generally.

PSO'LUS, (ψωλος, from psolc.) One who has the glans uncovered. One who has been circumcised.

PSOPHOMETER, (psophus, and μετρον, 'a measure,) Stethoscope.

PSOPHUS, (ψοφος,) a noise; a sound.

PSORA, (ψωρα, from ψωω, 'to scratch,') *Scabies*, *Phly'sis* seu *Eccyze'sis* *Scabies*, *Scabi'ola*, *Itch*, *Scratc*, *Scotch fiddle*, (Prov.) *Ichet*, *Serai*, *Yecke*, (Sc.) *Reif*, *Youk*, *Yuke*, *Yecke*, (F.) *Gale*, *Mal Saint-Main*, *Rogue*. A contagious eruption of very minute pimples—pustular, vesicular, papular, intermixed, and alternating, itching intolerably and terminating in scabs. It is found to be connected with an insect of the genus *Acarus*;—the *Ac'arus* seu *Sarcop'tes* seu *Sarcop'tus* seu *Sarcocop'tes* seu *Phthi'rium* seu *Cheyle'tes* *Scabi'iei*, *Ac'arus* *Ci'ro*, *Itch insect*, *Itch animal'cule*, *Itch mite*, (F.) *Ciron*. The itch occupies, particularly, the spaces between the fingers, the back of the hands, wrists, elbows, axillae, groins, hams, &c., and rarely affects the face. The best applications, for its cure, are,—the *Unguentum Sulphuris* or *Ung. Sulph. comp.* night and morning; but the unpleasant smell of the sulphur has given occasion to the use of other means;—as the *White Hellebore*, *Potass in deliquescence*, *Muriate of Ammonia*, *Sulphuric Acid*, &c. The repugnance to the smell of sulphur ought not, however, to be regarded; especially as, in the course of four or five days, it will, in almost all cases, produce a perfect cure.

PSORA AGRIA, Psoriasis inveterata.

PSORA EDRIO'RCM, *Drunk'ard's Itch*. An eruption, attended by afflicting itching, to which elderly people, who have been much addicted to drinking alcoholic liquors, are liable.

PSORA LEPROSA, Psoriasis—p. Squamosa, Psoriasis.

PSORALEA, Psoralea pentaphylla.

PSORA'LEA ESCULENTA, *Breadroot*, *Indian turnip*, *Pomme blanche* ou *de Prairie*, (ψωραλεος, 'scurfy or scaly,' in reference to its scurfy glands or dots.) *Ord. Leguminosae*. A plant, resembling the beet in shape, which is found near the Rocky Mountains. It contains a white pulpy substance, which is sweet and palatable.

PSORA'LEA GLANDULO'SA, *Alequill'la*. A shrub, used in Chili as a vulnerary. The Paraguay tea is referred to it by M. Lenoble, of Montevideo. See *Ilex Paraguensis*.

PSORALEA PENTAPHYL'LA, *Psora'lea*, *Contrayer'ea* no'va, *Mex'ican Contrayer'ea*. The root is little, if at all, inferior to the contrayer'ea in its medical properties; which, by the by, are unimportant.

PSORENTERIA, (psora, and εντρον, 'intestine,') Cholera.

PSORIASIS, or PSORIA'SIS, (ψωριασις,) formerly, the state of ψωρα. *Lepido'si* *psori'asis*, *Serpe'do*, *Serpi'go*, *Impeti'go* (of some), *Scabi'ies sic'ca* seu *feri'na*, *Psora lepro'sa* seu *squamo'sa*, *Scaly Tet'ter*, *Dry Scall*, *Dry Scall*, (F.) *Dartre squameuse lichenoid'e*, *D. ecaill'euse*, *Grattelle*, *Gale miliaire*, *G. canine* ou *edche*. A cutaneous affection, consisting of patches of rough, amorphous scales; continuous, or of indeterminate outline; skin often chappy. Psoriasis occurs under a considerable variety of forms. The surface, under the scales, is more tender and irritable than in lepra, which psoriasis, in some respects,

resembles. Dr. Willan has given names to eleven varieties of psoriasis: the chief of which are the *Psori'asis gutta'ta*, *P. diffu'sa*, one form of which is the *Ba'ker's Itch*, *Psori'asis pisto'rum*, and *Grocer's Itch*; and another, the *Washer'woman's Scall*, the *P. gyra'ta*, and *P. invetera'ta* seu *Psora a'grica*. The treatment of irritable psoriasis must be antiphlogistic, with the internal use of the fixed alkalies, sulphur, &c. They do better without any local application. The more local and less inflammatory are ameliorated by emollient and soothing applications; or by slightly stimulating means, seabathing, the *Ung. hydrag. nitrico-oxyd.*, *Ung. oxidi zinci*, &c.

PSOR'IC, (ψωρις,) *Psor'icuz* (F.) *Psorigne*, *Galeux*; (from psora.) That which has the nature of itch. A medicine for curing the itch.

PSOROCOMI'UM, (psora, and κομω, 'I take care of,') An hospital for those affected with itch.

PSORODES, (ψωριδης,) Psorous.

PSO'ROID, *Psoroi'des*; (from psora, and ειδος, 'resemblance,') Resembling psora.

PSOROPHTHALMIA, (ψωροφθαλμια,) see Ophthalmia tarsi—p. Neonatorum, see Ophthalmia (purulenta infantum).

PSO'ROUS, *Psoro'sus*, *Psoro'des*, (from psora,) Appertaining or relating to itch.

PSYÆ, (ψυαι,) Psom.

PSYCHAGOGA, Psychagogica.

PSYCHAGOGICA, (ψυχαγωγικα,) *Psychagoga*, (*psychia*, and αγω, 'I lead,') Medicines which resuscitate, when life seems extinct; as in syncope and apoplexy.

PSYCHAL, Psychical.

PSYCHE, (ψυχη,) Anima, Thymus.

PSYCHEISM, (from psyche,) Magnetism, animal.

PSYCHIA'TER, *A'lienist*. One who treats diseases of the mind—a *Mad-doctor*, *A'lienist psy-sic'ian*, (F.) *Médecin de fous*, *Aliéniste*.

PSYCHIATRIA, (*psycho*, and ιατρηα, 'healing,') Treatment of diseases of the mind.

PSYCHICAL, *Psy'chicus*, (ψυχικος, from psyche,) *Psychal*. That which relates to the mind or mental endowments. *Psycholog'ical* is not unfrequently used with the like signification.

PSYCHICAL or PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE includes the history, pathology, treatment, &c., of mental affections.

PSYCHO, (from ψυχη, anima, 'the mind, the soul,') in composition the same.

PSYCHOLOGICAL, see Psychical.

PSYCHOL'OGY, *Psycholog'ia*, (*psycho*, and λογος, 'discourse,') A treatise on the intellectual and moral faculties. Also, the intellectual and moral faculties or sphere.

PSYCHONOSEMA, (*psycho*, and νοσημα, 'disease,') see Psychoses.

PSYCHONOSOL'OGY, *Psychonosolog'ia* (*psycho*, νοσος, 'disease,' and λογος, 'a description,') The doctrine of, or a treatise on, diseases of the mind.

PSYCHOPATHIA, (*psycho*, and παθος, 'affection,') see Psychoses.

PSYCHOPATHIES, Psychoses.

PSYCHOPATHIST, *Psychopathis'ta*. One versed in diseases or affections of the mind.

PSYCHORAGES, (ψυχωραγιαι,) *Agoni'zans*, *Moribun'dus*, *Mor'ibund*, *Fey*, *Fec*, *Pie*, (*psycho*, and ρυγη, 'rupture,') Dying; in *Articulo Mortis*, "in the article of death;" in *extre'mis*. *Moribund* means, also, one who is dying.

PSYCHORAGIA, (ψυχωραγια,) Agony, Death.

PSYCHORRHAGIA, (ψυχωρραγια,) Agony, Death.

PSYCHO'SIS, (*psyche* and οσις,) Neurosis of the intellect. Disease of the mind; *Psychop'athy*, *Psychonose'ma*, *Psychopath'ia*.

PSYCHOTHERAPEIA, (*psyche*, and θεραπεωω, 'I attend upon the sick,') Treatment of diseases through the mind.

PSYCHOTICA, (from ψύχω, 'to animate,')
Analeptica.

PSYCHOTRIA CROCEA, *Palicourea crocea*—
p. Emetica, *Ipecacuanha*.

PSYCHOTROPHUM, (ψύχο, and τρέφειν, 'to
nourish,') *Betonica officinalis*.

PSYCHROLU'SIA, *Psychrolu'tron*, (ψυχρολογία,
from ψύχος, 'cold,' and λούω, 'I wash,') A cold
bath.

PSYCHROPHOB'IA, (ψυχρός, 'cold,' and φοβός,
'fear,') Dread of cold, especially of cold water.
Impressibility to cold.

PSYCHTICA, (ψύκναι, 'cooling,') Refrigerants.

PSYCHUS, (ψυχός,) Cold.

PSYDRA'CIA, quasi ψύκτρα 'ψδρακία, 'cold drops,'
(ψδρακία, from ψύδραξ, gen. ψδρακος, 'a small
blister or pimple,') The ancients sometimes used
this term for *pimples*; at others, for *vesicles*.

Willan and Bateman define *Psydra'cium* to be, a
small pustule, often irregularly circumscribed,
producing but a slight elevation of the cuticle,
and terminating in a laminated scab. Many of
the *psydria* usually appear together, and be-
come confluent; and, after the discharge of pus,
they pour out a thin, watery humour; which fre-
quently forms an irregular incrustation. Frank
limits the term to a psoriform eruption, which
differs from itch in not originating from an insect,
and is not contagious;—perhaps the *lichen*.
Authors have differed regarding its acceptance.

PSYDRACIA ACNE, Acne.

PSYDRACIUM, sing. of *Psydracia*.

PSYLLIUM, (from ψύλλω, ψύλλα, or ψύλλος,
'a flea,' from the likeness of the seeds,) *Plantago*
psyllium—p. Erectum, *Plantago psyllium*.

PTARMICA, (παρμηκη; from παρμαιν, 'to
sneeze,') *Achillea ptarmica*—p. Montana, *Arnica*
montana.

PTARMICUM, (παρμηκον,) *Erhrine*, *Sternuta-*
tory.

PTARMUS, (παρμος,) Sneezing.

PTELEA, (πτελεα,) *Ulmus*.

PTELEA TRIFOLIATA, *Shrubby trefoil*, *Swamp*
dogwood, *Stink'ing ash*, *Stink'ing prairie bush*,
Wingweed, *Waser ash*, *Hop tree*; indigenous.
Order, *Xanthoxylaceae*. Flowering in June. Is
said to be possessed of antiperiodic virtues, and
to be anthelmintic.

PTERIS, (πτερίς, 'a wing,' from the shape of its
leaves,) *Polypodium filix mas*.

PTERIS AQUILA'NA, *Pter'ia*, *Thelyp'teris*, *Filix*
Nymphaea seu femin'ea, *Asplenium aquil'num*,
Com'mon Brake or Bracken, *Fe'male Fern*; *Eagle*
Fern, *Brack'en* (F.) *Fougère femelle*, *La grande*
Fougère. *Nat. Ord.* Filices. The root is con-
sidered to be anthelmintic; and as efficacious as
that of the male fern in cases of tapeworm.

PTERIS PALUSTRIS, *Asplenium filix femina*.

PTERNA, (πτερω and πτερνη,) *Calcaneum*.

PTERNIUM, (πτερνιον, dim. of *pterna*,) *Calca-*
neum.

PTERNOBATES, (πτεροβατης, from *pterna*, and
βαινω, 'to walk,') *Calcigradus*.

PTEROCARPUS ERINACEA, see *Kino*—p.
Marsupium, see *Kino*—p. *Sandalinus*, *P. Santa-*
linus.

PTEROCAR'PUS SANTALI'NUS, *P. Sandali'nus*,
'a wing,' and καρπος, 'fruit,') *Sant'alum seu*
Sand'alum Ru'brum, *Red Sand'ers* or *Sann'ers*
Tree, (F.) *Santal rouge*. *Ord.* Leguminosae. *Scr.*
Syst. *Diadelphia Decandria*. Red Saunders wood,
Sant'alum, (Ph. U. S.,) *Pterocar'pus*, (Ph. B. 1864.)
Lignum sandali'num, is used only as a colouring
matter: it gives to rectified spirit a fine deep red.
The juice of this tree, like that of *P. Dra'co*,
affords a species of *Drag'on's Blood*.

PTEROCAULON PYCNOSTACH'YUM, (πτερον,
'a wing,' and καυλος, 'a stalk;' and πυκνός, 'thick,'
and σπῆκος, 'an ear or spike,') *Cony'za pycnostach'ya*,
Blackroot; indigenous. *Order*, *Compositae*. The

root is used as an alterative in the form of de-
coction. It is said to be possessed of cathartic
properties.

PTEROS'PORA ANDROMEDE'A, (πτερον, 'a
wing,' and σπορα, 'seed,' in allusion to the singular
wing borne by the seeds,) *Scaly Drag'onclaw*,
Drag'onroot, *Fe'verroot*, *Al'bany beech'drop*. An
indigenous plant, *Nat. Ord.* *Monotropaeae*, *Scr.*
Syst. *Decandria Monogynia*:—found in the State
of New York, which blossoms in July. The root
has been regarded as an anthelmintic, diuretic,
emmenagogue, &c.: but is not used.

PTERYG'ION, *Pteryg'ium*, (πτερυγιον, dim. of
pteryx, 'a wing,') *A'la*, *Web* [?], *Web eye* [?],
Pin and web [?], *O'nyx*, *Pty'osis*, *Un'guis*, (F.)
Drac'ean, *Onglet*. A varicose excrecence of the
conjunctiva, of a triangular shape, and commonly
occurring at the inner angle of the eye; whence
it extends over the cornea. Sometimes two or
three pterygia occur on the same eye, and cover
the whole cornea with a thick veil, which totally
prevents vision. According to Scarpa, the ancients
gave the name *Panniculus* to this last complica-
tion. If the pterygion cannot be dispelled by
means of discutient collyria, it must be removed
by the scissors.

PTERYGIUM, *Pterygion*, *Scapula*—p. *Digiti*,
Paronychia—p. *Lardaceum*, *Pinguecula*—p. *Pin-*
gue, *Pinguecula*.

PTERYGO, in the composition of anatomical
terms, means relating, or appertaining, to the
pterygoid processes.

PTERYGO-ANGULI-MAXILLARE, *Ptery-*
goideus internus—p. *Colli-maxillare*, *Pterygoideus*
externus—p. *Maxillare, grand*, *Pterygoideus in-*
ternus—p. *Maxillare, petit*, *Pterygoideus ex-*
ternus—p. *Palatine canal*, *Pterygoid canal*.

PTERYGOPAL'ATINE, *Pterygopalati'nus*.
That which belongs to the pterygoid process and
palate.

PTERYGOPALATINE ARTERY or *Super'ior phar-*
ynge'al is a very small artery, and is given off by
the internal maxillary at the bottom of the zyg-
omatic fossa: after having passed through the
pterygopalatine canal, it is distributed to the
superior part of the pharynx, the sphenoid bone,
and the Eustachian tube.

PTERYGOPALATINE CANAL'. A small canal,
formed by the internal ala of the pterygoid pro-
cess, and the palate bone. It gives passage to
the vessels of the same name.

PTERYGOPHARYNGEUS, *Constrictor phar-*
ryngis—p. *Staphylinus*, *Circumflexus*.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLINUS INTERNUS, *Le-*
vator palati—p. *Syndesmo-staphyli-pharyngien*,
Constrictor pharyngis.

PTERYGODES, (πτερυγώδης, from *pteryx*, and
odes,) *Alatus*.

PTERYGOID, *Pterygoï'des*, *Pterygoï'deus*, *Ali-*
form'is, (pteryx, and εἶδος, 'form,') A name given
to two processes at the inferior surface of the
sphenoid bone; the two laminae which form them
having been compared to wings. These *ala* or
wings or *processes*,—*Processus aliform'es*,—have
been distinguished, according to their position,
into *internal* (*entopterygoid*) and *external*.

PTERYGOID ARTERY, *Vid'ian Ar'tery*, *Ram'ulus*
Duc'tus Pterygoï'de's, *Ar'teria pharynge'a supre-*
ma, arises from the internal maxillary artery, at
the bottom of the zygomatic fossa, and enters the
pterygoid canal with the nerve of the same name,
to proceed to be distributed on the Eustachian
tube and velum palati. The name, *pterygoid*
arteries, is likewise given to the branches, which
the internal maxillary and some of its divisions,
as the meningeal media, and posterior temporalis
profunda, furnish to the pterygoid muscles, be-
hind the neck of the lower jaw.

PTERYGOID BONE, *Sphenoid*.

PTERYGOID CANAL', *Vid'ian canal'*, *Duc'tus pte-*

rygoidens, *Cava'lis Vidianus*, (F.) *Conduit pterygoidien* ou *Vidian*, *Pterygopalatine canal*, is a narrow channel, which traverses, in a direction from before to behind, the base of the pterygoid process, and gives passage to the pterygoid nerve. The *foramina* of the sphenoid, which terminate the canals, have the same epithets applied to them.

PTERYGOID FOS'SA, *Fos'sa Pterygoïde'a*, (F.) *Fosse pterygoïdienne* ou *pterygoïde*, is the depression which separates the two laminae or alae of the pterygoid process.

PTERYGOID MUS'LES, *Ala'res musculi*, *Aliform'es musculi*, are two in number. 1. The *Pterygoïde'us exter'nus* seu *mi'nor*, (F.) *Pterygozoli-maxillaire*, *Petit Pterygo-maxillaire* (Ch.) *Petit pterygoidien*, *Pterygoidien externe*, is a thick, short muscle, which arises, by short aponeuroses, from the outer surface of the external ala of the pterygoid process, and from the outer surface of the great ala of the sphenoid bone; and is inserted at the anterior part of the neck of the lower jawbone, and the corresponding part of the interarticular fibrocartilage. This muscle draws the condyle of the lower jaw and the interarticular ligament forwards. It carries the chin forwards, and to the opposite side. If the two external pterygoids act together, the jaw is carried directly forwards. 2. The *Pterygoïde'us internus* seu *ma'ior*, *Masse'ter internus*, *La'tens in O're*, (F.) *Grand Pterygo-maxillaire*, *Pterygo-anguli-maxillaire*, *Grand Pterygoidien* ou *Pterygoidien interne*. A thick, quadrilateral muscle, which is attached by short and very strong aponeuroses; above, to the pterygoid fossa, whence it proceeds downwards, backwards, and outwards, to be inserted into the inner surface of the ramus of the lower jaw, near its angle. This muscle raises the lower jaw, and carries it a little forwards. It also performs the grinding motion.

PTERYGOID NERVES. These are two in number. 1. The *Pterygoid* or *Vidian Nerve*. It arises from the posterior part of the sphenopalatine ganglion; traverses the Vidian canal of the sphenoid; and, beyond, divides into two filaments. 1. A *superior* or *cranial*, *Nervus Superficialis sive petrosus*, which ascends into the cranium, and enters the hiatus of Fallopius to unite with the facial nerve. 2. An *inferior* or *carotid*, *Nervus profundus* seu *ma'ior*, which traverses the carotid canal, and unites with the ascending branches of the superior cervical ganglion of the trisplanchnic. The *Pterygoid Nerve*, properly so called, *Nervus musculi pterygoïdei*, is given off by the inferior maxillary branch of the 5th pair.

PTERYGOID PROCESSES, see *Pterygoid*.

PTERYGOIDEUS, *Pterygoïd*.

PTÉRYGOÏDIEN EXTERNE, *Pterygoideus externus*—*p. grand* ou *interne*, *Pterygoideus internus*—*p. Petit*, *Pterygoideus externus*.

PTERYGO'MA, gen. *Pterygo'matis*, (πτερυγμα, from *pteryx* and *oma*, 'a projecting or pendulous body.') A swelling of the vulva, which prevents coition.

PTERYX, gen. *Pter'ygis*, (πτερυξ, gen. πτερυγος,) *Ala*.

PTILOS, (πτίλος,) *Deplumatio*, *Madarosis*.

PTILOSIS, (πτίλωσις,) *Deplumatio*, *Madarosis*.

PTISANA, (πτισανή, 'peeled barley, and a decoction of the same,') *Tisane*—*p. Communis*, *Decoctum hordei compositum*—*p. Hippocratica*, *Decoctum hordei*.

PTISSANA, (πτισανή,) *Tisane*.

PTOCHIA'TER, *Ptochia'trus*, (πτωχος, 'poor,' and *iatros*, 'a physician,') A physician to the poor, or to an establishment for the poor.

PTOCHIA'TRIA. Practice amongst the poor. Also, an institution for the treatment of the diseases of the poor.

PTOCHOCOMI'UM, (πτωχος, 'poor,' and *κομω*,

'I take care of;') *Ptochodochi'um*, *Ptoche'um*, *Ptochotrophe'um*. An almshouse. An hospital for the poor.

PTOCHODOCHIUM, (πτωχος, 'poor,' and *δοχω*, 'to receive,') *Ptochocomium*.

PTOCHOTROPHEUM, (πτοχотροφειον, from *πτωχος*, 'poor,' and *τροφειν*, 'to nourish,') *Ptochocomium*.

PTOMA, gen. *Pto'matis*, (πτωμα,) *Cadaver*.

PTOSIS, (πτωσις,) *Prolapsus*—*p. Bulbi oculi*, *Exophthalmia*.

PTOSIS IRIDIS, *Iridoc'e'lis*, *Her'nia seu Proci-dent'ia seu Prolap'sus seu Staphylo'ma Iridis*, *Iridopto'sis*. A prolapsus of the iris through a wound of the cornea. It is known by a blackish tubercle, which projects a little from the cornea in various forms, and which, owing to its supposed resemblance to the head of a fly, has been called *Myioceph'alon*, and *Myoceph'alon*, (μυια, 'a fly,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head,')

PTOSIS PALPEBRÆ, *Blepharoptosis*.

PTYALOGOGUE, (*ptyalum*, and *γωω*, 'to lead,') *Sialogogue*.

PTYALIN, (from *ptyalum*,) see *Saliva*.

PTYALISED, *Salivated*.

PTYALISM, *Salivation*.

PTYALISME, (πταλισμος,) *Salivation*—*p. Mercuriel*, *Salivation*, *mercurial*.

PTYALISMUS, *Salivation*—*p. Acutus mellitus*, see *Salivation*—*p. Acutus sympatheticus*, see *Salivation*—*p. Hydrargyratus*, *Salivation*, *mercurial*—*p. Iners*, *Slavering*—*p. Mellitus*, *Melitoptyalismus*—*p. Mercurialis*, *Salivation*, *mercurial*—*p. Pyrosicus*, *Pyrosis*.

PTYALOGOGUE, (*ptyalum*, and *γωω*, 'to drive,') *Sialogogue*.

PTYALUM, (πταλον,) *Saliva*.

PTYELUM, (πταλον,) *Saliva*, *Sputum*.

PTYSIS, (πτυσις,) *Expectoration*.

PTYSMA, gen. *Ptyan'atis*, (πτυσμα,) *Saliva*, *Sputum*.

PTYSMAGOGUE, (*ptyσμα*, and *γωω*, 'to drive,') *Sialogogue*.

PTYSMATIS'CHESIS, *Ptysmat'ois'chesis*, (*ptyσμα*, and *ωχω*, 'to retain,') *Suppression of pulmonary expectoration*.

PTYSMATOSCHESIS, *Ptysmatischesis*.

PUANTEUR, (from *putere*, 'to smell badly,') *Dysodia*.

PUBENS, 'at the age of puberty,' *Ephesus*.

PUBER, *Ephesus*.

PUBERAL, *Pubera'lis*, *Puber'ia* or *Pu'berie*, *Puber'icus*. Relating or appertaining to the age of puberty—as 'a *puberal* disease.'

PUBÈRE, *Ephesus*.

PUBERIC, *Puberal*.

PUBERTAS, *Ephesia*, *Puberty*.

PUBERTY, *Pu'bertas*, *He'bè*, *Pu'bes*, *Aphe'dis'ia*, *Ephabi'a*, *Ephè'bia*, *Ephè'botes*, *Ephè'bi-synè*, *Pubes'cence*, (F.) *Puberté*, (from *pubescere*, 'to begin to have hair on the chin and sexual organs,')

The period of life at which young people of both sexes are *pubescent* or *nubile*. According to the civil law, puberty occurs at 12 years in females, and 14 in males. The period varies somewhat in different climates, and in different individuals of the same climate.

PUBES, *Pu'bis*, *Epis'chion*, *Osteis*, *Pee'ten*; the *Pu'bic re'gion*. The middle part of the hypogastric region; so called, because it is covered with hair, in both sexes, at the period of puberty. The hair is also called *Pu'bes*, *Lanu'go* seu *Pu'i Pudendo'rum*, *Planta'rium*, *Fem'inal*; and, of old, *Epicten'ion* and *pubertas* signified the same. See *Tressoria*.

PUBES, *Puberty*.

PUBESCENCE, *Puberty*.

PUBESCENT, see *Puberty*.

PUBLEUS, *Pubis*.

PUBIC, *Pu'bian*, *Pu'biens*, *Pubi'as*, (F.)

Pubien. That which belongs to or concerns the pubis.

PUBIC ARCH, *Arch of the Pu'bis*, (F.) *Arcade pubienne*. The arch at the anterior part of the inferior circumference of the pelvis. It is more expanded in the female than in the male, to correspond with the additional functions which she has to execute.

PUBIC ARTICULATION, *Symphysis Pu'bis*, results from the junction of the ossa pubis. The medium of union is cartilage.

PUBIC LIGAMENTS are two very solid, fibrous fasciæ, situate before and beneath the symphysis pubis, which they strengthen. The one is called the *anterior pubic ligament*; the other the *inferior or subpubic*.

PUBIC REGION, *Re'gio Pu'bis*. The region of the pubes.

PUBIEN, *Pubie*.

PUBIO-COCCYGIEN-ANNULAIRE, *Pubio-coccyge'us annula'ris*. Dumas gave this name to the levator ani and ischio-coccygeus, which he considers a single muscle. See *Levator Ani*.

PUBIO FÉMORAL, *Pectinalis*—p. *Femoralis*, Adductor longus femoris—p. *Ombilical*, Pyramidalis abdominis—p. *Prostaticus*, Compressor prostate—p. *Sous-ombilical*, Pyramidalis abdominis—p. *Sternal*, Rectus abdominis—p. *Urethral*, see *Compressor Urethræ*.

PUBIS, *Pubes*, *Pubis os*.

PUBIS OS, *Os Pectinis*, *Epis'ion*, *Epis'ion*, *Epis'chion*, *Sharebone*, *Barbone*, (Sc.) *Arkbein*. The anterior part of the os innominatum; so called because it corresponds to the genital organs and pubic region. The angle of the pubis is formed by the union of the body and rami of each side.

PUBLICÆ PARTES, 'public parts.' Those organs are so called, the object of whose functions is the nutrition of all the others. Such are the digestive and respiratory organs.

PUCINIA FAVI, (after Th. Puccini, Professor of Anatomy in Florence,) see *Fungus*.

PUCOON, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*—p. *Red*, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*—p. *Yellow*, *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

PUCE, (from *pulex*, gen. *pu'licis*), *Pulex irritans*—p. *de Bourgogne*, see *Anthrax*—p. *Maligine*, see *Anthrax*—p. *Pénétrante*, *Chique*.

PUCELAGE, (from [L.] *puella*, 'a young girl,') *Virginity*.

PUCELLE, *Virgin*.

PUCHA-PAT, *Pogostemon patchouli*.

PUCHURY, see *Pichurim beans*.

PUCHURY, see *Pichurim beans*.

PUCKLE, *Papula*.

PUDDINGGRASS, *Mentha pulegium*.

PUDDINGPIPE TREE, *Cassia fistula*.

PUDENDA, pl. of *pubendum*, (from *pu'dere*, 'to be ashamed,') Genital organs—p. *Muliebria*, *Vulva*—p. *Virorum*, *Pubibilia*.

PUDEND'AGRA, (*pu'denda*, and *aypa*, 'a seizure,') According to some, this term means pain in the genital parts; *Dol'or pudendo'rum*, *Ment'ulagra*, *Edæodyn'ia*; according to others, it is synonymous with syphilis.

PUDENDAGRA PRURIENS, *Prurigo pudendi mulieb'ris*.

PUDEND'AL, *Pudenda'lis*. Relating or appertaining to the pudenda.

PUDENDAL HERN'IA. *Hernia*, which descends between the vagina and ramus ischii, and forms an oblong tumour in the labium; traceable in the pelvis as far as the os uteri.

PUDENDALIS, *Pudendal*.

PUDENDALIS LONGUS INFERIOR, see *Sciatic nerve*, lesser.

PUDENDUM, FEMALE, Vulva—p. *Mulieb'ris*, *Vulva*.

PUDENDUS, *Pubie*.

PUDIBIL'IA. The male genital organs; *Genita'lia Vi'ri*, *Viril'ia*, *Pensil'ia*, *Instrumenta*, *Puden'da viro'rum*, *Vi'lia membra*, *Andrada'a*.

PUDIC, *Pudi'cus*, *Puden'dus*, (F.) *Honteux*, (from *pu'dere*, 'to be ashamed,') That which causes shame. A name given to the genital organs as well as to different other parts.

PUDIC ARTERIES are distributed to the organs of generation. They are,—1. The *inter'nal Pu'dic*, *Art'ria hontense interne*, *A. puden'da communis*, (F.) *Artère hontense interne*, *A. Sous-pubienne* (Ch.), *Genital Ar'tery*. It is furnished by the hypogastric, and divides into two branches; the one—the *inferior or perineal*—which gives off the inferior hemorrhoidal and the artery of the septum; the other—the *superior*, (F.) *Ischiopéniennne*—which furnishes the transverse perineal artery, and divides into two branches; the *artery of the corpus cavernosum*, and the *dorsalis penis*. This latter, in the female, has the name *Dorsa'lis Clitor'idis*. 2. The *external Pu'dic Arteries*, (F.) *Artères scrotales ou vulvaires* (Ch.), *A. hontenses externes*, which are two in number. The one is *superficial or subcutaneous*, and the other *deep-seated or subaponeurotic*. They are given off from the femoral artery, or some one of its branches; and are distributed to the external parts of generation.

PUDIC NERVE, (F.) *Nerf hontoux ou ischio-pénien* ou *ischio-clitorien*, is a branch furnished by the sacral plexus, which is distributed to the genital organs; and, especially, to the penis in man, and the clitoris in woman.

PUELLA, *Girl*.

PUELLUS, (contracted from *puerulus*), A little boy.

PUER, *Boy*, *Child*, *Infans*.

PUERA, *Girl*.

PUERILE, *Pueril'is*, (from *puer*, 'a child,') (F.) *Puéril*. Appertaining or relating to childhood. *Respiration puérile* ou *exagérée* ou *supplémentaire* ou *hypercénculaire*:—a term applied to the respiration when it is heard loud through the stethoscope, as in healthy children.

PUERILITAS, *Dementia of the aged*.

PUERTIA, see *Age*.

PUERPERA, (*puer*, and *parere*, 'to bring forth,') *To'kas*, *Lo'chos*, *Eni'a'a*, *Le'cho*, a *Lying-in woman*, (F.) *Femme en Couchée*, *Accouchée*. A female in child-bed. One recently delivered. The condition of a woman, recently delivered, is termed, in France, *Puerpéralité*.

PUERPERAL, *Puerpera'lis*. Relating to parturition and its consequences.

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS, *Eclampsia gravidarum* et *parturientium*.

PUERPERAL FEVER. Any fever occurring during the puerperal state—*Febris puerpera'rum*, *Lechop'yra*, *Lochioeceli'tis*, *Lochiop'yra*, *Lochop'yra*, *Me'tria*, *Child-bed fever*. Most commonly restricted to a malignant variety of peritonitis.

PUERPÉRALITÉ, see *Puerpera*.

PUERPERIUM, *Child-bed state*.

PUERPEROUS, *Parturient*.

PUFF, ([D.] *puffen*, 'to blow,') *Lycopodon*.

PUFFBALL, *Lycopodon*, *Leontodon taraxacum*.

PUFF, VEILED, see *Cavernous respiration*.

PUFFINESS, *Infla'tio*, *Suffla'tio*, *Tumefac'tio mol'lis*, (F.) *Enflure*, *Bourbouffure*. A soft intumescence, without redness, which may be partial or general, and be produced by accumulation of serous fluid, extravasation of blood, effusion of air into the subcutaneous areolar tissue, &c. Puffiness is most frequently seen in the face and legs; and sometimes appears around a wound.

PUGIL'LUS, (dim. of *pugnus*, 'the fist,') *Drax*, *Dra'chion*, *Drag'ma*, *Drag'mis*, (F.) *Pincé*.

The quantity of any substance, which may be taken with the ends of two or three fingers. The eighth part of a handful.

PUGNUS, Manipulus.

PUGTEETH, Canine teeth.

PUISSANCE DU MOULE INTÉRIEUR, 'power of the internal mould,' Plastic force.

PUKE, Emetic.

PUKEWEED, Lobelia inflata.

PUKING, Vomiting, Regurgitation.

PULEGIUM, (from *pulex*, 'a flea,' to which the odour is disagreeable,) *Mentha pulegium*—p. Cervinum, *Mentha cervina*.

PULEX, gen. *Pu'ticis*, *P. Irritans*, *P. Vulgaris*. The common flea, (F.) *Puce*. A parasitic insect found on the bodies of man and animals.

PULEX PENETRANS, *Chique*—p. *Vulgaris*, *P. Irritans*.

PULICARIA DYSENTERICA, (from *pulex*, 'a flea,' to which the odour is disagreeable,) *Inula dysenterica*.

PULICARIS, *Pulicula'ris*, (F.) *Pulicaire*. An epithet given to cutaneous eruptions resembling flea-bites;—and, also, to diseases in which such eruptions occur.

PULICARIS HERBA, *Plantago psyllium*.

PULLEY, Trochlea.

PUL'NA, PIL'NA OR BIL'NA, MINERAL WATERS OF. These well known Bohemian bitter springs contain sulphates of soda and magnesia, and chloride of magnesium.

PULLULATION, *Pullula'tio*, (from *pullulare*, *pullulatum*, 'to bud,' 'budding,') A morbid production, which buds, as it were,—condyloma, for example.

PULMO, gen. *Pulmo'nis*; (by transposition of the letter *l* from *pleumon*,) *Pneumon*, *Pleu'mon*, *Spiramentum an'imum*, *Ergasterion spir'itūs*, *Flabellum et ventila'brum cor'dis*, *Lights*. The essential organ of respiration, which is double, and occupies the two sides of the chest. The lungs, which are of a spongy, soft, flexible, compressible, and dilatable structure, fill exactly the two cavities of the thorax, and are separated from each other by the mediastinum and the heart. The right lung, which is shorter and broader than the left, is divided, by two oblique fissures, into three unequal lobes, *Lobi seu Alve pulmo'num*. The left has only two lobes, and consequently only one fissure. At the internal surface of those organs, which is slightly concave, there is, about the middle, a pedicle, formed by the bronchia and pulmonary vessels, and called, by anatomists, the root of the lungs, (F.) *Racine des Poumons*. Essentially, the lungs are composed of prolongations and ramifications of the bronchia, and of the pulmonary arteries and veins,—the divisions of which are supported by a fine, areolar tissue.

When the surface of the lungs is examined in a clear light, we may see, even through the pleura, that their parenchyma is formed by the aggregation of a multitude of small vesicles, of an irregularly spheroid or ovoid shape, full of air, and separated by white and opaque septa, constituting lozengeshaaped spaces, which are called *lob'ules*—*lob'uli seu in'sula pulmona'les*—and which are separated by interlobular areolar tissue. These lobules do not communicate with each other. The vesicles are called *Aircells*, *Air* or *Lung Ves'icles*, *Spiramenta seu Spiramina seu Cellulae Pulmo'num*. See *Cellules*, *bronchie*. They, who regard the bronchial tubes as terminating in elongated cavities, have termed those cavities *Airaces*, *Infundib'ula*, *Mulpi'gian ves'icles*, *Terminal cav'ities*, &c., and the cuplike cavities, observed in these, have been called *alve'oli*. They are the *aircells*.

Along the partitions or septa is deposited, in greater or less quantity, black pulmonary matter, (F.) *Matière pulmonaire noire*, as it has been called,

which seems to be normal. Sometimes it is seen in points; at others, in spots. The colour of the lungs varies according to age and other circumstances. In youth, it is more red; and afterwards, grayish or bluish; often, as if marbled. The pleura pulmonalis is their investing membrane. The air is carried to the lungs by means of the trachea and bronchia. The black venous blood, which requires oxygenation, is conveyed to them from the heart by the pulmonary artery; and when it has undergone this change, it is returned to the heart by the pulmonary veins. The blood-vessels inservient to the nutrition of the lungs are the bronchial arteries. The pulmonary lymphatics are very numerous. Some are superficial; others, deep-seated. They pass, for the most part, into the bronchial ganglions or glands. The nerves are furnished by the pulmonary plexus.

PULMOMETER, (*pulmo*, and *μετρον*, 'a measure,') Spirometer.

PULMOMETRY, see Spirometer.

PULMONAIRE, *Pulmonaria*, *Pulmonary*—p. *en Arbre*, *Lichen pulmonaria*—p. *de Chêne*, *Lichen pulmonaria*—p. *des Français*, *Hieracium murorum*.

PULMONAL, see Pulmonary.

PULMONA'RIA, *P. Officina'lis seu Macula'ta seu Maculo'sa*, *Lung'wort*, *Spot'ted Lung'wort*, *Jeru'salem Cow'slip*, *Jeru'salem Sage*, *Spot'ted Cow's-frey*, (F.) *Pulmonaire*, *Sauge de Jerusalem*. Ord. Boraginaceæ. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia. The leaves of this plant have been used as demulcents and pectorals; partly from their resemblance to lungs—hence the name, from *pulmo*, gen. *pulmonis*, 'the lung'—and partly because they have a slightly mucilaginous taste. The plant is not worthy of notice.

PULMONARIA, *Pneumonia*—p. *Arborea*, *Lichen pulmonarius*—p. *Gallica*, *Hieracium murorum*—p. *Officinalis*, *Pulmonaria*—p. *Virginica*, *Mertensia Virginica*.

PULMONARY, *Pulmona'ris*, *Pulmona'ria*, (F.) *Pulmonaire*, (from *pulmo*.) That which relates or belongs to the lungs.

Son pulmonal (F.), 'pulmonal or pulmonary sound,' is the sound rendered by the lung on percussion. It means, also, a similar sound rendered on percussing other parts.

PULMONARY ARTERY, *Arte'ria pulmona'ris*, *Vena arterio'sa*, arises from the upper and left part of the right ventricle of the heart; whence it passes obliquely upwards and to the left side; dividing into two trunks, opposite the second dorsal vertebra—one passing to each lung. At its origin, it is furnished with three sigmoid or semilunar valves. It carries the blood to the lungs for aeration.

PULMONARY MATTER, BLACK, see Pulmo.

PULMONARY PLEX'US, *Plex'us pulmona'ris*. A considerable nervous network, situate behind the bronchia, which is formed by the filaments of the pneumogastric nerve or par vagum, and by other filaments from the inferior cervical ganglion and the first thoracic ganglia. This plexus forms a kind of areolar web, with numerous meshes of different sizes, in which vessels are lodged, surrounded by much areolar tissue. The plexus sends filaments to the bronchia, which they accompany to their extremities.

PULMONARY VEINS, *Ve'næ pulmona'res*, *Arte'ria veno'sa*. These arise in the lungs from the final terminations of the arteries of the same name; collect in ramusculi and rami of greater and greater size, and ultimately unite in four trunks; two of which issue from each lung to open into the left auricle of the heart. The pulmonary veins have the same structure as the other veins of the body; from which they differ, in conveying arterial blood, as the pulmonary artery differs

from the others in conveying venous blood. They carry the blood back to the heart after aeration.

PULMONES TARTARIZATI, Lithiasis pulmonum.

PULMONIA, (from *pulmo*,) Phthisis pulmonalis, Pneumonia.

PULMON'IC, *Pulmon'icus*, *Pneumon'icus*, *Pulmonarius*, *Pneumon'ic*, (F.) *Pulmonique*, *Pneumon'ique*. One affected with phthisis—one labouring under disease of the lungs. Any thing relating to or belonging to the lungs. A medicine for the lungs.

PULMONITIS, (*pulmo*, and *itis*,) Pneumonia.

PULP, *Pul'pa*, *Pulpa'men*, *Sarx*, (F.) *Pulpe*, *Pulpolite*. The soft and parenchymatous parts of vegetables reduced to a paste by the operation of pulping. Applied, also, to parts of the human body, which have the characters of, or resemble, a pulp.

PULP OF THE FINGERS, (F.) *Pulpe des doigts*. The fleshy extremity of the fingers.

PULP OF THE TOOTH, Dental pulp.

PULPA, Pulp—p. Cassia, see Cassia fistula—p. Dentis, Dental pulp—p. Pili, see Hair—p. Pruni, see Pruni pulpa—p. Prunorum sylvestrium condita, Conserva pruni sylvestris—p. Tamarindi, see Tamarindi pulpa.

PULPA TES'TIS, *Par'en'chyma testis*. The parenchyma of the testis.

PULPAMEN, Pulp.

PULPATION, Pulping.

PULPE, Pulp—p. *Cérébrale*, see Cerebrum—p. Dentaire, Dental pulp—p. *des Doigts*, Pulp of the fingers.

PULPEUX, Pulpy.

PULPEZIA, Apoplexy.

PULP'ING, *Pulpa'tion*, *Pulpa'tio*, (from *pulp*.)

An operation, the object of which is to reduce certain vegetable substances to a pulp. For this purpose, they are bruised in a mortar, and then passed through a hair sieve, by the aid of a wooden spatula, called a *Pulper*, (F.) *Pulpoire*.

PULPOIRE, see Pulping.

PULPOLITE, Pulp.

PULP'Y, *Pulpo'sus*, (from *pulpa*,) (F.) *Pulpeux*. Full of pulp.

PULQUE, see Agave Americana.

PULS EX OVIS et LACTE, 'pap of eggs and milk,' Oogala.

PULSATIF, (from *pulsare*, 'to beat,') Throbbing.

PULSATILLA NIGRICANS, Anemone pratensis—p. Patens, Anemone patens—p. Pratensis, Anemone pratensis—p. Vulgaris, Anemone pulsatilla.

PULSATILLA NOIRE, Anemone pratensis—p. *des Prés*, Anemone pratensis.

PULSATIO, (*pulsare*, *pulsatum*, 'to agitate,') Pulsation—p. Cordis, Palpitation.

PULSAT'ION, *Pulsa'tio*, *Sphyg'mus*, *Sphyx'is*, *Pede'sis*, *Pedeth'mos*, (from *pulsare*, *pulsatum*, 'to beat,') (F.) *Battement*. The beating of the heart and arteries. Also, the beating felt in an inflamed part.

PULSATIVUS, Throbbing.

PULSATORY, Throbbing.

PULSE, *Pul'sus*, *Pulsa'tio*, *Pul'sus* seu *Ic'tus cordis et arteriarum*, *Incur'sus arteriarum*, *Sphyg'mus*, *Sphyg'ma*, *Diasphyx'is*, (F.) *Pouls*, (from *pellere*, *pulsun*, 'to beat,') Beating of the arteries, produced by the afflux of the blood propelled by the heart in its contractions. For the sake of convenience, we choose the radial artery at the wrist to detect the precise character of the pulse. These characters relate to the number of pulsations in a given time; to their degrees of quickness; hardness and strength; to the equality or inequality either of the pulsations themselves or of their intervals; to the development or fulness of the artery, and to the different impressions it may produce on the finger.

The following estimates have been made of the pulse at various ages:

AGES.	NUMBER OF PULSATIONS PER MINUTE.		
	HEBERDEN.	SÜMMERING.	MÜLLER.
In the embryo.....			150
At birth.....	130 to 140		Do.
One month.....	120		
One year.....	120 to 108	120	115 to 130
Two years.....	108 to 90	110	100 to 115
Three years.....	90 to 80	90	90 to 100
Seven years.....	72		85 to 90
Twelve years.....	70		
Puberty.....		80	80 to 85
Adult age.....		70	70 to 75
Old age.....		60	50 to 65

It does not appear that the pulse of the aged is less frequent, but the contrary. In general it is more frequent in females and in irritable persons than in males and those of an opposite temperament. In the healthy state, the pulse, besides having the proper number of pulsations, is neither hard nor unusually soft; it is moderately developed; of a medium strength; and perfectly equal, both as regards the pulsations and their intervals. In disease it wanders, more or less, from these physiological conditions. The different characters of the pulse that have been recorded are remarkably numerous. In a dictionary, it is necessary to detail them, although many of them are not now regarded, and some are ridiculous.

PULSE, AR'DENT, *Pul'sus ar'dens*, (F.) *Pouls ardent*, *Pouls élevé*. One which seems to raise itself to a point in order to strike the finger.

PULSE BREATH, see Breath, pulse.

PULSE, CAP'RIZANT, *Pul'sus Capri'zans* seu *dorcadis'sans* seu *gazel'lans* seu *fusa'tis*, *Goatleap pulse*, (F.) *Pouls caprisant*. One which seems to leap, like a goat, as it were; an imperfect dilatation of the artery being succeeded by a fuller and a stronger one.

PULSE, COM'PLEX, (F.) *Pouls combiné* ou *composé*, *P. compliqué*. A pulse which has the character of several critical pulses united.

PULSE, CONTRACT'ED, (F.) *Pouls serré* ou *concentré*. One whose pulsations are narrow, deep, and slightly hard. See Concentration.

PULSE, CONVUL'SIVE, *Pul'sus convuls'vus*, (F.) *Pouls convulsif*. That which is unequally frequent or unequally hard; in short, which resembles the irregular pulsations of a muscular fibre in a state of convulsion.

PULSE, CRIT'ICAL, *Pulsus crit'icus*. A pulse,

which, after having possessed the characters of irritation, becomes free, open, soft, &c.

PULSE, DECURTATE, *Pulsus myurus*: see, also, *Myurus*.

PULSE, DEEP, *Pulsus profundus*, (F.) *Pouls profond*. One which cannot be felt without difficulty, and without strong pressure by the finger.

PULSE, DEFICIENT, *Pulsus deficiens* seu *anmens et circummens*, *P. Flickering*, (F.) *Pouls défaillant, P. insensible*. One which seems, every instant, about to cease.

PULSE, DEPRESSED, *Pulsus depressus*, (F.) *Pouls déprimé*. That which is deep and weak.

PULSE, DEVELOPED, (F.) *Pouls développé*. That which is broad, full, strong, and frequent.

PULSE, DICROTIC, *Pulsus Dicrotus* seu *bicrotus* seu *intestinalis* seu *bifurcatus* seu *mallearius* seu *intercursus* seu *duplex*, (F.) *Pouls dicrote ou redoublé*. That in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation; once lightly, the other time more strongly.

PULSE, EQUAL, *Pulsus equalis*. That in which the pulsations resemble each other, and return at equal intervals.

PULSE, FEBRILE, *Pulsus febrilis*. One very frequent.

PULSE, FEEBLE, *P. Weak*, *Pulsus debilis*, (F.) *Pouls faible*. One which strikes the finger feebly.

PULSE, FILIFORM, *P. thready*. One which resembles a thread slightly vibrating.

PULSE, FLICKERING, *Pulse*, deficient.

PULSE, FORMICANT, *Pulsus formicans*, (F.) *Pouls formicant*. One which resembles, by being small and scarcely perceptible, the motion of an ant.

PULSE, FREQUENT, (F.) *Pouls agité ou précipité*. One which strikes more frequently than usual in a given time.

PULSE, FULL, *Pulsus plenus*, (F.) *Pouls plein*. One which gives the notion of great repletion in the vessel.

PULSE, GOATLEAP, *P. Caprizant*.

PULSE, GUTTURAL, *Pulsus gutturalis*, (F.) *Pouls guttural*. A pulse which has been supposed to indicate the termination of affections of the throat.

PULSE, HARD, *Pulsus durus*, (F.) *Puls dur*. That in which the pulp of the finger seems to yield to the pulsation.

PULSE, HECTIC, *Pulsus hecticus*. The weak, frequent pulse observed in hectic fever.

PULSE, HEMORRHOIDAL, (F.) *Pouls des Hémorrhoides*. A critical pulse, announcing the appearance of the hemorrhoidal flux. It is described as unequal;—the pulsations not being alike in force, and still less the intervals.

PULSE, HEPATIC, (F.) *Pouls du Foie*. A pulse imagined to indicate affections of the liver. It is not worthy of description.

PULSE, INFERIOR, (F.) *Pouls inférieur ou abdominal ou ventral*. One supposed to announce evacuations below the diaphragm.

PULSE, INTERCURRENT, *Pulsus intercurrents* seu *intercursus*. One in which a superfluous pulsation seems to occur from time to time.

PULSE, INTERMITTENT, (F.) *Pouls intercadent*. One in which the pulsations fail from time to time.

PULSE, INTES'TINAL, (F.) *Pouls des intestins, P. de la diarrhée*. A critical pulse, presumed to announce an evacuation by the intestines.

PULSE, IN'TRicate, *Pulsus intricatus*, (F.) *Pouls embarrassé*. That which is but little developed and unequally slow.

PULSE, IRREGULAR, *Pulsus anormalis*. One whose pulsations are unequal, and return at unequal intervals.

PULSE OF IRRITATION, *Pulsus ab irritatio[n]e*

seu *nerveus* seu *acriticus*. One which is frequent, hard, and contracted.

PULSE, JARRING, *P. Vibrating*—*p. Jerking*, *Pulse*, sharp.

PULSE, LAX'GUID, (F.) *Pouls languissant*. A slow and feeble pulse.

PULSE, LARGE, *Pulsus crassus* seu *magnus*, (F.) *Pouls grand, P. large*. That which is large and full.

PULSE, LONG. One which strikes the finger to a great extent in length.

PULSE, LOW, *Pulsus humilis*, (F.) *Pouls bas*. One in which the pulsations are scarcely perceptible.

PULSE, NA'SAL, (F.) *Pouls nasal ou capital ou du Nez*. One supposed to announce the end of an irritation in the nasal fossæ.

PULSE, NAT'URAL, (F.) *Pouls naturel des adultes ou parfait ou des adultes ou modéré*. One that is equal and regular in strength and frequency; compressible, and devoid of hardness.

PULSE, ORGANIC, (F.) *Pouls organique*. One which indicates the affected organ, or the organ by which an evacuation will take place.

PULSE, PEC'TORAL, (F.) *Pouls de l'expectoration*. A critical pulse, announcing the termination of some pulmonary irritation.

PULSE, QUICK. One which strikes sharply, but not forcibly, against the finger.

PULSE, REG'ULAR, *Pulsus normalis* seu *regularis*. One whose pulsations are equal, and succeed each other at equal intervals.

PULSE, RESIST'ING, (F.) *Pouls résistant*. One a little tense, a little hard.

PULSE, SHARP, (F.) *Pouls prompt ou vite ou rif*. One which strikes the finger sharply, rapidly. When to a greater extent, it is called a *jerking pulse*.

PULSE, SHARPTAILED, *Pulsus myurus*: see *Myurus*.

PULSE, SIM'PLE, *Pulsus simplex*. A critical pulse, indicating an evacuation by one organ only.

PULSE, SLOW, *Pulsus tardus* seu *rarus*, (F.) *Pouls lent ou tardif ou rare*. One which strikes the finger slowly.

PULSE, SMALL, *Pulsus parvus*, (F.) *Pouls petit*. One whose pulsations are slender and weak.

PULSE, SOFT, *Pulsus mollis*, (F.) *Pouls mou*. One which yields under the finger.

PULSE, STOM'ACHAL, (F.) *Pouls stomacal ou de l'estomac*. One supposed to announce an evacuation by the stomach.

PULSE, STRONG, *Pulsus fortis*, (F.) *Pouls fort, P. véhément*. One which strikes the finger strongly.

PULSE, SUPERIOR, *Pulsus Superior*, (F.) *Pouls supérieur*. A critical pulse, supervening on irritation of organs situate above the diaphragm.

PULSE, SUP'PLE, *Pulsus elasticus*, (F.) *Pouls souple*. One in which the pulsations have strength without hardness.

PULSE OF SWEAT, *Pulsus Sudorialis*, (F.) *Pouls Sudoral ou de la sueur*. A critical pulse, indicating an approaching perspiration.

PULSE, TENSE, *P. Cordy*, *Pulsus tensus*, (F.) *Pouls tendu, P. roide*. One in which the artery resembles a cord fixed at its two extremities. When resembling a wire, it is called *scirg*.

PULSE, TREADY, *P. filiform*.

PULSE, TREM'ULOUS, *Pulsus tremulus*, (F.) *Pouls tremblant ou palpitant*. One in which each pulsation oscillates.

PULSE, UN'DULATING, *Pulsus fluctuosus* seu *fluens* seu *incidens Solani*, (F.) *Pouls ondulant ou ondoyant*. One which resembles, in its movements, those of the waves.

PULSE, UNEQUAL, *Pulsus inæqualis*, (F.) *Pouls inégal*. One whose pulsations are not alike, or return at unequal intervals.

PULSE, U'RINAL, *Pulsus urinalis*, (F.) *Pouls*

de l'Urine. A critical pulse, fancied to denote an approaching evacuation of urine.

PULSE, UTERINE, *Pulsus uterinus*, (F.) *Pouls Utérine* ou de la Matrice ou des Règles. One which indicates the flow of the menses, or the occurrence of metrorrhagia.

PULSE, VAG'INAL, *Pulsus vagina'lis*. The pulsation of the arteria vaginalis, which is increased in pregnancy, during abortion, labour, &c.

PULSE, VENOUS, *Pulsus venarum*.

PULSE, VERMICULAR. That which imitates the movement of a worm.

PULSE, VIBRATING, *Jar'ring Pulse*. One in which the artery seems to vibrate like a musical string.

PULSE, WIRY, see *Pulse*, tense.

PULSELESS, *Asphyctus*, Devoid of pulsation.

PULSELESSNESS, *Asphyxia*.

PULSEY, *Cataplasm*.

PULSIFIC, *Pulsif'icous*, (*pulsus*, 'pulse,' and *facere*, 'to make,') That which causes or excites pulsation.

PULSILEGIUM, *Pulsilo'gium*, *Pulsim'eter*, (*pulsus*, and *lego*, 'I read,') *Sphygmole'gium*, *Sphygmom'eter*, *Sphygmoscop'ium*, *Sphyg'moscope*. Any instrument for measuring the quickness or force of the pulse.

PULSIMANTIA, (*pulsus*, and *mantra*, 'divination,') The art of predicting or prognosticating by the pulse.

PULSIMETER, (*pulsus*, and *metron*, 'measure,') *Pulsilegium*.

PULSUS, *Pulse*—p. *Acriticus*, *Pulse* of irritation—p. *Æqualis*, *Pulse*, equal—p. *Annuus* et *circumnuens*, *Pulse*, deficient—p. *Anormalis*, *Pulse*, irregular—p. *Bierotus*, *Pulse*, dicrotic—p. *Biferiens*, p. dicrotic—p. *Caprizans*, *Pulse*, caprizant—p. *Cordis*, see *Heart*—p. *Crassus*, *Pulse*, large—p. *Debilis*, *Pulse*, feeble—p. *Deficiens*, *Pulse*, deficient—p. *Dicrotus*, *Pulse*, dicrotic—p. *Dorcadissans*, *Pulse*, caprizant—p. *Duplex*, *Pulse*, dicrotic—p. *Durus*, *Pulse*, hard—p. *Elasticus*, *Pulse*, supple—p. *Fluctuosus*, *Pulse*, undulating—p. *Fluens*, *Pulse*, undulating—p. *Formicans*, *Formicant*, and *Pulse*, formicant—p. *Fortis*, *Pulse*, strong—p. *Fusalis*, *Pulse*, caprizant—p. *Gazellans*, *Pulse*, caprizant—p. *Heterochronicus*, see *Heterochronicus*—p. *Humilis*, *Pulse*, low—p. *Incidens* *Solani*, *Pulse*, undulating—p. *Intercidens*, *Pulse*, intercurrent—p. *Intercisus*, *Pulse*, dicrotic—p. *Intercurrens*, *Pulse*, intercurrent—p. *Intestinalis*, *Pulse*, dicrotic—p. *Intricateus*, *Pulse*, intricate—p. *Magnus*, *Pulse*, large—p. *Mallearis*, *Pulse*, dicrotic—p. *Mollis*, *Pulse*, soft.

PULSUS MYURUS, *Pulse* decurtate or sharp-tailed, (F.) *Pouls myure*. One which goes on diminishing. See *Myurus*.

PULSUS NERVINUS, *Pulse* of irritation—p. *Normalis*, *Pulse*, regular—p. *Parvus*, *Pulse*, small—p. *Plenus*, *Pulse*, full—p. *Rarus*, *Pulse*, slow.

PULSUS SERRINUS, (F.) *Pouls serrin* ou *serratile*. One which strikes, sometimes strongly, at others feebly, and recalls the idea of a saw.

PULSUS STRIATUS, (F.) *Pouls étroit*. One that strikes the finger to a small extent in breadth.

PULSUS SUDORALIS, *Pulse* of sweat—p. *Tardus*, *Pulse*, slow—p. *Urinallis*, *Pulse*, urinal—p. *Uterinus*, *Pulse*, uterine.

PULSUS VACUUS, (F.) *Pouls vide*. One which gives the idea of emptiness of the artery.

PULSUS VAGINALIS, *Pulse*, vaginal.

PULSUS VENA'RUM, *Ve'nous Pulse*, *Phlebopa'lia*. A pulsation occasionally noticed in the jugular veins. It is owing to some of the blood of the right ventricle reflowing into the right auricle, and communicating an impulse to the venous blood arriving in the auricle through the descending cava. It is often a sign of impediment to the flow of blood along the pulmonary artery.

PULTA'CEOUS, *Pulta'ceus*, (F.) *Pultacé*, (*puls*,

gen. *pultis*, 'pap,') Resembling pap. Having a softened, semifluid appearance.

PULTATIO, (*puls*, gen. *pultis*, 'pap,') *Atheroma*.

PULTISE, *Cataplasm*.

PULTICULA, (dim. of *pule*, gen. *pultis*, 'pap,')

Bouillie.

PULVERES AEROPHORI, *Powders*, soda—

p. *Effervescentes*, *Powders*, soda.

PULVERIZABLE, *Pul'verable*. (From *pulvis*, gen. *pulveris*, 'powder,' and *habilis*, 'able,') Capable of being reduced to powder.

PULVERIZATION, *Pulverisa'tio*, *Pulvera'tio*, *Contosto'sis*, (F.) *Pulvérisation*. The operation of dividing substances, so as to reduce them to powder.

Most drugs are reduced to powder by persons who make it a special business, and who are called *drug grinders*. This is done on a large scale in *drug mills*; and the implements used are the *grinding mill* and the *stamping mill*. In the shop of the apothecary, pulverization is effected by the pestle and mortar, and the sieve.

Where substances require the addition of other bodies to facilitate their reduction to powder,—as where camphor needs a few drops of alcohol—the process is called *pulverization by mediation*.

PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN BATTERY, see *Galvanism*.

PULVÉROLÉS, see *Pulvis*.

PULVERULENT, *Pulverulentus*, (from *pulvis*,) Reduced to the state of a fine powder. Covered, as it were, with dust. An epithet applied to the eyes when they appear dirty, and, as it were, sprinkled with dust, by reason of granulations or grayish striae, resulting from thickening of the mucous fluid of the conjunctiva.

PULVILLUS, *Pad*, *Bourdonnet*—p. e *Lina'mentis confectus*, *Bourdonnet*—p. *Rotundus*, *Bourdonnet*.

PULVINAR, *Pulvina'rium*. A pillow.

PULVINAR HUMULI, see *Humulus lupulus*.

PULVINAR MEDICA'TUM seu MEDICINA'LE, *Sacculus medicina'lis*. A medicated pillow; as of hops.

PULVINAR PARVUM, *Pad*—p. *Ventriculi*, *Pancreas*.

PULVIS, gen. *Pul'veris*, *Co'nis*, *Pow'der*, (F.) *Poudre*. A substance reduced into small particles by pulverization. *Sim'ple pow'ders* are those of a single substance; *com'pound*, those which result from a mixture of several different powders. An *im'pal'pable powder* is one which is so fine that it can scarcely be felt under the finger. *Compound powders* have been called *Spe'cies*, (F.) *Espèces*, *E. pulvérentes*, *Pulvérolés*.

PULVIS ABSORBENS, P. de *magnesiâ compos.*—p. *Adspersorius*, *Catapasma*—p. *Aerophorus*, *Powders*, soda—p. *Alexiterius*, P. *contrayervæ comp.*—p. *Alexiterius*, P. *ipecacuanhæ compositus*—p. *Algarothi*, *Algaroth*.

PULVIS AL'OEË COMPOSITUS, P. *Al'oës cum Guai'aco*, P. *Aloët'icus cum Guai'aco*, *Com'pound pow'der of Al'oës*. (*Al'oës*, 3ss, *Guaiac. res.* ʒj, *Pule. cinnam. comp.* ʒss. Rub the aloes and guaiacum separately, then mix the whole. *Ph. L.*) Cathartic, stomachic, and sudorific. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

PULVIS AL'OEË CUM CANEL'LA, P. *al'oës et canellæ*, (Ph. U. S.), P. *Aloët'icus*, *Pow'der of Al'oës with Canel'la*, *Spe'cies Hi'era pi'era, Hi'era pi'era*, vulg. *Hi'kry pi'kry, Hik'ry pik'ry, Pi'era*, and *Pi'kry*. (*Al'oës* ʒij, *Canell.* ʒij. Rub separately into a powder, and mix. *Ph. U. S.*) A warm cathartic. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

PULVIS AL'OEË CUM GUAIACO, P. A. *compositus*—p. *Aloeticus*, P. *aloes cum canellâ*—p. *Aloeticus*, *Hiera piera*—p. *Aluminis compositus*, P. *sulphatis aluminæ compositus*—p. *Aluminis kinosatus*, see P. *sulphatis aluminæ compositus*—p. *Aluminosus*, P. *sulphatis aluminæ compositus*.

PULVIS DE AMARIS COMPOSITUS, *P. antiarthriticus amarus*, (F.) *Poudre antiarthritique amère*. (*Gentian.*, *Aristoloch. rotund.*, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ p. 3, *Flor. centaur. min.* p. 4, *Fol. chamædr.*, *Chamæpith. manipul.*—f. pulvis, *Ph. P.*) In gouty affections, dyspepsia, &c. Dose, gr. xx.

PULVIS AMYGDALÆ COMPOSITUS, *Confectio amygdalarum*—p. Angelicus, Algaroth—p. Anodynus, *P. ipecacuanhæ compositus*—p. Antiacidus, *P. cretæ compositus*—p. Antiacidus, *P. de magnesiâ compositus*—p. Antiarthriticus amarus, *P. de amaribus compositus*—p. Antiarthriticus purgans, *P. de sennâ, scammonæ et lignis*—p. Antiasthmaticus, *P. de sulphure et scillâ*.

PULVIS ANTILYS'SUS, *Mead's powder against the bite of a mad dog*. It consisted of ash-coloured liverwort in powder, with an equal quantity of black pepper; a drachm and a half of the two forming a dose for an adult.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS, Antimonial powder—p. Antimonii compositus, Antimonial powder.

PULVIS DE A'RO COMPOSITUS, *Com'pound Powder of A'rum*, (F.) *Poudre de Birckmann*, (*Rad. ari.*, *Azori veri*, *Pimpinell. saxifrag.* $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ 40 p., *Ocul. cancer.* ppt. 12 p., *Cinnam.* 7 p., *Potassæ sulph.* 6 p., *Ammonia muriat.* 2 p.—f. pulv. *Ph. P.*) Sternutatory.

PULVIS AROMATICUS, *P. cinnamomi compositus*.

PULVIS AS'ARI COMPOSITUS, *P. sternutatorius seu erhinus seu capitalis Sancti Angeli seu cephalicus*, *Cephalic snuff*, *Com'pound powder of Asarabacca*, (F.) *Poudre d'asarum composée dite sternutatoire*, *P. de Saint-Angé*. (*Asar. Europ.* p. 3, *Origan. majorana*, *Lavand.*, sing. p. 1. Rub into powder. *Ph. L.*) Sternutatory.

PULVIS AURI, see Gold—p. e Bolo compositus cum opio, *P. cretæ compositus cum opio*—p. e Bolo compositus sine opio, see *P. Cretæ compositus*—p. Cambogiæ compositus, *P. e gummi guttâ*—p. Capitalis Sancti Angeli, *Pulvis asari compositus*—p. Carbonatis calcis compositus, *P. cretæ compositus*—p. Cardiacus, *P. Contrayervæ comp.*—p. Carthusianorum, *Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum*.

PULVIS CAT'ECU COMPOSITUS, *Compound Powder of Catechu*. (*Catechu, kino*, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\bar{3}$ ij; *Cinnam.*, *Myrist.*, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\bar{3}$ ss.) Dose, as an astringent, gr. xv to xxx.

PULVIS CATHARTICUS, *P. Scammonem compositus*—p. Causticus, *Vindobonensis*, Powder, Vienna—p. Cephalicus, *P. asari compositus*.

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS, *Com'pound Powder of Cin'namon*, *Pulvis seu Spe'cies Imperato'ris*, *Pulvis aromaticus* (*Ph. U. S.*), *P. vi'tæ Imperato'ris seu Diar'naton*, *Spe'cies diacinnamo'mi seu latifican'tes Rha'zis seu Diam'bræ si'nè odora'tis seu aroma'ticæ*, *Tra'gea aroma'tica*, *Aroma'tic pow'der*, (F.) *Poudre de canelle composée ou aromatique*. (*Cinnam.*, *Zingib.* $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\bar{3}$ ij, *Cardam.*, *Myrist.* $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\bar{3}$ j. Rub to a fine powder. *Ph. U. S.*) Stimulant and carminative. Dose, gr. x to $\bar{3}$ j.

PULVIS COS'BIH seu TUNQUINEN'SIS. The famous *Ton'quin pow'der*, introduced into England by a Mr. Cobb. It was composed of 16 grains of musk, and 48 grains of cinna'bar; and was mixed in a gill of arrack. It was formerly regarded as a specific in hydrophobia.

PULVIS COMITIS WARWICENSIS, *P. Cornachini*—p. Comitissæ, *Cinchona*.

PULVIS CONTRAYER'VÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. cardiv'acus seu alexite'rius seu Mantua'nus*, *La'pis contrayer'væ*, *Contrayerva balls*, *Com'pound Pow'der of Contrayer'va*. (*Contrayer'væ contrit.* $\bar{3}$ v, *Test. præp.* liss. Mix. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant and sudorific. Dose, gr. xv to $\bar{3}$ ss.

PULVIS CORNACHINI, *P. Ox'ydi Stib'i'i compositus seu Comit'is Warwicensis seu de Tri'bus seu Scammo'nii antimonial'is*, *Diaceltates'non Paracel'si*, *Earl of Warwick's Pow'der*, *Cerberus*

Tri'ceps, (F.) *Poudre Cornachine*. (*Scammon.*, *Potass. supertart.*, *Antim. diaph.* $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ p. æ. f. pulvis, *Ph. P.*) Cathartic. Used chiefly in cutaneous diseases. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ss to $\bar{3}$ j.

PULVIS COR'NU US'RI CUM O'PIO, *P. opiat'us*, *Powder of burnt Hartshorn with o'pium*. (F.) *Poudre de corne brûlée avec l'opium*. (*Op'i duri cont.* $\bar{3}$ j, *Corn. ust. præp.* $\bar{3}$ j, *Coccor.* cont. $\bar{3}$ j. Mix. *Ph. L.*) Ten grains contain one of opium. Anodyne.

PULVIS COSMI, Powder, arsenical, of Côme—p. Cretaceus, *P. cretæ compositus*.

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS, see *Confectio aromatica*.

PULVIS CRE'TÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. Carbonatis Calcis compositus seu cretæcens seu antoc'idus seu terrest'ris*, *Spe'cies e Scor'dio si'nè o'pio*, *S. Diacret'æ*, *Compound Powder of Chalk*, *Dioscor'idium*; (with Bole Armeniæ in place of chalk—the *Pulvis e Bolo compositus sine opio*;) (F.) *Poudre de craie composée*. (*Cretæ ppt.* liss, *Cinnam.* $\bar{3}$ ss, *Tormentill.*, *Acacia*, sing. $\bar{3}$ ij, *Pip. long.* $\bar{3}$ ss. Reduce separately to a fine powder, and mix. *Ph. L.*) Antacid, stomachic, absorbent. Dose, gr. xx to $\bar{3}$ ij.

PULVIS CRE'TÆ COMPOSITUS CUM O'PIO, *Com'pound Powder of Chalk with o'pium*, *P. e Cre'tâ compositus cum o'pio*; (with Bole Armeniæ instead of chalk—*P. e Bolo compositus cum o'pio*;) *Spe'cies e Scor'dio cum o'pio*, (F.) *Poudre de craie composée avec l'opium*. (*Pulv. cret. comp.* $\bar{3}$ vjss, *Op'i duri cont.* $\bar{3}$ v. Mix. *Ph. L.*) Contains one grain of opium in 40. Anodyne and absorbent. Dose, $\bar{3}$ j to $\bar{3}$ ij.

The British Pharmacopœia (1864) has a *Pulvis Cretæ aromat'icus cum o'pio*, *Aroma'tic powder of chalk and o'pium*, which is composed of *aromat'ic powder of chalk* $\bar{5}$ ix $\bar{3}$, *opium*, in powder, $\bar{3}$ l. Mix and pass through a fine sieve. Dose, $\bar{3}$ ss to $\bar{3}$ j.

PULVIS DIAPHORETICUS, *P. ipecacuanhæ comp.*—p. Diapnoicus, *P. ipecacuanhæ comp.*—p. Diaromatatus, *P. cinnamomi compositus*—p. Diasennæ, *P. sennæ compos.*—p. Diaturpethi compositus, *P. jalapæ compositus*.

PULVIS DU'CIS PORTLAND'Æ, *Duke of Portland's Gout Pow'der*, (F.) *Poudre de Duc de Portland ou de la Mirandole*. (*Rad. aristoloch.*, *Gentianæ*, *Summit. chamædr.*, *Centaur. min.* $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ p. æ.) Dose, $\bar{3}$ ss to $\bar{3}$ j.

PULVIS EMMENAGOGUS, *P. myrrhæ compositus*—p. Epilepticus Marchionum, *P. de magnesiâ compositus*—p. Errhinus, *P. asari compositus*—p. Febrifugus Jacobi, *Antimonial powder*—p. Galactopæus, *P. de magnesiâ compositus*.

PULVIS E GUM'MI GUT'TÆ, *P. Cambogiæ compositus seu hydragogus*, *Camboge' Pow'der*, (F.) *Poudre hydragogue ou de gomme gutte ou de Quercetanus*. (*Rad. jalap.* 24 p., *Rad. mechoacan.* 12 p., *Cinnam.*, *Rhei*, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ 8 p., *Gum. Cambog.* 3 p., *Fol. soldanella sicc.* 6 p., *Semin. anisi* 12 p., fiat pulvis. *Ph. P.*) A drastic cathartic. In anasæra and in worms. Dose, gr. xv to xxx.

PULVIS GUMMO'SI ALKALI'NI, *So'po vegetabilis*, (F.) *Poudre de savon végétal*. (*Gummi pulv.* 32 p. *Potass. carb.* 4 p. Make into a powder. *Ph. P.*) Antacid.

PULVIS EX HELMINTHOCORT'O COMPOSITUS, *P. vermifugus ab'aque mercurio*, (F.) *Poudre vermifuge sans mercure*. (*Fuc. helminthocort.*, *Sennæ contra.*, *Summitat.*, *absinth.*, *Tanacet.*, *Fol. scordii*, *Sennæ*, *Rhei*, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ p. æ, fiat pulvis. *Ph. P.*) Dose, $\bar{3}$ j to $\bar{3}$ j.

PULVIS HYDRAGOGUS, *P. e gummi guttâ*—p. Hydragryri cinereus, see *Hydragryri oxydem cinereum*—p. Hypnoticus, *Hydragryri sulphuretum nigrum*—p. Imperatoris, *P. cinnamomi compositus*—p. Incisivus, *P. de sulphure et scillâ*—p. Pro Infantibus, *P. de magnesiâ compositus*—p. Infantum, *P. de magnesiâ compos.*—p. Infantum antacidus, *P. de magnesiâ compositus*.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. alexi-
te'rius* seu *anod'ynus* seu *diaphoret'icus* seu *diap-
no'icus* seu *sudorific'us* *Doveri* seu *Ipecacuan'hæ*
et *Opii*, *Com'pound Powder of Ipecacuan'ha*,
Do'ver's Pow'der, (F.) *Poudre de Dover* ou d'*ipec-
acuanha* et d'*opium* ou de *Dover*. (*Ipecacuan'hæ*
pule., *Opii pule.* sing. $\mathfrak{z}$ j, *Potassæ sulphat.* $\mathfrak{z}$ j.
Mix. Diaphoretic. Dose, gr. v to gr. xij.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII, *P. ipecacuanhæ*
compositus—p. Jacobi, Antimonial powder.

PULVIS JALAP'Æ COMPOSITUS, *P. Diaturpe'thi*
compositus seu *lax'ans* seu *pur'gans* seu *laxati'vus*
vegetab'ilis seu *lax'ans* cum *sa'le* seu *Jalap'æ sal'ti-*
nus seu *Jalap'æ tartar'icus*, *Sp'e'cies Jalap'æ*,
Com'pound Pow'der of Jal'ap. (F.) *Poudre de*
jalap composé. (*Pule. jalap.* $\mathfrak{z}$ j, *Potass. bitart.*
 $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Mix.) Cathartic. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

PULVIS JALAP'Æ SALINUS, *P. jalapæ compositus*
—p. *Jalapæ tartaricus*, *P. jalapæ compositus*—p.
de *Jalapæ* et *scammonio* compositus, *P. scammonio*
comp.—p. *Jamesii*, Antimonial powder—p.
Jesuiticus, *Cinchona*—p. *Joannis de Vigo*, *Hy-*
drargyri nitricooxydum.

PULVIS KI'NO COMPOSITUS, *P. Ki'no cum o'pio*
(Ph. B. 1864,) *Com'pound Pow'der of ki'no*, (F.)
Poudre de kino composée, (*Kino* $\mathfrak{z}$ xv, *Cinnam.* $\mathfrak{z}$ iv,
Opii duri $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Rub each to powder, and mix.
Ph. L.) Astringent. Dose, gr. v to xx.

PULVIS LAXANS, *P. jalapæ compositus*—p.
Laxans cum sale, *P. jalapæ compositus*—p. *Laxa-*
tivus vegetabilis, *P. jalapæ compositus*.

PULVIS DE MAGNE'SIÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. Galac-*
topo'eus seu *Nutri'eum* seu *Infant'um* seu *Infantum*
antac'idus seu *pro Infant'ibus* seu *antac'idus* seu
absorb'ens seu *epilep'ticus* *Marchio'nium*, *Com'pound*
Pow'der of Magne'sia, (F.) *Poudre absorbante et*
anti-acide. (*Magnesie*, *Sacchar.* $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ p. $\mathfrak{a}$ e. Mix.
Ph. P.)

PULVIS MANTUANUS, *P. contrayervæ comp.*—
p. *Marchionis*, *Marchionis Pulvis*—p. *Mercurialis*
cine'reus, *Hydrargyri oxidum cinereum*—p. ad
Mucum pulmonalem liberius eiendum, *P. de sul-*
phure et scillâ.

PULVIS MYR'RHÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. e Myr'rhâ*
compositus seu ad *ul'cera tend'inum* seu *emmen-*
ago'gus, *Com'pound Myrrh Pow'der*, (F.) *Poudre*
Balan'ique. (*Myrrhæ*, *Sabine*, *Rute*, *Castor. Russ.*,
 $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ j.) A stimulant, antispasmodic, and emme-
nagogue. Dose, gr. xv to xl.

PULVIS NUTRICUM, *P. de magnesîa compositus*
—p. *Opiatus*, *P. cornu usti cum opio*—p. *Oxydi*
stibii compositus, *P. cornachini*—p. ad *Partum*,
Ergot—p. *Parturiens*, *Ergot*—p. de *Phosphate*
calcis et *stibii* compositus, Antimonial powder—p.
Principis Hydrargyri nitricooxydum—p. *Pur-*
gans, *P. jalapæ compositus*—p. *Quercetanus*,
Hydrargyri submerias.

PULVIS QUER'CUS MARI'NÆ, *Pow'der of Yell'ow*
Blad'derwrack. (The wrack in fruit, dried,
cleaned, exposed to a red heat in a crucible with
a perforated lid, and then reduced to powder.
Ph. D.) Virtues dependent on iodine: used, con-
sequently, in bronchocele, &c. Dose, gr. x to xl.
See *Fucus vesiculosus*.

PULVIS RHE'I COMPOSITUS (Ph. U. S. 1863.)
Com'pound Pow'der of Rhu'barb. (*Magnes.* $\mathfrak{ij}$,
Zingib. pule. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, *Rhei pule.* $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. M.) An antacid
and laxative. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

PULVIS SALINUS COMPOSITUS, *Com'pound Sal-*
ine' Pow'der. (*Sodii chlorid.*, *Magnesie sulphat.*,
 $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, *Potass. sulphat.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. Ph. E.) Dose, as an
aperient, two or three drachms dissolved in water.

PULVIS SCAMMO'NÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. e Scam-*
monio compositus seu *Scammo'nii* seu *de Jalap'â* et
Scammo'nio compositus dictus *Cathar'ticus*, *Com'-*
pound Pow'der of Scam'mony, (F.) *Poudre cathar-*
tique ou *Poudre de Scammonée composée.* (*Scam-*
mon., *Ext. jalap. dur.*, sing., $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, *Zingib.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. Rub
separately to powder, and mix. Ph. L.) Cathar-
tic. Dose, gr. viij to gr. xv.

PULVIS SCAMMO'NII CUM AL'OE, *P. e Scammo'nio*
cum *Al'oë*, *Scam'mony and Al'oës Pow'der.* (*Scam-*
mon. $\mathfrak{z}$ vj, *Ext. jalap. dur.*, *Aloës Socotr.* $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ iss,
Zing. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.) Cathartic. Dose, gr. x to xv.

PULVIS SCAMMONII ANTIMONIALIS, *P. corna-*
chini.

PULVIS SEN'NÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. e Sen'nâ* com-
positus seu *e Sen'nâ* compositus seu *Diur'eus*,
Com'pound Powder of Sen'na, (F.) *Poudre de séné*
composée. (*Sennæ*, *Potass. super'art.*, sing., $\mathfrak{z}$ ij,
Scammon. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, *Zingib.* $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Ph. L.) Cathartic,
hydragogue. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

PULVIS DE SENNA, SCAMMO'NEÆ ET LIG'NIS COM-
POSITUS dictus *ANTIARTHRIT'ICUS PUR'GANS*, (F.)
Poudre de Pérrard. (*Gum Arab.*, *Potass. super-*
tart., *Fol. sennæ*, *China*, $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ 4 p., *Scammon.*, *rad.*
Sarsapar., *China*, *Guaiac. lign.* $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ 2 p.: fiat pulvis.
Ph. P.) Purgative. Used to obviate gout. Dose,
 $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

PULVIS STANNI, see *Tin*—p. *Sternutatorius*, *P.*
usari compositus—p. *Stibiatus*, Antimonial pow-
der—p. *Stypticus*, *P. Sulphatis aluminæ* composi-
tus—p. *Sudorificus*, *P. ipecacuanhæ* compositus—
p. *Sudorificus Doveri*, *P. ipecacuanhæ* compo-
situs.

PULVIS DE SULPHA'TE POTAS'SÆ COMPOSITUS,
P. tem'perans Stah'lii, (F.) *Poudre tempérante de*
Stahl. (*Potass. sulph.*, *P. nitrat.* $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ 9 p., *Hydrarg.*
sulph. rubr. 2 p. Mix. Ph. P.) As an anti-
phlogistic, and in acidity of the first passages.
Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

PULVIS SULPHA'TIS ALUMINÆ COMPOSITUS,
P. aluminosus seu *aluminis kinosatus* seu *styp-*
ticus seu *aluminis compos'itus*, *Alu'men kinosat-*
um, *Com'pound Al'um Pow'der*, (F.) *Poudre styp-*
tique ou d'*alun composée.* (*Sulphatis aluminæ*, p.
iv, *Kino*, p. 1. Ph. E.) Astringent. In intestinal
hemorrhage and diarrhoea. Dose, gr. x to xv.

PULVIS DE SULPHURE ET SCIL'LÆ, *P. antia'sm-*
mat'icus seu *incisi'vus* seu ad *mu'cum pulmona'lem*
libe'rius eiend'um, (F.) *Poudre incisive* ou *anti-*
asthmaticque. (*Sacchar.*, p. 3, *Sulphur. lot.* p. 2,
Scillæ, siccant. p. j. Ph. P.) Dose, gr. v to $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.

PULVIS E SULPHURE TO HYDRARGYRI NIGRO
ET *SCAMMO'NIO*, dictus *VERMIFUGUS MERCURIA-*
LIS, (F.) *Poudre vermifuge mercurielle.* (*Pule.*
cornachin., *Hydrarg. sulphuret. nigr.* recent. præp.,
 $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{a}$ p. $\mathfrak{a}$ e. Mix. Ph. P.) Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.

PULVIS SYMPATHETICUS, Sympathetic powder
—p. *Temperans Stahlii*, *P. de sulphate potassæ*
compositus—p. *Terrestris*, *P. cretæ* compositus—
p. *Tonquincensis*, *P. Cobbii*.

PULVIS TRAGACAN'THÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. e Tra-*
gacan'thâ compositus, *Sp'e'cies Diatragacan'thæ*
frig'idæ, *Com'pound Pow'der of Trag'acanth*, (F.)
Poudre de gomme adragant composée. (*Traga-*
canth. contus., *Acaciæ cont.*, *Amyli*, sing., $\mathfrak{z}$ iss,
Sacch. purif. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. Ph. L.) Demulcent. In
coughs, &c. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ ss to $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

PULVIS DE TRIBUS, *P. cornachini*—p. ad *Ulcers*
tendinum, *P. myrrhæ* compositus—p. *Vermifugus*
absque mercurio, *Pulvis ex helminthocorto comp.*
—p. *Vermifugus mercurialis*, *P. e sulphureto hy-*
drargyri nigro et *scammonio*—p. *Vitæ Impera-*
toris, *P. cinnamomi* compositus.

PUMEX, *La'pis pumicis*, *Pum'ice*, (F.) *Pierre*
Ponce. This was formerly employed as a desicca-
tive and as a dentifrice.

PUMICE, *Pumex*.

PUMILIO, *Nanus*.

PUMILUS, see *Nanus*.

PUMELFOOT, (*Knobfoot*), *Kyllosis*.

PUMP, *BREAST*, *Antlia lactea*—p. *Stomach*,
Stomach pump.

PUMPKIN, (*pompion*), *Cucurbita pepo*.

PUNA, (S.) *Veta*, *Sorocco*, *Soroche*, *Sorroche*,
Mareo, *Hysson'osis*, *Oron'osis*, *Dyspnœa monta-*
na, *Moun'tain Sick'ness*, (F.) *Mal de Montagne*.
A sickness common in the elevated districts of
South America and elsewhere, which attacks those

unaccustomed to breathe the rarified atmosphere. It strongly resembles sea-sickness, with a most acute and depressing throbbing in the head. It does not often affect the respiration greatly.

PUNAIS, (perhaps from *puer*, 'to stink,' and *nez*, 'the nose,') see *Ozæna*.

PUNAISE, *Cimex*.

PUNAISIE, *Ozæna*.

PUNCH, *Rhizagra*, (*pungere*, *punctum*, 'to prick,') *Repulso'rium*, (F.) *Reponsoir*. A surgical instrument used for extracting the stumps of teeth. See *Lever*.

Also, an agreeable alcoholic drink, made of spirit, wine, sugar, lemon juice, and water. Milk is sometimes substituted wholly or in part for the water; the lemon juice being left out and nutmeg added: it then forms *Milk Punch*. *Punch*, as a drink, is said to be of oriental origin, and to be derived from Persian *punji* or Sanscrit *pancha*, 'five,' from the number of ingredients that entered into its composition [?].

PUNCTA, *Punctum*, *Punctus*, (*pungere*, *punctum*, 'to prick, to dot,') a point, a prick, a puncture.

PUNCTA OSSIFICATIO'NIS, Ossification, points of.

PUNCTÆ MUCOSÆ, see *Aene*.

PUNCTICULA, (dim. of *puncta*, 'a point,') *Petechiæ*.

PUNCTIO, (from *pungere*, *punctum*, 'to puncture,') *Paracentesis*, *Puncture*—p. *Nervi*, *Neurogyme*.

PUNCTUM, ('a point,') *Puncta*, *Puncture*, see *Stitch*.

PUNCTUM AU'REUM, *Punctura aur'ea*. Formerly, when an intestinal hernia was reduced by an incision made through the integuments down to the upper part of the spermatic vessels, a golden wire was fixed and twisted, so as to prevent the descent of anything down the tunica vaginalis. Hence the term. See, also, *Foramen centrale retinæ*.

PUNCTUM CÆCUM, 'blind spot,' see *Optic nerve*—p. *Lachrymale*, *Lachrymal punctum*.

PUNCTUM SA'LIENTIS, 'leaping point,' *P. sanguineum saliens*, *Globulus sanguineus*, *Punctus ruber saliens*. The first moving point which makes its appearance after the fecundation of the germ. It has been generally, but erroneously, applied to the heart of the embryo.

PUNCTURA, *Paracentesis*, *Puncture*—p. *Aurea*, *Punctum aureum*.

PUNCTURE, *Punctura*, *Punctio*, *Cente'sis*, *Paracente'sis*, *Ng'e'sis*, *Tre'sis* *Punctura*, (F.) *Pique*. A wound made by a pointed instrument, as a sword, bayonet, needle, thorn, &c. A puncture is, generally, of trifling consequence; but, sometimes, it becomes important from the parts implicated, and the after consequences.

PUNCTURE DOCTORS, *Piqueurs médecins*.

PUNCTURING, *Compunctio*, *Paracente'sis*, (F.) *Ponction*. The operation of opening, by means of a trocar, lancet, &c., any natural or accidental cavity, with the view of evacuating any fluid, effused or accumulated therein. *Paracente'sis* is a sort of puncturing.

PUNCTUS, 'a point,' *Puncta*—p. *Ruber Salientis*, *Punctum saliens*.

PUN'GENT, (F.) *Pongitif*. Pain is said to be pungent, when it seems as if a pointed instrument was forced into the suffering part.

PUN'ICA GRANA'TUM, (*Punica*, 'Punic, Carthaginian,' whose colors were a deep red, *pourp're*.) The *Pomegranate*, *Rho'a*, *Rho'a*, *Grana'tum*, (F.) *Grenadier*: *Ord.* *Myrtacæ*. *Sex.* *Syst.* *Icosandria Monogynia*. The rind of the fruit, called *Malicho'rium*, *Malico'rium*, *Grana'ti Fructus Cor'tex* (Ph. U. S.); and the flowers—called *Balaustine flowers*—are used in medicine. They have been employed both internally and externally as astringents. The seeds are called

Cocco'nes. The portion, however, of the plant, that has attained most celebrity, is the bark of the root, *Grana'ti Rod'i'eis Cor'tex* (Ph. U. S.), which appears to be very efficacious in tania. It is given in decoction, (*Grana't. rad. cort.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$; *Aqua* Oij , boiled to Oiss.) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, every half hour. Three or four doses are usually sufficient to expel the worm.

The bark contains a peculiar matter called *Grenadin*.

PUNK, *Bolëtus ignarius*.

PUOGENIA, *Pyogenia*.

PUPIL, *Pupilla*, *Pa'pula*, *Pupilla*, *Vo'io*, *Op'sis*, *Co're*, *Co'ra*, *Rhox*, *Fenes'tra* *sen Ni'gram seu For'a'men Oc'uli*, *Pravel'la*, *Lu'men*, *Gle'ss*, *Sight* or *Ap'ple* or *Ball of the eye*, (Sc.) *Blak of the Eye*, (Prov.) *Candle*, (F.) *Pupille*, *Pravelle*, (from *pupa*, 'a babe,' *pupilla*, 'a little babe,' so called from the image seen in the eye.) The aperture of the iris, through which the rays of light pass that have to impress the image of an object on the retina. This aperture can be dilated or contracted so as to allow a greater or smaller quantity of luminous rays to penetrate. The pupil, in man, is round, and by it the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye communicate with each other. In the fœtus, during the first six months of gestation, it is closed by the pupillary membrane.

PUPIL, CLOSURE OF THE, *Synechizis*.

PUPIL, PIN'HOLE. A condition of the pupil in typhus, in which it is so contracted as to resemble a pinhole. It indicates a dangerous form of brain affection.

PUPILLÆ VELUM, 'curtain of the pupil,' *Pupillary membrane*.

PUPILLARIS HERBA, *Lapsana*.

PUPILLARY, *Pupilla'ris*, (F.) *Pupillare*. That which belongs to the pupil.

PUPILLARY MEM'BRANE, *Membrana Pupilla'ris*, *Pupill'is Ve'lum*, *Membrana Wachendorffia'na*. The central aperture of the iris is closed, in the fœtus, during a certain period of gestation, by a very thin membrane. It disappears in the seventh month.

PUPPET ROOT, *Veratrum viride*.

PUPPIS OS, 'stern bone,' *Frontal bone*.

PUPULA, *Pupil*.

PUPULÆ, *A'pices digito'rum*. The pulps or extremities of the fingers.

PURBLIND, (peerblind [?],) *Myopia*.

PURBLINDNESS, *Myopia*.

PURGAMENT, (from *purgare*, 'to cleanse,') *Purgative*.

PURGAMENTA, *Excrement*—p. *Alba*, *Leucorrhœa*—p. *Infantis*, *Meconium*—p. *Puerperii*, *Lochia*—p. *Uteri*, *Lochia*.

PURGANS MEDICAMENTUM, 'a purging medicine,' *Cathartic*.

PURGATIO, (from *purgare*, *purgatus*, 'to cleanse,') *Catharsis*—p. *Alvi*, *Catharsis*—p. *Mullebriz alba*, *Leucorrhœa*—p. *Puerperii*, *Lochia*.

PURGATION, *Catharsis*.

PURGATIONES, (pl. of *purgatio*, 'cleansing,') *Menses*—p. *Menstrua*, *Menses*.

PURGATIONS, *Menses*.

PURGATIVE, *Purgati'vus*, *Pur'gans*, *Meck'licus*, *Catoret'icus*, *Cutaret'icus*, *Cathartic*, *Purgament*, *Purge*, (F.) *Purgatif*. A medicine which operates more powerfully on the bowels than a laxative, stimulating the muscular, and exciting increased secretion from the mucous coat.

PURGE, *Purgative*—p. *Root*, *Euphorbia corollata*.

PURGING, *Diarrhœa*.

PURIFICANS, *Purificus*, (*purus*, 'pure,' and *facere*, 'to make,') *Purifying*; hence:—

PURIFICANTIA, *Medicines* that cleanse or purify the blood.

PURIFICUS, *Purificans*.

PURIFORM, *Puriform'is*, (*pus*, gen. *puris*, and *forma*, 'form.') Having the appearance of pus.

PURL. A medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused. Also, boiled beer having gin, sugar and spice mixed with it.

PUROHEPATITIS, (*pus*, gen. *puris*, and *hepatitis*.) see Hepatitis.

PUROMUCOUS, *Puromucosus*, (*pus*, gen. *puris*, and *mucus*.) Having the character or appearance of pus and mucus.

PURPLE OF CASSIUS, *Pur'pura Minera'lis Cassii*, (F.) *Pourpre de Cassius*. A precipitate, obtained by adding the protochloride of tin to a dilute solution of gold; or by dipping rods of tin in a solution of gold in diluted chlorohydric acid. Used in syphilis.

PURPLES, *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

PURPURA, *Porph'ura*, 'a purple colour.' This word has been employed in many senses. It generally means livid spots on the skin from extravasated blood, with languor and loss of muscular strength, and pains in the limbs. — (F.) *Pourpre*.

In **PURPURA SIMPLEX**, *Porph'ura simplex*, *Petechiæ si'nè fe'brè*, *Peli'o'sis*, *Phæni'gmus Petechia'lis*, *Profusio subcutanea*, *Pete'chial Scur'ey*, the spots are numerous, small and fleabite-shaped; chiefly on the breast, arms, and legs; with paleness of countenance. At times, the affection is accompanied by severe pains in the extremities, constituting *Peli'o'sis rheumat'ica*.

In **PURPURA HÆMORRHAGICA**, *Porph'ura hæmorrhag'ica*, *Stomac'acæ universal'is*, *Hæmorrhagia universal'is*, *Petechiano'sis*, *Mor'bus maculosus hæmorrhag'icus Werthof'ii*, *Peli'o'sis hæmorrhag'ica*, *Scorbutus*, *Hæmorrhag'ica petechia'lis*, *Hæmato'ep'ilia*, *Livid Scur'ey*, *Pur'ples*, (F.) *Scorbut*, *S. de Terre*, *Maladie de Werthof*, *Hæmaclinose*, *Pélieose hémorrhagique*—the spots are circular, and of different sizes; often in stripes or patches, irregularly scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk; with occasional hæmorrhage from the mouth, nostrils, or viscera, and great debility and depression of spirits.

In **PURPURA NAUTICA**, *Por'phyra nautica*, *Scorbutus*, *Pechytr'be*, *Gingibra'chium*, *Gingip'edum*, *Scelotyr'be*, *Stomac'acæ*, *Scorbutus naut'icus*, *Sea scur'ey*, (Sc.) *Scrubie*, (F.) *Scorbut*, there are spots of different hues, intermixed with the livid, principally at the roots of the hair; the teeth are loose; the gums are spongy and bleeding; the breath is fetid, and the debility universal and extreme. This occurs chiefly at sea, after exposure to a moist, cold, foul atmosphere; with long use of one kind of food and of stagnant water.

All these varieties of purpura considerably resemble each other. In the first two, however, there seems, at times, to be some excitement, which has led to the employment of purgatives, and even of bleeding, with advantage. They are dependent upon a peculiar diathesis, which has been termed *Scorbutic Cachex'ia*, *Lues Scorbutica*, and *Cachochym'ia Scorbutica*. Generally speaking, the use of the mineral acids will be indicated; and, in sea scurvy, vegetable acids must be regarded as the best antiscorbutics. Nitre is, also, a good antiscorbutic, and in cases of great prostration it may be united with cinchona or turpentine. Tamarinds and cream of tartar, made into drink, are also serviceable. But the great remedy is change from low to cheerful spirits; from filth to cleanliness; and from a cold and damp, to a temperate and dry climate, with sufficiency and change of food, and especially the use of green vegetables.

The general principles of management are the same in sea, as in land scurvy.

PURPURA, *Scarlatina* — p. *Alba benigna et maligna*, *Miliary fever* — p. *Maligna*, *Petechiæ* — p.

Miliaris, *Miliary fever* — p. *Mineralis Cassii*, *Purple of Cassius* — p. *Puerperarum*, *Miliary fever* — p. *Urticata*, *Urticaria*.

PURPURIC URINE, see *Porphyria*.

PURPURINE, see *Porphyria*.

PURPURISUM, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*.

PURRING TREMOR, *Frémissement cataire*.

PURSE, ([L.] *bursa*, [F.] *bourse*.) *Scrotum* — p. *Shepherd's*, *Thlaspi bursa*.

PUR/SINESS, *Dyspnœa pinguedino'sa*, (F.)

Pousse. *Dyspnœa* accompanied with oppressive fatness. The word is, also, applied to *dyspnœa* of every kind. One so affected is said to be *pursey*, or *shortwinded*, (Prov.) *Short-of-puff*, *Thicklisted*, (F.) *Poussif*, old (F.) *Pourcif*.

PURSLAIN, ([L.] *portulaca*, [L.] *porcellana*, old [F.] *pourcelaine*.) *Purslane*.

PURSLANE, *Portulaca* — p. *Milk*, *Euphorbia corollata* and *E. maculata* — p. *Speedwell*, *Veronica peregrina* — p. *Water*, *Ludwigia palustris*, *Veronica beccabunga*.

PURSY, see *Pursiness*.

PURULENCE, (from *pus*, gen. *puris*.) *Pus*, *Suppuration*.

PURULENCY, *Pus*, *Suppuration*.

PURULENT, *Purulentus*, *Em'pyus*, *Py'o'des*, *Py'icus*. That which has the character of pus or consists of pus; as *purulent matter*, a *purulent collection*, &c.

PURULENT DEPOSIT, *Pus*.

PURULENTIA, *Suppuration*.

PURVAIN, *Verbena officinalis*.

PUS, gen. *Pu'ris*, (πῦξ and πύον.) *Hu'mor purulentus*, *Py'on*, *Py'os*, *Mat'ter*, *Pu'rlent deposit*, *Pu'rlence*, *Pu'rlency*, (Sc.) *Woursum*, *Worsum*. A secretion from inflamed textures, and especially from the areolar membrane. It is, almost always, of the same nature, whatever may be the part it proceeds from. Pus of a good quality, — *laudable pus*, *Pus bonum* seu *laudabile* seu *nutritivum* seu *ce'rum*, (F.) *Pus louable*, — is of a yellowish-white colour, opaque, inodorous, and of a creamy appearance. Heat, acids, and alcohol coagulate it. When analyzed by Schwilgué, it afforded albumen and water, a particular extractive substance, and a small quantity of soda, phosphate of lime, and other salts. Normal pus consists essentially of two distinct parts, *pus corpuscles* or *pus globules*, *Cy'toid corpuscles* of Henle — and a colourless, aqueous fluid, *li'quor pu'ris*, in which the corpuscles are suspended. A variety of the pus corpuscles is described by M. Lebert under the name *py'oid*. Fully formed pus is aplastic.

PUS BOSUM, see *Pus* — p. *Corpuscles*, see *Pus* — p. *Corrosivum*, *Sanies* — p. *Globules*, see *Pus* — p. *Laudable*, see *Pus* — p. *Louable*, see *Pus* — p. *Malignum*, *Ichor*, *Sanies* — p. *Nutritivum*, see *Pus* — p. *Verum*, see *Pus*.

PUSA, *Girl*.

PUSH, *Pustule*.

PUSILLA, (dim. of *pusa*.) *Girl*.

PUSILLA'TUM, *Pusilla'tum*, (from *pusillus*, 'small' [?].) A coarse powder,

PUSILLUS, 'small,' *Nanus*.

PUSKILE, *Pustule*.

PUSTULA, (from *pus*.) *Pustule* — p. *Ardens*, *Eczema* — p. *Gangrenosa*, see *Anthrax* — p. *Oris*, *Aphthæ* — p. *Livida*, *Esthoniæ*, see *Anthrax* — p. *Maligna*, see *Anthrax*.

PUSTULE SICCÆ, 'dry pustules,' *Lichen*.

PUSTULAR, *Pustulosus*, *Pustula'ris*, *Pustulo'sus*, (F.) *Pustuleux*. Of or belonging to pustules. Affected with pustules.

PUSTULA'TION, *Pustula'tio*, (*pustulare*, *pustulatum*, 'to cause pustules.') The formation of pustules.

PUSTULE, *Pus'kile*, *Push*, *Pus'tula*, *Eepy'e'sis*, *Ec'thyma*, *Benath*, *Bubë*, *Epanna'tasis*. An elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base,

Willan and Bateman reckon four varieties of pustules, *Phlyza'cium*, *Pydra'cium*, *Achor*, and *Favus*. The variolous pustule is often called, by the French, *Grain*; English, *Pock*.

PUSTULE MALIGNÉ, see Anthrax.

PUSTULOUS, Pustular.

PUSULATUM, Pusillatum.

PUSUS, Boy.

PUT TO BED, Deliver.

PUTAMEN OVI, ('shell of an egg,' from *putare*, 'to cast off,') see *Membrana putaminis*.

PUTIUM, (πυτίον,) Prepuce.

PUTREDO, gen. *Putred'inis*, 'rotteness,' Hospital Gangrene, Putrefaction.

PUTREFACT'ION, *Putrefac'tio*, *Putrescen'tia*, *Sep'is*, *Sap'rotes*, *Se'pedon*, *Putrid* or *Putrefac'tive* fermenta'tion, *Put'ror*, (*putris*, 'rotten,' and *facere*, 'to make,') A decomposition, experienced by animal substances, when deprived of life, and placed under special circumstances. The presence of water is indispensable; the temperature most favourable to it, is from 60° to 90° of Fahrenheit. The most common products of putrefaction are, water, carbonic acid, acetic acid, ammonia, carburetted hydrogen, and a semi-putrid substance, which is volatilized, and has an infected odour. It has been supposed that something like putrefaction may occur in the living body, as in case of putrid fever. To this condition, Piorry has given the name *Typhohæ'mia*, conceiving it to be owing to alteration of the blood by putrid animal matters. *Putrefaction* or *Putrescence* properly signifies the state of becoming putrid: whilst *Putrid'ity*, *Putre'do*, *Putrid'itas*, *Putridness*, (F.) *Putridité*, *Pourriture*, is the state of rottenness.

PUTRESCENT, (from *putrescere*, 'to grow rotten,') *Hyposaprus*—p. Poison, see Poison.

PUTRESCENTIA, Putrefaction—p. Uteri gravi, Hysteromalacia.

PUTRID, *Putridus*, *Sap'ros*, *Sepedono'des*, (F.) *Putride*, (*putreo*, 'to rot,') An epithet for affections, in which the matters excreted and the transpiration itself exhale a smell of putridity. It is particularly applied to typhus.

PUTRIDITAS, see Putrefaction.

PUTRIDITY, see Putrefaction.

PUTRILA'GO, gen. *Putrilag'inis*, (*puter*, 'rotten,') (F.) *Putrilage*. The pultaceous matter or slough, which forms in certain gangrenous and other ulcers, and is thrown off.

PUTROR, Putrefaction.

PUTZUCHILL, see Myroxylon Peruiferum.

PUXIRI, see Pichurim beans.

PYÆMIA, Pyohæmia.

PYAR, (πυαρ,) Colostrum.

PYARTHRO'SIS, (*pyo*, αρθρον, 'a joint,' and *osis*,) Suppuration of a joint.

PYAR'THRUM, (*pyo*, and αρθρον, 'joint,') A suppurated joint.

PYCNANTHEMUM INCA'NUM, (πυκνός, 'dense,' and ανθρον, 'a blossom,') *Clinopodium inca'num*, *Com'mon Moun'tain Mint*, *Wild Basil*. An indigenous plant of the mint family—Ord. Labiate—which flowers in August. It has the aromatic properties of the mints.

PYCNANTHEMUM LINIFO'LIUM, *Virginia Thyme*, has like virtues.

PYCNICMA'SIA, *Pycnic'masia*, (πυκνός, 'thick,' and ιεμας, and ιεμασια, 'moisture,') A thickening of the juices.

PYCNICMASTICA, Incrassantia.

PYCNOMETER, (πυκνός, 'thick,' and μετρον, 'measure,') Areometer.

PYCNOSIS, (πυκνωσις, from πυκνός, 'thick,' and *osis*,) Inspissatio.

PYECOTICA, (πυκνωτικά,) Incrassantia.

PYEC'CHYSIS, (πυον, 'pus,' and εκχυσις, 'effusion,') An effusion of pus.

PYELITIS, (F.) *Pyélite*, (*pyelus*, and *itis*,) Inflammation of the pelvis and calices of the kidney.

PYELOMETER, (*pyelus*, and μετρον, 'measure,') Pelvimeter.

PYELONEPHRITIS, (*pyelus*, νεφρος, 'kidney,' and *itis*,) Inflammation of the kidney, and of the pelvis and calices.

PYELUS, (πυελος,) Pelvis.

PYEMESIS, Pyoemesis.

PYESIS, (πυσις,) Suppuration.

PYETIA, (πυετις,) Colostrum, Rennet.

PYGE, (πυγη,) Nates.

PYGMÆUS, (πυγμαίος, from πυγη, 'pygmæ,') Pygmy.

PYGMÆ, (πυγμα,) Fist, Forearm.

PYGMÆE, Pygmy.

PYGM'Y, *Pig'my*, *Pygmæ'us*, (F.) *Pygmæ*, (from *pygme*, as big as the fist or forearm.) A dwarf. The Pygmæi were a fabulous nation of dwarfs in the extreme parts of India; or, according to others, in Ethiopia.

PYGODID'YMUS, *Did'y'mus*, *symphyopercinæ'us*, *Pygopa'ges*, (*pyge*, and ιδυμος, 'a twin,') A monstrosity, in which twins are united by the sacrum and coccyx.

PYGOM'ELES, (F.) *Pygomèle*, (*pyge*, and ειλες, 'unprofitable,') A monster with excessive growth on the nates or rump.

PYGOPAGES, (*pyge*, and παγω, 'to fix,') *Pygoidymus*.

PYICUS, (from πυον, 'pus,') Purulent.

PYLE, (πυλη, 'a gate,') Porta.

PYLEMPHRAX'IS, (*pyle*, 'a gate,' and εμφραξις, 'obstruction,') Obstruction of the vena porta.

PYLEPHLEBITIS, (*pyle*, φλεψ, gen. φλεβας, 'a vein,' and *itis*,) Inflammation of the vena porta.

PYLOR'IC, *Pylor'icus*, (F.) *Pylorique*, (from *pylorus*,) That which relates to the pylorus. An epithet given to different parts.

PYLORIC AR'TERY, *Art'eria Corona'ria dex'tra*, (F.) *Petite artère gastrique droite*, arises from the hepatic, and is distributed to the pylorus and to the lesser curvature of the stomach, anastomosing, particularly, with the A. coronaria ventriculi and A. gastroëpiploica dextra.

PYLORIC VEIN follows the same distribution as the artery.

PYLORIQUE, Pyloric.

PYLO'RUS, (πυλωρος,) *Jan'itor*, *Portona'rium*, (πυλη, 'a gate,' and ορης, 'a guardian,') *Oe'tium ventric'uli duodena'le* seu *pylo'ricum* seu *dex'trum* seu *inf'e'rius*, *Orific'ium dex'trum* seu *inf'e'rius* seu *Egres'sus* seu *Os inf'e'rius* seu *An'nulus* seu *Sphinc'ter ventric'uli*, *Ostia'rius*, (F.) *Pylor*. The lower or right orifice of the stomach—*Orifices intestinal* (Ch.)—is called *Pylorus*, because it closes the entrance into the intestinal canal, and is furnished with a circular, flattened, fibro-mucous ring, which occasions the total closure of the stomach during digestion in that organ. This ring has been called the *Valve of the Pylorus*, *Sphinc'ter Pylo'ri*, *Pylo'rus pro'prius* sic dictus, (F.) *Valve du pylor*. It is a fold of the mucous and muscular membranes of the stomach; and is the *Pyloric muscle* of some authors.

PYO, in composition, means pus, (from πυον, 'pus,')

PYOBLENNICUS, (*pyo*, and βλεννα, 'mucus,') Mucopurulent.

PYOBLENNORRHÆ'A, (*pyo*, βλεννα, 'mucus,' and ρω, 'I flow,') A discharge of puriform mucus.

PYOCENO'SIS, (*pyo*, and κενωσις, 'evacuation,') Evacuation of pus.

PYOCHEZ'IA, *Diarrha'a purulen'ta*, (*pyo*, and χιζω, 'I go to stool,') Discharge of pus by stool. Purulent diarrhœa.

PYOCÆLIA, *Asci'tes purulen'tus*, (*pyo*, and *œlia*, 'the belly,') Pus in the abdominal cavity.

PYOCYSTIS, (*pyo*, and *κύστις*, 'a sac,') Vomica.

PYODES, (*πύωσις*,) Purulent.

PYODE'MA, gen. *Pyode'matis*, (*pyo*, and *œdema*, 'swelling,') Tumefaction of the surface owing to effusion of pus.

PYOËM'ESIS, *Pyem'esis*, *Vom'itus purulent'us*, (*pyo*, and *εμεσις*, 'the act of vomiting,') Vomiting of pus.

PYOËMIE, (*pyo*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') Pyohæmia.

PYOGENESIS, Pyogenia.

PYOGENETIC, Pyogenic.

PYOGEN'IA, *Pyogen'ia*, *Pyogen'esis*, *Pyopoë'sis*, (*pyo*, and *γεννᾶω*, 'to generate,') Generation of pus. The theory or mechanism of the formation of pus. Some have believed that pus is formed by the arterial system, and is deposited, by way of excretion, in the inflamed parts; others, that it is formed by the destruction of solid parts. It seems to be owing to a degeneration of the liquor sanguinis and exudation corpuscles.

PYOGENIA CORROSIVA, Ulceration—p. Simplex, Suppuration.

PYOGEN'IC, *Pyogen'icus*, *Pyogenet'ic*, *Pyogenet'icus*, (F.) *Pyogénique*, *Pyogénétique*. Having relation to the formation of pus.

PYOËM'IA, *Pyæ'mia*, (F.) *Pyohémie*, *Pyhémie*, *Pyëmie*, (*pyo*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') Alteration of the blood by pus, giving occasion to the *Diath'esis seu Infectio purulen'ta*.

PY'OID, (*πυοειδής*, from *pyo*, and *οἶός*, 'resemblance,') Resembling pus.

PYOID CORPUSCLES or GLOBULES, see Pus.

PYOMA, gen. *Pyo'matis*, Pyonoma.

PYOMETRA, *P. purulen'ta*, (*pyo*, and *metra*,) A collection of pus in the uterus.

PYOMETRA PURULENTA, Pyometra.

PYON, (*πύων*,) Pus.

PYONÉPHRITE, (*pyo*, and *nephritis*,) see Nephritis.

PYONO'MA, gen. *Pyono'matis*, *Pyo'ma*, (from *pyon*, and *oma*,) A suppurating sore.

PYOÏTORRHEA, (*pyo*, and *otorrhœa*,) Otorrhœa.

PYOPERICAR'DIA, (*pyo*, and *pericardium*,) *Pyopericar'dium*. A collection of pus in the pericardium.

PYOPHTHALMIA, (*pyo*, and *ophthalmia*,) Hypopyon—p. Neonatorum, see Ophthalmia (purulenta infantum).

PYOPLA'NIA, (*pyo*, and *πλᾶσις*, 'wandering,') An extension of pus to other parts; purulent infiltration.

PYOPLEURITE, (*pyo*, and *pleuritis*,) Empyema.

PYOPOËSIS, (*pyo*, and *ποιεω*, 'to make,') Pyogenia.

PYOPOËTIC, Suppurative.

PYOPTYSIS, (*pyo*, and *πτύω*, 'I spit,') Spitting of pus.

PYORRHAG'IA, (*pyo*, and *ῥαγή*, 'violent rupture,') A sudden discharge of a large collection of matter.

PYORRHŒA, (*πυορροία*, from *pyo*, and *ῥέω*, 'I flow,') A discharge of pus.

PYORRHŒA ALVINA, Pyochezia—p. Aurium, Otorrhœa—p. Nasalis, Oziæna—p. Palpebræ, Blepharopyorrhœa—p. Urinalis, Pyuria—p. Viarum lacrymalium, Daeryopyorrhœa.

PYOS, (*πύος*,) Pus. Also, first milk, colostrum.

PYOSIS, (*πύωσις*,) Hypopyon, Pterygion, Suppuration—p. Pectoris, Empyema.

PYOTHORAX VERUS, (*pyo*, and *thorax*,) Empyema.

PYOTORRHŒE, (*pyo*, and *otorrhœa*,) Otorrhœa.

PYOTURIA, (*pyo*, and *ουρον*, 'urine,') Pyuria.

PYR, (*πῦρ*,) Fever.

PYRA, (*πύρα*, from *πῦρ*, 'fire,') Anthrax—p. Crustumerina, Crustuminatum—p. Crustumina, Crustuminatum.

PYR'AMID, *Pyram'is*, *Eminent'ia pyramida'lis tym'pani*, (*πυραμ'is*, gen. *πυραμ'ίδος*, from *πῦρ*, 'flame,' which has a conical shape,) A small bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum, which is excavated, to lodge the muscles of the stapes. The *Centrepin* of the trephine. A small, obtusely pointed eminence of the inferior vermiciform process of the cerebellum.

PYRAMID, see Calumba—p. of Malacarne, Vermiform process, inferior.

PYRAMIDAL DE L'ABDOMEN, *Pyramida'lis abdominis*—p. *de la Cuisse*, *Pyramidalis*—p. *du Nez*, *Pyramidalis nasi*—p. *Stapédien*, *Stapedius*.

PYRAMIDALE (OS), Cuneiform, (bone.)

PYRAMIDA'LIS, *P. Fem'oris*, *Ili'acus exte'rius*, *Pyriform'is*, *Piriform'is*, *Pri'mus et super'ior quadrigem'inus*, (F.) *Sacro-trochantérien* (Ch.), *Pyramidal de la cuisse*. A flat, triangular muscle, situate at the posterior part of the pelvis. By its base, it is attached to the anterior surface of the sacrum; to the corresponding surface of the great sacrosciatic ligament and to the posterior part of the ilium. It terminates by a tendon, which is attached to the inner surface of the great trochanter. This muscle is a rotator of the thigh outwards, or of the pelvis in an opposite direction.

PYRAMIDA'LIS ABDOM'INIS, *Mus'culus Fallo'pii seu succenturiatus seu auxilia'rius*, (F.) *Pubio-ombilical*, *Tubio-sous-ombilical* (Ch.), *Pyramidal de l'abdomen*. A small, fleshy, pyramidal fasciculus, whose existence is not constant; and which is inserted, by its base, into the upper part of the pubis, and terminates, by its summit, at the inferior part of the linea alba. When it contracts, it stretches the linea alba.

PYRAMIDALIS FEMORIS, *Pyramidalis*.

PYRAMIDALIS NA'SI, *Proc'ernus na'si*, *Na'sum dila'tans*, (F.) *Fronto-nasal* (Ch.), *Pyramidal du nez*. A thin, triangular muscle, which has its summit upwards. Above, it is continuous with the occipitofrontalis. It descends vertically before the root of the nose, on which it terminates, becoming confounded with the transversalis. This muscle wrinkles the skin of the root of the nose transversely, and stretches that which covers the tip.

PYRAMIDES, (pl. of *pyramis*,) *Corpora pyramidalia*.

PYRAMIDES ANTÉRIEURES, *Corpora pyramidalia*—p. Ferreini, Ferrein, pyramids of—p. Malpighianæ, Papillæ of the kidney—p. *Postérieures du cervelet*, *Corpora restiformia*.

PYRAMIDS OF FERREIN, see Ferrein—p. of Malpighi, Papillæ of the kidney—p. Posterior, *Corpora restiformia*—p. of Wistar, Sphenoidal cornua.

PYRAMIS, gen. *Pyram'idis*, (*πυραμ'is*, gen. *πυραμ'ίδος*,) Penis, Pyramid—p. Cochleæ, Modiolus—p. Trigona, see Temporal bone.

PYRCÆA, (*πυρκαϊα*, 'a conflagration,' from *πῦρ*, 'fire,' and *καίω*, 'to kindle,') Incendium.

PYREC'TICA, 'febrile,' (*pyretus*, and *εχω*, 'I have,') Fevers: the first order in the class *Hæmatica* of Good.

PYRÉLAINES, (*πῦρ*, 'fire,' and *ελαϊον*, 'oil,') Olea empyreumatica.

PYRENOIDES, (*πυρηνοειδής*, from *πυρην*, 'the kernel, the stone of a fruit,' and *οἶός*, 'resemblance,') Odontoid.

PYRÈTHRE, *Anthem'is pyrethrum*.

PYRETHRUM, (*πυρεθρον*, from *πῦρ*, 'fire,') *Anthem'is pyrethrum*, *Urticaria*—p. Parthenium, *Matricaria parthenium*—p. Sylvestre, *Achillea ptarmica*.

PYRETICO/SIS, (from *pyretus*.) *Morbus febrilis*. A febrile affection.

PYRETICUS, (from *pyretus*.) Febrile, Febrile.

PYRETOGENESIS, *Pyretogen'ia*, (*pyretus*, and *γενεσις*, 'generation.') The origin and formation of fever.

PYRETOGENETIC, (same etymon.) Stimulant.

PYRETOGRAPH'IA, (*pyretus*, and *γραφη*, 'a description.') A description of fever.

PYRETOL'OGY, *Pyretolog'ia*, (*pyretus*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') *Pyretology*. A treatise on fevers. A title sometimes given to a monograph on fever.

PYRETOTYPOSIS, (*pyretus*, *τυπος*, 'type, order,' and *οσις*.) Intermittent.

PYRETUS, (*πυρετός*.) Fever.

PYREX'IA, *Pyrex'ia*, (*πυρεξις*, from *pyr*.) Fever. The febrile condition. Also, a paroxysm of fever—*Paroxysmus febrilis*.

PYREX'LE, *Febrile diseases*. The first class of Cullen's Nosology.

PYRI MARTIALES, (pl. of *pyrus*, 'a pile, or pear,') *Ferrum tartarizatum*.

PYRIA, (*πυρία*.) Fomentation, see *Stove*.

PYRIATERIUM, (*πυριατήριον*.) see *Stove*.

PYRICAUSTUM, (*πυρκαυστος*, from *πυρ*, 'fire,' and *καυω*, 'to kindle,') Burn.

PYRIFORMIS, (*pyrus*, 'a pear,' and *forma*, 'shape,') *Pyramidalis*.

PYRIPH'LEGES, (*πυρφηλεγες*.) *Pyriphle'tus*, (*πυρφηλεκτος*, from *pyr*, and *φλέγω*, 'I burn.') One who has a burning fever.

PYRITES, IRON, (from *πυρ*, 'fire,') *Ferri sulphureum*.

PYR/MONT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A celebrated mineral spring on the Weser, in Westphalia, four leagues from Hamlet. The waters are tonic, and contain chlorides of sodium and magnesium, sulphates of soda and magnesium, and carbonates of iron, lime, and magnesia dissolved in carbonic acid, with some resinous (?) principle. It is a highly carbonated chalybeate. Season, from the 10th of June to the 1st of September.

ARTIFICIAL PYR/MONT WATER may be formed of *Epsom salt*, gr. xv; *Common salt*, gr. v; *Magnesia*, gr. x; *Iron filings*, gr. v; *Water*, Oij; impregnated with the gas from *Marble-powder* and *Sulphuric acid*, aa ʒij.

PYRGENUS, (*πυρ*, 'fire,' and *οινος*, 'wine,') *Spiritus rectificatus*.

PYROLA, *P. rotundifolia*, *Roundleaved Pyrola* or *Wintergreen*; *Shinleaf*. Ord. Ericaceæ. (Dim. of *pyrus*, 'a pear tree,' from a fancied resemblance of the foliage.) This plant was once used as a gentle astringent and tonic.

PYROLA MACULA'TA, *Chimaph'ila Macula'ta*, *Spotted Pipsis'seica*, *Spotted Wintergreen*, *Whiteleaf*, *White Pipsis'seica*, *King's cure*, *Ground hol'ly*, *Rhen'matism weed*, &c., has similar properties.

PYROLA, ROUNDEAVED, *Pyrola*.

PYROLA UMBELLA'TA, *Chimaph'ila seu Chimoph'ila umbella'ta*, *C. Corymbo'sa*, *Ground holly*, *Pipsis'seica*, *Wintergreen*, *Rhen'matism-weed*, *Prince's pine*, *Herbe a pisseur* (Canada). This common American plant is allied to the *uva ursi* in botanical as well as medical qualities. It is tonic and diuretic. The bruised leaves irritate the skin. From the decoction or infusion an agreeable beverage may be formed, by adding sugar, ginger to flavour it, and yeast to produce fermentation. Under the name *Pipsis'seica Beer* it has been used in scrofulous affections.

PYROLEUM OSSIIUM RECTIFICATUM, (*πυρ*, 'fire,' and *oleum*, 'oil,') *Oleum animale Dipelii*.

PYROLIG'NEOUS AC'ID, (*πυρ*, 'fire,' and *lignum*, 'wood,') *Ac'idum pyroaceticum seu pyro-*

lign'neum seu pyrolign'neum seu pyroxylicum seu ligni pyroole'neum seu aceticum empyreumaticum seu lign'neum seu lign'neum empyreumaticum, *Pyrolig'nic ac'id*, (F.) *Acide pyroacétique ou pyrolig'neuse ou pyroligneuse*, *Vinaires de bois*. An acid, obtained by distillation from wood, coal, &c., which was once believed to be of a peculiar character. It is now known to be formed of acetic acid and an empyreumatic oil, from which it may be freed; and, in this state, is sold in commerce for *Acetum distillatum*, *Acetic acid of commerce*, *Ac'idum aceticum e Ligno tenu'te*. It is used for similar purposes as distilled vinegar, and for preserving animal substances. It has also been used as an antiseptic in gangrene and sphacelus, and to foul ulcers; wherever indeed creasote is indicated.—The dose of the impure pyroligneous acid internally is from five to thirty drops, three or four times a day.

PYROMA'NIA, *Empresomoma'nia*, *Incediary monoma'nia*, (*πυρ*, 'fire,' and *μανία*.) Insanity, with an irresistible desire to destroy by fire.

PYROPH'AGUS, *Igne'or'ous*, (*πυρ*, 'fire,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat,') One who eats fire. A juggler, who eats substances in a state of ignition.

PYRUS, (*πυρος*.) *Triticum*.

PYRO/SIS, (from *πυρω*, 'to burn,') *Pygalis'sus pyros'icus*, *Limo'sia cordial'gia sputato'ria*, *Ac'dor seu Ebullit'io stom'achi seu ventric'uli*, *Cordial'gia sputato'ria*, *Pyro'sis Succ'ica*, *Apocaco'sis vom'itus pyro'sis*, *Dyspep'sia pyro'sis*, *Unimacrog'mia*, *Orex'is* (of some), *So'da*, *Waterbrash*, *Waterquail*, *Waterpung*, *Blackwater*, (F.) *Ardeur de l'estomac*, *Fer chaud*, *Fer rouge*, *Cremonson*, *Gorgosset*. This affection consists of a hot sensation in the stomach, with eructations of an acrid, burning liquid, that causes a distressing sensation in the parts over which it passes. Attention to diet, and the use of bitter absorbents, will usually relieve, when the disease is functional. Occasionally, it is symptomatic of organic disease of the stomach.

Pyrosis also signified, of old, inflammation, gangrene, and a burn.

PYROSIS SUEVICA, *Pyrosis*.

PYROSOPHIA, (*πυρ*, 'fire,' and *σοφία*, 'wisdom,') Chymistry.

PYROTECHNIA, (*πυρ*, 'fire,' and *τεχνη*, 'art,') Chymistry.

PYROTECHNY, *Pyrotech'nē*, *Pyrotech'nia*. Art of making fire-works, &c. Also, chymistry. M. Percy has used the term *Pyrotechnie Chirurgicale* for the art of applying fire or the actual cautery in surgery.

PYROTHONIDE, (*πυρ*, 'fire,' and *οδηω*, 'linen,') *Li'quor pyroole'neus e lin'teo para'tus*. A kind of pyrogenous or empyreumatic oil, produced by the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel. The brown product is acid. Its medical properties probably resemble those of creasote. Diluted with three or four times its weight of water, it has been used as a gargle in cynanche tonsillaris, but is not now employed.

It is said, also, to be a popular remedy for toothache and skin diseases. When prepared from rags, it is called *Rag oil*; when from paper, *Paper oil*, (F.) *Huile de Papier*.

PYROTICUS, (*πυρτωτικός*, from *πυρω*, 'to burn,') Caustic.

PYROXYLIN, (*πυρ*, 'fire,' and *ξύλον*, 'wood,') Gun cotton, see *Collodion*.

PYRUS, (from *πυρ*, 'fire,' because flame is shaped like the pear,) see *Pyrus malus*—p. *Americana*, *Sorbus Americana*.

PYRUS CYDO'NIA, *Cydo'nia malifor'mis seu vulga'ris*, *Sor'bus Cydo'nia*, *Cydo'nia*, *Coto'nia*, *Quince Tree*, (F.) *Cognassier*, *Cognassier*. Ord. *Rosaceæ*. Sex. Syst. *Icosandria Pentagynia*. The fruit is termed *Cydo'nium mol'm*, *Mal'm co'num seu*

coto'neum, *Me'lum cydo'nium*, Quince, (F.) *Coign*. Quince-seed—*Cydo'nium* (Ph. U. S.)—are sometimes used in decoction as a demulcent. The fruit makes a pleasant preserve.

PYRUS DOMESTICA, *Sorbus domestica*.

PYRUS MALUS, *Malus*, *M. dasyphylla* seu *communis* seu *sykes'tris*, *Sorbus malus*, *Me'leu*, the Apple Tree, (F.) *Pommier*. The apple—*Po'mum*, *Malum*, (F.) *Pomme*—is an agreeable fruit when ripe. When unripe, it disagrees, especially with those of weak digestive powers. The same may be said of the pear, (F.) *Poire*; the fruit of *Pyrus communis*, *P. Sorbus* seu *Sati'va*, *P'rus*, *A'pion*, (F.) *Poirier*.

Ap'ple Bran'dy is a spirituous liquor obtained from the juice of the apple, and much used in the United States.

PYTHOGENIC FEVER, (*πυθω*, 'to putrefy,' and *γενναω*, 'to generate.') Typhoid fever.

PYTIA, (*πυτία*) Colostrum, Rebut.

PYTISMA, (*πυτίσμα*) Sputum.

PYUL'CON, *Pyul'cum*, (*πυυλκον*, from *pyo*, and *δκω*, 'I extract.') (F.) *Tire-pus*. A surgical instrument for extracting pus from any cavity. Many pyulea have been employed, all of which act as exhausting syringes.

PYURIA, *Pyotu'ria*, *Pyorrhœa urinaria*, (F.) *Pyurie*, *Pissement de Pus*, (*pyo*, and *ουρον*, 'urine.') Discharge of purulent urine: a symptom which occurs in many diseases; particularly in cases of renal calculi, and in organic affections of the bladder. It receives various epithets, according to the part whence the pus proceeds:—as *Pyuria urethralis*, *P. renal*, and *P. vesicalis*.

PYURIA CHYLOSA, Chyluria—p. Lactea, Chyluria—p. Mucosa, Cystirrhœa—p. Scrota, Cystirrhœa—p. Viscida, Cystirrhœa.

PYXIS, gen. *Pyx'idis*, (*πυξίς*, gen. *πυξίδος*, made of box-wood, *πυξίς*, *Pyxis*.) A box; a pill-box. Also, an emollient ointment.

PYXIS, *Boîte*, see *Cotylod*.

Q.

Q. see Abbreviation.

QUABEBE, *Piper cubeba*.

QUACK, Charlatan.

QUACK MEDICINE, Arcanum.

QUACKSALVER, ([G.] *Quacksalber*, from *quack* en, 'to quack,' and *Salbe*, 'salve,') Charlatan.

QUADRANS, *Quar'ta pars li'bre*. A quarter of a pound. Three ounces (Troy.)

QUADRA'TUS, (F.) *Carré*, (*quadrus*, 'square.') A name for muscles whose figure approaches a square. Depressor Labii inferioris, Quadratus femoris.

QUADRATUS DORSI, Q. lumborum.

QUADRATUS FEMORIS, *Quadratus*, *Quartus quadrigeninus quadratus*, (F.) *Tuber-ischio-trochantericus*, (Ch.) *Ischio-sous-trochantericus*, *Carré de la Cuisse*. A muscle situate at the posterior and upper part of the thigh. It is thin, flat, and quadrilateral, and is attached to the outer part of the tuberosity of the ischium; whence it proceeds transversely to the inferior part of the posterior margin of the great trochanter. It rotates the limb, turning the toe outwards.

QUADRATUS GENÆ, *Platysma myoides*—q. Radii, Pronator radii quadratus.

QUADRATUS LUMBO'RUM, *Quadratus seu Lumbaris externus*, *Q. dorsalis*, *Fleceus par lumborum*, (F.) *Ilio-costalis*, (Ch.) *Ilio-lombi-costalis*, *Carré des lombes*. A flat, somewhat thick, irregularly quadrilateral muscle, situate in the loins, at the sides of the vertebral column. It is attached, below, to the crista ilii and ilio-lumbar ligament; and above, to the inferior margin of the last rib; and besides, to the base of the transverse processes of the last four lumbar vertebrae. This muscle inclines the loins to its side; depresses the last rib, and is thus a muscle of respiration. It can also raise the hip.

QUADRATUS MENTIS, Depressor labii inferioris.

QUADRIGA, (*quatuor*, 'four,' and *jugum*, 'a yoke,') Cataphracts.

QUADRIGEMINA TUBER'cula, (*quatuor*, 'four,' and *geminus*, 'double,') *Eminentie Quadrigenine* seu *Bigenine*, *Optic Lobes*, *Optic Ganglia*, *Pons Syl'vii*, *Corpora quadrigenina* seu *bigenina*, *Nates et Testes*, (F.) *Tubercula quadrigenina* ou *bigenina*, *Eminences bigéninées*, *Lobes optiques* ou *bigenaux*. Four medul-

lary tubercles, situate at the posterior surface of the tuber annulare. They are white, externally; gray, internally; oblong; rounded; connected by pairs, and separated by two grooves, which divide them crucially. Of these tubercles—the superior called *Nates*, *Nates*, *Tubercula anteriora*, *Glin'tia*, are larger and more prominent than the lower, called *Testes*, *Tubercula posteriora*. The pineal gland corresponds exactly to the point of intersection of the two furrows that separate them.

They give origin to the optic nerves.

QUADRIGEMINUS PRIMUS ET SUPERIOR, *Pyramidalis*—q. Quartus quadratus, Quadratus femoris—q. Secundus et tertius, *Ischiotrochanterianus*.

QUADRIGEMINA TUBER'cula.

QUADRIMAMMA'TUS, *Tetramasthus*, (*quatuor*, 'four,' and *mamma*, 'a breast,') Four breasted.

QUADROON, (from [L.] *quatuor*, 'four,' a fourth part,) see *Mulatto*—q. Black, see *Mulatto*.

QUÆ EX QUIBUS, (*quæ ex quibus*.) A Hippocratic phrase, which comprised the vicissitude, succession, and transmutation of diseases, of which mutation and succession four species were chiefly enumerated,—*epigenesis*, *metaplasia*, *metastasis*, and *apostasis* or abscess. Stephanus Rodericus a Castro wrote a small work under the title "*Quæ ex quibus*," de *Morbis Vicissitudinibus*.

QUAFADIL, *Melanthium Virginicum*.

QUAHAIL, Cacao.

QUAIL, (low L. *qualea*, [F.] *Caille*.) *Tetrao coturnix*.

QUAMASH, *Camassia esculenta*—q. Eastern, *Scilla esculenta*.

QUAN'DROS. Ancient name for a precious stone, believed to exist in the brain of the vulture; and to which was attributed the property of augmenting the secretion of milk, and preserving from deadly accidents. No such stone exists.

QUAR'ANTINE, *Quar'antine*, *Quarentaine*, ([L.] *Quaranti'na*, itself from *quaranta*, 'forty,') *Quarantaine*. The time during which travellers, returning from a country where the plague or any other pestilential disease exists, are compelled to remain on board ship or in a lazaretto. They, as well as the ship, are said to perform quarantine.

and 'to be quarantined.' Quarantine is sometimes extended beyond forty days, whilst its duration is generally much less. It is sometimes enforced by land; for example, when contagious diseases require the establishment of *cordons sanitaires*, and when persons are desirous of leaving infected districts. During quarantine, no communication is allowed between the travellers and the inhabitants of the country. Quarantine is a great impediment to commerce; and is, doubtless, very frequently enforced when there is but little danger of contagion. The evils, however, that might arise from the introduction of a widely-spreading contagious disease, are so disastrous, as to induce legislators to maintain these laws in perhaps an unnecessary degree of rigour.

QUAR'TAN, *Quarta'nus*, (from *quartus*, 'the fourth.') *Quarta'na Fe'bris*, *Ac'etus Quarta'nus*, *Tetarta'us*, *Quar'tan Ague*, (F.) *Quarte*. An intermittent, the paroxysms of which recur every fourth day, leaving between them two days' interval. We speak also of the *Quar'tan Type*. A *Double Quar'tan*, (F.) *Double quarte*, is one in which one paroxysm occurs on the third and another on the second day, so that there is only one day of apyrexia and two of paroxysms in succession;—the paroxysms of every fourth day resembling each other. A *Triple Quar'tan* is one in which there is a paroxysm every day; and on every three days the paroxysms correspond. A *redoub'ling or repeat'ing quar'tan*, (F.) *Fid'ere quarte doublee*, is one in which there are two paroxysms every fourth day. See Intermittent.

QUARTANUS, *Quartan*—q. Remittens, Tetartophia.

QUARTARIUS. An ancient measure, equal to one-fourth of the sextarius. See Weights and Measures.

QUARTE, ([L.] *quartus*, 'a fourth,') *Quartan*.

QUARTERON, (from [L.] *quatuor*, 'four,' a fourth part,) see Melatto—q. Black, Mulatto.

QUARTISTERNAL, *Quadrister'nal*. The fourth osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fourth intercostal space.

QUARTIO, (*quatuor*, 'four, being foursided,') *Astragalus*.

QUASSATIO, (from *quassare*, *quassatum*, 'to shake,') *Conquassation*.

QUASSATURA, *Conquassation*.

QUASSIA, (Ph. U. S.), *Lignum Quassia*, *Feb'rifugum lignum*, *Quassy*, (F.) *Quassie*, *Bois amer*. The wood of *Quassia amara*—and of *Q. excel'sa*, *Pierre'na excel'sa*, *Bittera feb'rifuga*, *Lofsy Bitterwood Tree*, *Bitter ash*, *Simaru'ba excel'sa*, *Ord. Simarubaceae*; West India trees. The former is the *Jamaica Quassia*—the one in common use; the latter the *Surinam Quassia*. *Quassia*, called after Quassi, a Surinam negro, who first employed it in the fevers of the country. It is an intensely durable bitter, without astringency; and has been employed as a tonic and stomachic. It is generally given in the form of infusion. The bitter principle is called *Quassin*, *Quassiu*, *Quassit* and *Bitterin*.

QUASSIA SIMAROU'BA, *Simarou'ba*, *Simaru'ba*, *S. officina'lis*, *Euon'ymus*, *Bitter Simaruba*, *Moun'tain Damson*. The bark of the root, *Simaru'ba*, (Ph. U. S.), is bitter, and not unpleasant. Both water and alcohol extract its virtues. It is not astringent. It is exhibited wherever a simple tonic is required.

QUASSIN, see Quassia.

QUASSIT, see Quassia.

QUATERNIO, (from *quatuor*, 'four,' having four sides,) *Astragalus*.

QUATRE ÉPICES, 'four spices,' see Myrtus pimenta.

QUATRIO, (from *quatuor*, 'four,' having four sides,) *Astragalus*.

QUEASINESS, Nausea.

QUEEN OF THE MEADOW, *Spiraea lobata*—q. of the Prairie, *Spiraea ulmaria*.

QUEEN'S DELIGHT, *Stillingia*—q. Root, *Stillingia*.

QUELLES, Elixir.

QUENOUILLE D'EAU, *Typha latifolia*.

QUERCERA, (from *καραύειν*, 'to tremble,') *Epialos*.

QUERCINI HERBA, *Lichen plicatus*.

QUERCULA MINOR, (dim. of *quercus*.) *Ten-trium chamaedrys*.

QUERCUS AL'BA, *White Oak*; *QUERCUS ROBUR*, *Common Oak*; *Q. TINCTORIA*, *Black Oak*; *Q. RUBRA MONTANA*, *Red Oak* or *Spanish Oak*; *Q. PEDUNCULATA*, *Common British Oak*. *Ord. Cupuliferæ*. *Ser. Syst. Monœcia Polyandria*; (F.) *Chêne*. The bark of all these varieties—*Quercus*—is, probably, alike in medicinal properties. It is powerfully astringent and tonic, and has been used internally in intermittents, and externally in decoction, as an astringent wash, where such is indicated.

The *A'corn*, (Prov.) *Ackerna*, *Nux Querc'ca*, (F.) *Gland*, was at one time much used as food; and a decoction was once recommended in dysentery and diarrhoea, in glandular obstructions, &c. A pessary made of it has been advised in immoderate flow of the menses. It is not much used. *Rounded acorns*, (F. *Glands torréfiées*, have been used in the same cases as the decoction.

QUERCUS COCCIFERA, see Kermes.

QUERCUS INFECTORIA. A tree of Asia Minor, which affords *Turkey or Nut Galls*, *Gall'a Turcica* seu *Querc'ina* seu *Tinctoria*, *Nux Gall'a*, *Galla max'ima orbicula'ta*, *Ce'cis*, *Gall'a*, *Galls*, *Gallnut*, (F.) *Noix de Galle*, *Galle de chêne*, *Cassioles*. The *nut-gall*—*Gall'a* (Ph. U. S.)—is a morbid protuberance or tubercle, produced by the puncture of the *Diplolepis* seu *Cynips Gall'a Tinctoria*, *Cynips Querc'ca fo'lii*. It is powerfully astringent and tonic, and has been employed in diarrhoea, intestinal hemorrhage, and intermittents: but is chiefly used, externally, in gargles, and injections. The powder, made into an ointment with lard, is used in piles. The ordinary nutgalls of the shops, are procured from the Levant. The large *Mec'ca* or *Bussorah galls*, at times called *Dead Sea apples*, *Mad apples*, and *apples of Sodom*, are produced on *Quercus insectoria*.

There are upwards of thirty species of oak in the United States, all of which are probably more or less astringent and tonic.

QUERCUS MARINA, *Fucus vesiculosus*—q. *Suber*, see *Suber*.

QUERQUERA, (from *καραύειν*, 'to tremble,') *Epialos*.

QUEUE DE CHEVAL, 'horse's tail,' (from [L.] *cauda*, 'a tail,') *Hippuris vulgaris*, *Cauda equina*, see *Medulla spinalis*—q. *de la Moëlle épinière*, *Cauda equina*—q. *de Pourcean*, *Pseudanum*—q. *de Rat*, *Sium lanare*.

QUICK-IN-THE-HAND, *Impatiens*.

QUICKEN TREE, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

QUICKENING, (Sax. *spiecan*, 'to make alive,')

The period of gestation when the motion of the foetus first becomes perceptible. This usually occurs about the eighteenth week, and was at one time erroneously believed to mark the time at which the foetus becomes alive—*Anima'tio facta*. It need scarcely be said, that it possesses the principle of life from the moment of the union of the materials furnished by the sexes at a fecundating copulation. When the motion is felt, the female is said to be 'quick with child.'

QUICKENS, *Triticum repens*.

QUICKLIME, *Calx viva*.

QUICKSILVER, *Hydrargyrum*.

QUIES, 'rest,' *Acinosis*.

QUINA, (from *quinquina*.) Quinine—*q. do Campo*, *Strychnos pseudoquina*—*q. Quina*, *Cinchona*.

QUINÆ ACETAS, SULPHAS, &c., see Quinine Acetas, &c.

QUINCE, (from *quincy* [?],) *Scrofula*; see *Pyrus cydonia*, ([F.] *Coing*)—*q. Tree*, *Pyrus cydonia*.

QUINIA, (from *quinquina*.) Quinine—*q. Acetate* of, Quinine acetate—*q. Amorphous*, see Quinine, extract of, and Chinioidine—*q. Arseniate* of, Quinine arsenias—*q. Arsenite* of, Quinine arsenias—*q. Citrate* of, Quinine citras.

QUINIA, EXTRACT OF, *Quinine sulphas impur.* A preparation which consists in evaporating the liquor poured off the crystals of sulphate of quinia, to the consistence of a pilular mass.

It has the properties of sulphate of quinia, and its active principle appears to be amorphous quinia or chinioidine. Twenty-four grains will generally arrest ague.

QUINIA, FERROCYANATE OF, Quinine ferrocyanas—*q. Hydriodate* of, Quinine hydriodas—*q. Hypophosphite* of, see *Calceis hypophosphis*—*q. Impure sulphate* of, Quinia, extract of—*q. Iodhydrate* of, Quinine hydriodas—*q. Iodide* of, Quinine hydriodas—*q. Iodide* of iodhydrate of, see Quinine hydriodas—*q. Ioduret* of, Quinine hydriodas—*q. and Iron*, Hydriodate of, see Quinine hydriodas—*q. Lactate* of, Quinine lactas—*q. and Mercury*, protochloride of, *Hydrargyri et Quinæ Protochloridum*—*q. Muriate* of, Quinine murias—*q. Nitrate* of, Quinine nitras—*q. Phosphate* of, Quinine phosphas—*q. Sulphate* of, Quinine, sulphate of.

QUINIA AND CINCHONIA, Tannate of, Quinine et Cinchonie tannas.

QUINIA ACETAS, *Chininum aceticum*, *Acetas Chinii* seu *Chiniini* seu *Chinicus* seu *Quinine* seu *Quinæ* seu *Quiniini* seu *Kiniini*, *Quina acetica*, *Acetate of Quinia* or of *Quinine*. (Prepared by saturating Quinia with diluted Acetic acid.) Has the properties of the other salts of Quinia.

QUINIA ARSENIAS, *Quinine* seu *Quinæ Arsenias*, *Chininum Arsenicosum* seu *Arsenicum*, *Arseniate of Quinia* or of *Quina* or of *Quinine*, (F.) *Arseniate of quinine*. (Formed by the union of arsenic acid and quinia.) Employed as an antiperiodic in the dose of from three quarters of a grain to a grain and a half in the twenty-four hours.

QUINIA ARSENIIS, *Q. Diarsenis*, *Arsenite of Quinia*. (A salt resulting from the double decomposition of arsenite of potassa and sulphate of quinia.) It has been used in chronic cutaneous diseases; and as an antiperiodic in ague, neuralgia, &c. Dose, one-third of a grain, three times a day.

QUINIA CITRAS, *Quinæ* seu *Chiniini citras*, *Citras chinicus* seu *quinicus*, *Chininum* seu *Chiniinum* *Citricum*, *Citrate of Quinia* or *Quina* or *Quinine*. (Formed from the union of citric acid and quinia.) It has the same properties as the sulphate.

QUINIA DIARSENIS, Quinine Arsenis.

QUINIA FERROCYANAS, *Chininum ferrocyanogenum* seu *ferrohydrocyanicum*, *Ferrocyanate* or *hydrocyanoferrate of Quinia* or of *Quinine*. (This salt is obtained by the decomposition of sulphate of quinia by means of a solution of ferrocyanuret of potassium.) It has all the properties of sulphate of quinia, and, according to some, in a superior degree.

QUINIA HYDRIODAS, *Chininum hydriodicum*, *Hydriodate* or *Iodhydrate of Quinia*; called, also, *Ioduretum* seu *Iodidum Quinæ*, *Ioduret* or *Iodide of Quinia*, (F.) *Hydriodate* or *Iodhydrate* ou *Iodure de Quinine*. (This is formed by precipitating sulphate of quinia by means of iodide of potassium.) Given in scrofulous affections; half a grain to a grain, three times a day, to a child.

An iodide and a biniodide have been formed;

the latter made by mixing double the quantity of iodide of potassium with sulphate of quinia.

AN IODIDE OF IODHYDRATE OF QUINIA, (F.) *Iodure d'Iodhydrate de Quinine*, is prepared by pouring into an acid solution of quinia a solution of iodide of iron, containing a slight excess of iodine. The precipitate is treated with boiling alcohol: the liquor filtered, and crystals suffered to form. The salt possesses all the properties of the other salts of quinia. Under the name, *Hydriodate of Iron and Quinia*, a preparation was introduced by Mr. Battley. It is possessed of tonic and antiperiodic virtues.

QUINIA IODIDUM, Quinine hydriodas—*q. Ioduretum*, Quinine hydriodas.

QUINIA LACTAS, *Quinæ lactas*, *Chininum lacticum*, *Lactate of Quinia* or of *Quinine*, (F.) *Lactate de quinine*. (Made by the action of lactic acid on quinia.) Used in the same cases as the other salts of quinia.

QUINIA MURIAS, *Chininum murialeum* seu *solutum* seu *hydrochloricum*, *Murias chinicus*, *Muriate of Quinia* or of *Quinine*. (May be prepared by dissolving quinia in dilute muriatic acid.) Given as an antiperiodic. Dose, half a grain to a grain.

QUINIA NITRAS, *Chininum* seu *Chiniinum nitricum*, *Nitrate of Quinia* or of *Quinine*, (F.) *Nitrate ou Azotate de quinine*. (May be formed by the addition of nitric acid to quinia.) Its properties are those of the sulphate of quinia.

QUINIA PHOSPHAS, *Chininum* seu *Chiniinum phosphoricum*, *Phosphate of Quinia* or of *Quinine*; (may be prepared by the addition of dilute phosphoric acid to quinia.) It is thought by many to be next to the sulphate of quinia in its remedial powers.

QUINIA SULPHAS, Quinine, sulphate of.

QUINIA VALERIA'NAS, *Chininum* seu *Chiniinum Valerianicum*, *Valerianate of Quinia*, of *Quina*, or of *Quinine*: (may be formed by the union of valerianic acid with quinia.) It has the properties of the salts of quinia. Dose, gr. j to gr. v.

QUINIA ET CINCHONIA TANNAS, *Chininum* seu *Chiniinum tannicum*, *Tannate of Quinia* and *Cinchonia*. This salt has the same properties as the salts of quinia in general.

QUINICINE, *Quinicina*, *Quinic'ia*. When a salt of quinia is exposed to heat with certain precautions, the alkaloid is changed into another isomeric with it, to which this name has been given.

Quinicine, and its sulphate, possess the same medical properties as quinia and its salts. Dose, gr. v to gr. xv.

QUINICUS, Cinchonie.

QUINIDIA, *Quinidia*, *Quinidine*, *Chinidine*, *Cinchotin*. An alkaloid of the cinchonas—of many of the genuine at least—obtained from them by the same process as that by which quinia is obtained from the barks that yield it. Its sulphate is more soluble however than the sulphate of quinia, and it is left, therefore, in the mother waters.

The salts of quinidia are markedly antiperiodic. From gr. x to gr. xxx will usually arrest a paroxysm.

QUININE, or QUI'NINE, (from *quinquina*.) *Quinia*, *Quina*, *Kininum*, *Kinium*, *Sal essentiale corticis Peruvia'ni*, *Chininum*, *Quini'na*. An alkaline, uncrystallizable substance; under the form of a porous, whitish mass; almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. It forms, with acids, salts that are in general soluble. It is obtained from different cinchonas, but chiefly from the yellow, and is the active principle of those valuable drugs.

QUININE, ACETATE OF, Quinine acetate—*q. Arseniate* of, Quinine arsenias—*q. Arsenite* of, Quinine

arsenis—q. Azotate of, Quiniae nitras—q. Citrate of, Quiniae citras—q. Ferrocyanate of, Quiniae ferrocyanas—q. *Hydriodate de*, Quiniae hydriodas—q. *Iodhydrate de*, Quiniae hydriodas—q. Iodide of, Quiniae hydriodas—q. *Iodure de*, Quiniae hydriodas—q. *Iodure d'iodhydrate de*, Quinia, iodide of iodhydrate of—q. Lactate of, Quiniae lactas—q. Muriate of, Quiniae murias—q. Nitrate of, Quiniae nitras—q. Phosphate of, Quiniae phosphas.

QUININE', QUI'NA or QUI'NIA, SUL'PHATE OF, *Qui'nia seu Qui'na seu Quini'um Sul'phas*, *Qui'na Disul'phas*, *Chi'nium seu Chini'um Sulphu'ricum*, (F.) *Sulfate de Quinine*—the salt usually employed in medicine—occurs in needles of a pearly and satiny appearance. It is employed with great success in the treatment of intermittents; and is available in many cases, where the bark in substance could not be retained, or would be injurious. Dose, as a tonic, from 3 to 10 grains in the 24 hours. As an antiperiodic it may be carried much farther. Its action, in a large dose, is decidedly sedative. (It is obtained, by treating the yellow bark with sulphuric acid. The following form is adopted in the Pharmacopœia of the United States,—*Cinchon. flav.* in pulv. crass. ℥iv; *Acid. muriat.* f ʒiij; *Calcis*, in pulv. ʒv; *Aqua*, cong. v; *Acid. Sulphur.*, *Alcohol.*, *Carbon animal*, aa q. s. Boil the bark in one-third of the water mixed with one-third of the muriatic acid, and strain through linen. Boil the residue twice successively with the same quantity of acid and water as before, and strain. Mix the decoctions, and, while the liquor is hot, gradually add the lime, previously mixed with two pints of water, stirring constantly, until the quinia is completely precipitated. Wash the precipitate with distilled water, and having pressed and dried it, digest it in boiling alcohol. Pour off the liquor and repeat the digestion several times, until the alcohol is no longer rendered bitter. Mix the liquors, and distil off the alcohol, until a brown viscid mass remains. Upon this substance, removed from the vessel, pour about half a gallon of distilled water, and having heated the mixture to the boiling point, add as much sulphuric acid as may be necessary to dissolve the impure alkali. Then add an ounce and a half of animal charcoal; boil for two minutes; filter the liquor while hot, and set it aside to crystallize. Should the liquor, before filtration, be entirely neutral, acidulate it very slightly with sulphuric acid. Should it, on the contrary, change the colour of litmus paper to a bright red, add more animal charcoal. Separate the crystals from the liquor, dissolve them in boiling water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid; add a little animal charcoal, filter and set aside to crystallize. Wrap the crystals in bibulous paper, and dry with a gentle heat. The motherwaters may be made to yield an additional quantity of sulphate of quinia by precipitating the quinia with solution of ammonia, and treating the precipitated alkali with water, sulphuric acid, and animal charcoal, as before.)

QUININE, TANNATE OF, Quiniae et cinchonae tannas—q. Valerianate of, Quiniae valerianas.

QUI'NINISM or QUINI'NISM, *Quini'nis'mus*, *Qui'nism*, *Cin'chonism*, (F.) *Intébration ou lésion quinique*. The aggregate of encephalic or neuropathic phenomena induced by overdoses of quinia.

QUINOIDINE, Chinioidine.

QUINIQUE, Cinchonite.

QUINIUM. An alcoholic extract, made from

cinchona barks the composition of which is known, and which are mixed together in such proportions that the quinia and the cinchonia exist in the relation of two of the former to one of the latter. It is used in pills or in wine, and is said to represent, faithfully, all the useful principles of cinchona. To a similar preparation containing quinia and cinchonia, in the proportion of 91 of the former to 25 of the latter, M. Labarraque has given the name *Panchres'tum Chi'ne*.

QUINOLIN, (*quina*, and *laos*, 'oil,') *Leukoleinum*.

QUINOL'OGY, *Quinolog'ia*, *Cinchonolog'ia*, *Cinchonolog'ia*, (*quina*, and *logos*, 'a discourse,') A treatise on the cinchonas, or on quinia.

QUINQUEFOLIUM, (*quinque*, 'five,' and *folium*, 'a leaf,') *Potentilla reptans*—*Quinquefolium majus*, *Potentilla reptans*.

QUINQUINA, (*Peruvian kina kina*,) *Cinchona*—q. *Aromaticus*, *Croton cascarrilla*—q. *Bicolor*, *Cinchona Caribææ cortex*—q. *Faux de Virginie*, *Cusparia febrifuga*—q. *Gris de Loxa*, *Cinchona lanceifolia cortex*—q. *Jaune*, *Cinchona cordifolia cortex*—q. *Piton*, *Cinchona Caribææ cortex*—q. *Rouge*, *Cinchona oblongifolia cortex*.

QUINQUINO, *Myroxylon peruvianum*.

QUINSY, *Cynanche*, *C. tonsillaris*—q. *Nervous*, *Angone*—q. *Wolf*, *Lycanche*.

QUINTAN, *Febris quinta'na seu quinta'na seu quin'ta*; (from *quintus*, 'a fifth,') A fever whose paroxysms return only every five days inclusively; and between which there are, consequently, three days of apyrexia.

QUINTE (F.), (formed, like *kink*, by onomatopœia [?]). This word is used synonymously with *paroxysm* or *fit*, when speaking of cough,—as *une Quinte de Toux*—'a fit of coughing,' (Sc.) *Kink*. Also, the influenza.

QUINTEFEUILLE, ([F.] *quinte*, 'a fifth,' and *feuille*, 'a leaf,') *Potentilla reptans*.

QUINTERON, (from *quintus*, 'fifth,') see *Mulatto*—q. *black*, see *Mulatto*.

QUINTES, see *Quinte*, and *Pertussis*.

QUINTESSENCE, *Quin'ta Essent'ia*, 'fifth essence.' A name formerly given to alcohol, impregnated with the principles of some drug. It was, consequently, often synonymous with *Alcohol'ic tincture*. The most volatile principles of bodies were, also, called *Quintessences*.

QUINTISTERN'AL. The fifth osseous portion of the sternum. It corresponds to the 5th and 6th intercostal spaces.

QUINUA, *Chenopodium quinoa*.

QUIZ'ZER, *Grinder*. One who examines and prepares students in medical colleges on the subjects taught in them.

QUOTID'IAN, *Quotidia'nus*, *Ephem'erus*, (F.) *Quotidien*—itself from *quotidiū*, 'daily,' (*quod*, 'every,' and *dies*, 'day,') That which takes place every day.

QUOTIDIAN FE'VER, *Q. a'gue*, *Fe'bris quotidia'na seu hemer'ia seu hemer'ina seu ephemer'ia seu methemer'ina seu methemer'ia*, *An'etus quotidia'nus*, *Cathemer'us*, *Cathemer'inus*, *Methemer'ius*, *Amphemer'inus*, *Amphemer'inus*, *Amphemer'us*, *Quotidia'nus*, (F.) *Fidere quotidiene*, is an intermittent, the paroxysms of which recur every day.

A *simple*, *double*, or *triple quotidian*, is a quotidian, which has one, two, or three paroxysms in the 24 hours.

R.

R or R is placed at the commencement of a prescription as a contraction of *Rec'*'ipē. (See Abbreviation.) Originally, it was the sign ♃ of Jupiter, and was placed at the top of a formula, to propitiate the king of the gods, that the compound might act favourably.

RABDOIDES, (SUTURA,) (ραβδοειδής, from *ραβδος*, 'a rod,' and *εἶδος*, 'resemblance,') Sagittal suture.

RAB'ID, *Rab'idus*, (F.) *Rabique*, *Rabiétique*, (from *rabies*, (*rabo*, 'I am mad or furious,') 'canine madness,') That which belongs to hydrophobia; as *rabid virus*, &c. Rabid also means affected with hydrophobia, (F.) *Euragé*.

RABIÉIQUE, Rabid.

RABIES CANINA, Hydrophobia.

RABIQUE, Rabid.

RACAHOUT, *Am'glinum quer'neum*. A name given by the Arabs to the starch prepared from an edible acorn obtained from *Quer'cus Ilex*, but, according to Plagge, the so called *Racahout* of the Arabs, sold in Paris, is a compound of potatoe, starch, chocolate, and aromatics,—as vanilla.

RACCOON BERRY, *Podophyllum montanum*.

RACE, (from *radice*, ablative of *radix*, 'root,') *Breed*. The union or aggregate of individuals whose conformation or particular condition differs perceptibly from those of neighbouring varieties. In the human species, several races are designated. See *Homo*.

RACEMEUX, *Racemosus*.

RACEMOSUS, *Rac'emosus*, *Rac'emosus*, (F.) *Racéméus*, (from *racemus*.) In clusters, like grapes.

RACEMUS. A cluster—as of grapes.

RACHAMEL'CA, (Hebr. רחם (*rechem*), 'the womb,' and מלך (*molech*), 'a king,') *Rechamal'ca*. A peculiar formative principle, supposed, by Do-léus, to exist in the uterus.

RACHE, Porrigo.

RACHIEL, *ῥαχίς*, 'the spine,') *Rhachite*.

RACHIALGIA, (*rachis*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Colic, metallic, *Rhachialgia*, *Rhachiodynia*, Vertebral disease—*r. Mesenterica*, *Tabes mesenterica*—*r. Pictoniensis*, Colic, metallic—*r. Pictonium*, Colic, metallic.

RACHIALGIE MÉSENTÉRIQUE, *Tabes mesenterica*.

RACHIALGITIS, *Rachialgitis*.

RACHIDIAN, (from *rachis*,) Spinal—*r. Arteries*, Spinal arteries—*r. Bulb*, see *Medulla oblongata*—*r. Canal*, Vertebral canal.

RACHIDIEN, Spinal.

RACHIOPHYMA, *Rachiphyma*.

RACHIPHY'MA, gen. *Rachiphy'matis*, *Rachiphy'ma*, *Rachio'phy'ma*, *Tu'mor Dor'si*, (*rachis*, and *φύμα*, 'a tumour,') A tumour on the spine or on the back.

RACHIS, gen. *Rach'idis*, (*ραχίς*, gen. *ραχίδος*,) Vertebral column.

RACHIS'AGRA, *Rhachis'agra*, *Rhachi'agra*, *Rhache'agra*, *Rhachid'agra*, *Rhachi'tis spina'tis*, (*rachis*, and *αγρᾱ*, 'a seizure,') A gouty or rheumatic affection of the spine.

RACHITÆ, *Rhachitæ*.

RACHIT'IC, (*ραχίτις*,) *Rachit'icus*, *Rhachit'icus*, (F.) *Rachitique*. Relating or appertaining to, or affected with rachitis or rickets. Weak, feeble in the joints; defective in development.

RACHITIS, *Rhachit'is*. Inflammation of the spine. Also, *Cyrtosis Ra'chin*, *Cyrtosis osis*, *Morb'us Ang'licus*, *Osteomalacia Infan'tum*, *Tu'ber pector'ca*; *Innutrit'io os'sium*, *Sp'ina nodo'sa*,

Rachitis'mus, 'English disease', *Rick'ets*, (from *ραχίς*, 'the spine,' *ραχίτις νόσος*, 'spine disease,') (F.) *Rachitisme*, *Noun'ce*. A disease not known in England before the first quarter of the seventeenth century, and then termed *Rickets*, (probably from the Sax. *riex* or *hric*, (Sc. and Prov.,) *Rig*, all of which signify the back. Glisson first gave it the scientific name, from *Rachis*, which, in Greek, also means the spine.) It is characterized by crookedness of the long bones; swelling of their extremities; crooked spine; prominent abdomen; large head; and often precocity of intellect. It is accompanied by leanness, general debility, indigestion; and frequently induces atrophy and hectic. Rickets occurs, particularly, during the first years of existence, in weakly children, born of rickety or scrofulous parents; brought up in damp or confined situations; who are badly nourished, and do not take sufficient exercise. The progress and termination of the disease are very variable. Some children gradually recover their health: others become more and more deformed, and ultimately die of consumption, dropsy, or other organic disease. The treatment is almost wholly hygienic. Pure air; a healthy situation; nourishing diet; exercise; sea or common cold bathing, and tonics, afford the best prospect of success.

RACHITIS ADULTORUM, *Mollities ossium*.

RACHITISME, *Rachitis*.

RACHITOME, (*rachis* and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut,')

An anatomical instrument for opening the medulla spinalis without injuring the medulla.

RACHOSIS, *Rhachosis*, *Raco'sis* (from *ραχωω*, or *ραχω*, 'I wrinkle,' and *osis*.) A relaxation of the scrotum. *Propto'ma seu Lax'itas Scro'ti*, *Scrotum pen'dulum*. An excoriation of the relaxed pendulum.

RACINE, *Radix*—*r. à Becquet*, *Geranium moschatum*—*r. de Bengal*, *Cassumuniar*—*r. Brésilienne*, *Ipecacuanha*—*r. de Chareis*, *Dorstenia contrayerva*—*r. de Chine*, *Smilax china*—*r. de Drake*, *Dorstenia contrayerva*—*r. des Philippines*, *Dorstenia contrayerva*—*r. de Safran*, *Curcuma longa*—*r. de Saint Esprit*, *Angelica*—*r. Salivaire*, *Anthemis pyrethrum*—*r. de Turbith*, *Convolvulus turpethum*.

RACINES DU CERVELET, (pl. of *racine*,) *Corpora restiformia*.

RACK, *Arack*.

RACLURES DES BOYAUX, (from *racler*, 'to scrape,') see *Abrasion*. *Ramenta intestino-rum*.

RACORNISSEMENT (F.), (*racornir*, ([L.] *cornus*, 'horn,') 'to make hard as horn,') *Cor'nification*. A physical property, possessed by animal substances, which consists in a kind of contractility, accompanied with sudden corrugation and curling. It is produced by heat, and by chemical agents, especially by the strong mineral acids.

RACOSIS, (*ραχωσις*,) *Rachosis*.

RADCLIFFE'S ELIXIR, see *Tinctura aloes composita*.

RADESYPGE, *Radzyge*.

RADEZYGE, *Radzyge*.

RADIAD, see *Radial aspect*.

RADIAL, *Radial'is*, (from *radius*,) That which relates to the radius.

RADIAL ANTÉRIEUR, *Palmaris magnus*.

RADIAL ART'ERY, *A. extern'a Cu'biti*. It arises from the brachial, at the upper and anterior part of the forearm; descends on the outer side as far as the lower part of the radius, and proceeds downwards and backwards towards the superior extremity of the space which separates the first

two metacarpal bones. It then buries itself in the palm of the hand, where it forms the *profund* or *radial* palmar arch. The radial artery gives off the *recurrent radial*, several *radiomuscular* branches, the *transverse palmar radiocarpal* artery, the *external superficial artery of the palm of the hand*, the *external dorsal of the thumb*, the *dorsalis carpi*, *dorsal interosseous artery of the index*, &c.

RADIAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the side on which the radius is situated.—(Barclay.) *Radiad* is used by the same writer, adverbially, to signify 'towards the radial aspect.'

RADIAL EXTERNE PREMIER, see *Radialis*—*r. Externe second*, see *Radialis*—*r. Grand*, see *Radialis*.

RADIAL NERVE, *Radio-digital* (Ch.), *Spi'ral Nerve*, *Spi'ral muscular N.*, *Mus'culospi'ral nerve*, arises from the four inferior branches of the brachial plexus. It is, at first, situate behind the other nerves of the plexus. It then becomes engaged between the three portions of the triceps brachialis, passes behind the humerus, and descends between the supinator longus and brachialis internus, as far as opposite the upper extremity of the radius. In its course it gives numerous filaments to the triceps, supinator longus, extensor carpi radialis longior, and to the integuments. Opposite to the upper extremity of the radius it divides into two branches;—the one *posterior*, which turns backwards into the substance of the supinator brevis, and when it has reached the space between the two layers of muscles on the posterior surface of the forearm, divides into a great number of filaments, which are distributed to those muscles, and to the integuments of the hand. The other branch is *anterior*: it descends before the supinator brevis and the radius; until, near the inferior third of that bone, it engages itself between the tendons of the supinator longus and extensor carpi radialis longior; and, becoming afterwards subcutaneous, divides into two branches, whose filaments are distributed to the integuments of the thumb, index, middle finger, to the outside of the ring-finger, and to the first interosseous muscle of the back of the hand.

RADIAL PETIT, see *Radialis*.

RADIAL VEINS, **DEEPSITED**. These follow the same course as the radial artery.

RADIALIS EXTENSOR LONGIOR, *R. externus longior*.

RADIALIS EXTER'NUS BREVIOR, *Extensor Car'pi Radialis Bre'vior*, *Radialis secundus*, (F.) *Second radial externe*, *Petit radial*, *Épicondylus-métacarpien*, (Ch.) An extensor muscle of the wrist, situate beneath the extensor carpi radialis longior. It is attached, above, to the external tuberosity of the humerus, and terminates, below, by a long tendon, inserted into the posterior part of the upper extremity of the third bone of the metacarpus. It has the same uses as the next muscle.

RADIALIS EXTER'NUS LONGIOR, *Extensor Car'pi Radialis Lon'gior*, *Radialis exter'nus primus*, (F.) *Premier radial externe*, *Grand radial*, *Humérus-métacarpien*, (Ch.) It is seated at the outer part of the forearm; is thin, but thicker on the outside than on the inside. It is attached, above, to the inferior part of the outer edge, and to the corresponding tuberosity of the humerus; and terminates, below, by a long tendon, which is attached to the superior extremity of the second bone of the metacarpus. It extends the hand on the forearm.

RADIALIS EXTERNUS PRIMUS, *R. Externus longior*—*r. Internus*, *Palmaris magnus*—*r. Secundus*, *R. Externus longior*.

RADIATED, *Radia'tus*, (from *radius*, 'a ray,')

(F.) *Rayonné*. That which is arranged in rays; in lines, diverging from a common centre. An epithet given to several ligaments, &c.; as to those which unite the ribs to the sternum; those which unite the tibia and fibula at their inferior extremity, &c.

RADIATED SUBSTANCE OF THE KIDNEY, see *Kidney*.

RADICAL, *Radica'lis*, (from *radix*.) A *radical cure*, *cura radica'lis*, is one in which the disease is destroyed, as it were, from the root. It is used in opposition to *pal'liative cure*.

RADICAL MOISTURE, *Humidum radicale*.

RADICAL VESSELS, *Vas'cular Rad'icles*, (F.) *Radicules vasculaires*, are the small vessels that take their origin in the tissues, and by their union form larger vessels.

RADICAL VINEGAR, *Aceticum acidum*.

RADICES HYOIDEI OSSIS, (pl. of *radix*.) *Cornua hyoidei ossis*.

RADICIS'ECA, *Rhizot'omus*, *Rhizot'omist*, (*radix* and *secare*, 'to cut.') One employed in collecting and preparing roots was formerly so called.

RADICLE, *Radícula*.

RADICULA, *Rad'icle*, (F.) *Radicule*, (dim. of *radix*, 'a root.') A small root or rootlet; also, *Raphanus hortensis*.

RADICULES VASCULAIRES, *Radical vessels*.

RADII CILIARES, (*radius*, 'a ray,' pl. *radii*.) Ciliary processes.

RADI FRONTIS. The folds or wrinkles of the forehead.

RADIO, (from *radius*.) In composition the *radius*.

RADIOCAR'PAL, *Radiocarpia'nus*. That which relates to the radius and carpus.

RADIOCARPAL ARTICULA'TION is the *scissel joint*, or articulation of the os scaphoides, os semilunare, and os cuneiforme of the carpus with the inferior surface of the radius, and the fibro-cartilage, situate below the ulna. It is strengthened by lateral, anterior, and posterior ligaments.

RADIOCARPAL TRANS'VERSE PAL'MAR AR'TERY, (F.) *Artère Radio-carpienne-transversale-pal-maire*. A transverse branch, given off by the radial artery, opposite the lower edge of the pronator quadratus, which sends several branches to the anterior or palmar surface of the carpus.

RADIO-CUTANÉ (NERF), see *Cutaneus*—*r. Phalangettien du ponce*, *Flexor longus pollicis manus*.

RADIOLUS, (dim. of *radius*, 'a rod or spoke.') Sound.

RADIO'MUS'CLAR, *Radiomuscula'ris*. A name given to the branches sent off from the radial artery to the muscles of the forearm in the first part of its course; as well as to the nervous filaments which the radial nerve sends to the same muscles.

RADIS, (*radix*.) *Raphanus hortensis*—*r. ds Cheral*, *Cochlearia armoracia*.

RADISH, *Raphanus hortensis*—*r. Water*, *Nasturtium amphibium*.

RADIUS, 'a staff,' 'a rod,' 'a spoke:'—so called from its shape. *Cer'cis*, *Foc'ile m'it'us seu supe'rius*, *Cu'na m'ior*, *Os ad cubita'te*, *Additamentum ul'næ*, *Manu'brium wa'nûs*, *Parape'chyon*, *Arun'do bra'chi' m'ior*, (F.) *Os du Rayon*. A long, prismatic bone, the upper and lesser extremity of which is called the *head*. This is supported by a *cer'vix* or *neck*. At the part where the neck is confounded with the *body* of the bone is the *tubercle* or *bicip'ital tuberosity* or *eminence* for the insertion of the biceps. The radius is articulated, above, with the os humeri and with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna; below, with the scaphoides, semilunare, and the head of the ulna. Its inferior extremity, which is larger than

the superior, is flattened before and behind; is irregularly quadrilateral; and has, below, a double facette to be articulated with the first two bones of the carpus. On the outer side is the styloid process; and, on the inner, a concave facette, which joins the ulna. Behind, are grooves for the passage of the extensor tendons. The radius is developed from three points of ossification; one for the body, and one for each extremity.

RADIUS, COL DU, Collum radii.

RA'DIX, gen. *Radi'cia*, *Rh'za*, (F.) *Racine*. A root; also, the male organ.

Radix, Root or fang of a tooth, is the part contained in the alveolus. The *radix* or root of the nail is the portion hidden under the skin. Surgeons give the name to prolongations, sent by scirrhus, cancerous, or other tumors into the neighboring parts.

Five Aperient Roots, Quinque radi'ces aperien'tes, were, of old, asparagus, butchers' broom, fennel, parsley, and smallage.

Five Lesser Aperient Roots, Quinque radi'ces aperien'tes mino'res, were caper, dandelion, eryngo, madder, and restharrow.

RADIX ASCLEPIADIS CRISPA, see *Gomphocarpus crispus*—*r. Brasiliensis*, *Ipecacuanha*.

RADIX COR'DIS, Ba'sis Cordis. The base of the heart.

RADIX GINSENG, see *Panax quinquefolium*—*r. Indica Lopeziana*, *Lopez radix*—*r. Lingua*, see *Tongue*—*r. Lopeziana*, *Lopez radix*—*r. Ninsi*, *Panax schinseng*, *Sium ninsi*—*r. Rubra*, *Rubia*—*r. Serpentina*, see *Ophiorrhiza mungos*—*r. Unguis*, Nail, root of—*r. Ursina*, *Æthusa meum*—*r. Ventris*, Umbilicus.

RADULA, (from *radere*, 'to scrape,') *Raspatorium*.

RADZY'GE, *Radzygin*, *Radesyge*, *Radezyge*, (from obsolete *Da*, word *rada*, 'malignant,' and *zyge*, 'disease,') *The'ria*, (properly *The'ria*, from *θηρῶν* (*thērōn*), 'a malignant ulcer,') *Le'pra borea'lis* seu *Norveg'ica*, *Norveg'ian Lep'rosy*. A name given, in Norway, to a disease, bearing considerable analogy to the yaws. Some have esteemed it a species of lepra or elephantiasis, and others a syphilitic affection.

Another form—the *Spedalske*, or *Spedalskhd*—of Norway, appears to be a variety of tubercular lepra. Under the epithelial scales, numerous acari have been found; and the affection has been called *Scab'ies cruenta*, and *Scab'ies Norveg'ica Boeck'ii*, after Boeck, who well described a case of it.

RAFFLE'SIA ARNOLD'I, (after Sir Stamford Raffles.) A plant of Java. *Order*, *Rafflesiaceae*, a decoction of which is employed there as an astringent in relaxed conditions of the genito-urinary apparatus.

RAFRAÏCHISSANT, (*re*, and *fraîche*, 'cool,') from [L.] *refrigerescere*, 'to become cool again,') *Refrigerant*.

RAGE, l'ra, Fu'ror bre'vis, Or'gē, Thy'mos, (F.) *Colère*, *Rage*. Violent passion, characterized by contraction of the muscles of the face, violence in every movement, extreme irritation of the nervous system, acceleration of the blood's motion, and, generally, redness and swelling of the face.

RAGE, (payn,) Rhage.

RAGE, (from [L.] *rabies*,) *Hydrophobia*, *Rage*.

RAGE DE TÊTE. An epidemic and fatal malady, which prevailed in France in 1481. It was presumed to be epidemic meningitis.

RAGLE (F.), (said to be derived from an Arabic word, which signifies 'to traverse the desert,') A kind of hallucination observed in travellers in the deserts, which resembles the effect of intoxicating liquors, opium, &c.

RAGWEED, *Ambrosia elatior*—*r. Golden*, *Senecio aureus*—*r. Great*, *Ambrosia trifida*.

RAGWORT, *Senecio Jacobæa*.

RAIA BATIS, and **R. CLAVATA**, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

RAIDEUR, (from *rigidus*, 'stiff,') *Rigidity*—*r. Cadavérique*, *Rigor mortis*.

RAIF'ORT, (from *raphanus*, or from *radix fortis*, or from *rapum forte*, [?]) *Raphanus hortensis*—*r. Sauvage*, *Cochlearia armoracia*.

RAINBOW WORM, *Herpes iris*.

RAINURE, Groove—*r. Digastrique*, *Mastoid groove*.

RAISIN, 'a grape,' (from *racemus*, [?]) see *Vitis vinifera*—*r. d'Amérique*, *Phytolacca decandra*—*r. de Bois*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*—*r. d'Ours*, *Arbutus uva ursi*—*r. de Renard*, *Paris*.

RAISING, *Expectoration*.

RAISINIERE, (F.) (from *raisin*,) A name given to a small granular, brownish or blackish tumour, which forms occasionally at the surface of the cornea, in consequence of ulcers or accidental wounds of that membrane.

RAISINS, *Uvæ passæ*, see *Vitis vinifera*—*r. de Corinthe*, see *Vitis Corinthiaca*.

RAISON, ([L.] *ratio*,) *Reason*.

RAKASI'RA. An American balsam; of a brownish or brownishred colour; semitransparent; brittle; softening and becoming tenacious by heat; inodorous when cold, but exhaling a very agreeable smell when heated; and possessing a balsamic and slightly bitter taste. The precise vegetable that furnishes it is not known. It has been used chiefly as a balsam in gonorrhoea and urinary affections.

RAKETEETH. A term, used in the north of England for teeth which are wide apart, and similar to those of a rake.

RAKIA, see *Spirit*.

RÂLE, (F.) *Rat'tle*, *Rhon'chus*, *Rhen'chus*, *Rhenz'is*, (from [D.] *Rat'el*,) *Cerch'nus*, *Rhog'mus* (probably an example of onomatopœia). Noise produced by the air in passing through mucus, of which the lungs are unable to free themselves. This condition, *Râle trachéal*, is chiefly observed at the approach of death, and is commonly called "the rattles."

The term *Râle* has been given to different sounds during respiration, caused by the air in connection with fluid contained in the bronchi or areolæ of the pulmonary tissue; which are perceived by the stethoscope. *Râle* has generally been used for a 'moist' sound, heard on auscultation of the chest, whilst *rhonchus* has meant a 'dry' sound.

RÂLE BRONCHIQUE HUMIDE, *R. muqueux*—*r. Caverneux*, *Gurgling*—*r. Bronchique sec*, *Râle Sonore*—*r. Cavernuleux*, see *Gurgling*—*r. Crépitant*, *Rhonchus crepitans*, see *Crepitant*—*r. des Mours*, see *Râle*—*r. c. Redux*, see *Crepitant*.

RÂLE MUQUEUX, *R. bronchique humide*, *Rhon'chus muco'sus*, *Hygrobronchiorrhon'chus*, *Mucous Rat'tle*. The sound produced by the passage of air through mucus accumulated in the larger bronchi or trachea, or through softened tubercular matter. This *râle* occurs in catarrh, and in softened tubercle. When carried to a very high degree, it constitutes *gurgling*, (F.) *Gargouillement*. The *subcrep'itant rhon'chus*, (F.) *Râle sous-crépitant*, is produced by the bubbling of air through liquid of variable consistence in the minute bronchial tubes. When heard at the base of both lungs, it is a sign of capillary bronchitis. When heard at the base of one only, it is generally connected with tubercles higher up.

RÂLE SIBILANT, *Rhon'chus sib'ilans* seu *sib'ilans*, *Sib'ilant Rat'tle*. A slight, though prolonged, whistling sound, occurring either at the commencement of inspiration or of expiration, owing to the presence of mucus, thin and viscid, but not abundant, which obstructs, more or less completely, the smaller bronchial ramifications.

It is seated in the small tubes, and occurs in the first stage of bronchitis. The *clicking* and *schistling* varieties differ, in the former being short, the latter prolonged. The former is a quick, sharp sibilus or whistle, which ceases almost instantaneously; the latter a prolonged sibilus, of less sharpness, lasting almost the whole time of the movement which it accompanies. To these may be added the *hissing* variety, the name sufficiently indicating its character.

RÂLE SONORE, *R. bronchique* sec ou ronflant, *Rhon'chus sonorus*, *Sonorous Rattle*. A sound resembling at times the snoring—(F.) *Ronflement*—of a person asleep; at others the sound of the bass string of an instrument when rubbed with the finger; and not unfrequently the cooing—(F.) *Roucoulement*—of a dove. It seems to be caused by a contraction of the bronchial tubes, and is characteristic of chronic catarrh.

RÂLE SOUS-CRÉPITANT, see *Rôle muqueux*—*r. Trachéal*, see *Rôle*—*r. Vésiculaire*, see *Crepitation*.

RAMEAU, Ramus.

RAMBERGE, Mercuialis.

RAMEN'TA INTESTINORUM, (pl. of *ramentum*), *Scrapings of the Intestines*, (F.) *Rachures des Boyaux*. The shreds or scrapings, as it were, of the mucous membrane of the bowels, often discharged in malignant dysentery. The evacuation in which these are contained has been termed *Diachorema xymatodes*.

RAMENTUM, (contracted from *radimentum*, from *radere*, 'to scrape,') Fragment, Scabs.

RAMEX, gen. *Ramiciis*, Hernia—*r. Varicosus*, *Varicocele*.

RAMIFICA'TION, *Ramifica'tio*, (*ramus*, and *facere*, 'to make,') A division of arteries, veins, or nerves into branches. Also, a branch itself.

RAMILLE, (from *ramus*), Ramusculus.

RAMOLLISSEMENT, (*re*, and *mollir*, (from [L.] *mollis*, 'soft,') 'to soften,') Mollities—*r. du Cerveau*, Mollities cerebri—*r. du Cœur*, Cardiomalacia—*r. de l'Estomac*, Gastromalacia—*r. du Foie*, Hepatomalacia—*r. Gris*, see Hepatization—*r. de l'Intestin*, Enteromalacia—*r. de la Moelle épinière*, Mollities medullæ spinalis—*r. des Os*, Mollities ossium—*r. Rouge*, see Hepatization.

RAMPANT, (F.) (*ramper*, 'to climb,' from [L.] *repere*, 'to creep,') *Répens*, *Rep'tans*. That which creeps or crawls. The French *Bandage rampant* has the folds arranged spirally around the part, leaving intervals between them. It is a retentive bandage, but is easily displaced, and, therefore, not employed.

RAMPE, Scala.

RAMPE DU LIMAÇON, Scala of the cochlea.

RAMPHOS, (*ῥαμφος*, 'a beak,') Rostrum.

RAMULUS, (dim. of *ramus*), Ramusculus.

RAMUS, *Cladus*, Branch, (F.) *Rameau*. A division of an artery, vein, or nerve. Also, the male organ.

RAMUS DURIOR SEPTIME CONJUGATIONIS, Facial nerve.

RAMUSCULUS, (dim. of *ramus*), *Ramulus*, *Ramusculus*, *Sar'culus*, *Cladiscus*. A division of a ramus. (F.) *Ramuscule*, *Ramille*.

RANA, *Ranula*.

RANA ESCULEN'TA, 'esculent frog,' (F.) *Grenouille*. This frog and the bull-frog, *Rana Taurina*, are eaten as delicacies. They are nutritious, and easily digested.

RANÆ, *Ranoid*.

RAN'CID, *Ran'cidus*, *Sa'pros*, (F.) *Rance*, (*rancere*, 'to be stale,') An epithet given to fatty bodies, which have become acrid from age or the contact of air. Mild ointments may thus become very irritating, and unfit for the purposes for which they were originally intended.

RAN'DIA DUMETO'RUM, 'R. of thickets,'

(after J. Rand, a botanist of London,) *R. Spinosæ*, *Can'thium Coronatum*, *Garden'ia seu Posoquæ'ria Dumetorum* seu *Spinosæ*. A Coronandel shrub; Ord. Cinchonaceæ; the fruit of which, bruised and thrown on the water, intoxicates, or even kills fish. In the form of powder it is a powerful emetic.

RANDIA SPINOSA, *R. dumetorum*.

RA'NINE, *Ran'na*, (from *ranu*, 'a frog,' 'shaped like a frog,') The portion of the lingual artery which advances horizontally between the genioglossus and lingualis muscles as far as the point of the tongue. The ranine vein follows the same course as the artery, and opens into the internal jugular or into the superior thyroid.

RANTREE, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

RAN'ULA, (dim. of *rana*, 'a frog,' so called from its resemblance,) *Dysph'gia Ranula*, *Emphrag'ma salivæ're*, *Batrachos*, *Batrach'ian*, *Hydroglos'sa*, *Hypoglos'sis*, *Hypoglos'sum*, *Hypoglot'tis*, *Hypoglos'sium*, *Ra'na*, *Frog'tongue*, (F.) *Grenouillette*. A small, soft, fluctuating, and semitransparent tumour, which forms under the tongue, owing to the accumulation of saliva in Wharton's duct. In order to give exit to the accumulated fluid, and to establish a permanent opening for the discharge of the saliva, the cyst may be punctured, and the opening maintained by a minute cylinder, with a button at each extremity, as has been recommended by Dupuytren; or a portion of the cyst may be removed by the scissors, and the mouth be frequently washed by any astringent lotion. Sometimes the salivary duct is found plugged by a small calculus.

RANULA LAPIDEA, see *Calculi salivary*.

RANUNCULUS, *Crowfoot*, (F.) *Ranuncule*, (Sc.) *Yel'low gow'an*, Ord. Ranunculaceæ; *Sc. Syst.* Polyandria Polygynia, (dim. of *rana*, 'a frog,' because found in marshy places where frogs abound.) A genus of plants, most of the species of which, when taken internally, act as acrid poisons. They are, also, acrid and vesicant when applied to the skin, and have accordingly been often used as counter-irritants. In the Pharmacopœia of the United States, *Ranunculus* is the cornus and herb of *Ranunculus bulbosus*. The following species answer to the above description.

RANUNCULUS ABORTIVUS, *Smallflowered Crow-foot*, *Chick'enspepper*.

RANUNCULUS A'CRIS, *R. pratensis* seu *Stevens'i* seu *ru'fus* seu *sylicat'icus* seu *Sic'ulus*, *Up'right Meadow* or *Tall Crowfoot*, *Butter Cups*, (Prov.) *Crai'sey*, *Guilt'y Cups*, *Yel'lowweed*, *Blis'terweed*, *Pile'wort*, *Bur'wort*, *Mead'owbloom*, *Yel'low*, (F.) *Bouton d'or*.

RANUNCULUS ALBUS, *Anemone nemorosa*—*r. Aquaticus*, *R. accleratus*.

RANUNCULUS BULBO'SUS, *R. la'tus*, *Bul'bous* or *Bulbousrooted Crowfoot*, *Butter Cups*, (F.) *Ranuncule bulbeus*, *Bassinet*.

RANUNCULUS DIGITATUS, *R. accleratus*—*r. Declinatus*, *R. flammula*.

RANUNCULUS FICA'RIA, *R. ver'vus* seu *pra'cox*, *Chelido'nium mi'nus*, *Scrophula'ria mi'nor*, *Fica'ria ranunculo'id'es* seu *ver'va* seu *commu'nis*, *Chelido'nia rotundifo'lia mi'nor*, *Cursu'ma hæmorrhoida'lis her'ba*, *Egole'thron*, *Les'ser cel'audine*, *Pile'wort*, (F.) *Petite Chélidoine*, *Petite Éclair*, *Ficaire*, *Herbe aux hémorrhôides*. The leaves and root have been used medicinally; the leaves as an antiscorbatic; the root as a cataplasm in piles.

RANUNCULUS FLAM'MULA, *R. declinatus*, *Flam'mula*, *Sarrec'ta al'ba*, *Smal'ler Wa'ter Crowfoot*, *Less'er Spear'wort*, (F.) *Petite Douve*.

RANUNCULUS ILLYRICUS.

RANUNCULUS LINGUA.

RANUNCULUS LÆTUS, *R. bulbosus*—*r. Nemorosus*, *Anemone nemorosa*—*r. Palustris*, *R. accleratus*.

RANUNCULUS PENNSYLVANICUS, *Bristly Crow-foot*.

RANUNCULUS PRÆCOX, *R. ficaria*—*r. Pratensis*, *R. acris*.

RANUNCULUS PUBES'CENS. Grows in ditches and marshes in South Africa. The expressed juice is used by the Cape Colonists in cancerous ulcers.

RANUNCULUS REPENS, *Creeping Crow-foot*.

RANUNCULUS RUFULUS, *R. acris*.

RANUNCULUS SCCLERAT'US, *R. Palustris* seu *umbellatus* seu *digitatus* seu *aquat'icus*, *R'us* *A'pium*, *Her'ba Sardo'nia*, *Her'ba Scclerata*, *Hecato'nia palustris*, *Marsh or Crush'ed or Cel'ery-leaved Crow-foot*.

RANUNCULUS SICULUS, *R. acris*—*r. Stevenii*, *R. acris*—*r. Umbellatus*, *R. sccleratus*—*r. Vernus*, *R. ficaria*—*r. Virginianus*, *Lobelia syphilitica*.

RAPA, *Rapum*, *Rapus*, *Rapys*, *Raphis*, *Raphus*, *Raph'anus*, *Raphys*, *Rhaphis*, *Rhaphus*, *Rhaph'anus*, *Rhaphys*, and *Rhaphys*. These terms were applied, of old, to the cabbage or turnip kind.

RAPA NAPUS, (*παῦς*.) *Brassica rapa*—*r. Rotunda*, *Brassica rapa*.

RAPE, (*ραπα*.) *Brassica napus*: also, *Stuprum*, (*from rapio*, 'to ravish'.)

RAPHANE'DON, (*ῥαφανήδων*, from *ῥαφανίς*, 'a radish, like a radish'.) *Rhaphanodon*. A transverse fracture of a long bone, leaving no splinters; what has been called, in France, *Fracture en rave*.

RAPHA'NIA, *Convulsio Raphania*, *Rhaphania*, *Mor'bus spasmod'icus malignus* seu *popul'aria* seu *Silesi'acus*, *Eclamp'sia typho'des*, *Synclonus Raphania*. Linnæus gives this name to a convulsive disease, not uncommon in Germany and Sweden, and which has been attributed to the seeds of the *Raph'anus Raphanis'trum* seu *sylvest'ris*, *Raphanis'trum seg'etum* seu *arven'se*, *Rapi'trum*, being mixed with the corn. The convulsions are seated in the limbs, and are attended with acute pain. See *Convulsio cerealis*.

RAPHANIA MAIZTICA, *Pellagra*.

RAPHANIS, (*ῥαφανίς*.) *Raphanus hortensis*—*r. Magna*, *Cochlearia armoracia*.

RAPHANISTRUM ARVENSE, see *Raphania*.

RAPHANUS, *Rapa*, *R. hortensis*.

RAPH'ANUS HORTEN'SIS, *Raph'anus*, *R. sativus* seu *n'ger*, *Raph'anus*, *Rhaph'anus*, *Rad'ic'ula*, *Rha'phys*, *Ra'phys*, *Rhaphs*, *Ra'pys*, *Rad'ish*, (*F.*) *Raifort*, *Radis*. *Ord. Cruciferae*. *Sex. Syst. Tetradynamia Siliquosa*. The root of this plant is a common esculent. It has, also, been given as a diuretic in calculous affections. The juice, made into a syrup, is exhibited to relieve hoarseness. Radishes have long been celebrated as antiscorbutics.

RAPHANUS MARINUS, *Cochlearia armoracia*—*r. Raphanistrum*, see *Raphania*—*r. Rusticanus*, *Cochlearia armoracia*—*r. Sylvestris*, see *Raphania*.

RA'PHĒ, *Rha'phē*, (*ῥαφή*, 'a suture'.) A name given to prominent lines resembling a raised stitch. Such is the raphe or *tramis* which divides the serotum into two parts, and which extends from the anterior part of the anus to the extremity of the penis. The name *Ra'phē* seu *Ra'phē super'ior* seu *Lin'ea Media'na* seu *Sutu'ra corporis callosi ext'erna* seu *chor'da longitudina'lis Lancisi'i* is, also, given to two prominent lines which are longitudinal and parallel, and are seen at the upper surface of the corpus callosum, extending from the anterior to the posterior extremity of that commissure.

RAPHEX, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

RAPHIANKIS'TRON, (*ῥαφικιστρον*, 'a hook'.) An instrument employed in the formation of artificial pupil.

RAPHION, (*ῥαφίον*, dim. of *ῥαφίς*, 'a needle'.) Needle.

RAPHIS, (*ῥαφίς*.) Needle, see *Rapa*.

RAPHUS, *Rapa*.

RAPHYS, *Rapa*, *Raphanus hortensis*.

RAPISTRUM, (*from rapa*.) see *Raphania*.

RAPON'TIC, *Rheum rhaiponticum*.

RAPPORT (*F.*), (*re*, and *portare*, 'to bring'.)

Rela'tio, *Renuncia'tio*, 'a report.' A deposition made by a physician or surgeon, to prove the condition of a person, the nature of a disease, the existence or non-existence of pregnancy, sudden or violent death, &c. Formerly, there were the *Rapports dénonciat'ifs*, made at the desire of the injured or their friends, and intended to point out to the judges the details of the crime or misdemeanor,—the *Rapports provisoires*, the object of which was to obtain provisions for the injured individual, both as regarded food and medicine, and to defray the expenses of prosecution,—and *Rapports mixtes*, or those which were both *dénonciat'ifs* and *provisoires*. At present, reports or depositions are generally divided into *judiciary*, or those which serve to throw light on the subject matter of any civil or criminal cause; and *administrative*, which afford information on subjects relating to any branch of the public administration, as on the nuisance, or otherwise, of certain establishments, the character of any epidemic, &c.

RAPPORT, Eructation, Regurgitation.

RAP'TUS, (*rapio*, *raptum*, 'to seize violently and suddenly'.) A violent and sudden attack or seizure.

RAPTUS HÆMORRHAG'ICUS. A hemorrhagic attack or seizure.

RAPTUS NERVO'RUM. A sudden and violent nervous seizure. A spasm or cramp.

RAPTUS POSTERGANÆUS, (*raptus*, *post*, 'behind', and *tergum*, 'the back'.) *Opisthotonos*.

RAPUM, *Rapa*—*r. Majus*, *Brassica rapa*.

RAPUNTIIUM SYPHILITICUM, (*from rapum*.) *Lobelia syphilitica*.

RAPURE, *Rasura*.

RAPUS, *Rapa*.

RAPYS, *Rapa*, *Raphanus hortensis*.

RAQUETTE, *Cactus opuntia*.

RARE (*F.*), *Rarus*, 'rare.' An epithet for the respiration and pulse, when less frequent than in health.

RAREFA'CIENS, *Rarifa'ciens*, *Arwo'ticus*, (*F.*) *Rarefiant*, (*rarus*, 'rare, thin', and *facere*, 'to make'.) Medicines were so termed, which were supposed to be possessed of the power of giving more bulk or extension to the blood or other humours.

RARÉFIANT, *Rarefaciens*.

RARIFACIENS, *Rarefaciens*.

RA'RITAS, (*F.*) *Rare'té*. Rarity; scantiness; fewness.

RARITAS DEN'TIUM. A large space between the teeth, which appear to be, and may be, too few.

RASCATTO, *Excretion*.

RASCETA, *Carpus*, *Malleolus*—*r. Pedis*, *Tarsus*.

RASCHA, *Carpus*, *Malleolus*.

RASETA, *Carpus*, *Malleolus*.

RASETTA, *Carpus*, *Malleolus*.

RASH, *Exanthem*—*r. Canker*, see *Cynanche maligna*—*r. Fever*, *Scarlatina*—*r. Lichenous*, *Lichen*—*r. Mercurial*, *Eczema mercuriale*—*r. Mulberry*, see *Typhus*—*r. Nettle*, *Urticaria*—*r. Rose*, *Roseola*—*r. Summer*, *Lichen tropicus*—*r. Tooth*, *Strophulus*—*r. Wildfire*, *Ignis sylvaticus*.

RASION (*F.*), *Ra'sio*, (*from radere*, *rasum*, 'to shave, scrape'.) In pharmacy, the division of substances by the rasp or file.

RASOIR, *Razor*.

RASO'RIAN, see *Controstimulus*.

RASORISM. The Italian medical doctrine of contra-stimulus, of which Rasori was the founder.

RASORIUM, (*radere, rasum*, 'to scrape,') Rasporium.

RASPATO'RIUM, (from *ráper*, [old F.] *rasper*, 'to rasp,') *Raso'rium*, *Rat'ula*, *Scal'prum raso'rium*, *Xys'ter*, *Xyste'rium*, *Xys'trum*, *Rad'ula*, *Runci'na*, *Runcin'ula*, *Scal'prum*, *Ras'patory*, (F.) *Rugine*, *Grattoir*. An instrument used for rasping bones, to detach the periosteum,—either in certain surgical operations, or for anatomical purposes.

RASPBERRY, *Rubus idæus*—r. Black, see *Rubus strigosus*—r. Ground, *Hydrastis Canadensis*—r. Wild, *Rubus strigosus*.

RASPING, Eructation.

RASPS, *Rubus idæus*.

RASSETA PEDIS, Tarsus.

RASTETA, *Carpus*, *Malicolum*.

RASU'RA, *Xys'ma*, *Xys'mus*, (F.) *Rápure*, (*radere, rasum*, 'to scrape,') A rasure, or scratch, or erosion. Also, the rasping or shaving of any substance; as *Rasu'ra Cor'ui Cer'vi*, *Harte'horn sha'ving*.

RASURA, Scabs.

RATAFIA, (pron. *Ratafe'a*, and *Rat'afee*,) (F.)

Alcoolé sucré, Saccharo-alcoolé. A liquor prepared by imparting to ardent spirits the flavor of various kinds of fruits, adding sugar.

RATANHY, *Krameria ratanhia*—r. of the Antilles, *Krameria ixina*.

RATE, Spleen.

RATELEUX, Spleneticus.

RÂTELIER, (from *rateau*, 'a rack,') see *Destier*.

RA'TIO, *Rationa'litas*, (*reor, ratus*, 'to think,') A reason, a cause, an explanation, a mode or manner; as *Ratio symptom'atum*, an explanation of the symptoms,—*Ratio meden'di*, *Ge'nus eva'tio'nis*, *Vt'a curan'di*; the reason, mode or manner of cure.

RATIO MEDENDI, see *Ratio*—r. Symptomatum, see *Ratio*.

RA'TION, (from *ratio*, 'a proportion,') *Dis'arium*. The daily allowance of necessaries, especially of food, to a soldier or sailor.

Diet rations are founded on principles laid down under Dietary; and in all civilized countries they are, in essential respects, the same. The following table is given by Professor Horsford of the rations of the more important armies in active service.

	American.	Aus-trian.	Bava-rian.	British in Cri-mea.	British in India.	French.	Prus-sian.	Russian in Cri-mea.
Flour.....	22 oz. or }		1.65 oz..					
Cornmeal.....	20 oz. or }							
White Bread.....	22 oz. or }		2.30 oz..	24 oz. or 16 oz. or				
Hard Bread.....	16 oz. or }			16 oz.....	16 oz.....	22.83 oz. and } or 32 oz.....	16 oz. or	16 oz.
Black Rye Bread.....		32 oz..	17.16 oz.	16 oz.....		3.52 oz. } 26.43 oz.	8 oz. or.....	16 oz. or
Fresh Beef.....	20 oz. or.....	4 oz..	3.10 oz..	16 oz. or 16 oz. or		10.78 oz. or.....	8 oz. or.....	16 oz. or
Salt Beef.....	20 oz. or.....			16 oz. or 16 oz. or				16 oz. or
Salt Pork.....	12 oz.....			16 oz.....	16 oz.....	8.47 oz.....	4 oz.....	16 oz.
Potatoes.....	16 oz. 3 times weekly.....						20 oz. or	
Rice.....	1.6 oz.....			2 oz. or.....	4 oz.....	2.11 oz. or.....	2.66 oz.....	
Barley.....				2 oz.....	other		4 oz. or.....	
Peas.....					vegeta-		8 oz. or.....	
Beans.....	0.64 gill.....				bles.	2.11 oz. or.....	8 oz. or.....	
Oatmeal.....					16 oz.....		5.3 oz.....	
Decalcified Vegeta- bles.....	or 1 oz. 2 times weekly.....			2 oz.				
Cabbage or Sauer- kraut.....				1 oz.....				3.5 gills.
Coffee green.....	1.6 oz. or.....			1 oz.....		0.9 oz.		
Coffee roasted and ground.....	1.28, or.....			0.25 oz.....	1.43 or			
Tea.....	2.4 oz.....			0.5 gill.....	.43 oz.			
Brandy.....						0.43 gill, or.....	2 gills.....	1.5 gill.
Rum.....								
Wine.....						1.75 gill.		
Beer.....								1.1 qt.
Tobacco.....						1/4 oz.		
Sugar.....	2.4 oz.....			2 oz				
Vinegar.....	0.32 gill.....							1.75 gill.
Lime Juice.....				1 oz				quantity
Mustard.....								unknown
Horseradish.....								3.56 gr.
Pepper.....	0.4 oz		0.05 oz..	0.31 oz..				3.56 gr.
Salt.....	0.6 oz		0.10 oz..	0.62 oz..	1 oz.....	0.9 oz.....	Supply	0.75 oz.
Candles.....	16 oz. } to 100 ru-							
Soap.....	64 oz. } tions.							
Wood.....					48 oz.			

The reduction of the 'marching ration' in bulk and weight, without impairing its nutritive power, has received much attention. Professor Horsford has proposed one consisting of roasted and ground wheat or self-raising flour,—prepared by intimately incorporating bicarbonate of soda and pulverulent acid phosphate of lime with flour, and

forming a dough with water,—and boiled or roasted whole beef, saused, dried and compressed, which, he says, is very palatable, imperishable, less expensive, of greatly reduced weight and bulk; requiring, therefore, less transportation, and will subside an army in health indefinitely long.

RATIONAL, *Rationalis*, (F.) *Rationnel*. That which is conformable to reason. This epithet is often opposed to *empirical*; as *rational treatment*. The French, also, say *Signes rationnels*, in opposition to *Signes sensibles*. See *Organic*.

RATIONALITAS, Ratio.

RATSBANE, Arsenious acid.

RATTLE, ([G.] *Rattel*), *Râle*.

RATTLES, THE, see *Râle*.

RATTLEBUSH, *Sophora tinctoria*.

RATTLESNAKE, *Crotalus horridus*—r. Leaf, *Goodyera pubescens*—r. Plantain, *Goodyera pubescens*—r. Root, *Nabalus albus*, *Polygala senega*, *Trillium latifolium*—r. Weed, *Hieracium venosum*.

RATTLESNAKE'S MASTER, *Agave Virginica*, *Liatris scariosa*, *Nabalus albus*.

RATTLEWEED, *Actea racemosa*.

RATULA, *Raspatorium*.

RAUCEDO, gen. *Rauce'dinis*, *Rau'citas*, *Paraphonia rau'ca*, *Asper'itas Arte'ris as'peræ*, *Vox rau'ca*, *Bran'chus*, *Hoarseness*, (Sc.) *Roup*, (Prov.) *Rouep*, (F.) *Enrouement*, *Raucité*, (*raucus*, 'hoarse,') A change in the voice, which loses its smoothness and becomes low and obscure. It is a common symptom in diseases of the larynx and trachea.

RAUCEDO CATARRHA'LIS. Hoarseness from cold.

RAUCITAS, *Raucedo*.

RAUCITÉ, *Raucedo*.

RAUCOUS, *Raucus*, (F.) *Rauque*, 'hoarse;' as a raucous voice—*Vox rauca seu raucis'ona*.

RAUQUE, *Raucous*.

RAVE, (from *rapa*), *Brassica rapa*.

RAVERY, *Delirium*.

RAWP, *Raucedo*.

RAY, *Diarrhæa*.

RAYONNÉ, (from [F.] *rayon*, [L.] *radius*, 'a ray,') *Radiated*.

RAYONS SOUS-IRIENS, Ciliary processes.

RA'ZOR, *Cul'ter tonsor'ius*, *Machæ'ris*, *Novacula*, *Xy'rum*, *Xy'rus*, (F.) *Rasoir*, (*radere*, *razum*, 'to shave,') An instrument for shaving. Used in surgery to remove hairs, where they would interfere with any operation.

RE (L.), in composition, 'back, in return, again.' Before vowels, at times; and before *h* and *d*, it becomes *red*.

REACHING, (from [Sax.] *pæcan*, 'to reach,') *Vomiturition*.

REACTION, *Reäctio*, (*re*, 'again,' and *agere*, *actum*, 'to act,') An action of resistance to a power applied. A species of vital movement or excitement, tending to prevent or destroy the effects of any noxious power applied to the animal economy, and which, by some, has been attributed to the *vis medicatrix nature*. It is certainly dependent on the organic instinctive actions of the frame. It is the state of activity which succeeds the action on the nervous system of certain morbid influences.

READ, *Rennet*.

READY METHOD, *Marshall Hall's Method*. A mode of restoring respiration in cases of apnoea, proposed by Dr. Marshall Hall. It consists in placing the body in the prone position, making gentle pressure on the back; then removing the pressure, and turning the body on its side and a

little beyond, executing these movements sixteen times in the minute. It is also termed the method of *prone and postural respiration* in apnoea.

REAL'GAR, *Realgal*, *Arlada*, *Arladar*, *Auripigmentum rubrum*, *Arsenicum rubrum facti'tium*, *Abassi*, *Sandar'acha Græcorum*, *Red Sulphuret of Mercury*. A violent poison. See *Poison*.

REAM, *Cream*.

REASON, *Ra'tio*, *Lo'gos*, (F.) *Raison*. The faculty or property of the mind by means of which man perceives the distinction between right and wrong, in physics as well as in morals. *Reason* is a just conclusion resulting from the comparison of two ideas, by virtue of which we form a judgment.

REBOLEA, *Mummy*.

REBONA, *Mummy*. Also, dried feces, *Ster'cus adustum*.

REBOUTEUR, (*re*, and *bouter*, 'to put,') *Renoueur*.

RECEIV'ER, *Ampul'la*, (F.) *Ballon*, *Recipient*, (*recipere*, *receptum*, (*re*, and *capere*, 'to take,') 'to take, to receive,') In pharmacy, a wide-necked globular vessel, the neck of which widens gradually outwards, to receive the tapering beak of the retort, in distillation. Like the retort, the receiver may be *plain* or *tubulated*.

A *quilled receiver* is one that has a tapering tube from its lower surface, which is inserted into a graduated bottle through a cork joint, when it is desirable to know accurately the amount of fluid that has passed over.

RECEPTA, *Prescription*.

RECEPTACULA DURÆ MATRIS, (from *receptare*, *receptatum*, 'to receive,') Sinuses of the dura mater.

RECEPTACULUM CHYLI, 'receptacle of the chyle;' *R. Pecquet'i seu Pecquetia'num*, *Diversorium seu Stag'num chy'li*, *Sac'culus chy'lifer seu ro'rifer seu lac'teus*, *Al'veus ampullo'sus seu ampul'losus*, *Utric'ulus lac'teus*, *Venic'ula chy'li*, *Ampul'la chy'lifera seu chy'li*, *Cister'na lumbaris seu Chy'li*, *Chyloecystis*, *Chylodoch'ium*, *Lat'icea lac'tei*, *Lum'bar cist'ern*, *Reservoir of Pec'quet*, (F.) *Réservoir du chyle*, *R. de Pecquet*, *Citerne lombaire*. A considerable dilatation of the thoracic duct, in front of the lumbar region of the vertebral column. It is the commencement of the duct.

RECEPTACULUM COTUN'NI. A triangular space, formed by a separation of the two laminae of the dura mater of the internal ear, near the middle of the posterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, where the aqueductus vestibuli terminates. It is always filled with the *Fluid of Cotugno*.

RECEPTACULUM PECQUETI, *R. Chyli*—r. *Sellæ equinae lateribus appositum*, *Cavernous sinus*.

RECEPTA'RII MED'ICI, (from *receptum*.) Physicians, according to Langius, who, without any reason, collect from pharmacopœias and chemical works masses of receipts (*recepta*) sufficient to load wagons, ("*quibus plaustra onerare possent.*")

RECEPTIV'ITY, *Receptiv'itas*, (F.) *Réceptivité*, (*recipere*, *receptum*, 'to receive,') A word used by Tissot to express the susceptibility of certain organs to receive morbid impressions.

RECEPTUM, *Prescription*.

RECESSUS, 'a retreat,' *Abscess*, see *Lingula*, *Sinus*—r. *Sulciformis*, see *Fovea vestibuli*.

RECETTE, *Prescription*.

RECHAMELCA, *Rachamelea*.

RECHUTE, (*re*, and *chute*, 'a fall,') see *Relapse*.

RECIDIVA MORBI, (*recidere*, (*re*, and *cadere*,) 'to fall back,') Relapse.

RÉCIDIVE, see Relapse.

REC'IPĒ, (L.) (*re*, and *capere*, 'to take,') A Latin word which signifies 'take,' (F.) *Prenez*, and with which prescriptions are commenced. It is, often, represented by R, R̄, and was formerly by ℞, the symbol of Jove. See Abbreviation, and R. Substantively, *Recipe* means a prescription or receipt.

RÉCIPIENT, Receiver.

RECIPROCATI, VIBRATIONS OF, see Sound.

RECLINATIO, Reclination—r. Palpebrarum, Ectropion.

RECLIN'ATION, *Reclina'tio*, (*reclinare*, *reclinatum*, (*re*, and *clinare*, 'to bend,') 'to bend back,') A mode of operating for the cataract, which consists in applying the needle in a certain manner to the anterior surface of the cataract and depressing it into the vitreous humour, in such a way that the front surface of the cataract is the upper, and its back surface the lower one.

RECLUSOR PALPEBRARUM, (from *recludere*, *reclūm*, 'to open,') Levator palpebræ superioris.

RECOMPOSITION, Metasynchronis.

RECONVALESCENTIA, (*re*, and *convalescere*, 'to get well,') Convalescence.

RECORDATIO, (from *recordari*, *recordatus*, 'to remember,') Memory.

RECORDATUS, Memory.

RECORPORATIVUS, (*re*, and *corporare*, 'to form into a body,') Metasyneritic.

RECOVERY, (from *recuperare*, (*re*, and *capio*, 'to take,') 'to regain,') Restauratio.

RECREATIO, (*re*, and *creare*, 'to create,') Restauratio.

RECREMENT, *Recremen'tum*, (*re*, and *cernere*, *cre'tum*, 'to sift,') Of old, dross, excrement. With the moderns, a humour, which, after having been separated from the blood, is again returned to it; such as the saliva, the secretion of serous membranes, &c. Such fluids are said to be *recrementi'tial*, (F.) *Récrementeux*, *Récrementiel*, *Humores inquilini*.

RECREMENTA (pl. of *recrementum*) VESICÆ, Urine.

RÉCREMENTEUX, see Recrement.

RECREMENTITIAL FLUIDS, see Recrement.

RECREMENTOËXCREMENTIT'IAL. Applied to secreted fluids, as the saliva, bile, &c., which are in part reabsorbed and in part excreted.

RECREMENTUM, Recrement.

RECRUDESCENTIA, *Palincote'sis*, *Recondescence*, (*re*, and *crudus*, 'raw,') An increase of a disease after a temporary remission.

RECTAL, *Recta'lis*. Appertaining, or relating, to the rectum,—as 'rectal tube.' See Tube, rectal.

RECTIFICA'TION, *Rectifica'tio*, (*rectum*, 'right,' and *facere*, 'to make,') An operation by which certain liquids are purified by distilling them, either singly or after admixture with other substances.

RECTITIS, (*rectum*, and *itis*,) properly *architis* or *proctitis*. Inflammation of the rectum. *Proctalgia inflammato'ria*.

RECTO, in composition, relating or belonging to the rectum.

RECTOCELE, (*recto*, and *ελη*, 'rupture,') Cystocele.

RECTOSTENOSIS, (*recto*, and *στυος*, 'contracted,') Stricture of the rectum.

RECTOÛTERINE, *Rectoûteri'nus*, (*recto*, and

uterus,) Appertaining, or relating, to the rectum and uterus.

RECTOÛTERINE CUL-DE-SAC, see Uterus—r. Folds, see Uterus—r. Pouch, see Uterus.

RECTOVAG'INAL, (*recto*, and *vagina*,) *Rectovagina'lis*. That which relates or belongs to the rectum and vagina.

RECTOVAGINAL CUL-DE-SAC or POUCH is formed by the reflection of the peritoneum from the upper third of the vagina to the rectum.

RECTOVAGINAL FIS'TULA is owing to a preternatural communication between the rectum and vagina through the above septum.

RECTOVAGINAL SEP'TUM, (F.) *Cloison rectovaginale*, is formed by the junction—back to back—(or by what the French term *adonement*) of the rectum and vagina. It separates these two canals from each other.

RECTOVES'ICAL, (*recto*, and *vesica*, 'the bladder,') *Rectovesica'lis*. Having relation to the rectum and bladder; as the 'rectovesical fold or pouch or cul-de-sac' of the peritoneum, between the rectum and bladder. See Urinary Bladder.

RECTUM, from *rectus*, 'straight,' so called from a notion that it is straight, which it is not. *Intesti'num Rectum*, *Apenithys'menos*, *Euthys'eron*, *Lon'gaon*, *Lon'gos*, *Lon'gaon*, *Ar'chos*, *Cyl'saros*, *Prin'ceps*, *Monoco'lon* [?], *Bungut*, (Prov.) *Jotgut*. The third and last portion of the great intestine. It forms the continuation of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, occupies the posterior part of the pelvis, and extends from the left side of the sacro-vertebral articulation to the coccyx, before which it opens outwards by the orifice called the *anus*. It is cylindrical, but *sacculated*, as it were, at its inferior portion, where it is consequently larger, and is attached to the sacrum by the mesorectum. Like the other portions of the canal it is formed of three membranes. Towards the lower extremity, some parallel and longitudinal wrinkles are observable on its inner surface; these are the *Columns*, *Columnæ carnea* of the *Rectum* or of *Morgagni*, (F.) *Columnæ du rectum* or de *Morgagni*. They are merely folds of the mucous membrane, between which is a number of *Lacunæ*. The arteries of the rectum are numerous. They proceed from the inferior mesenteric, hypogastric, and internal pudic, and are called *hemorrhoidal*. The veins open, partly into the hypogastric vein, partly into the inferior mesenteric. The nerves proceed from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses. The rectum receives the faecal matters, as they pass from the colon, which serves as a reservoir for them.

RECTUS, 'straight.' (F.) *Droit*. A term, used in anatomy for parts that pursue a straight course:—as

RECTUS ABDOM'INIS, (F.) *Pubio-sternal*, *Sternopubien* (Ch.), *Droit de l'abdomen*. A long flat muscle, situate at the anterior part of the abdomen, and separated from that of the opposite side by the *linea alba*. It is attached, above, to the cartilages of the last three true ribs; and, below, to the pubis by a very strong tendon, the outer edge of which is continuous with the *fascia transversalis*. This muscle is enclosed in an aponeurotic sheath; and, in its course, has three or four transverse aponeurotic intersections. It bends the chest on the pelvis, and conversely.

RECTUS ANTERIOR BREVIS, *Rectus capitis internus minor*—r. *Anterior longus*, R. *capitis internus major*—r. *Capitis anticus longus*, R. *e. internus major*.

RECTUS CAPITIS INTERNUS MA'JOR, R. *internus major seu anterior longus seu cap'itis anticus longus*, (F.) *Trachélo-basilaire*, *Grand droit antérieur de la tête*. This muscle is long in proportion to its breadth, flat, and broader above than below. It is situate at the anterior and lateral

part of the neck, and arises from the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae. It is inserted into the basilar process of the occipital bone.

RECTUS CAP'ITIS INTER'NUS MI'NOR, *R. inter-nus mi'nor seu ante'rior bre'vis, Ren'uens, An-nuens*, (F.) *Petit trachélo-basilaire, Petit droit antérieur de la tête*. This is situate deeper than the last. It is thin, flattened, irregularly quadrilateral, and passes from the anterior surface of the body of the first vertebra, near the origin of the transverse process, to be inserted into the basilar process.

RECTUS CAP'ITIS LATERA'LIS, *R. latera'lis seu latera'lis Fallo'pii, Transversa'lis anti'cus pri-mus*, (F.) *Trachélo-atloïdo-basilaire, Atloïdo-sous-occipital* (Ch.), *Droit latéral de la tête*. There is a muscle of this name on each side of the head. It is flat, quadrilateral, and passes from the transverse process of the atlas to the occiput, behind the jugular fossa. It inclines the head to one side.

RECTUS CAP'ITIS POSTI'CUS MA'JOR, *R. Ma'jor Cap'itis posti'cus mi'nor* (Albinus), *Spini'acoi'do-occipita'lis*, (F.) *Acœido-occipitale* (Ch.), *Grand droit postérieur de la tête*. A flat, triangular muscle, situate at the posterior and superior part of the neck. It extends from the spinous process of the second cervical vertebra to the external surface of the lower semicircular ridge of the occipital bone. This muscle extends the head, inclines it to one side, and causes it to experience a rotary motion, which directs the face to its side.

RECTUS CAP'ITIS POSTI'CUS MI'NOR, *R. mi'nor*, (F.) *Tuber-atloïdo-occipital, Atloïdo-occipital* (Ch.), *Petit droit postérieur de la tête*. A flat, triangular muscle, situate beneath the last, which passes from the posterior arch of the atlas to the occipital bone. It extends the head.

RECTUS CAPITIS POSTICUS MINOR, *R. c. p. major*—*r. Cruris, R. femoris*.

RECTUS EXTER'NUS OC'ULI, *Abduc'tor oc'uli, Indignabundus, Indignato'rius, Ivacundus, Oc'ulum mo'vens secundus*, (F.) *Droit externe, Irascible ou Abducteur, Orbito-externus-scléroticien*. All the recti muscles of the eye, four in number, arise from the bottom of the orbit, and are inserted into the sclerotic coat of the eye. The *Rectus externus* is divided, at its posterior extremity, into two portions, one of which is attached to the outer part of the foramen opticum, and the other to the sphenoid bone.

RECTUS FEM'ORIS, *Rectus seu Grac'ilis ante'rior seu cru'ris*, (F.) *Ilio-rotulien, Droit antérieur de la cuisse*. A straight muscle, seated at the anterior part of the thigh. It extends from the anterior and inferior spine of the ilium and the cotyloid cavity of the patella. This muscle extends the leg upon the thigh, and conversely. It can, also, bend the thigh upon the pelvis or carry the pelvis forward.

RECTUS INFERIOR FEMORIS, *Gracilis*.

RECTUS INFERIOR OC'ULI, *Depres'sor oculi, Tim'idus, Dep'rimeus, Ha'milis, Oc'ulum mo'vens quartus*, (F.) *Sous-optico-sphéno-scléroticien, Droit inférieur ou abaisseur de l'œil, Muscle humble*, arises below the optic foramen from the sphenoid bone. It depresses the eye.

RECTUS INTERNUS MAJOR, *R. capitis internus major*—*r. Internus minor, R. capitis internus minor*.

RECTUS INTERNUS OC'ULI, *Adduc'tus seu Adduc'tor oc'uli, Bibito'rius, Oc'uli ad'ductor, Oc'ulum mo'vens pri'mus*, (F.) *Orbito-intus-scléroticien, Droit interne de l'œil ou adducteur ou buveur*. It arises from the sphenoid at the inferior part of the foramen opticum. It turns the eye towards the nose.

RECTUS LATERALIS, *R. capitis lateralis*—*r. Lateralis Fallo'pii, R. capitis lateralis*—*r. Major, R. capitis posticus major*—*r. Minor, R. capitis posticus minor*.

RECTUS SUPERIOR OC'ULI, *Attol'lens oc'uli seu oc'ulum, Levu'tor seu Eleve'tor oc'uli, Super'bus, Oc'ulum mo'vens tertius*, (F.) *Superbe, Sus-optico-sphéno-scléroticien, Droit supérieur ou Élévateur de l'œil, Dédaigneux*, is attached to the circumference of the foramen opticum.

All the recti muscles are concerned in the voluntary motions of the eye. The oblique muscles have been supposed by Sir C. Bell to execute the involuntary.

RECUBITORIUM, (*recumbere, recubitus*, 'to recline,') *Anacinterium*.

RECUPERATIO, *Restauratio*.

RECUPERATION, (from *recuperare, recuperatum*, 'to recover,') *Restauratio*.

RECU'PERATIVE, *Recu'peratory*. *Restorative*. Recovering. Belonging to recovery.

RECUR'RENT, *Recur'rens*, (from *recur'rere, (re, and currere)*, 'to run back,') A name given to several arterial and nervous branches, which seem to re-ascend towards the origin of the trunk whence they emanate; also, to a disease that relapses.

RECURRENT ARTERIES. This name has been given to several arteries of the forearm, and to one of the leg. In the forearm, there are, 1. The *Radial recur'rent, Artère récurrente de l'épicon-dyle* (Ch.), which arises from the superior part of the radial, and ascends between the supinator longus, s. brevis, and the brachialis internus. 2. The *ante'rior cubital recur'rent, A. récurrente de l'épitrochlée* (Ch.), which arises from the upper and inner part of the cubital, and ascends between the pronator teres and brachialis internus. 3. The *posterior cubital recur'rent*, which arises from the preceding artery, or from the cubital itself, and ascends between the olecranon and internal tuberosity of the humerus. 4. The *posterior radial recur'rent, A. récurrente olécranéenne* (Ch.). It arises from the posterior interosseous, and ascends between the posterior cubital and anconeus muscles. In the leg, the *Arteria recur'rens tibia'lis, A. récurrente au genou* (Ch.), is furnished by the anterior tibial, and ascends to the tibialis anticus muscle.

RECURRENT BANDAGES are formed by convolutions of bandages, which make a kind of cap for the part—as the head—to which they are applied.

RECURRENT FEVER, see *Relapse*.

RECURVATIO, (*re, and curvus*, 'crook'd,') see *Hump*.

RECUTITUS, (*re, 'back,' and cutis, 'skin,'*) *Apella*.

REDBEAN, *Abrus precatorius*.

REDBERRY, *Arbutus uva ursi, Gaultheria, Panax quinquefolium*—*r. Bitter, Cornus Florida*—*r. Swamp, Vaccinium oxycoccos*.

REDGOWN, see *Strophulus*.

REDGUM, see *Strophulus*.

RED HEAD, *Asclepias Curassavica*.

REDMAILKES, *Papaver rhœas*.

REDROD, *Cornus sericea*.

RED ROOT, *Celastrus, Lachnanthes tinctoria, Sanguinarin Canadensis*.

REDSHANKS, *Polygonum persicaria*.

RED WATER TREE, see *Sassy Bark*.

RED WEED, *Phytolacca decandra*.

REDIBIA, *Paronychia*.

REDIMICULUM, ('a chaplet,') *Diadema*.

REDINGOTES ANGLAISES, 'English riding coats, frock coats,' see *Condom*.

REDINTEGRATIO, (*re, and integer, 'entire,'*) *Regeneration, Restauratio*.

RÉDONDANCE, (*re, and unda, 'a wave,'*) *Plethora*.

REDOUBLEMENT, (*re, and doubler, 'to double,'*) *Exacerbation, Paroxysm*.

REDRESSEUR UTÉRIN, (*re, and dresser, 'to make straight,'*) *Pessary, intrauterine*.

REDS, (from the colour,) *Menses*.

REDUCTIO, (*reducere, reductum*, (re, and *ducere, ductum*, 'to lead,') 'to bring back,') Reduction, Taxis—r. *Præputii impedita*, Phimosis.

REDUCTION, *Reductio, Repositio, Restitutio, Diaplasia, Diaplasmus, Syntaxis*. A surgical operation, the object of which is to restore displaced parts to their original situation. Thus, we say the reduction or *setting* of a fracture, when the displaced parts are again brought to their proper relative situation. The reduction of a hernia is the restoration of the protruded parts to the cavity of the abdomen. This is, also, called *Taxis*.

In pharmacy, the process of restoring oxides, chlorides, sulphurets, &c., to the metallic state.

REDUNDANTIA, (re, and *unda*, 'a wave,') Plethora.

REDUVIA, Paronychia.

REED MACE, *Typha latifolia*.

REFECTIO, (*reficere, refectum*, 'to restore,' from *re*, and *facere*, 'to make,') *Restauratio*.

REFECTIVA, Analeptica.

REFECTUS, *Restauratio*.

REFICIENTIA, Analeptica.

RÉFLECTIF, Reflex.

REFLECTION, (re, and *flectere, flexum*, 'to bend,') *Reflexio*, (F.) *Reflexion*. A bending or turning back. Duplication. The act of turning the mind back on its actions; so as to constitute contemplation, deliberation.

REFLECTOR EPIGLOTTIDIS. A muscle, which arises from the arytenoid cartilage and inner part of the thyroid, and is inserted into the lateral edges of the epiglottis.

REFLEX, *Reflexus*, (F.) *Réflexe, Réfectif*, (same etymon as *Reflection*.) A term applied to an action, which consists in the reflection by an efferent nerve of an impression conveyed to a nervous centre by an afferent nerve; hence reflex movement, reflex paralysis, reflex epilepsy, &c.

A reflex action is generally regarded to be one executed without consciousness; like the 'reflex or excito-motory movements' of Dr. Marshall Hall.

REFLEX MOVEMENTS, see Motion—r. System of nerves, see Excitomotory, and Nerves.

REFLEXIO, Reflection—r. *Palpebrarum*, Ectropion.

RÉFLEXION, Reflection.

RÉFORME, Invaliding.

REFRACTION, *Refractio, Photocampsis, Diaclasia*, (re, and *frangere, fractum*, 'to break,') The change of direction which rays of light experience when they pass obliquely from one medium into another of different density. If the light passes from a rarer to a denser medium, it approaches the perpendicular raised at the point of immersion. The contrary occurs, when it goes from a denser to a rarer medium. The theory of lenses, telescopes, and of the eye, rests entirely on this property of light.

RÉFRIGÉRANT, see Alembic.

REFRIGÉRANTS, *Refrigerantia, Psyc'tica, Antither'ma, Frigefacientia*, (F.) *Rafratchissants, Réfrigératifs, Desaltérants*, (re, and *frigere*, 'to cool,') Medicines which depress the morbid temperature of the body. The chief reputed refrigerants are the Potassæ Nitræ [?], the Sodæ Boræ [?], but chiefly the abstraction of caloric by ice and ice-drinks, cold water, cold lemonades, sodawater, and effervescing draughts internally; and externally, cool air, cold water, evaporating lotions, and frigorific mixtures.

RÉFRIGÉRATIFS, Refrigerants.

REFRIGERATOR, see Alembic.

REGENERATIO, (re, and *generare, generatum*, 'to beget,') Regeneration, Reproduction.

REGENERATION, *Regeneratio, Palingenesia, Palingenesia, Redintegratio*. Reproduc-

tion of a part of the body, which has been destroyed.

REGIMEN, gen. *Regiminis*, (F.) *Régime*, (*regere*, 'to govern,') The rational and methodical use of food, and of everything essential to life; both in a state of health and disease. It is often restricted, in its meaning, to *Diet*. It is sometimes used synonymously with hygiene.

Régime Sanitaire and *Système Sanitaire*, mean the measures and regulations adopted to prevent the development and propagation of diseases reputed to be pestilential,—especially plague, yellow fever, and cholera.

REGIMINAL, *Regiminalis*, (from *regimen*, gen. *regiminis*.) Relating or appertaining to regimen,—as '*regiminal treatment*,' or treatment by regimen.

REGINA PRATI, 'queen of the meadow,' *Spiraea ulmaria*.

REGIO, Region.

REGIO AURICULARIS. The region of the ear.

REGIO BUCCALIS. The region of the cheek.

REGIO CARDIACA, Epigastric region.

REGIO CERVICALIS. The region of the neck.

The cervical region.

REGIO EPIGASTRICA, Epigastrium.

REGIO FACIALIS. The facial region.

REGIO FRONTALIS. The frontal region.

REGIO GASTRICA, Umbilical region—r. Hypo-

chondriaca, Hypochondre—r. Hypogastrica, see Hypogastrum—r. Iliaca, Iliac region—r. Ingu-

inalis, Inguinal region—r. Ischiadica, Ischiadic

region—r. Jugalis, Jugal region—r. Lumbalis,

Lumbi—r. Mentalis, Mental region—r. Mesoga-

strica, Umbilical region—r. Nasalis, Nasal region

—r. Nuchæ, Nuchal region—r. Nuchalis, Nuchal

region—r. Occipitalis, Occiput—r. Occipitalis in-

ferior, Nuchal region—r. Perinæi, Perinæum—

r. Præcordiaca, Præcordial region—r. Pubis,

Pubic region—r. Stomachalis, Epigastric region

—r. Stomachica, Epigastric region—r. Temporalis,

Temple—r. Umbilicalis, Umbilical region.

REGION, *Regio*, (*regere*, 'to direct,') Anato-

mists have called *regions* determinate spaces on

the surface of the body or of different organs.

Thus, the abdomen has been divided into several;

to which different names have been given. See

Abdomen, Epigastrium, Hypochondrium, Hypo-

gastrum.

RÉGION OMBILICALE, Umbilical region.

REGIONAL ANATOMY, see Anatomy.

RÈGLES, (from *regula*, 'a rule,') Menses—r.

Décès, Menstruation, vicarious—r. *Difficiles*, Dys-

menorrhœa.

RÉGLISSE, Glycyrrhiza.

RÈGNE ANIMAL, (from *regnum*, 'a king-

dom,') see Animal.

REGULAR, *Regularis*, (F.) *Régulier*, (from

regula, (*regere*, 'to govern,') 'a rule,') According

to rule. Applied to the types of a disease, and

to the pulse, when according to rule.

REGULAR PRACTITIONER. One who practices

his profession according to the rules established

by law or professional custom.

REGULUS, (dim. of *rex*, gen. *regis*, 'a king,')

A pure metal. One reduced from its ore.

REGULES ANTIMONII, Antimonium.

REGURGITATION, *Regurgitatio*, (re, and

gurgere, gen. *gurgitis*, 'a gulf,') The act by which a

canal or reservoir throws back substances accumu-

lated in it. *Mitral regurgitation*, for example,

means the reflux of blood through the left auriculo-

ventricular opening, during the contraction of the

left ventricle. Regurgitation is also applied to

the *pu'king* or *pos'setting* of infants; and to the

rising of solids or fluids into the mouth in the

adult,—from *re*, and *gorge*, (*gurgere*), 'the throat.'

(F.) *Rapport*. What is called "vomiting at plea-

sure" is regurgitation.

The substances brought into the mouth by regurgitation, the French call *Renvois*.

REIF, (from Sax. *hreoF*.) Psora.

REIN, (from [L.] *ren*, gen. *renis*.) Kidney.

REINE DES PRÉS, 'queen of the meadows,' *Spiraea ulmaria*.

REINERZ, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Rein-erz is a small town in Silesia, three German miles from Glatz. The waters are acidulous chalybeates. The principal springs are the tepid drinking spring, the cold spring, and three bathing springs.

REINFORCEMENT, FASCICULUS OF, *F. Cuneatus*. A band of fibres from the *corpus innominatum* or lateral part of the anterolateral column of the medulla, which is continued up behind and around the corpus olivare, is lined on its inner or central surface with cineritious substance, enlarges as it ascends, passes over the upper surface of the pons Varolii, and is expanded into the optic thalamus. It thus forms, in its course, the anterior paries of the fourth ventricle, and is brought into view by brushing away the *tuberculum cinereum* or gray matter of the ventricle. This band has received the name owing to its constantly increasing as it ascends, and being mixed up with gray matter on its inner face, from which it seems to derive new fibres.

REINS, (from [L.] *ren*, pl. *renes*.) Kidneys, Lumbi.

REINS SUCCENTURIÉS ou SUCCENTURIAUX, Capsules, renal.

REJECTIO, *Anagoge*, (*re*, *jacere*, *rejectionem*, (*re*, and *jacere*, 'to cast,') 'to cast back.') Every excretion by the mouth,—spitting, expectoration, regurgitation, or vomiting.

REJECTIO SANGUINIS E PULMONIBUS, Hæmoptysis.

REJUVENESCENCE, *Rejuvenescencia*, (*re*, and *juvenescens*, 'growing young;' [*juvenis*, 'a youth.']) A renewal of youth. The state of being young again. The assumption of the characteristics of youth by the aged.

RELACHANT, Relaxant.

RELACHEMENT, Relaxation.

RELAPSE, *Hypotrophé*, *Epistrophé*, *Hypostrophé*, *Morb'bi Recidiva*, *Hypotropiasmus*, (*re*, and *labor*, *lappus*, 'to fall down.') The return of a disease during, or shortly after, convalescence. The French use *Rechute* in this sense; and *Récidive* (*Morb'bi recidivus*) for the return of a complaint, at a greater or less period after the complete recovery of health.

The terms *Relapsing* or *Recurrent fever*, *Short fever*, *Five-day fever*, *Seven-day fever*, *Bilious Remittent fever*, *Remitting Icteric fever*, and *Mild Yellow fever*, *Typhus seu Febris recurrens*, (*F.*) *Fèvre à rechute*, have been given to a form of continued fever, which has occasionally appeared epidemically, as in Edinburgh, in 1843 and 1847, and was generally attended with icteric symptoms. The main phenomena disappeared at about the end of a week; but in many cases a relapse occurred about the end of a fortnight. Few died of the affection.

RELAPSING FEVER, see Relapse.

RELATIO, (*re*, and *ferre*, *latum*, 'to carry,') *Rapport*.

RELATION, FUNCTIONS OF, see Function.

RELAXANT, *Laxans*, *Mollietum*, *Chalastium*, *Pareticum*, (*F.*) *Relâchant*, (*re*, and *laxare*, 'to loosen.') A medicine which diminishes the tension of organs. Mucilaginous and fatty substances are relaxants.

RELAXANTIA, Emollients.

RELAXATIO, Relaxation—*r. Cordis et arteriarum*, Diastole.

RELAXATION, *Relaxatio*. *Cholasis*, *Chalastus*, (*F.*) *Relâchement*. In *Physiology*, relax-

ation is opposed to contraction. In *Pathology*, it means great looseness of a part.

RELÈVE PAUPIÈRE, ([L.] *re*, and *levare*, 'to raise.') An instrument for raising the eyelid.

RELEVEUR DE L'ANUS, Levator ani—*r. de la Lèvre inférieure*, Levator labii inferioris—*r. du Menton*, Levator labii inferioris—*r. de l'Omoplate*, Levator scapule—*r. de la Prostate*, Levator prostate—*r. de l'Urèthre*, Levator urethrae.

RELIGIOUS DISEASES, (*F.*) *Maladies religieuses*. Diseases affecting the nervous system, and arising from the excitement of religious emotions. See *Convulsionnaire*.

RELIQUAT (*F.*), (from [L.] *relinquere*, *relictum*, 'to leave.') The remnant or remains of a disease.

REMAK FIBRES, (after Remak, the German physiologist,) see Fibres, Remak.

REMANSIO MENSIIUM, (*re*, and *maneo*, *mansum*, 'to stay,') Amenorrhœa.

REMÈDE, ([L.] *remedium*), Clyster, Medicament—*r. du Capuchin*, Liquor hydrargyri nitrici—*r. du Duc d'Antin*, Liquor hydrargyri nitrici—*r. de Durande*, Liquor anodynus terebinthinatus.

REMEDIAL, Medicinal.

REMEDiate, Medicinal.

REMEDILESS, Incurable.

REMEDIIUM, (*re*, and *mederi*, 'to heal,') Ju-vans, Medicament—*r. Dentifricium*, Dentifrice.

REMEDY, Medicament—*r. English*, Cinchona.

REMETIC, Medicament.

REMISSIO, (*re*, and *mittere*, *missum*, 'to send,') Decline, Remission—*r. Cordis et Arteriarum*, Diastole—*r. Morbi*, Remission—*r. Virium*, Atony.

REMIS'SION, *Remissio*, *Epan'esia*, *An'esia*, *Submissio*, *Aph'esia*, *En'dosis*, *Meio'sia*. In a more extensive signification, a temporary diminution of the symptoms of a disease, either acute or chronic, *Remissio morbi*. Diminution in the febrile symptoms, such as occurs in a remittent fever between the exacerbations.

REMITTENS, Remittent—*r. Ictericus*, Fever, yellow.

REMITTENT, *Remittens*, *Remitting*. Any disease which presents remissions.

REMITTENT OF CHILDREN, Fever, infantile, remittent.

REMITTENT FEVER, *Febris remittens*, *Epan'esia*, *Exacerbating*, *paroxysmal*, *subcontinua*, *endemic*, *endemic* or *endemic* fever, (*F.*) *Fèvre rémittente*, is one which strikingly exacerbates and remits, but without intermission. The ordinary bilious fever of the United States is a simple remittent—*Epan'esia mitis*, (*F.*) *Fèvre rémittente simple*.

REMITTENT FEVER, BILIOUS, Remittent fever, see Relapse.

REMITTING ICTERIC FEVER, see Relapse.

REM'ORA, (*re*, and *mora*, 'delay,') Stoppage, stagnation,—as of blood. Also, the name of two surgical instruments, intended to retain parts *in situ*. The one was used, formerly, in castration, to prevent the intestines from protruding at the inguinal ring; the other, called *Remora Hildani*, (*F.*) *Arrêt d'Hildan*, *Echeneis*, was employed to maintain fractures and luxations reduced. It is not now used.

REMORA ARATRI, *Ononis spinosa*—*r. Hildani*, see Remora.

REN, Kidney.

RENAL, *Rena'lis*, (from *ren*.) That which relates to the kidney.

RENAL ALTERATIVES, see Alteratives.

RENAL ARTERIES, *Emulgent arteries*, are very large and short, and commonly two in number—one to each kidney. They arise from the sides of the abdominal aorta, forming with it a right angle. The left is commonly a little more anterior and elevated than the right. After a short

course, they arrive at the fissure of the kidney, where they divide, before entering it, into three or four very considerable branches.

RENAL CAPSULE, Capsule, renal—*r.* Nerve, see Splanchnic nerves.

RENAL PLEX'USES, *Emulg'ent Plex'uses*. These are two:—one on each side. They proceed from fasciculi of the solar and coeliac plexuses; from the outer side of the semilunar ganglion and the final expansion of the small splanchnic nerves. These plexuses begin by three or four ganglions, situate at the commencement of the renal artery; and they give off from their circumference many fine, straight filaments, which do not anastomose, and which enter the kidney with the divisions of the renal artery. These divisions they accompany.

RENAL VEINS, *Emulg'ent Veins*. These are very large. Their roots follow the same course as the arteries in the substance of the kidney. In the fissure or pelvic portion of the kidney, they unite into a single trunk, which passes transversely inwards, and opens at the side of the vena cava descendens.

RENCHUS, (*ῥενχος*.) Snoring, Stertor.

REN'ULUS, *Renic'ulus*, *Ren'ulus*, (dim. of *ren*.) A small kidney. A lobe of the kidney.

RENDERING, (as lard,) see *Adeps præparatus*.

RENDLES, Rennet.

RENEAL'MIA EXALTA'TA, (after P. and M. L. Rénéaulme, botanical writers of France,) *Alpin'ia exalta'ta seu tubula'ta*, (F.) *Rénéaulme*. A plant of British Guiana, which is possessed of diaphoretic and diuretic properties; and, in large doses, is emetic. It is much used there in dropsy, rheumatism, dysentery, &c. The bruised rhizoma is the part employed.

RENES SUCCENTURIATI, (*succenturio*, 'a subcenturion,') Capsules, renal.

RENICULUS, (dim. of *ren*.) Renculus.

RENIFORM, (*ren*, and *forma*, 'shape,') Nephroid.

RENNES, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Thermal salines in the department of Aube, France, containing carbonic acid and chloride of magnesium. Temperature, 103° to 121° of Fah. Season, from the 1st of May to October.

REN'NET, *Ren'net*, *Coag'ulum*, *Py'tia*, *Pyet'ia*, (from [*G.*] *gerinnen*, 'to coagulate' [?].) (F.) *Préure*, *Caille-lait*. When the fourth stomach or *Abomasus* of the calf is salted and dried, it possesses the property of coagulating milk, when a portion of it is soaked in water, and the infusion—*Ren'net*, *Ren'dles*, *Ron'ning*, (Prov.) *Healop*, *Cheeslope*, *Yernin*, *Earn'ing*, *Præuer*, *Read*, *Ran'ning*, *Steep*—is added to milk. Liquid rennet or *Rennet wine* may be made, according to Mr. Wm. Procter, Jr., of fresh rennets, (about three,) $\frac{3}{4}$ xxiv; chloride of sodium, three troyounces; alcohol, f $\frac{3}{4}$ vj; white wine, f $\frac{3}{4}$ xvj; water, q. s.) A table-spoonful of this solution coagulates a quart of milk to a firm curd.

RENNET WHEY, see *Serum lactis*.

RENON'GULE, *Ranunculus*—*r.* *Bulbeuse*, *Ranunculus bulbosus*.

RENOUÉE, (*re*, and *nouer*, 'to knot,') *Polygonum aviculare*—*r.* *Acere*, *Polygonum hydropiper*.

RENOUEUR, (F.) *Rebouteur*, *Rhabilleur*, (*re*, and *nouer*, (*nodus*, 'a knot,') 'to tie or knot,') A bone-doctor:—a bonesetter. One who makes a trade of reducing fractures and dislocations.

RENOVATIO, (*re*, and *novare*, *novatum*, 'to make new,') *Ananæosis*.

RENSSELAERIA VIRGINICA, (after General Van Rensselaer, of Albany,) *Peltandra virginica*.

RENUENS, (*renuo*, 'to deny by a motion of the head,') *Rectus capitis internus minor*.

RENULUS, (dim. of *ren*.) Renculus.

RENUM ATONIA, 'atony of the kidneys,' *Nephratonia*—*r.* *Paralysis*, *Nephratonia*.

RENUNCIATIO, (*re*, and *nunciare*, *nunciatus*, 'to tell,') *Rapport*.

RENVERSEMENT DE LA LANGUE, (*re*, and *vertere*, *versum*, 'to turn,') *Paraglossa*—*r.* *de la Matrice*, *Uterus*, inversion of the—*r.* *des Poupières*, *Ectropion*—*r.* *du Rectum*, *Proctocèle*—*r.* *de la Vessie*, *Exocyste*, *Exstrophie* of the bladder.

RENVOIS, (*re*, and *envoyer*, 'to send,') see *Regurgitation*.

RÉOPHORE, (*ῥον*, 'a current,' and *φέρω*, 'to carry,') *Electrode*.

REPANDATIO, (*repandus*, (*re*, and *pandere*, 'to spread,') 'spread backwards,') *Lordosis*.

REPARATION, (*re*, and *parare*, *paratum*, 'to set in order,') *Restauratio*.

REPAR'ATIVE, *Repar'atory*. Having the power of restoring or repairing.

REPELLENTIA, *Repellents*.

REPEL'LENTS, *Repellen'tia*, *Repercutien'tia*, *Apoerustica*, *Stal'tica*, *Repercus'sives*, (F.) *Repercussifs*, (*re*, and *pellere*, 'to drive,') Medicines which, when applied to a tumefied part, cause the fluids, that render it tumid, to recede, as it were, from it. Astringents, cold water, ice, &c., are repellents.

RÉPERCUSSIONS, (*re*, and *percutio*, *percussum*, (*per*, and *quater*, 'to shake or batter,') 'I strike back,') *Repellents*.

REPERCUSSIO, *Contra-fissura*, *RepercuSSION*.

REPERCUS'SION, *Repercus'sio*, *Anac'losis*. Disappearance of a tumour or cutaneous eruption, in consequence of the application of a repellent. The action of a repellent remedy. The French writers use the term *Délitescence*, *Délitescen'tia*, for the sudden disappearance of a tumour, inflammation, eruptive disease, or purulent collection, without the disease occurring in any other part of the body: in this respect *délitescence* differs from *metastasis*. *Délitescence* of an inflammation or 'sudden disappearance' is distinguished by certain French pathologists from *Resolution*. *Repercussion* also means *Balloitement*.

REPERCUSSIVES, *Repellents*.

REPERCUTIENTIA, *Repellents*.

REPLETIO, (*re*, 'again,' and *pleo*, 'to fill,') *Fulness*, *Plethora*.

REPLI LONGITUDINAL DE LA NÉ-
NINGE, (*repli*, 'a fold,' from [*L.*] *re*, and *plicare*, 'to fold,') *Falx cerebri*.

REPOSITIO, (*re*, and *ponere*, *positum*, 'to place,') *Anaplasia*, *Reduction*, *Taxis*.

REPOUSSOIR, (*re*, and *pellere*, *pulsus*, 'to drive,') *Punch*—*r.* *d'Arêtes*, *Probang*.

REPRIMENS, (*re*, and *premere*, 'to press,') *Epischeticus*.

REPRODUCTION, *Reproductio*, *Regeneratio*, (*re*, and *producere*, *productum*, (*pro*, and *ducere*, 'to lead,') 'to bring forth,') The function by which living bodies produce bodies similar to themselves. See *Generation*. As a general remark, it will be found true, that the larger animals are uniparous; and the smaller, which are more exposed to destruction, multiparous.

REPRODUCTION MÉRISMATIQUE, see *Generation*.

REPRODUCTIV'ITAS, (F.) *Reproductivité*, *Capability of reproducing*.

REPULSORIUM, (*re*, and *pellere*, *pulsus*, 'to drive,') *Punch*.

REPURGA'TIO, *Anacathar'sis*, (*re*, and *purgare*, *purgatum*, 'to cleanse,') According to Castelli, purgation by transpiration or by expectoration. Medicines producing this effect are called *Repurgan'tia*.

REQUIES, gen. *Requie'tis*, (*re*, and *quies*, 'rest,') *Acinesia*.

REQUIETIO, (*re*, and *quiescere*, *quietum*, 'to become at rest,') *Acinesia*.

RES CONTRA NATURAM, ('Things against nature,') (F.) *Choses contre-nature*, are those things which tend to destroy man;—as disease, and every thing connected with it.

RES CULINARIA, Culinary art—*r. Medica*, *Medicina*.

RES NATURALES, 'natural things,' (F.) *Choses naturelles*. Those things, which, by their union, were conceived to constitute the nature of man; such as the elements, temperaments, humours, spirits, &c.

RES NON NATURALES, 'things not natural,' (?) (F.) *Choses non-naturelles*. Those things which, anciently, formed the matter of hygiene. See *Nonnaturals*.

RES VENEREA, Coition—*r. Vestitaria*, *Vestitus*.

RESCISION, (*re*, and *scindere*, *scissum*, 'to cut asunder,') see *Amputation*.

RÉSEAU, (from *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, 'a net,') *Rete*, *Reticulum*—*r. Admirabile*, *Rete mirabile*—*r. Intermidiare*, see *Corpus spongiosum urethrae*—*r. Merveilleux*, *Rete mirabile*.

RESECTIO, Resection—*r. Articulorum*, see *Re-section*.

RESECTION, *Resectio*, (*resicare*, *resectum*, (*re*, and *secare*,) 'to cut off,') Act of cutting or paring off. A name, given, especially by the French surgeons, to operations in which the carious extremities of long bones, or the unconsolidated extremities of fractured bones forming irregular joints, are removed with the saw.—*Resectio articulo-rum*, *Decapitatio articulo-rum*.

RESEDA CRISPATA, (from *resedo*, (*re*, and *sedare*, 'to settle,') 'to calm or assuage,') *R. Luteola*—*r. Lanceolata*, *R. Luteola*.

RESEDA LUTEOLA, *R. lanceolata* seu *crispata*, *Luteola*, *Weld*, *Dyer's Weed*. A European plant naturalized in the United States, which was at one time used as a diaphoretic and diuretic.

RESERANS, (from *resero*, 'to open,') *Aperient*.

RESERVE AIR, see *Respiration*.

RÉSERVOIR DE LA BILE, ([*L.*] *re*, and *servare*, 'to keep,') Gallbladder—*r. du Chyle*, *Receptaculum chyli*—*r. des Larmes*, *Lachrymal sac*—*r. de Pecquet*, *Receptaculum chyli*—*r. de Pecquet*, *Receptaculum chyli*—*r. of the Thymus*, see *Thymus*.

RESIDENTIA, (*resido*, 'to settle or sink down,') *Sediment*.

RESIDUAL AIR, see *Respiration*.

RESIMUS, 'turned up, bent back,' *Camus*.

RESIN, *Resina*, *Rhetinē*, (F.) *Résine*, (from *ρῆναι*, 'to flow,') A vegetable product, commonly dry and concrete, more or less brittle, inodorous or slightly odorous, insipid, or of an acrid warm taste; of a smooth, glassy fracture, heavier than water, inflammable, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and yolk of egg, and negatively electrifiable by friction. Many resins are used in medicine; the greater part are purgative and irritating. Some act like acrid poisons. See *Pinus sylvestris*.

RESIN, ACAROID, see *Xanthorrhœa*—*r. Botany Bay*, see *Xanthorrhœa*—*r. Cayenne*, *Caoutchouc*—*r. of New Holland*, see *Xanthorrhœa*—*r. of the Spruce fir*, see *Pinus abies*—*r. of Jalap*, *Extractum Jalapæ resinum*—*r. of Mayapple*, *Resina Podophylli*—*r. of Xanthorrhœa*, see *Xanthorrhœa*.

RESINA, Resin, see *Pinus sylvestris*—*r. Abietis*, see *Pinus abies*, *Pinus picea*—*r. Abietis humida*, see *Pinus abies*—*r. Acaroides*, see *Xanthorrhœa*—*r. Alba*, see *Pinus sylvestris*—*r. Alba humida*, see *Pinus Abies*—*r. Benzoes*, *Benjamin*—*r. Cayennensis*, *Caoutchouc*—*r. Copal*, *Copal*—*r. Elastica*, *Caout-*

chouc—*r. Flava*, see *Pinus sylvestris*—*r. Fluida Canadensis*, see *Pinus balsamea*—*r. Jalapæ*, *Extractum Jalapæ resinum*—*r. Juniperi*, *Sandarac*—*r. Laricis*, see *Pinus larix*—*r. Lentiscina*, see *Pistachia lentiscus*—*r. Liquida pini balsamea*, see *Pinus balsamea*—*r. Liquida pini laricis*, see *Pinus larix*—*r. Lutea Novi Belgii*, see *Xanthorrhœa*—*r. Nigra*, *Colophonia*—*r. Pini*, see *Pinus sylvestris*—*r. Pini empyreumatica liquida*, see *Pinus sylvestris*—*r. Pini abietis sponte concreta*, see *Pinus abies*.

RESINA PODOPHYLLI, *Resin of May Apple*, (Ph. U. S. 1863,) *Podophyllin*. (Prepared from the powdered rhizoma of *Podophyllum* in the same manner as the *Resina Jalapæ* from *Jalap* root.) See *Podophyllum peltatum*. Dose, gr. j or gr. ij.

RESINA SCAMMONII, *Extractum scammonii*.

RESINA STROBILINA, see *Pinus balsamea*, and *Pinus mughos*—*r. Terebinthi*, see *Pistacia terebinthus*.

RESINATUM, *Rhetinutes*. Wine impregnated with resin, used by the ancients as a stomachic.

RÉSINE, Resin—*r. de Cayenne*, *Caoutchouc*—*r. Élastique*, *Caoutchouc*—*r. de Guinée*, see *Guaiacum*—*r. Gomart*, see *Bursera gummifera*—*r. de Liège*, see *Hedera helix*.

RÉSINEINE, *Résinone*, *Résinone*, (from *resin*,) A solid or liquid product obtained by the distillation of resin and lime or an alkali.

RESINOCERUM, *Rhetinocéron*, (*ῥηνιν*, 'resin,' and *κέρως*, 'wax,') A mixture of resin and wax.

RÉSINONE, *Résinine*.

RESINO'SA, in Pharmacy, resinous substances.

RÉSOLUTIFS, (*resolvere*, (*re*, and *solvere*, *solutum*,) 'to loosen,') *Discutients*.

RESOLUTIO, *Resolutio*—*r. et Diabrosis Ventricle*, *Gastromalacia*—*r. Membrorum*, *Paralysis*.

RESOLUTIO MORBI. The resolution or disappearance of a disease; especially when without any critical evacuation.

RESOLUTIO NERVORUM, *Paralysis*—*r. Ventricle*, *autopeptica*, *Gastromalacia*—*r. Vitræ*, *Dialysis*.

RESOLUTION, *Resolutio*, *Discussio*. Removal or disappearance, as of a disease. Resolution is one of the terminations of inflammation, in which the inflamed part returns gradually, and without suppuration, to the healthy condition. Also, looseness, weakness.

RÉSOLUTION DES MEMBRES, *Paralysis*.

RESOLVENTIA, (from *resolvere*, 'to loosen, to dissipate,') *Discutients*.

RESONANCE, (F.) *Retentissement*, *Résonnance*, *Résonnement*, (*re*, and *sono*, 'I sound,') a return of sound; a resounding; a reverberation of sounds. A thrilling of the voice more loud than natural; or its existence in a part where it is not heard in health,—as detected by auscultation. A thickened and hardened state of the lungs, caused either by a mass of crude tubercles, or by inflammation, is generally considered to produce this phenomenon, by rendering the lung a better conductor of the murmur of the voice in the bronchi. Hence the origin of the term *Bronchophony*, (*bronchus*, and *φωνή*, 'voice,') (F.) *Voix bronchique*, *Voix tubaire*, *V. bourdonnante*.

Resonance is also used in the sense of resounding; as when the chest is said to be resonant on percussion.

RESONANCE, *Vesiculotympanitic*, see *Vesiculotympanitic*—*r. Vibrations of*, see *Sound*.

RES'ONANT, *Res'onans*, *Res'onans*, (F.) *Retentissant*, *Résonnant*. Resounding. See *Resonance*.

RESONITUS, *Contraffassura*.

RÉSONNANCE, *Resonance*.

RÉSONNEMENT, Resonance.

RESORBENS, (*re*, and *sorbere*, *sorptum*, 'to suck up,') Absorbent.

RESORPTIO, Absorption, Resorption—*r. Cutanea*, see Absorption—*r. Cutis*, see Absorption.

RESORPTION, *Resorptio*. Absorption of a fluid which has been previously deposited in a part, as of pus, blood, serum, &c.

RESPIRABLE, *Respirabilis*, (*respiratio*, and *habilis*, 'fit,') Capable of being breathed. Adapted for respiration.

RESPIRAMEN, (*respiro*, (*re*, and *spiro*, 'I take breath,') Respiration.

RESPIRAMENTUM, Respiration.

RESPIRATEUR, Respirator, Respiratory.

RESPIRATIO, Respiration—*r. Abolita*, *Apnoea*—*r. Brevis*, *Dyspnoea*—*r. Difficilis*, *Dyspnoea*—*r. Stertens*, *Stertor*—*r. Stertorosa*, see *Stertor*—*r. Stertorosa*, *Stertor*.

RESPIRATION, *Respiratio*, *Anapnoë*, *Anapneu'sis*, *Pneusis spiratio*, *Respira'men*, *Respiramentum*, *Respiratus*, *Respiritus*, *Spiritus*. A function proper to animals, the object of which is, to place the materials of the blood—the mixture of the venous blood with lymph and chyle—in contact with atmospheric air, in order that it may acquire the vivifying qualities which belong to arterial blood. The organs for executing this function are, in the mammalia, birds, and reptiles, the lungs. In man, the respiration consists of mechanical and chymical phenomena. The mechanical are *Inspiration* and *Expiration*. The evident chymical phenomena consist in the formation of a certain quantity of carbonic acid, the absorption of a part of the oxygen of the air, and the disengagement of a quantity of water in the state of vapour. In the healthy condition the respiration is easy, gentle, regular, and without noise. In man, the respirations are generally about 35 per minute in the first year of life; 25 during the second; 20 at puberty; and 18 in the adult age.

The air of respiration has been divided into *first*, the *residual air*, or that which cannot be expelled from the lungs, but remains after a full and forcible expiration, estimated at 120 cubic inches: *secondly*, the *supplementary or reserve air*, or that which can be expelled by a forcible expiration, after an ordinary outbreathing, valued at 130 cubic inches: *thirdly*, the *breath, tidal or breathing air*, valued at 26 cubic inches: and *fourthly*, the *complementary or complementary air*, or that which can be inhaled after an ordinary inspiration, which amounts to 100 cubic inches. This estimate gives 250 cubic inches as the average volume of air which the chest contains after an ordinary expiration.

RESPIRATION BRONCHIQUE, see *Murmur*, respiratory.

RESPIRATION BRONCHOVESICULAR. A morbid modification of the respiratory murmur, having more or less of the characters of the bronchial and vesicular respiration combined.—(Flint.) It denotes incomplete solidification of the lung, as from the presence of tubercle.

RESPIRATION OF THE CELLS, *Murmur*, respiratory—*r. Coggedwheel*, *Respiration*, jerking—*r. Entrecoûpée*, *Respiration*, jerking—*r. Empêchée*, *Respiration*, jerking—*r. Exagérée*, see *puerile*—*r. Hyperciculaire*, see *Puerile*.

RESPIRATION, JERKING, *Coggedwheel*, or *Wavy respiration*, (*F.*) *R. Saccadée* ou *Entrecoûpée* ou *Empêchée*. When the murmur of inspiration, in place of being continuous, is interrupted as by starts, it is called 'jerking.' It is a concomitant of incipient pleurisy, pleurodynia, spasmodic asthma, and tuberculosis of the lung with corresponding pleuritic adhesion.

RESPIRATION, LUCTUEUSE, see *Luc-*

tueux—*r. Metallic*, *Tintement métallique*—*r. Nallo*, see *Murmur*, respiratory.

RESPIRATION, POSTURAL, see *Ready method*—*r. Prone*, see *Ready method*.

RESPIRATION PROOF, *Docimasia pulmonum*.

RESPIRATION, PUÉRILE, see *Puerile*—*r. Râpense*, see *Murmur*, respiratory—*r. Rude*, see *Murmur*, respiratory—*r. Saccadée*, *R. jerking*—*r. Silencieuse*, see *Murmur*, respiratory—*r. Soufflante*, *Murmur*, respiratory—*r. Supplémentaire*, see *Puerile*—*r. Tubal*, see *Murmur*, respiratory—*r. Wavy*, *Respiration*, jerking.

RESPIRATOIRE, Respiratory.

RESPIRATOR, (*F.*) *Respirateur*. Various instruments, under this name, have been devised for the purpose of tempering the air before it reaches the lungs in winter. One of the best is that of Jeffrey, which is made of several layers of fine wire tissue.

RESPIRATORIUM VENTRIS, Diaphragm.

RESPIRATORY, *Respiratorius*, (*F.*) *Respirateur*, *Respiratoire*. Appertaining to respiration. An epithet applied to the murmur heard by auscultation in a healthy adult, during inspiration and expiration. It marks the entrance of the air into the cells, and its passage out of them. See *Murmur*.

RESPIRATORY, EXTERNAL, NERVE, see *Thoracic nerves*.

RESPIRATORY GANGLIA, see *Encephalon*.

RESPIRATORY, INTERNAL, NERVES, *Diaphragmatic Nerves*—*r. Nerve of the face*, *Facial Nerve*—*r. Nerve, Superior, Spinal Nerve*.

RESPIRATORY PERIOD. The time from the commencement of one inspiration to the occurrence of the next. If this period be regarded as four seconds; a half second, it has been considered, may be occupied in health by inspiration; a half second in expiration, and two seconds in repose.

RESPIRATORY TRACT, *Tractus respiratorius*. A middle column of the spinal marrow, described by Sir Charles Bell as that whence the respiratory nerves originate. See *Nerves*.

RESPIRATUS, Respiration.

RESPIRITUS, Respiration.

RESSERRANT, (*re*, and *serre*, 'to lock up,') Constipating.

RESSERRÉ VENTRE, Constipation.

RESTA BOVIS, *Ononis spinosa*.

RESTAGNATIO, (*re*, and *stagnare*, *stagnatum*, 'to overflow,') Eructation.

RESTAURANS, *Analeptic*, *Corroborant*.

RESTAURATIO, *Refectio*, *Refectus*, *Analepsis*, *Anatrepsis*, *Anacom'idë*, *Anactes*, *Apocatastasis*, *Recupera'tio*, (*restaurare*, *restauratum*, 'to repair,') Restoration of strength, after disease or great fatigue; *Epanortho'sis*, *Recrea'tio*, *Redintegratio*, *Restaura'tio virium*. Return of the organs to their normal condition. *Recovery*, *Recreation*, *Reparation*.

RESTAURATIO VIRIUM, see *Restauratio*.

RETHARROW, *Ononis spinosa*.

RESTIFORM, *Restiformis*, (*restis*, 'a rope,' and *forma*, 'shape,') Shaped like a rope, as the 'corpora restiformia,' restiform bodies.

RESTIFORMIS PROCESSES, *Coracoid*.

RESTITUTIO, (*restitu*, *restitutum*, (*re*, and *statuo*, 'to set up,') 'to set up again,') Reduction—*r. Organica*, *Morioplastice*—*r. Partium deperditarum*, *Morioplastice*.

RESTLESSNESS, *Agitation*.

RESTORATION, *Restauratio*.

RESTORATIVE, *Analeptic*, *Corroborant*.

RESTRICTIO INTESTINI RECTI see *ANL*, (*re*, and *stringere*, *strictum*, 'to tighten,') Structure of the rectum.

RESUMPTIVUS, *Resumptivus*, (*re* and *sumere*, *sumptum*, 'to take,') Causing to resume.

Resumptivum. Any agent calculated to restore flesh and strength to one who has been reduced.

RESUMPTORIUS, Resumptivus.

RESURRECTION MAN, Resurrectionist.

RESURRECTIONIST, *Resurrec'tion man*, *Body matcher*, (*re*, and *surgere*, *surrectum*, 'to arise.') An individual who violates the sanctuary of the grave to obtain subjects for dissection.

RESUSCITA'TION, *Resuscita'tio*, (*resuscita're*, (*re*, and *suscitare* [*suscum citare seu ciere*],) 'to move up,' 'to stir up anew.') *Revivifica'tion*. The restoration of persons, apparently dead, to life. See *Asphyxia* and *Suffocation*.

RETCHING, ([Sax.] *ræcan*, 'to retch,') Vomiturition.

RE'TÊ, 'a net,' *Dict'yon*, (F.) *Réseau*. A name given to the interlacing and decussation of blood-vessels, lymphatics, fibres, and nerves when they form a kind of network. *Plexus*.

RETE has also been applied to the *epiploon*.

RETE MAJUS, *Epiploon*, *gastrocolic*.

RETE MALPIGHII, *Corpus mucosum*.

RETE MIRAB'ILE, (F.) *Réseau admirable*, *R. merveilleux*. A name given to the ramifications and anastomoses of the internal carotid and vertebral arteries at the base of the brain.

RETE MIRABILE seu RETE VASCULO'SUM MALPIGHII is the plexus formed on the cells of the lungs by the minute ramifications of the pulmonary artery.

RETE MUCOSUM, *Corpus mucosum*.

RETE TESTIS, *Ret'e Vasculo'sum Testis* seu *Halleri*. An irregular plexus or network, formed by the communication of the *Vasa recta*, *Tu'buli* seu *Ductuli recti*, *Tu'buli semini'feri recti*, (F.) *Vaisseaux droits*, at the upper and back part of the testicle. These *Vasa recta* are sent out at the back part of the testicle, from the convoluted seminal tubes. The *Rete Vasculosum Testis* sends out from twelve to eighteen straight tubes, called *Vasa efferentia*, which convey the semen from the testis to the epididymus.

RETENTIO, Retention—*r. Acrea*, *Dyspnœa*—*r. Alvina*, *Constipation*—*r. Bilis*, *Ischocolia*.

RETENTIO FLUX'US HÆMORRHOÏDA' LIS. Suppression of the hæmorrhoidal flux.

RETENTIO FETUS, *Dystocia*—*r. Lactis*, *Ischogalactia*—*r. Lochiorum*, *Ischiolochia*—*r. Mensium*, see *Amenorrhœa*—*r. Spermatis*, *Ischospemia*—*r. Sudoris*, *Hydroschesis*.

RETENTION, *Retent'io*, *Apolep'sia*, *Apolep'sis*, (*retinere*, *retentum*, (*re*, and *tenere*, 'to hold,') 'to hold back,') Accumulation of a solid or liquid substance in canals intended for its excretion, or in a reservoir intended to contain it for a short period.

RETENTION OF URINE, *Paru'ria Retentio'nis vesica'lis*, *Ischu'ria vesica'lis*, *Retent'io Uri'næ*, (F.) *Rétention d'urine*. A disease in which the urine accumulated in the bladder cannot be evacuated; or, at least, cannot be passed without extreme difficulty. In the former case, the retention is said to be *complete*; in the latter, *incomplete*. Many writers have distinguished three degrees of this affection, to which they have given the names *Dys'ury*, *Stran'gury*, and *Is'chury*. Retention of urine may depend upon loss of contractility, paralysis of the bladder, &c., or on some obstacle to the passing of the urine, as in cases of pressure of the womb on the bladder, of tumours in its vicinity, foreign bodies in its cavity, inflammation of the urethra, swelling of the prostate, stricture, &c. The pain is extremely violent, and the bladder may be found distended above the pubis. The treatment consists in introducing the catheter, or puncturing the bladder, and in combating the cause, which has produced the retention, by particular means adapted to each case.

RETENTISSANT, (*re*, and *timbre*, 'to tinkle,' 'to ring,') *Resonant*.

RETENTISSEMENT, Resonance—*r. Auto-phonique*, see *Autophonia*.

RETIA UTERI, (pl. of *rete*,) see *Uterus*.

RETIC'ULAR, *Retiform*, *Reticula'ris*, *Ret'inus*, *Amphiblestroi'des*, *Dictoi'des*, *Retifor'mis*, (from *reticulum*,) (F.) *Réticulaire*. That which resembles a net. An epithet applied to many structures in the body.

RETICULAR BODY, *Corpus mucosum*—*r. Sub-stance*, *Cellular tissue*.

RETICULARIA OFFICINALIS, *Lichen pulmonarius*.

RETIC'ULUM, (dim. of *rete*,) *The Bonnet* or *Honeycomb bag* or *stomach*, (Sc.) *Kingshood*, (F.) *Bonnet*, *Réseau*—the second stomach of the ruminant animal. See also, *Epiploon*, and *Rete*.

RETICULUM CUTANEUM, *Rete mucosum*—*r. Mucosum*, *Rete mucosum*.

RETIFORM, (*rete*, and *forma*, 'shape,') *Reticular*.

RET'INA, (from *rete*,) *Tu'nica ret'ina* seu *reticula'ris* seu *retifor'mis* seu *in'tima* seu *ner'cea oculi*, *Involucrum ret'i comparat'um*, *Verricula'ris membra'na*, *Amphiblestroi'des membra'na*, (F.) *Rétine*. A soft, pulpy, grayish, semitransparent, very thin membrane; extending from the optic nerve to the crystalline, embracing the vitreous humour, and lining the choroid; without, however, adhering to either of those parts. It terminates by a defined edge—*mar'go dentat'us*—at the posterior extremities of the ciliary processes. It is constituted, according to most anatomists, by the expansion of the optic nerve. The retina appears to be formed of several laminae; so joined together, that it is difficult to discriminate them. One—the inner—is medullary, and pulpy; another—the outer—is stronger, and fibrovascular. The retina is the essential organ of vision; on it the images of objects are impressed. Both it and the optic nerve are devoid of general sensibility. They may be punctured or lacerated without pain being experienced. The nerve of general sensibility distributed to the eye is the fifth pair.

RETINACULA, see *Retinaeulum*—*r. Morgagni*, see *Frena* of the valve of *Bauhin*.

RETINAC'ULUM, (*retinere*, (*re*, and *tenere*, 'to hold,') 'to hold back,') A surgical instrument, formerly used in the operation of castration; and in that of hernia, to prevent the intestines from falling into the scrotum. *Retinae'ula* are also band-like extensions of a cellulomembranous structure, which seem to suspend the ovum in the follicle of *De Graaf*. They appear to correspond to the chalazæ of the egg of the bird. See also *Bride*.

RETINAC'ULUM TEN'DINUM PERONEO'RUM, *Vagi'na malleoli'ris extern'a*. The ligamentous sheaths that retain in situ at the outer ankle the tendons of the peroneal muscles.

RET'INAL, *Retina'lis*. Relating or appertaining to the retina.

RÉTINE, *Retina*.

RETINI'TIS, *Inflamma'tio Ret'inæ*, *Amphiblestroidi'tis*, *Dictyi'tis*, (F.) *Rétinite*, (*retina* and *itis*,) Inflammation of the retina; an uncommon affection, except as an accompaniment of other forms of ophthalmia.

RÉTINOÏDÉ, see *Rhétinolé*.

RÉTINOLÉ, see *Rhétinolé*.

RET'INOSCOPY, *Retinoscop'ia*, (*retina*, and *σκοπεω*, 'I view,') Examination of the retina.

RETINUS, (from *rete*,) *Reticular*.

RETOMBET, *GROS*, *Passer'ia tartaronraia*.

RETORT', *Retor'ta*, *Bal'nea*, *Cor'nu*, *Cornu'ta*, *Cornes'ta*, *Cornu'm'sa*, (F.) *Cornue*, (*retorqueo*, (*re*, and *torqueo*, *tortum*,) 'I bend back,') A vessel, commonly of glass or earthenware, employed in distillation. It may be *plain*, or have a *tubulure* for admitting substances whilst the distillation is

going on. In the latter case, it is said to be *tubulated*, (F.) *Cornue tubulée*.

RETRACTION, *Retractio*, (*retrahere*, (re, and *trahere*, *tractum*), 'to draw back,') State of a part, when drawn towards the centre of the body or backwards;—as retraction of the testicles. Sometimes it is used synonymously with *shortening* or *drawing up*; as in *retraction* of the thigh.

RÉTRACTION DE LA MATRICE, *Retroversio uteri*.

RETRACTOR ANGULI ORIS, *Buccinator*.

RETRAHENS AURIS, (from *retrahere*, 'to draw back,') *Posterior* seu *Tri-ceps Auris*, *Tri-caudalis*, *Retrahens Auriculæ* seu *Auriculæ*, *Secundus proprius Auriculæ*, *Bicaudalis*, *Depressus Auriculæ*, *Proprius Auris externæ*, (F.) *Mastoïdo-conchiformis*, *Mastoïdo-auriculæ* (Ch.), *Auriculæ postérieur*. It consists of one or more small fasciculi, or fleshy, thin, somewhat irregular fibres, situated behind the ear. These are attached to the mastoid process, and pass horizontally forwards, to terminate at the convexity formed by the concha of the ear. If this muscle had any use, it would carry the ear backwards.

RETRAIT VENTRICULAIRE, Heart, hypertrophy of the.

RÉTRÉCISSEMENT, (re, and *étrécir*, [old F.] *estrécir*, (from [L.] *stringere*, *strictum*), 'to make narrow,') *Arctatio*, *Stricture*—*r. de l'Urèthre*, *Urethrostenosis*.

RETRIMENTA VESICÆ, Urine.

RETRIMENTUM, ('dregs,' from *re*, and *terere*, 'to cleanse as by rubbing,') Excrement.

RETRO (L.), in composition, behind, backwards.

RETROCES'SION, *Retroces'sio*, *Retroces'sus*, *Retrogres'sus*, (*retrocedere*, *retrocessum*, (*retro*, and *cedere*, 'to give place,') The act of going back. A disappearance or metastasis of a tumour, eruption, &c., from the outer part of the body to the inner.

RETROCESSUS, *Retrocession*.

RETROFLEXIO UTERI, (*retro*, and *flectere*, *flexum*, 'to bend,') see *Retroversio uteri*.

RETROGRESSUS, (*retro*, and *gradiri*, *gressus*, 'to step,') *Retrocession*.

RETROPHARYNGE'AL, *Retropharynge'us*, (*retro*, and *pharynx*, gen. *pharyngis*, 'the pharynx,') Relating to parts behind the pharynx,—as '*retropharyngeal abscess*,—an abscess behind the pharynx.

RÉTROPULSION DE LA MATRICE, (*retro*, and *pellere*, *pulsus*, 'to drive,') *Retroversio uteri*.

RETROÛTERINE, *Retroûteri'nus*, (F.) *Rétro-utérin*, (*retro*, and *uterus*,) Behind the uterus, as *retroûterine abscess*, (F.) *Abcès rétro-utérin*;—an abscess seated behind the uterus.

RETROVACCINATION, (*retro*, and *vaccination*,) Vaccination with matter obtained from the cow, after inoculating the animal with vaccine matter from the human subject.

RETROVER'SIO UTERI, (*retro*, and *vertere*, *versum*, 'to turn,') *Retrover'sion of the Uterus*, *Edopto'is Uteri retrover'sa*, *Anapod'is* seu *Anapodis'mus Uteri*, (F.) *Rétroversion*, *Rétraction*, *Obliquité* ou *Rétropulsion de la Matrice*. A change in the position of the uterus, so that the fundus of the organ is turned towards the concavity of the sacrum, whilst the neck is directed towards the symphysis pubis. This displacement is commonly attended with constipation, tenesmus, and retention of urine. Its usual period of occurrence is between the third and fourth months of pregnancy; before the uterus has escaped above the superior aperture of the pelvis. In the treatment, the catheter must be regularly used twice a day, until the uterus, by its growth, rises above the pelvis. The catheter should be small, flat, and curved considerably more than common, in consequence of the distorted course of the ure-

thra. The bowels must be kept open; and absolute rest, in a recumbent posture, be enjoined. Should it be impracticable to draw off the urine, attempts must be made to replace the uterus. The woman being on her hands and knees, the fore and middle fingers of the accoucheur's left hand are to be passed up the rectum to the fundus uteri; which they must elevate, whilst the cervix uteri is carefully depressed by two fingers of the right hand in the vagina. Should the fingers employed to elevate the fundus not be long enough to effect this object, a piece of whalebone may be substituted, having a small piece of sponge attached to one extremity as a pad.

A simple inclination, or bending of the uterus, backwards, is termed *Retroflexion of the Uterus*, *Retroflex'io Uteri*: not unfrequently, however, this is used synonymously with *Retroversion of the Uterus*.

RÉTROVERSION DE LA MATRICE, *Retroversio uteri*.

REUNIO, (re, and *unire*, 'to unite,') *Synthesis*—*r. Partium separatarum*, see *Synthesis*—*r. per Primam intentionem*, see *Intention*—*r. per Secundam intentionem*, see *Intention*—*r. Vasorum*, *Anastomosis*.

RÉUNION PRIMITIVE, see *Intention*—*r. Secondaire*, see *Intention*.

REVACCINATION, see *Vaccina*.

REVALENTA ARABICA, see *Errum*.

RÉYASSERIE, (from *réce*,) *Incoherence*; see *Somnium*.

RÊVE, *Somnium*.

RÊVEIL, (re, and *éveiller*, 'to awaken,') see *Sleep*—*r. en Sursaut*, see *Sleep*.

REVELLENT, (re, and *vellere*, 'to pluck,') *Derivative*.

RÊVERIE, *Aphexia*.

REVERY, *Aphexia*.

REVIVIFICATION, (re, *vivere*, 'to live,') and *facere*, 'to make,') *Resuscitation*.

RÉVULSIF, (re, and *vellere*, *vulsum*, 'to pluck,') *Derivative*.

REVUL'SION, *Revul'sio*, *Antis'pasis*. The act of turning the principle of a disease from the part in which it seems to have taken its seat. Rubefacients, vesicatories, bleeding in the foot, &c., are often used for this purpose. See *Derivation*.

REVULSIVE, *Derivative*—*r. Bleeding*, see *Bloodletting*.

REVULSORIUS, *Derivative*.

REX AMARORUM, 'king of bitters,' *Soula-men amara*—*r. Metallorum*, *Aurum*.

REYNOLD'S SPECIFIC, see *Vinum colchici*.

REZZLE, *Wheeze*.

RHA, (*ῥα*, and *ῥη*, called, however, after the Rha or Wolga in Pontus,) *Rheum*.

RHABBARUM, (*ῥα*, and *ῥαββαρος*, 'foreign,') *Rheum*—*r. Album*, *Convolvulus mechoacan*—*r. Antiquorum*, *Rheum Rha-ponticum*—*r. Dioscoridis*, *Rheum Rha-ponticum*—*r. Monachorum*, *Rumex patientia*—*r. Nigrum*, *Convolvulus jalapa*—*r. Pauperum*, *Thalictrum*—*r. Plebeiorum*, see *Rhamnus frangula*—*r. Sibericum*, *Rheum*—*r. Tartaricum*, *Rheum*—*r. Turcicum*, *Rheum*.

RHABARBE, *Rheum*—*r. Blanche*, *Convolvulus mechoacan*—*r. Fausse*, *Thalictrum*—*r. des Indes*, *Convolvulus mechoacan*—*r. des Moines*, *Rumex Alpinus*—*r. Sauvage*, *Rumex patientia*.

RHABDOIDES (SUTURA), (*ῥαβδός*, from *ῥαβδος*, 'a rod or staff,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance,') *Sagittal suture*.

RHABILLEUR, (re, and *habiller*, 'to dress,') *Renoueur*.

RHACHETÆ, *Rhachitæ*.

RHACH'ETRUM, (*ῥαχίτρον*, from *ῥαχίς*,) The middle of the spine.

RHACHLEI, *Rhachite*.

RHACHIAGRA, *Rachisagra*.

RHACHIALGIA, *Rachialgia*, *Rhachiodynia*, Spinal irritation.

RHACHIALGITIS, (*rhachis*, *algos*, 'pain,' and *itis*.) Spinal irritation, Myelitis.

RHACHIDAGRA, *Rachisagra*, *Rachialgia*, *Rhachiodynia*.

RHACHIOCYPHOSIS, *Gibbositas*, Hump.

RHACHIODYN'IA, (*rhachis*, and *dynē*, 'pain;') *Rhachial'gia*. Pain in the vertebral column.

RHACHIOMYELITIS, (*rhachis*, and *myelitis*.) Myelitis.

RHACHIOMYELOPHTHISIS, (*rhachis*, *melos*, 'marrow,' and *phthipsis*.) *Tabs dorsalis*.

RHACHIOPARALYSIS, (*rhachis*, and *paralysis*.) Paraplegia.

RHACHIOPLEGIA, (*rhachis*, and *πληγη*, 'a stroke,') Paraplegia.

RHACHIOSCOLIOMA, (*rhachis*, and *scolion*.) Scoliosis.

RHACHIOSCOLIOSIS, (*rhachis*, and *scoliosis*.) Scoliosis.

RHACHIOSTROPHO'SIS, (*rhachis*, and *στροφή*, 'I turn;') *Contortio columnæ vertebra'lis*. Deviation of the vertebral column.

RHACHIOTOMUS, *Rhachiotomum*, (*rhachis*, and *τομή*, 'incision,') An instrument for opening the vertebral column.

RHACHIPA'GIA, *Rachip'gia*, (*rhachis*, and *παγω*, 'I fasten,') A monstrous union of two vertebrae, in which they are connected at the spine.

RHACHIPARALYSIS, (*rhachis*, and *paralysis*.) Paraplegia.

RHACHIPHUMA, *Rachiphyma*.

RHACHIRHEUMA, gen. *Rhachirheum'atis*, (*rhachis*, and *ῥευμα*, 'a deluxion, rheumatism,') *Lumbago*.

RHACHIS, gen. *Rha'chidis*, (*ῥαχίς*, gen. *ῥαχιδος*.) Vertebral column—r. *Nasi*, see *Nasus*.

RHACHISAGRA, *Rachisagra*.

RHACHIT'Æ, (from *rhachis*.) *Rhachin'æ*, *Rachit'æ*, *Rhachet'æ*, or *Rachit'æ*. The muscles of the spine.

RHACHITES, Spinal; *Medullaspinialis*, (*ῥαχίτης* and *σπονδυλ'ος*.) See also *Rachitis*, (*ῥαχίτης* and *σπονδυλ'ος*.)

RHACHITICUS, *Rachiticus*.

RHACHITIS, *Rachitis*—r. *Adultorum*, *Mollities ossium*—r. *Spinalis*, *Rachisagra*.

RHACHITISMUS, (from *rhachis*.) *Rachitis*.

RHACHOSIS, *Rachosis*.

RHACHUS, (*ῥαχός*.) *Rha'cus*, *Rha'gus*, (from *ῥαχω*, or *ῥαχυνναι*, 'to break,') A wrinkle. A laceration of the skin. A lacerated ulcer—*ul'cus lac'cerum*.

RHACUS, (*ῥαχός*.) *Rhachus*, *Wrinkle*.

RHÆBAUCHEN, (*ῥαβδος*, 'crooked,' and *αυχον*, 'neck,') *Torticollis*.

RHÆBOCRANIA, (*ῥαβδος*, 'crooked,' and *κρανον*, 'skull,') *Torticollis*.

RHÆBODERE, (*ῥαβδος*, 'crooked,' and *δερν*, 'neck,') *Torticollis*.

RHÆBOSCELIA, (*ῥαβδος*, 'crooked,' and *σκελος*, 'leg,') see *Rhæbosis*.

RHÆBO'SIS, (from *ῥαβδος*, 'crooked,' and *osis*.) Crookedness, as of the legs,—*Rhæboscel'ia*, *Scelocambo'sis*.

RHAG'ADES, (*ῥαγᾶδες*.) pl. of *rhagus*, (*ῥαγας*, gen. *ῥαγᾶδος*.) *Rhaga'din*, (from *ῥαγω*, or *ῥαγνυμι*, 'to break or rend,') *Sciassu'ra*, *Fissu'ra*, *Fi'nu'ra*. Ruptures, chaps, or narrow and long ulcers, which form near the origin of mucous membranes, especially around the anus, and which are generally owing to the syphilitic virus.

RHAGADES, see *Fissure*.

RHAGE, *Rhag'ia*, *Rn'gē*, (*ῥαγή*.) Suffixes denoting violent rupture or discharge, as in *Hemorrhage*, *Menorrhagia*, &c. Also, a fissure.

RHAGES, (from *ῥαξ*, gen. *ῥαγος*, 'a grape,') *Uva passæ*.

RHAGICUS, (*ῥαγικός*.) *Rhagoides*.

RHAGOIDEITIS, (*rhagoides* (*tunica*), and *itis*.) *Uveitis*.

RHAGOÏ'DES, *Rhago'des*, *Rhagoïdeus*, *Rha'gicus*, (*ῥαγῶδης*, from *ῥαξ*, gen. *ῥαγος*, 'a berry,' 'a grape,') Grape-like; as *Tunica Rhagoides*: the uvea. Also, the choroid coat of the eye.

RHAGUS, (*ῥαγος*.) *Rhachus*, *Wrinkle*.

RHAMNI BACCÆ, see *Rhamnus*—r. *Succus*, see *Rhamnus*.

RHAM'NUS, (*ῥαμνος*.) *R. catharticus*, *Spina cervi'na seu domestica seu infecto'ria*, *Rham'nus soluti'vus*, *Cerviopi'na*, *Buck'thorn*, *Purg'ing buck'thorn*, (F.) *Nerprun purgatif*, *Bourguérine*, *Épine de cerf*. Family, *Rhamnaceæ*. See. *Syst. Pentandria Monogynia*. The berries—*Rhamni Baccæ*—have a faint and disagreeable odour; and bitterish, nauseous taste. Their juice—*Rhamni Succus*—is cathartic, and apt to excite griping, which must be obviated by the use of diluents.

RHAMNUS ALATER'NUS, *R. Hispan'icus*, *Alater'nus latifo'lius*, *Com'mon alater'nus*, (F.) *Alaternus*. The leaves have been used as detergents and astringents, in the form of gargle especially.

RHAMNUS FRAN'GULA, *Black Alder*, *Fran'gula Al'nus*, *Al'nus Ni'gra*, (F.) *Aune noir*, *Bourdane*, *Bourgène*. All the parts of this tree, as well as of the common alder, are astringent and bitter. The bark is most so. The inner, yellow bark of the trunk or root, once called *Rhabar'barum plebeio'rum*, acts as a cathartic. It has also been employed as an anthelmintic.

RHAMNUS HISPANICUS, *R. alaternus*—r. *Jujuba*, see *Jujube*—r. *Lotus*, see *Jujube*—r. *Ziziphus*, see *Jujube*.

RHANTER, (*ῥαντῆρ*, from *ῥαννω*, 'to besprinkle,') *Canthus*, (greater.)

RHAPHANEDON, *Raphanodon*.

RHAPHANIA, *Raphania*.

RHAPHANIS, *Raphanus hortensis*.

RHAPHANUS, *Rapa*, *Raphanus hortensis*.

RHAPHÆ, *Raphe*, *Suture*.

RHAPHIDAGOGUS, (*ῥαφίς*, gen. *ῥαφῖδος*, 'a needle,' and *αγω*, 'to lead,') *Porte-aiguille*.

RHAPHION, (*ῥαφίον*, dim. of *ῥαφίς*.) *Needle*.

RHAPHIS, (*ῥαφίς*.) *Needle*. Also, *Rapa*.

RHAPHOSYMPH'YSIS, (*ῥαφή*, 'suture,' and *συνήψις*, 'union,') Union by suture,—as of the bones of the cranium.

RHAPHUS, (*ῥαφος*.) *Rapa*.

RHAPHYS, (*ῥαφύς*.) *Rapa*, *Raphanus hortensis*.

RHAPONTICUM, (*ῥα*, or *rhubarb*, of *Pontus*.)

Rheum Rhaponticum—r. *Vulgare*, *Centaurea centaurium*.

RHAPONTIQUE, *Rheum rhaponticum*.

RHAPS, (*ῥαπος*.) *Raphanus hortensis*.

RHAPYS, (*ῥαφύς*.) *Raphanus hortensis*.

RHATANIA, *Krameria ratanhia*.

RHAX, (*ῥαξ*, gen. *ῥαγος*.) see *Vitis vinifera*.

RHEGE, (*ῥαγή*.) *Cramp*, *Contusion*, *Laceration*.

RHEGMA, gen. *Rheg'matis*, (*ῥαγμα*.) *Cramp*, *Contusion*, *Laceration*, *Rhexis*—r. *Ligamentare*, *Apospasma*.

RHEGMUS, (*ῥαγμος*.) *Cramp*, *Contusion*, *Laceration*.

RHEMBASMUS, (*ῥεμβασμος*, from *ῥεμβω*, 'I wander about,') *Somnambulism*.

RHEM'BÊ, *Rhem'bus*, (*ῥεμβη*, 'a wandering about,' from *ῥεμβω*, 'to wander about,') Irregularity in the return of febrile paroxysms.

RHEMBUS, (*ῥεμβος*.) *Rhembe*.

RHENCHUS, (*ῥενχος*.) *Rattle*, *Snoring*.

RHENXIS, (*ῥενξίς*.) *Rattle*, *Snoring*.

RHEON, *Rheum*.

RHÉOPHORE, (*ῥη*, 'a current,') and *φέρω*, 'to carry,') *Electrode*.

RHETINE, (*ῥητινη*, from *ῥεω*, 'to flow,') *Resin*.

RHETIN'ITES, (*ῥητινίτης*.) *Resinatum*.

RHETINOCERON, (*rhetine*, and *κερος*, 'wax,') *Resinatum*.

RHÉTINOÏDES, see *Rhétinolé*.

RHÉTINOLÉ, (from *rhetine*.) A name given by M. Béral to a medicine, which results from the

union of a resin with other medicinal substances. The *Rhétinolé*s of Béal differ from the *Rhétinolé*s in containing but one resin, whilst in the latter there are several.

RHETINOTON, (from *rhétine*), Resination.

RHETORANCHE, (*ῥήτωρ*, 'a public speaker,' and *αἴχμη*, 'to strangle,') see Pharyngitis, follicular.

RHEUM, (pronounced *room*), *Rheu'ma*, (F.) *Rhume*; (*ῥεῦμα*, from *ῥέω*, 'to flow,') Any thin watery discharge from mucous membranes or skin; as the thin discharge from the air passages arising from cold.

RHEUM, SALT. A popular name in the United States, like 'tetter,' for various cutaneous affections of the eczematous and herpetic forms more especially. It is at times applied to a kind of chronic psoriasis; and likewise to cutaneous affections in those who immerse the hands in metallic or acid solutions. It has been defined "a vague and indefinite popular name, applied to almost all the non-febrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except ringworm and itch."

RHEÛM, *Rhabar'barum*, *Rhe'on*, *Rha*, *Rhe'um*, *Lap'athum orientale* seu *Chinen'se*, *Rhabar'barum ve'rum* seu *Tartar'icum* seu *Siber'icum* seu *Tur'cicum*, *Rhu'barb*, (F.) *Rhabarbe*, *Rhubarbe*. From *Rha*, ('*ῥα*, 'Pa.') now called Volga, a river in Russia from which it was first brought. *Ord.* Polygonaceæ. *Sex.* Syst. Enneandria Trigynia. The root—*Rhe'um*—is the part used in medicine. Its odour is aromatic, peculiar, and rather nauseous; taste, somewhat aromatic, subacid, bitterish, and astringent. It colours the saliva and the urine yellow. It is easily pulverized, and forms a powder of a bright buff-yellow colour. Both water and spirit extract its virtues. *Rhubarb* root is purgative, stomachic and astringent. [?] It is chiefly used for the properties first mentioned. Externally, the powder is sometimes sprinkled over ulcers, to assist their granulation. Dose, $\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{ss}$ s of the powder. In a smaller dose, it is stomachic. Numerous species of *Rheum*, *Rh. palmatum*, *Rh. undulatum*, and *Rh. compactum*, yield the *rhubarb-root*.

The *rhubarbs* most used in the United States are the *Chinese* or *Ind'ia Rhu'barb*—*Rheum Sinen'se* seu *Ind'icum*; the *Rus'sian*, *Tur'key* or *Bucharian Rhu'barb*—*Rheum Rus'sicum* seu *Tur'cicum*; and *Europe'an Rhu'barb*.

RHEUM COMPACTUM, *Rheum*—*r. Indicum*, see *Rheum*—*r. Palmatum*, *Rheum*.

RHEUM RHAPON'TICUM, *Rhapont'ic Rhu'barb*; *Rhapont'icum*, *Rhabar'barum Dioscor'idis* seu *Antiquorum*, (F.) *Rhapontique*, *Rhapontic*, *Rapontic*. The root of this seems to have been the *rhubarb* of the ancients. It is more astringent than that of the *rheum palmatum*, and less purgative; for the latter purpose, two or three drachms being required for a dose. *French*, *Rhapontic*, or *Crimea Rhubarb*, is obtained from this species, as well as from *Rh. undulatum*, and *Rh. compactum*.

Rheum raponticum is the *Pie rhubarb* or *Pie plant* cultivated for its fleshy esculent leafstalks.

RHEUM RUSSICUM, see *Rheum*—*r. Sinense*, see *Rheum*—*r. Turcicum*, see *Rheum*—*r. Undulatum*, see *Rheum*.

RHEU'MA, gen. *Rheu'matis*, (*ῥεῦμα*, gen. *ῥευματός*, from *ῥέω*, 'to flow,') *Catarrh*, *Diarrhœa*, *Rheum*, *Rheumatism*. Also, inflammation of a fibrous tissue, as in rheumatism and gout. In composition, a flow, a defluxion; also, rheumatism.

RHEUMA CATARRHALE, *Bronchitis*, (chronic)—*r. Epidemicum*, *Bronchitis*, chronic, *Catarrh*, epidemic—*r. Pectoris*, *Catarrh*—*r. Uteri*, *Leucorrhœa*.

RHEUMAPYRA, (*rheuma*, and *πύρ*, 'fever,') *Rheumatism*, acute.

RHEUMARTHRTIS, (*rheuma*, and *arthritis*), see *Rheumatism*, acute.

RHEUMARTHROSIS, (*rheuma*, and *arthrosis*, 'an affection of the joints,') see *Rheumatism*, acute.

RHEUMATALGIA, (*rheuma*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') *Rheumatism*, chronic—*r. Arthritica*, see *Rheumatism*, acute.

RHEUMAT'IC, (*ῥευματικός*), *Rheumat'icus*, *Rheumatism'al*, (F.) *Rhumatimal*, *Rhumatiquè*. Belonging to rheumatism; as rheumatic fever. Also, applied to one affected with rheumatism; (F.) *Rhumatizant*.

RHEUMAT'IC DIATH'ESIS, *Diath'esie rheumat'ica*. The special condition of the body that gives occasion to rheumatism. It may exist without presenting the usual phenomena in the joints; whilst the heart may be seriously affected.

RHEUMATICS, *Rheumatism*.

RHEUMATISM, *Catarrh'a'a*, (from *rheuma*), *Do'lor Rheumat'icus et arthrit'icus*, (Hoffman), *Rheumat'osis*, *Myosotis*, *Rheu'ma*, *Myosotis*, (vulg.) *Rheu'matiz*, *Rheumat'ics*, (F.) *Rhumatisme*. A kind of shifting phlegmasia or neuralgia, sometimes seated in the muscles, sometimes in the parts surrounding the joints; and at others, within them. Hence the names *Muscular*, *Articular*, and *Synovial*, which have been applied to it. The disease may be acute, or chronic.

RHEUMATISM OF THE ABDOMEN, *Coeliorrhœma*.

RHEUMATISM, ACUTE, *Rheumatismus acutus* seu *articulorum acutus* seu *universalis febrilis* seu *inflammatorius* seu *hyperthensicus*, *Arthrosia acuta*, *Rheumatop'gra*, *Rheumop'gra*, *Febris rheumat'ica inflammatoria*, *Syn'ochus rheumat'ica*, *Myosotis*, *Myitis*, *Cantua* seu *Arthrit'is rheumatismus*, *Arthrorheumatismus*, *Synovitis rheumatism'al*, *Hemarthrit'is*, *Rheumat'ic Fe'ver*, (F.) *Rhumatisme aigu*, *Rh. articulaire aigu*, *Fèvre rhumatismale*, usually comes on with the ordinary symptoms of fever; soon after which, or simultaneously, or even before the appearance of febrile signs, excruciating pains are felt in different parts of the body, particularly in the larger joints, which are more or less red and swollen; the pain shifting from one to the other, at times with great rapidity. The disease rarely terminates in less than six weeks, during the greater part of which period the febrile symptoms remain severe; and, what is peculiar to the disease, the skin may be covered daily with a profuse perspiration, although it feels extremely hot, and the pulse appears in no way modified by it. It is one of the essential symptoms of the affection, and consequently affords no relief. The only danger to be apprehended from acute rheumatism, notwithstanding the apparent severity of the symptoms, is the translation or extension of the disease—*metastatic rheumatism*—to some internal part, especially to the heart. This tendency must always be borne in mind. *Acute rheumatism* seldom terminates in *chronic*; they who are liable to the former are rarely so to the latter, and conversely. The disease will generally run its course in spite of treatment. The usual antiphlogistic plan had better be pursued during the first days of the disease. Bloodletting may be employed, if the vigour of the patient and of the disease seem to require it; but, although the blood is generally buffy, bleeding does not usually seem to afford much relief. The bowels must be kept open; effervescent draughts be administered, and opium be given in full doses to allay pain. This is, generally, all that is necessary during the first week; after which, advantage will usually be obtained from the exhibition of the sulphate of quinia with sulphuric acid. It does not augment the excitement, and will be found proper in almost all cases. *Rheumatic inflammation* is very different from other

varieties, and this may account for the anomaly. After a few weeks the disease usually goes off, but leaves the patient very liable to a recurrence on slight exposures or errors of diet. At times, acute rheumatism of the joints puts on the appearance of gout, and seems to be a complication of the two affections. It is then called *Gouty* or *Arthritic rheumatism* or *Rheumatic gout*, *Rheumatoid arthritis*, *Rheumatoid arthritis*, *Rheumatoid arthritis*, *Arthritic rheumatism* seu *juvenile*.

RHEUMATISM OF THE ARM, *Brachiorrheuma*—*r.* Arthritic, see *Rheumatism*, acute—*r.* of the Bladder, *Cystorrhœma*—*r.* of the Bowels, *Enterorrhœma*.

RHEUMATISM, CAP'SULAR, *Rheumatismus capsularis*. Rheumatism seated in the lining membrane of the joints and bursæ of the tendons. The parts most liable to its attacks are the feet and hands, where it is generally easily recognized by the enlargement of the joints; but the peculiar characters of the disease are, perhaps, most strikingly seen when it attacks the knee.

RHEUMATISM OF THE CHEST, *Pleurodynia*.

RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC, *Arthrosis chronica*, *Rheumatismus chronicus* seu *nonfebrilis* seu *vulgaris* seu *inveteratus* seu *habitualis* seu *frigidus*, *Rheumatologia*, *Rheumatologia*, *Rheumatologia*, *Arthrodynia*, *Arthritia arthrodynia*, (*F.*) *Rhumatisme chronique*, *Rhumatologie*, is attended with pains in the hips, shoulders, knees, and other large joints. These are at times confined to one joint; at others, shift from one to another, without occasioning inflammation or fever. In this manner the complaint often continues for a great length of time, and then goes off. There is no danger attendant upon it; but the patient may become lame, and is always liable to painful recurrences. Neither variety generally terminates in suppuration; but effusion of coagulable lymph is apt to occur, so as to occasion permanent thickening of the parts. The great preventive of chronic rheumatism, and one of the most valuable curative agents, is flannel, worn next the skin. The whole class of rubefacients may, also, be used with advantage. The warm bath, especially the natural warm bath, the temperature of which does not vary, is, perhaps, the most successful remedy of all.

RHEUMATISM OF THE EXTREMITIES, *Acrorrhœma*—*r.* of the Face, *Prosoporrhœma*—*r.* Gouty, see *Rheumatism*, acute—*r.* of the Heart, *Cardiorrhœma*—*r.* of the Hip, see *Neuralgia femoropoplitea*—*r.* Lead, see *Lead rheumatism*—*r.* of the Leg, *Seclorrhœma*—*r.* of a Limb, *Merorrhœma*—*r.* Local, *Merorrhœma*—*r.* of the Loins, *Lumbago*—*r.* Metastatic, see *Rh.* acute—*r.* of the Neck, *Torticollis*—*r.* Partial, *Merorrhœma*.

RHEUMATISM, PRÆDOM'INAL, (*F.*) *Rhumatisme pré-abdominal*. Rheumatism of the muscles of the anterior and lateral portions of the abdomen; supposed by MM. Gênest and Requin to be the same as the *nervous affection of the peritoneum* of Gooch.

RHEUMATISM ROOT, *Jeffersonia Bartoni*.

RHEUMATISM OF THE SKIN, see *Dermalgia*—*r.* Topical, *Merorrhœma*—*r.* of the Uterus, *Metorrhœma*.

RHEUMATISM, VIS'ERAL. Rheumatism affecting the muscular or fibrous tissues of the viscera.

RHEUMATISM WREED, *Pyrola maculata*, *P. umbellata*.

RHEUMATISMAL, *Rheumatic*.

RHEUMATISM'OID, *Rheumatismoides*, *Rheumatoid*, *Rheumatoides*, (*rheumatism*, and *oidos*, 'resemblance.') Resembling rheumatism.

RHEUMATISMUS, *Rheumatismus*—*r.* Abdominal, *Coeliorrhœma*—*r.* Acute, *Rheumatismus*, acute—*r.* Articularum acutus, *Rheumatismus*, acute—*r.* Brachii, *Brachiorrhœma*—*r.* Canerous, *Neuralgia faciei*—*r.* Cervicis, *Torticollis*—*r.* Colli, *Torti-*

collis—*r.* Cordis, *Cardiorrhœma*—*r.* Cruris, *Seclorrhœma*—*r.* Dorsalis, *Lumbago*—*r.* Extremitatum, *Acrorrhœma*—*r.* Faciei, *Prosoporrhœma*—*r.* Febrilis, *Dengue*—*r.* Inflammatorius seu *hypersthenicus*, *Rheumatismus acutus*—*r.* Intestinalium, *Enterorrhœma*—*r.* Intestinalium cum ulcere, *Dysentery*—*r.* Larvatus, *Neuralgia faciei*—*r.* Localis, *Merorrhœma*—*r.* Membrorum singularum, *Merorrhœma*—*r.* Non febrilis, *Rheumatismus*, acute—*r.* Partialis, *Merorrhœma*—*r.* Pectoris, *Pleurodynia*—*r.* Phlegmonodes, *Myositis*—*r.* Spurius nervosus, *Neuralgia*—*r.* Universalis febrilis, *Rheumatismus*, acute—*r.* Uteri, *Metorrhœma*—*r.* Vesicæ urinariæ, *Cystorrhœma*—*r.* Vulgaris seu *inveteratus* seu *habitualis* seu *frigidus*, *Rheumatismus*, chronic.

RHEUMATIZ, *Rheumatismus*.

RHEUMATODYNIA, (*rheuma*, and *δύνη*, 'pain,') *Rheumatismus*, chronic.

RHEUMATOID, *Rheumatismoid*.

RHEUMATOPHTHALMIA, *Rheumatophthalmia*, (*rheuma*, and *ophthalmia*.) *Rheumatic ophthalmia*.

RHEUMATOPYRA, (*rheuma*, and *πύρ*, 'fever,') *Rheumatismus*, acute.

RHEUMATO'SIS, (from *rheuma*, and *osis*.) *Rheumatismus*.

RHEUMOPHTHALMIA, (*rheuma*, and *ophthalmia*.) *Rheumatophthalmia*, *Scleritis*.

RHEX'IS, *ῥήξις*, from *ῥήγω*, 'to break,') *Rhegma*, *Diruptio*, *Ruptio*, *Ruptura*, *Rupture*. Rupture of a vessel or organ. Spontaneous opening of an abscess.

RHEXIS OC'ULI. Bursting of the eye from any cause; spontaneous or excited.

RHICNO'SIS, (*ῥιχνος*, from *ῥιχνόω*, 'to become wrinkled,') *Cutis corrugatio*. Wrinkling of the skin from extension of the body; opposed to *ερεσις*, or distension from repletion.

RHIGOS, (*ῥίγος*.) *Rigor*.

RHIN, gen. *Rhīnis*, (*ῥῖν*, gen. *ῥῖνος*.) *Nasus*.

RHINAL'GIA, *Rhinodynia*, (*rhin*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') *Pain in the nose*.

RHINAL'GIA AB INTRU'SIS. *Pain in the nose from foreign bodies*.

RHINAL'GIA VERMINO'SA. *Pain in the nose from worms*.

RHINAN'CHONĒ, *Rhinan'gia*, *Rhinostegnosia*, (*rhin*, and *αἴχων*, 'narrowness,') *Contraction of the nose*. *Suffles*.

RHINANGIA, *Rhinan'chone*, *Suffles*.

RHINENCEPHALIA, (*rhin*, *en*, 'in, and *κεφαλή*, 'head,') *Cyclopia*.

RHINENCHYSIS, *Rhinenchysia*, (*rhin*, *en*, 'in, and *χύνω*, 'I pour,') *An infusion or injection, made into the nostrils, with a syringe called Rhinen'chites*.

RHINES, (pl. of *rhin*.) *Nares*.

RHINITIS, *Nasitis*, (*rhin*, and *itis*.) *Inflammation of the nose*. *Coryza*.

RHINITIS ULCEROSA, *Ozena*.

RHINOBLENNORRHŒA, *Rhinorrhœa*.

RHINOC'ACĒ, *Coryza scarlatina*, (*rhin*, and *κακος*, 'evil,') *The offensive discharge from the nose, and other symptoms indicating a morbid condition of the Schneiderian membrane, that accompany the worst forms of scarlatina*.

RHINOCATARRHUS, *Coryza*.

RHINOCNES'MUS, (*rhin*, and *κνησμος*, 'itching,') *Itching of the nose*.

RHINODACRYLITHUS, (*rhin*, *δακρυν*, 'a tear, and *λίθος*, 'a stone,') see *Dacryolite*.

RHINODYNIA, (*rhin*, and *δύνη*, 'pain,') *Rhin'algia*.

RHINOLITE, (*rhin*, and *λίθος*, 'a stone,') see *Dacryolite*.

RHINOPHON'IA, (*rhin*, and *φωνή*, 'the voice,') *A nasal voice, called, also, Dysphonia immodulata nasalis*, *Poraphonia nasalis* seu *res'onans*,

Psellis'mus na'sitas, *Mycteropho'nia*, *Na'sitas*, *Vox seu Parala'tia nasa'tis*. Speaking through the nose.

RHINOPLASTY, *Rhinoplas'tia*, *Rhinoplas'tica* (ars), (F.) *Rhinoplastie*, (rhin, and πλασσω, 'I form.') The operation for forming a new nose, which dates far back. Three chief methods have been described: 1. The *method of Celsus*, which consists in bringing forward the skin of the cheeks, and forming a septum, if necessary, from the upper lip. 2. The *Italian or Taliacotian method of operation*, called, also, the *German method*, on account of the application made of it by Von Gräfe, which consists in paring the edges of the nostrils, and uniting them to a graft taken from the arm, but left attached to it, until union has taken place; and 3. The *Indian method*—practised for ages in the East Indies, where cutting off the nose has been a common punishment for criminals—now generally adopted, in which the graft is taken from the forehead.

RHINOPOLYPUS, (rhin, and polypus,) Polypus of the nose.

RHINOPTIA, (rhin, and οπταί, 'I see.') The act of seeing over the nose. Squinting over the nose.

RHINORRHAGIA, (rhin, and ραγν, 'a breaking forth,') Epistaxis.

RHINORRHAPHY, *Rhinorrhaph'ia*, (rhin, and ραφν, 'a suture.') An operation for the removal of epicanthis, which consists in pinching up a longitudinal fold of the skin, including this fold in two elliptical incisions, removing it, and bringing together the edges of the wound by harelip suture.

RHINORRHEA, *Rhinoblenorrhoe'a*, (rhin, and ρεω, 'I flow.') A discharge of limpid mucus from the nose without any inflammatory symptom. A gleet from the nose.

RHINOSCOPE, *Rhinoscop'ium*, (rhin, and σκοπεω, 'I view.') An instrument of the speculum kind for inspecting the nasal passages. The operation is termed *Rhinoscopy*, *Rhinoscop'ia*.

RHINOSCOPY, see Rhinoscope.

RHINOSIS, (ῥις, 'a skin, leather,'—or from ῥις, 'a rugous.') The state of looseness and excess of skin observed in phthisis.

RHINOSTEGNOSIS, (rhin, and στεγνωσις, 'a constriction or obstruction,') Rhinanehene.

RHIPTASMUS, (ῥιπασμος, from ῥιπτω, 'to throw,') Jactation.

RHIPTOLUSIA, (ῥιπτω, 'to throw,' and λουω, 'to wash,') Affusion.

RHIS, gen. *Rhi'nis*, (ῥις, gen. ῥις,) Nasus.

RHIZA, (ῥιζα,) Radix.

RHIZAGRA, (ῥιζαγρα, from rhiza, and αγρα, 'seizure,') Punch.

RHIZODONTOPY, *Rhizodontol'ypy*, (rhiza, οδον, gen. οδοντος, 'a tooth,' and πυπτω, 'I perforate,') Perforation of the root of a tooth for the discharge of fluid.

RHIZOMA, *Rhi'zome*, (from rhiza,) The part of the root of a plant, which consists of wood or flesh, as in the carrot.

RHIZONYCHIA, (rhiza, and ονυξ, gen. ονυχος, 'a nail,') see Nail.

RHIZOPHAGUS, (ῥιζοφαγος, from rhiza, and φάγω, 'I eat,') One who lives on roots.

RHIZOTOMIST, (ῥιζοτομος, from rhiza, and τέμνειν, 'to cut,') Radisea.

RHIZOTOMUS, Apothecary.

RHOA, (ῥοα,) Punica granatum.

RHODELÆON, *Oleum rosa'rum*, (rhodon, and ελαιον, 'oil,') Oil of roses, or oil impregnated with roses.

RHO'DIA, *Rhodi'ola ro'sea*, *Ro'sea*, *Rose'wort*, (F.) *Rhodiola*, (rhodon, owing to its odour.) *Sex. Syst. Diœcia Octandria*. The root, *Roseroot*, when dry, has a very pleasant smell, and is slightly astringent. It is not used.

RHO'DINUS, (ῥοδιος,) *Rho'dius*, *Rosa'ceus*, *Ro'seus*, *Rosa'tus*, (F.) *Rosat*, *Rosy*. Formed of, or containing, roses.

RHODIOLA ROSEA, (dim. of rhodia,) Rhodia.

RHODIOLE, Rhodia.

RHODITES VINUM, (ῥοδιτὸν οἶνον,) Wine in which roses have been macerated.

RHO'DIUM LIG'NUM, *Rho'dium* or *Rosa'wood*, (from rhodon,) The wood or root of a tree supposed to be *Genista Canariensis* of Linnaeus. (F.) *Bois de rose*, *Bois de Chypre*. *Ord. Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Diadelphica Decandria*. The essential oil is a perfume, and possesses cordial and tonic virtues. Its smell is attractive to fish, rats, &c.

RHODIUS, Rhodinus.

RHODODAPHNE, (ῥοδοδάφνη,) Nerium oleander.

RHODODAPHNIS, Nerium oleander.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHEMUM, *R. chrysanthum* seu *aurum* seu *officina'tis*, *Oleander*, *Rosebay*, *Yell'ose rhododen'dron*, *Mons'tain Lau'el*, (F.) *Rosage*, *R. chrysanthus*, *Rose de Sibérie*, (ῥοδοδάφνη, from rhodon, and δένδρον, 'a tree,') *Nat. Ord. Ericaceæ. Sex. Syst. Decandria Monogynia*. This plant has been recommended in rheumatism, gout, and syphilis. In an overdose it produces acronarcotic symptoms.

RHODODENDRON MAX'IMUM, *Great Lau'el*, *American Rosebay*. An indigenous shrub, *Ord. Ericaceæ*, which flowers in July. It is stimulant and astringent, and has been used by the Indians in gout and rheumatism.

RHODODENDRON PUNCTATUM. Indigenous; has similar properties.

RHODOMELA PALMA'TA, *Dulse*, *Sac'charine Fu'cus*. One of the Algae, eaten in large quantities throughout the maritime countries of the north of Europe, and in the Grecian Archipelago.

RHODOMELI, (rhodon, and μελι, 'honey,') Mel rose.

RHODON, (ῥοδον,) *Rosa*, *Rosa centifolia*.

RHODOSACCHARUM, (rhodon, and σακχαρον, 'sugar,') Confectio rose gallica.

RHODOSTACTON, (ῥοδοστακτον,) Mel rose.

RHODOSTAGMA, (rhodon, and σταγμα, 'that which has been dropped,') Aqua rose.

RHŒA, (ῥοα,) *Punica granatum*.

RHŒAS, gen. *Rhœ'adis*, see Papaver rhœas.

RHŒBDESIS, (ῥοβδης, from ῥοβίω, 'to sup up,') Absorption.

RHŒUM, Rheum.

RHOGMUS, (ῥωγμος,) Râle.

RHO'ITES, (ῥοιτης,) a wine impregnated with the pomegranate, (from ῥοα, the pomegranate.) A confection, made by boiling the juice of the pomegranate in honey.

RHOMBOÏDEUS, (ῥομβος, 'a rhombus, whose sides are equal, with two obtuse and two acute angles.) *Rhomboideus major* and *minor*, *Rhomboïdes*, *Cervici-dorso-scapulaire*. A muscle situate at the posterior inferior part of the neck, and at the posterior part of the back. It has a rhomboidal shape, and is attached by its inner edge, to the posterior cervical ligament, and to the spinous processes of the last cervical vertebra, and of the first four or five dorsal. By its outer edge, it is attached to the spinal or posterior edge of the scapula. It is divided into two fasciculi, constituting the *Rhomboideus major* and *Rh. minor*, the latter being situate higher than the other. This muscle draws the scapula backwards and upwards, and impresses upon it a rotatory motion, which brings its inferior angle nearer to the spine; and, consequently, depresses the anterior angle and the shoulder.

RHOMBOS, (ῥομβος,) A bandage mentioned

by Galen; so called on account of its rhomboidal shape.

RHON'CHAL, *Rhöncha'lis*, (*rhönchus*, 'rattle.') Relating of or appertaining to rhönchus;—as '*rhönchal fluctuation*;' the fremitus that occurs through the influence of respiration as an attendant on cavernous rhönchi.

RHONCHUS, (*ῥῶγος*,) *Rale*, Snoring, Stertor—*r. Cavernous*, see Gurgling—*r. Cavernulous*, see Gurgling.

RHONCHUS, CLICK'ING. A rhönchus which has been considered positively indicative of the existence of tubercles in the lungs. [?]

RHONCHUS, CREPITANS, *Râle crépissant*—*r. Crepitans redus*, see Crepitant—*r. Mucous*, see *Râle muqueux*—*r. Sibilans*, see *Râle crépissant*—*r. Sibilus*, *Râle sibilant*—*r. Sonorus*, *Râle sonore*—*r. Subcrepitant*, see *Râle muqueux*.

RHOPALISMUS, (*ῥοπαλισμος*,) Priapismus.

RHOPALOSIS, (*ῥοπαλον*, 'a club,'—the hair being matted like a club, and *osis*, 'Plica.

RHOPALUM, (*ῥοπαλον*,) Penis.

RHOPE, (*ῥοπη*, 'a moving forwards or down-

wards,') Congestion.

RHOTACISMUS, (*ῥωτακισμος*,) Rotacism.

RHOX, (*ῥωξ*, gen. *ῥωγος*, 'a fissure,') Pupil,

Uvea.

RHUBARB, Rheum—*r. Chinese*, see Rheum—*r. French*, Rheum Rhaponticum—*r. India*, see Rheum—*r. Krimea*, Rheum Rhaponticum—*r. Monk's*, Rumex Alpinus, Rumex patientia—*r. Pie*, Rheum Rhaponticum—*r. Poor Man's*, Thalictron—*r. Rhapontic*, Rheum Rhaponticum—*r. Russia*, see Rheum—*r. Turkey*, see Rheum—*r. Wild*, Convolvulus panduratus.

RHUBARBE, Rheum—*r. Fausse*, Thalictron—*r. des Indes*, Convolvulus mechoacan—*r. des Pauvres*, Thalictron—*r. Sauvage*, Rumex patientia.

RHUE, Ruta.

RHUM, Rum.

RHUMA, in composition, see Rheuma.

RHUMAPYRA, Rheumatism, acute.

RHUMATALGIA, Rheumatism, chronic.

RHUMATALGIE, Rheumatism, chronic.

RHUMATIQUE, Rheumatic.

RHUMATISANT, Rheumatic.

RHUMATISME, Rheumatism.

RHUMATISME, Rheumatism—*r. Aigu*, Rheumatism, acute—*r. Articulaire aigu*, Rheumatism, acute—*r. Chronique*, Rheumatism, chronic—*r. Préabdominale*, Rheumatism, preabdominal—*r. d. l'Utérus*, Metrorrhœma.

RHUME, Rheum—*r. de Cerveau*, Coryza—*r. de Poitrine*, Catarrh.

RHUS BELGICA, (gen. *Rhois*, *ῥωξ*,) Myrica

gale—*r. Copallina*, see Rhus typhina.

RHUS CORIA'RIA, *Adu'rion*, *Sumach*, *Shumach*, *Elmleaved Sumach*, (F.) *Sumac*, *Sumac des Corroyeurs*, *Roure ou Rouvre*. Ord. Anacardiaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. This is the only species of the genus *rhus* that is innocent. Both the leaves and berries have been used as astringents and tonics.

RHUS GLABRA, '*Smooth Sumach*.' Indigenous and official in the Pharmacopœia of the United States. An infusion of the fruit—*Rhus glabrum* [?] Ph. U. S.—which is acid and astringent, has been used as a cooling drink, and as a gargle. An infusion of the inner bark of the root has been recommended in mercurial ptyalism.

RHUS RADICANS, *R. ver'nix*, *Poison vine* (America). This plant is poisonous (see Poisons, Table of), and is extremely acrid, when applied to the skin, producing erysipelas and vesications, and has been used, like *Rh. toxicodendron*, in paralytic, and other nervous affections.

RHUS SUCCEDANEA, see Wax, Japan.

RHUS SYLVESTRIS, Myrica gale.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON, *Toxicodendron*, *Poison*

Oak (America), (F.) *Sumac venéneux*. The leaves—*Toxicodendron* (Ph. U. S.)—have been used in paralytic affections and eruptions. It is poisonous, like *Rh. radicans*. Dose, gr. ss. to gr. iv.

RHUS TYPH'INA, *Stag's horn Sumach*, and **RHUS COPALL'INA**, *Mountain Sumach*, have similar properties with *Rhus glabra*.

RHUS VENEN'ATA, *Poison Sumach*, and **RHUS PU'MILA**, have similar properties with *Rhus toxicodendron*.

RHUS VERNIX, *Rh. radicans*.

RHYAS, (*ῥυας*, from *ῥωω*, 'I flow,') *Rhy'sis*. An ulceration of the lachrymal caruncle with a constant flow of tears.

RHYMA, (*ῥυμα*,) Medicament.

RHYPARIA, (*ῥυπαρία*, from *ῥυπας*, 'dirt,') *Rupia*, *Sordes prunorum viarum*.

RHYPIA, (*ῥυπία*,) *Rupia*.

RHYPIUS, (*ῥυπιος*,) *Sordes*.

RHYPTICA, (from *ῥυπτω*,) Detergents.

RHYPTICUS, Abstergent.

RHYSIS, (*ῥυσις*,) Flux, *Rhyas*.

RHYSSEMA, gen. *Rhyssematia*, (*ῥυσσημα*,) Wrinkle.

RHYTHM, *Rhyth'mus*, (*ῥυθμος*,) (F.) *Rhythme*, 'measured movement.' The order of proportion, as regards time, which reigns between the different movements of an organ, or of the organism in health and disease. Thus, rhythm is applied to the diurnal variations of the pulse; and to the paroxysmal movements of an intermittent.

RHYTHMICAL, (*ῥυθμικός*,) Periodical.

RHYTHMICAL CONTRACTIONS OF MUSCLES are those that succeed one another after regular intervals.

RHYTHMUS, (*ῥυθμος*,) Rhythm.

RHYTIDOSIS, (*ῥυτιδωσις*,) Rutidosis.

RHYTIS, (*ῥυτις*,) Wrinkle.

RIB, ([Sax.] *rib*,) Costa—*r. False*, see Costa—*r. Floating*, see Costa—*r. Sternal*, see Costa—*r. True*, see Costa.

RIBES (of Arab. origin) **GLOSSULARIA**, *R. uva crispa*.

RIBES NI'GRUM, *R. ol'idum*, *Grossula'ria ni'gra*, *Cas'sis*, *Black Currant*, *Gazel*, (F.) *Groseillier noir*. Ord. Grossulaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The berries—*Black currants*—have been recommended in sore-throat, and as diuretics. The leaves have been advised for the same purpose. They are chiefly used as preserves.

RIBES OFFICINALE, *R. rubrum*—*r. Olidum*, *R. nigrum*.

RIBES RU'BRUM, *R. officina'lē seu vulga'rē*, *Grossula'ria non spino'sa seu ru'bra*, *Red currant*, (F.) *Groseillier rouge*; of which the *White* is only a variety. It is cultivated, and affords an agreeable fruit—*Red currants*, (F.) *Groseilles*. It possesses the qualities of the subacid fruits in general, and makes an excellent preserve.

RIBES UVA CRISPA, *R. grossula'ria*, *Common gooseberry*. The fruit—*Grossula'ria*, (F.) *Groseille à maguereau*, *Gooseberry*, *Feaberry*—is agreeable, and makes a good preserve.

RIBES VULGARE, *R. rubrum*.

RIBGRASS, *Plantago lanceolata*.

RIBS, NECK OF THE, Collum costarum—*r. Short*, see Costa.

RIBWORT, *Plantago Virginica*.

RICE, *Oryza*—*r. Canada*, *Zizania aquatica*.

RICE DISEASE, Cholera.

RICE, GROUND, see *Oryza*.

RICE JELLY, see *Oryza*.

RICE WATER, see *Oryza*. The evacuations of cholera have been termed—from their resemblance to ricewater—'*ricewater discharges*;' and in India, '*congee discharges*;'—*congee*, in Hindoostanee, meaning '*ricewater*.'

RICE, WILD, *Zizania aquatica*.

RICHARDSONIA, (after Richardson, an early English botanist,) see *Ipeacuanha*.

laugh—*r. Sardonius*, Canine laugh—*r. Sardonius*, Canine laugh—*r. Spasticus*, Canine laugh.

RITA-CRISTINA. A celebrated double monster, born in Sardinia, in 1829. It lived to be nearly nine months old. Two distinct bodies were united at the pelvis. Below, the monster was single.

RIVER WEED, *Conferva rivalis*.

RIVING, (from *rive*, *ried*.) Erection.

RIVINUS, DUCT OF, see Sublingual gland.

RIVUS LACRYMALIS, (*rivus*, 'a small stream,') see Palpebra.

RIZ, *Oryza*.

ROAN TREE, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

ROB, *Ro'ob*, *Rob'ub*, *Ro'hob*, *Ro'hab*, (F.) *Extrait des fruits*. This word, of Arabic extraction, means the juice of any fruit thickened to the consistency of honey by evaporation, before it has fermented. The juice of the grape, boiled to this consistency, was called *Sa'pa*, and, when not quite so thick, *Defru'tum*.

R^{OB} CYNOSBATUS, *Confectio rosæ caninæ*—*r. ex Moris*, *Diamorion*—*r. Nucum*, *Diacaryon*.

ROBIN-RUN-AWAY, *Glechoma hederacea*.

ROBIN-RUN-THE-HEDGE, *Galium aparine*.

ROBINIA AMA'RA, (after the *Robins*, French botanists.) *Ord. Leguminosæ. Sez. Syst. Diadelphica Decandria*. The roots of the *Robinia amara* of Cochin China are bitter, and have been recommended, especially in that country, in diarrhoea and dyspepsia.

ROBINIA PSEUDACA'CIA, *Pseudacacia odorata*, *False Aca'cia*, *Black Lo'eust*, *Lo'eust tree*; native of America. The flowers are said to possess antispasmodic properties, and the bark of the root to be emetic and cathartic.

ROBORANS, (from *roborare*, 'to make strong,') Corroborant.

ROBORANTIA, Tonics.

ROBUB, Rob.

ROCELLA, (dim. of [S.] *roca*, 'a rock or stone,') *Lichen roccella*—*r. Tinctoria*, *Lichen roccella*.

ROCHE'S EMBROCA'TION FOR HOOP'ING COUGH. An empirical preparation, composed of *ol. olive*, $\frac{3}{4}$ xvj, *ol. succin.* $\frac{3}{4}$ viij, *ol. caryoph.* q. s. to scent it strongly.

ROCHELLE POWDERS, see Powders, soda, and Sedlitz, mineral waters of.

ROCHER, ('a rock,') see Temporal bone.

ROCHETTA ALEXANDRINA, Soda.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, see Virginia, mineral waters of.

ROCK ROSE, *Helianthemum Canadense*, H. *Corymbosum*.

ROCKETT, GARDEN, *Brassica eruca*—*r. Roman*, *Brassica eruca*.

ROCOU, Terra Orleansa.

RODDIKIN, Abomasus.

RODENS, see *Sorbus aucuparia*.

RODENTREE, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

RODENT, (from *rodere*, 'to gnaw,') Phagedenic.

RODSCHIEDIA BURSA PASTORIS, (after Dr. D. Rodschied, of Hanau,) *Thlaspi bursa*.

RÔGNE, (from Celt, *rong*, 'itch,') Psora.

ROHAB, Rob.

ROHENA BARK, Swietenia.

ROHOB, Rob.

ROHUN, see *Strychnos nux vomica*.

ROIIDEUR, (from [L.] *rigidus*.) Rigidity—*r. Cadaverique*, Rigor mortis.

ROISDORFF, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. Alkaline waters in Germany, which contain carbonic acid and carbonate of soda.

ROLLER, Bandage, Fascia.

ROMARIN, Rosmarinus—*r. des Maraïs*, *Statice limonium*—*r. Sauvage*, *Ledum sylvestre*.

ROME, CLIMATE OF. The climate of Rome, as regards its physical qualities, is considered to

be one of the best in Italy. It is peculiarly still; and, hence, has been esteemed favourable as a winter climate in pulmonary diseases, and for invalids generally, as it admits of their taking exercise in the open air at a lower temperature than they otherwise could do. In the early stages of consumption, Sir James Clark generally found the climate favourable.

ROMPEURE, (from *rumpere*, *ruptum*, 'to break or burst,') Hernia.

ROMPT-PIERRE, 'breakstone,' *Pimpinella saxifraga*.

RONCE, *Rubus idæus*—*r. Blene*, *Rubus cæsius*—*r. de Montagne*, *Rubus chamaemorus*—*r. Noire*, *Rubus fruticosus*.

RONCHUS, (*ρῶγχος*.) Snoring, Stertor.

ROND, Round—*r. Grand*, *Teres major*—*r. Petit*, *Teres minor*.

RONE, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

RONFLEMENT, (formed by onomatopœia,) Snoring, Stertor; see Rattle—*r. de Diable*, *Bruit de Diable*.

RONNACHS, *Triticum repens*.

RONNING, Rennet.

ROOB, Rob.

ROOF OF THE MOUTH, Palate.

ROOM, Pityriasis.

ROOT, (Dan. *rod*.) *Radix*—*r. Ague*, *Aletris farinosa*—*r. Bitter*, *Apocynum androsaemifolium*—*r. Canada*, *Asclepias tuberosa*—*r. Colic*, *Aletris*.

ROOT DOCTOR, Herb doctor.

Root, Red, *Celastrus*, *Lachnanthes tinctoria*—*r. Rough*, *Liatris*.

ROOT OF SCARCITY, *Beta hybrida*.

Root, SQUAW, *Actæa racemosa*—*r. Sweet*, *Acorus calamus*—*r. Unicorn*, *Aletris farinosa*—*r. White*, *Ligusticum actæosifolium*—*r. Yellow*, *Jeffersonia Bartoni*, *Xanthoxia apiifolia*.

ROPE, Nanus.

ROPE BARK, *Direa palustris*.

ROQUETTE, (from *eruca* [?]), *Brassica eruca*, Soda.

RORELLA, (dim. of *ros*, gen. *roris*, 'dew,') *Drosera rotundifolia*.

RORIFEROUS, *Ror'ifer*, (F.) *Rorifère*, (*ros*, 'dew,' and *ferre*, 'to carry,') An epithet given to vessels which pour exhaled fluids on the surface of organs.

RORIFEROUS DUCT, Thoracic duct.

ROS, gen. *Ro'ris*, 'dew,' Sperm—*r. Calabrinus*, *Fraxinus ornus*—*r. Solis*, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

ROSA, 'rose,' *R. centifolia*—*r. Afzeliana*, *R. canina*.

Ro'sa AL'BA, *R. usitatissima* seu *leucantha*. The White Rose, (F.) *Rosier blanc*. *Ord. Rosaceæ. Sez. Syst. Icosandria Polygynia*. The flowers of this species possess similar but inferior qualities to the damask.

ROSA ARMATA, *R. canina*—*r. Asturica*, see *Peilagra*—*r. Austriaca*, *R. Gallica*—*r. Calycina*, *R. canina*.

ROSA CANI'NA, *R. sylvestris* seu *sentico'na* seu *Stewartia'na* seu *Afzelia'na* seu *armata* seu *calycina* seu *ru'bra vulgaris*, *Cynor'rhodon*, *Caniru'bus*, *Caninus* *Sen'tis*, *Cynocyt'isus*, *Cynospatum*, *Cynos'batus*, *Dogrose*, *Wild Bri'ar*, *Hip Tree*, (F.) *Rose du chien*, *Eglantier de chien*, *E. sauvage*. The fruit of this variety, called *Hops* or *Hips*, *Hops*, (Sc.) *Doghip*, has a sourish taste, and is formed into a conserve. See *Confectio cynosbati*. It is seldom employed, except to give form to more active remedies; as to pills, boluses, linctuses, &c.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA, *R. canina*, *R. Damascena* seu *Pal'lida*, *Hecatophylla*, *Dam'ask*, *Pale*, *Hun'dred leaved* or *Cub'bage rose*, (F.) *Rosier à cent feuilles*, *Rhodon*. The petals of this rose have an extremely fragrant odour, and sub-acidulous taste. They are laxative; but are scarcely used for any purposes except for the distillation of rose water,

Oil of Roses, *Oleum Rosæ*, *Attar*, *Otto* or *Essence of Roses*, and the formation of a syrup.

ROSA DAMASCENA, *R. centifolia*.

ROSA GAL'LICA, *R. Austriaca* seu *rubra*, *Red Rose*, (F.) *Rosier de Provins*. The petals of this variety are astringent; and are used in infusion, conserve, &c.

ROSA LEUCANTHA, *R. alba*—*r. pallida*, *R. centifolia*—*r. rubra*, *R. Gallica*—*r. rubra vulgaris*, *R. canina*—*r. Saltans*, *Essera*—*r. Senticosa*, *R. canina*—*r. Swartziana*, *R. canina*—*r. Sylvestris*, *R. canina*—*r. Usitatissima*, *R. alba*.

ROSACE, *Roseola*.

ROSACEUS, (from *rosa*,) *Rhodinus*.

ROSAGE, *Nerium oleander*, *Rhododendron chrysanthemum*.

ROSAGO, gen. *Rosag'inis*, *Nerium oleander*.

ROSALIA, (from *rosa*, 'the rose,' from its colour,) *Scarlatina*.

ROSALIE, *Scarlatina*.

ROSAT, (from *rosa*, 'the rose,' from its colour,) *Rhodinus*.

ROSATUS, *Rhodinus*.

ROSE, *Erysipelas*, (from its colour,) *Rosa*—*r. Cabbage*, *Rosa centifolia*—*r. Campion*, *Lychnis githago*—*r. Christmas*, *Helleborus niger*—*r. Copper*, *Papaver rhæas*—*r. Corn*, *Papaver rhæas*—*r. Damask*, *Rosa centifolia*—*r. Dog*, *Rosa canina*—*r. Dog*, conserve or confection of, *Confectio rose caninae*.

ROSE DROP, *Gutta rosea*—*r. Du Chien*, *Rosa canina*.

ROSE, HUNDREDLEAVED, *Rosa centifolia*—*r. Marine*, *Rosmarinus*—*r. Pale*, *Rosa centifolia*.

ROSE RASH, *Roseola*.

ROSE, RED, *Rosa Gallica*—*r. Rock*, *Helianthemum corymbosum*.

ROSE DE SIBÉRIE, *Rhododendron chrysanthemum*.

ROSE SPOTS, *Spots*, *red*.

ROSE, WHITE, *Rosa alba*.

ROSEA, *Rhodia*.

ROSEBALM, *SCARLET*, *Monarda coccinea*.

ROSEBAY, AMERICAN, *Rhododendron maximum*.

ROSÉE DU SOLEIL, 'sundew,' *Drosera rotundifolia*.

ROSELLINA, (from *rosa*, 'the rose,' on account of its colour,) *Roseolæ*.

ROSEMARY, *Rosmarinus*—*r. Marsh*, *Statice limonium*, and *S. Caroliniana*—*r. Wild*, *Eriophthalmus umbellulatus*.

ROSENHEIM, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. *Rosenheim* is 34 miles S. E. from *Münich*, in *Bavaria*. The waters contain sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, chlorides of calcium and magnesium, carbonate of soda, and oxide of iron. They are used as tonics.

ROSENMÜLLER, ORGAN OF, *Parovarium*.

ROSEOLA, *Exanthemata Roseola*, *Rose Rash*, (F.) *Rosole*, *Éruption anormale*, *Rosace*, *Fièvre rouge*, *Efflorescence érysipélateuse*, (from *rosa*, 'the rose,' on account of the colour.) An efflorescence in blushing patches, gradually deepening to a rose-colour, mostly circular or oval; often alternately fading and reviving; sometimes, with a colourless nucleus; and chiefly on the cheeks, neck, or arms. It is frequently found, as a symptom, in dentition, dyspepsia, rheumatism, &c., and is of no consequence. See *Roseolæ*, *Rubeola*, and *Scarlatina*.

ROSEOLA ACNOSA, *Gutta rosea*.

ROSEOLA ÆSTIVA. The affection which prevails in summer. The eruption is of a darker colour, and is attended with more itching.

ROSEOLA ANNULATA. Characterized by patches in the form of rosecoloured rays, with central areas of the colour of the skin.

ROSEOLA FICOSA, *Sycosis*—*r. Typhosa*, *Spots*, *red*—*r. Variolosa*, *Roseolæ*.

ROSEOLÆ, *Roseola*, *Rosellina*, *Rubeola*, *spallaria*, *False or French measles*, (F.) *Rosole*, *Fausse rougeole*. This name is given by some to an acute exanthem, midway between measles and scarlatina, and which belongs to neither one nor the other, as it affords no protection against either. It is, also, termed *Rubeola* by some, and *Rubeoloid*, a term, which is applicable to any eruption resembling *rubeola*. An eruption which often precedes that of smallpox is termed *Roseola Variolosa*.

ROSÉOLE, *Roseola*, *Roseolæ*.

ROSE PINK, *Chironia angularis*.

ROSES, MILK OF. A cosmetic wash, formed, according to one method, of *Subcarbonate of potass*, gr. vj; *Oil of almonds*, ℥j; *Essence of bergamot*, ℥ij; *Rose water*, ℥ij; *Orange flower water*, ℥ij. Mix.

ROSEUS, (from *rosa*,) *Rhodinus*.

ROSEWOOD, *Rhodium lignum*.

ROSEWORT, *Rhodia*.

ROSIER BLANC, *Rosa alba*—*r. à Cent Feuilles*, *R. centifolia*—*r. de Provins*, *Rosa Gallica*.

ROSIN, BLACK, (from *resina*,) *Colophonia*—*r. Brown*, *Colophonia*.

ROSIN WOOD, *Silphium laciniatum*.

ROSIN, WHITE, see *Pinus sylvestris*—*r. Yellow*, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

ROSIO STOMACHI, (from *rodere*, *rosium*, 'to corrode,') *Cardialgia*—*r. Ventriculi*, *Cardialgia*.

ROSMARINUM, *Rosmarinus*.

ROSMARINUS, (*ros*, 'dew,' and *marinus*, 'marine,') *R. officinalis* seu *latifolius* seu *hortensis*, *Alchachil*, *Libano'tis corona'ria*, *Dendrob'ianus*, *Rose'mary*, (F.) *Rosarin*, *Rose marine*, *Escensier*; *Ord. Labiata*. *See. Syst.* *Diandria Monogynia*. The tops of this plant, *Rosmarinus* (Ph. U. S.), *Herba Anthos*, have a fragrant, grateful smell; and an aromatic, warm, bitterish taste, which is dependent upon an essential oil, combined with camphor. Rosemary has been recommended in nervous headaches, in the form of infusion. It is now rarely used, except for its odour. The flower is called *Anthos*, αἶθος. Its oil—*Oleum Rosmarini*—is official. From two to six or ten drops are given in nervous complaints, rubbed up with sugar.

ROSMARINUS HORTENSIS, *Rosmarinus*—*r. Latifolius*, *Rosmarinus*—*r. Officinalis*, *Rosmarinus*—*r. Stoechadis facie*, *Teucrium creticum*—*r. Sylvestris*, *Ledum sylvestre*.

ROSSALIA, (from *rosa*, 'the rose,' from its colour,) *Scarlatina*—*r. Squamosa*, *Scarlatina*.

ROSSIGNOL, (pron. *Rossiniol*.) A name given, in France, to an affection to which pressmen are subject. It is a sprain, followed by inflammation of the radiocarpal joint.

ROSSOLIO, see *Spirit*.

ROSTRUM, *Ram'phos*, 'a beak.' (F.) *See.* A name given to several old forceps, on account of their resemblance to the beaks of different birds. The principal were the *Rostrum corvini*, *anati*, *prittaci*, *num*, *culturini*, *egg'neum* seu *olorini*, *grui*, *num*, *lacerti*, *num*, &c.

ROSTRUM EXTERNUM, *Olecranon*—*r. Porcinum*, *Aeromion*—*r. Posterius*, *Olecranon*—*r. Sphenoidale*, *Azygos processus*.

ROSY BETTY, *Erigeron bellidifolium*—*r. Bush*, *Spiraea tomentosa*—*r. Drop*, *Gutta rosea*—*r. Wheel*, *Gutta rosea*.

ROT, (from [L.] *ructus*,) *Eruetation*.

ROT, GRINDERS', *Asthma*, *grinders'*.

ROTACISM, *Rotacism'us*, *Rottacism'us*, properly *Rhotacism'us*, *Pscellism'us rhotacism'us*, (F.) *Grassegement*. A vicious pronunciation of the Greek, *P, Rau*, common in the northern parts of England; especially near Newcastle. Called, there, the *Burr* or *Burrh*.

ROTACISMUS, (ῥωτακισμός,) *Grassegement*, *Rotacism*.

ROTATIO, (*rotare, rotatum*, 'to turn round,') Diarthrosis.

ROTA'TOR, (*rotare, rotatum, rota*, 'a wheel,') 'to turn round.' (F.) *Rotateur*. A name given to several muscles that turn the parts to which they are attached upon their axes;—such as the oblique muscles of the eyes, the pronators, supinators, &c.

ROTATOR, Trochanter.

ROTATO'RES DORSI. Eleven small muscles on each side of the dorsal vertebrae, which arise from the point or upper edge of each transverse process, and pass to the lower edge of the arch of the vertebra above, as far as the base of the transverse process. Their action is to rotate the individual vertebrae on each other.

ROTATO'RES FEMORIS, Obturatores—r. Oculi, Oblique muscles of the eye.

ROTCOLL, Cochlearia armoracia.

ROTTACISMUS, Rotacism.

ROTTLE'RA SCHIMPERI, (after Dr. Rottler, a Danish missionary.) A large tree of Abyssinia, *Nat. Ord.* Euphorbiaceae, the bark of which, called *Cortex muscivorus*, and formerly known as *Cortex Brayeræ anthelmin'ticæ*, mixed with kooseo, is used in that country against tapeworm.

ROTTLE'RA TINCTO'RIA. A euphorbiaceous plant of India. A powder is attached to the fruit capsule of this plant, which is brushed off and collected when the fruit is dry. It is called *Kameyla*, *Rottler's*, (Ph. U. S., 1863,) or *Kameela*, *Kame'la* (Ph. B. 1864); is used in Northern India as a vermifuge for dogs; and has proved effectual against tapeworm in man. The dose is two or three drachms, which purges.

ROTULA, (dim. of *rota*, 'a wheel,') Patella, Trochiscus—r. Genu, Patella.

ROTULAD, see Rotular aspect.

ROT'ULAR, (from *rotula*.) Relating or appertaining to the patella.

ROTULAR AS'PECT. An aspect towards the side on which the rotula is situated.—(Barelay.) *Rotulad* is used by the same writer, adverbially, to signify 'towards the rotular aspect.'

ROTULE, Patella.

ROTULIAN, *Rotulia'nis*, (F.) *Rotulien*. Relating or belonging to the rotula or patella.

ROTUNDUS, (from *rota*, 'a wheel,') Round.

ROUCOU, Terra Orleana.

ROUEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. This water, known under the name, *Eau des fontaines de la Maréguerie*, is cold, and contains carbonate of iron, carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, chloride of calcium, &c. It is tonic.

ROUGE, 'red,' (from [L.] *rubeo*, 'to be red,') see Colcothar—r. d'Angleterre, Colcothar—r. de Prusse, Colcothar—r. du Sang, Hæmatin.

ROUGEOLE, (from [F.] *rouge*, 'red,') Rubella—r. Fausse, Roscolæ.

ROUGEURS, (from [F.] *rouge*, 'red,') Flush.

ROUGH ROOT, Liatris.

ROUILLE, (originally from *rubigo*, 'rust,') Rubiginous.

ROULEMENT DU LAMBEAU, 'rolling of the flap,' see Flap.

ROUND, *Te'res*, *Rotun'dus*, (F.) *Rond*, (from [L.] *rotundus*.) Anatomists have given this name to many organs whose fibres are collected in round fasciculi. See Teres.

ROUND FORA'MEN, *Fora'men rotund'um*. A foramen of the sphenoid bone, a little behind the *foramen lacerum superius*, which gives passage to the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves, called *superior maxillary*.

ROUND HEART, *Thapsium atropurpureum*.

ROUND LIG'AMENTS OF THE U'TERUS, *Ligamen'ta rotund'a U'teri*, (F.) *Cordons sus-pubiens* (Ch.), *Cordons vasculaires*, *Ligaments ronds de l'utérus*. Two cords, which arise from the lateral and supe-

rior parts of the uterus, whence they proceed towards the abdominal rings, which they pass through, and terminate by vanishing in the areolar tissue of the groins, *mons veneris*, and labia majora. These cords are whitish, flattened, and narrower in the middle than at the extremities. According to Mr. Rainey, they are composed chiefly of the striped muscular fibre.

ROUNTREE, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

ROUP, (like croup, by onomatopœia [?]), *Cynanche trachealis*, *Raucedo*.

ROURE, *Rhus coriaria*.

ROUTINE PRACTITIONER, Routinist.

ROUTINIST, pronounced *routeen'ist*; (F.) *Routinier*; ([F.] *routine*, 'a regular habit or practice, unvaried by circumstances,' from *route*, 'a road,') One who practises in such an unvaried manner:—a *routine practitioner*.

ROUVRE, *Rhus coriaria*.

ROVE, (from *rice*,) Scab.

ROVING, 'wandering,' Delirium.

ROWANTREE, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

ROWLAND'S SPRINGS, see Georgia, mineral waters of.

ROWTING, (from [Sax.] *hyutan*, 'to snore,') Snoring.

RUBBER, INDIAN, *Caoutchouc*.

RUBBING, ([G.] *reiben*, 'to rub,') Friction—r. Dry, see Friction—r. Moist, see Friction.

RUBBING SOUND, *Bruit de Frottement*.

RUBE'DO, gen. *Rube'dinis*, *Ru'bor*, 'redness;' (from *rubere*, 'to be red,') A diffused, but not spotted, redness on any part of the skin; like that which arises from blushing. Blushing.

RUBEFA'CIENT, *Erethi'sma*, *Erethi'ticum*, *Rube'faciens*, (*rubere*, 'red,' and *facio*, 'I make,') (F.) *Rubefiant*. That which produces redness. A medicine which causes redness of the skin. The action is called *Rubefaction*.

RUBÉFIANT, Rubefacient.

RUBE'OLA, *Rubeola vulga'ris*, (from *rubeo*, 'I am red,') *Rose'ola*, *Exanth'e'sis*, *Rube'ola*, *Vetero'na*, *Blac'e'is*, *Fer'us*, *Blac'tix*, *Bovill'æ*, *Morbil'is*, *Scarlat'ina pustulo'sa* seu *miliat'ris*, *Feb'ris morbillo'sa*, *Ty'phus morbillo'sus*, *Phenicia'nis*, *E'cphy'mata*, *Measles*, (Sc.) *Mirlos*, (Prov.) *Oveas*, *Crevés*, *Malla*, *Maules*, *Meas'lings*, (F.) *Rougeole*, *Fievre morbilluse*. One of the major exanthemata; generally affecting individuals but once, and produced by specific contagion. The rash usually appears on the fourth, but sometimes on the third, fifth, or sixth day of a febrile disorder; and, after a continuance of four days, gradually declines with the fever. The disease generally commences from ten to fourteen days after the contagion has been received. The eruption first shows itself in distinct, red, and nearly circular spots, somewhat less than the ordinary areolæ of flea-bites. As these increase in number, they coalesce; forming small patches of an irregular figure, but approaching nearest to that of semicircles or crescents. These patches are intermixed with single, circular dots and with interstices of the natural colour of the skin. On the face they are slightly raised, so as to give the sensation of inequality of surface to the finger passed over the cuticle. The disappearance of the eruption is followed by desquamation of the cuticle. Measles is not dangerous of itself; but it is liable to induce pneumonia in winter, and dysentery in summer, which are, at times, very fatal. These are apt to come on at the time of, or soon after, the disappearance of the eruption. When they supervene, they must be treated as idiopathic affections. It demands a general antiphlogistic treatment. Willan has pointed out a kind of RUBEOLA spu'ria, which he calls RUBEOLA sine CATARRHO. In this the rash runs its regular course, with little fever or catarrhal affection; affording no certain security against the

common or regular disease. He also gives the name, RUBEOLA NIGRA or BLACK MEASLES, to an unusual appearance of the measles about the seventh or eighth day, when the rash becomes suddenly livid, with a mixture of yellow. It is devoid of inconvenience or danger; and is removed in a week or ten days by the mineral acids and tonics.

Epidemic measles has occasionally prevailed largely in the military service, and has been called *Camp Measles*.

RUBEOLA SPURIA, Roseolæ.

RUBEOLÆ, Roseolæ.

RUBEOLOID, (*rubeola*, and *oid*.) see Roseola.

RUBIA, (from *ruber*, 'red.') *R. tinctorum* seu *peregrina* seu *syriaca* seu *ma'ior*, *Erythrodianum*, *Ra'dix rubra*, *Dyer's Mad'der*, *Mad'der*, (F.) *Garance*. Family, Rubiaceæ. Sex. Syst. Tetrandria Monogynia. The root—*Ru'bia*, (Ph. U. S.)—has a bitterish, somewhat austere, taste, and a slight, not agreeable, smell. It was formerly considered deobstruent, detergent, and diuretic.

RUBIGINOUS, *Rubiginosus*, (from *rubigo*, gen. *rubig'inis*, 'rust,') (F.) *Rouillé*, Rusty. Having the colour of rust. An epithet given to the sputa in certain cases of pneumonia.

RUBINUS VERUS, (from *ruber*, 'red,') *Anthrax*.

RUBOR, 'redness,' *Rubedo*.

RUBRICA FABRILIS, (from *ruber*, 'red,') A red, heavy, earthy matter, formerly employed for making drying plasters; *Hard Ruddle*, *Red Chalk*.

RUBRICA SINOPICA. A heavy, compact, reddish earth from Sinope: formerly used in diarrhoea.

RUBERIN, (from *ruber*, 'red,') *Hæmatin*.

RUBUS, (from *ruber*, 'red,') The pharmacopœial name (Ph. U. S. 1863) of the root of *Rubus Canadensis* and *Rubus villosus*.

RUBUS AFFINIS, *R. fruticosus*.

RUBUS ARCTICUS, *Shrub by Straw'berry*, *Bac'ce Norland'ica*. Ord. Rosaceæ. Sex. Syst. Icosandria Polygynia. The fruit is recommended by Linnaeus as possessing antiseptic, refrigerant, and antiscorbutic qualities.

RUBUS BATUS, *R. cæsius*.

RUBUS CÆSIUS, *R. Ba'tus*, *Dew'berry plant*, (F.) *Ronce bleue*. The fruit resembles the blackberry in appearance and properties. The bark of the root of *R. Trivialis* seu *Canadensis* seu *procumbens* seu *flagellaris*, *American Dewberry*, *Low Blackberry*, is astringent.

RUBUS CANADENSIS, see *R. cæsius*.

RUBUS CHAMÆORHIZUS, *Cloud'berry Tree*, *Chamæorhiza*, *C. Norvegica*, *Chamædryas*, *Cloud'berries*, *Knotberries*, (F.) *Ronce de Montagne*. The ripe fruit is sometimes prepared as a jam, and used in fevers, &c., to allay thirst. It has been much extolled as an antiscorbutic.

RUBUS FLAGELLARIS, see *R. cæsius*—*r. Frambesians*, *R. idæus*—*r. Frondosus*, *R. fruticosus*.

RUBUS FRUTICOSUS, *R. affinis* seu *paniculatus* seu *niger* seu *frondosus* seu *vulgaris*, *Common Bram'ble*, which affords *Black'berries*, *Bram'bleberries*, (Prov.) *Bun'blekites*, (F.) *Ronce noire*. The berries are eaten as a summer fruit, of which they form a poor variety. The bark of the root of the *Rubus villosus*, *American Blackberry*, *High or standing Blackberry*, *Hairy American Bramble*, is astringent, and has been used in the last stages of dysentery, and in cholera infantum.

RUBUS IDÆUS, *R. frambesians*, *Ba'tos*; *Rasp'berry*, (F.) *Framboise*, *Ronce*. The fruit of the best varieties—*Rasps*, (Prov.) *Hindberries*—is extremely agreeable; and is much used. It was, formerly, called *Batinon moron*, (*Barnes jayou*).

RUBUS NIGER, *R. fruticosus*—*r. Occidentalis*, see *R. strigosus*—*r. Paniculatus*, *R. fruticosus*—*r. Procumbens*, see *R. cæsius*.

RUBUS STRIGOSUS, *Wild red rasp'berry*, of the United States. The leaves are often used as a mild astringent, as well as those of *Rubus occidentalis*, *Black Rasp'berry*.

RUBUS TRIVIALIS, see *Rubus cæsius*—*r. Villosus*, see *Rubus fruticosus*—*r. Vulgaris*, *R. fruticosus*.

RUCKING (from *ructus*.) Eructation.

RUCTAMEN, (from *ructare*, *ructatum*, 'to belch,') Eructation.

RUCTATIO, Eructation.

RUCTUATIO, Eructation.

RUCTUOSITAS, see Eructation.

RUCTUS, Eructation—*r. Acidus*, *Oxyregmia*—*r. Nidrosus*, *Chissoregmia*.

RUDBECKIA LACINIA'TA, (after the Rudbecks, of Upsal.) *Consflower*, *Thinbleweed*; indigenous: Order, Compositæ; is diuretic, and has been given in nephritic affections.

RUDDLE, HARD, *Rubrica fabrilis*.

RUDIMENTAL, *Rudimenta'lis*, (F.) *Rudimentaire*, (*rudimentum*, (from *rudis*, 'rude,') 'the first beginning,') That which is but slightly developed.

RUDOLPHIA FRONDOSA, (after C. A. Rudolphi, a botanist of Jena.) *Butea frondosa*.

RUE, Ruta—*r. de Chère*, *Galega officinalis*—*r. Common*, *Ruta*—*r. Goat's*, *Galega officinalis*—*r. Goat's*, *Virginia*, *Galega Virginiana*—*r. Meadow*, *Thalictron*—*r. des Muraillies*, *Asplenium ruta muraria*—*r. des Prés*, *Thalictron*—*r. Sauvage*, *Ruta*.

RUELLES, Wrinkles.

RUFT, (from *rice*, *riced*.) Eructation.

RUGA, pl. *Rugæ*, Wrinkle.

RUGINE, (from *Runcina*.) *Raspatorium*.

RUGISSEMENT, *Rugitus*.

RUGITUS, *Brycheth'mus*, (*rugire*, *rugitum*, 'to roar,') (F.) *Rugissement*. A Latin word, which ordinarily expresses the roaring of the lion: and which is used, by some medical writers, to designate a particular species of borborygmus compared to it.

RUGOSE, (from *rugæ*.) Wrinkled.

RUGOUS, Wrinkled.

RUM, *Tafin*, *Spir'itus Jamaicensis*, *Molasses Spirit*, (F.) *Rhum*. A spirit distilled from sugar, or molasses. See Spirit.

RUMA, *Mamma*.

RUM, BAY, *Spiritus myricæ*.

RUM BUDS, *Gutta rosea*.

RUMEX ACETOSELLA, gen. *Ru'micis*, (from *rumo*, 'to suck,' in allusion to the Romans sucking it to allay thirst (?)), *Sheep Sor'rel*, *Field Sorrel*; indigenous: has similar virtues with

RUMEX ACETO'SUS, *R. tuberosus* seu *internedius*, *Lap'athum pratense*, *Ox'alis Aceto'sa*, *Aceto'sa vulgaris* seu *pratensis* seu *nos'tras*, *Amar'yris*, *A. arven'sis*, *Sour dock*, *Sor'rel*, *Common Sor'rel*, (Sc.) *Docken*, (F.) *Oseille*, *Vinette*, *Aigrette*, *Surelle*. Ord. Polygonaceæ. Sex. Syst. Hexandria Trigynia. The leaves are sour, and are used in cookery, and also as a refrigerant.

RUMEX ACUTUS, *Sharp-pointed Wild dock*, *Oxylop'athum*, *Lap'athum*, *L. sylvestris* seu *acutum*, *Ru'mex*, *R. paludosus* seu *pustillus*, *Lop'athus*, (F.) *Patience sauvage*. A decoction of the root has long been used in cutaneous affections. It is, sometimes, employed for the cure of the itch.

RUMEX ÆTHENSIS, *R. scutatus*.

RUMEX ALPINUS, *Aceto'sa Alpi'na*. The systematic name of the plant that affords *Mool's Rhubarb*, (F.) *Rhubarbe des Moines*. See *Rumex patientia*.

RUMEX AQUATICUS, *Rumex hydrolapathum*—*r. Britannica*, *Rumex hydrolapathum*—*r. Confertus*, *R. patientia*—*r. Dignus*, *Oxyria reniformis*—*r. Glaucus*, *R. scutatus*—*r. Hastatus*, *R. scutatus*—*r. Hastifolius*, *R. scutatus*.

RUMEX HYDROLAP'ATHUM, *Water-Dock*, (Old Eng.) *Brokeleak*, *Hydrolapathum*, *Rumex aquaticus* seu *Britan'nica*, *Her'ba Britan'nica*, *Lap'athum aquaticum*, (F.) *Parelle*, *Patience d'eau*. The leaves of this plant are subacid, and said to be laxative. The root has been used as a tonic, astringent, and antiscorbutic. It has also been employed externally in some cutaneous affections.

RUMEX INTERMEDIUS, *R. acetosus*.

RUMEX OBTUSIFO'LIVS, *Lap'athum sylvest're*, *Bluntleaved Dock*, *Bit'ter dock*. The root of this, as well as of *R. crispus*, *Cur'ed*, or *Sour*, or *Yel'low Dock*—*Rumex*, (Ph. U. S.)—has similar virtues to those of the other species. Both have been used in decoction in the same cases as *sarsaparilla*.

RUMEX OXYOTUS, *R. scutatus*—*r. Paludosus*, *R. acutus*.

RUMEX PATIEN'TIA, *R. confer'tus*, *Lap'athum horten'se*, *Rhubar'barum monacho'rum*, *Hippolap'athum*, *Patientia*, *Gar'den Po'tience*, *Monk's Rhubarb*, (F.) *Patience*, *Rhubarbe sauvage*, *Parelle*. This root, which is supposed to possess the virtues of *rhubarb*, but in an inferior degree, is, according to Linnæus, obtained from the *Rumex patientia*; according to Murray, from the *Rumex alpinus*.

RUMEX PUSILLUS, *R. acutus*.

RUMEX SANGUI'NEUS. The root of the *bloody dock* or *bloody vein'd Dock*, has an austere and astringent taste; and has been employed in dysentery. It is called, also, *Lap'athum sanguineum*, (F.) *Oseille ou Pâtience Rouge*, *Sangdragon*.

RUMEX SCUTA'TUS, *R. glaucus* seu *hastifo'lius* seu *Elmen'sis* seu *oxyotus* seu *hastatus*, *Aceto'sa rotundifo'lia* seu *Roma'na* seu *Rotundifolia horten'sis* seu *scuta'ta*, *Lap'athum scutatum* seu *rotundifolia*, *Roman* or *Gar'den Sor'rel*, *Green Sauce*, *French Sor'rel*, (F.) *Oseille boucher*, *Oseille ronde*, *Petite Oseille*. Virtues the same as those of the common sorrel.

RUMEX TUBEROSUS, *R. acetosus*.

RUMINATION, *Ruming'tio*, (*ruminare*, 'to chew again,' from *ruma* or *rumen*, 'the ingluvies.') *Merycismus*. A function peculiar to ruminating animals, by which they chew a second time the food they have swallowed. An analogous phenomenon is sometimes seen in man. One who ruminates is termed, in French, *mérycole*.

RUMIS, *Mamma*.

RUMMET, *Pityriasis*.

RUMP, ([D. *Romp*, [G.] *Rumpf*,) *Croupon*—*r. Bone*, *Coccyx*.

RUNCHES, *Sinapis arvensis*.

RUNCINA, 'a plane,' *Raspatorium*.

RUNCINULA, (dim. of *runcina*,) *Raspatorium*.

RUNKILL, *Wrinkle*.

RUNKLE, *Wrinkle*.

RUNET, *Rennet*.

RUN'NING, *Cur'ans*, (F.) *Couras*. A succession of leaps, executed with rapidity, to transport the body quickly from one place to another.

RUNNING, *Rennet*.

RUN ROUND, see *Paronychia*.

RUNSH, *Sinapis arvensis*.

RUPES, 'cliffs,' *Lips of the Vulva*. See *Lip*.

RU'PIA, *Rhy'pia*, *U'lcus aton'icum*, *Ec'phylis Rhy'pia*, *Rhy'p'ia*, (from *ρῆμα*, 'filth.') An eruption of large flattish blebs, which contain a fluid—at first serous, afterwards puriform, and often bloody, which rapidly concretes into crusts, at the base of which are ulcers of variable depths.

It requires the use of tonics internally, and of stimulating ointments externally.

RUPIA ESCHAROT'ICA, *Pem'phigus infan'tilis* seu *gangrenosus*; known in Ireland under the names—*white blisters*, *eat'ing lice*, and *burnt holes*. An affection which bears a close similarity to pemphigus, particularly in the absence of a thick rugous crust, whilst in its chief feature, that of ulceration, it evidently belongs to *Rupia*.

RU'PIAL, *Rupia'lis*. Appertaining or relating to *rupia*.

RUPTIBILITAS, (*ruptio* and *habilis*, 'able,') *Fragilitas*.

RUPTILITAS, *Fragilitas*.

RUPTIO, (from *rumpere*, *ruptum*, 'to break,') *Rhexis*.

RUPTORIUM, (from *rumpere*, *ruptum*, 'to break,') *Cauterium*—*r. Commune*, *Potassa fusa*.

RUPTURA, (from *rumpere*, *ruptum*, 'to break,') *Ecrexis*, *Hernia*, *Laceration*, *Rhexis*—*r. Corneæ*, *Ceratorrhexis*—*r. Herniosa*, *Hernia*—*r. Ovarii*, *Ovariorrhexis*—*r. Uteri*, *Uterus*, *rupture of the*—*r. Vaginae*, *Colporrhexis*.

RUPTURE, (from *rumpere*, *ruptum*, 'to break or burst,') *Hernia*, *Rhexis*—*r. du Cœur*, *Cardiorrhexis*—*r. of the Groin*, *Bubonocèle*—*r. de la Matrice*, *Uterus*, *rupture of the*—*r. Wort*, *Herniaria glabra*.

RUPTURED, see *Hernial*.

RUS'CUS, *R. aculeatus*, *Brus'cus*, *Oxymyr'rhine*, *Oxymyr'sine*, *Myrtacantha*, *Catan'gelus*, *Myacan'tha*, *Scopia regia*, *Wild Myrtle*, *Centromyr'inæ*, *Butcher's Broom*, (Prov.) *Knechtolly*, (F.) *Petit houx*, *Fragon*. Ord. *Smilacæ*. Sex. Syst. *Dicecia* *Monadelphica*. The root has been recommended as an aperient and diuretic.

RUSCUS ACULEATUS, *Ruscus*.

RUSCUS HYPOGLOS'SUM, *Ucula'ria*, *Hypoglossum*, *Hippoglossum* (?), *Bist'ingua*, *Bonifa'cia*, *Lau'rus Alexandri'na angustifo'lia*, (F.) *Laurier Alexandrin*, *Langue de cheval*. Formerly used against relaxed uvula.

RUSH, *SWEET*, ([Sax.] *nīre*, *nūre*, 'a reed,') *Acorus calamus*, *Juncus odoratus*.

RUSH, *UTERINE*, ([D.] *ruischen*, 'to murmur,') *Bruit placentaire*.

RUSMA, see *Orpiment*.

RUSPIN'S STYPTIC, (pron. *Ruspeen'i's*,) see *Styptic*, *Ruspin's*.

RUSPIN'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH. An empirical preparation, composed of *Florentine orris* ʒviij, *Cloves* ʒj, *Rectified spirit Oij*, *Ambergria* ʒj.

RUT, (from *rugitus*, 'the exclamation of animals in heat,') *Heat*.

RU'TA, (born,) *R. grave'olens* seu *horten'sis* seu *altera*, *Pey'aunum*, *Besa'na*, *Com'mon Rue*, (F.) *Rue*, *Rhuc*, *Rue sauvage*, *Herbe de grace*; Ord. *Rutaceæ*. Sex. Syst. *Decandria Monogynia*. The plant has a strong, ungrateful odour, and bitter pungent taste. It is so acrid as to blister the skin. Its properties are reputed to be tonic, stimulant, anti-pasmodic, and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. xv to ʒij. The leaves are official—*Ruta*. (Ph. U. S.)

O'leum Ruta, *distilled Oil of Rue*, is antispasmodic; and, externally, rubefacient. Dose, gtt. ij to vj.

RUTA ALTERA, *Ruta*—*r. Capraria*, *Galega officinalis*—*r. Graveolens*, *Ruta*—*r. Hortensis*, *Ruta*—*r. Muraria*, *Asplenium ruta muraria*.

RUTABULUM, *Penis*.

RUTA'CEUM, (from *ruta*,) *Vinegar of rue*.

RUTIDOMA, gen. *Rutido'matis*, see *Rutidosia*.

RUTIDO'SIS, *Rutido'sis*, *Rhytido'sis*, (*ρυτίδωσις*, from *ρυτίδω*, 'I wrinkle,' and *osis*,) The act of wrinkling; as *Rutido'ma* means a shrivelled or

wrinkled body. A destruction or atrophy of the eye. Corrugation and subsidence of the cornea.

RUYSCHIA'NA TU'NICA, (F.) *Lame ou Membrane Ruyschienne*. According to Ruysch, (pron. *Risch*), the Dutch anatomist, and the greater part of his disciples, the choroid coat of the eye is formed of two laminæ. His son gave to the inner the name *Tu'nica Ruyschia'na* or *Membrana Ruyschia'na* seu *Ruysch'ii*.

Tu'nica Cellulo'sa Ruyschia'na is the areolar substance under the peritoneal covering of the stomach. It is not numbered among the coats of that organ.

RYE, ([Sax.] *ryge*.) *Secale*—*r. Horned*, *Ergot*—*r. Robbin's*, *Polytrichum juniperinum*—*r. Spurred*, *Ergot*,

RYTIDOSIS, *Rutidosis*.

RYTIS, (*ρυτις*.) *Wrinkle*.

S.

S, *S. A. &c.*, see *Abbreviation*.

S. ROMANUM, Sigmoid flexure of the Colon.

SAAQ, *Urine*.

SABADILLA, ([S.] *Cebadilla*.) *Veratrum sabadilla*, see *Veratrina*.

SABADILLIN, see *Veratrina*.

SABATILLA, *Veratrum sabadilla*.

SABBATIA, (after *Sabbati*, an Italian botanist.) *Chironia angularis*—*s. Angularis*, *Chironia angularis*.

SABINA, *Juniperus sabina*.

SABINE, *Juniperus sabina*.

SABLÉ, 'sanded,' (from *sabulum*, 'sand.') Having the appearance as if strewed with sand. The terms *sablé* and *piqueté* are sometimes applied to the brain, when a slice of it exhibits red points as if it had been strewed with red sand. Such is the case in cerebral hyperæmia.

SABOT DE VÉNUS JAUNE, 'yellow sabot of Venus,' *Cypripedium luteum*.

SABUCUS, *Sambucus*.

SAB'ULOUS, *Sabulo'sus*, *Areno'sus*, *Psammo'des*, (*sabulum*, 'sand.') The sandy deposit often seen in the urine.

SABULUM CONARII, see *Pineal gland*.

SABURA, *Saburra*.

SABUR'RA, *Sabu'ra*, *Sor'des*, (F.) *Saburra*. This word signifies, by derivation, 'coarse sand, or ballast,' *sabulum*. In its common acceptation, it means *foulness of the stomach*, as it is sometimes called;—vitiated matters supposed to be retained and accumulated in the stomach—the result of imperfect digestion—and which have been sometimes considered as a morbid product of the mucous secretion of that organ, or of the biliary secretion; at others, as a residuum from alimentary substances badly digested. The *Sabur'ral state*, *Collu'vies gastrica*, *Crudita'tes ventriculi*, *Gastris'mus*, (F.) *Embarras gastrique*, *État saburral*, is an accumulation of *saburra* in the stomach, (F.) *Saburres gastriques*, which the Humorists considered to be the cause of a number of diseases.

SABURRA VERMINOSA, *Helminthiasis*.

SABUR'RAL, *Saburra'lis*. Relating or appertaining to *saburra*—as the '*saburral state*.'

SABURRATIO, *Arenatio*.

SABURRE, *Saburra*.

SABURRES GASTRIQUES, see *Saburra*.

SAC, see *Sack*—*s. Herniaire*, *Hernial sac*—*s. Lachrymal*, see *Lachrymal puncta*—*s. of the Omentum*, see *Epiploon*, *gastrohepatio*.

SACCA'DÉ, see *Respiration*, *jerking*.

SACCA'TED, *Sacca'tus*, (from *saccus*, 'a sac,') Encysted. Also, *pouched*, as the Colon. *Sac'culated*, *Saccula'tus*, are diminutives of *Saccated*, and *Saccatus*.

SACCHAR, (*sacchar*.) *Sagecharum*.

SACCHARHYDROLÉ, *Syrup*.

SACCHARI FÆX, 'dregs of sugar,' *Molasses*.

SACCHARINA, *Saccharolés*.

SAC'CHARINE, *Sacchari'nus*, (F.) *Saccharia*, *Glucosique*, *Glycosique*, (from *saccharum*, 'sugar,') Having the nature of, or containing, sugar.

SACCHARO-ALCOOLÉ, *Ratafia*.

SACCHAROGUMMITA, (*saccharum*, and *gummi*.) see *Glycyrrhiza*.

SACCHAROLÉ LIQUIDE, *Mellitum*, *Syrup*—*s. Mou*, *Conserva*, *Electuarium*—*s. Solide*, see *Pastel*, and *Tabella*.

SACCHAROLÉS (F.), *Sacchari'na*, (from *saccharum*.) A name given by MM. Henry and Guibourt to medicines which have sugar or honey for excipient, or for predominant principle. M. Béral so calls an exact mixture of pulverized sugar with other substances also in powder, but in less quantity.

SACCHAROMETER, (F.) *Saccharomètre*, *Pœc-sirop*, (*saccharum*, and *pœpaz*, 'measure,') A hydrometer adapted for determining the density of syrups. See *Areometer*.

SACCHAROMYCES, (*saccharum*, and *myces*, 'fungus,') *Torula cerevisiæ*.

SACCHARORRHŒA, (*saccharum*, and *rhœa*, 'to flow,') *Glycyrrhœa*—*s. Cutanea*, *Sudor dulcis*. **SACCHARORRHŒA LAC'TEA**, *Galactorrhœa saccharata*. A secretion of unusually sweet milk.

SACCHARORRHŒA PULMONA'LI, *Sputum dulce* seu *saccharatum*. The copious expectoration of unusually sweet matter from the lungs.

SACCHARORRHŒA URINOSA, *Diabetes mellitus*.

SAC'CHARUM, (*sacchar*.) *Sac'char*, (*sacchar*, from Arabic, or rather Sanscrit, *Sakar*, 'white earth,') *Su'char*, *Suc'char*, *Sul'ter*, *Zu'char*, *Zu'caro*, *As'sakur*, *Ti'gula*, *Zac'charum*, *Zo'zar*, *Zu'charum*, *Zuc'carum*, *Zu'chra*, *Mel arundinaceum*, *Sugar*, (F.) *Sucre*. The produce of the juice of *Sac'charum officinarum* seu *officinale* of Linnaeus, *Cal'amus Indicus* seu *Sacchari'nus*, *Arundo saccharifera* of Sloane; *Sugar Cane*, (F.) *Canne à Sucre*, *Cannamelle*. *Ord. Gramineæ*; *See Syst. Triandria Digynia*; and also of the best maple, *Chinese sugarcane*, (*Sorghum saccharatum*.) &c.

True Sugars are those with which alcoholic fermentation may be effected, by the addition of yeast and water. They are:—

Species.	Varieties.
1.....	{ Hard sugar of the cane, maple, best, chestnut, &c.
2.....	{ Liquid sugar, sugar of malt, of the sweet potato, molasses, honey, &c.
3.....	{ Hard sugar of the grape, ripe fruits, starch, diabetes, &c.
4.....	{ Hard sugar of the mushroom.

Imperfect sugars are those in which alcoholic fermentation cannot be effected by means of yeast and water.

Species.

- | | |
|--------|-------------------------|
| 1..... | Manna. |
| 2..... | Sugar of Milk. |
| 3..... | Sugar of jelly or glue. |
| 4..... | Liquorice. |
| 5..... | Picromel. |

Varieties.

Sugar is prepared from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, boiled with the addition of quicklime or common vegetable alkali. It is used, in pharmacy, for the preparation of syrups, conserves, lozenges, &c. It is nutritious, and is employed as an aliment, and as a eutrophic demulcent and antiseptic. Dissolved in small quantities in water, as in tea, it is apt to disagree with dyspeptics; an evil which does not always occur when the same substance is taken more largely.

Liver or *Hepatic Sugar*, (F.) *Sucre du Foie*, has been found to be a normal formation by the liver. It is more readily assimilated than other varieties of sugar. See Glucose.

SACCHARUM ACER'NUM, *S. Canadensis*, *Ma'ple Sugar*, is often used as a demulcent.

SAC'CHARUM ALBUM, *S. purifica'tum*, Sac'cha-rum (Ph. U. S.), *Sal In'dus*, White Sugar, Refined' Sugar, is the Loaf Sugar. Doublyrefined Sugar has been called *Tabar'zet*.

SACCHARUM ALUMINA'TUM. Equal parts of *white sugar* and *alum*, powdered. Used as a styptic.

SACCHARUM CAN'DIDUM, *S. can'dum* seu *can'tum* seu *can'tum*, *Al'phenic*, *Nu'bot*, *Sugarcand'y*, *Sugar can'died*, (F.) *Sucre Candi*, is the crystallized juice of the cana.

SACCHARUM CANDUM, S. Candidum—s. Can-
thum, S. Candidum—s. Cantum, S. Candidum—s.
Commune. Saccharum nonpurificatum.

SACCHARUM HORDEA'TUM, *Bar'ley Sugar*, (Prov.) *Sugar bar'ley*, *Pen'ides*, *Penid'ium*, *Sac'charum penid'ium*, is a variety of sugar candy.

SACCHARUM LACTIS, Sugar of milk.

SACCHARUM NONPURIFICA'TUM, *Muscova'do*,
raw, brown, or moist sugar, is the *S. commu'nē*, *S.*
ru'brum, *Mel can'næ*, or coarse sugar.

SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM, see Saccharum — s.
Penidium, S. hordeatum—s. Rosaceum, Confectio
rosæ gallicæ—s. Saturni, Plumbi superacetes.

SACCHARURE, (from *saccharum*.) A medicine resulting from the intimate union of sugar with the medicinal principles of alcohol or ethereal tinctures.

SACCULATED, Encysted, see Saccated.

SACCOLATUS, Encysted, see Saccated.

SACCULI ADIPOSITI, (pl. of *Sacculus*,) Fatty vesicles—s. Chalicophori, see Lacunæ of Bone—s. Laryngei, Ventricles of the larynx.

SAC'ULI MEDICINA'LES. Bags containing medicinal substances.

SACculi MEDULLARES, see Medullary membrane.

SAC'ULUS, (dim. of *sacus*, 'a sac.') This name has been given to two sacs formed by the membranous vestibule, which open into each other, and contain the *otolithi* and *otoconia*: one of these is termed the *sacculus vestibuli*; the other *sacculus*. See Semicircular canals.

SACCULUS, Marsupium — s. Cephalicus, Cucu-
pha — s. Chylifer seu rorifer, Receptaculum chyli
— s. Cordis, Pericardium — s. Ellipticus, see Semi-
circular canals — s. Lactiferus, see Lactiferous
vessels.

SAC'ULUS LARYN'GIS. A cæcal pouch, of variable size, formed by the mucous membrane in the ventricles of the larynx.

SACCOLUS MEDICINALIS, Pulvinar medicatum—s. Sphaericus, see Semicircular canals—s. Vesical, see Bladder, sacculated—s. Vestibuli, Semicircular canals, see Sacculus.

SACCUS, (σάκος,) Sac — s. Cæcus coli, Cæcum — s. Coli, Cæcum — s. Cordis, Pericardium — s.

Epiploicus, Epiploon — s. Herniosus, Hernial sac — s. Intestinali crassi, Cecum — s. Lacrimalis, Lacrymal sac — s. Lacteus, Receptaculum chyli — s. Mucosus, see Bursa mucosa — s. Peritonei retroventricularis, see Epiploon, gastrohepatic — s. Pleuræ, Pleura — s. Venarum cavarum, Sinus dexter cordis — s. Venarum pulmonalium, Sinus pulmonalis — s. Ventriculi. see Stomach.

SACER, 'sacred, holy,' Sacral—s. Ignis, Herpes zoster—s. Morbus, Epilepsy—s. Musculus, Transversalis dorsi.

SACERDOTIS PENIS, (gen. of *sacerdos*, 'a priest.') *Arum maculatum*.

SACHET (F.), (from *sac*., *Sacculus*. A small bag containing perfumes to be placed among clothes, to communicate to them an agreeable odour. The following is a formula for the powder they contain. *Powdered cloves and powdered cassia*, each one ounce; *powdered orris root*, an ounce and a half; *powdered yellow sandal wood*, one drachm; *otto of roses*, twenty-four drops; *oil of lavender*, oil of bergamot, each one drachm; *musk*, six grains. A scented bag.

SACK, (F.) See, 'dry.' A dry wine used by our ancestors; *Vin sec.* Probably, *Sherry*.

SACK, *Sac'cus*, *Secluso'rium*; (Sax. *fac.*) A bag or pouch.

SACK, HERN'IAL, *Sac'cus hernio'us*, (F.) Sac heru'aire. An envelope or pouch, formed by the serous membrane of the cavity, whence a viscus has escaped. We distinguish, in a hernial sac, its *orifice* or the opening by which it communicates with the great cavity lined by the serous membrane: its *cervix* or *neck*, (F.) *Collet*, the narrow portion on the outside of the orifice, where strangulation sometimes occurs: the *body*, (F.) *Corps*, which is the round, prominent part; and the *fundus* or *bottom*,—the part opposite to the orifice.

SACK POS'SET, (from *sack*, and *posset*.) A posset made of sack, milk, and other ingredients.

SACK, SE'ROUS. The shut cavity formed by any serous membrane, as by the pleura or peritoneum.

SACK WHEY, Wine whey.

SACRA FISTULA, Vertebral column.

SACRAD, see Sacral aspect.

SA'CRAL, *Sa'cer*, *Sacra'lis*, (F.) *Sacré*. That which belongs or relates to the sacrum. A name given to several parts.

SACRAL ARTERIES are distinguished into, 1. The anterior or mid'dle sacral, Median Artery of the Sacrum of Chaussier, which arises from the posterior part of the abdominal aorta, in front of the 4th lumbar vertebra. It descends, in a serpentine manner, upon the sacrovertebral articulation, and on the anterior surface of the sacrum it furnishes many lateral branches, which unite with the lateral sacral arteries, and enter the anterior sacral foramina, to be distributed to the membranes of the marrow, &c. 2. The lateral sacral arteries, which are two in number: one on each side. They arise from the hypogastric, from the ilio-lumbar, or from the gluteal; and descend before the anterior sacral foramina, anastomosing in an arched manner, towards the coccyx, with the middle sacral. They give off external and posterior branches, which enter the sacral foramina; and internal branches, which are distributed to the pyramidalis, sacrum, &c.

SACRAL AS'PECT. An aspect towards the region where the sacrum is situated.—(Barclay.) *Sacra* is used by the same writer adverbially to signify 'towards the sacral aspect.'

SACRAL EXTREMITIES. The lower limbs.

SACRAL GROOVES, (F.) *Gouttières sacrées*. Two longitudinal excavations, slightly marked, at the

posterior surface of the sacrum; which appear to terminate the vertebral grooves or gutters.

SACRAL NERVES, (F.) *Nerfs sacrés*, are generally six in number. They arise from the termination of the spinal marrow. The first, united with the great cord which descends from the lumbar plexus, concurs with the three others in the formation of the sacral or sciatic plexus. The third and fourth, with branches of the great sympathetic, form the hypogastric plexus. The fifth and sixth (*coccygeal nerves*) are distributed to the ischiococcygeus muscle, and to the sphincter and levator ani.

SACRAL PLEXUS, *Sciat'ic plexus*—the *sacral portion of the crural plexus* of Chaussier, constituted as just mentioned, is situate in front of the pyramidalis. It gives off, backwards, two branches, called the *pudic*, (F.) *honteux*, and the *lesser sciatic*. It terminates in the great sciatic nerve.

SACRÉ, Sacral.

SACRO, in composition, relating or belonging to the sacrum.

SACROCCOCCYGEAL, *Sacrococcygeus*. Relating to the sacrum and coccyx.

SACROCCOCCYGEAL ARTICULATION is that of the lower extremity of the sacrum with the superior *facette* of the coccyx. It is closed by two ligaments,—an *anterior* and a *posterior sacro-coccygeal*.

SACRO-COSTALIS, (*costa*, 'a rib,') *Sacrolumbalis*—s. *Fémoral*, *Gluteus major*.

SACROCOXAL'GIA, (*sacro*, *coxa*, 'the hip,' and *algos*, 'pain,') Some authors have called thus a rheumatic affection of the sacroiliac symphysis.

SACROÏL'IAC, *Sacroïli'acus*. That which relates to the sacrum and ilium.

SACROÏLIAC ARTICULATION, *SYMPHYSIS* or *SYNCHONDROSIS*, *Il'io-sacral articulation*, *symphysis* or *synchondrosis*, is the union of two surfaces,—two inclined planes, broader above than below; one formed by the sacrum, the other by the ilium. Both surfaces are incrustated by an articular cartilage. The bands which strengthen them are the two *sacrosciatic ligaments*, the *sacrospinal*, a *sacroiliac* ligament, and some irregular fibres. The *sacroiliac* ligament is a very thick assemblage of short, dense, irregular fibres, occupying the space which the sacrum and ilium leave between them, behind their articular surface. Some authors have termed some irregular fibres, situate in front of the sacroiliac articulation, *anterior sacroiliac ligaments*, in opposition to the preceding fasciæ, which they call *posterior sacroiliac*.

SACROISCHIATICUS, *Sacrosciatic*.

SACROLOMBAIRE, *Sacrolumbalis*.

SACROLUMBALIS, *Sacrolumbar*.

SACROLUMBAR, *Sacrolumba'lis*, *Sacro-lombaire*. That which belongs to the sacrum and loins.

SACROLUMBAR, *Sacrolumba'lis*, *Sacrolumba'ris* *Mus'cle*, *Sacrocosta'lis*, *Dorsotraché'lian portion of the Sacrospinal*, of Chaussier, (F.) *Lombocosto-trachélien*, *Sacro-lombaire*, is seated at the posterior part of the trunk; is thick and triangular below; flat and thin in the remainder, and terminates in a point at its upper extremity. * It is attached to the posterior surface of the sacrum; to the corresponding portion of the crista illi; to the extremities of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae; to the angles of the eleven inferior ribs; to the tuberosity of the first, and the posterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the last five cervical vertebrae. The sacrolumbalis straightens the vertebral column when bent forwards, and maintains it straight. By means of its insertion into the ribs, it can elevate or depress these bones, according as it contracts from

above to below, or from below to above. It acts, consequently, sometimes as an inspiratory, at others as an expiratory muscle.

From six or eight of the lower ribs arises an equal number of fleshy portions, which terminate at the inner side of this muscle, and are called *Mus'culi Accessor'ii seu Additamen'tum ad Sacrolumba'lem*, (F.) *Accessoires du Sacro-lombaire*.

From the upper part of the sacrolumbalis a fleshy slip, called *Cervica'lis descen'dens*, *Cervicalis descendens* *Diemerbroeck'ii*, *Transversa'lis collatera'lis col'li*, *Accesso'rius ad Sa'cro-lumba'lem*, (F.) *Transversaire grêle*, runs up, to be fixed to the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae, by three distinct tendons. These last parts, though separated by some anatomists, belong to the sacrolumbalis.

SACROSCIATIC, *Sacroischiat'icus*. That which belongs to the sacrum and ischium.

SACROSCIATIC LIGAMENTS are two ligaments which assist in securing the sacroiliac articulation. The *great or posterior sacrosciatic ligament* extends from the crista illi and the sides of the sacrum and coccyx to the tuberosity of the ischium. The *less or anterior sacrosciatic ligament* arises from the same point, and terminates in the spine of the ischium.

SACROSPINAL, *Dorsotrachélian* portion of the sacrolumbalis.

SACROSPINALIS. That which relates to the sacrum and spine. Under this name, Chaussier describes the sacrolumbalis, longissimus dorsi, transversalis, transversospinalis, and intertransversalis muscles. He divides it into three portions. It is the *Erector spi'nae*, *Extensor dorsi commu'nis*, *Lumbocosta'lis*.

SACROTRACHANTERIEN, *Pyramidalis*.

SACROVERTEBRAL, *Sacrovertebra'lis*. That which relates to the sacrum and the vertebrae.

SACROVERTEBRAL ARTICULATION is the junction of the last vertebra of the loins with the sacrum. The angle, which these two bones form at the anterior part, has been called the *Pro-sacrotory of the Sacrum*, or the *Sacrovertebral Angle*.

SACROVERTEBRAL LIGAMENT is a strong ligament, which passes from the anterior part of each of the transverse processes of the last lumbar vertebra to be attached to the base of the sacrum. Its use is to maintain the articulation of these two bones *in situ*.

SACRUM, (neuter of *sacer*,) *Os sacrum seu basila'rè seu All'agus seu la'tum seu cla'nissim*, *Ver'tebra mag'na*, *Albagia'zi*, *Hi'erou ost'ion*, *Clu'nis*, *Subver'tebra*, *Subver'tebrium*, *Vet'ula*, (from *sacer*, 'sacred,' because it contributes to protect the genital organs, which were considered sacred; or because it was offered in sacrifice.) The bone, which forms the posterior part of the pelvis, and is a continuation of the vertebral column. The sacrum is symmetrical and triangular, situate at the posterior part of the pelvis, and concave anteriorly. It has: 1. A *pel'vic or ante'rior surface*, which corresponds to the pelvic cavity, and has four transverse furrows, that point out the parts where the primitive portions of the bone were separated from each other. On each side there are four foramina, called *anterior sacral*; these are oblique, and decrease in size from above downwards. Through them pass the anterior branches of the sacral nerves. 2. A *spi'nal or poste'rior surface*, which is convex, rough, and covered by muscles. Upon the median line are four horizontal, tubercular eminences, forming a continuation of the spinous processes of the vertebrae; and below, a triangular notch, where the *sacral canal* terminates. On each side of the surface are four foramina, called *posterior sacral*,

which are smaller than the anterior, and give passage to the posterior branches of the sacral nerves. 3. The *vertebral surface* or *base*. Its greatest extent is transversely. It is articulated with the last lumbar vertebra. On it is seen the orifice of the *sacral canal*, of a triangular shape, which decreases in width from above downward; terminates the vertebral canal; is lined by a prolongation of the cerebral membranes; contains the fasciculi of the sacral nerves; communicates, externally, by the sacral foramina; and terminates at the triangular notch on the posterior surface of the bone. At the sides of the upper orifice of the sacral canal are two articular processes, which receive the articular processes of the last lumbar vertebra. The projection, formed by the union of the base of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra, is called the *Promontory*, *Promontorium Osseus Sacri*, *Great Angle of the Sacrum* or *Sacrovertebral Angle*. 4. A *coccygeal face* or *apex*, (F.) *Face coccygienne* ou *Sommet*, which is very narrow, and is articulated with the coccyx. 5. *Two lateral margins*, which have, above, a broad, oblique surface, articulated with the ilium.

The sacrum is developed by 30 to 36 points of ossification.

SADDLE, TURKISH, *Sella Turcica*.

SÆPES, *Sepes*.

SAFFLOW, *Carthamus tinctorius*.

SAFFLOWER, *Carthamus tinctorius*.

SAFFRON, (Arab. *zafarân*, 'yellow,' [?]) *Crocus*—s. *Bastard*, *Carthamus tinctorius*—s. *Dyers'*, *Carthamus tinctorius*.

SAFFRON FLOWER, *Carthamus tinctorius*.

SAFFRON, MEADOW, *Colechicum autumnale*.

SAFRAN, *Crocus*—s. *Bâtard*, *Carthamus tinctorius*, *Colechicum autumnale*—s. *des Indes*, *Curcuma longa*—s. *de Mars apéritif*, *Ferri subcarbonas*—s. *de Mars astrigent*, *Colecthar*—s. *des Prés*, *Colechicum autumnale*—s. *Racine de*, *Curcuma longa*.

SAFRANUM, *Carthamus tinctorius*.

SAGRE, *Smalt*.

SAGA, Midwife. In ancient Rome, the Sage exercised, also, the calling of magicians, procuresses, and perfumers; and were more especially called upon to induce abortion. Also, *Sago*.

SAGABAN, *Apios tuberosa*.

SAGAPE'NUM, (*sagapnum*,) *Sag'apin*, *Serapi'non*, (F.) *Gomme sérapiquie*. A gumm resin, supposed to be obtained from the *Ferula Persica*. Ord. Umbelliferae. Sec. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. Its odour is fetid and alliaceous; taste pungent, bitterish, nauseous. It is in small, agglutinated masses of a yellow colour; tenacious; breaking with a horny fracture. It is a reputed antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

SAGAPIN, *Sagapenum*.

SAGE, *Salvia*—s. *Indian*, *Eupatorium perforiatum*—s. *Jerusalem*, *Pulmonaria*.

SAGE TEA, *Infusum salviae*.

SAGE TREE, *Lantana*.

SAGE, WILD, *Salvia Africana*, *S. Lyrata*.

SAGE-FEMME, 'sage or wise woman,' Midwife.

SAGENA, (*σάγην*, 'a seine,') *Epiploon*.

SAGESSE DES CHIRURGIENS, 'wisdom of the surgeons,' *Sisymbrium Sophia*.

SAGIMEN VITRI, *Soda*, subcarbonate of.

SAGITTAL, *Sagitta'lis*, *Sagitta'tus*, (from *sagitta*, 'an arrow,')

SAGITTAL FUR'ROW, *Sagittal Groove*, (F.) *Gouttière sagittale*, is a channel on the median line of the inner surface of the skullcap. It is excavated in the os frontis, in the two parietal and occipital bones, and extends from the crista galli to the internal occipital protuberance. It lodges

the longitudinal sinus, which has been called the *sagittal sinus*.

SAGITTAL SU'TURE, *Obela'a sutu'ra* seu *Ra'phē*, *Sutu'ra Virgo'ta* seu *Juga'lis* seu *Rabdo'des*, *Rhabdo'des*, *Rhabdo'des*, *Rhabdo'des* seu *Bi-parieta'lis* seu *Interparieta'lis*. The suture which unites the two parietal bones, and which extends, from before to behind, on the median line, from the coronal suture to the lambdoidal. It is so called, from *sagitta*, 'an arrow,' because it seems to meet the coronal suture as an arrow meets the string of a bow.

SAGITTARIA VARIABILIS, (from *sagitta*, 'an arrow,' owing to the prevalent form of the leaves.) *Ar'roichead*, *Ar'roulenf*, *Ar'rouweed*, *Wapata* of Oregon; Nat. Ord. Alismaceae. Esculent, yielding fecula like arrow-root. The roots are cooling and substringent, and are at times applied to the feet in cases of yaws and dropsical swellings of the legs. The leaves are applied to the breasts to dispel milk.

SAGITTARIUM ALEXIPHARMACUM, *Malac'ca ra'dix*, *Cau'na In'dica*, *Arum'a In'dica*. A root cultivated in the West Indies, and supposed to be a remedy for wounds by poisoned arrows.

SAGITTATUS, *Sagittal*.

SAGO, *Sa'gu*, *Sa'ga*, *Sa'gu*, *Se'gu*, *Am'yglum palma'ceum*, (F.) *Sagou*, *Sague*: (*saga* is the Malay name for various palms.) A fecula, obtained from the pith of the *Sa'gu Rumph'i*, *Cy'cas circina'lis*, *C. revoluta*, &c., growing in the Moluccas, Philippine Isles, &c., and which is brought to us in small grains. The same substance is, also, obtained from the West Indies, but it is inferior to that from the East. By boiling in water or milk, sago becomes soft and transparent, and forms an agreeable and nutritious food in febrile, calculous, and other disorders. It is made palatable by sugar, lemonjuice, or wine, where the last is not contraindicated.

To make sago into a proper mucilage for the sick, a tablespoonful of it should be macerated in a pint of water for two hours, and then boiled for fifteen minutes, stirring assiduously. Care must be taken, that the grains are perfectly dissolved by long boiling and constant stirring.

Sago posset is made by putting *sago*, ʒij, into water, ʒij; boiling until the mucilage is formed; then rubbing *sugar*, ʒss, on the rind of a lemon, and putting it with *tincture of ginger*, f ʒj, into *sherry*, Oss; adding this mixture to the mucilage, and boiling for five minutes.—It is a good restorative.

SAGO, FRENCH, see *Solanum tuberosum*, and *Arrow-root*, common—s. *Portland Island*, see *Arum maculatum*.

SAGOU, *Sago*.

SAGU, *Sago*.

SAGUE, *Sago*—s. *Petit*, see *Solanum tuberosum*.

SAGUERUS GOMATO, see *Toddy*—s. *Rumphii*, see *Toddy*—s. *Saccharifer*, see *Toddy*.

SAGUS, *Sago*—s. *Rumphii*, see *Sago*.

SAHARA, *Insomnia*.

SAIDSCHÜTZ WATER, *Seidschütz water*.

SAIGNEE, (from *saigner*, ([L.] *sanguis*, 'blood,') 'to bleed,') *Bloodletting*—s. *Spoliative*, *Spoliativa phlebotomia*.

SAIGNEMENT DU NEZ, 'bleeding of the nose,' *Epistaxis*.

SAILORS, DISEASES, &c., OF. Sailors, by nature of their occupation, are liable to many diseases. Several of these may, however, be warded off by proper attention to cleanliness and ventilation.

SAIN BOIS, 'health wood,' *Daphne gnidium*—s. *Doux*, (from *sagina*, 'fatness,') *Adeps præparatus*.

SAINT AMAND, MINERAL WATERS OF. Sulphuretted waters, in the department of Du Nord, France. They contain carbonic and sulphohydric acids. The *Boue* or deposit contains sulphohydric acid, and salts of iron and magnesia. Temperature, 64° to 82° Fahrenheit. Season, from the 1st of June to the 1st of September.

SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE, Erysipelas.

SAINT AUGUSTINE', CLIMATE OF. This sea-port of Florida is a frequent retreat during the winter season for the valetudinarian from the more northern parts of the United States. The climate is certainly comparatively mild and equable; but it is liable to frequent northeast storms. There are only a few days, however, in winter, in which the invalid cannot take exercise in the open air. Tampa Bay, and Pensacola, in Florida, and Mobile, in Alabama, which are sometimes visited by the consumptive, are less liable to the storms in question.

SAINT CATHERINE'S SPRINGS, see Canada, Mineral waters of.

SAINT CHARLES'S ROOT, Carlo Sancto (Radix).

SAINT CROIX, Santa Cruz.

SAINT JAMES'S WORT, Senecio Jacobææ, Thlaspi bursa.

SAINT JOHN'S DANCE, see Mania, dancing.—St. John's Wort, Hypericum perforatum.

SAINT KITTS, see West Indies.

SAINT LEONARD'S, CLIMATE OF. This place, which is situate about a mile to the westward of Hastings, in Sussex, England, is less sheltered than it, and is therefore a less favourable retreat, during the winter months, for the phthisical valetudinarian.

SAINT MYON, MINERAL WATERS OF. Some cold, acidulous waters at Saint Myon, near Riom, in the department of Puy-de-dôme. They contain free carbonic acid, subcarbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, and carbonate and sulphate of lime.

SAINT NECTAIRE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Springs in the department of Puy-de-dôme, France. They contain carbonic acid, bicarbonate of soda, and chloride of sodium. Temperature, 75° to 103° Fah. Season, from June 15th to September 15th.

SAINT PARDAUX, MINERAL WATERS OF. Chalybeate springs in the department of Allier, France. They contain carbonic acid and iron.

SAINT SAUVEUR, MINERAL WATERS OF. Sulphurous waters in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France. Temperature, 76° to 93° Fah. The springs are frequented from May to October.

SAINT VINCENT'S, see West Indies.

SAINT VITUS'S DANCE, Chorea, see Mania, dancing—s. Vitus's Dance of the Voice Balbuties.

SAIR, (sore,) Ulcer.

SAIRE, Essera.

SAISON, Season.

SAKI, see Spirit.

SAL, gen. *Sal'is*, ('*alc.*) Salt—s. Absinthii, Potassæ subcarbonas, see Potash—s. Acetosellæ, Potassæ, oxalate of—s. Acetosus ammoniacalis, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—s. Acidum benzoës, Benjamin—s. Aëratæ, see Potassæ carbonas—s. Albus, Soda, muriate of—s. Alembroth, Alembroth salt—s. Alkali, Soda, subcarbonate of—s. Alkalinus fixus fossilis, Soda—s. Amarum, Magnesie sulphas—s. Ammoniacæ, volatile, Ammonie carbonas—s. Ammoniacum, Ammonie murias—s. Ammoniacum martiale, Ferrum ammoniatum—s. Ammoniacum secretum Glauberi, Ammonie sulphas—s. Ammoniacum tartareum, Ammonie tartaras—s. Ammoniacum vegetabile, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—s. Ammoniacus nitrosus, Ammonie nitras—s. Ammonie, Ammonie murias—s. Anglicanum,

Magnesie sulphas—s. Anglicum, Magnesie sulphas—s. Antiepilepticus of Weissman, Cuprum ammoniatum—s. Antimonii, Antimonium tartarizatum—s. Armoniacum, Ammonie murias—s. Artis, Alembroth salt—s. Asphalitis, Bit noben—s. Catharticus amarus, Magnesie sulphas—s. Catharticus Glauberi, Soda, sulphate of—s. Communis, Soda, muriate of—s. Cornu cervi volatile, Ammonie carbonas—s. Culinaris, Soda, muriate of—s. Digestivus Sylvii, Potassæ murias—s. Diureticus, Potassæ acetas—s. de Duobus, Potassæ sulphas—s. Ebsdamense, Magnesie sulphas—s. Enixum, Potassæ supersulphas—s. Epsomensis, Magnesie sulphas—s. Essentielle Benzoes, Benjamin—s. Essentielle corticis Peruviani, Quinine—s. Febrifugus of Lemery, Potassæ supersulphas—s. Febrifugus Sylvii, Potassæ murias—s. Fontium, Soda, muriate of—s. Fossilis, Soda, muriate of—s. Fuliginis, Ammonie carbonas—s. Gemmæ, Soda, muriate of—s. Herbarum, Potassæ subcarbonas—s. Indus, Saccharum album—s. Lixiviosum, see Lixivium—s. Lucidum, Soda, muriate of—s. Marinus, Soda, muriate of—s. Martis, Ferri sulphas—s. Martis muriaticum sublimatum, Ferrum ammoniatum—s. Mirabile perlatum, Soda, phosphate of—s. Mirabilis Glauberi, Soda, sulphate of—s. Muriaticum baroticum, Baryta, muriate of—s. Nitrum, Potassæ nitras—s. Ossium, Ammonie carbonas—s. Panchrestum, Potassæ tartaras—s. Petreæ, Potassæ nitras—s. Plumbi, Plumbi superacetas—s. Polychrestus, Potassæ sulphas—s. Polychrestum Seignetti, Soda, tartrate of—s. Polychrestus Glaseri, Potassæ sulphas cum sulphure—s. Prunellæ, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus—s. Rupellensis, Soda, tartrate of—s. Sapientie, Alembroth salt, Potassæ sulphas—s. Saturni, Plumbi superacetas—s. Scientie, Alembroth salt—s. Secretus Glauberi, Ammonie sulphas—s. Sedativus Homburgi, Boracic acid—s. Sediceensis, Magnesie sulphas—s. Seignetti, Soda, tartrate of—s. Sennerti, Potassæ acetas—s. Seydschützense, Magnesie sulphas—s. Sodæ, Soda, subcarbonate of—s. Sodomensis, Bit noben—s. Succini, Succinic acid—s. Tartari, Potassæ subcarbonas, see Potash—s. Tartari essentialis, Tartaric acid—s. Tartari sulphuratum, Potassæ sulphas—s. Urinæ, Microcosmicum Sal—s. Urinosum, Urea—s. Vegetabilis, Potassæ tartaras—s. Vitæ, Alembroth salt—s. Vitrioli, Zinci sulphas—s. Vitrioli narcoticum, Boracic acid—s. Volatile, Ammonie carbonas, Spiritus ammonie aromaticus—s. Volatile Benzoes, Benjamin—s. Volatile boracis, Boracic acid—s. Volatile oleosum Sylvii, Spiritus ammonie aromaticus—s. Volatile succini, Succinic acid—s. Volatilis salis ammoniaci, Ammonie carbonas—s. Vomitorium vitrioli, Zinci sulphas.

SALAAM or SALAM CONVULSION, see Convulsion, Salaam.

SALAB, Salep.

SALACITAS, Salacity, Satyriasis—s. Vulvæ, Nymphomania.

SALAC'ITY, *Salac'iousness, Salac'itas*, (F.) *Salacitè*, (*salax, salac'is*, 'lustful, lecherous,') Lecherousness; strong desire for venery.

SALAD, (from [*L.*] *sal*, salt. [F.] *salé*, 'salted,') *Sallet*, (F.) *Salade*. Fresh herbs—as lettuce, dressed with salt, oil, vinegar, &c.

SALAD, CORN, Valeriana dentata.

SALAP, Salep.

SALCOMBE, CLIMATE OF. A small place—the Montpellier of Huxham—which is one of the warmest spots on the S. W. coast of England, and, therefore, in this respect adapted for the phthisical invalid as a winter retreat.

SALEP', *Salop'*, *Solop'* (usually so pronounced.) *Salab'*, *Salap'*. The prepared bulb of the *Orchis max'cula* and other species of *Orchis*. The salep of Cachmere is from a species of *Epiloph'ia*. Salep is in small, irregular, hard masses. In its composition in relation to water, it is closely

analogous to tragacanth. It is possessed of similar virtue with sago, tapioca, &c. The mucilage is prepared by dissolving the powdered salep in hot water, with assiduous stirring, and adding to the solution sugar and milk. An indigenous salep has been made in France from *Orehis maculata*, *O. bifolia*, *O. macculata*, *O. militaris*, and *O. latifolia*. See Saloon.

SALEP, OTAKEITE, Arrowroot (Tahiti).

SALER'NUM, SCHOOL OF. An ancient school of medicine at Salerno in Italy. It was established by Charlemagne, in 802; and was the first Christian university at which medicine was taught. It was much celebrated, especially in the 12th century, and, on its account, Salerno was self-styled *Civitas Hippocratica*. The work on hygiene, "*De Conservanda Valetudine*," which bears its name, has passed through several editions in various languages. It is supposed to have been written by John of Milan, in 1100, and is in Leonine verse.

SALICARIA, (from *salix*.) *Lythrum salicaria*.

SALICIN, see *Salix*.

SALICORNIA ARABICA, &c., (*sal*, 'salt,' from its abounding in salt.) see Soda.

SALINE', *Salinus*, *Salinacius*, *Salinae'idus*, *Salit'us*, *Sal'us*, *Halit'us*, *Hal'myrus*, *Hatico'des*, *Salin'ous*, (from *sal*.) That which contains a salt, or has the properties of a salt.

SALINE DRAUGHT OF MIXTURE. This may be made as follows:—*Potass. carbon.* ℥j, *Acid. citric. seu tartar.* gr. xv *seu Succ. limon. recent.* ℥ss, *Aqua, f3viij*, *Syrup. cajuveis*, ℥j. M. Given in divided doses as a febrifuge.

SALINE EFFERVES'CENT DRAUGHT OF MIX'TURE
is made by adding a due proportion of either of the acids above mentioned, or of lemon-juice, to the proper proportion of the carbonate of soda or of potassa. About 25 grains of the acid saturate 30 grains of the carbonate. See Powders, soda.

SALINES, see Kentucky, mineral waters of.

SALINOUS, Saline.

SALIS AMMONIACI FLORES, Ammoniae car-
bonas.

SALITIO, (*salio*, 'to leap,') Leap.

SALITUS, (from *sal*,) Saline.

SALIUM, Saliva.

SALIUNCA, Valeriana Celtica.

SALIVA (probably from *salax*), *Si'alon*, *Si'alos*, *Si'elon*, *Pty'sma*, *Pty'alum*, *Pty'elum*, *Sal'tum*, *Sputa'men*, *Pysamen'tum*, *Sput'um*, *Spit'tle*, (Old Eng.) *Spawl*, (Prov.) *Spoat*. An inodorous, insipid, transparent, slightly viscid fluid; secreted by the parotid, submaxillary and sublingual glands, and poured into the mouth by the ducts of Steno, Wharton, and Rivinus; the use of which is to mix with the alimentary bolus, and to serve in the process of digestion. It is composed, according to Berzelius, of 992.2 parts of water, 2.9 of a particular animal matter, soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol, (*pty'alin*, *principium saliv'ale*, *mat'ria saliv'na*, *Cel'sen* of the *saliv'na*, *Salivary albu'men*), of 1.4 of mucus. 1.7 of chlorides of potassium and sodium, 0.9 of lactate of soda and animal matter, and 0.2 of soda.

SALIVÆ FLUXUS CIBO VISO, 'flow of saliva at the sight of food,' see Salivation.

SALIVAIRE, *Anthemis pyrethrum*, Salivary.

SALIVAL, Salivary.

SALIVANS, Sialagogue.

SALIVANT, Sialagogue

SALIVARIS, Salivary—s. Herba, Anthemidis
pyrethrum.

SALIVARY, *Saliva'rius, Saliva'ris, Salivo'sus, Saliv'al or Sal'ival, Saliv'ous*, (F.) *Salivaire*. That which belongs to the saliva.

SALIVARY ALBUMEN, see Saliva—s. Calculi, see Calculi, salivary.

SALIVARY FIS'TULÆ, *Sialoarynges*, are such as depend upon an accidental opening into the excre-

tory ducts of the salivary glands. Fistulæ are most commonly met with in the duct of Steno.

SALIVARY GLANDS. *Secreting organs of the saliva, Saliv'al glands,* are situate symmetrically, to the number of four, on each side of the face. Their form is very irregular, and their extent varies according to individuals. Their excretory ducts—*Ductus Saliva'rii*, (F.) *Canaliculi* or *Conduits salivares*—carry the saliva directly into the mouth, without pouring it into any intermediate reservoir, as happens in the case of some of the other glands. The salivary glands have been distinguished into,—1. The *parot'id*; 2. The *sub-maxillary*; 3. The *sublingual*; and 4. The *infralingual* or *lin'gual*, seated at the inferior surface of the tongue, where the mucous membrane forms a fringed fold.

SAL'IVATED, *Saliva'tus*, *Pty'alised*, *Sial'o-*
chous, (from *saliva*.) Affected with salivation.

SALIVATIO, Salivation—s. Mercurialis, Salivation, mercurial.

SALIVA'TION, *Saliva'tio*, *S. cal'ida*, *Epiph'-*
ora ptyalis'mus, *Sialis'mus*, *Spu'tum O'ris*, *Siul'*

achus, Sielis mus, Sialorrhœa, Sialosé-mia, Ptyalis mus, Ptyalism, Fluxus salivæ, (F.) Flux de Bouche, Flux salivaire, Ptyalisme. A superabundant secretion of saliva; occasioned either locally, by the use of irritating masticsatories, or under the influence of some cause which acts on the whole economy, and especially of mercurial preparations. In this last case it is accompanied by a coppery taste in the mouth, by swelling of the gums, and sometimes by looseness of the teeth. Salivation may usually be diminished by the use of astringents, laxatives, &c.

Pyralismus acutus sympathicus, *Saliva fluxus*, *ei'bo ei'ro*, Mouth watering, the increased flow of saliva produced by the sight, smell, or thought of agreeable food, is a species of pytalism, as well as the *Pytalismus acutus mellitus*, *Apocensis pytalismus mellitus*, *Dulcedo Sputatorum*, or *Sweet spittle*. In this, the saliva has a sweet or mucilaginous taste.

SALIVATION, MERCURIAL, *Salivatio mercurialis*, *Stalozemia* seu *Ptygalismus mercurialis*, *Ptyalagryphus*, (F.) *Ptygalisme mercuriel*, *Salivatio mercurielle*. Salivation produced by mercury. The stomatitis that accompanies it is termed *mercurial*, *Hydrargyrostomatitis*, (F.) *Stomatite mercurielle*.

SALIVATION MERCURIELLE, Salivation, mercurial.

SALIVATUM, (from *saliva*,) Sialagogue.

SALIVATUS, Salivated.

SALIVOSUS, Salivary.

SALIVOUS, Salivary.

SA'LIX, gen. *Sal'icis*. The *Wil'low*, *I'tea*, (Prov.) *Sall'y*, *Sall'ywith'y*, (Sc.) *Sauch*, *Saugh*, *Wil'an*, (F.) *Saule*. A genus of plants in the Linnæan system. Ord. Salicaceæ.

SALIX ÆGYPTIACA, Calaf.

SALIX FIC'G'ILIS, *S. pendula* seu *decipiens* seu *amgdalifolia* seu *perniciofa* seu *Russelia*'na seu *Trevira*'ni, *Crack* or *Bedford willow* (Ph. D.) SA'LIX AL'BA, *S. cœrulea* seu *vitellina*, *White willow* (Ph. U. S.), (F.) *Oier*. SALIX LAT-IFOL'IA, *Broadleaved willow*. SALIX CA'PREA, *S. Phœacela*'ta seu *tomentosa*, or *Great roundleaved willow* (Ph. L.) SALIX PENTAN'DRIA seu HER-MAPHRODIT'ICA. SALIX HU'MILIS, *Low bush willow*, *Speckled willow*. SALIX ERIOCEPH'ALA. The bark of these and other willows has a slightly aromatic odour, and a bitter astringent taste, which is nearly the same in all the species. It is tonic and astringent, and has been used in inter-mittents, and in cases of dyspepsia, worms, &c. The active neutral principle has been separated, and called *Salicin* or *Salicine*, *Salici'na*, *Salici-nement*. It has been found in about fourteen species of salix and eight species of Populus; in

like the quinia in medicinal efficacy. Dose, $\mathfrak{zj}$ to $\mathfrak{zj}$ of the powder. Dose of *Salicin* from 4 to 6 grains.

SALLENDERS, Malandria.

SALLIS, Adeps.

SALLOW, (from [F.] *sale*, 'dirty,') Lurid.

SALLY, Salix.

SALLYWITHY, Salix.

SALMIAC, (contraction of *sal ammoniac*,) Ammonie murias.

SALOOP, Salep. Also, sassafras tea flavored with milk and sugar. Under this name a tea is sold in the streets of London which consists of an infusion of the wood of *Laurus Sassafras* with the addition of milk and sugar—*Sassafras Tea*. Sassafras tea has been long drunk as ordinary tea in different parts of the United States, where it is sometimes called *Sass tea*.

SALOP, Salep.

SALPETRA, (*sal*, and *petra*, 'rock,') Potassæ nitras. Soda, nitrate of.

SALPINGEMPHRAX'IS, (*salpingo*, and *εμφραξις*, 'obstruction,') Obstruction of the Eustachian tube,—a cause of deafness.

SALPINGITIS, (*salpingo*, and *itis*,) Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

SALPINGO, (from *salping*,) in composition, the Eustachian, or the Fallopian, tube.

SALPINGOCATHETERISMUS, (*salpingo*, and *catheterismus*,) Catheterism of the Eustachian tube.

SALPINGOCYTESIS, *Paracye'sis tuba'ria*, *Graviditas tuba'ria*, (*salpingo*, and *κρυσις*, 'pregnancy,') Tubal pregnancy.—See Pregnancy, tubal.

SALPINGOMALLÉEN, Tensor tympani.

SALPINGOPHARYNGÆUS, (*salpingo*, and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx,') Valsalva and Douglas have given this name to a bundle of fibres, which passes from the Eustachian tube to the pharynx.

SALPINGOSTAPHYLINUS, Circumflex muscle—*s. Staphylinus internus*, Levator palati.

SALPINGOSTENOCHORIA, (*salpingo*, *στενος*, 'narrow,' and *χωρα*, 'space,') Narrowness or stricture of the Eustachian tube.

SALPINX, gen. *Salpin'gis*, (*σαλπιγξ*, gen. *σαλπιγγος*,) Tuba.

SALSAFY, Tragopogon porrifolium.

SALSAMENTUM CRUDUM, ('salted fish,' from *salsus*, 'salted,') Ometerichos.

SALSAPARILLA GERMANICA, Sarsaparilla Germanica.

SALSEDO, gen. *Salse'dinis*, (from *salsus*, 'salt,') Muria — *s. Mucrum*, Potassæ nitras.

SALSEPARILLE, Smilax sarsaparilla — *s. d'Allemagne*, Sarsaparilla Germanica—*s. du Brésil*, *s. Caraqué*, *s. de Honduras*, *s. de Pérou*, and *s. de Portugal*, see Smilax sarsaparilla.

SALSIFI, Tragopogon porrifolium.

SALSILAGO, (from *salsus*, 'salt,') Muria.

SALSITUDO, gen. *Salviti'dinis*, (from *salsus*, 'salt,') Muria.

SALSOLA DECUMBENS, *S. Kali*.

SALSO'LA KA'LI, *S. Decumbens*, *Ka'li so'da* seu *spino'sum cochlea'tum*, *Tra'gus* sive *Tra'gum Matthi'oli*, *Prick'ly Salt'wort*. Ord. Chenopodiaceæ; (from *salsus*, owing to its saline properties.) This plant, as well as *Salsola sati'va* and *Salsola soda* seu *longifo'lia*, *Kali iner'mis*, *Her'ba vitri*, produces the alkaline salt, commonly called *Barilla*, *Soda*, or *Kelp*.

SALSOLA LONGIFOLIA, *S. Kali*—*s. Sativa*, &c., see *S. Kali*, and *Soda*—*s. Soda*, see *S. Kali*.

SALSUGINOSUS, 'briny,' (from *salsus*,) Halmyrodes.

SALSUGO, gen. *Salsu'ginis*, (from *salsus*, 'salt,') Muria.

SALSUS, Saline.

SALT, *Sal*, *Hal*, *Hals*, ('*αλς*,) (F.) *Sel*. A name formerly given to a considerable number of sub-

stances of very different nature. At present, chemists apply the term *Salts* generally, to the combination of an acid with one or more bases. *Neutral salts* are those in which the acid and base reciprocally saturate each other. *Acid salts* or *supersalts*, (F.) *Sur-sels*, are those in which the acid predominates over the base, and the prefixes *bi* and *ter* indicate the proportion of acid. *Alkaline salts* or *subsals*, (F.) *Sous-sels*, those in which the base is predominant, when the prefixes *di* and *tri* indicate the proportion of base. The different denominations of the salts are compounded, 1. Of the name of the acid: the termination of which is changed into *ite*, when the name of the acid is in *ous*;—*ate*, when it is in *ie*. Thus the salts formed by the sulphurous acid are *sulphites*; those by the sulphuric, *sulphates*. 2. This name is followed up by that of the oxyd, which enters into the composition of the salt. Thus, the *sulphate of protoxyd of iron* is a combination of sulphuric acid with the protoxyd of that metal. Frequently, to shorten the name, the word *oxyd* is suppressed; and *proto*, *dento*, *trito*, &c., put before the acid—as *protosulphate of iron*. *Simple salts* are those resulting from the combination of an acid with a single base; *double salts* with two different bases: *triple* with three, &c. A *haloid salt* is one constituted after the type of common salt, or which contains a metal and a *salradical*, as chlorine, iodine, &c. An *oxysalt* is formed from the combination of an acid with an oxide.

When *salt* is used in an abstract sense, it means the chloride of sodium.

SALT, APERIENT, OF FREDERICK, Soda, sulphate of—*s. Baker's*, Ammonia carbonas—*s. of Barilla*, Soda, subcarbonate of—*s. Bay*, Soda, muriate of—*s. Bitter* purging, Magnesia sulphas—*s. Common*, Soda, muriate of—*s. Epsom*, Magnesia sulphas—*s. Glauber's*, Soda, sulphate of—*s. Glauber's*, Lyngton, see Soda, sulphate of—*s. Preston*, see Ammonia carbonas—*s. Rochelle*, Soda, tartrate of—*s. Rock*, Soda, muriate of—*s. Sea*, Soda, muriate of—*s. Secondary*, Neutral salt—*s. Seignette's*, Soda, tartrate of—*s. Smelling*, Ammonia carbonas—*s. of Soda*, Soda, subcarbonate of—*s. Sorethroat*, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus.

SALT OF TARTAR, see Potassæ subcarbonas, and Potash.

SALT, TASTELESS PURGING, Soda, phosphate of.

SALT OF URINE, Ammonia carbonas.

SALT, WHITE, Soda, muriate of.

SALT OF WOODSOOT, Ammonia carbonas—*s.*

of Wormwood, see Potash.

SALTANS ROSA, Urticaria.

SALTATIO, (*saltare*, *saltatum*, 'to dance,')

Dancing—*s. Sancti Viti*, Chorea.

SALTERTON. A village about four miles to the eastward of Exmouth, England, frequented as a winter abode by invalids. It is in a small, open valley on the seashore, and is well protected from winds, particularly the northerly.

SALTISH, Halmyrodes.

SALTPETRE, (*sal*, and *petra*, 'a rock,') Potassæ nitras.

SALTUS, gen. *Saltûs*, (*salire*, *saltum*, 'to leap,')

Leap, Vulva—*s. Tendinum*, Subsaltus tendinum.

SALTWORT, PRICKLY, *Salsola kali*.

SALUBRIOUS, (from *salubris*,) Salutary.

SALUBRIOUSNESS, Salubrity.

SALUBRIS, (from *salus*,) Salutary.

SALUBRITY, *Salubritas*, *Salubritas*, (F.) *Salubrité*, (from *salubris*,) Any thing which contributes to the health of individuals or of communities. Situations differ materially from each other in this respect; and the cause of the difference is often an interesting topic of inquiry.

SALUS, gen. *Salu'tis*, Sanitas.

SALUTAIRE, Salutary.

SALUTARY, *Saluta'ris*, *Salu'ber*, *Salu'bris*, *Hygie'nus*, *Hygie'nicus*, *Hygie'rus*, *Salu'brinus*, (F.) *Salutaire*, *Salubre*, (from *salus*.) Healthy. That which is favourable to health. Some diseases have been considered salutary; but this is doubtful.

SALUTIFEROUS, *Salu'tifer*, (*salus*, and *fero*, 'I bear.') Bringing health; health-bearing.

SALVATEL'LA, *Vena salvatel'la*, is situate on the back of the hand, near its inner margin. It begins on the posterior surface of the fingers and dorsal surface of the hand, by a plexus, formed by a number of radicles, frequently anastomosing with each other; it then ascends to the inner part of the forearm, where it takes the name—*posterior cubital*. The ancients recommended this vein to be opened in certain diseases, as in melancholia and hypochondriacal affections; and they attributed to such abstraction of blood considerable efficacy in the cure of disease: hence its name, (from *salvere*, 'to be well.')

SALVE ([Sax.] *reap*, [G.] *Salbe*.) Unguentum—s. Blistering, Ungentum lyttae—s. Deschler's, Ceratum resine compositum—s. Eye, Unguentum oxidi zinci puri—s. Eye, Singleton's, Ungentum hydrargyri nitricooxydi—s. Healing, Cerate of calamine.

SALVIA, (from *salveo*, 'to be well,' owing to its reputed healing qualities;) *S. officinalis* seu *hortensis* seu *vulgaris* seu *minor*, *Eletis'phicus*, *Sage*, *Save*, (F.) *Sauge*, *Petite Sauge*, *Thé d'Europe* ou *de France*. *Ord.* Labiate. *Sec. Syst.* Diandria Monogynia. Sage leaves, *Salvia* (Ph. U. S.), have a peculiar, aromatic odour, and a warm, aromatic, bitterish taste. Their virtues depend upon an essential oil. They are tonic, stimulant, and carminative. In the form of a weak infusion, Sage is occasionally used as a diuretic, and as a wash for sore mouth. Dose, gr. xv to xxx or more.

SALVIA AFRICA'NA, *Wild Sage*, a South African species, has the same medical properties as *Salvia*.

SALVIA COLORATA, *Salvia*.

SALVIA HORMI'NUM, *S. colorata*, *Hormi'num*, *H. coloratum* seu *sativum*, (F.) *Sauge-hormin*, of the Pharmacopœias, is used in similar cases.

SALVIA HORTENSIS, *Salvia*.

SALVIA LYRA'TA, *Wild Sage*, *Cancerweed*; indigenous. The fresh leaves, bruised, are used to destroy warts. It has been supposed to be of use in cancer.

SALVIA MINOR, *Salvia*—s. *Officinalis*. *Salvia*.

SALVIA SCLA'REA, *Scla'rea*, *Gallitrichum*, *Ethi'opis*, *Biser'mas*, *Col'us Jo'vis*, *Common Clarry*, (F.) *Sauge sclarée*, *Grand sauge*, *Orvale* ou *Tontebonne*. The leaves have been recommended as corroborants and antispasmodics.

SALVIA VITÆ, *Asplenium ruta muraria*—s. *Vulgaris*. *Salvia*.

SAMADE'RA IN'DICA, *Ord.* Simarubæ, furnishes the *Niepa bark*, which is possessed of antiperiodic properties.

SAMBO, see *Mulatto*.

Sambo, and *Zambo*, also signify the offspring of the Indian and Negro.

SAMBU'CUS, (from *sapphon*, an ancient musical instrument, said to have been made of its wood.) *Sabu'cus*, *Sambucus nigra* seu *vulgaris* seu *arbo'rea*, *Ac'tis*, *Iufe'lix lig'num*; *El'der*, *El'norne*, *El'lentree*, *El'larne*, (Sc.) *Boar'tree*, *Bore'tree*, *Boun'tree*, (Prov.) *Bot'try tree*, *Bar'tree*, *El'let*, *El'ren*, *Scaw*, (F.) *Sureau commun*, *Supier*. *Ord.* Caprifoliaceæ. *Sec. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia—(the flower and bark were formerly called *Cano'pum*). The flowers, *Sambucus*, (Ph. U. S.), berries, and bark of the elder have been used in medicine. The flowers have been reputed diaphoretic and disquietant; the berries, aperient and sudorific; the bark, purgative, and in small doses, deob-

struent. The flowers are sometimes used in fomentations, and to form a cooling ointment.

SAMBU'CUS ARBOREA, *Sambucus*—s. *Chamaecete*, *S. ebulus*.

SAMBU'CUS EB'ULUS, *S. Chamaec'te* seu *he'lion* seu *hu'milis* seu *herba'cea*, *El'ulus*, *Chamaec'tis*, *Od'ocot*, *Dwarf elder*, *Dancort*, (F.) *Hibble*, *Ybble*. The root, interior bark, leaves, flowers, berries, (*Bacca* seu *Grana Actes*), and seeds, have all been given in moderate doses as resolvents and deobstruents; and in large doses as hydragogues.

The berries of *Sambucus Canaden'sis*, the *Common Elder* of America, are made official in the Pharmacopœia of the United States—*Sambucus*. A distilled water of the flowers, *Aqua Sambu'ci*, *Elder Water*, is official in the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias.

SAMBU'CUS HELION, *Sambucus ebulus*—s. *Herbacea*, *S. ebulus*—s. *Humilis*, *S. ebulus*—s. *Nigra*, *Sambucus*.

SAMBU'CUS PU'BENS, *S. pubes'cens* seu *racemo'sa*, *Redber'ried El'der*; indigenous. The bark, in decoction, is said to be a valuable hydragogue cathartic.

SAMBU'CUS RACEMOSA, *S. pubens*—s. *Vulgaris*, *Sambucus*.

SAMI TER'RA, *Sa'mian Earth*. An argillaceous earth, found in the island of Samos, to which were ascribed virtues similar to those of the Terra Lemni.

SAMIUS LA'PIS, *Sa'mian stone*. A stone found in the Isle of Samos, which the ancients believed to be astringent and refrigerant.

SAMPHIRE, *Crithmum maritimum*.

SAMPSON, BLACK, *Echinacea purpurea*.

SAMPSUCHON, (*σαμψυχον*.) *Origanum majorana*.

SAMPSY'CHI'NON, (*σαμψυχνον*.) *Sampsu'chinum*. An ointment composed of *σαμψυχον*, which was perhaps marjoram.

SAMPSYCHUM, (*σαμψυχον*.) *Origanum majorana*.

SAN GIULIA'NO, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. At the foot of the mountain San Giuliano, a league and a half from Pisa, are several mineral springs; temperature from 84° to 107° Fah.

The spring, *Pozzetto*, contains carbonic acid, sulphates of soda, lime, and magnesia; chlorides of sodium and magnesium; carbonates of lime and magnesia; argil and silica.

SANABILIS, (*sanare*, 'to heal,' and *habilis*, 'able,') Curable.

SANABLE, Curable.

SANAMUNDA, *Geum urbanum*.

SANATIO, (*sanare*, *sanatum*, 'to cure,') Curation, Cure.

SANATIVE, Curative.

SANATORIUM, Sanitarium.

SANATORY, Curative.

SAND, ([Sax.] *rauo*.) see *Gravel*.

SANDBLIND, nearly blind. A defect of vision, in which small particles seem to fly before the eyes. See *Metamorphopsia*.

SAND, BRAIN, see *Pineal gland*—s. *Pineal*, see *Pineal gland*.

SANDALUM CÆRULEUM, *Guilandina moringa*—s. *Rubrum*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

SAN'DARAC, *Sanda'racha*, *Gum Ju'iper* or *San'darach*, *Pounce*, *Gum'mi Junip'eri*, *Sanda'raca*, *Ver'nix sic'ca*, *Res'ina Junip'eri*, (F.) *Sanda'raque*, *Gomme de Genérier*. A name given, by the Arabs, to an odorous resin, that flows from the *Thuya aphyll'la*. *Ord.* Coniferæ. *Sec. Syst.* Monocotyledon. It is stimulant, like all the resins; but is very little used.

SANDARACHA GRÆCORUM, (*σανδαραχη*.) *Realgar*.

SANDERS, see *Saunders*.

SANDIVER, (*saint-de-verre*, 'dross of glass,' [?]) see *Vitrum*.

SANDIX, *Plumbi oxydum rubrum*.
SANDYX, (*sandux*.) *Plumbi oxydum rubrum*.
SANG, (from [*L.*] *sanguis*.) Blood, *Panax quinquefolium*—*s. Arteriel*, Arterial blood—*s. Dragon*, *Rumex sanguineus*, see *Calamus rotang*—*s. Globules du*, Globules of the blood—*s. Perte de*, Hæmorrhagia.

SANGAREE'. Wine and water, sweetened and spiced. First used in the West Indies.

SANGLOT, (from *singultus*.) Sob.

SANGRA'DO, ([*S.*] *sangrador*, 'a bleeder.') A doctor, in Gil Blas, who was a heroic bleeder; and hence, popularly applied to such a one.

SANGSUE, (from *sanguisuga*.) Hirudo.

SANGUIDUCTUS DURÆ MATRIS, (*sanguis*, 'blood,' and *ducere*, ductum, 'to lead,') Sinuses of the dura mater.

SANGUIFICATIO, (*sanguis*, 'blood,' and *facere*, 'to make,') Hæmatosis—*s. Debiliior*, Hyphæmatosis.

SANGUIFLUXUS, gen. *Sanguifluxus*, (*sanguis*, 'blood,' and *fluere*, fluxum, 'to flow,') Hæmorrhagia—*s. Uterinus*, Metrorrhagia.

SANGUIMOTION, (*sanguis*, 'blood,' and *movere*, motum, 'to move,') Circulation.

SANGUIMOTORY, Circulatory.

SANGUIN (*Vaisseau*), Bloodvessel.

SANGUINALIS CORRIGIOLA, (from *sanguis*, because used to stop blood,) *Polygonum aviculare*.

SANGUINARIA, (from *sanguis*, 'blood,' owing to the colour of its juice.) *S. Canadensis* seu *acaulis*, Blood-root, Blood-wort, Puccoon', Red Puccoon', Red Root, Indian Paint, Turmeric. Nat. Ord. Papaveraceæ. Ser. Syst. Polyandria Monogynia. A North American plant, the rhizoma—*Sanguinaria* (Ph. U. S.)—and seeds of which are used in medicine. They are emetic. Dose of the powder, 8 to 20 grains. They are said to reduce the velocity of the pulse, like *digitalis*.

SANGUINARIA, *Polygonum aviculare*.

SANGUINE, *Sanguineus*, *Sanguineus*, *Hæmatieus*, *Hæmato-des*, *Hæmateus*, *Hæmatinus*, *Hæmo-des*, *Hæmo-des*, *Sanguineus*, *Hæmatie*, (F.) *Sanguin*, (from *sanguis*.) Bloody, bloodlike; having the colour of blood, as 'a sanguine countenance.' Relating to, or containing blood—as 'sanguine temperament.' Plethoric.

SANGUINEA, *Potassæ nitras*.

SANGUINENESS, Plethora.

SANGUINEOUS, Plethoric, Sanguine.

SANGUINEUS, Sanguine.

SANGUINIS ABSORPTIO, Hæmorrhæphesis—*s. Congestio*, Congestion—*s. Dissolutio*, Hæmæteolysis—*s. Fluor*, Hæmoptysis—*s. Fluor vesicæ*, Cystorrhagia—*s. Ictus*, Apoplexy—*s. Missio*, Bloodletting—*s. Profluvium copiosum*, Hæmorrhagia—*s. Profluvium ex ore*, Stomatorrhagia—*s. Stagnatio*, Hæmostasis.

SANGUINOLENT, *Sanguinolentus*, (from *sanguis*.) Tinged with blood. An epithet applied, particularly, to the sputa when so tinged. Bloody.

SANGUINOSUS, Sanguine.

SANGUIPURGIUM, (*sanguis*, and *purgare*, 'to cleanse,') Purgation of the blood. A name given by some authors to mild fevers, from an idea that they purged the blood of noxious matters.

SANGUIS, gen. *Sanguinis*, Blood, Sperma—*s. Concretus*, Congulum—*s. Draconis*, see *Calamus rotang*—*s. Hirci siccatus*, see Blood—*s. Menstruus*, see Menses—*s. in Urinâ*, Hæmaturia—*s. Virginis primum menstruatæ*, see Menses.

SANGUISOR'BA CANADEN'SIS, *Can'ada Burnett*, (*sanguis*, 'blood,' and *sorbere*, 'to absorb,' so called from its astringency.) A tall indigenous plant—Ord. Rosaceæ—with white, sometimes purple, flowers, which appear from August to October. It has the same virtues as

SANGUISOR'BA OFFICINA' LIS, *S. car'nea* seu *rubra*, *Ital'ion Pimpinel*, *Pimpinel'la Ital'ica* seu *officina'lis*, (F.) *Pimpinelle noire*. It was formerly used as an astringent and tonic, in hæmorrhages, dysentery, &c.

SANGUISUGA, (*sanguis*, 'blood,' and *sugere*, 'to suck,') Hirudo.

SANGUISU'GUM. A barbarous term, to denote too great an accumulation of blood in the heart.

SANICLE, *Sanicula*, *S. Marilandica*—*s. American*, *Heuchera cortusa*—*s. de Mariland*, *Sanicula Marilandica*—*s. Yorkshire*, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

SANICULA, (from *sano*, 'I heal,') *Saxifraga granulata*.

SANIC'ULA, *S. Europa'ea* seu *officina'rum* seu *mas*, *Astran'tia diapien'sia*, *Caucas'lis Sanic'ula*, *Cucullat'a*, *Dodeca'theon*, *Sym'phytum petra'um*, *Diapien'sia*, *D. cortu'sa*, *San'icle*, *Wood Marvel*, (F.) *Toute-saine*. Ord. Umbellifera. Ser. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. This herb was formerly used as a mild astringent. It is bitterish, and somewhat austere.

SANICULA EBORACENSIS, *Pinguicula vulgaris*—*s. Europa'ea*, *Sanicula*.

SANICULA MARILAN'DICA, *San'icle*, *Ma'ryland San'icle*, *Black Snake-root*, (F.) *Sanicle de Mariland*. This indigenous plant grows in marshes, or low and shaded ground. It is possessed of tonic virtues; and the powdered root is employed in popular practice as a favourite remedy in intermittent fever. It has been recommended, also, in chorea.

SANICULA MOSTANA, *Pinguicula vulgaris*—*s. Officinatum*, *Sanicula*.

SANIDO'DES, (*sandwîds*, 'resembling a board,' from *sans*, gen. *cavâs*, 'a board,' and *odes*.) One whose thorax is flat, like a board.

SANIE, Sanies.

SANIES, *Pchor*, *Ta'bun*, *Vî'rus*, *Pus malignum* seu *corrosivum*, (F.) *Sanie*, (corr. from *sanguis*, 'blood,') A thin, serous fluid, presenting some of the qualities of pus and blood, and commonly exhaled at the surface of ulcers.

SANIEUX, Ichorous.

SANIOSUS, Ichorous.

SANIOUS, Ichorous.

SANITAI'RE, Sanitary.

SANITA'R IUM, *Sanato'rium*, (*sanitas*, 'health,') A retreat selected for valetudinarians, in consequence of its salubrity. Also, an establishment for the treatment of the sick.

SANITARY, *San'atory*, (F.) *Sanitaire*. That which relates to health, and especially to public health; as 'Sanitary commission.'

SANITAS, (*sanus*, 'healthy,') *Hygië'a*, *Hyge'a*, *Hygian'sis*, *Hygi'asis*, *Integ'ritas*, *Prosper'itas*, *Valetu'dinis*, *Salus*, *Hygië'a*, *Valetu'do*, *Valit'ido*, *Valetu'do bona* seu *secun'da* seu *com'moda*, *Hyge'a*, *Euzoödyna'mia*, *Health*, (Sc.) *Heil*, *Heyle*, *Heal*, (F.) *Santé*, (from *sonus*, 'sound,') Health has been defined,—a state in which all the functions are exerted with regularity and harmony. A person may, however, be in health, although certain functions are not performed. A blind man, for example, has health when all his functions, except sight, proceed with regularity. *Sanity* is often used for soundness of mind.

SANITAS, Cure.

SANITY, Sanitas.

SANKIRA, *Smilax China*.

SANS PAIRE, 'pairless,' (*Veine*.) Azygos vein.

SAN'TA CRUZ, CLIMATE OF. This West India island is frequently selected as a winter retreat for the physical valetudinarian from the United States; but it does not seem entitled to any preference, in such cases, over the other islands of the West Indies, whilst its general salubrity is said to be less than that of many.

SANTAL BLANC, *Santalum album*—s. Rouge, *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

SANTALUM, see *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

SANTALUM ALBUM, *S. citrinum* seu *palidum* seu *myrtifolium*, *Sirium myrtifolium*, *Yellow Saunders*, (F.) *Santal blanc*. Ord. *Santalacæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. The virtues of the wood of the white saunders reside in a volatile oil and resinous principle. The odour is fragrant, and resembles a mixture of ambergris and roses. It has been used as a stimulant and sudorific, but is not now employed. The saunders woods are called, collectively, in French, *Santaux*.

SANTALUM MYRTIFOLIUM, *S. album*—s. Rubrum, *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

SANTÉ, Sanitas.

SANTONICA, see *Artemisia santonica*.

SANTONICUM, (from *Santonica*, its native place,) *Artemisia santonica*.

SANTONINE, *Santoninum*, *Santonin*, *C'uin*. A peculiar crystalline substance obtained from *Artemisia Santonica*. It is directed, in the Ph. U. S. for 1863, to be prepared by digesting *santonica*, lime and alcohol together, and expressing; distilling off the alcohol and evaporating; adding acetic acid until in slight excess; washing the resulting crystalline mass, and drying it; boiling the dry residue with alcohol; and, having digested the tincture for several hours with animal charcoal, filtering, and setting aside to crystallize. *Santonine* possesses the anthelmintic properties of the plant. Dose, five or six grains.

SANTORINI FISURES OF, (F.) *Incisures* ou *Scissures de Santorini*, (after the Italian anatomist.) Clefts at the upper and back of the fibro-cartilaginous portion of the external ear.

SANTORINI TUBERCLES OF. Small cartilaginous projections at the top of the arytenoid cartilages, which support the ligaments of the glottis. See *Corniculum Laryngis*.

SANVÉ, Sinapis.

SAO'RIA, *Sauar'ja*, *Sau'ri*, (a Guiana name.) The ripe and dried fruit of *Mac'ra* seu *Broch'otrys pic'ta*, an Abyssinian tree, which is administered in its native country, in powder, in doses of from 32 to 44 grammes, as a teniafuge.

SAP, ([Sax.] sæp, [G.] Saft,) *Arborum Sue'cus* seu *Lymph'a*, (F.) *Sæc*. The circulating fluid of the vegetable, which corresponds to the blood of the animal.

SAPA, see Rob.

SAPHA'DA. Paracelsus has given this name to reddish scales adherent to the hair in some eruptions of the hairy scalp.

SAPHENA, Saphena.

SAPHATUM, Asaphatum.

SAPHE'NA, *Saph'na*, (*sap'ns*, 'manifest,' 'evident,') (F.) *Saphène*. A name given to two subcutaneous veins of the lower limb. These are: 1. The GREAT SAPHE'NA VEIN, *S. inter'na*, *Tibio-malleolar* (Ch.), (F.) *Grande Veine Saphène* ou *Saphène interne*. Its radicles occupy the inner part of the great toe, and form a transverse arch on the back of the foot, which unites with the saphena externa, and receives at its convex part, which is turned forwards, a number of branches, coming from the toes. These radicles, when united, ascend before the inner ankle, and form a trunk, the size of which is farther increased by several branches that proceed from the region of the tarsus, and that of the metatarsus. This trunk ascends vertically at the inner part of the leg; passes behind the inner condyle of the femur; proceeds along the inner part of the thigh; receives other subcutaneous veins, such as the abdominal subcutaneous, the external pudic, &c., and passes through the inferior opening of the crural canal to empty itself into the femoral vein. 2. The LES'SER VE'NA SAPHE'NA or *Saphe'na ex-*

ter'na, *Perone'omalleolar Vein* of Chaussier, (F.) *Petite Veine Saphène* ou *Saphène externe*, commences by several roots, which are spread over the dorsum and outer side of the foot, and embrace the outer ankle. Behind this, they unite into a single trunk, which ascends obliquely, approaching the tendo Achillis, and proceeds vertically towards the ham to open into the popliteal vein.

SAPHÈNE, Saphena.

SAPHE'NOUS, *Sapheno'sus*; (from *saphena*.) Of or belonging to the saphena.

SAPHE'NOUS NERVES are two in number, and are branches of the crural or femoral nerve. They are the short saphenous—*ner'vus cuta'neus inter'nus*; and the long saphenous—*ner'vus cuta'neus inter'nus lon'gus*.

The external saphenous, formed by the union of the communicans poplitei and communicans peronei, passes down the leg by the side of the external saphenous vein of the foot.

SAPHE'NOUS O'PENING. An oval, and somewhat oblique, opening in the fascia lata, a little below Ponpart's ligament, for the transmission of the principal superficial vessels. Here, likewise, femoral hernia descends.

SAP'ID, *Su'porous*, *Sap'idus*, (F.) *Savoureux*, (*sapere*, 'to taste,') Possessed of sapidity. Having the power of affecting the organs of taste.

SAPIDITY, *Sap'idness*, *Saporos'ity*, *Su'por*, (F.) *Sapidité*. The quality of bodies that gives them taste.

SAPIN COMMUN, ([L.] *Sapinus*), *Pinus picca*.

SAPIN'DUS, (*sapo*, and *Indus*, 'Indian soap,') *S. Sapona'ria*, *Sapona'ria*, *Soap-tree*, (F.) *Savonnier commun*. Ord. *Sapindacæ*. The name of the plant that affords the *Soapnuts*, *Sapona'ria Nu'cula*, *Bac'æe Bermuden'ses*, *Soapberries*. A spherical fruit about the size of a cherry, the cortical part of which is yellow, glossy, and so transparent as to show the spherical black nut that rattles within, and includes a white kernel. The cortical part of this fruit, which has similar effects with soap in washing, has been recommended in chlorosis, and as a stomachic and deobstruent.

SA'PO, gen. *Sapo'nis*, (*sæpus*, [Sax.] *sæp*), (*Smegma*, (F.) *Sæcon*. A product obtained by treating fatty bodies with caustic alkalies dissolved in water. In the Pharmacopœia of the United States, it means Soap made with soda and olive oil. See *Sapo medicinalis*.

YEL'LOW SOAP is formed of turpentine, oil, and alkali. A soap of subcarbonate of potassa and oil of turpentine—*Sapo terebin'thinæ*—was formerly used for indolent swellings, under the name of *Starkey's soap*.

Castile Soap, being made of fine olive oil, is generally used internally. The yellow and soft soaps are the most stimulating; and are, consequently best adapted for particular cutaneous eruptions.

Internally, soap is purgative and diuretic; externally, it is detergent and stimulant. Soapy water is used with the greatest success, in cases of poisoning by acids. It is mostly applied externally to bruises and sprains. In *Pharmacy*, it is used to favour the solution of resins.

SAPO AC'IDUS, *Ac'id Soap*, is a combination of a fixed oil with an acid.

SAPO AMMONIACALIS, *Linimentum ammoniæ fortius*—s. *Amygdalinus*, *Sapo medicinalis*—s. *Cacaotinus*, *Sapo coconus*—s. *Calcarius*, *Linimentum aquæ calcis*—s. *Castilensis*, see *Sapo medicinalis*.

SAPO COCO'NEUS, *Sapo caca'ōt'inus*, *Soap of Coconut Oil*, (F.) *Savon de cacao*, has been much used in Germany in herpetic affections.

SAPO DURTUS, *S. medicinalis*—*s. Hispanicus*, see *S. medicinalis*—*s. Kalicus*, *S. Mollis*.

SAPO LIQ'UIDUS, *Liquid Soap*, *Lo'tio saponacea*, is a cosmetic, which is composed of Olive oil $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, *Ol. tartari per deliquium* $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Rub together, and add *Aq. rosarum*, $\frac{3}{4}$ xij.

SAPO MEDICINALIS, *Sapo amygdali'nus*, *Medicinal Soap*, (*F.*) *Savon médicinal*, is made of oil of sweet almonds and half its weight of caustic alkali, or, like the *Sapo Hispanicus seu Castilien'sis*, Spanish or Castile soap, *Sapo durus*, *Sapo* (*Ph. U. S.*), (*F.*) *Savon dur*, of olive oil and soda.

SAPO MOL'LIS, *S. viridis seu niger seu kn'licus*, *Common or Soft Soap*, (*F.*) *Savon mou ou noir*, is made of potass and oil or tallow. The *Sapo vulgaris* or 'common soap' of the *Pharm. U. S.* is made with soda and animal oil.

SAPO NI'GEN, *Black Soap*, *Melanosmeg'ma*, is a composition of train oil and an alkali; and GREEN SOAP, *Sapo viridis*, of hempseed, linseed, or rape oil, with an alkali. See *Sapo mollis*.

SAPO TERE'BINTHINÆ, see *Sapo*—*s. Vegetabilis*, *Pdlvis guminosus alkalinus*—*s. Viridis*, *Sapo mollis*—*s. Vulgaris*, see *Sapo mollis*.

SAPONA'CEOUS, *Sapona'ceus*, (*F.*) *Saponact*, (*from sapo*.) Soapy. Containing soap, as *Lini'mentum saponaceum*, *Soap liniment*.

SAPONAIRE, *Saponaria*.

SAPONA'RIA, (*from sapo*),—the juice forming a lather with water.) *Soapwort*, *Brüscwort*, *Bonne'ing Bet*, *Struthium*, *Lava'ria*, *Lychnis officinalis seu sylvesteris*, *Ibiza'uma*, *Boot'ia vulgaris*, (*F.*) *Saponaire*, *Savonnère*. *Ord.* Caryophyllaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Digynia. A decoction of the leaves of this plant has been recommended in scrofula, cancer, old syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, jaundice, visceral obstructions, &c. It is hardly ever used.

SAPONARIA, *Sapindus saponaria*.

SAPONARIE NUCULE, see *Sapindus saponaria*.

SAPONÉ. Soap, to which are added substances capable of communicating to it new properties, without affecting its own.

SAPO'NEA, *A pectoral medicine*, prepared with sweetened syrup of violets, and oil of sweet almonds.

SAPONULÉ. A tincture (*alcoolé*), sufficiently charged with soap to cause it to assume a gelatinous shape.

SAPONULES, *Sapon'uli*, (*F.*) *Savonniles*. Imperfect soaps formed by combinations of volatile or essential oils with different bases. See *Opo'deloch*.

ACID SAPONULES are combinations of such oils with different acids.

SAPONURE. A medicine, formed of soap, in powder, and of resinous or extractive matters.

SAPOR. Sapidity, Savour.

SAPOROSITY. Sapidity.

SAPOROUS, Sapid.

SAPO'TA, *S. Achras*, *Achras Sapo'ta seu australis seu Zapo'ta*, *El nispero*, *Ocalfruted Sapota*, (*F.*) *Sapotier*, *Sapotillier*, *Sapotillo*. *Fam.* Sapotaceæ. *Sec. Syst.* Hexandria Digynia. A tree which grows in the Antilles, and particularly at St. Domingo. Its fruit is much esteemed. It resembles the marmalade of quinces; and hence has been called *natural marmalade*. The seeds make an emulsion, which has been given in nephritic affections. The bark has been recommended as a febrifuge.

SAPOTA ACHRAS, *Sapota*.

SAPOTIER, *Sapota*.

SAPOTILLA, *Sapota*.

SAPOTILLIER, *Sapota*.

SAPROPYRA, (*sapros*, 'putrid,' and *pyr*, 'fever,') *Typhus gravior*.

SAPROS, (*sapros*,) Putrid, Rancid.

SAPROS'TOMUS, (*sapros*, and *stoma*, 'mouth,') One who has an offensive breath.

SAPROTES, (*sapros*,) Putrefaction.

SAR'APUS, *Sarapous*, ('*sapa*, 'I grin,' and *pus*, 'the foot,') One who has a large foot; whose toes are largely separated, or whose feet are much asunder in walking. See *Kyllosis*.

SARATO'GA, MINERAL WATERS OF. The Saratoga Springs in New York are ten miles north-east from Ballston. They contain the same ingredients as those of the latter place; and are much frequented by visitors from every part of the United States. The following analysis has been given of the *Congress spring*. In a wine gallon—*gaseous contents*:—carbonic acid, 311 cubic inches; atmospheric air, 7. *Solid contents*: chloride of sodium, gr. 385; iodide of sodium, gr. 3.5; bicarbonate of soda, gr. 8.982; bicarbonate of magnesia, gr. 95.788; carbonate of lime, gr. 98.098; carbonate of iron, gr. 5.075; silica, gr. 1.5; bromide of potassium, a trace. Total, gr. 597.943.

The *Walton or Podine spring* contains chloride of sodium, carbonate of magnesia, and iodide of sodium.

SARCEPIPOCELE, *Sarcoëpiplotele*.

SARCEPIPLOMPHALOCELE, *Sarcoëpiplomphalotele*.

SARCEPIPLOMPHALUS, *Sarcoëpiplomphalus*.

SARCEUX, *Sarcous*.

SARCIDIUM, (*sarkein*, dim. of *sarx*, 'flesh,') *Caruncle*.

SARCINA, 'a pack, a burthen,' *Fœtus*.

SAR'CINA VENTRIC'ULI, *S. Goodii*, *Merismopadia ventriculi*, (Robin.) A microscopic cryptogamous plant found in the fluid of water-brash.

SARCION, (*sarkein*,) *Caruncle*.

SARCITES, (*from sarx*, 'flesh,') *Anasarca*—*s. Flatulent*, *Emphysema*.

SARCITIS, (*sarx*, 'flesh,' and *itis*,) *Myositis*.

SARCO, (*sarx*, gen. *sarcos*, 'flesh,') in composition, flesh.

SARCOCE'LE, *Her'nia carno'sa*, *Scirrhus Testiculi*, (*sarco*, and *κηλη*, 'a tumour,') *Sarco'ea scro'ti*, (*F.*) *Hernie charnue*. *Scirrhus* or cancer of the testicle. This disease affects adults particularly; and appears most commonly after an inflammatory swelling of the testicle. Sometimes it is dependent upon a blow; at others, it makes its appearance without any appreciable cause. It is well known by a hard, heavy, ovoid or spherical swelling of the testicle, which is, at first, slightly, or not at all painful, and merely causes an unpleasant traction on the spermatic cord. There is no heat or change of colour of the skin; the spermatic cord is swollen, and participates in the affection; very painful shootings occur; the lymphatic glands of the abdomen become swollen, and form a tumour, which may, at times, be felt through the abdomen; and the patient, at length, dies with every sign of the cancerous diathesis. The prognosis is very unfavourable. The only means, indeed, that can save life, is the extirpation of the testicle.

SARCOCOL'LA, (*F.*) *Colle-chair*, (*sarkeinalla*, from *sarco*, and *κόλλα*, 'glue,') A resinous matter, obtained from *Peu'ea Sarcocol'la*, *P. mactanata*, and other species of *Peu'ea*, an African shrub, which has been so called from a belief that it facilitates the consolidation of flesh. It is in the form of small, oblong, semitransparent globules, of a yellowish or reddish hue, and smells like aniseed. It was once employed as an astringent and detergent.

SARCOOPTES, (*sarco*, and *οπτω*, 'to wound,') see *Psora*.

SARCODES, (*from sarx*, 'flesh,' and *odes*,) *Carcinoma*.

SARCOËPIPLOCELE, *Sarcepiplotele*, (*sarco*, *ἐπιπλοή*, 'the epiploon,' and *κλήη*, 'a tumour.') Epiplocele, complicated with sarcoma or sarcocele.

SARCOËPIPLOMPHALUS, *Sarcepiplomphalus*, *Sarcepiplomphalotele*, (*sarco*, *ἐπιπλοή*, 'the epiploon,' and *ὀμφαλός*, 'the navel.') Umbilical hernia, formed by scirrhus epiploon or complicated with sarcoma.

SARCOHYDROCELE, *Hydrosarcocele*.

SARCOID, *Sarcoïdes*, (*σαρκώδης*, from *sarco*, and *εἶδος*, 'resemblance.') Resembling flesh.

SARCOLEMMA, gen. *Sarcolemmatis*, *Sarcolemma*, (*sarco*, and *λεμμα*, 'a coat.') The sheath which surrounds the fibrils of muscle that form a fibre. It is quite distinct from the areolar membrane that binds the fibres into fasciculi. See *Perymysium*.

SARCOLOGIA, (*sarco*, and *λογία*, 'a discourse,') Myology, Sarcology.

SARCOLOGY, *Sarcolog'ia*. The part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts. It comprises myology, angiology, neurology, and splanchnology.

SARCO'MA, gen. *Sarco'matis*, (*σαρκώμα*,) *Emphy'ma-Sarco'ma*, *Sarco'matous tumour*, *Sarco'sis*, *Sarcophy'tis*, *Escarco'ma*, *Escarco'ma*, *Tu'mor car'neus*, *Eccrescentia carno'sa*, *Pol'ypos carno'sus*, (*σαρξ*, 'flesh,' and *ομα*.) Any species of excrescence having a fleshy consistence.

SARCOMA, **CARCINOMATOUS**, *Scirrhus*—s. *Cereosis*, see *Cereosis*—s. *Epulis*, *Epulis*—s. *Gelatinous*, see *Tumour*, *fibrocellular*—s. *Mastoid*, *Mammary sarcoma*—s. *Medullare*, see *Encephaloid*—s. *Medullary*, see *Encephaloid*, *Hæmatodes fungus*—s. *Pulpy*, *Hæmatodes fungus*—s. *Seroti*, *Sarcocele*.

SARCOMA, **COM'MON VAS'CLAR** or **ORGANIZED** of *Abernethy*, *Emphy'ma Sarco'ma Vasculo'sum*, is vascular throughout: texture simple: when bulky, napped on the surface with arborescent veins. Found over the body and limbs generally.

SARCOMATEUX, *Sarcomatous*.

SARCOMATODES, *Sarcomatous*.

SARCOMATOSUS, *Sarcomatous*.

SARCOMATOUS, *Sarcomatous*, *Sarcomatodes*, (F.) *Sarcomatens*. Belonging to, or having the characters of sarcoma.

SARCOMPHALUM, (*σαρκομφαλον*,) *Sarcomphalus*.

SARCOM'PHALUS, *Sarcom'phalum*, (*sarco*, and *ὀμφαλός*, 'navel.') A scirrhus or fleshy tumour, developed at the navel.

SARCOMYCES, (*sarco*, and *μυκή*, 'fungus,') *Sarcosporus*.

SARCOPHAGUS, (*σαρκόφαγος*, from *sarco*, and *φαγέω*, 'to eat,') Carnivorous, Cathartic.

SARCOPHYIA, (*sarco*, and *φύω*, 'to grow,') *Excrescence*, *Sarcoma*.

SARCOPSYLLA PENETRANS, (*sarco*, and *ψύλλα*, 'a flea,') *Chique*.

SARCOPE, *Acarus*.

SARCOPEUS SCABEI, (*sarco*, and *σκαπώ*, 'to wound,') see *Psora*.

SARCOPYODES, (*sarco*, *πύον*, 'pus,' and *οδών*.) Having the appearance of pus mixed with flesh. An epithet given to certain excreted matters, and particularly to the sputa of those labouring under consumption.

SARCO'SIS, (*σαρκώσις*, from *σαρξ*, gen. *σαρκος*, 'flesh,' and *οσις*.) The formation of flesh. Also, *sarcoma*.

SARCOSIS BUL'BI, *Exophthal'mia fungo'sa seu sarcomat'ica*. A fleshy growth from the globe of the eye.

SARCOSIS UTERI, *Metrauxis*.

SARCO'SPONG'US, *Sarcom'yces*, (*sarco*, and *σπύγγη*, 'fungus,') A fleshy fungus.

SARCOSTOSIS, (*sarco*, and *οσσις*, 'formation of bone,') *Osteosarcoma*.

SARCO'THLASIS, *Sarcothlas'ma*, (*sarco*, and

θλάω, 'I bruise,') *Ca'ro contu'sa*. A bruise of the flesh.

SARCOTIC, (*σαρκωτικός*,) *Incarnans*.

SARCOTRIPEUR, (*sarco*, and *τριβέω*, 'to rub down,') *Écraseur*.

SARCOTRIPSIE, see *Écraseur*.

SARCOUS, (F.) *Sarcous*, (from *σαρξ*, gen. *σαρκος*, 'flesh,') Of, or belonging to, flesh or muscle—as *sarcous tissue*.

SARCOUS ELEMENTS, *Prim'itive particles*. The elementary particles, which, by their union, form the mass of muscular fibre.

SARDIASIS, (from *Σαρδία*, *Sardinia*, because the *Sardonia herba*, which grew there, was said to produce it.) Canine laugh, *Risus sardonius*.

SARDONIA HERBA, *Ranunculus sceleratus*.

SARDONIASIS, (same etymon as *Sardiasis*,) Canine laugh, *Risus sardonius*.

SARDONIUS RISUS, Canine laugh.

SARE, *Essera*.

SAROTHAMNUS SCOPARIUS, (*σαρος*, 'a broom, and *Scopos*, 'a shrub,') *Spartium scoparium*.

SARRACENIA, (after Dr. Sarrazin, of Quebec,) *Sidesaddle plant*, *Flytrap*. The root of *Sarracenia flava* and *S. variol'ris* is bitter and astringent, and has been used in South Carolina, as a domestic remedy in dyspepsia. The root of *Sarracenia purpurea* or *pitcher plant*, *Indian or Huntsman's cap*, is used, in infusion, by the Indians of the North, as a remedy for smallpox; both in the way of prevention and cure.

SARRASIN, (after the Saracens,) *Polygonum fagopyrum*.

SARRÊTE, *Trismus infantum*.

SARRIETTE, *Satureia hortensis*—s. *de Crète*, *Satureia capitata*.

SARSA, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

SARSAPARILLA, ([S.] *Zarza*, 'a briar,' and *parilla*, 'a little vine,' or, according to some, from *Parilla*, a physician who first employed it.) *Menispermum Canadense*, *Smilax S.*

SARSAPARILLA, **FALSE**, *Aralia nudicaulis*.

SARSAPARILL'A GERMAN'ICA, *Gru'men maj'or seu ru'brum*, *Salsaparill'a German'ica*, *Co'rez Avena'ria*, (F.) *Luiche*, *L. des Sables*, *Salsaparilla d'Allemagne*, *Chiendent rouge*. Ord. *Cyperaceæ*. *Sec. Syst.* *Monœcia Triandria*. A plant, which grows plentifully on the seacoasts of Europe. It has been recommended in some mucous affections of the trachea, in rheumatism, gout, &c.

SARSAPARILLA, **INDIAN**, *Hemidesmus Indicus*—s. *Wild. Aralia nudicaulis*.

SARTAPARILLA, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

SARTO'RIOUS, (*sartor*, 'a tailor,' because used in crossing the legs.) *Sarto'rius*, *Longissimus Fem'oris*, *Fascia'tis*, *F. Lon'gus seu sarto'rius*, (F.) *Ilio-cresti-tibial*, *Ilio-prætibial* (Ch.), *Conturrier*. A muscle situate at the anterior part of the thigh. It is long, small, and flattened, and extends, obliquely, from the anterior and superior spine of the ilium to the superior and inner part of the tibia. This muscle can, also, bend the pelvis on the thigh, and conversely.

SARX, (*σαρξ*, gen. *σαρκος*,) *Flesh*, *Pulp*.

SARZA, ([S.] *sarza*, 'a briar,') *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

SAS'SA GUM. A gum, occasionally carried into the European markets from the East, and answering exactly to Bruce's description of the product of a tree, which he calls *Sassa*. It has considerable resemblance to Gum Tragacanth.

SASSAFRAS, *Laurus sassafras*, *Nectandra cymbarum*—s. *Medulla*, see *Laurus sassafras*—s. *Nut*, see *Pichurin* beans—s. *Radiceis cortex*, see *Laurus sassafras*.

SASSAFRAS, **SWAMP**, *Magnolia glauca*.

SASSAFRAS TEA, *Saloop*.

SAS'SY BARK. A poisonous bark of a large tree—Genus, *Erythrophle'm*, *E. Guineen'se*; *Nat. Ord.* *Fabacæ*; *Redwater tree* of *Sierra Leone*—

growing in Western and Central Africa, used in an ordeal to which persons, suspected of witchcraft, secret murder, and other crimes, are subjected, to test their innocence or guilt. Hence it is called, in Congo, *ordeal bark*, and in Ashantee and Liberia, *doom bark*.

SAT'ELLITE, *Satel'les*, gen. *Satel'itis*. That which guards. That which is placed near.

SATELLITE VEINS are those that accompany arteries.

SATHE, (*σαθη*), Penis.

SATIAS, Satiety.

SATIES, Satiety.

SATIETAS, Plesmone, Satiety.

SATI'ETY, *Sati'etas*, *Satu'ritas*, *Sa'tias*, *Sa'ties*, *Satura'tio*, *Asē*, *Ple'thos*, *Ples'monē*, (*satiare*, from *satis*, 'enough,' 'to give enough,') Disgust for food; commonly produced by repletion.

SATIN, *Lunaria rediviva*.

SATURANS, (*saturare*, *saturatum*, (*satis*, 'enough,') 'to satiate,') Absorbent (medicine.)

SATURATIO, Satiety, Saturation.

SATURATIO, *Satura'tio*. The state of a compound in which its elements are combined in such proportion that a fresh quantity of either cannot be added without producing excess. When an acid or an alkali is directed to be saturated, the saturation is determined by litmus and turmeric.

SATUREIA CAPITATA, (from *Σατυροι*, 'the Satyrs;' owing to its presumed power of exciting to venery.) *Cil'iated Sa'tory*, *Thy'mus*, *T. xylocetris* seu *capitata* seu *Ore'ticus*, *Cuni'la*, (F.) *Sarriete de Orde*. Ord. Labiate. Sex. Syst. Didynamia Gymnospermia. Possesses similar properties to thyme.

SATUREIA HORTENSIS, *Satureia*, *S. sati'va*, *Cuni'la sati'va* *Plin'ii*, *Thym'bra*, *Sum'mer Sa'tory*, (F.) *Sarriete*. An aromatic plant, cultivated for culinary purposes. It has been used, as an excitant, in anorexia, anaphrodisia, &c.

SATUREIA ORIGANOIDES, *Cunila mariana* — *S. Sativa*, *S. hortensis*.

SATURITAS, (*saturare*, 'to satiate,') Satiety.

SATURNI DULCEDO, *Plumbi superacetes*.

SATURNINE, *Saturni'nus*, (from *saturnus*), Containing, or caused by, lead.

SATURNINE BREATH. The peculiar odour of the breath in one labouring under Saturnism.

SATURNISMUS, *Intoxica'tio* seu *Cachex'ia* seu *Dyscras'ia saturni'na*, *Molybdo-cachex'ia*, (F.) *Maladie de plomb*, (from *saturnus*.) Poisoning by lead; lead-poisoning; saturnine cachexy.

SATURNUS, *Plumbum*.

SATYRIASIS, (*σατυριας*, from *Σατυρος*, 'a Satyr;' because the Satyrs were greatly addicted to venery.) *S. fu'rens*, *Satyrias'mus*, *Satyris'mus*, *Cetroma'nia*, *Tenti'go vene'rea*, *Salac'itas*, *Brachu'na*, *Lagne'sis Salac'itas*, *L. fu'ror masculi'nis*, *Lagne'a*, *Lagni'a*, *Lagno'sis*, *Lasciv'ia*, *Lasciv'itas*, *Tenti'go vere'tri*. An irresistible desire, in man, to have frequent connexion with the female, accompanied by the power of doing so without exhaustion. The causes are commonly obscure. Sometimes, the abuse of aphrodisiacs has occasioned it. The principal symptoms are:—almost constant erection; irresistible and almost insatiable desire for venery; frequent nocturnal pollutions. Cold lotions; the cold bath; a mild diet; active exercise, &c., are the only means that can be adopted for its removal.

SATYRIASIS FURENS, *Satyriasis*.

SATYRIASMUS, *Satyriasis*.

SATYRION, (*σατυριον*), *Orchis mascula*.

SATYRISMUS, (*σατυρισμος*), *Satyriasis*.

SATYRIUM, *Goodyera pubescens*.

SAUARJA, *Saoria*.

SAUCE ALONE, *Alliaria*.

SAUCE, GREEN, *Rumex scutatus*.

SAUCH, ([Sax.] *raih*), *Salix*.

SAUERKRAUT (G.), 'sour cabbage,' *Sauerkraut*, (F.) *Chou-croûte*. A culinary preparation, made with chopped cabbage, left to attain an incipient state of acetous fermentation. It is reputed by the Germans to be salubrious, easy of digestion, and eminently antiscorbutic.

SAUGE, *Salvia* — *s. des Bois*, *Teucrium scordium* — *s. Grande*, *Salvia sclarea* — *s. Hormin*, *Salvia horminum* — *s. de Jérusalem*, *Pulmonaria* — *s. Petite*, *Salvia* — *s. Sclarea*, *Salvia sclarea*.

SAUGH, ([Sax.] *raih*), *Salix*.

SAULE, *Salix*.

SAUMURE, (from *sal*, and *muria*,) *Muria*.

SAUNDERS, RED, *Pterocarpus santalinus* — *s. Tree*, *Pterocarpus santalinus* — *s. Yellow*, *Santalum album*.

SAURA, (*σαυρα*), Lizard.

SAURURUS CERNUUS, (*saura*, 'lizard,' and *oupa*, 'a tail,') *Lizard's Tail*, *Breast weed*. Indigenous; Order, *Saururaceæ*; flowering in June. It has been used in lumbago. The bruised root is emollient, and is a popular application to inflamed breasts.

SAUSAGE POISON, *Allantotoxium*.

SAUT, ([L.] *saltus*), Leap.

SAUTEUSES, 'leapers,' see *Convulsionnaire*.

SAUVE-VIE, 'save life,' *Asplenium ruta*

muraria.

SAVE, *Salvia*.

SAVEUR, Savour.

SAVINE, *Juniperus sabina*.

SAVINIER, *Juniperus sabina*.

SAVON, Sapo — *s. Ammoniacal*, *Linimentum ammoniac fortius* — *s. Cacao*, *Sapo cocconus* — *s. Calcaire*, *Linimentum aquæ calcis* — *s. Dur*, *Sapo durus* — *s. Médicinal*, *Sapo medicinalis* — *s. Mous*, *Sapo mollis* — *s. Noir*, *Sapo mollis*.

SAVONNIER COMMUN, (from *sacon*), *Sapindus saponaria*.

SAVONNIÈRE, *Saponaria*.

SAVONULE, *Saponulus*.

SAVONULUS, *Saponulus*.

SA'VOR, *Sa'por*, *Taste*, (F.) *Saveur*. Quality of bodies, by which they act upon the sense of taste. Chymists, at times, avail themselves of this quality to analyse an unknown substance.

SA'VORY, *Sap'idus*, (F.) *Savoureux*. An epithet given to bodies that have taste; and particularly to those that excite a very agreeable impression on the organ of taste.

SAVORY, CHLATED, *Satureia capitata* — *s. Summer*, *Satureia hortensis*.

SAVOREUX, Savory.

SAVOYAN, *Galium verum*.

SAW, *Prion*, *Ser'ra*, ([Da.] *Sawe*, [Sax.] *pega*.) (F.) *Soie*. A surgical instrument, made like a common saw; and used for sawing the bones in amputations, or for removing exostoses, &c. Saws of different sizes and shapes are used in surgery. The crown of the trepan is nothing more than a species of circular saw.

SAW, AMPUTATION, *Ser'ra amputato'ria*. The saw used in amputation.

SAW, HEY'S. An instrument used by Mr. Hey, of Leeds, in fractures of the cranium. It consists of a long handle, to which a small saw with a convex or straight edge is attached, and by which a piece of bone of any shape may be removed. With the trephine, the saw must always be circular.

SAW PALMETTO, *Chamærops serrata* — *s. Wort*, *Liatris*.

SAXIFRAGA, (*saxum*, 'a stone,' and *frango*, 'I break,') *Pimpinella saxifraga* — *s. Anglica*, *Peucedanum silaus*. See *Calcifraga*.

SAXIFRAGA CRASSIFOLIA. Ord. *Saxifragaceæ*. Sex. Syst. Decandria Digynia. The root of this

species of saxifrage has been extolled by Pallas, as preëminently antiseptic.

SAXIFRAGA GRANULATA. *S. alba*, *Sanicula*, *Scidum*, *White saxifrage*, (F.) *Saxifrage granulée*. Recommended as diuretic and lithontriptic; but not used.

SAXIFRAGA RUBRA, *Spiræa filipendula*—s. *Vulgaris*, *Peucedanum silaus*.

SAXIFRAGE, BURNET, *Pimpinella saxifraga*—s. *Granulée*, *Saxifraga granulata*—s. *Meadow*, *Peucedanum silaus*—s. *White*, *Saxifraga granulata*.

SAXIFRAGUS, (*saxum*, 'a stone,' and *frango*, 'I break,') *Lithontriptic*.

SAXONICUS PULVIS. A powder, prepared with the roots of the wild and the cultivated angelica; the *asclepias vincetoxicum*, &c. It was considered formerly as an antidote.

SCAB, *Scabies*, *Crusta*, *Scall*, (Prov.) *Rove*, (F.) *Croûte*. An incrustation, which forms upon a sore, owing to the concretion of the fluid discharged from it. An *eschar*.

SCABBY or **SCABBED**. Covered or diseased with scabs.

SCABIES, (*scabere*, 'to scratch,') *Psora*—s. *Agria*, *Lichen*—s. *Capitis*, *Porrigo lupinosa*, *Porrigo scutulata*—s. *Capitis favosa*, *Porrigo favosa*—s. *Crustosa*, *Radzyge*—s. *Fera*, *Ecthyma*.

SCABIES FERINA, *Itch of animals*, *Mange*, (pronounced *Mange*.) A cutaneous disease, which affects almost all domestic animals, but especially the horse, sheep, dog, and cow. It is said to have been transmitted to man; but this is questionable.

SCABIES FERINA, *Psoriasis*—s. *Norwegica* *Boeckii*, *Radzyge*—s. *Papuliformis*, *Prurigo*—s. *Sicca*, *Lichen*, *Psoriasis*—s. *Venerica contagiosa*, *Scherlievo*.

SCABIEUSE ORDINAIRE, *Scabiosa*.

SCABIOLA, *Scabies*.

SCABIOSA, (*scaber*, 'rough,' owing to its rough hairy surface,) *S. arvensis*, *Tricheva arvensis*, *Field Scabious*, (Sc.) *Elastinecourt*, (F.) *Scabieuse ordinaire*. *Ord. Dipsacæ*. *Sec. Syst. Tetrandria Monogynia*. The plant is bitter and substringent, and was formerly used in the cure of leprosy affections and diseased lungs.

SCABIOSA ARVENSIS, *Scabiosa*—s. *Carduifolia*, *Echinops*.

SCABIOSA SUCCI'SA, *Succi'sa*, *S. pratensis*, *Asteroccephalus succi'sa*, *Morus Diaboli*, *Devil's bit*, (F.) *Mors du Diable*, has similar properties.

SCABIOUS, *Erigeron Philadelphicum*—s. *Field*, *Scabiosa*—s. *Sweet*, *Erigeron heterophyllum*.

SCABISH, *Oenothera biennis*.

SCABRITIES, (*scaber*, 'rough,') *Lichen*, *Tra-choma*.

SCÆVOLA, see *Bela-modagam*.

SCA'LA, (F.) *Rampe*, 'a ladder.' A machine formerly used for reducing dislocations of the humerus.

SCALE OF THE COCH'LEA, *Gyri seu Duc'tus spirales seu Canales coch'leæ*, (F.) *Rampes ou Échelles du Limacon*—are the cavities in the cochlea, separated from each other by the spiral septum. The one—*Sca'la interna seu posterior seu inferior coch'leæ*, *S. tympani*—would communicate with the *cavitas tympani* by the fenestra rotunda, were it not for the membrane that closes it. The other—*Sca'la externa seu anterior seu superior coch'leæ*, *S. vestibuli*—opens into the cavity of the vestibule. The *scala* communicate with each other by an opening at the top of the partition.

SCALA ANTERIOR COCHLÆE, see *Scala*—s. *Clausæ*, see *Scala*—s. *Externa cochlæe*, see *Scala*—s. *Inferior cochlæe*, see *Scala*—s. *Interior cochlæe*, see *Scala*—s. *Posterior cochlæe*, see *Scala*.

—s. *Superior cochlæe*, see *Scala*—s. *Tympani*, see *Cochlea*, and *Scala*—s. *Vestibuli*, see *Cochlea*, and *Scala*.

SCALDRICKS, *Sinapis arvensis*.

SCALE, ([Sax. *scale*, from *scellan*, 'to divide, separate,' (G.) *Schale*, 'shell, peel,') *Squa'ma*, *Le'pis*, (F.) *Escaille*, *Écaille*. An opaque and thickened lamina of cuticle, commonly produced by some degree of inflammation of the true skin, over which it is formed.

SCALE, DRY, *Psoriasis*.

SCALÈNE ANTÉRIEUR, *Scalenus anticus*—s. *Postérieur*, *Scalenus posticus*.

SCALE'NUS, (*σκαληνός*, 'irregular or unequal,') Geometers employ this word to designate a triangle whose three sides are unequal. Anatomists have given the name to two muscles. 1. **SCALE'NUS ANTI'CUS**, *Portion of the Costotrachelian* (Ch.), (F.) *Scalène antérieur*, is situate at the internal and inferior part of the neck. It is long and triangular; and is inserted, below, at the upper surface of the first rib; and, above, at the anterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebrae. This muscle bends the neck, and draws it to its side. It can also raise the first rib. 2. **SCALE'NUS POSTI'CUS**, (F.) *Scalène postérieur*, *Portion of the Costotrachelian* (Ch.), is situate behind the last. It is, also, long and triangular; but more bulky than the *S. anticus*. It is attached, below, to the outer surface of the first two ribs; and terminates, above, at the summit of the transverse processes of the last six vertebrae of the neck. This muscle bends the neck laterally, and can elevate the first two ribs. Some anatomists, as Albinus and Sömmerring, have described five *scaleni* muscles on each side, and have called them *Scale'nus pri'or*, *S. min'imus*, *S. latera'lis*, *S. me'dius*, *S. posti'cus*. Riola and Chaussier only describe one *scalenus* muscle on each side. Cowper and Douglas, and the generality of the English anatomists, admit three, *S. anti'cus*, *S. me'dius*, and *S. posti'cus*; or, *pri'mus*, *secun'dus*, and *ter'tius*; Winslow, Boyer, and many of the French anatomists,—two, as above described.

SCA'LING—same etymon as *Scale*—in dentistry, is an operation which consists in removing the tartar from the teeth.

SCALL, (*Scale* [?],) ([Sc.] *Skaw*.) *Impetigo*, *Scab*—s. *Asbestos*, see *Eczema* of the hairy scalp—s. *Crusted*, *Impetigo*—s. *Dry*, *Psoriasis*—s. *Honeycomb*, *Porrigo favosa*—s. *Humid*, *Eczema*—s. *Milky*, *Porrigo larvalis*—s. *Papulous*, *Ecthyma*—s. *Running*, *Eczema*, *Impetigo*—s. *Vesicular*, *Eczema capitis*—s. *Washerwoman's*, *Psoriasis diffusa*.

SCALLARD, (from *scall*.) *Porrigo*.

SCALLED HEAD, *Porrigo*, *P. scutulata*.

SCALP, ([D.] *Schelp*, 'a shell,') (Old Eng.) *Scop*. The integuments covering the head. The hairy scalp is called, also, *Capillit'ium*, *Trichot'on*, *Cus'ries*, (F.) *Chevelure*, *Cuir chevelu*.

SCAL'PEL, *Scalpel'lum*, *Scalpel'lus*, *Cut'ter*, *Inciso'rium*, *Sni'lion*; (from *scalpo*, 'to cut,') A cutting instrument, formed of a blade of well-tempered steel, very sharp, of variable shape and size, and fixed solidly in a handle. Its use is to divide the soft parts in operations, dissection, &c.

SCALPELLUM, *Scalpel*—s. *Lenticular*, *Phacopis*.

SCALPELLUS, *Bistouri*, *Scalpel*.

SCALPEUM, *Bistouri*.

SCALPRUM, (*scalpo*, 'to cut, to scrape,') *Raspatorium*—s. *Chirurgicum*, *Lancet*.

SCALPRUM DENTA'RIUM, *Li'na denta'ria*. A tooth file. A dental file, or file used by the dentist.

SCALPRUM RASORIUM, *Raspatorium*.

SCALY, (from *scale*.) *Squamous*.

SCALY DISEASES OF SQUA'MÆ, *Lepido'ses*, form the second order in Willan and Bateman's system of cutaneous diseases.

SCAMMA, (σκάμμα.) Fossa.

SCAMMONÉE D'ALEP, *Convolvulus scammonia*.

SCAMMONIA, see *Convolvulus Scammonia*.

SCAMMONIE RADIX, see *Convolvulus Scammonia*—s. *Resina*, *Extractum Scammonii*.

SCAMMONIUM, (σκάμνια, σκαμμωνιον,) see *Convolvulus scammonia*—s. *Syriacum*, *Convolvulus scammonia*.

SCAMMONY, *Convolvulus scammonia*.

SCAM'ONY, BOU'R'NON. The concrete juice of *Perip'loca Mauritiana*.

SCAMONY, GERMAN, see *Convolvulus sepium*.

SCAMONY OF MONTPELLIER, *Cynanchum Monspeliacum*.

SCAM'NUM HIPPOCRATICUM, (scamnum, 'a bench.) *Ba'thron Hippocrat'ion* of Galen, (F.) *Banc d'Hippocrate*. A machine invented by Hippocrates for reducing fractures. It was a sort of bed, six feet long, on which the patient was fixed. Straps were attached above and below the fracture or luxation, and extension and counterextension were effected by a winch. It is described by Galen, Oribasius, Scultetus, &c. See *Bathron*.

SCANDIX, gen. *Scandicis*, (σκανδξ,) S. *Cerefolium*.

SCANDIX BULBOCASTANUM, *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

SCANDIX CEREFOLIUM, *Scandix*, *Scandix*, *Pecten Ven'ris*, *Cerefolium*, *Daucus Scap'ul'ina*, *Cherophyllum*, *Ch. Sati'vum* seu *Cerefolium*, *Anthriscus cerefolium*, *Cherophyllum*, *Cher'vil*, (F.) *Carfenil*. Ord. Umbelliferae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. A culinary herb, which is slightly aromatic and grateful. It is said to be gently aperient and diuretic.

SCANDIX ODORATA, Sweet Cic'ely. Properties the same as the other. Also, *Cherophyllum odoratum*.

SCANDULARIUS MUSCULUS, (scandere, 'to climb,) *Parthenar*, *Transversus pedis*.

SCANDYX, (σκανδξ,) *Scandix cerefolium*.

SCAP'HA, (σκαφη,) *Scaphus*, (σκαφος, from *σκαρ'os*, 'I make hollow,') The excavation or cavity of the external ear, between the helix and anthelix. The meatus auditorius externus. The rima vulvæ. Also the name of a bandage for the head, mentioned by Galen, and called, likewise, *Tho'lus Dioceleus*.

SCAPHION, (σκαπιον, dim. of σκαφη, 'a trough,') *Cranium*, *Papaver* (Capsule).

SCAPHIUM OCULA'RE, *Pel'vis Ocularis*, *Eyeglass*. (F.) *Bassin* ou *Gondole oculaire*, *Oeil-lire*. A small porcelain, glass, or metallic vessel, used for applying lotions to the eye.

SCAPHOCARPOSUPERPHALANGEUS POLLICIS, *Abductor pollicis brevis*.

SCAPHOID, *Scaphoides*, (σκαφη, 'a skiff,' and *οἶος*, 'form,') A name given to several parts.

SCAPHOID BONE OF THE FOOT, *Os Scaphoides Pedis* seu *navicula'rē* seu *cymbifor'mē*, *Boatlike bone*, (F.) *Scaphoïde du Pied*. This bone is situate at the forepart of the astragalus and inner part of the foot. The posterior surface forms a cavity, somewhat like that of a boat, for receiving the head of the astragalus. There is a prominence at the inner side of the bone, for the insertion of tendons, muscles, and strong ligaments. The forepart of the bone is convex, and divided into three articular surfaces for articulation with the ossa cuneiformia. Between the os naviculare and astragalus, the foot has its principal lateral and rotary motions; although each of the other joints of the tarsus contributes a little. Part of the tibialis posticus is inserted into it.

SCAPHOID BONE OF THE HAND, *Os Scaphoides Manūs* seu *navicula'rē* seu *cymbifor'mē*, *Boatlike bone*, (F.) *Scaphoïde de la main*. The first bone of the first row of the carpus. The upper surface is convex, and articulated with the radius. The under and outer surfaces are also convex,—to be articulated with the trapezium and trapezoides. Between the upper and under cartilaginous surfaces there is a rough fossa for the insertion of the capsular ligament. The anterior and inner surface has an oval cavity, where it is articulated with the os magnum, which gives name to the bone. There is a process on the outer end of the bone, for the attachment of part of the anterior transverse ligament of the wrist.

SCAPHOID FOS'SA, *Fos'sa Scaphoides*, (F.) *Enfoncement Scaphoïde*. A small cavity at the upper part of the internal ala of the pterygoid process, in which the peristaphylinus internus is attached.

SCAPHOÏDE DE LA MAIN, *Os scaphoides manūs*—s. *du Pied*, *Os scaphoides pedis*.

SCAPHOÏDOÄSTRAG'ALAN, *Scaphoïdostragal'anus*. That which relates to the scaphoid bone and astragalus. The articulation of these bones is so called; and the ligament which strengthens it is termed the *Scaphoïdostragalus ligament*.

SCAPHOÏDOCU'BOID, *Scaphoïdocuboïdes*. That which relates to the scaphoid and cuboid bones. The articulation of those bones is so called.

SCAPHULA, (dim. of *scapha*,) *Navicularis fossa*.

SCAPHUS, (σκαφος, 'a skiff, a trough,') Auditory canal, external, *Rima vulvæ*, *Scapha*.

SCAP'ULA, *Scap'ulum*, *Pla'ta*, *Ovo'plata*, *Hem'iplata*, *Scop'tula*, *Epino'tion*, *Latitudo hu'meri*, *Omo'platē*, *Os latius hu'meri*, *Scut'um thoracis* seu *cor'dis*, *Spat'ha*, *Spathula*, *Pteryg'ium*, *Chit'onium*, *Spat'ula*; *Bladebone*, *Shoulderblade*, (Prov.) *Shieldbone*, *Platebone*, *Spadebone*, (E.) *Omo'plate*. An irregular, broad, flat bone, of a triangular shape, situate at the posterior part of the shoulder. It has, 1. A posterior or dorsal surface or *Dorsum*, *Tent'do scap'ule*, divided transversely into two parts by a triangular process, called *Spine of the Scapula*; which terminates by a considerable eminence, called *Acromion*. Above the spine, is the *Fos'sa supraspin'ata*; below it, the *F. infrap'ina'ta*. 2. An anterior or costal surface or *venter*, forming the *Fos'sa subscapula'ris*. 3. A superior or cervical edge, which is thin, and terminates, anteriorly, by a strong, curved apophysis, called the *coracoid process*. 4. A posterior or vertebral edge, called, also, the *base*. 5. An outer or axillary or inferior edge, having a thick, truncated angle, in which is the *glenoid cavity*. With this is articulated the head of the humerus. The *glenoid cavity* is separated from the body of the bone by a narrow part called the *neck* or *isthmus*. The edges or margins are, also, called *costæ*. The scapula has three angles—an inferior, superior, and anterior.

SCAPULA, *Humerus*.

SCAP'ULÆ NA'ti, *Partes laterales nasi*. The lateral parts of the nose.

SCAPULAIRE, *Scapular*.

SCAPULAL'GIA, (scapula, 'the shoulder-blade,' and *αλγος*, 'pain,') *Arthralgia* of the scapula.

SCAP'ULAR, *Scap'ulary*, *Scapula'ris*, (F.) *Scapulaire*, (from *scapula*,) That which relates or belongs to the scapula.

SCAPULAR APONEUROSIS. A broad, thin aponeurosis, with decussating fibres; which is attached, above, to the spine of the scapula; below, to a crest between the *teres major* and *infraspi-*

natus; *within*, to the spinal edge of the scapula; and which, at its middle, unites with the thin aponeurosis that covers a part of the external surface of the deltoid.

SCAPULAR ARTERIES. These are several. 1. The *Superior scapular*, *Superficial scapular* of Sömmering, *Dorsalis scapulae superior*, *Transversalis scapulae*, *T. Humeri*. This arises from the subclavian; and often from the inferior thyroid, or from a trunk common to it and the posterior scapular or transverse scapular or cervical. It passes behind the clavicle, above the superior edge of the scapula, and buries itself between the dorsal surface of that bone and the muscles inserted into it. 2. The *inferior scapular* or *common scapular* or *internal scapular* or *subscapular artery*, *A. Thoracica axillaris seu ala'ris*, is of considerable size. It arises from the inferior part of the axillary artery, behind the brachial plexus—gives off several branches to the armpit, and divides into two branches:—the one, *Scapularis interna*, and the smaller of the two, is distributed, almost entirely, to the serratus major anticus, and latissimus dorsi; the other, the larger of the two, *Dorsalis Scapulae inferior* seu *Circumflexa Scapularis*, which distributes its branches to the subscapular, supraspinal and infraspinal regions.

SCAPULAR NOTCH, see *Notch*, *scapular*.

SCAPULAR VEINS follow the same course as the arteries, which they accompany.

SCAPULARE, *Scapulary*.

SCAPULARY, *Scapularis*, *Fascia Scapularis*. A broad, linen bandage, divided into two tails for three quarters of its length, the undivided extremity of which is attached to the posterior and middle part of a bandage carried round the body; the tails passing over the shoulders; and being attached to the anterior part of the body bandage, to prevent it from slipping down.

SCAPULA, in composition, the scapula.

SCAPULODYN'IA, (*scapula*, and *dyna*, 'pain.') Pain or rheumatism of the shoulder.

SCAPULOHUMERAL. An epithet given to the shoulderjoint. It is an orbicular articulation, resulting from the reception of the head of the humerus into the glenoid cavity of the scapula. To keep the bones in connection, there are: 1. A very strong, conoidal capsular ligament; passing from the circumference of the glenoid cavity around the neck of the humerus. 2. A fibrocartilaginous ring, called the glenoid ligament, and a synovial capsule.

SCAPULO-HUMÉRAL, *Teres major*—*s. Huméro-olécranién*, *Triceps extensor cubiti*—*s. Hyoidien*, *Omohyoideus*—*s. Radial*, *Biceps flexor cubiti*—*s. Trochitérien*, *grand*, *Infraspinatus*.

SCAPUS, (*σκαπός*, 'a shaft, a stalk,') *Penis*, see *Hair*.

SCAR, (*σκαρ*, [F.] *escarre*,) *Cicatrix*.

SCAR, *Seam*. To mark with a cicatrix or seam;—as *scarred*, (*Sc.*) *arred*, means marked with a cicatrix or seam.

SCARABÆOLUS HEMISPHERICUS, (*dim.* of *scarabæus*,) *Coccus cacti*.

SCARBOROUGH, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. *Scarborough Spa*. A celebrated English chalybeate, at Scarborough, in Yorkshire. One of the springs is a simple, carbonated chalybeate, like that of Tunbridge: the other has an admixture of purging salt. Scarborough, having the additional advantage of sea-bathing, is much frequented by invalids.

SCARCHT, ([Sax.] *scritch*,) *Hermaphrodite*.

SCARDAMYGMUS, (*σκαρδαμυγμός*,) *Scardamyxis*, (F.) *Clignement*, (from *σκαρδαμυγμός*, 'to wink,') *Winking*. Closure of the eyelids.

SCARFSKIN, *Epidermis*.

SCARIFICATEUR, *Scarificator*.

SCARIFICATION, *Scarifica'tio*, *Am'yz'is*, *Scha'sis*, *Catacas'mus*, *Am'yg'mus*, *Schas'mus*, *Encharaz'is*, (*scarificare*, *scarificatum*, *excapillari*, 'to make a slight scratch,') The act of scarifying. Also, a small incision, *Am'yehē*, made into the skin with a lancet, bistoury, or scarificator, for different therapeutical purposes,—as to draw blood, or to discharge some effused fluid. When the scarifications are very superficial, and do not go farther than the skin, they are termed by the French, *Mouchetures*.

SCARIFICATOR, *Scarificato'rium*, *Schaste'rium*, (F.) *Scarificateur*. An instrument for making scarifications. It consists of a small brass box, of a cubical shape, in which 10 or 12 lancet points turn upon a common pivot. By means of a spring, all these blades can be made to issue at once, and make as many scarifications.

SCARIFICATORIUM, *Scarificator*.

SCARIOLO, *Cichorium endivia*, *Lactuca scariola*.

SCARIOLE, *Cichorium endivia*.

SCARLATA, *Scarlatina*.

SCARLATINA, ([L.] *scarlatte*, 'a deep red,') *Scarla'ta*, *Euanthe'sis Rosa'lia*, *Rosa'lia*, *Rossa'lia*, *R. Squama'sa*, *Rosa'lis*, *Rube'olæ*, of some, *Morbil'li ignei* seu *confluentes*, *Morbus scarlatino'sus*, *Fe'bris scarlatino'sa* seu *ru'bra*, *Gut'turis morbus epidem'icus Foresti*, *Pur'pura*, *Ty'phis scarlati'nus*, *Porphyria'smus*, *Porphyria'sis*, *Scarlet* or *Rashfever*, (F.) *Fèvre rouge*, *F. pourpre*. The characteristic symptoms of scarlatina are:—a scarlet flush, appearing about the second day of fever on the face, neck, and fauces; and progressively spreading over the body; terminating about the 7th day. Two great varieties may be reckoned:—the *S. simplex seu febris seu benigna* seu *sine angina*, in which the fever is moderate and terminates with the efflorescence; prostration of strength being trifling;—and the *S. Angino'sa* seu *Paristhmia'ica* seu *Cynanch'ica* seu *mit'ior*, in which the fever is severe; the throat ulcerated; the eruption later in its appearance, and less extensive; often changing to a livid hue. *Scarlatina maligna* seu *gravior*, has been reckoned a variety of this, in its worst degree. It agrees with the *Cynanche maligna* of Cullen.

Scarlatina belongs to the *major exanthemata*, and is a disease, chiefly, of children. The eruption differs from that of measles, in being an efflorescence not raised above the cuticle. Measles, too, is attended with catarrhal symptoms, whilst the complication, in scarlatina, is *cynanche*.

The disease is generally regarded as eminently contagious, but doubt may and does exist on this point. To the zymotic principle, the name *Scarlatina* has been given.

The treatment of simple scarlatina need not be much. It must be antiphlogistic. If the throat be very much ulcerated, acid gargles, and counter-irritants must be employed; and if the affection becomes manifestly typhoid, and the sore throat of a malignant character, the case must be treated like typhus gravior; with antiseptic gargles of bark, acid, &c. Anasarca sometimes supervenes on scarlatina, and requires attention. Purgatives are here demanded as well as the use of sorbefeients, such as mercury and squill, &c.

SCARLATINA ANGINOSA, see *Scarlatina*—*s. Benigna*, see *Scarlatina*—*s. Cynanchica*, see *Scarlatina*—*s. Febris*, see *Scarlatina*—*s. Gravior*, see *Scarlatina*—*s. Miliaris*, *Rubeola*—*s. Mitior*, see *Scarlatina*—*s. Paristhmica*, see *Scarlatina*—*s. Pustulosa*, *Rubeola*—*s. Rheumatica*, *Dengue*—*s. Sine angina*, see *Scarlatina*—*s. Urticata*, *Urticaria*.

SCARLATININ, see *Scarlatina*.

SCARLATINOID, *Scarlatinoi'des*, (*scarlatina*, and *eidos*, 'resemblance,') *Resembling scarlatina*.

SCARLATINOUS or SCARLATINOUS, *Scarlati'nal*, *Scarlatino'sus*. Relating or appertaining to scarlatina.

SCARLET BERRY, *Solanum dulcamara*—s. Fever, *Scarlatina*.

SCARRED, see *Scar*.

SCATACRASIA, (*σκαρ*, gen. *σκατος*, 'excrement,' and *κρασις*, 'mixture,') *Scoracrasia*.

SCATACRATIA, (*σκαρ*, gen. *σκατος*, 'excrement,' and *ακρατία*, 'want of power,') see *Scoracrasia*.

SCAW, *Sambucus*.

SCEAU DE SALOMON, 'seal of Solomon,' *Convallaria polygonatum*.

SCELAL'GIA, (*scelos*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Pain of the leg.

SCELALGIA ANTICA, Neuralgia femoropretibialis—s. *Postica*, Neuralgia femoropoplitea—s. *Puerperarum*, Phlegmatia dolens.

SCELETEUMA, *Skeleteuma*, (*σκελετευμα*,) Mummy.

SCELETEU'SIS, *Skeleteu'sis*, (*σκελετευω*, 'to desiccate, to pickle,') Mummification. Also, the mode of making a skeleton, *Skeletope'ia*, *Syntax'ia*.

SCELETOGRAPHY, Skeletography.

SCELETOLOGIA, Skeletology.

SCELETON, Skeleton.

SCELETOPEA, *Sceletoe'usis*, *Skeletope'ia*.

SCELETUM, Skeleton—s. *Artificiale*, see *Skeleton*—s. *Naturale*, see *Skeleton*.

SCOLONCUS, (*scelos*, and *ωνκος*, 'a tumour,') A tumour of the leg. Phlegmatia dolens.

SCELORRHEUMA, *Rheumatism'us cru'is*, (*scelos*, and *ρημα*, 'defluxion, rheumatism,') Rheumatism of the leg.

SCELOS, (*σκελος*,) Leg.

SCELOSCAMBOSIS, (*scelos*, and *σκαμβος*, 'crooked,') see *Rheebosis*.

SCELOTYRBE, (*σκελοτυρβη*, from *scelos*, and *τυρβη*, 'tumult,') Chorea, *Porphya nautica*—s. *Febrilis*, see *Subsultus tendinum*—s. *Festinans*, *Paralysis agitata*—s. *Tarantismus*, *Chorea*.

SCENOMENINX, (*σκηνος*, 'a hut,' and *μνηγξ*, 'a membrane,') see *Cell*.

SCENOTHEORIA, (*σκηνος*, 'a hut,' and *θεωρία*, 'theory,') Cell doctrine.

SCEPARNON, (*σκαπαριον*,) Amnios, *Ascia*.

SCEPASTERIUM, (from *σκαπαζω*, 'to enwrap,') *Couvrechef*.

SCEPASTRUM, *Couvrechef*.

SCEPTRUM, (*σκαπτρον*,) Penis.

SCHASIS, (*σχασις*,) Scarification.

SCHASMUS, (*σχασμος*,) Scarification.

SCHASTERION, (*σχασηριον*,) Fleam, Lancet, Scarificator.

SCEBA ARABUM, *Artemisia santonica*.

SCHEDULA, (dim. of *scheda*, 'a leaf of paper,') Prescription.

SCHERBET', *Sherbet*, *Serbet*, *Tscherbet*, *Sorbetum*, *Sorbetum*, *Sorbet*. A drink prepared by the Turks, Persians, Egyptians, &c., with sugar and the juice of acid fruits.

SCHERLIE'VO, *Skerlievo*, *Male di Scherlievo*, *Male di Breno*, *Male di Finne*, *Male di Scarlievo*, *Male scabioso venereo*, *Margaretizza*, *Morb'us Croa'tus seu fluminien'sis*, *Framba'sia Illy'ica*, *Scab'ies vene'rea contagio'sa*, *Vene'real Itch*. A name given to a particular form of syphilis, observed in Illyria. It is said to be capable of being communicated without immediate contact; and that its principal symptoms are:—pains in the bones, ulceration of the fauces, pustules, and fungous growths in different parts of the body.

Affections, known by this name, as well as by those of *Male di Breno*, *Falcadi'na*, *Boala* and *Frenga*, have prevailed in the frontier countries of the Austrian empire, and were generally regarded as contagious, of syphilitic origin, and as having been introduced from a surrounding country. The

terms appear, however, in the course of time, to have been applied to a variety of ulcers, eruptions, and other morbid conditions in no way connected with syphilis, so that they lost their former signification.

SCHERO'MA, gen. *Schero'matis*, (from *σχερος*, 'a shore, dry land,') A dryness of the eye from the want of lachrymal secretion.

SCHIAS, Ischias, Neuralgia femoropoplitea.

SCHIATICUS, Sciatic.

SCHIDAKE'DON, (*σχιδακηδον*,) *Schidace'dum*, *Schindace'dum*, *Schindal'amus*, *Schindal'amus*, (from *σχιζω*, 'I cleave,') A longitudinal fracture of a bone.

SCHINDACEDUM, *Schidakedon*.

SCHINDALAMUS, (*σχιδαλαμος*,) *Schidakedon*, *Schindylesis*.

SCHINDALESIS, *Schindylesis*.

SCHINDALMUS, (*σχιδαλμος*,) *Schidakedon*, *Schindylesis*.

SCHINDYLE'SIS, (*σχιδαυλης*,) *Schindale'sis*, *Schindale'dum*, *Schindal'amus*, *Schindal'amus*, (from *σχιζω*, 'I split into small pieces,') An articulation of bones—by furrowing, as it were, as in that of the vomer, which constitutes, in part, the septum narium. Also, the act of splitting into small pieces.

SCHINEL'E'ON, (*σχιναλαιον*, from *σχινος*, 'the mastie tree,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil,') *Oleum lentisc'e'cinus*. Oil of mastie.

SCHINOCEPHALUS, (*schinos*, 'the squill,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') *Scillocephalus*.

SCHINOS, (*σχινος*,) *Pistacia Lentiscus*, *Sella*.

SCHINZ'NACH or HAPS'BURG, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. These springs are situate three leagues from Baden, and are amongst the most celebrated bathing-places in Switzerland. The waters are of a saline sulphureous kind; and have a high reputation in cutaneous and rheumatic affections, visceral obstructions, and glandular enlargements. They contain sulphate of lime, sulphate of soda, chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesium, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, and oxide of iron; sulphohydric acid, and carbonic acid gases. The season is from the 15th of May to the 15th of September.

SCHISMA, gen. *Schism'atis*, (*σχισμα*,) Fissure, Rima.

SCHISTOCEPH'ALUS, (*σχιστος*, 'cleft,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') A monster having some part of the head cleft or fissured.

SCHISTOCOR'MUS, (*σχιστος*, 'cleft,' and *κορος*, 'trunk,') *Schistocho'rax*. A monster having part or the whole of the trunk cleft or fissured.

SCHISTOM'ELUS, (*σχιστος*, 'cleft,' and *μαλα*, 'a limb,') A monster whose limbs are fissured.

SCHISTORRHACHIS, (*σχιστος*, 'cleft,' and *ραχις*, 'spine,') *Hydrorachis*.

SCHISTOSO'MUS, (*σχιστος*, 'cleft,' and *σωμα*, 'body,') A malformation of the abdomen, in which the fissure and eventration extend over the entire length of the abdomen; the lower extremities being absent, or very little developed, so that the body appears as if truncated inferiorly.

SCHISTOTHORAX, (*σχιστος*, 'cleft,' and *θοραξ*,) *Schistocormus*.

SCHIZA, (*σχιζα*,) Rima—s. *Vulva*, *Rima vulvæ*.

SCHIZATRICH'IA, *Trichos'chisis*, *Schizotrich'ia* (*σχιζω*, 'I split,' and *τριχis*, gen. *τριχως*, 'a hair,') The splitting of the hairs at their extremities.

SCHLANGENBAD or SCHLAGENBACH, MIN'ERAL WA'TERS OF. *Schlangenbad* is a muchfrequented wateringplace in Germany. The waters contain a little carbonic acid, and carbonate of soda. Temperature 86° of Fahrenheit.

SCHNAPPS, *SCHIEDAM*, see *Gin*.

SCHNEIDERIAN MEMBRANE, Pituitary membrane.

SCHÖENANTHUS, (σχῶνος, 'the common rush,' and ἄνθος, 'a flower,') *Juncus odoratus*.

SCHOLA, (σχολή,) School.

SCHOLLERA OXYCOCCOS, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*.

SCHOOL, *Scho'la*, (F.) *École*. A place of education. In Europe, the large Medical Schools are usually attached to the universities. In England, however, there has been no medical school of celebrity at either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge; owing greatly to their provincial situation. Of late, two schools have existed in London, attached to the London University—University College and King's College. Excellent schools are now connected with the hospitals there, and in the larger towns in the provinces. The medical schools of Europe which have been most celebrated, are those of Edinburgh, Leyden, Berlin, Halle, Tübingen, Paris, Montpellier, Bologna, Padua, Pavia, and Pisa. In the United States, the medical schools are very numerous. Those of Philadelphia and New York are the most largely attended.

SCHOUSBØE'S MOUNTAIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. The waters of this New Jersey Spring are a carbonated chalybeate. According to Dr. McNevin, they contain extractive, chloride of sodium, chloride of calcium, chloride of magnesium, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silica, and carbonate, and oxide of iron.

SCHOUSBØE COCCINEA, (after P. K. A. Schousboe, a Danish botanist,) *Cacoucia coccinea*.

SCHUBERTIA DISTICHA, (after G. H. von Schubert, Professor of Natural History at Munich,) *Taxodium distichum*.

SCHWAL'BACH or LANGENSCHWAL'BACH, MINERAL WATERS OF. Schwalbach is a town of Germany, seated on the Aa, 32 miles west of Frankfurt. The waters contain chloride of sodium, carbonates of lime and magnesia, iron, sulphate of lime, carbonic acid, oxygen, &c. Employed as a tonic.

SCHWANN, WHITE SUBSTANCE OF, see Substance, white, of Schwann.

SCHWEN'DECK, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are about 5 leagues from Munich, in Bavaria. They contain carbonic acid; carbonate and sulphate of lime, chloride of calcium; chloride of magnesium; carbonate of soda, and oxide of iron, and are much used for cutaneous affections.

SCIATIC, *Sciatic'us*, *Ischiatic'ic*, *Ischiatic'icus*, *Schiatic'us*, (F.) *Sciaticque*, (from ισχίον, 'the haunch,') Formed by contraction from *ischiatic*, which latter is still used. See *Ischiatic*. Used substantively for *sciatica*.

SCIATIC NERVE, GREAT, *Nervus ischiadic'us*, *Great fem'oro-poplite'al* (Ch.), (F.) *Grand nerf sciaticque*, ought to be esteemed a continuation of the sacral plexus. It issues from the pelvis between the pyramidalis and superior gemellus; descends along the posterior part of the thigh; and after having given branches to the gemini, quadratus, obturator externus, glutæus maximus, semimembranosus, semitendinosus, biceps and third abductor muscles, it divides, about the inferior third of the thigh, into two branches; the one, named the *external popliteal*; the other, the *internal*.

SCIATIC NERVE, LESSER, *Inferior glut'e'al branch of the sacral plex'us*, *Lesser fem'oro-poplite'al nerve* (Ch.), (F.) *Nerf petit sciaticque*, which seems especially formed by the 2d and 3d sacral, is given off from the lower part of the plexus, and escapes from the pelvis beneath the pyramidalis muscle. It gives branches—*nervi cutanei clunium inferior'es*—to the glutæus maximus; a *sciatic branch* or *infrapopl'eic cutaneous* or *peri-*

ne'al cutaneous, *Pudenda'lis longus inferior*, which passes under the tuberosity of the ischium, and furnishes filaments to the glutæus maximus, and to the muscles of the perineum, urethra, penis, scrotum, &c.; and a *posterior femoral cutaneous branch*—*middle posterior cutaneous nerve*—the filaments of which traverse the femoral aponeurosis, to be distributed on the skin of the posterior part of the thigh. The principal branch of the lesser sciatic nerve divides, near the ham, into two or three filaments, which descend under the integuments almost as far as the inferior part of the leg.

SCIATIC NOTCH, GREAT, *Sciatic Foramen*, *Incisur'a ischiad'ica major*, (F.) *Grande échancrure sciaticque* ou *grand trou sciaticque*, is a large notch at the posterior edge of each os innominatum, below the posterior and inferior iliac spine, which is converted into a foramen by the sacrum and sacrosciatic ligaments. The *lesser sciatic notch*, *Incisur'a ischiad'ica minor*, *Lu'na Albi'ni*, (F.) *Petite échancrure ischiaticque*, is much smaller than the last, from which it is separated by the sciatic spine. It gives passage to the tendon of the obturator internus, and to the internal pudic vessels and nerves.

SCIATIC REGION, Ischiadic region.

SCIATIC SPINE, *Spine of the Ischium*, *Sp'inosus Proce'ss of the Ischium*, is a short, flat, pyramidal eminence on the os innominatum, above the preceding foramen; which gives insertion to the lesser sacrosciatic ligament.

SCIATICA, Neuralgia femoropoplitea.

SCIATIQUE, Neuralgia femoropoplitea, Sciatic.

SCIE, (from secare, 'to cut,') Saw.*

SCIENTIA HERMETICA, 'Hermetic science,' Alchemy—s. Medendi, Medicina—s. Medica, Medicina.

SCIEROPIA, (σκίερος, 'shady,' and ὤψ, 'the eye,') A defect of vision, in which all objects have a darker hue than natural.

SCILL'IA, (σκίλλα, from σκίζω, 'I cleave, I split,' or from σκάλω, 'I dry,') *Scil'la* seu *Squill'a marit'ima*, *Seyl'ta*, *As'chil*, *Schi'nos*, *Oc'ulus Typh'o'nis*, *Ornithog'alum marit'imum* seu *squill'a*, *Stella'ris* seu *Urgin'ea scilla*, *Cé'pa marit'ina*, *Squilla*, *Squill* or *sea onion*, *Eye of Typhon*, (F.) *Scille*, *Oignon marin*. Ord. Liliaceae. Sec. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia. Native of Spain, Austria, &c. The bulb or root of the squill, *Scilla* (Ph. U. S.), has a bitter, nauseous taste, and is extremely acrid; inflaming the skin when rubbed on it. Its acrimony, on which its virtues depend, is destroyed by heat, drying, and keeping. It is extracted by vinegar, spirit, and water. In large doses, squill is emetic and purgative; in small doses, diuretic and expectorant. Its active principle has been called *scill'itin*. Dose, gr. j to v of the dried root, united or not with mercury.

SCILLA ESCULEN'TA, *Phalan'gium esculentum*, *Eastern Quamash*, *Wild Hyacinth*; indigenous; flowering in May. An article of diet amongst the Western Indians. It is made into bread and poultices for inflamed breasts.

SCILLIT'IC, *Scillit'icus*, (F.) *Scillitique*, (from *scilla*.) Containing squill.

SCILLITIN, see *Scilla*.

SCILLOCEPH'ALUS, *Schinoceph'alus*, (σκίλλα, 'the squill,' and κεφαλή, 'head,') One who has a large bulbiform head.

SCINCUS, (σκιγκος or σκιγγος.) A species of *Saur'us* or *Lacer'ta*, common in Egypt, and much extolled by the ancients as alexipharmic and aphrodisiac.

SCINTILLA VENERIS, 'a spark, a relic of Venus.' A name given, by Paracelsus, to the impotence and loss of power in the limbs produced by syphilis.

SCINTILLEMENT DE L'ŒIL, (from *scintilla*, 'a spark,') 'sparkling of the eye,' Confusio.

SCIOM'ACHY, (*σκίωμα*,) *Skíoma'chia*, *Skíoma'chia*, (*σκία*, 'a shade,' and *μαχη*, 'a fight,') A gymnastic exercise with the ancients, which consisted in a mock encounter at boxing and jumping with one's own shadow.

SCIRHUS, (*σκίρως*,) *Scirrhus*.

SCIRPUS PALUSTRIS, (*scirpus*, 'a rush,') *Eleocharis palustris*.

SCIRRHE, *Scirrhus*.

SCIRRHOBLEPHARONCUS, (*scirrhus*, *βλεφαρον*, 'eyelid,' and *οίκος*, 'swelling,') see *Scleriasis*.

SCIRRHOCELE, (*scirrhus*, and *κύλη*, 'rupture,') *Orechocele scirrhosa*.

SCIRRHODES, (*σκίρρως*, from *scirrhus*, and *odes*,) *Scirrhus*.

SCIRRHOGAS'TRIA, *Scirrhus ventriculi*, (F.) *Squirrogastrie*; (*scirrhus*, and *γαστήρ*, 'stomach,')

Scirrhus of the stomach.

SCIRRHOID, *Scirrho'id*, *Scirrho'des*, (*scirrhus*, and *αίδο*, 'resemblance,') Resembling *scirrhus*.

SCIRRHOMA, gen. *Scirrhomatis*, (*scίρρωμα*,) *Scirrhus*.

SCIRRHOPHTHAL'MIA, *Sclerophthal'mia*, (*scirrhus*, and *ὀφθαλμός*, 'eye,') *Cancer oculi*. Cancer of the eye.

SCIRRHOPHTHALMIA PALPEBRARUM, see *Scleriasis*.

SCIRRHOSARCA NEONATORUM, (*scirrhus*, and *σάρξ*, gen. *σαρξ*, 'flesh,') Induration of the cellular tissue.

SCIRRHOSIS, (from *scirrhus*,) *Scirrhus*.

SCIRRHUS, (*scirrhus*,) *Scirrhus*, (F.) *Squirrheux*, (from *scirrhus*,) Of or belonging to *scirrhus*.

SCIRRHUS SARCO'MA OF AB'ERNETHY, *Emphy'ma sarco'ma scirrhum*. Hard, rigid, vascular infarction of glandular follicles; indolent, insentient, glabrous; sometimes shrinking and becoming more indurated. Found in glandulous structures.

SCIRRHUS, *Scirrhus*, *Squirrhus*, *Skirrhus*, *Scirrhom'a*, *Scirrho'sis*, *Cancer scirrhom'a*, *Carcinoma simplex seu fibrosum*, *Induratio maligna*, *Scleroma*, *Pseudoma*, *Ino'ma*, *Carcinom'atous sarco'ma*, *Hard* or *Fibrous cancer*; (from *σκίρρως*, 'hard, indurated,') (F.) *Squirrhe*, *Squirre*, *Skirre*, *Cancer dur* or *squirrheux* or *fibreux*. A disease, so called from the hardness that characterizes it. It is a state of induration, of a peculiar kind, affecting glandular structures generally, but capable of occurring in other textures. It usually precedes carcinoma, of which it may, indeed, be considered as the first stage. *Scirrhus* must not be confounded with the induration which succeeds inflammation, although the two states are often complicated, and may stand, occasionally, in the relation of cause and effect to each other. *Scirrhus* is ordinarily accompanied by violent shooting pains. It is also irregular on its surface; and when cut into has a bluish or grayish white colour. When the surgeon is satisfied of the existence of *scirrhus*, he had better remove it at once. No other treatment seems to possess much advantage.

Galen uses the term *Scirrho'sis* for a livid excrecence caused by inflammation.

SCIRRHUS ET CARCINOMA VENTRICULI, see *Gastrostenosis cardiaca et pylorica*—s. *Hepatis*, *Hepatoscirrhosis*—s. *Intestinorum*, *Enteropathia cancerosa*—s. *Palpebrarum*, see *Scleriasis*—s. *Testiculi*, *Sarcocoele*—s. *Uteri*, *Metroscirrhosis*—s. *Ventriculi*, *Gastroscirrhus*.

SCISSION, (from *scindere*, *scissum*, 'to split,')

see *Generation*.

SCISSIPARITÉ, (*scindere*, *scissum*, 'to split,' and *parip*, 'to bring forth,') see *Generation*.

SCISSORS, *Scissor*, 'a carver,' (*scindere*, *scis-*

sum, 'to cut,') *For'fex*, *For'pex*, *Pao'lis*, *Tu'mie*, (F.) *Ciseaux*. A wellknown instrument in common use, and often employed in surgery. Scissors are composed of two cutting blades, crossing each other and moving upon an axis. They are straight or curved. Sometimes the curve is on the flat side, when they are called, in France, *Ciseaux à ciller*; at others, on their edges. The scissors, bent so that the blades make an obtuse angle with the handles, are also much used. They are called in France *Ciseaux coudés*. Scissors are used for dividing soft, loose, isolated parts, which it would be difficult to reach and to cut with the bistoury. They are employed, likewise, in the operation for harelip, and for removing warts, fungous excrecences, &c.

SCISSORS, *SMELLIE'S*, see *Perforator*.

SCISSURA, (from *scindere*, *scissum*, 'to split,')

Fissure—s. *Vulvæ*, see *Rima*.

SCISSURÆ, *Rhagades*.

SCISSURE, *Fissure*—s. *De Glaser*, *Fissure*—s. *Grand médiane du Cervelet*, *Valley*—s. *Grande du foie*, see *Liver*, *Fissure*, *glenoid*—s. *de Santorini*, *Santorini*, *fissure* of.

SCITTA, see *Dysentery*.

SCLAREA, *Salvia sclarea*.

SCLEREMA, gen. *Sclerematis*, (from *scleros*,) Induration of the cellular tissue.

SCLÉRÈME, Induration of the cellular tissue.

SCLEREMIA, Induration of the cellular tissue.

SCLEREMUS, Induration of the cellular tissue.

SCLERENCEPHA'LIA, *Induratio cerebri*, (*scleros*, and *εγκεφαλος*, 'the brain,') (F.) *Endurcissement du cerveau*. Induration of the brain.

SCLERIA, (*σκληρία*, from *scleros*,) *Scleriasis*.

SCLERIASIS, (*σκληρσις*, from *scleros*,) *Scleroma*, *Sclero'sis*, *Scleria*, *Scleroma'sis*, *Scleroma'sis*, (*σκληρσις*, 'hardness,') Induration of the brain. Any kind of hardness or induration. Sometimes, hardness of the eyelids, *Collo'itis seu Scirrhophtal'mia seu Scirrhus palpebrarum*, *Scirrhophtal'mia*; at others, hardness of the genital organs of the female; probably synonymous with *scirrhus*. Hardness of the bones, *Fragilitas Ossium*.

SCLERITIS, *Sclerotitis*.

SCLEROCATARACTA, see *Cataract*.

SCLERODERMA, gen. *Scleroderm'itis*, (*scleros*, and *δέρμα*, 'skin,') Induration of the areolar tissue.

SCLERODES, (*σκληρὴς*, 'hard,' and *odes*,) *Sclerotic*.

SCLEROIRITIS. Inflammation of the sclerotic and iris.

SCLEROMA, (from *scleros*,) Induration of the areolar tissue, *Scleriasis*.

SCLEROMENINX, gen. *Scleromenin'gis*, (*scleros*, and *μνίνη*, 'membrane,') *Dura mater*.

SCLERONYXIS, *Sclericonyxia*.

SCLEROPHTHALMIA, (*σκληροφθαλμία*,) *Horidolum*, *Schirrophthalmia*.

SCLEROS, (*σκληρός*,) *Hard*.

SCLEROSARCO'MA, gen. *Sclerosarco'matis*, (*scleros*, and *σάρκωμα*, 'a fleshy tumour,') A hard, fleshy tumour seated on the gums, and resembling a cock's comb.

SCLEROSIS, (from *scleros*,) see Induration of the areolar tissue, and *Scleriasis*. With Virchow, thickening with condensation.

SCLEROSTENOSIS CUTANEA, (*scleros*, and *στένω*, 'contracted,') Induration of the areolar tissue.

SCLEROT'IC, *Sclerot'ica*, *Sclero'des*, (from *scleros*,) *Cor'nea opa'ca*, *Tu'nica du'ra seu albuginea seu du'rrior et crassior seu ex'tima seu m'ba seu con'dida seu innomina'ta oculi*, *Sclerot'ia*, (F.) *Sclerotique*. A hard, resisting, opaque membrane, of a pearly white colour and fibrous texture, which covers nearly the posterior four-fifths

of the globe of the eye, and has the form of a sphere truncated before. It is strengthened by the expansion of the muscles of the eye, to which expansion many anatomists have given the name *Tunica albuginea*. The subconjunctival sclerotic, (F.) *Blanc de l'œil*, forms the white of the eye, *Albūmen seu Album seu Albu'go oculi*, *Lonchades*, *Log'ades*, *Leu'cades*. The sclerotic is penetrated posteriorly by a round opening, for the passage of the optic nerve; and, anteriorly, it has a much larger opening, into which the transparent cornea is received. There are, besides, many small oblong apertures in it for the passage of nerves and vessels proceeding to the interior of the eye. Its inner surface is of a light brown colour, owing to a delicate areolar tissue containing brown pigment cells; and hence called *Membrana seu Lamina fusca*. In the fœtus, the sclerotic may be separated into two very distinct laminae.

SCLEROTICA CERATOIDES, Cornea.

SCLEROTICECTOM'IA, *Sclerectom'ia*, (sclerotic, and *εκτομη*, 'excision.') The operation for forming an artificial pupil by excision of a portion of the sclerotic.

SCLEROTICITIS, Sclerotitis.

SCLEROTICONYX'IS, *Scleronyx'is*, *Sclerotomyx'is*, (sclerotic, and *νυξις*, 'puncturing.') Perforation of the sclerotic in the operation for cataract by depression.

SCLEROTICOTOM'IA, (sclerotic, and *τομη*, 'incision.') The operation for cataract by cutting through the sclerotic.

SCLEROTICUS, (from *scleros*.) Indurans.

SCLÉROTIQUE, Sclerotic.

SCLEROTIS, (from *scleros*.) Sclerotic.

SCLEROTITIS, *Inflammatio Sclerot'icæ*, *Leucitis*, *Lonchaditis*, *Logaditis*, *Scleritis*, *Sclerocititis*, *Rheumat'ic ophthalmia*, *Ophthalmia arthritica*, (sclerotic, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

SCLEROTIUM CLAVUS, (from *scleros*.) see Ergot—s. Giganteum, see *Lycopodon tuber*.

SCLEROTOMIA, Scleroticectomy.

SCLERUNTICUS, (σκληρυντικός.) Indurans.

SCLERUS, (σκληρος.) Induration, Scirrhus.

SCLERYMEN, Sclerotic.

SCLERYMENITIS, (sclerymen, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

SCLERYNTICUS, (σκληρυντικός.) Indurans.

SCLERYS'MA, (σκληρυσμα, from *Scleros*.) Induration; also, induration of the liver.

SCLERYSMUS, (σκληρυσμος.) Scleriasis.

SCLOPETA'RIOUS, *Sclopet'icus*, (from *sclopetum*, 'a gun.') Relating to a gun. Hence, *A'qua sclopetaria seu sclopet'ica*, a water for gunshot wounds. *Vul'nera sclopetaria seu sclopet'ica*, gunshot wounds, &c.

SCLOPETOPLAGÆ, (sclopetum, 'a gun,' and *πλαγή*, 'a wound,') Wounds, gunshot.

SCOB'S, gen. *Scob'ia*, *Pris'ma*, *Xys'ma*, *Ramen'tum*, *Rasu'ra*. A shaving; also, an alkali; and the scoria of any metal.

SCOLECESIS, (σκοληκεσις.) Helminthiasis.

SCOLECIASIS, (σκοληκiasis.) Helminthiasis.

SCOLECOLOGIA, (σκοληξις, 'a worm,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') Helminthology.

SCOLEX, (σκοληξις.) *Ascaris lumbricoides*. *Scotex* was used by Müller, generically, for some imperfectly developed forms of *Tænia*. The head of these being the most characteristic part, it was generally applied to the heads of all forms of cystic and tape worms. It has now no generic meaning, as the beings to which it was applied were immature forms of other genera. (Lankester.)

SCOLIOMA, (σκολιωμα.) Scoliosis.

SCOLIO'SIS, gen. *Scol'e'sis*, *Scolio'ma*, *Skolio'sis*, *Rhachioscolio'ma*, (σκολιωσις, from *σκολιω*,

'crooked,' and *osis*.) A distortion of the spine to one side. See *Gibbositatis* and *Hump*.

SCOLOPENDRA, (σκολοπενδρα,) *Asplenium scolopendrium*.

SCOLOPENDRIA, *Asplenium ceterach*, and *A. scolopendrium*.

SCOLOPENDRIUM LINGUA, *Asplenium scolopendrium*—s. *Officinarium*, *Asplenium scolopendrium*—s. *Phyllitis*, *Asplenium scolopendrium*—s. *Ruta muraria*, *Asplenium ruta muraria*—s. *Vulgare*, *Asplenium scolopendrium*.

SCOLOPOMACHE'RION, (σκολοπαξ, 'the woodcock,' and *μαχαίρα*, 'a knife,' so called because it is bent a little at the extremity like a woodcock's bill.) A sort of bluntpointed bistoury.

SCOLYMUS SATIVUS, (σκολυμος,) *Cynara scolymus*.

SCOOP, (Teut. *Schoepe*.) *Cochlea'rē*, (F.) *Curette*. A surgical instrument of the shape of a spoon, which is used for the extraction of certain foreign bodies. The scoop is often employed to extract balls impacted in the soft parts; to remove calculi from the urinary bladder in lithotomy, &c. A small scoop is sometimes used to extract foreign bodies from the meatus auditorius externus, nasal fossæ, &c.

SCOP, (scalp,) Head, Scalp.

SCOPA REGIA, (scoop, 'a broom,') *Ruscus*.

SCOPARIN, see *Spartum scoparium*.

SCOPARIUS, (scoop, 'a broom,') see *Spartum scoparium*.

SCOPE, σκωπη, *Scop'y*, *Scop'ia*, *Scop'ium*, *Scopos*, (from σκωπω, 'I look around,') A common suffix to words meaning 'view, inspection,' as *stethoscope*, *stethoscopy*, &c.

SCOPOLINA ATROPOIDES, (after J. A. Scopoli, Prof. at Pavia.) *Hyoscyamus scopolia*.

SCOPTULA, Scapula.

SCOPULA, (dim. of *scopa*, 'a broom,') Brush.

SCOR, (σکور, gen. *σκωρος*.) Excrement.

SCORACRAT'IA, *Scoracra'sia*, *Scatacra'sia*, *Scatacrati'a*, *Copracrati'a*, *Copracra'sia*, *Incontinentia Al'vi*, (scur, and *ακρατια*, 'want of control,') Want of power to retain the fæces. Involuntary evacuation of the fæces.

Scoracrasia, *Scatacrasia*, and *Copracrasia*, although used in the same sense as *scoracratia*, really mean undue admixture of the excrement. See *Scatacrasia*.

SCORBUT, *Porphyra nautica*, *Purpura hæmorrhagica*—s. *des Alpes*, *Pellagra*—s. *de Terre*, *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

SCORBU'TIC, *Scorbuticus*, (F.) *Scorbutique*, (from *scorbutus*, 'scurvy,') That which belongs to scurvy. One affected with scurvy.

SCORBUTUS, ([G.] *Scharbock*.) see *Purpura*—s. *Alpinus*, *Pellagra*—s. *Nauticus*, *Porphyra nautica*—s. *Oris*, *Cancer aquaticus*.

SCORDINEMA, (σκορδινημα,) *Carebaria*, *Pandiculation*.

SCORDINISMUS, (σκορδινισμος,) *Carebaria*, *Pandiculation*.

SCORDIUM, (σκορδιον, perhaps from *scordou*, 'garlic,' from similarity of smell,) *Tenacium scordium*.

SCORDON, (σκορδον,) *Allium*.

SCORITH, Sulphur.

SCORIUM, Scortum.

SCORODON, (σκοροδον,) *Allium*.

SCORODOSMINE, (scorodon, and *σμη*, 'odour,') *Oxyd*, cystic.

SCORPIDEX'IS, (σκορπιος, 'scorpion,' and *δξίς*, 'bite,')—more properly, *SCORPIOSTIG'MA*; (from *σκορπιος*, and *στιγμα*, 'puncture,') The sting of the scorpion.

SCOR'PION, *Scor'pio*, *Scor'pius*, (σκορπιον and *σκορπιος*, from *σκορπω*, 'I enrage,') A genus of insects having a sting at the extremity of their tail, with which they make dangerous wounds.

An Oil of Scorpion was once made from them, which is not now used.

SCORPIOSTIGMA, (*scorpius*, and *stigma*, 'a puncture,') Scorpiodexis.

SCORPIUS, (*σκόριος*,) Scorpion.

SCORTUM, 'a skin, leather,' Scrotum.

SCORZONE'RA, *S. hu'milis* seu *lana'ta* seu *nervosa*, *E scorzone'ra*, (from *scurzo*, old Spanish for a viper,) *Vipera'ria*, *Serpenta'ria Hispan'ica*, *Offic'inal* *vi'per's* *grass*, *Vi'per's* *grass*, *Goat's* *grass*. Family, Cichoraceæ. Sex. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia. The roots have been used as alexipharmics, and in hypochondriacal disorders and obstructions of the viscera. The root of the *Scorzonera Hispan'ica* is esculent, but inefficacious as a drug.

SCOTAS'MA, gen. *Scotasm'atis*, *Scoto'ma*, *Scoto'dia*, *Scoto'sis*, *Scotos*; (from *σκωτος*, 'darkness,') Obscurity of vision, darkness, *Suffusio ra'dians*. Also *Scotodinia*.

SCOTCH FIDDLE, Psora.

SCOTODIA, (*σκόροδια*,) *Scotasma*, *Scotodinia*.

SCOTODIN'IA, *Scoto'ma*, *Di'vus* *Scoto'ma*, *Scotodi'nē*, *Tenebrico'sa verti'go*, *Scoto's*, *Scotas'ma*, *Scoto'sis*, *Scot'omy*, (*σκόροδια*, from *σκωτος*, 'darkness,' and *διωω*, 'I turn round,') Giddiness, with impaired sight, often succeeded by headache. See *Vertigo*.

SCOTOMA, gen. *Scoto'matis*, (*σκότομα*,) *Scotasma*, *Scotodinia*.

SCOTOS, (*σκωτος*,) *Scotasma*, *Scotodinia*.

SCOTOSIS, (*σκότωσις*,) *Scotodinia*.

SCOTT'S ACID BATH, *Nitromuriat'ic ac'id* *bath*. A bath of dilute aqua regia, employed by Dr. Scott, of India, as a remedy in hepatic diseases. Three pints by measure of muriatic acid, and two of nitric acid, are mixed to form the aqua regia. In preparing this for use, a pint of it is mixed with an equal quantity of water. The acid bath consists of three ounces of this dilute acid to every gallon of water.

SCOUR, ([Sax.] *scun*,) *Diarrhoea*.

SCOURING, *Mastigosis*—*s. Mania*, see *Mastigosis*.

SCOURING, *Diarrhoea*.

SCRAT, ([Sax.] *scritta*,) *Hermaphrodite*; ([G.] *kratzen*, 'to scratch,') *Psora*.

SCRATCH, *Psora*.

SCREATUS, (*scrare*, *screatum*, 'to hawk,') *Excretion*.

SCRIBE PALSIE, Cramp, writers'.

SCRIPULUM, *Scruple*.

SCRIPTIUM, *Scruple*.

SCRIPTULUM, *Scruple*.

SCRIPULUM, *Scruple*.

SCRIPULUS, *Scruple*.

SCRIVENER'S CRAMP, Cramp, writers'.

SCROBIC'ULUS, (dim. of *scroba*, 'a ditch,') *Scrobic'ulum*, (F.) *Scrobicule*, *Fossette*. A little ditch or furrow.

SCROBIC'ULUS COR'DIS, *Anticar'dium*, *Procar'dium*, (F.) *Fossette du cœur*, *Avant-cœur*, *Anticœur*. The pit of the stomach. The depression at the anterior part of the abdomen, below the xiphoid cartilage.

SCROBICULUS VARIOLÆ, *Pockmark*.

SCROFFÆ, *Scrofula*.

SCROFULA, *Scroph'ula*, *Scroph'ula*, (from *scrofa*, 'a sow,' as *Chœras* is from *χῆρος*, 'a hog,' because swine were presumed to be subject to a similar complaint.) *Scrofulo'sis*, *Mor'bus scrophulo'sus*, *Vit'iūm scrophulo'sum*, *Pedatroph'ia glandulo'sa*, *Stru'ma*, *Chœ'ras*, *Co'i'ras*, *Ta'bes Glandula'ris*, *Adeno'sis scrophulo'sa*, *Scrof'fe*, *King's evil*, *The Evil*, *Quince*, *Cruels*, and *Crecels* (Scottic), (F.) *Scrophules*, *Scrofules*, *Strumes*, *Écroelles*, *Humeurs froides*, *Tubercules des glandes lymphatiques*, *Mal du Roi*. A morbid state of the system usually characterized by indolent, glandular tumours, chiefly in the neck; suppurating slowly

and imperfectly, and healing with difficulty; the disease ordinarily occurring in those of a sanguine temperament, with thick upper lip, &c. The tumours, after suppuration, degenerate into ulcers; which, in process of time, cicatrize, leaving scars. The internal organs are apt to be attacked in those disposed to scrofula; hence they are often the subjects of phthisis and mesenteric affections. Scrofula is hereditary; and is frequently excited by insufficient or improper regimen, and by a close, confined air during the first years of existence. The best treatment is:—to strengthen the system by animal diet; pure air, and exercise, cold bathing, or seawater bathing, &c.

SCROFULA ABDOMINALIS INTERNA, *Physconia strumosa*.

SCROFULAIRE, *Scrophularia nodosa*—*s. Aquatique*, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

SCROFULARIA, *Scrophularia*.

SCROFULES, *Scrofula*.

SCROFULEUX, *Scrofulous*.

SCROFULIDE, *Scrophulide*. An affection of the skin or mucous membranes, dependent on scrofulosis.

SCROFULISM, see *Diathesis*.

SCROFULO'SIS, *Scrophulo'sis*, *Cacoëchym'ia* seu *Cachex'ia* seu *Dyscrasia scrophulo'sa*, and *Scrofulous cachex'ia*, are used to signify the cachectic state of the system, which characterizes scrofula. See *Diathesis*.

SCROFULOUS, *Scrophulo'sus*, *Scrophulo'sius*, *Stru'mous*, *Strumo'sus*, (F.) *Scrofuloux*, *Strumoux*. Suffering from, or relating to, scrofula,—as *scrofulous cachex'ia*, see *Scrofula*.

SCROGLEGGED, *Cnemosecoliosis*.

SCROOBYGRASS, *Cochlearia officinalis*.

SCROOF, *Scurf*.

SCROPHULA, *Scrofula*—*s. Mesenterica*, *Tabes mesenterica*—*s. Moluccana*, *Framboesia*.

SCROPHULE, *Scrofula*—*s. Gonorrhœica*, *Gonorrhœa impura*.

SCROPHULARIA, (from *scrofula*, against which it has been employed.) *S. Nodosa*.

SCROPHULARIA AQUATICA, *Beton'ica aquatica*, *Fica'ria*, *Ferra'ria*, *Castran'gula*, *Great* *Water Fig'wort*, *Water Bet'ony*, (F.) *Scrophulaire aquatique*. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*. The leaves are celebrated as correctors of the bad flavour of senna. They were at one time regarded as eminently antiscrofulous, stomachic, and carminative.

SCROPHULARIA FÆTIDA, *Scrophularia nodosa*—*s. Lanceolata*, *S. Nodosa*—*s. Marilandica*, *S. Nodosa*—*s. Minor*, *Ranunculus scaria*.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA, *S. fæ'tida* seu *vulgaris* seu *lanceola'ta* seu *Marilan'dica*, *Millewa'bin*, *Scrophula'ria*, *Fig'wort*, *Ken'networt*, *Holmes'wood*, *Heal'all*, (F.) *Scrophulaire*, *Herbe aux heru'elles*. The root and leaves of this plant have been celebrated, both as an internal and external remedy, against inflammations, piles, scrofulous tumours, ulcers, &c.

SCROPHULARIA VULGARIS, *Scrophularia nodosa*.

SCROPHULARIUS, *Scrofulous*.

SCROPHULES, *Scrofula*—*s. Mésenterique*, *Tabes mesenterica*.

SCROPHULIDE, *Scrophulide*.

SCROPHULOSIS, see *Diathesis*.

SCROPHULOSUS, *Scrofulous*.

SCROTAL, *Scrota'lis*, (from *scrotum*,) Relating to the scrotum; as *Hernia scrota'lis*, *scrotal hernia*.

SCROTAL NERVE, see *Genito-crural Nerve*.

SCROTOCE'LE, *Oscocoele*, *Oscocoele*, (*scrotum*, and *κύημα*, 'a tumour,') *Hernia Scrota'lis*, *Scro'tal her'nia*. Inguinal hernia, descending into the scrotum.

SCROTUM, (*scortum*, 'a skin, leather,') *Scor'ium*, *Os'chē*, *Os'cheus*, *Os'chus*, *Os'cus*, *Os'cheus*, *Och'cus*, *Pe'rin*, *Scor'tum*, *Co'lens*, *Co'lens*, *Mar'supium*, *Bur'sula*, *Bur'su* seu *Bur'su tes'tis* sua

virilis, *Or'chas*, *Folliculus genitalis*, *Her'nia*, *the Purse*, *the Cod*, *Cods*, (F.) *Les bourses*. The integuments which cover the testes. These are nothing more than a prolongation of the skin of the inner part of the thighs, perineum, and penis. The skin is remarkable for its brown colour, for the numerous rugæ, especially when the scrotum is contracted; for the great number of sebaceous follicles it contains; and for the long and few hairs which issue from it in the adult. The scrotum is divided into two equal parts by a raphe, which extends from the anus to the root of the penis. Its organization is similar to that of the skin of other parts of the body, except that the chorion is thinner.

SCROTUM CORDIS, Pericardium—s. Pendulum, Rachosis.

SCRUBIE, (*scurvy*.) *Purpura nautica*.

SCRUBIE GRASS, *Cochlearia officinalis*.

SCRUPLE, *Diobolon*, *Gramma'rium*, *Scru'pulus*, *Scrupulum*, *Scrip'tulus*, *Scrip'tulum*, *Scrip'tum*, *Scrip'ulum*, *Scrip'tum*, *Scrip'ulus*. A weight of twenty grains, Troy; twentyfour grains, Poids de marc.

SCUDAMORE'S MIXTURE, see Mixture, Scudamore's.

SCULL, (Dan. *skal*, or from *scutella*, 'a cup,' [?]) Cranium—s. Cap, Calvaria.

SCURF, ([Sax.] *scurf*,) (Prov.) *Seroof*; *Furfura*. Small exfoliations of the cuticle are so called.

SCURFY, *Furfuraceus*.

SCURVY, (from *scurf*, or from [G.] *Scharbock*), see *Purpura*—s. of the Alps, Pellagra—s. Button, see Button *scurvy*—s. Land, *Purpura hæmorrhagica*—s. Petechial, *Purpura simplex*—s. Sea, *Porphyra nautica*.

SCURVY GRASS, *Sisyrinchium Bermudianum*—s. Grass, common, *Cochlearia officinalis*—s. Grass, lemon, *Cochlearia officinalis*—s. Grass, wild, *Cochlearia coronopus*.

SCUTELLA, (dim. of *scutra*, 'a dish,') Cup.

SCUTELLARIA CAROLINIANA, (from *scutella*, 'a cup,' in allusion to the form of the calyx,) *S. integrifolia*.

SCUTELLARIA GALERICULA'TA, *Cassida galericula'ta*, *Tertiana'ria*, *Skull'cap*, (F.) *Casside bleue*, *Toque*. Ord. Labiate. Sec. Syst. Didynamia Angiospermia. This plant has a bitter taste and a garlic smell. It has been esteemed especially serviceable in tertian ague.

SCUTELLARIA HYSSOPIFOLIA, *S. integrifolia*.

SCUTELLARIA INTEGRIFOLIA, *S. hyssopifolia* seu *Caroliniana*,—another indigenous variety,—is an intense bitter.

SCUTELLARIA LATERIFLO'RA, *Skull'cap*, *Mad-dog skull'cap*, *Mad'weed*, *Hood'wort*, *Blue Pimp'ernel*. An indigenous plant, *Scutellaria*, (Ph. U. S.) which grows in all parts of the United States in moist places. It was at one time esteemed a preventive of hydrophobia, but is probably possessed of little virtue of any kind. By some, however, it is regarded as a good nervine.

SCUTICULA DIGITORUM MANÛS, Phalanges of the fingers.

SCUTTER, *Diarrhœa*.

SCUTULÆ DIGITORUM MANÛS, (pl. of *scutula*, 'a cylinder,') Phalanges of the fingers.

SCUTUM, 'a shield,' Thyroid cartilage—s. Cordis, Scapula, Sternum—s. Genu, Patella—s. Pectoris, Sternum, Thorax.

SCUTUM STOMACH'ICUM. A large plaster, applied to the breast or stomach.

SCUTUM THORACIS, Scapula.

SCYBALA, (pl. of *σκυβαλον*, 'dung,') *Entero-lithus Scybalum*, *Excrementa Alvi sicciora*, *Fæces indurata*, (F.) *Scybales*. Hard fecal matters discharged in round lumps.

SCYLLA, *Scilla*.

SCYPHOPHORUS PYXIDATUS, (*σκαφος*, 'a cup,' and *φωρα*, 'to bear,') *Lichen pyxidatus*.

SCYPHUS AUDITORIUS, (*σκαφος*, 'a cup,') Infundibulum of the cochlea—s. Cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain—s. Vieussentii, Infundibulum of the cochlea.

SCYROS, (*σκυρος*,) Callosity.

SCYTALIDES DIGITORUM MANÛS, (*σκυταλεις*, gen. *σκυταλίδης*, 'a staff,') Phalanges of the fingers.

SCYTHICA (RADIX,) (from *Scythia*,) *Glycyrrhiza*.

SCYTHROPASMUS, (from *σκυθρος*, 'gloomy,' *σκυθροπασμα*, 'to look gloomy,') *Vultus tet'ricus et mæ'stus*. A gloomy, depressed countenance, of bad augury in serious diseases.

SCYTITIS, (*σκυτος*, 'a skin,' and *itis*,) Cytitis.

SCYTO DEPSIUM, (*σκυροδεψμα*, 'to curry leather,') Tannin.

SEA AIR. The air in the neighbourhood of the sea contains saline particles commingled with it, which render it a valuable change for scrofulous and debilitated individuals. The sea and seacoast are usually, also, more equable in their temperature than places inland.

SEA SICKNESS, *Nausea marina*—s. Tangle, *Laminaria digitata*—s. Ware, see *Pila marina*—s. Water, see Water, sea—s. Wrack, *Pila marina*.

SEAL, GOLDEN, ([Sax.] *sigel*, [L.] *sigillum*,) *Hydrastis Canadensis*—s. Medicine, *Cachet*—s. Solomon's, *Convallaria polygonatum*—s. Solomon's, great, *Convallaria canaliculata*—s. Solomon's, smaller, *Convallaria pubescens*.

SEAM (Sax.), Cicatrix.

SEARCHER, Body searcher.

SEARCHING, ([F.] *chercher*, 'to seek,') Probing. Also, the operation of ascertaining, by the introduction of a metallic instrument, whether there is a stone in the bladder;—*Sound'ing*.

SEARCLOTH, ([Sax.] *rap*, 'a sore,') A cloth to cover a sore; a plaster.

SEAS'ON, *Tempestas*, (F.) *Saison*, (from *statio*, 'station,' [?]) One of the four great divisions of the year, reckoned by the return of the sun in its annual course,—Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. It is to the seasons that we are indebted for the organic changes in the vegetable kingdom; and their mutation exerts a powerful influence on man.

SEASONING, (from [F.] *saison*, season,) Acclimation—s. Fever, Fever, stranger's s.

SEAT, (from [L.] *sedeo*, 'to sit,') Anus, Nates—s. Bone, Ischion.

SEBACÊ, Sebaceous.

SEBACEOFOLLICULAR, see Sebaceous.

SEBA'CEOUS, *Seba'ceus*, (F.) *Sébacé*, (from *sebum*,) That which has the nature of suet,—as *sebaceous* or *sebaceofollicular tumours*.

SEBACEOUS FLUX, *Stearrhœa*.

SEBACEOUS, SEBIPAROUS or SEBIFEROUS GLANDS, *Sebaceous Follicles* or *Crypts*, *Folliculi seba'cei*, *Cryptæ seba'ceæ*, Oil or Mil'ary glands, are small hollow organs, of a rounded or pyriform shape, seated in the substance of the skin, and opening on its surface by a small, excretory duct; furnishing a yellow, unctuous humour, *Smeg'ma cutaneum*, *Se'bium cutaneum*, having some analogy with suet, which is destined to lubricate the surface of the body. Follicles of a similar nature exist around the corona glandis of the male, and under the skin of the labia majora and nymphæ of the female. They secrete a sebaceous matter, which emits a peculiar odour; and hence, after the name of one who described them, have been called *Gland'ulæ odorif'eræ Tyso'ni*, *G. Tyso'ni*, *Tyson's glands*, and, also, *Gland'ulæ odorif'eræ* seu *seba'ceæ glan'dis*, *G. cor'onæ pe'nis*, *Folliculi seba'cei cor'onæ glan'dis*, *Gland'ulæ odorif'eræ præputii*, *Cryptæ præputia'les*.

SEBASTOMA'NIA, (αἰσῶσις, 'worshipped,' and mania.) Religious insanity, Demonomania.

SEBESTE'NA, Cor'dia myx'a seu sebeste'na seu Africa'na seu domes'tica seu obli'qua, Sebeste'na officina'lis, Seb'esten, Sebesten, Myx'a, Cor'nus sanguinea, Pru'nus sebeste'na, Smoothleaved Cor'dia, Assy'rian plum, (F.) Sebestier myxa. Ord. Cordiaceae. The dark, black fruit of the Sebeste'na possesses glutinous and aperient qualities, and is exhibited, in decoction, in various diseases of the chest.

SEBESTIER MYXA, Sebestena.

SEBIFEROUS, (sebum, 'suet, fat,' and ferre, 'to carry,') see Sebaceous.

SEBIPAROUS, (sebum, 'suet, fat,' and pario, 'to bring forth,') see Sebaceous.

SEBORRHAGIA, (sebum, 'suet, fat,' and ῥαγν, 'a breaking forth,') Stearrhoea.

SEBORRHOEA, (sebum, 'suet, fat,' and ῥεω, 'to flow,') Stearrhoea.

SEBSTE'N, Sebestena.

SEBUM, Pinguedo, Sebum — s. Cutaneum, see Sebaceous glands — s. Palpebrale, Chassie — s. Præputiale, Smegma præputii.

SECA'LE, (secare, 'to cut,' [?]) *S. cereal'is* seu barbatum. The Rye plant. (F.) Scigle. Ord. Gramineae. Rye is chiefly used as an article of diet, particularly in the northern parts of Europe, where a spirit is also extracted from it. The grain is disposed to accegency; and hence its internal use at first generally produces a laxative effect.

SECALE BARBATUM, Secale — s. Cornutum, Ergot — s. Luxurians, Ergot — s. Maternum turgidum seu temulentum, Ergot.

SECALIS MATER, Ergot.

SÉCATEUR DES AMYGDALES, (from secare, 'to cut,') Amygdalotome — s. par Écrasement, Écraseur.

SE CERNENT, (secernere, 'to separate,') Secreting.

SECRINING, Secreting — s. Substance of the kidney, see Kidney.

SECESSIO FÆCUM, (secedere, secessum, 'to secede,') Defecation.

SECESSUS, Vulva — s. Niger, Melæna.

SÊCHE, Sepia.

SECLUSORIUM, (secludere, seclusum, 'to shut up,') Sac.

SEC'ONDARY, (secundus, 'the second,') (F.) *Secondaire*. Something that acts subordinately to another; as the secondary symptoms of a disease; that is, those which supervene on the primary. A secondary amputation is one performed after the constitutional effects of an injury have mainly passed away. See Fever, secondary, and Hæmorrhagia, for Secondary Hemorrhage.

SECONDINES, Secundines.

SECRETA, (pl. of secretum.) Same etymon as Secretion. Things or matters secreted or separated from the blood.

SÉCRÉTEUR, Secreting.

SECRE'TING, *Secreto'rius*, *Secer'ning*, *Se'cer'nent*, *Secre'tory* or *Se'cretory*, *Excer'nent*, (F.) *Sécréteur*, *Sécrétoire*. That which secretes,—as a secreting organ.

SECRETIO, Secretion — s. Lactis, Galactosis — s. Lotii, Uropoiesis — s. Urinæ, Uropoiesis — s. Vicaria, see Vicarious.

SECRE'TION, *Secre'tio*, *Apoc'risis*, (secernere, secretum, 'to separate,') An organic function, which is chiefly executed in the glands, and consists in an elaboration or separation of the materials of the blood, at the very extremities of the arterial system, or rather of the vascular secretory system; and which differs in each organ according to its particular structure; hence the formation of different fluids—bile, saliva, urine, milk, &c.

The term is, also, applied to the thing secreted,—*Secre'tum*. The secretions are of three kinds,—exhalant, follicular, and glandular. Simple secretions are those which exist ready formed in the blood, and pass out of the vessels by an act of exosmose, whilst the more complicated are formed from the liquor sanguinis by cell agency. The latter alone are, by some, called *Secretions*.

SÉCRÉTOIRE, Secreting.

SECRE'TOMOTORY, *Secretomotor'ius*. An epithet applied to nerves which influence secretion in the manner of excitomotory nerves.

SECRETORIUS, Secreting.

SECRETORY, Secreting.

SECRETUM, see Secretion.

SECT, METHODICAL, (secta, from secare, sectum, 'to cut,') Methodists.

SEC'TIO, gen. *Sectio'nis*, *Sect'ion*. The act of cutting. A division.

SECTIO ALTA, see Lithotomy — s. Anatomica, Dissection — s. Cadaveris, Autopsia cadaverica — s. Cadaveris legalis, Autopsia cadaverica — s. Casarea, Casarean section — s. Francoiana, see Lithotomy — s. Hypogastrica, see Lithotomy — s. Lateralis, see Lithotomy — s. Legalis, Autopsia cadaverica legalis — s. Marina, see Lithotomy — s. Nympharum, Nymphotomy — s. Perinealis, Perineal section — s. Rectovesicalis, see Lithotomy — s. Renalis, Nephrotomy — s. Tendinum, Tenotomy — s. Vaginovesicalis, Colpocystostomia — s. Vesicalis, Lithotomy.

SECTION, *Sectio* — s. Sigaultian, Symphyseotomy.

SECUNDÆ, (secundus, 'the second,') Secundines.

SECUNDINÆ, Secundines.

SEC'UNDINES, *Hyst'era*, *Denter'ion*, *Mc'tra*, *Secun'dæ*, *Secun'dinæ*, *Afterbirth*, *Afterburthen*, (F.) *Arrière-faix*, *Secundines*, *Déliere*, (from secundus, 'second,') All that remains in the uterus after the birth of the child,—viz., the placenta, a portion of the umbilical cord, and the membranes of the ovum. These are commonly not expelled till some time after the birth of the fœtus; hence their name. See *Délivrance*.

SECUNDUS PROPRIORUM AURICULÆ, Retrahens auris.

SECUS, Sex.

SEDANTIA, Sedatives.

SEDA'TION, *Seda'tio*, (sedare, sedatum, 'to settle or assuage,') *Pan'sia*, *Catapau'sia*. The effect induced by sedatives.

SEDA'TIVES, *Seda'tiva*, *Pan'on'ta*, *Sedan'tia*, *Adec'ta*, *Catastalt'ica*, *Deprimen'tia*, *Depress'ants*, (F.) *Sédatifs*, *Calmans*, *Tempérants*. Medicines which directly depress the vital forces, and which are consequently employed whenever it is necessary to diminish preternaturally increased action. The chief reputed sedatives are Acidum Hydrocyanicum, Acidum Hydrosulphuricum, Tabacum, Missio Sanguinis, and certain gases by inhalation, as azote, carbonic acid, [?] carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen.

SEDEM ATTOLLENS, 'raising the seat,' Levator ani.

SEDES, (sedeo, 'to sit,') Anus, Excrement — s. Cruentæ, Dysentery, Hamatochezia — s. Lactescens, Colicæ flux — s. Procidua, Proctocœle.

SEDHÆ, Banguæ.

SEDIMENT, *Sedimen'tum*, *Lem'ma*, *Residen'tia*, (from sedeo, 'to sink down,') (F.) *Dépôt*. A deposit formed by the precipitation of some one or more of the substances held in solution or suspension by a liquid. That which is formed in urine, at the time of cooling, has been called *Hypostasis*, *Hypostema*, *Residen'tia*, *Subsiden'tia*, (F.) *Dépôt de l'urine*. This sediment or deposit varies in different states of the system. In calidulous affections it is one of the most important objects of attention.

SEDIMENTUM, Sediment—s. *Urinæ lateritium*, see *Lateritious*—s. *Urinæ pityroides*, see *Furfuraceous*.

SEDILIA, (*sedere*, 'to sit,') Nates.

SED'LITZ, MINERAL WATERS OF, *Seidlitz water*. Springs in Bohemia, near Prague, which are simple salines. They contain sulphate and carbonate of magnesia, chloride of magnesium, sulphates of potassa, soda, and lime, carbonic acid and carbonate of lime. They are employed as purgatives in a multitude of diseases.

ARTIFICIAL SED'LITZ POW'DERS, in no respect, however, resembling the natural ingredients, are formed of *Sodæ et Potassæ tartar* ʒij, *Sodæ carbon*. ʒij, in one paper; *Acid. tartaric*. gr. xxxv, in another. For half a pint of water. They are called, also, *Rochelle powders*.

SÉDON BRÛLANT, *Sedum*—s. *Reprise*, *Sedum telephium*.

SÉDUM, *S. a'crè seu glaciola seu minus seu vermicularè*, (*sedeo*, 'I sit,' owing to its attachment to rocks and walls.) *Illec'ebra*, *Hellec'ebra*, *Illec'ebrium*, *Vermicula'rè*, *Vermicula'ris*, *Pi'per mura'lè*, *Sempervivum a'crè*, *Ac'i'chryson*, *Æo'nion*, *Wall pepper*, *Jack of the Buttery*, *Prick'et*, *Bird's bread*, *Stoncrop*, *Bit'ing Stoncrop*, *Small House'leek*, (F.) *Joubarbe âcre*, *Orpin brûlant*, *Vermiculaire brûlante*, *Sédon brûlant*. *Ord. Crassulaceæ*. *Sec. Syst. Decandria Pentagynia*. In its recent state it is very acrid, and proves both emetic and cathartic. Externally, in the form of cataplasm, it produces vesications and erosions. It has been recommended in cancerous and malignant ulcers.

SÉDUM RHODIOLA and *S. ALBUM*, (F.) *Triquelmadame*, have similar properties.

SÉDUM, *Saxifraga granulata*—s. *Album*, see *Sedum*—s. *Glaciale*, *Sedum*—s. *Majus*, *Sempervivum tectorum*—s. *Minus*, *Sedum*—s. *Rhodiola*, see *Sedum*.

SÉDUM TELEPHIUM, *S. telephoi'des*, *Fa'ba cras'sa*, *Cras'sula*, *C. Ma'jor*, *Illec'ebra ma'jor*, *Telephium*, *Faba'ria cras'sula*, *Fa'ba cras'sa*, *Anacam'peros*, *A. al'bicans seu triphyl'la seu vul'garis*, *Orpine*, (F.) *Sédon reprise*, *Grand orpin*, *Fève épaisse*, *Joubarbe des vignes*, *Herbe à la coupeure*, *H. aux Charpentiers*. Formerly used as a cataplasm in cuts, hemorrhoids, corns, whitlows, &c.

SÉDUM TELEPHOIDES, *S. Telephium*—s. *Vermiculaire*, *Sedum*.

SEED, ([*Sax.*] *ræd*.) *Semen*, *Sperm.*

SEGMENTA CARTILAGINEA, (pl. of *segmentum*, 'a segment,') see *Trachea*.

SEGMENTATION, *Segmentatio*, (*segmentum*, 'a segment,' itself from *seco*, 'to cut,') The act of being divided into segments or portions. (F.) *Segmentation*, *Fractionnement*, *Sillonement*. A term applied to the division of the vitellus or yolk into 'segments,' each containing a transparent vesicle, which may be a descendant of the primordial or germ cell.

SEGNIT'IA, *Segnit'ies*, (from *segnis*, 'sluggish,') Sluggishness or torpor in the exercise of a function:—as *SEGNIETIES ALVI*, Torpor of the bowels; *SEGNIETIES VIR'UM*, Languor.

SEGNIETIES, *Segnitia*.

SEGRAY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Near Pithiviers, in Gâtinais, in the French department of Loiret, there is a chalybeate spring, which has some reputation.

SEGU, Sago.

SEIDLITZ, *Sedlitz*.

SEIDSCHÜTZ, **SEYDSCHÜTZ** or **SAID-SCHÜTZ**, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bitter springs, in the neighbourhood of those of Püllna and Sedlitz, in Bohemia, which contain chiefly sulphate, nitrate, muriate, and carbonate of magnesia, sulphates of potassa, soda, and lime; carbonate of lime, iron and manganese. The water

is an excellent cathartic, and is well known in Europe.

SEIGLE, *Secale*—s. *Cornu*, *Ergot*—s. *Corrompu*, *Ergot*—s. *à Éperon*, *Ergot*—s. *Ergotée*, *Ergot*—s. *Ergotisé*, *Ergot*—s. *Faux*, *Ergot*.

SEIN, (from *sinus*,) *Uterus*, see *Mamma*.

SEIRIASIS, (*σείρασις*,) *Coup de Soleil*.

SEIZURE, *Attack*, see *Raptus*.

SEIZURES, *Hidden*, see *Hidden seizures*.

SEKISKAYAVODKA, see *Spirit*.

SEL, (from *sal*,) *Salt*—s. *Admirable de Lénery*, *Magnesiæ sulphas*—s. *Admirable perlé*, *Soda*, *phosphate of*—s. *Ammoniac*, *Ammoniac muriat*—s. *Arménia*, *Ammoniac muriat*—s. *Arsénical de Macquer*, *Arseniate of protoxide of potassium*—s. *de Boutigny*, *Mercury*, *iodide of chloride of*—s. *de Cuisine*, *Soda*, *muriate of*—s. *de Dérome*, *Narcotine*—s. *à détacher*, *Potassæ oxalas*—s. *d'Égra*, *Magnesiæ sulphas*—s. *d'Étain*, *Tin*, *muriate of*—s. *de Lait*, *Sugar of Milk*—s. *Marin*, *Soda*, *muriate of*—s. *d'Opium*, *Narcotine*—s. *d'Oseille*, *Potassæ oxalas*—s. *de Prunelle*, *Potassæ nitræ fusæ sulphatis paucillo mixtus*—s. *de Saturne*, *Plumbi superacetat*—s. *de Verre*, see *Vitrum*—s. *Volatil d'Angleterre*, *Ammoniac carbonas*.

SELAGO, gen. *Selaginia*, *Camphorosma Monspeliaca*, *Lycopodium selago*.

SELENE, (*σέληνη*,) *Moon*, see *Nail*.

SELENIACI, (*σεληνιακοί*, from *selene*,) see *Lunatic*.

SELENIASIS, (from *selene*,) *Somnambulism*.

SELENIASMUS, *Somnambulism*.

SELENOBLETUS, (*σεληνοβλητος*, from *selene*, and *βλήω*, 'to strike,') *Lunatic*.

SELENOGAMIA, (*selene*, and *γάμος*, 'marriage,') *Somnambulism*.

SELENOPELGE, (*selene*, and *πληγή*, 'a stroke,') see *Coup de soleil*.

SELENOPLAXIA, see *Coup de soleil*.

SELFABUSE, *Masturbation*.

SELFHEAL, *Prunella*.

SELFLIMITED. An epithet applied to diseases which appear to run a definite course, but little modified by treatment, — small-pox, for example. **SELF POLLUTION**, *Masturbation*.

SELI'BRA, for *Semili'bra*, *Sembel'la*, 'half a pound.' Six ounces, Troy; eight Avoirdupois.

SELINITES, (*σελινιται*,) Wine impregnated with the seeds of the *selinon* or parsley.

SELINUM, (*σέλιον*,) *Apium petroselinum*—s. *Angelica*, *Angelica Sylvestris*—s. *Galbanum*, *Bubon galbanum*—s. *Imperatoria*, *Imperatoria*—s. *Lactescens*, *Peucedanum palustre*—s. *Marsh*, *Peucedanum palustre*—s. *Opoponax*, *Pastinaca opoponax*—s. *Oreoselinum*, *Athamanta aureoselinum*—s. *Ostruthium*, *Imperatoria*—s. *Palustre*, *Peucedanum palustre*—s. *Pastinaca*, *Pastinaca sativa*—s. *Peucedanum*, *Peucedanum*—s. *Pubescens*, *Angelica sylvestris*—s. *Sylvestre*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Peucedanum palustre*—s. *Thysselinum*, *Peucedanum palustre*.

SELLA, 'a seat,' *S. Turcica*—s. *Equina*, *S. Turcica*—s. *Familiarica*, *Lasanum*—s. *Obstetricia*, *Diphrys*—s. *Sphenoidalis*, *S. Turcica*.

SEL'LA TUR'CICA, *Ephipp'ium*, *Fos'sa Pituitaria*, *Sel'la*, *S. equina seu sphenoida'lis*, *Pituitary fossa*, *Turkish Saddle*, (F.) *Selle Turcique ou du Turc*. A depression at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, which is bounded, anteriorly and posteriorly, by the clinoid processes, and lodges the pituitary gland. It is so called from its resemblance to a Turkish saddle. The broad rough plate, behind, and somewhat overhanging the Sella Turcica, is the *Dorsum Ephipp'ii*.

SELLE TURCIQUE, *Sella Turcica*—s. *du Turc*, *Sella Turcica*.

SELS NEUTRES, *Neutral salts*.

SELTZ or **SELTZER**, MINERAL WATERS OF. Cold, acidulous springs, the source of which

is at Seltz, nine leagues from Strasburg, and in the Department of the Bas-Rhin. They contain carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda, chloride of sodium, and much carbonic acid. They are refrigerant, tonic, diuretic, and aperient. They are not frequented.

ARTIFICIAL SELTZER WATER may be made from muriatic acid gr. xxxv, water Oj, white marble gr. iij. Stop up till dissolved. Add carbonate of Magnesia, gr. v, and, after some time, subcarbonate of soda, gr. xxxij. Close it till used.

SEMBELLA, Selibra.

SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM, (σημαρ, 'a mark,' and καρπος, 'fruit,') *Avicennia tomentosa*.

SEMEIOGRAPHY, (σημειογραφία,) *Semeiographia*, *Semeiography*, *Semeiographia*, *Symptomatology*, (σημα, 'a symptom,' and γραφή, 'a description,') A description of symptoms or signs of disease.

SEMEIOLOGY, *Semeiologia*, (σημειολογία, *Semeiologia*, *Phænomenologia*, (σημα, 'a symptom,' and λογος, 'a discourse,') (F.) *Séméiotique*. The branch of pathology whose object is the doctrine of the symptom or signs of disease.

SEMEION, (σημειον,) Sign, Symptom—s. Boethematicum, Indication.

SEMEIOSIS, (σημειωσις,) *Semeiology*.

SEMEIOTICE, (σημειωτική,) *Semeiology*.

SÉMÉIOTIQUE, *Semeiology*.

SEMEN, gen. *Seminis*, (σπέρμα, 'to sow,') That which is sown. Seed of plants and animals.

SEMEN, Sperm—s. Badian, *Illicium anisatum*—s. Cina, see *Artemisia santonica*—s. Contra, see *Artemisia santonica*—s. Contra d'Alep, *Artemisia santonica*—s. Contra vermes, *Artemisia santonica*—s. Masculinum seu virile seu genitale, Sperm—s. Muliebres, Sperm (of the female)—s. Sanctum, see *Artemisia santonica*—s. Santonici, see *Artemisia santonica*—s. Zedoaria, see *Artemisia santonica*.

SEMENCE, (from semen,) Seed, Sperm.

SEM'I, (from ἡμισ, 'half,') Semi or demi, in composition, universally signifies 'half,' both in French and English.

SEMIANIMIS, *Semimortuus*, *Sem'inex*, *Semivivus*, (semit, and animus, 'life,') Half-living. Half-dead.

SEMI BULB OF THE FEMALE, *Bulbus vestibuli*.

SEMICANALICULUS, (semi, and canaliculus, 'a small channel,') Sulcus.

SEMICANALIS, (semi, and canalis, 'a channel,') Sulcus.

SEMICEPHALUS, *Hemicephalus*.

SEMICIRCULI OSSEI, *Semicircular canals*.

SEMICIRCULAR, *Semicircularis*, (semi, and circulus, 'a circle,') (F.) *Demicirculaire*. That which represents the half of a circle.

SEMICIRCULAR CANALS, *Canales seu Ductus semicirculares seu tubiformes seu circulares*, *Semicirculi ossei*, *Funes seu Canaliculi semicirculares labyrinthici*, (F.) *Canaux semicirculaires*, are seated in the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, and open into the vestibule, behind which they are situated. They are three in number, of which one is superior or vertical, *canalis semicircularis verticalis superior*; another posterior or oblique, *canalis semicircularis verticalis posterior*, and the third exterior or horizontal, *canalis semicircularis horizontalis*. Their parietes are formed of a bony, compact, hard plate. Their uses in addition are not known: at their termination they have the elliptical arrangements called *ampullæ*; and by both extremities they open into the vestibule, in the sac at its superior part—the *Sacculus Ellipticus*, *Alveus seu Utriculus* seu *Sinus communis*, *Sinus seu Alveus utriculus*, *Sacculus vestibuli* or *Median sinus*, *Utriculus*. In front of the S. ellipticus, nearer the cochlea, and opposite the foramen ovale, is the *Sacculus sphaericus*, or *Sacculus*.

SEMICIRCULUS EXSCULPTUS, 'semicircle out out.' *Hiatus diaphragmatis aorticus*.

SEMICONGIUS, Half a gallon, or four pints.

SEMICUBIUM, *Semicubium*, *Incusio*, *Incusio*, *Incusio*, *Incusio*, *Incusio*, (F.) *Demicubus*, (semi, and cubare, 'to lie down,') A half-bath, or such as receives only the hips or extremities.

SEMICUPIUM, Bath, half, *Semicubium*.

SEMIFIBULÆUS, *Peroneus brevis*.

SEMIHOMO, (semi, 'half,' and homo, 'man,') *Atropa mandragora*.

SEMIINTEROSSEUS INDICIS, *Abductor indicis*.

SEMIINTEROSSEUS POLLICIS, *Opponens pollicis*.

SEMILIBRA, Selibra.

SEMILLA DEL GUACHARO. Various kinds of hard and dry fruits, found in the stomach of the young Guacharo, a sort of nocturnal bird. The fruits are a celebrated South American remedy in Ague.

SEMILUNAR, *Semilunaris*, (F.) *Demicircularis* ou *Semilunaire*, (semi, and luna, 'the moon,') Having the shape of a halfmoon.

SEMILUNAR CARTILAGES, *Semilunares fibrocartilages*, *Sigmoid cartilages*, *Cartilages sigmoideæ seu semilunares*, are two fibrocartilages, which exist between the condyles of the os femoris and the articular surfaces of the tibia. The innermost, which is longer from before to behind than transversely, is nearly semicircular. The outermost forms almost an entire circle; an arrangement, in both cases, corresponding to the different surfaces of the tibia. They are thicker at their outer circumference, which is convex, than at the inner, which is concave and very thin. Both are inserted, before and behind, into the spine of the tibia by means of fibrous fasciæ.

SEMILUNAR GANG'LION, *Ganglion abdominale seu splanchnicum seu transversum seu solare*, *G. auræ*, (Ch.), belongs to the great sympathetic. These ganglia present considerable variety, and are deeply situate in the abdomen, above and behind the suprarenal capsules. They correspond, posteriorly, to the pillars of the diaphragm and the aorta. They have the shape of a crescent reversed, often surrounded by other ganglia of a smaller size. From their periphery numerous filaments proceed, which go to the formation of the solar plexus.

SEMILUNAR NOTCH OF THE STERNUM, *Fourchette*—s. Valves, Sigmoid valves.

SEMILUNARE OS, *Lunare os*.

SEMILUNULA UNGUIUM, (semi, and lunula, dim. of luna, 'moon,') See Nail.

SEMIMAS, (semi, and mas, 'a male,') *Eunuch*.

SEMIMASCULATUS, *Eunuch*.

SEMIMASCULUS, (semi, and masculus, 'male,') *Eunuch*.

SEMIMEMBRANEOSUS, *Semimembranosus*.

SEMIMEMBRANOSUS, (semi, and membrana, 'membrane,') *Semimembraneus*, (F.) *Ischio-popliteo-femoral*, *Ischio-popliteo-tibial*, (Ch.) *Semimembraneus*. A muscle situate at the posterior part of the thigh. It is flat, thin, narrow, and aponeurotic in its upper third; broader and fleshy in the middle, and tendinous below. It is attached above to the tuberosity of the ischium; and below—by a tendon, which has three divisions—to the outer condyle of the femur, and to the posterior and inner part of the internal tuberosity of the tibia. This muscle is a rotator inwards, and a flexor of the leg. It can also bend the thigh upon the leg. In standing it maintains the pelvis in position, and can even draw it downwards.

SEMIMORTUUS, (semi, and mortuus, 'dead,') *Semianimis*.

SEMINA (pl. of semen, 'seed') CATAPUTLE MAJORIS, see *Ricinus communis*.

SEMINA FRIGIDA MAJORA. The greater cold seeds. The ancients gave this name to the emul-

sive seeds of the cucumber, melon, gourd, and watermelon.

SEMINA FRIGIDA MINO'RA. The *lesser cold seeds*. The ancients gave this name to the seeds of the lettuce, purslane, endive, and cichory.

SEMINA RICINI VULGARIS, see *Ricinus communis*.

SEMINAL, (from *semen*.) Spermatic — s. Filaments, Spermatozoa — s. Fluid, Sperm — s. Granules, see Granule.

SEMINALE MEMBRUM, 'seminal member,' Penis.

SEMINALIS, Spermatic.

SEMINERVOSUS, (*semi*, and *nervus*, 'a sinew,') Semitendinosus.

SEMINEX, (*semi*, and *nex*, 'death,') Semianimis.

SEMINIA MORBORUM, (*seminium*, 'a seed store,') Predisposition.

SEMINIFEROUS, (*semen*, and *fero*, 'I carry,') Spermatoferous. An epithet given to the vessels which secrete and convey the seminal fluid.

SEM'INIST, (from *semen*.) Animalculist. The term was, also, used for one, who believed, that the new being was formed by an admixture of the seed of the male with the supposititious seed of the female.

SEMINIUM, 'a seed store,' Sperm.

SEMOGRAPHY, Semeiography.

SEMOLOGY, Semeiology.

SEMION, (*σημιον*.) Sign.

SEMIORBICULARIS, see Orbicular muscles.

SEMIOTICE, Semeiotice — s. Faciei, Physiognomy.

SEMIPESTIS, Typhus.

SEMIPTERIA, (*semi*, and *πληγη*, 'a stroke,') Hemiplegia.

SEMIEXTUM, Hemiection.

SEMISICILICUS. A weight of one drachm or three scruples.

SEMIIDERATIO, (*semi*, and *sideratus*, 'planet struck,') Hemiplegia.

SEMIIDERATUS, see Hemiplegia.

SEMIOMNIS, (*semi*, and *somnus*, 'sleep,') Coma.

SEMIOPITUS, (*semi*, and *sopio*, *sopitum*, 'to put to sleep,') Coma.

SEMIOPORUS, (*semi*, and *sopor*, 'sleep,') Coma.

SEMIPECULUM, (*semi*, and *speculum*, 'a mirror,') An instrument used for dilating the incision made into the neck of the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.

SEMIPIPALIS COLLI, *Semispinalis seu transversospinalis seu spinalis seu transversalis colli*, *Articulospinalis*, *Spinalis cervicis*, *Transverso-spinalis*, (F.) *Demi-épineux ou transverse-épineux du cou*. This muscle arises from the transverse processes of the six uppermost dorsal vertebrae, by an equal number of distinct tendons, which run obliquely under the complexus, and is inserted into the spinous processes of all the cervical vertebrae, except the first and last. Its action is, to extend the neck obliquely backwards and to one side.

SEMIPIPALIS DORSI, *Semispinalis externus*, *Transversospinalis dorsalis*, *Semispinalis* (Riolan,) *Transversospinalis*, (F.) *Demi-épineux du dos*, *Transverso-spinalis*, (F.) *Demi-épineux ou transverse-épineux du dos*. This muscle arises from the transverse processes of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth dorsal vertebrae, by as many distinct tendons, which soon grow fleshy; and then again become tendinous, and are inserted into the spinous processes of the sixth or seventh uppermost dorsal, and two lowest cervical vertebrae, by as many tendons. Its action is, to extend the spine obliquely backwards.

SEMIPIPALIS EXTERNUS, *Semispinalis dorsalis* — s. *Internus*, *Transversalis dorsalis* — s. *Spinatus*, *Longissimus dorsalis*, *Semispinalis dorsalis*.

SEMIPIPALIS COLLI, *Semispinalis colli*.

SEMIPIPALIS, *Se'mis*. The half of a pound, ounce, drachm, &c.

SEMITENDINOSUS, *Seminervosus*, (F.) *Ischio-cræti-tibialis*, *Ischio-prætibialis*, (Ch.), *Demi-tendineux*, *Demi-nerveux*. This muscle is situated at the posterior part of the thigh. It extends obliquely, downwards and inwards, from the tuberosity of the ischium — to which it is attached by a flat tendon, common to it and the biceps — as far as the posterior and inner part of the tibia, to which it is attached by means of another round tendon. Its fibres are commonly interrupted by an aponeurosis. Its uses are the same as those of the semimembranosus.

SEMITERTIANA, (*semi*, and *tertiana*, 'tertian,') Hemitritæa.

SEMIUNCIA, (*semi*, and *uncia*, 'an ounce,') Hemuncion.

SEMIIVIR, (*semi*, and *vir*, 'a man,') Eunuch.

SEMIIVIVUS, (*semi*, and *vivus*, 'alive,') Semianimis.

SEM'OLA, BUL'LOCK'S; a farinaceous article of diet, which is recommended as highly nutritious and easily digestible, consequently well adapted for infants and invalids, is said to consist of the gluten of wheat, with a small proportion of starch. Semola and Semolina resemble each other greatly. They appear, indeed, to be identical.

SEMOLINA, *Man'na croup*. This may be made by grinding wheat in an apparatus, separating the flour from the middlings, dressing the latter four different times in a bolting mill, and sifting through parchment sieves, until the product is perfectly freed from bran. In Poland, it is called *Cra'con groats*.

Semolina is generally imported into England from the Baltic, and in Russia is said to be manufactured from buckwheat. It has a granular form like some kinds of oatmeal, a dingy white colour, a farinaceous, somewhat insipid taste, and is well adapted for the diet of children affected with derangement of the bowels. A recent analysis makes it consist of the gluten of wheat with a certain proportion of the starch, part of the latter having been removed.

SEMPERVIVUM ACRE, (*semper*, 'always, and *vivus*, 'alive, because always green,') Sedum.

SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM, *S. majus seu tectorum Aizoon*, *Beihatalen*, *Buphtalmus*, *Bar'ba Jo'eis*, *Agriosin'ara*, *Andrachahara*, *Chrysosper'mum*, *Hauseleek*, *Sen'green*, *Fewa*, *Fouets*, (Prov.) *Cyphel*, *Jupiter's Beard*, (F.) *Joubarbe des toits*. The leaves have a mild, subacid austeriety, and are often applied to bruises and old ulcers.

SEMPRESSES' PALSY, see Palsy, sempresesses.

SEMUDA, (*σημυδα*.) Betula.

SEMUNCIA, Hemuncion.

SENA, Cassia senna.

SÉNÉ, Cassia senna — s. *d'Amérique*, Cassia Marilandica — s. *Faux*, Colutea — s. *Indigène*, Colutea — s. *des Prés*, Gratiola officinalis.

SENEBIERA CORONOPUS, (after J. Senebier, the naturalist, of Geneva,) Cochlearia coronopus.

SENECA OIL, (after the Seneca Indians,) Petroleum, (New York.)

SENE'CIO, *S. vulgaris*, (*senex*, 'an old man, in allusion to the grayish down on many species;) *Erig'erum*, *Cor'talon*, *Erig'eron*, *Ground'sel*, *Fire-weed*, (Sc.) *Groundie*, *Swallow*, (F.) *Senecion commun.* Ord. Compositæ. Sex. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua. A common plant in Europe; frequently applied, bruised, to inflammations and ulcers, as a refrigerant and antiscorbutic.

SENECIO AU'REUS, *Gold'en rag'weed*, *Wild valerian*, *Life root*, *Squaw root*; indigenous, is an

excitant, diaphoretic, and diuretic. The dried plant is used in decoction:— $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to Oj of water.

SENECIO HIERACIFOLIUS, *Erechthites hieracifolius*.

SENECIO JACOBÆA, *Jacobæa*, St. James's Wort, Ragwort, (Sc.) *Bumelia*, Weeba, (F.) *Jacobæa*. The leaves have a roughish, bitter, subacid, and extremely nauseous taste. A decoction has been used in dysentery. A poultice of the leaves has been recommended in rheumatic affections; and a decoction of the root has often been employed in cases of wounds and bruises.

SENEÇON COMMUN, *Senecio*.

SENECTA, *Senectus*.

SENECTA AN'GUIUM. The cast skin of a serpent. A decoction of it is said to cure deafness!

SENECTA DECREPITA, *Decrepitudo*—s. *Extrema*, *Decrepitudo*—s. *Summa*, *Decrepitudo*—s. *Ultima*, *Decrepitudo*.

SENEC'TUS, *Senectus*, (from *senex*, 'an old person;') *Ge'ras*, *Se'nium*, *E'tas senil'is* seu *pro'ec'ta* seu *ma'la*, *Old age*, *Senil'ity*, (F.) *Viell'esce*. The last period of life, commencing, according to some, at 60 years of age, — according to M. Flourens, at 70,—but varying according to numerous circumstances. It is characterized by progressive diminution of the physical and moral faculties.

SENECTUS ULTIMA, *Decrepitudo*.

SENEGA, *Polygala senega*.

SENEGAL', GUM, *Gum'mi Senegalen'se* seu *Sen'eca* seu *Sen'ega* seu *Sen'ica*. The exudation from *Acacia* seu *Mimosa Senegal*.—*Ord.* Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polygamia Monœcia—growing in the country of Africa through which the river Senegal runs. It is in loose or single drops, much larger than gum Arabic, and the gum which exudes from the cherry tree; and is much more difficult of solution than the former.

SENEGIN, see *Polygala senega*.

SENÉGRAIN, *Trigonella fœnum*.

SENEKA, *Polygala senega*.

SENEVÉ, *Sinapis*.

SENGREEN, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

SE'NILE, *Senil'is*, (F.) *Sénile*, (from *senex*, an old person.) Relating or belonging to old age:—as '*senile delirium*;' *dotage*.

SENILITY, *Senectus*.

SENNA, *Cassia senna*—s. *Alexandrina*, *Cassia senna*—s. *American*, *Cassia Marilandica*—s. *Bladder*, *Colutea arborescens*—s. *Essence* of, prepared, *Selway's* see *Infusum sennæ compositum*—s. *Germanica*, *Colutea*—s. *Italica*, *Cassia senna*—s. *Prairie*, *Cassia chamaecrista*—s. *Wild*, *Cassia chamaecrista*, *Cassia Marilandica*.

SENS, *Sense*,—s. *Génital*, *Appetite*, *venereal*.

SENSA'TION, *Sensa'tio*, (*sentire*, *sensum*, 'to feel;') *Æsthe'ma*. The consciousness or cognition by the brain of an impression caused by an external body on the organs of the senses. (F.) *Sentiment*. It is not necessarily, however, confined to bodies external to us; for we can receive an impression by touching any part of our own body. The body which communicates the impressions needs but to be external to the part impressed. Sensations are divided into *external*, *internal*, and *morbid*. The *external* are communicated by the five organs of the senses. The *internal* are such as occur within the body, and arise from some alteration in the function of the part, for the time being. Hunger and thirst are internal sensations, as well as all the natural wants. *Morbid* sensations may be either internal or external. *Objective sensations* are produced by impressions on the peripheral nerves; as in vision, audition, &c. *Subjective sensations*, are such as originate centrally or in the encephalon,—as *tinnitus aurium*.

SENSATIONAL, *Sentient*.

SENSE, *Sen'sus*, *Sen'sio*, *Æsthe'sia*, (F.) *Sens*.

A faculty, possessed by animals, of apprehending impressions from external objects. The senses are five in number; sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Of these, the first two and the last administer more to the intellect; and, hence, have been called, by some, the *intellectual senses*; the other two seem more connected with the nutrition of the body: and, hence, have been termed *corporeal* or *nutritive senses*. Other senses have been suggested—as the intense sensation experienced during the venereal act; a sense of heat and cold; a muscular sense, a common sense or *cornæsthesia*, &c.

SENSES, NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE, *Medulla oblongata*.

SENSIBILITAS, *Sensibility*—s. *Anomala*, see *Irritable*—s. *Aucta*, see *Irritable*—s. *Morhosa*, see *Irritable*.

SENSIBIL'ITY, *Sensibil'itas*, (*sentire*, *sensum*, 'to feel,' and *habilis*, 'able,') *Æsthe'ma*. The faculty of receiving and transmitting impressions, and having the consciousness of them. It thus includes three secondary properties, *Impressibility*, ([F.] *Impressionabilité*, *Impressibilité*,) *Transmissibility*, and *Perceptibility*. Bichat defines it as the property possessed by living bodies, of receiving impressions, whether the individual be conscious of them or not. In the former case, where conscious, he calls the sensibility *animal*: in the latter, where not, he terms it *organic*. This last is common to vegetables and animals, and presides over nutrition, absorption, exhalation, secretion, &c. The other does not exist in vegetables: it is the origin of the sensations—olfaction, vision, gustation, audition, thirst, hunger, pain, &c. There are few parts of the animal body, which are not sensible—if not in health—in disease. The free extremities of the hair and nails, and the epidermis, are not so. See *Insensibility*.

SENSIFEROUS, (*sensus*, and *ferre*, 'to carry,') *Sentient*.

SENSIO, *Sense*.

SENSITIVE, *Sensiti'vus*, (F.) *Sensitif*. Having the faculty of feeling. Relating or appertaining to the senses, or to sensation.

SENSORIUM, *Sensorium*.

SENSO'RIVOLIT'IONAL. A term applied to nervous fibres which pass to and from the cerebro-spinal axis, and are respectively concerned in sensation and volition.

SENSO'RIAL, *Sentient*.

SENSO'RIAL POW'ER, according to Dr. Wilson Philip, is composed of the two functions of sensation and volition. Dr. Darwin included in it the power of muscular contraction; but it ought not to be extended to acts in which there is not consciousness.

SENSO'RIMUM, *S. commun'e*, *Orgaon sensu'rium inter'num*, *Sensito'rium*, *Empo'rium spirituum*, *Æsthe'te'rium*, *Sen'sory*. The common centre of sensations.

SENSORY, *Sensorium*, *Sentient*.

SENSORY GANG'LIA. A name given by Dr. Carpenter to a series of ganglionic masses at the base of the brain, which are in direct communication with the nerves of sensation—as the *olfactory*, *optic*, *auditory*, and *gustatory*.

SENSORY NERVES, *Nerves of sensa'tion*, are so called in contradistinction to *Motor* nerves. There are *general sensory nerves*—as those connected with the posterior part of the spinal marrow, and the fifth pair; and *special sensory*, as those of the senses.

SENSUS AGRITUDINIS, 'a feeling of sickness,' *Indisposition*—s. *Osmometricus*, *Olfaction*—s. *Perversus*, *Pseudæsthesia*.

SENTIENT, *Sen'tiens*, (from *sentire*, 'to feel,') *Sen'sory*, *Ideig'eous*, *Senso'riol*, *Sensa'tional*, *Sensif'erous*. Feeling; causing feeling.

SENTIENT EXTREMITIES OF NERVES are their minute terminations in the organs.

SENTIMENT, see Sensation.

SENTINA, Pituitary gland.

SEPARATO'R'IUM, (*separare, separatum*, 'to separate.') A surgical instrument, for separating the pericranium from the skull.

A *Se'paratory*, *Vitrum Hypoclept'icum*, is a pharmaceutical vessel for separating fluids of different densities from each other.

SEPEDOGENESIS, Sepedonogenesis.

SEPEDON, (*σῆπεδον*,) Putrefaction.

SEPEDONODES, (*σῆπεδονόδης*,) Patrid.

SEPEDOGEN'ESIS, *Sepedogen'esis*, (*sepedon*, and *γενεσις*, 'generation.') A septic disposition or tendency; such as is met with in typhus gravior.

SE'PES, *Se'pes*, 'a hedge,' 'a row:' as *Se'pes* seu *Se'ries* seu *Pec'ten den'tium*:—a row of teeth.

SEPS DENTIUM, see Sepes.

SEPHIRUS, Scleriasis.

SE'PIA, (*σῆπια*,) *S. officina'lis*, *Se'pium*, Cuttlefish, (Sc.) *Hosefish*, *Slievefish*, (F.) *Sèche*. Class, Cephalopoda. The osseous part of the cuttlefish; (F.) *Os de Sèche*—*Præcip'itans magnum*—has been used as an absorbent, and is often added to toothpowders.

SEPLASIA'R'IUS. A name formerly given to one who sold perfumes, ointments, &c. (It is derived from *Seplasia*, the name of a public place at Capua, where such preparations were frequently sold.) A druggist.

SEPSICHY'MIA, Septochymia.

SEPSIS, (*σῆψις*,) Putrefaction.

SEPT'E'MIA, *Septæ'mia*, *Septicæ'mia*, (*σῆπτις*, 'putrid,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood:') *Putrid infection*. A morbid condition of the blood produced by septic or putrid matters.

SEPTAL, *Septa'lis*, (from *Septum*.) Relating, or appertaining to, a septum: as 'septal walls of the heart'—those that separate the cavities from each other.

SEPTANA FEBRIS, (*septem*, 'seven,') Fever, septan.

SEPTENARY, *Septenarius*, (F.) *Septénaire*, (*septem*, 'seven,') 'Consisting of seven.' The septenary years of the old believers in critical periods were times at which, it was supposed, important changes might be expected to take place. The grand climacteric was fixed at 63, and it was considered that if a person passed that age, he had wellfounded expectations that his life might be protracted to 90.

SEPTENNIAD, (*septem*, 'seven,') Climacteric, (years.)

SEPTERIUS, (*σῆπτηριος*,) Septic.

SEPTFOIL, UPRIGHT, (*septem*, 'seven,' and *folium*, 'a leaf,') *Tormentilla*.

SEPTHEMIA, Septemia.

SEPT'IC, *Sept'icus*, *Sept'us*, *Sept'e'rius*, (F.) *Septique*, (*σῆπτις*, 'putrid,') That which produces putrefaction. A substance which corrodes and disorganizes the soft parts without causing much pain.

SEPTIC POISON, see Poison.

SEPTICÆMIA, Septemia.

SEPTIMESTRIS FETUS, (*septem*, 'seven,' and *mensis*, 'a month,') see Fetus septimestris.

SEPTINERVIA, (*septem*, 'seven,' and *nervus*, 'a nerve,') *Plantago*.

SEPTOCHYM'IA, *Sepeichym'ia*, (*σῆπτις*, 'putrid,' and *χυμος*, 'juice,') Putrefaction or putrescence of the humours.

SEPTON, (from *σῆπτις*, 'putrid,') Azote.

SEPTOPYRA, (*σῆπτις*, 'putrid,' and *πύρ*, 'fever,') Typhus gravior.

SEPTULUM, (dim. of *septum*.) A division between small spaces or cavities—as the *septula* or fibrous cords given off by the mediastinum testis to be inserted into the inner surface of the tunica albuginea.

SEPTUM, (F.) *Cloison*, 'a partition,' (from *sepio*, *septum*, 'I fence in,') A part destined to separate two cavities from each other, or to divide a principal cavity into several secondary cavities.

These septa are numerous in the human body. The chief are the following:—

SEPTUM ATRIO'RUM, *S. Auricula'rum*. The septum or partition between the auricles of the heart.

SEPTUM AURICULARUM, *S. Atriorum*—*s. Cerebelli*, *Falx cerebelli*—*s. Cerebri*, *Falx cerebri*—*s. Cochleæ auditoriæ*, *Lamina spiralis*.

SEPTUM COR'DIS, *Septum me'dium cordis*. The partition which separates the two ventricles of the heart.

SEPTUM CRURALE, see Crural canal—*s. Encephali*, *Tentorium*.

SEPTUM LU'CIDUM seu *pellucidum* seu *ten'uū et pellucidum* seu *me'dium*, *Spec'ulum*, *S. lu'cidum*, *La'pis specula'ris*, *Mediast'num* seu *Diaphrag'ma ventriculo'rum latera'lium cerebri*, (F.) *Septum median* (Ch.), *Cloison transparente*. The soft portion or medullary substance, which separates the two lateral ventricles of the brain from each other. This septum is composed of two laminae; between which a small cavity exists, filled by a serous fluid, *ventriculus septi pellucidi*: see Ventricles of the Brain. The brothers Wenzel are of opinion that this cavity is lined by a peculiar membrane.

SEPTUM MEDIAN, *S. lucidum*—*s. Median du cercelet*, *Falx cerebelli*—*s. Medium cerebri*, *S. lucidum*.

SEPTUM NA'R'IUM, *Interseptum* seu *Dissepimen'tum* seu *Interf'num* seu *Discri'men* seu *Im'brex* seu *Diaphrag'ma na'r'ium*, (F.) *Cloison des Fosses nasales*. The partition between the nares. It is formed by the vomer, the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone, and a cartilage of a triangular shape. These parts are lined by the pituitary membrane, which receives a considerable number of nerves and vessels.

SEPTUM NASI, see Nares.

SEPTUM PARVUM OCCIPITALE, *Falx cerebelli*—*s. Pectiniforme*, see Cavernous bodies—*s. Pellucidum*, *S. Lucidum*—*s. Scalæ*, *Lamina spiralis*—*s. Staphylin*, *Velum pendulum palati*—*s. Tenue et pellucidum*, *S. lucidum*—*s. Thoracis*, *Mediastinum*—*s. Transverse*, *Tentorium*—*s. Transversum*, *Diaphragm*—*s. Vestibuli nervosomembranaceum*, see Labyrinth.

SEPTUS, (*σῆπτις*,) Septicus.

SEPUM, Sevum.

SEQUESTRUM, (*sequestrare*, 'to separate from,') (F.) *Séquestre*. The portion of bone, in necrosis, which is dead, and separated from the living bone; acting, whilst retained, as an extraneous body. When the sequester is superficial and small, it is called *Exfolia'tion*. The portion of bone surrounding it is the *Cap'sula sequestra'lis*.

SERAPEUM, Syrup.

SERAPINON, Sagapenum.

SERAPIUM, Syrup.

SERBET, Scherbet.

SÉREUX, Serous.

SER'ICOCAR'PUS TORTIFO'LIUS, (*σῆπτις*, 'silken,' and *καρπός*, 'fruit,') *Cony'za bifolia'ta*, *Aster tortifo'lius*; indigenous; Order, Compositæ: is said to be diuretic.

SER'ICUM, (*σῆπικον*,) *Silk*: from *Seres*—the Thibetans probably—from whom it was first obtained. (F.) *Soie*. The thread spun by the *Bom'byx Mo'ri* or *Silkworm*. Silk is used by surgeons for ligatures, &c.

SERICUM ANGLICUM, see Sparadrapum adhæsivum.

SERIDION, Seriola.

SERIES DENTIUM, 'a row of teeth' see Sepes.

SERIEUX, Serious.
SERINGUE, Syringe.
SERIOLOA, (*σέρια*, gen. *σέρια*;) Cichorium intybus.
SERIOUS, *Serius*, (F.) *Sérieux*, Grave. A term applied to a disease, *Dyspathia*, *Morbua gra'vis*, and to a symptom that is attended with danger.
SERIS, (*σέρια*;) Cichorium intybus.
SERMOUNTAIN, *Laserpitium album*.
SERO, in composition, Serous membrane.
SEROCOLITIS, see Colitis.
SEROCYSTIC, *Serocysticus*. An epithet for tumours of the female breast, which consist, in the first stage, of one or more membranous cysts, produced perhaps by dilatation of portions of the lactiferous tubes.
SEROENTERITIS, see Enteritis.
SEROHEPATITIS, see Hepatitis.
SEROLIN, *Seroli'na*, (*serum*, and *oleum*.) A peculiar fatty matter, found by Boudet, in the blood. According to Dr. Austin Flint, jr., normal faeces contain serolin or *ster'corin* produced by a transformation of the cholesterol of the bile during the digestive act.
SEROSITÉ, Serum.
SEROSITY, Serum.
SEROUS, *Sero'sus*, (F.) *Sérieux*, (from *serum*.) Thin; watery. Relating to the most watery portion of animal fluids, or to membranes that secrete them. See Serum.
SEROUS LAYER, see *Tache embryonnaire*—s. Membranes, Membranes, serous.
SERPEDO, (*serpere*, 'to creep,') Psoriasis.
SERPENS, Serpent.
SERPENT, *Ser'pens*, *An'guis*, *O'phis*, (from *serpere*, 'to creep,') A snake.
SNAKE BROTH was, at one time, recommended as a restorative.
 Many serpents are venomous: and the bites of some fatal. See Poisons, table of.
SERPENT À LUNETTES, 'spectacled snake,' *Cobra di Capello*—s. & *Sonnettes*, *Crotalus horridus*.
SERPENTAIRE NOIRE, *Actea racemosa*—s. *Rouge*, *Polygonum bistorta*.
SERPENTARIA, (from *serpens*, gen. *serpentis*, 'a snake,') 'snake root,' *Aristolochia serpentaria*—s. *Gallorum*, *Arum dracunculæ*—s. *Hispanica*, *Scorzonera*—s. *Minor*, *Arum maculatum*—s. *Nigra*, *Actea racemosa*.
SERPENTARIE BRAZILIENSIS RADIX, *Caineca radix*.
SERPENTARIN, see *Aristolochia serpentaria*.
SERPENTIN, 'winding as a serpent,' see Alembic.
SERPENTINE, (from *serpens*, 'a serpent,') Ophites.
SERPENTINUS, Ophites.
SERPES, (*serpere*, 'to creep,') Herpes.
SERPIG'INOUS, (from *serpere*, 'to creep,') (F.) *Serpigineux*. An epithet given to certain affections, which creep, as it were, from one part to another,—'Serpiginous erysipelas,' (F.) *Erysipèle serpiginéux*.
SERPIGO, gen. *Serpi'ginis*, (from *serpere*, 'to creep,') Herpes circinatus, Lichen psoriasis.
SERPILLUM, (from *serpere*, 'to creep,') *Thymus serpyllum*.
SERPOLET, *Thymus serpyllum*.
SERPULLUM, (*σέρπυλλον*,) *Thymus serpyllum*.
SERPULLUM, (*σέρπυλλον*, from *σέρπειν*, *serpere*, 'to creep,') *Thymus serpyllum*—s. *Citratum*, see *Thymus serpyllum*.
SERRA, Saw—s. *Amputatoria*, Saw, amputation—s. *Versatilis*, Trepan.
SERRATED, *Serra'tus*, (from *serra*, 'a saw,') Dentate, Sawshaped.
SERRAT'ULA AMA'RA, dim. of *serratus*, 'sawshaped' applied to the leaves owing to their

serrated shape. Family, *Cynaroecephales*. *Ser. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia equalis*. A species of *Saucoort*, recommended in ague.
SERRATULA BEHNS, *Centaurea behen*.
SERRATUS, (from *serra*, 'a saw,') Dentate.
SERRATUS, ANTICUS MINOR, *Pectoralis minor*.
SERRATUS MAG'NUS. So called from its serrated appearance; (from *serra*, 'a saw,') *Serratus ma'jor anti'cus*, *S. ma'jor*, (F.) *Costo-basi-scapulaire*, *Costo-scapulaire* (Ch.), *Grand dentelé*. A very broad (especially anteriorly), thin, flat, irregularly quadrilateral muscle, situate at the sides of the thorax. It is attached, before, to the external surface of the first 8 or 9 ribs, by as many distinct digitations; and, behind, to the spinal edge of the scapula. The superior fibres are almost horizontal; the lower become gradually more and more oblique upwards and backwards. This muscle carries the scapula forwards, and causes it to execute a movement of rotation, which directs its inferior angle forwards, and the anterior upwards. When the shoulder is fixed, it raises the ribs.
SERRATUS MAJOR, *Serratus magnus*—s. *Majus anticus*, *Serratus magnus*.
SERRATUS POSTICUS INFE'RIOR, (F.) *Dorso-lombo-costal*, *Lombo-costal* (Ch.), *Petit dentelé postérieur et inférieur*. A broader and thinner muscle than the following, but nearly of the same shape. It is situate obliquely at the lower part of the back; and extends from the spinous processes of the last two or three dorsal vertebrae, and the first two or three lumbar, to the inferior margin of the last four false ribs. This muscle depresses the ribs, and thus concurs in expiration. It is an antagonist to the next.
SERRATUS POSTICUS SUPERIOR, (F.) *Cervico-dorso-costal*, *Dorso-costal*, (Ch.), *Petit dentelé supérieur*. A flat, thin, quadrilateral muscle; situate obliquely at the posterior inferior part of the neck, and the superior part of the back. It passes from the posterior cervical ligament, the spinous process of the last cervical vertebra; from the spinous processes of the first two or three dorsal, to the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs; into which it is inserted by as many digitations. It raises the ribs, and is, consequently, an inspiratory muscle.
SERRE-ARTÈRE, (*serrer*, 'to press,' and *artère*, 'artery,') *Presse-artère*.
SERRE-COU (F.) (*serrer*, 'to press,' and *cou*, 'the neck,') An instrument, invented by Chabert, for compressing the jugular vein, in bleeding from that vessel. It surrounds the neck like a collar, and, by means of a pad, exerts the necessary pressure.
SERRE-FINE (F.), (*serrer*, 'to press,' and *fin*, 'fine,') A small spring forceps, invented by M. Vidal. It is formed of a wire of metal, turned in the middle into two spirals, one in front of the other. This constitutes the spring. Each branch describes nearly the letter S; and one extremity forms the spiral, the other lays hold of the parts to be united.
SERRE-NŒUD (F.) (*serrer*, 'to press,' and *nœud*, 'a knot,') This name has been given to various instruments, employed by the surgeon for tightening a ligature passed round a pediculated tumour, or any part which has to be destroyed by ligature slowly and gradually. Thus, there is the *serre-nœud* of Roderic, the *contracteur* of Herbiniaux, the *serre-nœud* of Desault, &c.
SERRE NŒUD DE DESCHAMPS, *Presse-artère*.
SERTULA CAMPANA, (dim. of *serto*, 'a garland,') *Trifolium melilotus*.
SERUM, 'whcy,' (probably from *serus*, 'late,' because it remains after the butter and cheese have been separated from milk,) see *Serum Lactis*.

Or'rhos, *O'ros*, *Seros'ity*, (F.) *Sérosité*. The most watery portion of animal fluids, exhaled by serous membranes. It is a constituent part of blood, milk, &c. Also, *Sperm*.

SERUM OF THE BLOOD, *Ha'mydr*, *Or'rhos*, *Se'rum* seu *P'chor san'guinis*, (F.) *Sérum du Sang*, is the liquid which separates from the blood, when coagulated at rest. It is of a greenish-yellow colour; viscid, slightly coagulable by heat, acids, and alcohol. It is composed of water; chloride of sodium; certain phosphates; and albumen, constantly united to soda, almost in a suppuraceous combination.

The fluid which exudes from the albumen of the serum of the blood, when coagulated by heat, is by some called *seros'ity*.

SERUM LACTIS, *A'qua Lac'tis*; *Serum of Milk*, *Whey*, (Prov.) *Whig*, (F.) *Sérum du lait*, *Petit lait*. That part of milk from which the butter and caseous matter have been separated. It is a transparent, citrine-coloured liquid, containing sugar of milk, mucilage, acetic acid, phosphate of lime, and some other saline substances. It is used as a slightly nutritious diluent and refrigerant. The French have magistral formulæ, the basis of which is whey. They are called *Petite-laits*, or 'wheys.'

SERUM LACTIS HOFFMAN'NI, (F.) *Petit-lait d'Hoffmann*, is a name given to the liquid resulting from treating with boiling water milk which has been evaporated to an almost solid consistence. It is not much used.

REN'NET WHEY is made thus: milk 2 pints; rennet $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, infused in a little hot water; mix and keep in a gentle heat for some hours, then strain.

SERUM DU SANG, S. of the blood.

SERUM SANGUINIS, Serum of the blood.

SERUM OF SE'ROUS MEMBRANES, *Se'rum membran'rum seros'um*, *Water of Dropsy*, (F.) *Sérum des membranes séreuses*, *Eau des hydro-piques*. It resembles the serum of the blood, especially in cases of hydrocele. The water of hydrothorax and ascites contains much less albumen:—sometimes enough to coagulate on the application of heat: at others, not.

SERVICE, MOUNTAIN, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

SERVICE TREE, *Sorbus domestica*.

SERVETTE EN CARRÉ, 'a napkin in square,' *Couvrechef*.

SÉSAME, *Sesamum orientale*.

SESAMOID, *Sesamoi'des*, *Sesamo'des*, *Sesamoideus*, (*σάμαν*, 'a grain of sesamum,' and *είδος*, 'resemblance,')

SESAMOID BONES, *Os'sa* seu *Ossi'cula sesamoi'dea*, are small bones, situate in the substance of tendons, near certain joints. Their number is various. They are commonly more in the male than female. Two are constantly met with beneath the metatarsophalangeal articulations of the great toe. Sometimes, the articulations of other bones of the metatarsus with the phalanges of the toes have them likewise. In the hand, there are two before the metacarpophalangeal joint of the thumb. At times, they are met with in the other metacarpophalangeal articulations. Occasionally, two exist behind the condyles of the femur, in the tendons of the gastrocnemii muscles. A considerable os sesamoideum is also met with in the tendon of the peroneus longus. These bones are commonly round, and flattened only on one surface, which is incrustated with cartilage. Their size is very variable, according to the joints in which they exist. Traces of sesamoid bones are not observed in infants: in them, they are replaced by small, cartilaginous concretions. They are developed by a single point of ossification: and are, like the patella (which is a true sesamoid bone), composed of much cellular substance, covered by a thin layer of compact tissue. The

use of these bones is, — to allow the tendon to be inserted into the lever at a greater angle; and thus enable the power to act more advantageously.

Riolan has given the name *Ossa sesamoidea* to two bony points sometimes met with;—the one at the outer side of the carotid canal of the temporal bone; and the other at the edge of the cavernous sinus, at the side of the internal carotid artery.

SESAMUM, (*σάμαν*, *σάμην*,) see *Sesamum orientale*.

SESAMUM ORIENTALE, *S. edu'te* seu *oleiferum* seu *In'dicum* (?), *Ben'nē*, *Oil'y Grain*, (F.) *Sésame*, *Jugcoline*. Ord. Bignoniaceæ. The seeds of this African plant are cultivated in Georgia and South Carolina, where the negroes use them, with Indian corn as an article of food. They yield a larger proportion of oil than any other vegetable; one hundred weight producing ninety pounds of oil, which is, at least, equal to Florence oil.

Ben'ne oil, *O'leum Ses'ami*, the oil of the seed, is used in the Southern States as a laxative. The leaves—*Sesami folium*, (Ph. U. S. 1863)—which are referred to *Sesamum orientale* and *S. Indicum*, afford, by infusion, an excellent mucilage.

SESCUN'CIA, *Sesquiu'n'cia*, *Hemio'ion*. An ounce and a half. See *Sesqui*.

SESELI, (*σέλιν*), *Laserpitium siler*—*s. Ægopodium*, *Ligusticum podagraria*—*s. Annum*, *S. tortuosum*—*s. Carum*, *Carum*—*s. Carvi*, *Carum*—*s. Creticum*, *Tordylium officinale*—*s. Fœniculifolium*, *Sison ammi*—*s. Graveolens*, *Apium graveolens*—*s. Meum*, *Ethusa meum*—*s. Patens*, *S. tortuosum*—*s. Pratense*, *Peucedanum silaus*—*s. des Prés*, *Peucedanum silaus*.

SESELI TORTUOSUM, *S. Massilien'se* seu *an-num* seu *patens*, *Enan'the stri'cta rig'ida*, *Hart-wort of Marseilles*. The seeds have a warm taste; and a greater degree of pungency than those of *Laserpitium siler*, which is the *Seseli* of the Pharmacopœias.

SESELIS, *Laserpitium siler*.

SES'QUI. This word, joined with any number, weight, measure, &c., signifies one and a half; as *sesquigranum*, 'a grain and a half.'

SESQUIUNCIA, *Sescuncia*.

SE'TA EQUI'NA, 'horsehair.' *Hair'worm*, *Helmin'thus Gor'dii*. A kind of worm, found in stagnant water, from 4 to 6 inches long, and twisted into various knots and contortions; colour pale-brown, with dark extremities. It is common in the intestines of the Laplanders; causing the *Col'ica Lappon'ica*, in which the gripings are, at times, exceedingly severe.

SE'TA'CEUM, *Se'ton*, (F.) *Séton*, (from *seta*, 'a bristle,') A long strip of fine linen or cotton twist, passed through the skin and areolar membrane, to keep up an issue; or through suppurating cavities, between the fragments of fractured bones, &c., to fulfil certain indications. The term is, also, applied to the issue so established. The operation is simple. It consists in laying hold of a fold of skin, and passing a seton-needle through it, with the thread attached. Every day a fresh portion of the thread is drawn through the sore. Setons are established in many diseases;—in obstinate ophthalmia, cephalalgia; epilepsy, thoracic and abdominal affections, &c.; but they are not as much used as formerly.

SETARIA ROCCELLA, (from *seta*, 'a bristle,') *Lichen roccella*.

SETFAST, see *Furunculus*.

SETON, *Setaceum*.

SETTERWORT, *Helleborus fœtidus*.

SEVADILLA, ([S.] *Sebadilla*,) *Veratrum sabadilla*.

SEVATIO, (from *seum*,) *Seatoma*.

SE'VE, ([Sax.] *ŕæp*, [G.] *Saft*, 'juice,) *Sap*.

SEVENBARK, *Hydrangea arborescens*.

SEVENDAYS' DISEASE, see Trismus.

SEVRAGE, (from [L.] *separare*, 'to separate,')

Weaning.

SEVUM, *Se'bum*, *Se'pum*, *Se'ar*, *A'deps ovil'li*, *Se'um vervecinum*. Suet, mutton suet; Pin-guedo.

SEVUM CETI, (*cetus*, 'whale,') Cetaceum.

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM, *Se'um*, (Ph. U. S.),—*Ovil'li se'um præparatum*, *Præpar'd Suet*, (F.) *Graisse de Mouton*, *Suif*, is formed by cutting suet in pieces; melting over a slow fire, and straining through linen. It is emollient, and is sometimes boiled in milk (3ij to Oj), and is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Its principal employment is in the formation of plasters.

SEVUM VERVEGINUM, *Sevum*.

SEX, *Sex'us*, *Se'cus*. The physical difference between male and female in animals and vegetables:—as the *Male sex*, *Sex'us po'tior seu for'tior seu viri'lis*; and the *Fe'male sex*, *Sexus se'quior*, *S. mul'ebria*, *Al'ter Sex'us*, 'The Sex.'

SEXTANS, (from *sextus*, 'the sixth,') *Sex'ta pars li'bre*. The sixth part of a pound.

SEXTARIUS, (from *sextus*, 'the sixth,') An ancient measure for liquid and solid substances; the sixth part of a congius. See *Weights and Measures*.

SEX'TULA, (from *sextus*, 'the sixth,') *Hexa'gium*, *ἑξάγων*. The sixth part of an ounce.

SEX'UAL, *Sexua'lis*, (F.) *Sexuel*, (*sexus*, 'sex,') That which relates to the sex; which characterizes the sex.

SEXUAL DISEASES, *Mor'bi sexua'les*, are the diseases of the genital organs; as *SEXUAL FUNCTIONS* are the genital functions.

SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, *Coition*—s. *Organs*, *Genital organs*.

SEXUS, gen. *Sexūs*, *Sex*—s. *Alter*, see *Sex*—s. *Fortior*, see *Sex*—s. *Muliebris*, see *Sex*—s. *Potior*, see *Sex*—s. *Sequior*, see *Sex*—s. *Virilis*, see *Sex*.

SEYDSCHÜTZ WATER, *Seidschütz water*.

SHACKLE, *Carpus*.

SHACKLEHAMMED, see *Cnemosciosis*.

SHAD'DOCK, *S. Or'ange*. The fruit of *Citrus decuma'na*, called after the captain of a vessel who first took it to the West Indies from China. It is large; but inferior to the orange in flavour. It keeps, however, longer; and, hence, is useful on long voyages.

SHAGBARK, see *Hickory*.

SHAKERS, see *Convulsionnaire*.

SHAKES, *Intermittent*.

SHAKING, *Intermittent*, see *Rigor*.

SHALLOT, *Echalotte*.

SHAM ABRAHAM, see *Abraham man*.

SHAMPOO'ING, *Cham'pooing*, *Mass'ing*, (F.) *Massage*, *Massement*. A Hindoo process, which consists in pressing the body of the bather in a peculiar manner; cracking the various joints, and employing blows and friction. A variety of this was employed by the ancients in their baths. With the Romans, the operators were called *Fricato'res* and *Tractato'res*.

'Kneading' consists in pressing alternately upon a part of the body to arouse the muscles to more energetic action. It is employed at times in dyspepsia.

SHAMROCK, INDIAN, (Ir. *Seanrog* or *shamrog*.) *Trillium latifolium*—s. *Water*, *Menyanthes verna*.

SHANKER, *Chancre*.

SHAN'ONDALE SALINE' SPRINGS. These are within a few miles of Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. They are mildly aperient and diuretic.

SHAPE, *Valva*.

SHA'RON SPRINGS, NEW YORK. These springs, which are situate about 10 or 12 miles

south of Canajoharie, N. Y. and 45 miles west of Albany, are much frequented. They contain, according to the analysis of Dr. Chilton, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesium, sulphohydrate of soda, sulphohydrate of lime, vegetable extractive matter, and free sulphohydric acid gas. Their temperature is 48° Fah.

SHEATH, ([Sax.] *scæthe*,) *Vagina*.

SHEDDING OF THE TEETH, see *Dentition*.

SHEEP POISON, *Kalmia latifolia*.

SHELLBARK, see *Hickory*.

SHELL FLOWER, *Trillium latifolium*—s. *Liquid*, see *Calcis murias*—s. *Membrane*, *Membrana testæ*.

SHEPHERD'S PURSE, *Thlaspi bursa*—s. *Sun dial*, *Anagallis arvensis*.

SHERBET, *Scherbet*—s. *Orange*, see *Syrupus aurantii*.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES, See *Worm lozenges*, *Sherman's*.

SHERRY, (after *Xeres*, in Spain,) *Sack*, see *Wine*.

SHIELDBONE, *Scapula*.

SHIELD, WATER, *Nelumbium luteum*.

SHILDER, (*shoulder*,) *Humerus*.

SHIN, Sax. *scina*, *O'rea*, *Cri'ta tib'is*. The spine, or anterior part of the tibia or leg. It is, also, called *Anticnemion*, and *Cræ'a*.

SHINBONE, *Tibia*.

SINGLES, (*cingulum*, 'a girdle,') *Herpes zoster*.

SHINLEAF, *Pyrola*.

SHINLOCK, *Brassica eruca*.

SHIP FEVER, see *Typhus*.

SHITABED, *Leontodon taraxacum*.

SHIVERING, (from [G.] *Schauer*,) see *Rigor*.

SHOCK, (from [Sax.] *scacan*, *scacan*, 'to shake,') (F.) *Choc*, see *Concussion*.

SHOCK, *Nerv'vous*, *Vital Shock*, *Vital Depression*, *Nervous Depression*, *Fatal Sinking*. Sudden or instantaneous depression of organic, nervous, or vital power, often with more or less perturbation of body and mind, passing either into reaction, or into fatal sinking, occasioned by the nature, severity or extent of an injury, or by an overwhelming moral calamity.—(Copland.)

SHOCK, *Vital*, *Shock*, *nervous*.

SHOOT, see *Crick-in-the-neck*, and *Pain*.

SHORT, ([Sax.] *scœpt*, from *sciphan*, 'to cut, to shear,') *shored*, *shor'd*, *short*,) (F.) *Court*. A word used, by anatomists, in opposition to *long*; and to distinguish parts from each other that have otherwise the same name.

SHORT BONES, for example, are those in which the three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness—are nearly alike; such are the vertebrae, bones of the carpus, tarsus, &c.

SHORT-OF-PURF, *Shortwinded*—s. *Ribs*, see *Costa*.

SHORTSIGHTED, *Myopia*.

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, *Myopia*.

SHORTWINDED, *Pursy*.

SHOTBUSH, *Aralia spinosa*.

SHOTT, (*shoot*,) *Pleurodynia*.

SHOULDER, ([Sax.] *sculþre*,) *Humerus*—s. *Blade*, *Scapula*—s. *Bone*, *Humerus*.

SHOUP, *Haunch*.

SHOVEL PICKEREL WEED, *Unisema deltifolia*—s. *Pond*, *Unisema deltifolia*.

SHOW, see *Parturition*.

SHOWCHOO, see *Spirit*.

SHOWERBATH, see *Bath*.

SHRUB, (perhaps, from Arabic, *sharab*, 'syrup, or corr. from *syrup*.) A compound of spirits, lemonjuice, and sugar.

SHRUB, SWEET, *Calycanthus*—s. *Sweet-scented*, *Calycanthus*.

SHRUMPSHOULDERED, see *Hump*.

SHUD'DERING, *Frem'titus*, (from [G.] Schauder, Schauer,) (F.) *Frémissement, Tremblement*. A peculiar sensation, felt either externally or internally; and which seems to be the result of a spasmodic movement of the parts in which it occurs. A slight feeling of cold sometimes accompanies it. It is, at times, the result of a moral cause, and is often the precursor of shivering.

SHULLBANE, Humerus.

SHUMAC, *Rhus coriaria*.

SIAGANTRITIS, (*siagon, αντρον*, 'a cavity,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the antrum of Highmore.

SIAGON, (*siayon*.) Maxillary bone.

SIAGO'NAGRA, (*siagon*, and *αγρα*, 'a seizure,') *Arthritis maxilla'ris*. A gouty or rheumatic affection of the joint of the lower jaw.

SIALACHUS, (from *sialon*.) Salivation.

SIALADENITIS, (*sialon, αδην*, 'a gland,' and *itis*.) Inflammation of a salivary gland. At times, improperly written *Syaladenitis*.

SIAL'AGOGUE, *Sialogogus, Sialagogue, Ptyalagogue, Ptyalagogue, Sali'vus, Saliva'tum, Sialocinet'icus, Apophlegmat'icans per os*, (F.) *Salivant*; (*sialon*, and *αγο*, 'I drive,') That which provokes the secretion of saliva. Pyrethrum and mercury are sialogogues. Sialogogues may be of two kinds, those which act through the circulation, and those which act immediately on the salivary organs. Mercury belongs to the former,—pyrethrum to the latter class. The chief sialogogues are armoracia, eulamus, mezereum, pyrethrum, tabacum, and kingiber.

SIAL'ICA, (from *sialon*.) Medicines, which affect the salivary glands.

SIALISMUS, (*σιλισμος*.) Salivation.

SIALOCHOUS, (*σιαλοχος*, from *sialon*, and *χω*, 'to pour,') Salivated.

SIALOCINETICUS, (*sialon*, and *κινω*, 'to move,') Sialogogue.

SIALOLITHI, (*sialon*, and *λιθος*, 'a stone,') Calculi, salivary.

SIALOLOG'IA, (*sialon*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') A treatise on saliva.

SIALON, (*σιαλον*.) Saliva.

SIALORRHŒA, (*sialon*, and *ρω*, 'to flow,') Salivation.

SIALOS, (*σιαλος*.) Saliva.

SIALOS'CHESIS, (*sialon*, and *σχезις*, 'retention,') Retention or suppression of the saliva.

SIALOSYRINGES, (*sialon*, and *συνγξ*, 'a pipe,') Salivary fistule.

SIALOZEMIA, (*sialon*, and *ζημια*, 'loss,') Salivation—s. Mercurialis, Salivation, mercurial.

SIAMESE TWINS, see Twins, Siamese.

SIBARE, Phrenitis.

SIB'BENS, *Sib'vus, Frambæ'sia Sco'tica*. An infectious disease in the mountainous parts of Scotland, viewed to be of the venereal kind. *Sivein*, in the Keltic, means raspberry; and it is said that, in this affection, fungi appear like raspberries. From *sivein*, the inhabitants have made *sivein*, *sibben*, *sibbens*, and *sivevus*. By some, this affection is regarded as a complication of the venereal and itch. In the Orkneys, *sibbens* means itch.

SIB'ILANT, *Sib'ilus, Sib'ilans*, (*sibilo*, 'I hiss, I whistle,') Making a hissing or whistling sound. See *Râle sibillant*.

SIBILISMUS AURIUM, 'hissing or whistling of the ears,' see Tinnitus aurium.

SIBILUS AURIUM, see Tinnitus aurium.

SICCANT'IA, (*sicare, siccant*, 'to dry,') *Xerant'ica*, (F.) *Siccantifs*. Drying medicines. See Desiccativa.

SICCATIFS, Siccantia.

SICCATIO, Drying.

SICCHA'SIA, (*σικχασια*, 'disgust,') A distress-

ing disgust for food; such as is experienced by women with child.

SICIL'ICUM, *Sic'lium*. A Roman weight of about two drachms.

SICK, ([Sax.] *reoc*.) *Æger, Ægro'tus, Nos'erus, Nos'o'des, Ja'cens, Laborio'sus, Laborans*, (F.) *Malade*. Labouring under disease: *Diseased, Distempered, Ill, Ail'ing, Disordered*. Such is its acceptance in old English, and generally in the United States. In most parts of the United States, if a patient is affected with a slight indisposition, he is said to be *sick*; if with one more severe, he is said to be *ill*; (Prov.) *bad, badly*. In England, it most commonly means,—affected with disorder of the stomach, or nausea.

A sick person, *Æger, Ægro'tus*, (F.) *Malade*, who is under the charge of a physician, is said to be a *pa'tient*, or the patient of the physician. At times, but rarely, patient is used for a sick person in the abstract, (from *patiens*, 'suffering,')

SICK STOMACH, Milk sickness, Nausea.

SICK'LY, *Morbo'sus, Valetudina'rius, Adyn'a-tus, Nos'o'erus, Nos'o'des, Mor'bose, Mor'bulent, Unhealth'y*, (Sc.) *Hough*, (F.) *Maladif*. Subject to be sick, or in feeble health. Ailing.

SICKNESS, Disease, Plague—s. Falling. Epilepsy—s. Mountain, Puna—s. River, Milk sickness—s. Sea, Nausea marina—s. of the Stomach, Vomiting—s. Swamp, Milk sickness.

SICLIUM, Sicilicum.

SICUA, (*σικα*.) Cuppingglass.

SICULA, (dim. of *sica*, 'a dagger,') Beta, Penis.

SICYEDON, (*σικυηδον*.) Cauldron.

SICYOS, (*σικυος*.) Cuminum sativum.

SIDA ABUTILON, Abutilon Avicennæ.

SIDE, PAIN IN THE, Pleurodynia.

SIDERATIO, *Syderatio, Sideration, (sidus, gen. si'deris, 'a star,') because the condition was thought to be produced by the influence of the stars.* The state of one struck suddenly, without apparent cause, and as if by the influence of the stars or planets—*Plan'etetruck*. The ancients comprised under this name, different morbid conditions, such as paralysis, apoplexy, and gangrene.

SIDERATIO, Apoplexy, Asphyxia, Phrenitis—s. Ossis, Spina ventosa.

SIDERATION, Astrobolismus, Sideratio.

SIDERION, (*σιδηριον*, 'an iron tool,') Ferramentum.

SIDERITES, (*σιδηριτης*, from *sideros*.) Magnet.

SIDERITIS, Magnet, Teucurium chamæpitys.

SIDEROKRENÆ, (*sideros*, and *κηρη*, 'a spring,') Water, mineral, (chalybeate.)

SIDEROPEGÆ, (*sideros*, and *πηγη*, 'a spring,') Water, mineral (chalybeate.)

SIDEROS, (*σιδηρος*.) Ferrum.

SIDEROXYLON, (*sideros*, and *ξυλον*, 'wood,') Chrysophyllum cainito.

SIDESADDLEPLANT, Sarracenia.

SIDHEE, see Gunjah.

SID'MOUTH, CLIMATE OF. Sidmouth is in Devonshire, England, on the seabeach, at the mouth of the Sid. It is much frequented by invalids, both during the summer and winter. The climate is, however, damp, and subject to sea-fogs.

SIÉGE, (originally from *sedes*, 'seat,') Anus, nates.

SIELISMUS, (*σιελισμος*.) Salivation.

SIELON, (*σιελον*.) Saliva.

SIEVE, ([Sax.] *ryfe, rýpe*.) see Cribration—s. Drum, see Cribration.

SIFLEMENT (F.), ([L.] *sibilare*, from *sifler*, 'to whistle,') Whistling.

SIFLEMENT MODULÉ, *Chant des artères, Bruit musical*, 'modulated whistling, or music of the arteries.' *Musical sound*. A kind of sound heard on auscultation, resembling, at times, the

humming of certain insects. Various musical sounds, (F.) *Bruits musicaux*, are described from fancied resemblances:—as *Bruit de piaulement*, resembling the clucking of the hen;—*Bruit de jappement*, resembling the barking or yelping of a young dog; *Bruit de rouet*, resembling the noise of a spinning wheel, &c.

The sound is chiefly met with in those labouring under chlorosis.

SIGAULTIAN SECTION. (after Dr. J. R. Sigault, a French physician,) Symphysectomy.

SIGE, (σῆγ,) Taciturnity.

SIGH, ([Sax.] *sican*, 'to sigh,') Suspirium.

SIGHT, ([Sax.] *geriht*,) Vision—s. Askew, Dysopia lateralis—s. False, Metamorphopsia, Pseudoblepsia—s. Feebleness of, Amblyopia.

SIGILLATION, *Sigillatio*, (from *sigillum*, 'a seal,') The mark of a cicatrix.

SIGILLUM SALAMONIS, (dim. of *signum*, 'a mark,') 'Solomon's seal,') Convallaria polygonatum—s. Virginitas, Hymen.

SIGMATOID, Sigmoid.

SIGMOID, *Sigmoides*, *Sigmatoid*, *Sigmoides*, *Sigmoïdes*, *Sigmoïdeus*; (*sigma*, and *idos*, 'resemblance,') That which has the form of the Greek Σ, or of C, an old form of the sigma.

SIGMOID CARTILAGES, Semilunar cartilages.

SIGMOID CAVITIES or **FOSSE OF THE UL'NA**, (F.) *Cavités ou Fosses sigmoïdes*, are two notches at the upper part of that bone,—one for the reception of the humerus; the other for that of the radius.

SIGMOID FLEXURE OF THE CO'LO'N, *Flexura sigmoïdes* seu *ili'aca*, *S. Roma'num*, is a turn the colon takes immediately before its termination in the rectum. See Colon.

SIGMOID FOSSA (of the temporal bone), *Fossa sigmoidea*.

SIGMOID or SEMILUNAR VALVES, *Val'vule Sigmoïdes* seu *semilunares*, *Proces'sus Sigmoïdes*, (F.) *Valvules sigmoïdes ou semilunaires*, are three valvular folds, at the commencement of the pulmonary artery and aorta. These valves have the form of a crescent, when applied against the parietes of the vessel. When the blood is sent from the ventricles by their contraction, the valves are applied against the sides of the vessel; but, during the diastole of the ventricle, they are depressed, and prevent the blood from returning to the heart. At the middle of the convexity of each valve is a small, hard, triangular granulum, called *Corpusculum* seu *Globulus Arantii*, which completely closes up the passage. It is, also, called *Corpusculum Morgagni* and *C. Sesamoideum*, (F.) *Globule d'Arantii*.

SIGN, *Signum*, *Semi'on*, (F.) *Signe*. Any present or past circumstance, afforded by the examination of a patient, or of matters concerning him, whence a conclusion may be drawn regarding the nature and seat of his disease. The phenomena which precede the disease are called *an'mnes'tic* or *commemorative signs*;—those which accompany it are termed *diagnos'tic*, if they reveal the nature or seat of the disease,—*prognos'tic*, when they indicate its probable duration and termination. See Symptom.

SIGNA ASSIDENTIA, see Assidens.

SIGNATURE, *Signatu'ra*, *Signa'tio*, (*signum*, 'a sign,') This term was applied in the Eastern countries, in the middle ages, to mystic characters of good or bad augury, with which it was pretended that every one was marked by the star under which he was born.

SIGNATURES OF PLANTS meant certain peculiarities in their external formation or colour, which indicated that they were adapted for particular diseases;—as in the case of the *Lungwort*, *Liverwort*, &c.

SIGNE, *Nævus*—s. *Avant-coueurs*, Precursory signs—s. *Précursours*, Precursory signs.

SIGNUM, *Sign*, see Parturition—s. Characteristicum, see Pathognomonic—s. Conjunctionum, see Pathognomonic—s. Diacriticum, see Diacritica signa—s. Morbi essentielle, see Pathognomonic.

SIL'ACH, *Silac*. An Arabic word, used to designate thickening of the eyelids, *Crassit'ies Palpebrarum*; and, also, *Alopecia*.

SILENCE, see Murmur, Respiratory.

SILENE CRASSIFOLIA, *Cucubalus behen*—s. Inflata, *Cucubalus behen*—s. *Pennsylvanica*, see *Silene Virginica*—s. *Thorei*, *Cucubalus behen*.

SIL'NE VIRGINICA, *Ground Pink*, *Wild Pink*, *Catch Fly*. *Ord.* Caryophyllaceæ. The root has been employed in decoction, as an efficacious anthelmintic.

Silene Penneyleanica probably has the same properties.

SILER LANCIFOLIUM, *Laserpitium siler*—s. *Montanum*, *Laserpitium siler*.

SIL'TQUA, *Cera'tion*; the carat. A weight of about four grains. A pod.

SIL'QUA ARABICA, *Tamarindus*—s. *Araci aromatici*, see *Vanilla*—s. *Banilla*, see *Vanilla*—s. *Dulcis*, *Ceratonium siliqua*—s. *Vaniglia*, see *Vanilla*—s. *Vanilline*, see *Vanilla*.

SIL'QUASTRUM PLINII, (from *siliqua*, 'a pod,') *Capsicum annuum*.

SILK, ([Sax.] *peole*,) *Sericum*.

SILK GRASS, *Yucca filamentosa*—s. *Weed*, *Asclepias Sullivantii*, *Asclepias tuberosa*—s. *Weed*, common, *Asclepias Syriaca*—s. *Weed*, flesh-coloured, *Asclepias incarnata*—s. *Weed*, swamp, *Asclepias incarnata*—s. *Worm*, see *Sericum*.

SIL'ON, *Sulcus*—s. *Horizontal de la veine ombilicale*, see *Liver*—s. *Transversale*, see *Liver*—s. *de la Veine cave inférieure*, see *Liver*—s. *de la Veine porte*, see *Liver*.

SILLONNEMENT, Segmentation.

SILLUS, (σῖλλος,) *Camus*.

SIL'LO, (σῖλλος,) *Camus*.

SILPHIUM, (σῖλφον,) *Laserpitium*.

SILPHIUM LACINIA'TUM, *Rosinweed*, *Cougar plant*, *Polar plant*;

SILPHIUM PERFO'LIATUM, *Cup Plant*, *Turpentine Sun Flower*, and

SILPHIUM TERREBINTHINA'CEUM, *Pra'irie Buckdock*; *Nat. Order*, *Compositæ*; indigenous in Ohio and Michigan; and flowering from July to September; yield a fragrant gum which is esteemed stimulant and antispasmodic.

SILURUS GLANIS, (σῖλῦρος,) see *Icthyocolla*.

SILUS, (σῖλλος,) *Camus*.

SILVER, ([Sax.] *reolpe*, [G.] *Silber*,) *Argentum*—s. *Ammoniochloride* of, see *Argentum*—s. *Chloride* of, see *Argentum*—s. *Chloruret* of, see *Argentum*—s. *Cyanide* of, see *Argentum*—s. *Cyanuret* of, see *Argentum*—s. *Iodide* of, see *Argentum*—s. *Ioduret* of, see *Argentum*.

SILVER LEAF, *Magnolia macrophylla*.

SILVER, MURIATE OF, see *Argentum*—s. *Nitrate* of, *Argenti nitras*—s. *Oxide* of, see *Argentum*.

SILVER AND AMMONIA, CHLORIDE OF, see *Argentum*—s. and *Ammonia*, *chloruret* of, see *Argentum*—s. and *Soda*, *hyposulphite* of, *Sodæ et argenti hyposulphis*.

SILVESTER'S, (Dr. H. R.) **METHOD FOR RESTORING SUSPENDED ANIMATION**. This consists in placing the patient on his back, pulling the tongue forward, and, then, drawing the arms slowly over the head, by which means the ribs are elevated by the pectoral muscles, and the chest is enlarged. The arms are now to be brought down to the side of the chest, which they must be made to compress slightly. These movements must be repeated so as to simulate respiration.

SILYBUM, *Carduus marianus*—s. *Maculatum*, *Carduus marianus*—s. *Marianum*, *Carduus marianus*.

SIMABA CEDRON. *Nat. Fam.* Simarubaceæ. A South American tree, the seeds of which—*cedron seeds*—have been used as an antidote for snake-bites. They have, also, been proposed in mental diseases and in epilepsy. The scrapings of the wood have been used as a substitute for sulphate of quinia.

SIMABA QUASSIOIDES, Nima quassioïdes.

SEMAROUBA, Quassia simarouba—s. Bitter, Quassia simarouba—s. *Faux*, Malpighia mourella.

SIMARUBA, Quassia simarouba—s. Excelsa, see Quassia—s. Officialis, Quassia simarouba.

SIMILATEUR, Malingerer.

SIMILATIO, (similis, 'like,') Assimilation.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS, 'like by like,' see

Homœopathy.

SIMITIUM, Plumbi subcarbonas.

SIMO, (σμος), Camus.

SIMONEA FOLLICULORUM, (after Simon, a German dermatologist,) Acarus folliculorum.

SIMOTRACHELUS, (σμος, 'bent short,' and

τραχηλος, 'neck,') Bysauchen.

SIMPLE, (opposite to compound.) A medicinal herb. One skilled in simples, is called a *Sin'pliat* or *Simpler*. 'To sim'ple,' and 'to cull simples,' signify to gather medicinal herbs.

SIMPLER, see Simple.

SIMPLER'S JOY, Verbena hastata.

SIMPLIST, see Simple.

SIMULATED DISEASES, Feigned diseases.

SIMULATI MORBI, Feigned diseases.

SIMUS, (σμος), Camus.

SINA LEVANTICA, Artemisia santonica.

SINAPELÆON, (σινάπελον), from *sinapis*, and

λαιον, 'oil,') Oil impregnated with mustard.

SINAPI, (σινάπιν), Sinapis.

SINAPIS, *S. nigra*, seu *cer'nea* seu *Oleria'na*, *Bras'sica nigra*, *Na'pus*, *Eru'ca*, *Sina'pē*, *Sina'pi*, *Sine'pi*, *Napi'mum*, *Na'py*, *Com'mon Black Mustard*, (F.) *Moutarde noire ou grise*, *Sénévé*, *Sauvé*, (Ord. Cruciferae. *Sec. Syst.* Tetradynamia

Siliquosa. The seeds are inodorous, when entire: but, when bruised, the odour is very pungent; taste bitterish and acrid. They yield their virtues to water, and afford a bland oil by expression.

The seeds are stimulant, diuretic, emetic, and rubefacient. They are sometimes recommended to be swallowed whole, in dyspepsia, torpor of the bowels, &c. Externally, they are applied in the form of cataplasm. See Sinapism.

SINAPIS ALBA, *S. foliosa*, *Bonac'nia officina'lis*, *Na'pus Leucosina'pis*, *White Mustard*, also, is used medicinally. It is somewhat less pungent than the black. The distilled oil—*O'leum Sina'pis*—is a powerful stimulant and rubefacient. In the pharmacopœias of the United States and London, *Sinapis* is the seeds of *Sinapis nigra* and *Sinapis alba*.

White-head's Es'sence of Mustard consists of oil of turpentine, camphor, and a portion of spirit of Rosemary: to which is added a small quantity of flour of mustard. It is a celebrated embrocation for rheumatism, &c.

White-head's Es'sence of Mustard Pills consist of yellow resin and balsam of tolu enough to make into pills.

Mustard Whey is made by taking bruised mustard seeds, 3ss, and milk, Oj. Boil together until the milk is curdled, and strain.

This whey is used in dropsy.

SINAPIS ARVEN'SIS, *S. Timoria'na*, *Char'lock*, *Wild Mustard*, *Gar'lock*, *Chad'lock*, *Rumsh*, (Sc.) *Runk'es*, *Scald'ricks*, *Skel'lock*, *Skel'tie*. The seeds are sometimes substituted for black mustard.

SINAPIS CER'NEA, *Sinapis*—s. *Eruca*, *Brassica eruca*—s. *Foliosa*, *S. alba*—s. *Nigra*, see *Sinapis*—s. *Oliveriana*, *Sinapis*—s. *Tamorianna*, *S. arvensis*—s. *Tuberosa*, *Brassica rapa*.

SIN'APISM, *Sinapis'mus*, (from *sinapis*.) A

cataplasm, of which mustard forms the basis, which is used for exciting redness, and acting as a counterirritant. It is prepared by mixing flour of mustard and vinegar together for the due consistence. See Cataplasma sinapis.

SIN'CIPUT, gen. *Sincip'itis*, (from *semi*, 'half,' and *caput*, 'head,' or *summu caput*, 'top of the head,') *Sincip'ital Re'gion*, *Syn'ciput*, *Hemicephal'e'um*. The French use it synonymously with *Vertex*, *Mesocr'a'nium*, *Mesocr'a'num*. By some, it is applied to the frontal region or forehead or forehead of the cranium, *Hemicephal'e'um*, *Hemiceph'alum*. The parietal bones have been called *sincip'ital bones*, *Ossa sincip'itis*, (F.) *Os du sinciput*.

SINDON, (σινδων, 'fine linen,') A small piece of rag, or round pledget, supported by a thread at the middle, and introduced into the opening in the cranium made by the trephine.

SINEPI, (σινεπι), Sinapis.

SINEW, ([Sax.] *rinep*.) Tendon.

SINGLETON'S GOLDEN OINTMENT is formed of sulphuret of arsenic (realgar), and lard or spermaceti ointment.

SINGULTUOUS, *Lygmo'des*, *Lygo'des*, *Lyngo'des*, (F.) *Singultu'us*, (from *singultus*.) Relating to or affected with hicough.

SINGULTUS, *Lynx*, *Lyg'mus*, *Sprismolyg'mus*, *Clo'nus* seu *Pneu'sis singul'tus*, *Hic'cough*, *Hic'cup*, (old E.) *Hicket* or *Hickot*, *Hicquet*, (Prov.) *Heuks*, *Yex*, *Yux*, *Yoke*, (Sc.) *Es'kin*, *Ees'kin*, (F.) *Hicquet*. A noise made by the sudden and involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, and the simultaneous contraction of the glottis, which arrest the air in the trachea. It is a symptom of many morbid conditions, and especially of gangrene, but occurs, frequently, in persons otherwise in good health. Also, a sob.

SIN'ISTRAD, (*sinister*, 'to the left hand,') A termed used by Dr. Barclay, adverbially, to signify 'towards the sinistral aspect.' See Mesial.

SINISTRAL ASPECT, see Mesial.

SINKING, FATAL, Shock, nervous.

SINUEUX, Sinuous.

SINUOSITAS, Sinus.

SIN'UOUS, *Sinus'us*, (F.) *Sinueux*, (*sinue'are*, 'to bow, to curve,') An epithet given to certain ulcers, and especially to certain fistulae, which are tortuous.

SINUS, gen. *Sinūs*, 'a bay or curve,' *Sinuo'sitas*, *Abscou'sio*, *Eurycho'ria*, *Reces'sus*, (F.) *Golfe*. Any cavity, the interior of which is more expanded than the entrance. In this sense, anatomists have applied the term to cavities in certain bones of the head and face. It has been, also, applied to certain venous canals, into which a number of vessels empty themselves; such as the sinuses of the dura mater and of the spine; the sinus of the vena porta; uterine sinuses, &c.;—and to the bosom, and the vulva.

In *surgery*, it means a long, narrow, hollow track, leading from some abscess, diseased bone, &c., (F.) *Clapier*.

Sinuses of bones form part of the nasal cavities. They are the frontal, sphenoidal, maxillary, &c. The name has also been given, occasionally, to the ethmoid and mastoid cells.

SINUS ACUSTICUS, Auditory canal, internal—s. *Ampullaceus*, *Cavitas elliptica*—s. *Aortici*, *Sinuses of Valsalva*—s. *Arteriosus*, *S. pulmonalis*—s. *Basilar*, *Sinus transversus*—s. *Caverneux*, *Cavernous sinus*—s. *Cavernosi uteri*, *Sinus uterini*—s. *Cavernosus*, *Cavernous sinus*—s. *Cerebri*, *Ventricles of the brain*—s. *Choroïdien*, *S. quartus*—s. *Circular*, of *Ridley*, *Sinus coronarius*—s. *Circularis*, *S. coronarius*—s. *Communis*, see *Semio-circular canals*—s. *Coronaire du cœur*, see *Cardiac veins*.

SINUS CORONA'RIVS, *S. circularis* seu *circularis Ridleyi*, *Circular si'nus of Ridley*, *Car'*

onary si'nus.—A venous canal, which surrounds, in a more or less regular manner, the pituitary fossa and gland, emptying itself into the corresponding cavernous sinus by each of its extremities.

SINUS, CORONARY, *Sinus coronarius*—s. Coronary of the heart, *Sinus coronarius*, venous.

SINUS CORONARY, VE'NOUS, *Coronary sinus of the heart*. A name given, on account of its great size, to that portion of the great coronary vein which embraces the left auriculoventricular furrow.

SINUS COXE, see *Cotyloid*.

SINUS DEX'TER COR'DIS, *S. vena'rum cava'rum seu veno'sus*, *Sac'cus vena'rum cava'rum*. The right auricle of the heart:—*A'trium cordis dextrum*. See *Auricula*.

SINUS DROIT, *S. quartus*.

SINUSES OF THE DU'RA MA'TER, *S. seu Fiste'la seu Cavita'tes seu Ventricle'uli seu Tu'buli seu Sanguiduc'tus seu Receptac'ula Du'rae ma'tris*, are formed by a separation of the layers of the dura mater, which acts as a substitute for the outer membrane of veins. Bichat admits only four great sinuses, of which all the others seem to be dependencies;—the *two lateral sinuses*, the *straight sinus*, and the *longitudinal sinus*. To the lateral sinuses belong,—the *petrous sinuses*, superior and inferior; the *transverse sinus*; the *cavernous sinuses*; the *coronary sinus*, and the *occipital sinuses*. To the straight sinus belongs the *inferior longitudinal*. The longitudinal sinus, properly so called, has no sinus under its dependence.

SINUS FALCIFORMIS INFERIOR, *S. longitudinal inferior*—s. *Falciformis superior*, *S. longitudinal superior*—s. *Fourth, Torcular Herophili*—s. *Genæ pituitarius*, *Antrum of Highmore*—s. of the *Jugular vein*, see *Jugular veins*—s. *Lacrymalis*, *Lachrymal sac*—s. *Lactiferus*, see *Lactiferous vessels*.

SINUSES OF THE LARYNX, *Ventricles of the larynx*.

SINUSES, LAT'ERAL, *Si'nus transver'si*, *S. magni*, *S. latera'les*, (F.) *Sinus latéraux*. Each of these sinuses, distinguished into right and left, begins at the torcular Herophili or confluence of the sinuses, and terminates at the sinus of the jugular vein.

SINUS LATÉRAUX, *Sinuses, lateral*.

SINUSES, LONGITUDINAL, *S. Longitudina'les*. These are two in number. 1. **SUPERIOR LONGITUDINAL SI'NUS**, *S. falciformis superior seu triangula'ris*, *Sinus médian*, (Ch.) A long, triangular canal; convex above, concave below; which occupies the whole of the upper edge of the falx cerebri. It is broad behind, and much narrower before, where it commences by a *cul-de-sac*, at the crista galli of the ethmoid bone. It passes along the frontal or coronal crest, sagittal suture, and the vertical groove of the occipital bone. It receives several veins from the dura mater; and all those that are spread over the convex and plain surfaces of the two hemispheres of the brain. It discharges itself into the upper part of the torcular Herophili. 2. **INFERIOR LONGITUDINAL SI'NUS**, *S. falciformis inferior*, *Vena fal'cis cer'e'bri*. This is much narrower than the last, and occupies the inferior edge of the falx cerebri, from its anterior third to the tentorium cerebelli, where it terminates, commonly by two branches, in the straight sinus.

SINUS MAGNI, *Sinuses, lateral*—s. *Maxillary*, *Antrum of Highmore*—s. *Médian*, *Sinus longitudinal superior*—s. *Median*, see *Semicircular canals*—s. *Muliebris*, *Vagina*.

SINUS, OCCIPITAL, *Sinus occipita'lis*. These sinuses commence at the sides of the foramen magnum ossis occipitis, and ascend—becoming broader and nearer each other—into the sub-

stance of the falx cerebelli, where they frequently unite. Each opens into the inferior part of the torcular Herophili. They receive the veins of the falx cerebelli, of the dura mater which lines the fossæ cerebelli, and of the posterior part of the cerebellum. Haller and Sömmering have given them the name of *posterior occipital sinuses*, to distinguish them from the transverse sinus, which they have called *anterior occipital sinus*.

SINUS OCCIPITALIS ANTERIOR, *Sinus transversus*—s. *Ophthalmic*, see *Cavernous sinus*—s. *Orotus*, see *Crista vestibuli*—s. *Perpendicularis*, *S. quartus*—s. *Pituitarii frontis*, *Frontal sinuses*—s. *Pocularis*, see *Ejaculatory ducts*—s. *Polymorphus*, *Cavernous sinus*—s. *Portarum*, see *Liver*—s. *Prostatæ*, see *Ejaculatory Ducts*—s. *Pudendi*, *Vagina*—s. *Pudoris*, *Vagina*, *Vulva*—s. *Palmonales*, *Sinuses of Valsalva*.

SINUS PULMONA'LIS, *S. sinis'ter cor'dis seu vena'rum pulmona'lium seu arterio'sus*, *Sac'cus vena'rum pulmona'lium*, *A'trium cor'dis sinis'trum*. The left auricle of the heart. See *Auricula*.

SINUS OF THE PULMONARY VEINS, *Auricle, left*.

SINUS QUAR'TUS, *S. perpendicular'is*, *Straight si'nus*, (F.) *Sinus choroidien* (Ch.), *Sinus droit*. This sinus—triangular throughout; wide posteriorly; narrower anteriorly; slightly oblique downwards and backwards—passes along the base of the falx cerebri, from the termination of the inferior longitudinal sinus to the torcular Herophili. It receives the inferior longitudinal sinus, the veins of the lateral ventricles or *senæ Galeni*, the superior cerebellous veins, &c.

SINUS REXUM, *Pelvis of the kidney*—s. *Rhomboides*, see *Ventricles of the brain*—s. *Rotundus*, see *Crista vestibuli*—s. of *Santorini*, *Bulbus vestibuli*, and *Cavernous body of the vagina*—s. of the *Septum lucidum*, *Ventricle, fifth*—s. *Sinister cordis*, *S. pulmonalis*—s. *Sphenoidalis*, *Cavernous sinus*, see *Sphenoid bone*—s. *Straight*, *S. quartus*—s. *Superciliaries*, *Frontal sinuses*—s. *Terminalis*, *Circulus venosus*—s. *Transversi*, *Sinuses, lateral*.

SINUS TRANSVER'SUS, *S. occipita'lis antérior*, *Basilar si'nus*. This sinus lies transversely at the anterior part of the basillary process of the occipital bone. It forms a communication between the two petrous sinuses, and the cavernous sinus of one side, and those of the other. Its breadth is commonly very great. It is situate between two layers of the dura mater, and presents, internally, a kind of cavernous tissue.

SINUS TRIANGULARIS, *S. longitudinal, superior*—s. *Urogenitalis*, *Urogenital sinus*.

SINUS UTERINI, *S. cavernosi Uteri*, *Uterine sinuses*. A name given to cavities, formed by the uterine veins in the substance of the uterine parietes. They are very large during pregnancy.

SINUS UTRICULOSUS, see *Semicircular canals*—s. *des Vaisseaux séminifères*, *Corpus Highmori*.

SINUSES OF VALSAL'VA, *Sinus Valsal'væ*, are three depressions in the aorta—*Si'nus aor'tici*,—and pulmonary artery—*Si'nus pulmona'les*—immediately opposite the semilunar valves. Their use is to leave the edges of the valves free, so that they can be caught by the reflux blood. Where the aorta is about to send off the first of its large branches, at the top of the thorax, it is of great size, and has been called the *Large si'nus of Valsal'va*.

SINUS OF THE VENA CAVA, *Auricle, right*—s. *Venarum cavarum*, *S. dexter cordis*—s. *Venarum pulmonallum*, *S. pulmonalis*—s. *Venosus*, *S. dexter cordis*.

SINUSES, VER'TEBRAL, (F.) *Sinus vertebrales*. Two great venous sinuses, different from those of the dura mater, which extend the whole length of the vertebral canal, from the occipital foramina to the end of the sacrum, behind the bodies of the vertebrae, before the dura mater, and at the sides of the posterior vertebral ligament. At their in-

ner side they communicate with each other by means of branches, which form true *transverse sinuses*. They are situate at the middle of the body of each vertebra, passing under the posterior vertebral ligament. They receive, at their middle part, the veins that arise in the spongy tissue of the vertebrae. By their external side, the vertebral sinuses communicate with the posterior branches of the vertebral, intercostal, and lumbar veins. At their posterior side they receive the veins, which creep on the prolongation of the dura mater that envelops the marrow.

SINUS VULVÆ, Rima vulvæ.

SIPEERI, Bebeeru.

SIPEERINE, see Bebeeru.

SIPHAC, Peritonæum.

SIPHILIS, Syphilis.

SIPHITA, Somaambulism—s. Prava, Choreæ.

SIPHON, Siphon—s. Auricularis, Ottenchytes—s. Urinæ, Diabetes.

SIPHON, *Sí'pho*, (σίφων, 'a tube.') A bent tube, whose limbs are of unequal length, employed in pharmacy for transferring liquids from one vessel to another. With this view, the shorter limb is plunged into the liquid; and air is sucked from the extremity of the longer limb. The pressure of the atmosphere forces the fluid through the tube; and the flow will continue as long as the extremity of the longer limb is below the level of the fluid in which the shorter limb is immersed.

An exhausting syringe is, at times, attached to the longer extremity of the siphon, by means of which the air can be drawn from it.

SIPHON, PLUNG'ING. An instrument used in pharmacy for obtaining a specimen,—at times, a measured specimen,—of any liquid. With this view, the instrument is immersed into the liquid, and allowed to remain there until full. The opening at the top is then closed with the thumb; and the contents, thus removed, are allowed to flow out by removing the thumb and permitting the entrance of air. It is a form of the *pipette*.

SIPHONIA CAHUCHU, (from σίφων, 'a tube,' from the use made of it,) see Caoutchouc—s. Elastica, see Caoutchouc.

SIPHONO'MA, *Syphono'ma*, (F.) Tumeur tubuleuse, (from σίφων, 'a tube.') A tumor of fibrous appearance and composed of parallel or intersecting tubes.—(Hénle.)

SIPHUNCULUS, (dim. of σίφων, 'a tube,') Syringe.

SIRA, Orpiment.

SIRENS, Symmeles.

SIRIASIS, (σίρισις, a disease supposed to be produced by *Sirius*, 'the dog star' or by the sun.) *Coup de Soleil*, Insolation, Phrenitis—s. *Ægyptiaca*, *Coup de Soleil*.

SIRIUM MYRTIFOLIUM, Santalum album.

SIRIUS, (σίρις,) Canicula.

SIROP, Syrop.

SIRUP, Syrup.

SISON AM'MI, (σίων,) *Æthu'sa am'mi*, *Cnidium tenuifolium*, *Pimpinella laterifolia*, *Seseli foniculifolium*. Ord. Umbelliferae. *Sec. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The plant that affords the *Am'mi ve'rum* of the shops; (F.) *Ammi des Boutiques*. The seeds—*Semen Am'mios cret'ici* seu *ve'ri*—were once used as a carminative.

SISON AMO'MUM, (F.) *Anome fanz*, is considered to be excitant and diuretic. It is the *field honeysort*.

SISON ANISUM, *Pimpinella anisum*—s. *Podagraria*, *Ligusticum podagraria*.

SISTENS, (sistere, 'to still,') Epischeticus.

SISYMBRIUM ALLIARIA, (σισυμβριον.) *Alliaria*—s. *Barbarea*, *Erysimum barbareum*—s. *Erucastrum*, *Brassica eruca*—s. *Menthastrum*, *Mentha aquatica*.

SISYMBRIUM NASTURTIIUM, *Nasturtium aquaticum* seu *officinale*, *La'cer odoratum*, *Crataegus*

sium, *Cressi*, *Cardaminè fonta'na* seu *nasturtium*, *Watercress*, (F.) *Cresson de fontaine*. Ord. Cruciferae. *Sec. Syst.* Tetradynamia Siliquosa. Watercresses are commonly used in salad. They have obtained a place in the *materia medica* for their antiscorbutic qualities.

SISYMBRIUM OFFICINALE, *Erysimum*—s. *Parviflorum*, S. *sophia*.

SISYMBRIUM SO'PHIA, S. *parviflorum*, *Herb Sophia*, *So'phia Chirurgorum*, *Fliz* or *Flux-weed*, (F.) *Sagena des Chirurgen*. It was once reputed to be anthelmintic, and valuable in hysterical affections. It is not used.

Other species of *Nasturtium*, as N. *PALUS'TRÆ*, *Marsh watercress*; and N. *AMPHIBIUM*, *Water-radish*, possess similar virtues with *Nasturtium officinale*.

SISYRIN'CHIUM BERMUDIA'NUM, (σισυρινχίον,) *Blue-eyed Lily*, *Physic* or *Scur'vy grass*; indigenous; Order, Iridaceæ; flowering from June to August. Used as a cathartic by the Thomsonians. A decoction of the root is acrid and cathartic.

SITFAST, see *Furunculus*.

SITHE, 'sigh,' *Susprium*.

SITICULOSUS, (from sitio,) *Dipsodes*, see *Aliterative*.

SITIENS, (sitio, 'to thirst,') *Dipsodes*.

SITIS, Thirst—s. *Intensa*, *Polydipsia*—s. *Morbosa*, *Polydipsia*.

SITKA, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. See *Archangel*, New, mineral waters of.

SITOPHO'BIA, (σitos, 'food,' and φοβος, 'dread,') Intense dread of food.

SITOS, (σitos,) *Aliment*.

SITUS ALIENUS, 'a foreign position,' *Ectopia*—s. *Anomalus* seu *perversus intestinorum*, *Splanchnectopia*—s. *Mutatus*, *Ectopia*, see *Monster*—s. *Perversus*, *Ectopia*.

SITZBATH, 'a seat bath,' see *Bath*, half.

SI'UM, (σιον,) S. *nodiflorum* seu *angustifolium* seu *Berula* seu *erectum* seu *incisum*, *Apium si'um*, *Heliosciscidium nodiflorum*, *Berula angustifolia*, *Berula*, *Creeping Waterparnass*, (F.) *Berle nodiflora*. Ord. Umbelliferae. *Sec. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. It is stimulant, and supposed to be diuretic and lithontriptic. It is, sometimes, employed in cutaneous eruptions.

SIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM, S. *nodiflorum*—s. *Apium*, *Apium graveolens*—s. *Berula*, S. *nodiflorum*—s. *Bulbocastanum*, *Bunium bulbocastanum*—s. *Carvi*, *Carum*—s. *Erectum*, S. *nodiflorum*—s. *Graveolens*, *Apium graveolens*—s. *Incisum*, S. *nodiflorum*.

SIUM LATIFOLIUM is the common *Waterparnass* of the United States. It is said to be poisonous.

SIUM LUNA'RÆ. The root is eaten by the Chepewyans. It has an agreeable nutty flavour. By the Canadians, it is called *Queue de Rat*. The poisonous roots of *Cicuta virosa*, *C. maculata*, and *C. bulbifera*, according to Sir J. Richardson, are often mistaken for it.

SIUM NIN'SI. The plant whose root is called *Ra'dix Nin'si*, *Nin'zin*, *Nind'sin*. This root was long supposed to be the same as ginseng, and it possesses similar, though weaker, properties. See *Panax schinseng*.

SIUM NODIFLORUM, Sium—s. *Silaus*, *Peucedanum silaus*.

SIUM SIS'ARUM, *Skip'et*, (F.) *Chervi*, *Girole*, is used as a salad in Europe; and has been thought a useful diet in chest affections.

SIUM VULGARE, *Ligusticum podagraria*.

SIVVEN, (Gael.) *Rubus idæus*.

SIVVENS, Sibbens.

SIZY, (W. Syth, 'glue,') see *Corium phlogisticum*.

SKAW, Scall.

SKEELY, (from [G.] *schœelen*, 'to squint,') *Strabismus*.

SKELETEUMA, *Sceleteuma*.

SKELETEUSIS, Mummification, Sceletusis.

SKELETIA, (σκηλετία,) Emaciation.

SKELETOG'RAPHY, *Skeletograph'ia*, *Sceletog'raphy*, *Sceletograph'ia*, (skeleton, and γραφή, 'a description.') A description of the skeleton.

SKELETOL'OGY, *Skeletolog'ia*, *Sceletol'ogy*, *Sceletolog'ia*, (F.) *Squelettologie*, (skeleton, and λόγος, 'a discourse.') A treatise on the solid parts of the body. This part of anatomy comprehends *Osteology*, and *Syndesmology*.

SKEL'ETON, *Scel'etum*, *Scel'eton*, *Cada'ver exsiccatum*; (Old Eng. and Prov.) *At'omy*, *Anat'omy*, (Sc.) *Spuig*, (F.) *Squelette*, *Charpente osseuse*; (σκηλετός, 'dried up,' from σκᾶλλω, 'I dry.') A dried body. The aggregate of the hard parts of the body, or the bones. A skeleton is found in almost all animals, although it may not always be formed in the same manner. In some, as in the crustacea and testacea, it is wholly or partly external, *Ex'oskeleton*, *Derm'oskeleton*. In others, as in birds, the mammalia, &c., it is internal, *En'doskeleton*, *Neur'oskeleton*, (F.) *Endo-squelette*. It serves as a support for other organs. On it the general shape of the body and of its various parts is greatly dependent. When the bones are united by their natural ligaments, the skeleton is said to be natural, *Scel'etum natura'lē*; when articulated by means of wires, artificial or articulated, *Scel'etum artificia'lē*.

SKELETOPE'IA, *Sceletopa'ea*, *Sceletu'sis*, (skeleton, and ποίω, 'I make.') The part of practical anatomy which treats of the preparation of bones, and the construction of skeletons. Bones are prepared to exhibit their conformation, structure, chemical composition, mode of development, and changes; the different cavities formed by their union; and to demonstrate their connexions, relations, modes of union, &c.

SKELLIE, *Sinapis arvensis*, *Strabismus*.

SKELLOCH, *Sinapis arvensis*.

SKERLJEVO, *Scherlievo*.

SKEVISCH, (from *Scabious*, [?]) *Erigeron Philadelphicum*.

SKEVISH, **ELEABANE**, *Erigeron Philadelphicum*.

SKIEWSIGHT, 'oblique sight,' *Dysopia lateralis*.

SKIN, ([Sax.] *scin*.) *Cutis*.

SKINBIND, Induration of the cellular tissue.

SKINBOUND DISEASE, Induration of the cellular tissue.

SKIN, BRONZED, see *Capsule*, renal—s. *Scarf*, *Epidermis*.

SKINTIGHT, Induration of the cellular tissue.

SKIOMACHIA, *Sciomachy*.

SKIRRE, *Scirrhus*.

SKIRRET, *Sium sisarum*.

SKIRRHUS, *Scirrhus*.

SKITTER, (from [Sax.] *scetan*, 'to throw out,') *Diarrhoea*.

SKEKE, *Phytolacca decandra*.

SKOLEMORA FERNAMBUCENSIS, (σκηληξ, 'a worm,' and μωρω, 'to stupefy,') *Geoffrea vermifuga*.

SKOLIOSIS, *Scoliosis*.

SKUESIGHT, 'oblique sight,' *Dysopia lateralis*.

SKULL, (Dan. *skul*.) *Cranium*.

SKULLCAP, *Calva*, *Calvaria*, *Scutellaria galeculata*—s. *Cap. maddog*, *Scutellaria laterifolia*.

SKUNKCABBAGE, (from having a strong and offensive odour like that of the skunk,) *Dracontium foetidum*.

SKUNKWEED, *Dracontium foetidum*.

SLAB, *Torticollis*.

SLABBERING, *Slavering*.

SLATE, *IRISH*, *Hibernicus lapis*.

SLATERS, *Onisci aselli*.

SLATRAIA TRAVA, see *Spirit*.

SLAVERING, *Slab'bering*, *Slob'bering*, *Dri'elling*, (Old E.) *Pirl'ling*, (from *saliva*.) *Ptygalismus in'ers*, (F.) *Bave*. Involuntary flow of saliva, from sluggishness of deglutition, without increased secretion. It is seen in the infant, the aged, and the idiot.

SLEEP, (Sax. *slēp*.) *Som'nus*, *Somp'nus*, *So'por*, *Dormit'io*, *Hyp'nos*, (F.) *Sommeil*. Temporary interruption of our relations with external objects. A repose of the organs of sense, intellectual faculties, and voluntary motion.

The act of quitting this condition is called *Awak'ing*, (F.) *Éveil*, *Réveil*. Sometimes this is progressive and natural; at others, sudden and starting; (F.) *Réveil en sursaut*,—as in nightmare, affections of the heart, hypochondriasis, &c.

SLEEP, MAGNETIC, *Hypno'sis biomagnetica*, is the sleep induced by the so-called animal magnetism. See *Magnetism*, animal.

SLEEP, NERVOUS, see *Magnetism*, animal.

SLEEP, WINTER, *Hibernation*.

SLEEPLESSNESS, *Insomnia*.

SLEEPWALKING, *Somnambulism*.

SLIACS, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Sliaes* is a favourite bathing-place in Hungary, a few miles from Neusohl. Some of the waters are cold; others, thermal: the former are carbonated chalybeates; the latter are much used in the same cases as thermal springs in general.

SLIDING OF THE FLAP, see *Flap*.

SLIEVEFISH, *Sepia*.

SLING, ([G.] *Schlinge*.) *Mittel'ia*, *Mit'rivum*, (F.) *Écharpe*. A bandage employed to keep the forearm bent on the arm, in cases of injury done to those parts, in fracture of the clavicle, injury of the hands, &c. A handkerchief is often sufficient for this purpose. It must be folded diagonally, and be tied, by the extremities, round the neck. The French surgeons have used many varieties of *Écharpes* or *Slings*; as the *Graude écharpe*, *Écharpe moyenne*, *Petite écharpe*, *Écharpe de J. L. Petit*, &c.

SLIPPERS, *Impatiens*.

SLIT AND TAIL BANDAGE, *Invaginated bandage*.

SLOBBERING, *Slavering*.

SLOE, ([Sax.] *slā*.) *Viburnum prunifolium*.

SLOETREE, *Prunus spinosa*.

SLOKE, GREEN, *Uva latissima*.

SLOPS, *Slop diet*. (*Slop* is, probably, the past participle of *slip*.) Liquid food, which is largely watery, and contains little that is nutritious.

SLOUGH, ([Sax.] *slōg*.) *Eschar*.

SLOVEN WOOD, *Artemisia abrotanum*.

SLOWS, *Milksickness*.

SLUG, (D. *slak*.) *Limax*—s. *Sea. Biche de Mer*.

SLUMBER, ([Sax.] *slumpeian*, 'to slumber,') *Somnolency*.

SMALLAGE, *Apium graveolens*.

SMALLPOX, *Variola*—s. *Modified*, *Varioloid*.

SMALT, ([G.] *Schmalte*.) *Protox'ide of Cobalt*, *Smaltum*, *Safre*, *Zaffre*, *Azur*, *Blue Starch*. This oxyd has been given in rheumatism, in the dose of ten to twenty grains. A larger quantity excites vomiting.

SMARAG'DUS, (σμαργδός,) (F.) *Émeraude*. The emerald. It was formerly regarded as a tonic.

SMARTWEED, *Polygonum hydropiper*, *P. punctatum*.

SMEARCASE, see *Cheese*.

SMECTICA, (σμηκτικός, 'cleansing,') *Detergens*.

SMECTIS, (σμηκτικός,) *Cimolin terra*.

SMECTRIS, (σμηκτικός,) *Cimolin terra*.

SMEGMA, gen. *Smeg'matis*, (σμηγμα, gen. σμηγματός, from σμῆναι, 'to wipe, to cleanse,') Soap, grease, a salve, a liniment. Also, the secretion from the sebaceous follicles of the skin.

SMEGMA ARTICULARE, Synovia — s. Cutaneum, see Sebaceous glands.

SMEGMA PRÆPUTII, *Sebum præputia'le*. The fatty secretion from the sebaceous follicles of the glans penis.

SMEGMATORRHŒA, (*smegma*, and *ῥω*, 'to flow,') Stearrhœa.

SMEGMORRHŒA, Stearrhœa.

SMELL, SENSE OF, Olfaction.

SMELLING, Olfaction.

SMELLOME'S OINTMENT FOR THE EYES, Ceratum resinæ.

SMILACINA RACEMOSA, (from *smilax*,) *False Spikenard*; indigenous; *Ord.* Liliaceæ; is said to be alterative, diuretic and diaphoretic.

SMILAX, gen. *Smi'lacis*, (*σμιλαξ*,) *Taxus baccata* — s. *Aspera* *Chinensis*, *Smilax* *China* — s. *Aspera* *Peruviana*, *Smilax* *sarsaparilla* — s. *Canellæfolia*, *S. pseudochina*.

SMILAX CHINA, *S. aspera* *Chinen'sis*. *Ord.* Smilacaceæ. *Sez. Syst.* Dioecia Hexandria. The root; *China*, *Ch. orientalis* seu *ponderosa* seu *ce'ra*, *Sankira*, *Gauquiva*, *Chi'na* root, (F.) *Squine*, *Esquine*, *Racine de Chine*. Formerly much used in cutaneous and venereal affections.

SMILAX GLAUCA; indigenous; has similar virtues to those of *Sarsaparilla*.

SMILAX HEDEREFOLIA, *S. pseudochina* — s. *Indica* *Spinosa*, *Smilax* *pseudochina* — s. *Officinalis*, *Smilax* *sarsaparilla*.

SMILAX PSEUDOCINA, *S. Indica* *spinosa* seu *canellæfolia* seu *hederæfolia*, *Chi'na occidentalis* seu *spu'ria* *nodo'sa*, *American* or *West India* *China*. In scrofulous disorders, the root has been often preferred to the oriental kind. In other cases, it possesses similar virtues.

SMILAX SARSAPARILLA, *S. officinalis*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Sartaparilla*, *Smi'lax aspera* *Peruviana*, *Sar'za*, *Sar'za*, *Carivilla'di*, *Poa* *Pecan'ga*, *Mucapat'li*, *Zar'za*, *Zarsaparilla*, (F.) *Salsepaveille*. The root of this and other species of *Smilax*, *Sarsaparilla*, (Ph. U. S.), is inodorous; taste bitterish, feculaceous, and fibrous; of a dark colour externally; white within. It is possessed of diuretic and demulcent properties, and has been often employed in the sequelæ of syphilis; when, after a mercurial course, nocturnal pains, ulcerations, &c., continue. It has, also, been advised in scrofula, chronic rheumatism, &c.; but its efficacy is, to say the least of it, a matter of doubt. Dose, ℞j to ℞j of the powder.

It is obtained from Honduras, Brazil, and Peru — the varieties being called respectively, *Honduras*, (F.) *Salsepaveille de Honduras*; *Brazil*, (F.) *S. de Brésil ou de Portugal*, and *Peruvian Sarsaparilla*, (F.) *S. de Pérou ou caraque*.

SMILAX TAMNOIDES; indigenous; has similar properties.

SMILE, (*σμήλη*,) A curved, two-edged bistoury. A knife.

SMILION, (*σμήλιον*, dim. of *smile*,) Scalpel.

SMIT, (participle of *smite*,) Contagion.

SMITTLE, see Contagion.

SMYRNA, (*σμύρνα*,) Myrrha.

SMYRNISMUS, (from *smyrna*,) Embalming.

SMYRNIUM OLUSATRUM, *Smyr'nium*, (from *smyrna*; the odour of the seeds resembling that of myrrh;) *Hippocistidium*, *Macerona*, *Macedonisium*, *Her'ba Alexandrina*, *Gr'elium*, *Agricostidium*, *Alexand'ers*, *Aleand'ers*. A plant formerly cultivated for culinary purposes. The seeds are bitter and aromatic, and the roots more powerfully bitter. They have been recommended as resolvents, diuretics, emmenagogues, &c.

SNAG. A tooth standing alone or projecting beyond the others.

SNAGGLETEETH, *Odontoparallaxis*.

SNAGREL, *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

SNAIL, ([Sax.] *snæsl*,) *Limax* — s. *Well*, *Cochlea*.

SNAKEHEAD, *Chelone glabra*.

SNAKE, HOODED, *Cobra di Capello* — s. Spectacled, *Cobra di Capello*.

SNAKEROOT, *Garuleum bipinnatum* — s. Birthwort, *Aristolochia serpentaria* — s. Black, *Actæa racemosa*, *Sanicula Marilandica* — s. Button, *Eryngium aquaticum*, *Liatris spicata* — s. Canada, *Asarum Canadense* — s. Dewitt, *Prenanthes* — s. Evergreen, *Polygala paucifolia* — s. Heart, *Asarum Canadense* — s. Virginiana, *Aristolochia serpentaria* — s. White, *Eupatorium ageratoides*.

SNAKEWEED, *Aristolochia serpentaria*, *Helenium autumnale*, *Polygonum bistorta* — s. American, *Cicuta maculata*.

SNAPS, *Phaseolus*.

SNEEZEWORT, *Achillea ptarmica*, *Helenium autumnale*.

SNEEZING, (Sax. *nieran*, [G.] *niesen*, 'to sneeze,' an example of onomatopœia,) *Clo'nus Sternutatio*, *Sternutatio*, *Sternutamentum*, *Sternumentum*, *Ptar'mus*, (Sc.) *Nees'ing*, (F.) *Éternuement*. A convulsive motion of the expiratory muscles, by which the air is driven rapidly, and rushes sonorously, through the nasal fossæ, carrying with it the mucus and foreign bodies which adhere to the pituitary membrane, and have occasioned the movement.

SNIRRELS, Nares.

SNOB, Nasal mucus.

SNO'RING, *Snore*, ([Sax.] *snopa*,) *Rhen'chus*, *Ren'chus*, *Rhen'is*, *Ron'chus*, *Rhos'chus*, *Ster'tor*, (Sc.) *Ron'ing*, (F.) *Ronflement*. Noise made in the posterior part of the mouth and nasal fossæ during the movements of inspiration, particularly in sleep, both when the person is in health, and in disease, as in apoplexy. In certain affections of the chest — in some cases of pulmonary catarrh — a kind of snoring may be distinctly heard by applying the ear or the stethoscope to the chest.

SNOT, Nasal mucus.

SNOTH, Nasal mucus.

SNOOT, ([D.] *snuit*,) Nasus.

SNOW, (Sax. *snæp*,) *Nix*, *Chi'on*, (F.) *Neige*. Water in a solid state, which falls from the atmosphere in white flakes. It is used externally as a tonic and discutient.

SNOWBALL, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

SNOWBERRY, *Symphoricarpos racemosus*.

SNOW BLINDNESS, *Niphaleps'ia*. Blindness produced by the reflection of the solar light from snow. As a preventive, *Snow Eyes* are used by the Esquimaux. These are made of extremely light wood, with a bridge resting on the nose like spectacles, and a narrow slit for the passage of the light.

SNOWDROP TREE, *Chionanthus Virginica*.

SNOW EYES, see Snow blindness.

SNUFF, CEPHALIC, ([D.] *snuff*,) *Pulvis asari compositus*.

SNUFFLES, ([D.] *snuffelen*, 'to breathe hard through the nose,' probably an example of onomatopœia,) *Grave'do neonato'rum*, *Rhinang'ia*, *Rhinanch'onæ*. Breathing hard through the nose, often owing to accumulation of the mucous secretions, — an affection to which infants are liable, and which is relieved by oiling the interior of the nostrils.

SNURLE, *Coryza*.

SNURLES, Nares.

SOAP, ([Sax.] *sæpe*,) *Sapo* — s. Acid, see *Sapo*.

SOAP BERRIES, *Sapindus saponaria*.

SOAP, BLACK, see *Sapo* — s. Castile, *Sapo durus*.

SOAP OF THE COCOA-NUT OIL, see *Sapo*.

SOAP, COMMON OR SOFT, see *Sapo* — s. Liquid, see *Sapo* — s. Medicinal, see *Sapo* — s. Spanish, *Sapo durus* — s. Starkey's, see *Sapo* — s. Yellow, see *Sapo*.

SOAPWORT, Saponaria.

SOB, *Singultus*, ([Sax.] *reopian*, 'to grieve,' probably an example of onomatopœia;) (F.) *Sanglot*. A spasmodic, sudden, and momentary contraction of the diaphragm, immediately followed by relaxation, by which the little air, that the contraction has caused to enter the chest, is driven out with noise. It is an evidence of corporeal or mental suffering.

SOBBY, Corpulent.

SOBOLES, 'offspring,' Epigone.

SOBRIETAS, Temperance.

SOCIA PAROTIDIS, 'companion of the parotid,' see Parotid.

SOCIETY, *Societas*, (F.) *Société*, (*socius*, 'a companion,') An association for the promotion of some common object.

SOCIETIES, MEDICAL. Associations of medical gentlemen for the promotion of science have been numerous, and productive of valuable results. In the United States, societies exist in many of the States, possessing the power of examining into the qualifications of every one who may be desirous of practising within their particular jurisdiction. In some of the States, however, the qualified and unqualified are permitted to exercise their profession with equal privileges and immunities.

Amongst the medical associations that have issued from time to time useful transactions or publications are the following: IN AMERICA,—The Massachusetts Medical Society; the Physico-medical, and Medical Societies of the State of New York; the College of Physicians and the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, and the American Medical Association. IN EUROPE,—The Association of Fellows and Licentiates of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland; the Medicochirurgical and Phrenological Societies of Edinburgh; the College of Physicians, the Medicochirurgical, the Medical, the Sydenham, New Sydenham, the Pathological, the Epidemiological, and Obstetrical Societies of London; the Associated Apothecaries and Surgeon Apothecaries of England and Wales, and the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association; the Royal Academy of Surgery, the Royal Society of Medicine, the Société Médicale d'Emulation, the Société de Médecine, the Royal Academy of Medicine, the Société Médicale d'Observation, and the Société de Biologie, of Paris; the Medicochirurgical Academy of Vienna; the Medical Societies of Berlin and Copenhagen, &c. &c. IN ASIA,—The Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.

Valuable medical essays are likewise contained in the published Transactions of the American Philosophical Society; the Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh, Göttingen, &c.; the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Paris; the Imperial Society of Sciences of St. Petersburg and Vienna; the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin; the Academia Imperialis Leopoldina Naturæ Curiosorum, &c.

SOCORDIA, (*socors*, gen. *socordis*, from *se*, 'separation,' and *cor*, gen. *cordis*, 'heart,') 'without intellect,' Hallucination.

SO'DA. (An Arabic word,) (F.) *Soude*, *Protoxide* of sodium, is obtained by adding caustic lime to a solution of carbonate of soda. The soda in solution may be obtained by evaporation as hydrate of soda. Its action is like that of potassa; but it is not official.

Soda impu'ra, *Baril'la*, *Barig'lia*, *Baril'lor*, *So'da Hispan'ica*, *Ana'tron*, *Na'tron*, *Ana'ton*, *Ni'trum Antiquo'rum*, *Kelp*, *Aphroni'trum*, *Sal alkali'nus fix'us fossilis*, *Carbo'nas So'dæ impu'rus*, *Subcarbo'nas So'dæ impu'ra*, *Ana'chron*; the mineral alkali is obtained from several sources:—naturally, in Egypt; artificially, from the incineration of marine plants; and from the decomposition of sulphate of soda, &c. It is principally,

however, derived from plants growing on the sea-coast;—as the *Sal'sola sativa*, *S. soda*, *S. trogas*, *Salicorn'nia herba'cea*, *Salicorn'nia Arab'ica*, &c. The *Barilla* ashes are from the ashes of the *Salicorn'nia Europæ'a*;—the *Kelp*, *Soude de Vareeg*, from the *Fucus vesiculosus* and other varieties;—the *Turkey Barilla*, *Rouquette*, *Cendre du Levant*, *Rochet'ta Alexandri'na*, from the *Mesembryanthemum Cap'ticum*;—the *Al'icant Barilla*, *Soda Alican'tina seu Alonen'sis*, from the *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*;—and the *Carthage'na Barilla*, from the *Salicorn'nia* and *Sal'sola*.

Impure subcarbonate of soda, (F.) *Soude de commerce*, consists of subcarbonate of soda, potash, chloride of sodium, clay and other earthy substances. It is chiefly used for preparing the pure subcarbonate.

SODA, Cardialgia, Cephalalgia, Pyrosis.

SODA ACETA'TA, *Soda Acet'as*, *Acet'ate of Soda*, *Terra folia'ta minera'lis*, (F.) *Acétate de soude*. This salt is used in similar cases with the acetate of potass.

SODA AËRATA, *Sodæ carbonas*—*s. Alonensis*, *Soda*—*s. Biborate of Borax*—*s. Bicarbonate of Soda* carbonas—*s. Bilate of Picromel*—*s. Borate of Borax*—*s. Boraxata*, *Borax*.

SODA, CARBONATE OF, *Sodæ Carbo'nas seu Bicarb'o'nas*, *Carbo'nas Na'tricum*, *So'da Atra'ta*, *Carbonate or Bicarbonate of Soda*, *Carbonate of protoxide of So'dium*, (F.) *Carbonate de Soude*, *S. effervescente ou aërée ou crayeuse*. (*Soda subcarb. liq.*, *Aque destill. Oij.* Dissolve the subcarbonate of soda, and pass carbonic acid through the solution; set it aside to crystallize.) Its use is the same as the subcarbonate, than which it is less caustic, and better adapted for effervescing draughts.

SODA CAUS'TICA, *Protoxide of So'dium*, *Caus'tic Soda*, (F.) *Soude caustique*, *S. à la Chanx*, *Soude pure*. (The impure subcarbonate, treated by quicklime, and consequently deprived of its carbonic acid.) It may be used as a caustic like the *Potassa fusa*, and is even preferable to it, as it does not deliquesce and run.

SODA, CHLORIDE OF, *S. Chlorina'ta*, *So'dæ Chlo'ridum seu Chlorure'tum*, *Chlo'rinatè Soda*, *Na'trum Oxymuriat'icum*, *Oxymuri'ate of Soda*, (F.) *Chlorure de Soude*, *Chlorure d'oxide de Sodium*. This salt is used as a disinfecting agent; both to remove offensive smells in chambers, and to alter the condition of fetid ulcers. See *Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ*.

SODA, CHLORINATED, *Soda*, chloride of—*s. Hispanica*, see *Soda*—*s. Hydrochlorate of Soda*, muriate of—*s. Hypophosphite of*, see *Calcis hypophosphis*.

SODA, HYPOsulPHITE OF, *Sodæ hyposu'phis*, (F.) *Hyposu'phite de Soude*. This salt has been absurdly over extolled in chronic cutaneous, and scrofulous affections, and especially in tuberculous of the lungs. Dose, gr. x and more. It is given in syrup.

SODA IMPURA, see *Soda*.

SODA, LITHATE OF, *Urate of Soda*—*s. Mephitis* of *Soda*, subcarbonate of.

SODA, MU'RIATE OF, *S. muriat'a seu muriat'ice*, *Al'kali minera'le sal'num*, *So'dæ mu'rias*, *Sal commu'nis seu culina'ris seu fontium seu gen'us seu mari'nus seu al'bus seu fossilis seu ta'cidum*, *Ma'ria*, *Na'tron muriat'um*, *Na'trum muriat'icum*, *Hydrochlo'rinus Na'tricus*, *Chlorure'tum So'di*, *So'di Chlo'ridum*, *Com'mon salt*, *Seasalt*, *Rock salt*, *Bor-salt*, *White salt*, *Quadrichlo'rinatè of So'dium*, *Hydrochlo'rate of protoxide of So'dium*, *Hydrochlo'rate of Soda*, *Chlo'ride of So'dium*, (F.) *Chlorure de Sodium*, *Sel marin*, *Sel de Cuisine*. In an impure state, this salt is one of the most abundant of natural productions. It is soluble in 3 parts of water, and is tonic, purgative, and anthelmintic. Externally, stimulant. It is a well-known and useful

exlinary substance. It has been greatly recommended as an antiperiodic in the dose of $\frac{3}{4}$ ss or $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

SODA, NITRATE OF, *Sodæ Nitras* seu *Azo'tas*, *Na'tron* seu *Na'trum nitricum*, *Nitras na'tricus*, *Al'kali minera'le nitratum*, *Nitrum Rhomboida'le* seu *eu'bicum*, *Nitras Na'tricum*, *Salpe'tra*, *Nitrate of protox'ide of So'dium*, *Protonitrate of Sodium*, *U'bic Nit're*. Occurs, native, in Peru; but may be made by neutralizing carbonate of soda by nitric acid, evaporating and crystallizing.

Its virtues are similar to those of the nitrate of potassa, for which it has been substituted.

SODA, NITRITE OF. (Made by heating a mixture of nitrate of soda and charcoal in a crucible to dull redness. When the salt has become white, raise the heat to melt it; pour it on a clean flag stone; break it into fragments, and preserve in a stoppered bottle.)

Used in the preparation of the Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi of the British Pharmacopœia, (1864.)

SODA, OXYMURIATE OF, Soda, chloride of.

SODA, PHOSPHATE OF, *S. Phosphora'ta*, *Sodæ phos'phas*, *Phosphas Na'tricum*, *Natrum Oxphosphor'des*, *Sal mirab'ile perlatum*, *Alkali minera'le phosphatatum*, *Subphos'phate of protox'ide of So'dium*, *Subprotophosphate of So'dium*, *Subphos'phate of Soda*, *Tribo'sic phosphate of Soda*, *Tasteless purg'ing salt*, (F.) *Phosphate de Soude*, *Sel admirable perlé*. (Bone burnt to whiteness and powdered, lbx; Sulphuric acid, lbvj; Carbonate of soda, q. s. Mix the bone with the acid in a covered vessel, add a gallon of water, and stir.

Digest for three days, occasionally adding a little water to that lost by evaporation, and frequently stirring the mixture. Pour in now a gallon of boiling water, and strain through linen, gradually adding more boiling water, until the liquor passes nearly tasteless. Set the strained liquor by, that the dregs may subside; from which pour off the clear solution, and boil down to a gallon. To this solution, poured off from the dregs and heated in an iron vessel, add by degrees the carbonate of soda previously dissolved in hot water, until effervescence ceases, and the phosphoric acid is completely neutralized; then filter the liquor, and set it aside to crystallize. Having removed the crystals, add, if necessary, a small quantity of carbonate of soda to the liquor, so as to render it slightly alkaline; then alternately evaporate and crystallize so long as crystals are produced. Lastly, preserve the crystals in a well stopped bottle.—Ph. U. S.) Cathartic, in the dose of from $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

SODA, PHOSPHATE OF, TRIBASIC, S. Phosphate of.

SODA POWDERS, see Powders, Soda.—s. Springs, see Water, Mineral (gaseous).

SODA, SUBCARBONATE OF, *Sodæ Subcarbo'nas*, *S. Carbo'nas* (Ph. U. S.), *Na'tron prepara'tum*, *Sal Sodæ*, *S. al'kali*, *Flos Salis*, *Sagi'mien Vi'tri*, *Salt of Soda* or of *Baril'la*, *Subcar'bonate of protox'ide of So'dium*, *Meph'ite of Soda*, (F.) *Souscarbonate de Soude*. The impure carbonate, dissolved in water; the solution filtered and crystallized. Soluble in two parts of water at 60°. It is much used as an antacid; and also as a 'deobstruent' in serofulous and other affections. Dose, gr. x to $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

The dried Subcar'bonate of Soda, *Sodæ Subcarbo'nas exsicca'ta*, *Sodæ carbo'nas exsicca'ta*, *Carbo'nas Sodæ sicca'tum*, (F.) *Souscarbonate de Soude desséché*, is employed as an antacid and lithontripitic. Dose, gr. x to xv.

SODA, SUBPHOSPHATE OF, S. phosphate of.

SODA, SULPHATE OF, *Sodæ Sul'phas*, *Na'tron vitriola'tum*, *Sal catharticus seu mirab'ilis Glauberi*, *Al'kali minera'le sulphu'ricum*, *Na'trum sulphu'ricum*, *Soda vitriola'ta*, *Sul'phas na'tricus*, *Aper'ient Salt of Fred'rick Glauber's Salt*, (F.) *Sulfate de Soude*. (Obtained from the salt that remains after the distillation of muriatic acid; the

superabundant acid being saturated with subcarbonate of soda.) It is soluble in three parts of water at 60°; is purgative, and, in small doses, diuretic. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ j to $\frac{3}{4}$ x.

The *Lymington Glauber's Salts* is a Sulphate of Magnesia and Soda, and is obtained from the mother liquor of sea-water, or by dissolving Epsom salt in a solution of Glauber's salt.

SODA, TARTRATE OF, *Tar'trate of pot'ass and Soda*, *Tar'turised Soda*, *Rochelle' or Seignette's Salt*, *Soda Tartariza'ta*, *Sal Rupellen'sis* seu *Seignetti* seu *Polychres'tum Seignetti*, *Na'tron tartariza'tum*, *Tar'tris potas'sæ et Sodæ*, *Sodæ et Potas'sæ Tar'tras* (Ph. U. S. 1851,) *Potassæ et Sodæ tar'tras*, (Ph. U. S. 1863), *Sodæ potas'siotar'tras*, *Tar'tras Potas'sæ et Sodæ*, (F.) *Tartrate de potasse et de Soude*. (*Sodæ carb. bi*; *Potass. bitart.* in pulv. $\frac{3}{4}$ xvj, *Aq. bullient.* Ov. Dissolve the carbonate in water; and add, gradually, the bitartrate. Filter the solution and crystallize.—Ph. U. S.) It is a gentle cathartic. Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

SODA, URATE OF, Urate of Soda.—s. Valerianate of, Sodæ valerianas.—s. Vitriolata, S. sulphate of.

SODA WATER, Acidulous water, simple.

SODA AND SILVER, HYPOSULPHITE OF, Sodæ et Argenti Hyposulphis.

SODÆ ACETAS, Soda, acetate of.—s. Arsenias, Arseniate of soda.—s. Azotas, Soda, nitrate of.—s. Biboras, Borax.—s. Bicarbo'nas, Soda, carbonate of.—s. Boras, Borax.—s. Boras alealescens, Borax.—s. Boras supersaturus, Borax.—s. Carbo'nas, Soda, subcarbonate of.—s. Carbo'nas exsiccat, see Soda, subcarbonate of.—s. Carbo'nas impurus, Soda.—s. Chloras, Soda, chloride of.—s. Hyposulphis, Hyposulphite of soda.—s. Murias, Soda, muriate of.—s. Nitras, Soda, nitrate of.—s. Phosphas, Soda, phosphate of.—s. Potassiotar'tras, Soda, tartrate of.—s. Subboras, Borax.—s. Subcarbo'nas impura, Soda.

SODÆ SUL'PHIS, Sul'phite of soda, may be made by passing a stream of sulphurous acid gas into a strong solution of carbonate of soda, digesting the solution with sulphur at a gentle heat for several days, evaporating, and crystallizing.

SODÆ VALERIANAS, Vale'rianate of soda, is admitted into the Pharmacopœia of the United States for 1863. It is chiefly employed for obtaining the other valerianates.

SODÆ ET ARGENTI HYPOSUL'PHIS, *Hyposul'phite of soda and silver*, (F.) *Hyposulphite de Soude et d'Argent*. (This salt is formed by pouring a solution of hyposulphite of soda over oxide of silver recently precipitated by potassa, until the oxide is entirely dissolved. Crystals are afforded by evaporation.) A solution of it is used in the same cases as one of the nitrate of silver.

SODÆ ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS, Soda, tartrate of. SODII AUROTERTCHLORIDUM, see Gold.—s. Chloridum, Soda, muriate of.—s. Chloruretum, Soda, muriate of.

SODII IODIDUM, Iodide of sodium. This salt has been prescribed in the same cases as the iodide of potassium.

SODIUM, Na'trium, Natro'nium, (from soda.) The metallic basis of soda.

SODIUM, CARBONATE OF PROTOXIDE OF, Sodæ carbo'nas.—s. Chloride of, Soda, muriate of.—s. Chlorure de, Soda, muriate of.—s. Chlorure d'oxide de, Soda, chloride of.—s. Protonitrate of, Soda, nitrate of.—s. Protoxide of, Soda.—s. Protoxide of, hydrochlorate of, Soda, muriate of.—s. Protoxide of, nitrate of, Soda, nitrate of.—s. Protoxide of, phosphate of, Soda, phosphate of.—s. Protoxide of, subcarbonate of, Soda, subcarbonate of.—s. Quadrichloruret of, Soda, muriate of.—s. Subborate of protoxide of, Borax.—s. Subprotoborate of, Borax.—s. Subprotophosphate of, Soda, phosphate of.

SODOMA GALLORUM, (Sodom, and Galli, 'the French,') Syphilis.

SODOMIA, (from *Sodom*, 'the sin of Sodom,') Buggery.

SODOMY, Buggery.

SOFTENING, (from [Sax.] *roft*), Mollities.

SOI-POUR-SOI, 'self for self,' Homœoxygeny.

SOIE, (originally from [L.] *seta*, 'a bristle,' [?]), Sericum.

SOIF, (from [L.] *sitis*), Thirst—*s. Excessive*, Polydipsia.

SOL, 'the sun,' Gold.

SOLAIRE, Solar.

SOLLUNAR, *Solluna'ris*; (*sol*, 'the sun,' and *luna*, 'the moon,') An epithet applied to a fancied influence exerted by the sun and moon on man in a state of health and disease.

SOLAMEN INTESTINORUM, (from *solor*, 'to comfort,') *Pimpinella anisum*—*s. Scabiosorum*, *Fumaria*.

SOLANOID, *Solanoï'des*, (*solanum*, 'the potato,' and *oidos*, 'resemblance,') Resembling a potato; potato-like. An epithet applied to a form of cancer, which appears to be intermediate between scirrhus and encephaloid, increasing more rapidly than the former, yet approaching it in firmness.

SOLANUM, (from *solor*, 'to soothe,' [?]) *S. nigrum* seu *vulgarè* seu *vulgatum*, *Common* or *Garden Nightshade*, (F.) *Morelle à fruit noir*. Family, Solanaceæ. *Sec. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. A narcotic poison. The *Huile de Morelle* is made, by macerating in oil, for several days, the leaves and fruit of this plant. The oil is anodyne and disemulent.

SOLANUM CAROLINENSE, *Horse nettle*; indigenous. The juice of the berries is said to have been employed successfully in idiopathic tetanus. [?]

SOLANUM DULCAMARA, *S. scan'dens* seu *ligno'sum*, *Dulcamara*, *D. flexuosa*, *Glyciphyron*, *Amaru dulcis*, Σερυκος of Theophrastus, *Bittersweet*, *Wood'y Nightshade*, *Bittersweet Nightshade*, *Bittersweet Vine*, *Nightshade Vine*, *Violet bloom*, (F.) *Douce-amère*, *Morelle grimpante*, *Vigne de Judée*. The taste of the stalks—*Dulcamara* (Ph. U. S.)—is bitter, followed by sweetness; hence its name. It has been used in many diseases, as a diuretic and sudorific, especially in chronic rheumatism, humoral asthma, dropsy, various skin diseases, scrofula, and jaundice; but is of doubtful efficacy. Dose, in powder, ℞j to ℥i.

SOLANUM ESCULENTUM, *S. tuberosum*—*s. Fœtidum*, *Datura stramonium*—*s. Furiosum*, *Atropa belladonna*—*s. Hortense nigrum*, *Atropa belladonna*—*s. Humboldtii*, *S. Lycopersicum*—*s. Lethale*, *Atropa belladonna*—*s. Lignosum*, *S. dulcamara*.

SOLANUM LYCOPERSICUM; *Lycopersicum esculentum*, *L. pomum amaris* seu *Humboldtii* seu *pseudolycopersicum*, *Ma'lum lycopersicum*, *Love-apple plant*. The fruit of this, called *Toma'to*, *Toma'to* or *Loveapple*, (F.) *Pomme d'Amour*, is much eaten in the United States; and, with the French, Spaniards, Portuguese, &c., forms an esteemed sauce.

SOLANUM MAGNUM VIRGINIANUM RUBRUM, *Phytolacca decandra*—*s. Maniacum*, *Atropa belladonna*, *Datura stramonium*—*s. Melanocerasus*, *Atropa belladonna*.

SOLANUM MELONGENA, *Melon'gena*, *Egg-plant*, *Mad-Apple plant*; (F.) *Aubergine*. A native of Asia, Africa, and America. Its oblong, egg-shaped fruit, *Pomum Melon'genæ*, *Ma'lum insiduum*, is prepared in soups and sauces, in those countries, like the tomato.

SOLANUM NIGRUM, *Solanum*.

SOLANUM NIVEUM. A South African plant, the leaves of which, applied to foul ulcers, cleanse them. The fresh juice of the berries and leaves, made into an ointment with lard or fat, is used by the farmers for the same purpose.

SOLANUM PARMENTERII, *S. tuberosum*—*s. Pseudolycopersicum*, *S. Lycopersicum*—*s. Quadrifolium*, *Paris*—*s. Racemosum Americanum*, *Phytolacca decandra*.

SOLANUM SANC'TUM; *Pal'estine Nightshade*. The fruit of this is globular, and is much eaten in the countries where it is a native.

SOLANUM SCANDENS, *S. Dulcamara*.

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM, *S. esculentum* seu *Parmenterii*, *Lycopersicum tuberosum*, *Pa'pas Americana*, *Pap'pus Americana*, *Americo'num Tuberosum*, *Batta'ta Virginia'na*, *Buta'tas*; the *Pota'to*, (F.) *Pomme de Terre*, *Parmestière*. A native of Peru. A nutritious and wholesome vegetable; one of the most useful, indeed, that exists. One hundred pounds of potatoes afford ten pounds of starch, which is equal to arrow-root, as a nutrient and demulcent. It is called *Pota'to Flour*, *P. Starch*, *French Sa'go*, *Petit Sague*, *Com'mon Arrow-root*, &c.

SOLANUM URENS, *Capsicum annuum*—*s. Vesicarium*, *Physalis*.

SOLANUM VIRGINIANUM; indigenous; is said to resemble *Solanum nigrum* in its properties.

SOLANUM VULGARE, *Solanum*.

SOLAR, *Sola'ris*, (F.) *Solaire*, (*sol*, gen. *solis*, 'the sun,') Relating to the sun; having rays like the sun.

SOLAR PLEX'US, *Plex'us sola'ris*, *Centrum commu'nè*, *Cerebrum abdomina'le*. A collection of ganglions and filaments, interweaving and anastomosing with each other repeatedly, and belonging to the system of the great sympathetic. This vast plexus, lying on the vertebral column, the aorta, and the pillars of the diaphragm, has a very irregular shape. The ganglions and filaments composing it are soft, reddish, and almost all issue from the semilunar ganglions. It receives, also, branches from the pneumogastrics. It seems to be chiefly intended for the aorta, and accompanies all its branches; furnishing many secondary plexuses, which are called the *infradiaphragmatic*, *coliac*, *superior mesenteric*, *inferior mesenteric*, *renal* or *emulgent*, *spermatic*, &c.

SOLDANELLA, (from *solidare*, 'to make firm,') *Convolvulus soldanella*.

SOLDIER'S WEED, *Matioc*.

SOLE, ([Sax.] *fol*), *Solum*, *S. pe'dis*, *Sol'es*, (from *solum*, 'the ground,') *Ba'sis cor'poris*, *Ich'nus*, *Superfic'ies plantaris pe'dis*, *Peti'na*, *Vestig'ium*, *Pe'dion*, *Pe'za*, *Pe'l'ma*, *Planta*, *Plantaris superfic'ies pe'dis*, *Fa'cies conca'va seu inf'erior seu Pla'nium seu Conca'vum seu Pars inf'erior seu Planit'ies seu Pla'n'ta seu Vo'la pe'dis*, (F.) *Plante du Pied*. The sole of the foot; the under surface of the foot.

SOLEA, Sole—*s. Ipecacuanha*, see *Ipecacuanha*.

SOLEAIRE, Soleus.

SOLEN, Canal, Cradle; see *Solenarium*, and *Vertebral column*.

SOLENARIUM, (σωληναριον, from σωλην, 'a canal, a pipe,') An instrument of surgery, representing a kind of gutter, in the cavity of which the penis was placed, like a limb in a cradle. The word *Solen* itself—σωλην, *Canalis*—was used, in antiquity, for a grooved channel or cradle, in which a fractured limb was placed.

SOLENOSTEMMA ARGEL, *Cynanchum oleosifolium*.

SOLE'US, *Gastrocnemius inter'nus*, *Tibio-calcaneus* (Ch.), (F.) *Solaire*, (from *solen*, 'a sole of a shoe,' owing to its shape.) A muscle situate at the posterior part of the leg. It is broad, flat, and almost oval; and is attached, above, to the posterior edge of the fibula, to the oblique line on the posterior surface, and to the inner edge of the tibia. It terminates, below, by a large tendon, which unites to that of the *gastrocnemius ex-*

ternus, to form the tendo Achillis. This muscle extends the foot on the leg, and conversely.

SOLICATIO, (from *sol*, gen. *solis*, 'the sun,') Insolation.

SOLID, *Solidus*, *Ste'reos*, (from *solum*, 'the ground,') A body whose integrant molecules are so united by the force of cohesion, that they will not separate by their own weight. The solids, in the human body, are the bones, cartilages, tendons, muscles, ligaments, arteries, veins, nerves, membranes, skin, &c. The anatomy, or rather study of the solids, is called *Stereology*, from *στερεος*, 'solid,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.'

SOLIDA'GO, gen. *Solidag'i*nis, (from *solidare*, 'to make firm,' in allusion to its properties as a vulnerary.) See *Solidago virgaurea*.

SOLIDAGO RIG'IDA, *Rig'id Gold'enrod*, *Bones'typtic*; indigenous; of the Composite family, flowering in August and September; is astringent and tonic.

SOLIDAGO SARACENICA, *S. virgaurea*.

SOLIDAGO VIRGAUREA, *S. vulgaris* seu *Saracenica*, *Vir'ga au'rea*, *Her'ba do'rea*, *Cony'za co'ma au'rea*, *Sym'phytum Petre'um*, *El'ichrysum*, *Consol'ida Saracenica*, *Gold'en rod*, (F.) *Verge d'or*, *Herbe des juifs*. The leaves of *Solidago odora*—SOLIDA'GO (Ph. U. S.)—*Fra'grant* or *Succescent Goldenrod*—and the flowers, have been recommended as aperients and tonics, in urinary diseases, and in internal hemorrhage.

SOLIDAGO VULGARIS, *S. virgaurea*.

SOLIDISM, (from *solidus*, 'solid,') *Patholog'ia solida'ria*. The doctrine of those physicians who refer all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body. To the believers in this doctrine, the appellation *Solidista* has been given. The solidists think that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties; that they alone can receive the impression of morbid agents, and be the seat of pathological phenomena. Solidism has been the prevalent doctrine. It is scarcely necessary to say, that in all our investigations, the condition of both solids and fluids must be regarded.

SOLIUM, 'a bathing tub,' *Baignoire*; also, *Tænia solium*, (from *solus*, because considered to be found *solitary* or alone.)

SOLUBIL'ITY, *Solubil'itas*, (*solvere*, *solutum*, 'to dissolve,' and *habilis*, 'able,') That property of a body by virtue of which it can be dissolved in a menstruum; when it is said to be soluble.

SOLUBLE, *Solubilis*. Relaxing. Applied to the bowels when gently relaxed. See Solubility.

SOLUM, Sole—*s. Pedis*, *Metatarsus*, *Sole*.

SOLUTÉ, (from *solvere*, *solutum*, 'to dissolve,') Solution.

SOLUTIO, Solution—*s. Alexiteria* *Gaubiana*, see *Disinfection*—*s. Ammonie subcarbonatis*, *Liquor ammonie subcarbonatis*—*s. Arsenicalis*, *Liquor arsenicalis*—*s. Arsenicata*, *Liquor arsenicalis*—*s. Arsenitis kalice*, *Liquor arsenicalis*—*s. Calcis*, *Liquor calcis*—*s. Camphoræ æthereæ*, *Tinctura æthereæ camphorata*—*s. Camphoræ oleosa*, *Linimentum camphoræ*—*s. Continui*, *Solution of continuity*—*s. Cupri ammoniati*, *Liquor Cupri ammoniati*—*s. Ferri nitratis*, *Liquor Ferri nitratis*—*s. Guaiaci gummosa*, *Mistura guaiaci*—*s. Muriatis baryte*, *Baryta*, *muriate of*—*s. Muriatis calcis*, see *Calcis muriæ*—*s. Muriatis ferri æthereæ*, *Tinctura seu alcohol sulfuricææthereæ ferri*—*s. Muriatis hydrargyri oxygenati*, *Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis*—*s. Potassii iodidi iodureta*, *Liquor iodinii compositus*—*s. Resinæ guaiaci aquosa*, *Mistura guaiaci*—*s. Solventis mineralis*, *Liquor Arsenici chloridi*—*s. Subcarbonatis ammoniaci spirituosus*, *Spiritus ammoniac*.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS CUPRI COMPOSITA, *A'qua vitriol'ica ceru'lea*, *Syd'nam's Syptic Wa'ter*, (*Sulph. cupri*, *Alum. aa* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, *Acid. sulph. aa* $\mathfrak{z}$ iss, *Aqua*, $\mathfrak{Oj}$: dissolve, and filter.) A styptic, and, largely diluted, an astringent collyrium.

SOLUTION, *Solutio*, *Ly'sis*, (F.) *Dis'solution*. An operation which consists in dissolving a solid body in a menstruum. Likewise, the product of such operation—*Solutum*, (F.) *Soluté*. It means, also, with many, the termination of a disease:—with others, a termination accompanied by critical signs;—and, with others, again, it is synonymous with crisis.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA, *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis*—*s. of Ammonia*, benzinated, see *Ammonia sulphas*—*s. Alkaline*, see *Fuligokali*—*s. of Alkaline iron*, *Liquor ferri alkalini*—*s. of Alum*, compound, *Liquor aluminis compositus*—*s. of subcarbonate of Ammonia*, *Liquor ammoniæ subcarbonatis*—*s. of Ammoniated copper*, *Liquor cupri ammoniati*—*s. of Arseniate of Soda*, see *Arseniate of soda*—*s. Arsenical*, *Liquor arsenicalis*—*s. Arsenical*, *De Valangin's*, *Liquor Arsenici chloridi*—*s. of Atropia*, *Liquor Atropiæ*—*s. of Carbonate of Soda*, *Liquor sodæ carbonatis*—*s. of Charcoal*, concentrated, see *Tinctura catechu*—*s. of Chloride of Arsenic*, *Liquor Arsenici chloridi*—*s. of Chloride of zinc*, see *Burnett's disinfecting liquid*—*s. of Chlorinated soda*, *Liquor sodæ chlorinatæ*—*s. of Chlorine*, see *Chlorine*—*s. of Citrate of Ammonia*, *Liquor ammoniæ citratis*—*s. of Citrate of Magnesia*, see *Magnesia citras*—*s. of Citrate of Potassa*, *Liquor Potassæ citratis*—*s. of Continuity*, see *Continuity*—*s. of Corrosive sublimate*, *Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis*—*s. De Valangin's*, *Liquor arsenici chloridi*—*s. Donovan's*, see *Arsenic and Mercury*, *Iodide of*—*s. Fowler's*, *Liquor arsenicalis*—*s. Gannal's*, see *Alumina acetat*.

SOLUTION, GOADBY'S, called after the proposer, Dr. Goadby, is made of *bay salt* $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, *corrosive sublimate* gr. iv, *alum* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, and *boiling water* $\mathfrak{Oj}$. It is employed to preserve animal substances. For most purposes it may be diluted with an equal bulk of water.

SOLUTION OF GUTTA PERCHA IN CHLOROFORM, see *Gutta percha*—*s. Heinecke's*, see *Arseniate of Soda*.

SOLUTION PAR LES HUILES, *Olea medicinalia*.

SOLUTION OF HYDRIDATE OF POTASSA, *Liquor potassæ hydriodatis*—*s. of Iodide of Iron*, *Liquor ferri iodidi*—*s. of Iodine*, compound, *Liquor iodinii compositus*—*s. of Iron*, nitrated, *Liquor ferri nitratis*—*s. Labarraque's*, *Eau de Javelle*—*s. of Lime*, *Liquor calcis*—*s. of Lime*, saccharated, *Liquor calcis saccharatus*—*s. Lugol's*, *Liquor iodinii compositus*—*s. of Magnesia*, condensed, *Magnesia fluid*—*s. Monse's*, see *Ferri sulphas*—*s. of Monro*, *Liquor of Monro*—*s. of Acetate of Morphia*, *Liquor morphiæ acetatis*—*s. of Hydrochlorate of Morphia*, *Liquor morphiæ muriatis*—*s. of Muriate of Morphia*, *Liquor morphiæ muriatis*—*s. of Sulphate of Morphia*, *Liquor morphiæ sulphatis*—*s. of Nitrate of iron*, *Liquor ferri nitratis*—*s. of Nitrate of mercury*, see *Hydrargyri nitratis*—*s. of Oxymuriate of mercury*, *Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis*—*s. Pearson's*, see *Arseniate of soda*—*s. of Permanganate of Potassa*, *Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis*—*s. of Persulphate of iron*, see *Ferri sulphas*—*s. Plenk's*, see *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*—*s. of Potassa*, *Liquor potassæ*—*s. de Potasse*, *Liquor potassæ*—*s. of Sesquinitrate of iron*, *Liquor ferri nitratis*—*s. of Soda*, *Liquor sodæ*—*s. of Strychnia*, see *Strychniæ muriæ*—*s. of Subacetate of lead*, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*—*s. of Subacetate of lead*, diluted, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*—*s. of Subcarbonate of potass*, *Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis*—*s. of Subsulphate of iron*, see *Ferri sulphas*—*s. of Tartarized Antimony*, *Vinum antimonii tartarizati*—*s. of Terchloride of Antimony*, see *Antimonium muriatum*—*s. of Ternitate of sesquioxide of iron*, *Liquor ferri nitratis*—*s. of Van Swieten*, *Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis*.

SOLUTIVUS, Laxative.

longer than that of the ordinary catheter. To use the instrument, the stylet is pushed into the cavity of the bladder through the catheter. The latter is then withdrawn by slipping it over the stylet, which is kept in its place, and serves as a guide to a fresh catheter.

SONDE À DARD, (*dard*, 'a dart,') see Lithotomy (high operation).

SONDE DE LAFOREST. A small, crooked canula, used for probing the nasal duct from below upwards, and for throwing injections into it.

SONDE ou PINCE DE HUNTER. A cylindrical silver canula; of the size of a common catheter; open at both extremities, and containing a wire of iron, one of the ends of which is split into two parts; each being terminated by a small silver scoop, and separating from each other by virtue of their elasticity, when pushed out of the canula, and again approximating when drawn in. It has been used for laying hold of small calculi in the urethra.

SONDE UTERINE, Sound, uterine—s. *de Yareeg*, Soda.

SONGE, Somnium.

SONITUS AURIUM, 'sound of the ears,' *Tinnitus aurium*—s. *Cardiacus*, see Heart, (sounds)—s. *Cardis*, see Heart, (sounds)—s. *Fluidi*, *Hypogrechemia*—s. *Hepaticus*, *Hepatechemia*—s. *Intestinalis*, *Enterechemia*—s. *Stomachicus*, *Gasterechemia*.

SONOROUS RHONCHUS, *Râle sonore*.

SONUS, Sound—s. *Vocis*, Accent.

SOOJA, see *Dolichos*.

SOOJIE, BASTER'S, a farinaceous article of diet, is said to consist of wheat flour sweetened with sugar.

SOOL, *Gastroperiodynia*.

SOOT, ([Sax.] *root*, *rot*.) *Fuligo*—s. *Ten*, see *Fulgokali*—s. *Wart*, *Cancer*, *chimneysweepers*.

SOPHIA, (*σοφία*, 'wisdom,' from its virtues,) *Sisymbrium sophia*—s. *Chirurgorum*, *Sisymbrium sophia*.

SOPHISTICATION, (from *σοφιστικός*, after the manner of the Sophists, 'captious, deceitful,') *Falsification*.

SOPHORA HEPTAPHYL'LA, *Anticholericæ*. *Ord. Leguminosæ*. *Sec. Syst. Decandria Monogynia*. The root and seeds of this shrub are intensely bitter, and are said to have been found useful in cholera, colic, dysentery, &c.

SOPHORA TINCTORIA, *Baptis'ia* seu *Podalir'ia tinctoria*, (*Indigofera*, *Wild In'digo*, *In'digo Weed*, *Broom*, *In'digo Broom*, *Horse-fly Weed*, *Yellow Broom*, *Cl'ver Broom*, *Rattle Bush*, *Yellow In'digo*. An American plant, the taste of whose root is unpleasant, subacid, and nauseous—very similar to that of *ipeacuanha*. In a large dose, the bark of the root acts both as an emetic and cathartic. It has been considered antiseptic and febrifuge, and has been used, in the form of fomentation or cataplasm, in phagedenic and gangrenous ulcers. A liniment, prepared by simmering the cortical part of the root in cream, has been found an efficacious application to sore nipples and to ulcerated breasts.

Baptis'ia leucantha, *Tall white false In'digo*, an indigenous plant, has the same properties.

SOPHRONISTÆ DENTES, (from *σοφρωνιστής*, 'to act wisely,') see *Dentition*.

SOPHRONISTERES DENTES, see *Dentition*.

SOPHROSYNE, (*σοφροσύνη*,) *Temperance*.

SOPIENS, (*σοπία*, 'to put to sleep,') *Paregoric*.

SOPIO, *Opium*.

SOPOR, Sleep, and especially, a profound sleep, from which the person can be roused with difficulty. It is a symptom in many of the neurones.

SOPOR CAROTICUS, *Carnus*.

SOPORARIÆ ARTERIÆ, *Carotids*.

SOPORATIVUS, (from *sopor*,) *Somniferous*.

SOPORIFEROUS, (*sopor*, and *ferre*, 'to carry,') *Somniferous*.

SOPORIFIC, (*sopor*, and *facere*, 'to make,') *Somniferous*.

SOPOROUS, *Soporus*, (F.) *Soporeux*, (from *sopor*,) Sleepy; causing sleep.

SORA, *Essera*.

SORB TREE, *Sorbus domestica*.

SORBASTRELLA, *Pimpinella saxifraga*.

SORBEFA'CIENT, *Sorbefa'ciens*, (*sorbere*, 'to suck in,' and *facere*, 'to make,') A remedy that promotes absorption.

The following are the chief sorbefacients or modifiers of nutritive action—*entrophics*:—*Acida Vegetabilia*; *Alkalia*; *Ammoniacum*; *Brominium*; *Galbanum*; *Hydrargyri Preparata*; *Iodinium*; *Liquor Calcii chloridi*; *Spongia usta*; *Compression*, (methodical); *Friction*; *Mental Sorbefacients*, (*Imagination*, *Emotions*).

SORBET, *Scherbet*.

SORBETHUM, *Scherbet*.

SORBETTUM, *Scherbet*.

SORBETUM, *Scherbet*.

SORBIER DES OISELEURS, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

SORBIN, see *Sorbus domestica*.

SORBITO, (*sorbere*, 'to drink,') *Jus*.

SORBIT'IO CARNIS seu *EX CAR'NE*. Broth or soup made of meat.

SORBITIUM, *Jus*.

SORBUM, see *Sorbus domestica*.

SORBUS, *Cratægus aria*, *S. domestica*—s. *Alpina*, *Cratægus aria*.

SORBUS AMERICA'NA, *Py'rus America'na*, *American Moun'tain Ash*. The bark resembles that of the Wild Cherry, and might be used in the same cases.

SORBUS ARIA, *Cratægus aria*.

SORBUS AUCUPARIA, *Mes'pilus*, *M. aucuparia*, *Moun'tain Ser'vice*, *Sorbus of the birdcatchers*, *Moun'tain Ash*, *Quick'en tree*, *Roan tree*, *Wit'chen*, *Witch ha'zel*, *Witchwood*, (Sc.) *Ro'den tree*, *Rowan tree*, *Rowan tree*, *Rone*, (Prov.) *Keer*, *Rantree*, (F.) *Sorbier des Oiseleurs*, *Frêne sauvage*. *Ord. Rosaceæ*. The berries—(Sc.) *Rodens*—of this tree are employed for similar purposes as those of *Sorbus domestica*.

SORBUS OF THE BIRDCATCHERS, *S. Aucuparia*.

SORBUS CYDONIA, *Pyrus cydonia*.

SORBUS DOMESTICA, *Sor'bus*, *Py'rus domestica*, *Mes'pilus domestica*, *Oie*, *Ser'vice* or *Sorb Tree*, (F.) *Cormier*, *Family*, *Rosaceæ*. *Sec. Syst. Icosandria Trigynia*. The fruit of this tree, *Sorbum*, is astringent, and has been recommended in diarrhoea and dysentery. It is given in the form of rob. A kind of cider is made from it, and also brandy. A saccharine matter extracted from the fruit has been called *Sorbin*.

SORBUS MALUS, *Pyrus malus*.

SOR'DES, 'filth,' *Rhy'pus*. A dirty-looking sanies, discharged from ulcers. Also, accumulations of the secretions of the mouth, on the teeth in adynamic fevers more especially, and of foul matters in the stomach—*Sordes primarum viarum*, *Rhypparia*. The French call an ulcer, exhibiting such an appearance, *sordide*. Also dirt of any kind.

SORDES, *Acatharsia*, *Ichor*, *Saburra*—s. *Acidæ*, *Acidities*—s. *Aurium*, *Cerumen*—s. *Primarum viarum*, *Embarras gastrique*, see *Sordes*—s. *Ventris*, *Excrement*.

SORDICULÆ AURIUM, (dim. of *sordes*, 'filth,') *Cerumen*.

SORE, ([Sax.] *sar*,) *Ulcer*.

SORE BAY. A disease which Moseley considers to be a true cancer. It is endemic in the Bay of Honduras.

SORE MOUTH, *Stomatitis*—s. *m. Gangrenous*, *Cancer aquaticus*—s. *Swanalle*, see *Phagedenic*.

chanera—s. Throat, Cynanche—s. Throat, Clergyman's, Pharyngitis, follicular—s. Throat, inflammatory, Cynanche tonsillaris—s. Throat, putrid, Cynanche maligna—s. Throat, tubercular, Pharyngitis, follicular—s. Throat, ulcerous, Cynanche maligna.

SORE'NESS, *Parap'sis a'eris teneritu'do*. Painful uneasiness or tenderness, local or general, on being touched with a pressure that does not usually excite distressing feeling. Often, a febrile symptom. Also, the tenderness of a wound, ulcer, &c.

SORGHUM, *Panicum Italicum*—s. Saccharatum, see Saccharum.

SOROCO, Puna.

SOROCHE, Puna.

SORORIA'TIO, (from *sorores*, 'sisters,' *sororia*, 'to grow up or swell together.') The period at which the breasts of the female become developed. The act of becoming thus developed. A young maiden, whose mammae begin to show, —*sororian'tes mam'mæ*—was formerly called *sororians vir'go*.

SORREL, COMMON, ([F.] *Surelle*, from (Sax.) *rup*, 'sour,') *Rumex acetosus*—s. Field, *Rumex acetosella*—s. French, *Rumex scutatus*—s. Garden, *Rumex scutatus*—s. Mountain, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Oxyria reniformis*—s. Roman, *Rumex scutatus*—s. Salt of, Potass, oxalate of—s. Sheep, *Rumex acetosella*.

SORREL TREE, *Andromeda arborea*, A. mariana.

SORREL, WELSH, *Oxyria reniformis*—s. White, *Oxalis acetosella*—s. Wood, yellow, *Oxalis stricta*.

SORROCHE, Puna.

SOS'TRUM, *Sotrum*, (*σωστρον*, from *σώζω*, 'to save,' and *σωτρον*, 'a preserver.') A reward given to one who saves the life of another. A physician's fee or honorarium, (F.) *Honoraire*.

SOTERIA DOCTRINA, (*σωτηρις*, 'preservative,') *Medicina*.

SOTERIE AQUÆ, Waters, mineral.

SOTERIOLOGY, *Soteriolog'ia*, (*σωτηρις*, 'preservative,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') Hygeology.

SOTIREL'LA. Ancient name of a medicine composed of opium and other narcotics, nutmeg, saffron, camphor, and soot. It was used in certain diseases of the teeth.

SOTRUM, (*σωστρον*), *Sotrum*.

SOUBRELLANGUE, *Ankyloglossia*.

SOUBRESAUT DES TENDONS, *Subsultus tendinum*.

SOUCHERLOON, Bit noben.

SOUCHET DES INDES, *Curcuma longa*—s. Odorant, *Cyperus longus*—s. Rond, *Cyperus rotundus*.

SOUCI (old F.), *Soulcie*, (from [L.] *solsequium*, like *heliotrope*, 'a follower of the sun,') *Calendula officinalis*, *Panophobias*—s. *des Alpes*, *Arnica montana*—s. *des Champs*, *Calendula arvensis*—s. *Orдинаire*, *Calendula officinalis*.

SOUDE, Soda—s. *Acétate de Soda*, acetate of—s. *Aéré*, *Sodæ carbonas*—s. *Borate de Borax*—s. *Borate saturé de Borax*—s. *Carbonate de Soda carbonas*—s. *Caustique*, *Soda caustica*—s. *à la Chaux*, *Soda caustica*—s. *Chlorure de Soda*, chloride of—s. *du Commerce*, *Soda*—s. *Crayeuse*, *Sodæ carbonas*—s. *Effervescente*, *Sodæ carbonas*—s. *Hypo-sulfite de Soda*, hyposulphite of—s. *Phosphate de Soda*, phosphate of—s. *et de Potasse*, *tartrate de Soda*, tartrate of—s. *Pure*, *Soda caustica*—s. *Sousborate de Borax*—s. *Sous-carbonate de Soda*, subcarbonate of—s. *Sulfate de Soda*, sulphate of.

SOUFFLE, (from *sufflare*, (*suff*, and *flare*,) 'to blow,') see Murmur, respiratory—s. *Amphorique*, see Cavernous respiration—s. *Bronchique*, see Murmur, respiratory—s. *Funic*, Bellows' sound, *funic*—s. *Métallique*, see Cavernous respiration—s. *Placentaire*, *Bruit placentaire*—s. *Trachéal*, see Murmur, respiratory—s. *Tubaire*, see Murmur,

respiratory—s. *Uterin*, *Bruit placentaire*—s. *Fœtal*, see Cavernous respiration.

SOUFFLE, WHISP'RING. A bellows' sound heard over solidified lung and excavations when the patient whispers.

SOUFFRANCE, Suffering.

SOUFRE, Sulphur—s. *Carburé*, *Carbonis sulphuretum*—s. *Iodure de Sulphuris iodidum*—s. *Sublimé*, *Sulphur sublimatum*—s. *Végétal*, *Lycopodium*.

SOUILURE ([F.] *souiller*, *salir*, ([Sax.] *rylan*, 'to soil,') Pollution.

SOULA'MEA AMA'RA, *Rez amaro'rum*. A shrub of the Moluccas; Order, Polygalaceæ; all the parts of which have great bitterness—"herenda amarities." It is employed by the Malays, and, it is said, with success, in cholera and pleurisy; and as a febrifuge.

SOUND, *Specillum*, *Stylus*, *Exploratorium*, *Rad'olus*, (F.) *Sonde*. An instrument used by surgeons to discover whether there be a stone in the bladder. It is usually made of highly polished steel, and is shaped like the catheter. The operation is termed *soundiug*.

The French *Sonde* has, however, a more extensive signification. It means different instruments introduced into cavities of certain organs, or into wounds, fistulas, &c., to probe their condition, or to fulfil some therapeutical indication. See *Sonde*.

SOUND, *Sonus*, ([Sax.] *pon*,) *E'chos*, *Noise*, (F.) *Son*, *Bruit*. The sensation produced on the auditory nerve by the vibrations of a sonorous body. Sounds may be propagated in three modes. 1. By *reciprocation* or *consonance*, as when a sounding body, of a definite pitch, produces a musical tone when another body of the same pitch is sounded near it. 2. By *resonance*, as when a sounding body is placed in connection with another, one or more of whose parts may be thrown into reciprocal vibration; and 3. By *conduction*, as where the vibrations are transmitted through fluid, liquid, or solid media.

SOUND, ([L.] *sonus*, [Sax.] *fund*,) Healthy.

SOUND, Catheterize, Syncope—s. *Auricular*, *Apyromele*—s. Bellows', friction, rasp, saw, lancet, &c., see *Bruit*—s. Cracked pot, *Bruit de pot fêlé*—s. Crumpling, pulmonary, *Froissement pulmonaire*—s. Hydatic, *Son hydaticque*—s. Laryngeal, *Laryngeche*—s. Musical, *Sifflement modulé*.

SOUND, UTERINE, *Uterine bougie*, (F.) *Sonde utérine*. An instrument somewhat similar to a small male catheter, to be introduced into the cavity of the uterus, in the diagnosis of diseases of that viscous. When notched on the stem, it enables the size of the uterine cavity to be appreciated, and becomes a good *hystérom'eter*, (F.) *Hystéromètre*.

SOUNDING, Searching, see Sound—s. the Chest, see Auscultation.

SOUNDNESS OF MIND, Sanity.

SOUP, ([G.] *Suppe*,) see Broth.

SOUP'IR, (from [L.] *aspirium*,) Sigh.

SOUB BERRY, see *Oxycantha Galei*, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*—s. Crout, *Saner Kraut*—s. Dock, boreal, *Oxyria reniformis*—s. Leaf, *Andromeda arborea*—s. Milk, Buttermilk—s. Sop, *Bromelia ananas*—s. Tree, *Andromeda arborea*—s. Wood, *Andromeda arborea*, *Andromeda mariana*.

SOURCIL, Supercilium.

SOURCILIER, *Corrugator supercilii*, Superciliary.

SOURD, (from [L.] *surdus*,) Deaf.

SOURDS-MUETS, 'deaf dumb,' see *Mutitas surdorum*.

SOURIS, Nystagmus.

SOURMILK, Buttermilk.

SOURSOP, *Bromelia ananas*.

SOUS (F.), in compound words, Sub.

SOUS-ACROMIO-CLAVI-HUMÉRAL, Deltoïd — *s. Atloïdien*, Subatloïdien — *s. Axoïdien*, Subaxoïdien — *s. Azotate de Bismuth*, Bismuth, subnitrate of — *s. Clavier*, Subclavian — *s. Costaux*, see Intercostal muscles — *s. Cutané*, Subcutaneous — *s. Diaphragmatique*, Infradiaphragmatic — *s. Épineux*, Infraspinal — *s. Lingual*, Sublingual — *s. Mammaire*, Submammary — *s. Maxillaire*, Submaxillary — *s. Maxillo-Labial*, Depressor anguli oris — *s. Mental*, Submental — *s. Métacarpolatri-phalangien*, Prior annularis — *s. Occipital*, Suboccipital — *s. Optico-sphéno-scléroticien*, Rectus inferior oculi — *s. Orbitaire*, Suborbital — *s. Pubien*, Infrapubian — *s. Pubio-coecygien*, Levator ani — *s. Pubio-crété-tibial*, Gracilis — *s. Pubio-prétibial*, Gracilis — *s. Pubio-trochantérien-externe*, Obturator externus — *s. Pubio-trochantérien-interne*, Obturator internus — *s. Scapulaire*, Subscapularis — *s. Scapulo-trochinien*, Subscapularis — *s. Sels*, see Salt.

SOUTH CAROLINA, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Glenn's Springs*, in Spartanburg District, are highly charged with salts of lime, and, not far from them, is a chalybeate. *West's Spring*, and *Chick's Springs*, a few miles from Greenville, resemble Glenn's Springs.

SOUTHERNWOOD, *Artemisia abrotanum* — *s. Field*, *Artemisia campestris* — *s. Maritime*, *Artemisia maritima* — *s. Tartarian*, *Artemisia santonica*.

SOWBREAD, *Arthanita*, *Cyclamen*.

SOWENS, ([Sax.] *yeape*, 'paste,') Flummery.

SOY, see *Dolichos soja*.

SOYMIDA FEBRIFUGA, *Swietenia febrifuga*.

SPA, MINERAL WATERS OF. A town seven leagues southeast of Liège, where there are several springs, possessing a sharp acidulous taste; containing much carbonic acid, carbonates of iron, lime, and magnesia; carbonate of soda, and chloride of sodium. The water is much used as a tonic. Season, from the 1st of June to the 15th of October.

SPA WATER, ARTIFICIAL. (*Sodæ subcarb.*, gr. viij; *Magnesiæ carbon.*, ℥j; *Limat. ferri.*, gr. iij; *Sodii chlorid.*, gr. j; *Aquæ*, Oij. Impregnate with gas from *Marble powder* and *Sulph. acid.*, ℥℥ ℞x.)

SPACE, INTERPEDUNCULAR, see *Interpeduncular* — *s. Perforated, anterior*, *Locus perforatus anticus* — *s. Perforated, posterior*, see *Tarini pons*.

SPADEBONE, *Scapula*.

SPADO, (*σπαδον*.) *Castratus*, Spasm.

SPADON, (*σπαδον*.) *Castratus*, Spasm.

SPAGYRIA, Chymistry.

SPAGYRISTS, (*σπαγ*, 'I separate,' and *αγειν*, 'I assemble,' because they reduced compounds into elements, and formed the latter into compounds [?].) A sect of physicians, who pretended to account for the changes that occur in the human body in health and disease, in the same manner as the chymists of their day explained those of the inorganic kingdom. *Medicina Paracelsistica* seu *Spagyrica*, was likewise called *Hermetica*, because it was believed that the means of cure adopted in it had been found in the books of *Hermes*.

SPAIG, *Skeleton*.

SPANÆMIA, (*σπανος*, 'poor,' and *αίμα*, 'blood,') Poverty of the blood. Diminution in the quantity of red corpuscles of the blood, — as where bleeding has been carried beyond certain limits.

SPANÆMIC, *Spanæmicum* (remedium), *Dysplas'ticum*, *Plastilyt'icum* et *erethilyt'icum*, *Hæmatolyt'icum*, *Dyscrasi'acum*. Relating to *spanæmia*.

A medicine whose protracted use is said to impoverish the blood, — as iodine, bromine, &c.

SPANDARAPUM, *Sparadrapum*.

SPANING, ([G.] *spānen*, 'to wean,') Weaning — *s. Brash*, *Brash*, weaning.

SPANISH FLY, *Cantharis* — *s. Juice*, *Extractum glycyrrhizæ*.

SPANNADRAPUM, *Sparadrapum*.

SPANAPOGON, (*σπανος*, 'rare,' and *πυγωρ*, 'beard,') One who has lost his beard, or has a thin beard.

The Greeks called those who had little beard, or who had lost it, *Spanopogones*.

SPARADRAPA, *Sparadrapum*.

SPARADRAPIER. The name of a machine for spreading sparadrap. A *Plaster machine*. It consists of a table, with two raised pieces, movable, and furnished with points, by which the cloth can be stretched, and of a lamina or blade of metal to extend the plaster over it.

SPARADRAPUM, *Sparadrapa*, *Sparadrapum*, *Spar'adrap*, *Tela emplastrica* seu *emplastrica*, *Spandrapum*, *Spannadrapum*, (F.) *Sparadrap*. Any adhesive plaster spread upon linen or paper, (F.) *Papier médicamenté*. The chief sparadraps are the following:—

SPARADRAPUM ADHÆSIVUM, *Adhesive Plaster*. A spread plaster of the *Emplastum adhæsivum*. It is also called *Strapping*.

English Courtplaster is a Sparadrap, (F.) *Taffetas agglutinatif*, *T. gommé*, *Taffetas d'Angleterre*, *Ser'icum Anglicum*, *Emplastum Anglicum*, *E. Anglicanum*, *E. Adhæsivum Woodstock'ii*, *E. Ichthyocol'æ tel'æ induratum*, *E. Glutinivum*, *Tel'æ Ichthyocol'æ glutinans*, *Psinglass Plaster*. (It is made by stretching black silk, and brushing it over with a solution of isinglass ℥i, in proof spirit ℥xij, to which *tinc. benzoin*, ℥ij, are added. When dry, this is repeated five times; after which two coats are given it of a solution of *tereb. China* ℥iv, in *tinc. benz.* ℥vj, which render it less liable to crack.)

Lis'ton's Psinglass Plaster is made by spreading several coats of strong solution of isinglass in weak spirit over oiled silk, or, still better, over animal membrane previously prepared for the purpose from the peritoneal coat of the cæcum of the ox.

SPARADRAPUM PRO FONTICULIS, *Is'ue Plaster*, is sometimes made of *simple diachylon*, ℔ij; *Burgundy pitch* and *sarcocolla*, each ℥iv; *common turpentine*, ℥j. Spread upon linen and polished with a moistened calendering glass rubber.

SPARADRAPUM seu TEL'Æ GALTERI, *Defensive Plaster*, (F.) *Toile de Gantier*. (This is made of *Olive oil*, ℔ss; *Suet*, ℥iv; *Wax*, ℥x; *Litharge*, *Common turpentine*, *Thus*, and *Mastich*, āā, ℥ij; *Bole armeniac*, *Flour*, āā ℥j. Pour it, while liquid, upon cloth, and spread.) Used for issues and to keep on dressings.

SPARADRAPUM VESICATORIUM. Several substances have been introduced as substitutes for blistering plaster, (see *Emplastrum Lyttæ*.) under the names, *Tel'æ vesicatoria*, *Blistering Tissue*, &c., and other forms of which are the *Taffetas vésicant* ou *épispastique*, *Papier épispastique*, ou *vésicant*, *Charta vesicatoria*. They are made of an *etheral* or *alcoholic* extract of *cantharides*, or of *cantharidin*, mixed with *wax*, and spread, in a very fine layer, on silk or paper previously oiled or waxed. They are efficient agents.

SPARADRAPUM VIRIDE, *Cornplaster*. (This may be made of *Yellow wax*, ℔ij; *Burgundy pitch*, ℥xij; *Common turpentine*, ℥vj; *Verdigris*, ℥iij; spread on cloth and polished.)

Kennedy's Cornplaster is made of *Yellow wax*, ℔ij; *Venice turpentine*, ℥ij; *Verdigris*, ℥j.

SPARADRAPUS, *Sparadrapum*.

SPARAGMA, gen. *Sparag'matis*, (*σπαρσσω*, 'to tear,') *Laceration*.

SPARAGMUS, (*σπαρσπος*, 'tearing,') Spasm.

SPARAGRASS, *Asparagus*.

SPARAGUS, *Asparagus*.
SPARAL'LIUM, *Clyster uteri'nis*. An injection into the vagina.

SPAREDIA. A bandage covered with the white of egg.

SPARGANIUM RAMO'SUM, (*σπαργάνιον*.) Great *Ivy*-reed, (from *σπαργάνον*, owing to the band-like leaves.) Indigenous; Order, Typhaceae; flowering in July and August. The roots are substringent, but esculent; yielding a fine fecula, similar to salep. They are sometimes made into a poultice for inflamed mammae.

SPAR'GANON, *Spar'ganum*, (*σπαργάνον*, from *σπαρνω*, 'I swathe,' 'I wrap.') 'Swathing clothes;' a kind of bandage, with which children were formerly surrounded. Also, a fascia or band.

SPARGANO'SIS, *Spargo'sis*, (*σπαργασίς*, from *σπαρνω*, 'I am full to bursting.') Extreme distension, as of the breasts by milk; *Intumescencia lactea mamma'rum*, *Mastodyn'ia polyg'ala*. Sparganosis also means the wrapping of a child in swathing clothes.

SPARGANOSIS PUERPERARUM, Phlegmatia dolens.

SPARGANUM, *Sparganon*.

SPARGOSIS, (*σπαργασίς*.) Sparganosis.

SPARROWGRASS, *Asparagus*.

SPARSUS, (*σπαργερε*, *sparsum*, 'to throw here and there,') Sporadic.

SPARTEIN, see *Spartium scoparium*.

SPARTIUM JUN'CEUM, (*σπαρτίον*, 'a rope,'—the ancients using its branches or bark to form a rope.) *Spart'ish broom*. Ord. Leguminosae. A small European shrub, cultivated in the gardens of the United States, on account of its yellow flowers. The seeds are diuretic and tonic, in small doses; emetic and cathartic in large. They have been used in dropsy—10 or 15 grains three times a day.

SPARTIUM SCOPA'RIUM, *Saratham'una scopari'us*, *Cyt'isus scopari'us*, *Genis'ta*, *G. scopari'ria* seu *hirsu'ta*, *Cytisogenis'ta*, *Broom*, (F.) *Génet à balai*. *Broom Tops*, *Spart'iti Caen'mina*, *Scopa'rius*, (Ph. U. S.), have a bitter taste, and are possessed of diuretic properties. They have been used in dropsies. Dose, of the powder, ℥j to ℥j. All the genista have similar virtues. A decoction of genista, along with the cauterization of the pustules under the tongue, has been recommended in hydrophobia. An organic liquid base—*Spar'tein*—has been separated from it, which has narcotic properties; and a yellow crystallized substance, *Sco'parin*, which is diuretic.

SPARTIUM TINCTORIUM, *Genista tinctoria*.

SPASIS, (*σπασίς*.) Spasm.

SPASM, *Spas'mus*, *Spas'ma*, *Spa'sis*, *Sparag'mus*, *Synol'cē*, *Spa'do*, *Spadon*, (F.) *Spasme*, (*σπασμος*, from *σπασσω*, 'I draw.') The Greeks gave this name to all kinds of convulsions. It is now usually applied to involuntary muscular contractions; and these, again, have been divided into tonic spasm, *Paraton'ia*, which consists in permanent rigidity and immobility of the muscles that are the seat of it (see Tetanus); and clonic spasm, which consists in alternate contractions and relaxations (see Convulsion).

Cullen has a class, *Spas'mi*—the *neurospas'mi* of Fuchs.

SPASM, CLONIC, Convulsion—s. Cynic, see Canine laugh.

SPASM OF THE GLOTTIS, Asthma thymicum—s. Histrionic, of the Face, see Tic—s. of the Larynx, Asthma thymicum—s. Masticatory, of the Face, Trismus—s. with Rigidity, Tetanus.

SPASM, WRITERS'. Involuntary spasms of the muscles of the thumb, or thumb and index finger, observed, at times, in those who are much accustomed to writing. See Cramp, writers'.

SPASMA, Spasm.

SPASMATIC, see Spasmodic. Dr. Marshall Hall used the word *spasmat'ic* for one, in a convulsive disease, in the state of excitement. *Spasmatode* he employs for one unexcited.

SPASMATICUS, (from *spasma*.) Spasmodic. SPASMATODES, (*σπασματώδης*, from *spasmos*, and *odes*.) Spasmodic.

SPASME, Spasm—s. de la Glotte et du Thorax, Asthma thymicum—s. de la Vessie, Cystospasmus.

SPASMI, see Spasm.

SPASMODES, (*σπασμοδής*.) Convulsive.

SPASMODIC, Spasmodic.

SPASMOL'OGY, *Spasmolog'ia*, (*σπασμος*, and *λογος*, 'a treatise.') A treatise on spasm.

SPASMOLYGMUS, (*σπασμος*, and *λεγγω*, 'hicough,') Singultus.

SPASMOPHI'LIA, *Convulsibil'itas*, *Convulsibil'ity*, (F.) *Convulsibilité*: (*σπασμος*, and *φιλεω*, 'I love.') Tendency to convulsions from unusual excitability of the motor nervous system.

SPASMOTICUS, *Spasmat'icus*, *Spasmat'odes*, *Spar'ticus*, *Spar'tic*, *Spasmod'ic*, *Spasmat'ic*, *Spasmod'ic*, (F.) *Spasmodique*, *Spastique*, (from *spasmos*.) Anything relating to spasm. Also, an antispasmodic.

Morbi constrictorii, *M. spasmat'ici*, &c., are diseases accompanied with spasm.

SPASMUS, (*σπασμος*.) Convulsion, Spasm—s. Aurium, Otalgia—s. Bronchialis, Asthma—s. Caninus, see Canine laugh—s. Clonicus, Convulsion—f. Cynicus, see Canine laugh—s. Facialis, Tic—s. Glottidis, Asthma thymicum—s. Linguae, Glossospasmus—s. Maxillae inferioris, Trismus—s. Muscularis, Cramp—s. Musculorum Faciei, Canine laugh—s. Nutans, Convulsion, *salsam-r*. Periphericus, *Horrida cutis*—s. Universalis, Synclonus—s. Ventriculi, see Cardialgia—s. Vesicae, Cystospasmus.

SPAS'NIA, (same etymon as Spasm.[?]) A term used by Mercurialis to designate the lancinating pain produced, at times, in the chest by violent fits of coughing.

SPASTIC, (*σπαστικός*.) Spasmodic, Tonic spasm.

SPASTICUM, Tetanic.

SPATHA, (*σπάθη*), a broad, flat instrument for stirring liquids, spreading plasters, &c.) *Hypoleipton scapula*.

SPATHES'TER, (from *σπασσω*, 'to draw.') A surgical instrument, used by P. Amman for drawing the prepuce over the glans, when too short.

SPATHOMELE, (*spatha*, and *μελέη*, 'a probe,') Spatula.

SPATHULA, Scapula, Spatula—s. Foetida, *Iris foetidissima*.

SPATHYEMA FOETIDA, *Dracontium foetidum*.

SPATIA INTERLOBULARES, (pl. of *spatium*, 'a space,') Interlobular fissures.

SPAT'ILĒ, (*σπαρτή*, 'human excrement,') A liquid fecal evacuation. Excrement.

SPATIUM ORIS, 'space of the mouth,' Mouth—s. Trigonum, *Lyra*.

SPATTERDOCK, *Nuphar advena*.

SPAT'ULA, *Spath'ula*, (dim. of *Spatha*.) *Spathome'le*, *Specill'um latum*. A flat instrument used for spreading plasters, stirring ointments, holding down the tongue, &c. Also, the scapula.

SPATULA PRO ORE, Glossospatha.

SPAUD, Humerus.

SPAUL, Saliva.

SPAUTBONE, Humerus.

SPAWBONE, Humerus.

SPAYING, (from *σπασσω*, 'to draw;' [L.] *spado*, 'a castrated person,') see Castration.

SPEARWORT, *Ranunculus flammula*.

SPEAUTER, Zinc.

SPECIAL, see Specific.

SPEC'IALIST, (F.) *Spécialiste*, (from *species*,

'a peculiar sort.') One who devotes himself to a specialty; as to diseases of particular parts, as of the eye, ear, chest, &c.

SPECIES, (F.) *Espèces*, *Spécialités*. Official mixtures of substances cut or bruised. Sometimes used for compound powders, as it always appears to have been formerly. See *Pulvis*.

From *species comes spice*, (F.) *Épice*.

SPECIES AROMATICÆ, *Pulvis cinnamomi compositus*—s. *Diacinnamomi*, *Pulvis cinnamomi compositus*—s. *Diaerete*, *Pulvis cretæ compos.*—s. *Dialjalapæ*, *Pulvis jalapæ compositus*—s. *Diambræ sine odoratis*, *Pulvis cinnamomi compositus*—s. *Diatragacanthæ frigida*, *Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus*—s. *Hieræ pieræ*, *Pulvis aloes cum canellâ*—s. *Lætificantes Rhazis*, *Pulvis cinnamomi compositus*—s. e. *Scordio cum opio*, *Pulvis cretæ compositus cum opio*—s. e. *Scordio sine opio*, *Pulvis cretæ compositus*.

SPECIFIC, *Spécifique*, *Nosocrat'ic*, (F.) *Spécifique* (*species*, 'a peculiar sort,' and *facere*, 'to make.') A substance to which is attributed the special property of removing some particular disease. Probably no such remedy exists. *Mercury* in syphilis and *sulphur* in the itch, have been regarded as the strongest examples. The word is also used adjectively in the sense of *special*; as "mercury has a *specific* or *special* action on the salivary glands." See *Specificity*, *morbid*.

SPECIFIC OF HERRENSCHWAND. A once celebrated German vermifuge. It is said to have consisted of 10 grains of *Gamboge*, with 20 of *Carbonate of Potassa*. It is affirmed, that mercury and arsenic have also been found in it.

SPECIFICITÉ MORBIDE, *Specificity*, *morbid*.

SPECIFICITY, MORBID, (F.) *Spécificité morbide*, is the occult quality of a disease which gives occasion to peculiarity in its nature, evolution and treatment. Such is said to be a *specific* disease.

SPECIFICUM PARACELSI, *Potassæ sulphas*.

SPECIL'UM, *Me'is*, *Stylus*, *Explorato'rium*, (from *specio*, 'I examine,') *Specul'ion*, a *Probe*, (F.) *Stilet*, *Styilet*, *Sonde*. A surgical instrument, employed for examining wounds, fistulas, and for passing setons, &c. It is usually formed of silver; and is terminated, at one end, by an olive-shaped button. The *eyed probe* has an aperture at the other extremity.

The perforator of the Trocar is called a *Styilet*; as well as the wire or metallic rod of the flexible catheter, which gives it shape and firmness.

SPECILLUM, *Everriculum*, *Hypaleiptron*, *Sound*—s. *Auricularium*, *Apyromele*—s. *Cereum*, *Bougie*—s. *Excavatum*, *Stylus excavatus*—s. *Latum*, *Spatula*—s. *Minus*, *Melotis*—s. *Sulcatum*, see *Grooved*.

SPÉCIOLE, *Species*.

SPECKS OF THE CORNEA, see *Caligo*.

SPECLARION, (*σπεκλαριον*,) *Specillum*.

SPECTACLES, (*spectare*, 'to behold;') *Conspicill'a*, (Sc.) *Breels*, (F.) *Besicles*, *Lunettes ordinaires*, *Conservees*. Glasses to assist the sight; arranged so as to be adapted to both eyes. These glasses are more or less *concave* or *convex*, according as the sight is more or less short, (*myopic*,) or long, (*presbyopic*,) When the glass is adapted to one eye, it is called an *Eye-glass*, *Conspicillum*, *Perspicillum*, *Vitrum ocula're*.

SPECTRUM, *Spectre*, (F.) *Spectre*, (from *specio*, *spectrum*, 'to see.') An appearance real or imaginary.

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS, *Prismat'ic analysis*. A most delicate method of analysis, which consists in decomposing, by means of a prism, the coloured light given by the salts of metals to the colourless flames of alcohol or coal gas. It is a useful aid to quantitative analysis, as the coloured flame

of each metal, even in the minutest quantities, is found to give a well marked and characteristic spectrum. Bunsen estimated, that the amount of sodium which admitted of detection by prismatic analysis was the 195,000,000th part of a grain; of lithium the 70,000,000th; of potassium, the 60,000th; of barium the same; of strontian, the 1,000,000th; and of calcium the 100,000,000th of a grain. See *Poisons*.

SPECTRUM, OCULAR, *Spectrum ocula're*, (F.) *Spectre oculaire*. A disturbance of vision, which consists in the appearance of objects after the objects themselves have been withdrawn. See *Colours*, *accidental*.

SPECTRUM, SOLAR, *Spectrum Solar'e*, (F.) *Spectre solaire*. The coloured image produced by white light, which has been decomposed by passing through a prism. It consists of seven different coloured fringes, arranged in the following order—red, orange, yellow, blue, green, indigo, and violet. Three of these—blue, red, and yellow—are simple; the others being mixtures of them.

SPECULARIS LA'PIS. A transparent mineral, but of what nature is not clear, which was formerly employed in epilepsy. In old times it was used for glass.

SPECTULUM, *Catop'ter*, *Catop'tron*, *Diop'tron*. (In Latin, 'a mirror; from *specio*, 'to behold,') In *surgery*, it means different instruments for dilating cavities, and facilitating their examination. See *Dilator*. There are various instruments of this kind,—the *S. Ani*, *S. Auris*, *S. Vagintæ*, (*Colpeurynt'er*, *Elytreurynt'er*,) *S. Matri'cis*, *S. Oculi*, *S. Oris* ([F.] *Bâillon*, *Pas d'Âne*), *S. Gutturis*, *S. Vesicæ*.

SPECULUM CITRINUM, *Orpiment*—s. *Indicum*, *Ferri limatura*—s. *Larynx*, *Laryngoscope*—s. *Lucidum*, *Septum lucidum*—s. *Oculi*, see *Ophthalmoscopia*—s. *Oris*, *Glossocatochus*—s. *Veneris*, *Achillea millefolium*.

SPECUS, gen. *Specūs*, 'a cave,' *Vulva*—s. *Cor-dis*, *Ventricle of the Heart*—s. *Pro medullâ spinali*, see *Vertebral column*—s. *Vertebris*, see *Vertebral column*.

SPEDALSKE, see *Radzyge*.

SPEDALSKHED, see *Radzyge*.

SPEECH, ([Sax.] *præc*,) *Voice*, articulated.

SPEECHLESSNESS, *Mutitas*.

SPEEDIMAN'S PILLS, see *Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ*.

SPEEDWELL, BROOKLIME, *Veronica beccabunga*—s. *Female*, *Antirrhinum elatine*—s. *Officinal*, *Veronica*—s. *Purslain*, *Veronica peregrina*—s. *Water*, *Veronica beccabunga*.

SPELLBONE, *Fibula*.

SPELTRUM, *Zincum*.

SPERAGE, *Asparagus*.

SPERAGUS, *Asparagus*.

SPERM, gen. *Sperm'atis*, *Sperma*, (*σπερμα*, gen. *σπερματος*, from *σπερμι*, 'I sow,') *Spermatic fluid* or *liq'or*, *Sem'inal fluid*, *Seed*, *Se'men*, *S. viri'is* seu *masculinum* seu *genita'le*, *Semin'ium*, *Genita'le*, *Medullæ*, *Ros*, *San'guis*, *Se'rum*, *Hu'mor genita'lis* seu *semina'lis* seu *venereus*, *Uri'na genita'lis*, *Genitu'ra*, *Sper'ma viri'is*, *Sperm'um*, *Tho'rus*, *Lac ma'ris*, *Lagne'a*, *Logni'a*, *Lagne'ma*, *Ger'men*, *Vita'le vi'rum*, *Male's milk*, *Propagatory* or *gen'ital liq'or*, *Vital* or *quick'ening ven'om*, (F.) *Semence*, *Fluide séminal*. A whitish, viscid fluid, of a peculiar smell, secreted by the testicles, whence it is carried by the vasa deferentia to the vesiculæ seminales, to be thrown into the vagina, during coition, through the ejaculatory ducts and the urethra. It is the fecundating fluid, and must come into actual contact with the germ of the female. The *Aura sem'inis*, *Gonorrh'ea*, is incapable of effecting fecundation. The semen, at the time of emission, is composed of two differ-

fluids; the one liquid and transparent, which is considered to be the secretion of the prostate, — the other, white, and as thick as mucilage; the product of the testicular secretion. The sperm contains, according to Vauquelin, 900 parts of water, 50 of animal mucilage, 10 of soda, and 30 of calcareous phosphate. The animal matter is peculiar, and by some termed *spermatin*.

Microscopic observations show that it contains *spermatozoa*, or more properly *spermatozooids*; for their animalcular nature is not demonstrated. They are produced in cells — *spermella* — and have probably no more title to be considered animalcular, than the cilia of the ciliated epithelium. By careful examination, other minute, round, granulated bodies may almost always be detected, which are in all cases much less numerous than the spermatozoa. These bodies are the *seminal granules*, *granula seminis*. Pure sperm, in its most perfect state, consists principally of spermatozooids and seminal granules; both of which are enveloped in a small quantity of fluid, *liquor seminis*, *spermatic liquor*.

It has been imagined, but erroneously, that during coition there is a secretion of female sperm — *Semen muliebri*, *Thelygonum*. The increased secretion that takes place is chiefly from the glands of Duverney.

Sperm also means spermaceti.

SPERM CELL, see Sperm.

SPERMA, Sperm — s. Mercurii, Hydrargyris acetatus.

SPERMA RANA'RUM, *Spermi'ola* seu *Spermi'olum* seu *Spermi'ola* seu *Spermi'olum rana'rum*. Frog's spawn. Once used in medicine.

SPERMACETI, (*sperma*, and *cetus*, 'a whale,') Cetaceum — s. Whale, see Cetaceum.

SPERMACRASIA, (*sperma*, a, priv. and *crasis*, 'mixture,') Spermatorrhœa.

SPERMATACRASIA, Spermatorrhœa.

SPERMATACRATIA, (*sperma*, a, priv. *cratos*, 'power,') Spermatorrhœa.

SPERMATIC, *Spermat'icus*, *Semina'lis*, *Sem'inal*, (F.) *Spermatique*, (*σπερματικός*, from *sperma*.) That which relates to the sperm. A name given to different parts connected with the organs of generation.

SPERMATIC ARTERIES, *Arte'riæ Spermat'icæ* seu *præparan'tes*, (F.) *Artères testiculaires*, *A. de l'ovaire* (Ch.), are two in number — one on each side — and arise from the sides of the aorta, sometimes from the renal arteries. They descend, almost vertically, at the sides of the vertebral column, and are distributed differently in the two sexes. In man, the spermatic artery, situate at the side of the vas deferens, issues by the abdominal ring; gives numerous ramifications to the spermatic cord, and divides into fasciculi of branches, one of which goes to the testicle, — the other to the epididymis. In the female, the spermatic artery, *ova'rian* or *uteroovarian artery*, dips into the pelvis, and passes to the ovary, Fallopian tube, and round ligament.

SPERMATIC CORD or CHORD, *Testic'ular Cord*, *Funic'ulus Spermat'icus*, *Spermatochord'a*, (F.) *Cordon spermatique* ou *testiculaire*. The vascular and nervous chord, by which the testicle is suspended. It is composed of the spermatic artery and veins; of other small vessels; of lymphatics; of nervous filaments from the spermatic plexus, and from the genito-crural branch of the lumbo-abdominal plexus; of the vas deferens, and, very often, of a fibrocellular cord, which unites the peritoneum to the upper part of the tunica vaginalis, and in which encysted hydrocele of the spermatic cord occurs. All these parts are united together by a very lax, areolar tissue, and surrounded by coats, which, reckoning from without, are: — 1. The skin and areolar membrane.

2. A fibrocellular membrane, formed by the fascia superficialis. 3. A very thin layer, formed by fibres of the cremaster muscle, united archwise before, and often also behind, the cord. 4. The proper sheath of the spermatic vessels, or the tubular prolongation furnished by the fascia transversalis to the chord, on a level with the superior orifice of the inguinal canal. The spermatic cord is commonly shorter on the right side than on the left; and of a different size in different individuals. It ascends almost vertically, from the superior margin of the testicle as far as the lower orifice of the inguinal canal; passes through this canal and enters the abdomen, crossing the epigastric artery. Here it forms an evident elbow, directing its course backward. At this part, also, the organs composing it separate from each other: — the vas deferens descending into the pelvis to pass behind the bladder; — the bloodvessels and lymphatics ascending towards the lumbar region, &c.

SPERMATIC FILAMENTS, Spermatozoa — s. Fluid, Sperm.

SPERMATIC GANG'LION. A large ganglion, formed by branches from the hypogastric ganglion, and from the spermatic plexus. It supplies the fundus uteri. Besides these ganglia, Dr. Robt. Lee describes *ves'ical* and *vag'inol ganglia*, and anterior and posterior *subperitone'al ganglia* and *plexuses*, which communicate with the preceding, and constitute an extensive nervous rete over the entire uterus.

SPERMATIC LIQUOR, *Liquor seminis*, see Sperm.

SPERMATIC PAS'SAGES or WAYS, *V'ie Spermat'icæ*, are the canals concerned in the excretion of semen. See Testicle.

SPERMATIC PLEX'USES of nerves, *Plex'us testicula'res*, are two in number, and are furnished by the renal plexuses. Their filaments, called *Spermatic nerves*, follow the arteries of the same name to the testicle in man; and to the ovary and Fallopian tube in the female, — *ova'rian nerves*. They cannot be traced into the substance of these organs.

SPERMATIC VEINS — *ve'niæ spermat'icæ* — are two or three in number on each side. They accompany the spermatic artery, and open — those of the right, into the vena cava inferior; those of the left, into the corresponding renal vein. These veins form, above the testicle, a kind of venous network, called, by some, the *Spermatic plex'us* and *corpus varico'sum*; and another plexus before the psoas muscles, called the *Corpus pampini-forme*.

SPERMATIN, see Sperm.

SPERMATIQUE, Spermatic.

SPERMATISMUS, *Emiss'io sem'inis*, *Spermob'olè*, (from *sperma*.) The emission of sperm.

Sperm'atism or *Animal'culism* is the doctrine which maintains that the embryo is produced by the so called spermatic animalcules.

SPERMATIST, Animalculist.

SPERMATOCYTE, *Hernia semina'lis vered'i*, *Oncocoe'lè semina'lis*, *Gonocoe'lè*, (*sperma*, and *cystis*, 'a tumour,') The ancients gave this name to certain swellings of the testicle which were regarded as produced by an accumulation of sperm in the organ. Also, varicocele.

SPERMATOCHORDA, (*sperma*, and *chorda*.) Spermatic chord.

SPERMATOCLEMMMA, (*sperma*, and *klemma*, 'to steal,') see Pollution.

SPERMATOCLEPSIS, see Pollution.

SPERMATOCYSTIDES, (*sperma*, and *cystis*, 'a bladder,') Vesiculæ seminales.

SPERMATOCYSTITIS, (*spermatozystis*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of a vesicula seminalis.

SPERMATOCYSTIDORRHAG'IA, *Canlorrhag'ia ejaculato'ria*, *Hæmatu'ria ejaculato'ria* seu *semina'lis*, (*spermatozystides*, and *hæma*, 'a

breaking forth.') A discharge of blood from the urethra in the act of ejaculation of sperm.

SPERMATODES, (σπερματώδης, from *sperma*, and *oides*.) Gonoides.

SPERMATOGON'IA, *Spermogon'ia*, *Spermatopoi'a*, *Spermatopoi'sis*, *Spermi'un*, (*sperma*, and γοναίω, 'to beget.') The preparation or secretion of sperm.

SPERMATOID, (*sperma*, and εἶδος, 'resemblance.') Gonoides.

SPERMATOLEPSIS, (*sperma*, and ληψις, 'a taking away.') see Pollution.

SPERMATOLIPSIS, see Pollution.

SPERMATOL'OGY, *Spermatolog'ia*, (*sperma*, and λόγος, 'a discourse.') A treatise on sperm.

SPERMATOPH'OROUS, *Seminif'erous*, (*sperma*, and φέρω, 'I carry.') Sperm bearing. The cells or granules in the sperm have been so called.

SPERMATOPE'IA, (*sperma*, and ποιέω, 'to make.') Spermato-gonia.

SPERMATOPO'ESIS, Spermato-gonia.

SPERMATOPOETIC, Spermatopeus.

SPERMATOPE'US, *Spermatopoi'ticus*, *Spermatopoi'tic*, *Gonepae'us*, *Gonepoe'ticus*, *Gonopoe'ticus*. Food to which has been attributed the property of augmenting the secretion of semen; and, consequently, of exciting the venereal act. Very succulent and very nutritious substances have been so considered.

SPERMATORRH'EA, *Spermorrhæ'a*, *Spermacræ'ia*, *Spermatozæ'mia*, *Spermatacræ'ia*, *Gonacræ'ia*, *Gonacrat'ia*, *Gonozæ'mia*, *Spermatacrat'ia*, *Gonorrhæ'a ve'ra*, (F.) *Flux de Sperme*, *Pollutions*, *Pertes séminales*, (*sperma*, and ρέω, 'I flow.') An emission of sperm, without copulation. See Gonorrhœa, and Pollution.

SPERMATORRH'EA ATONICA, *Gonorrhœa laxorum*.

SPERMATOS'CHESIS, (*sperma*, and σχέσις, 'retention.') Retention or suppression of the spermatic secretion.

SPERMATOZEMIA, (*sperma*, and ζημία, 'loss.') Spermatorrhœa.

SPERMATOZO'A, pl. of *Spermatozo'on*, *Zoosperm'ata*, *Spermozo'a*, (*sperma*, and ζῶον, 'animal.') *Animal'cula semina'lia* seu *spermat'ica*, *Fila spermat'ica*, *Corpus'cula sem'inia*, *Vermiculi spermat'ici*, *Spermatozo'ida*, *Protozo'ida*, *Seminul* or *spermat'ic fil'aments*, *Spermat'ic* or *sem'inul animal'cules*, (F.) *Zoöspërmes*, *Spermatozoïdes*. Reputed animalcules seen in the sperm; by physiologists considered to be the formative agents furnished by the male in generation. See Sperm.

SPERMATOZOAIRES, Spermatozoa.

SPERMATOZOIDS, (*sperma*, ζῶον, 'animal,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance.') Spermatozoa.

SPERMIDUCT, (*sperma*, and ductus, 'a duct,') *Deferens*, vas.

SPERMIOIUM RANARUM, *Sperma ranarum*.

SPERMIIUM, Sperm, Spermato-gonia.

SPERMIOLE, (*sperma*, and βάλλω, 'to throw,') see Ejaculation, Spermatismus.

SPERMOEDIA CLAVUS, (*sperma*, and οἰέω, 'to swell,')—the diseased seeds,') Ergot.

SPERMOGONIA, Spermato-gonia.

SPERMOLITH, *Spermatolithus*, (*sperma*, and λίθος, 'a stone.') A calculus in the spermatic duct or vesicula seminalis.

SPERMONEURALGIA, (*sperma*, and neuralgia.) Neuralgia of the spermatic cord.

SPERMOPHLEBECTASIA, (*sperma*, φλεψ, 'a vein,' and εκτασις, 'dilatation.') A varicose condition of the spermatic veins.

SPERMORRH'EA, Spermatorrhœa.

SPERMOZOA, (*sperma*, and ζῶον, 'animal,') Spermatozoa.

SPERNIOLUM RANARUM, *Sperma ranarum*.

SPEWING, (Sax. *spidan*; (Gr.) *πτύω*; (L.) *ptuo*, 'to spit,') Vomiting.

SPHAC'ELATED, *Sphacela'tus*, (F.) *Sphacellé*. Struck with sphacelus.

SPHACELATION, (from *sphacelus*.) Mortification.

SPHACÈLE, Sphacelus—s. de la Bouche, Cancer aquaticus.

SPHACELIA SEGETUM, (from *sphacelus*.) see Ergot.

SPHACELISMUS, Sphacelus—s. Cerebri, Phrenitis.

SPHAC'ELUS, (σφακίλος,) *Gangræ'na Sphacelus*, *Sphacelis'mus*, *Cold mortifica'tion*, (F.) *Sphacèle*, *Gangrène froide*, (from σφαζω, 'I slay.') This word is used, by some, synonymously with gangrene; by others, with gangrene, when it occupies the whole substance of a limb. Commonly, it means the disorganized portion, in cases of mortification, *anthraconecro'sis*, which must be thrown off,—or is, in other words, totally dead. The foul disorganized portion of an ulcer—called the *slough*—must be considered a kind of sphacelus.

Sphacelus was formerly used to denote excessive pain; and also agitation from excessive pain, or violent emotion.

SPHACELUS CEREALIS, Ergotism—s. Nosocomialis, Hospital gangrene.

SPHÆRA, (σφαῖρα, 'a ball,') Pila—s. Marina, Pila marina—s. Thalassia, Pila marina.

SPHÆRANTHUS INDICUS, (*sphæra*, and ἄθος, 'a flower,') Adaca.

SPHÆ'RIA SINEN'SIS, (σφαῖρα, 'a globe,') *Hia Tsao Tom Tchom*, *Hia Tsao Tong Tchong*, *Totsu Kuso*, *Sum'mer plant scin'ter worm*, *Veg'etabile caterpillar*. A fungus which projects from the neck of a lepidopterous insect. It is highly esteemed by the Chinese as a tonic, like ginseng.

SPHÆRIDION, (dim. of *sphæra*.) Globule, Pilula.

SPHÆRION, Globule, Pilula.

SPHÆROCEPHALA ELATIOR, (*sphæra*, and κεφαλή, 'head,') Echinops.

SPHÆROCOC'CUS CRISPUS, (*sphæra*, and κοκκός, 'a berry,') *Fucus crispus*—s. *Helminthochortus*, *Corallina Corsicana*—s. *Lichenoides*, *Fucus amylaceus*.

SPHÆRULA GALENI, (dim. of *sphæra*.) Pilula.

SPHÆRULÆ SANGUINIS, Globules of the blood.

SPHAGE, (σφαγή,) Throat.

SPHENDONE, (σφενδονή, 'a sling,') Funda.

SPHENO, in the composition of anatomical terms, the sphenoid bone.

SPHENOCEPHA'LIA, (σφήν, 'a wedge,' and κεφαλή, 'head,') Monstrosity, in which the head is wedge-shaped, owing to the projection of the anterior fontanel region.

SPHENO-ÉPINEUSE, 'sphenospinous,' (*Artère*.) Meningeal artery, middle.

SPHE'NOID, (σφηνοειδής,) *Sphenoï'des*, *Spheno'des*, *Sphenoïdeus*, *Sphenoïda'lis*, (F.) *Sphenoïde*, (σφήν, 'a wedge,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance,') Wedge-shaped. Hence,

SPHENOID BONE, *Sphenoïdes os*, *Os basila'rè* seu *cuneifor'mè* seu *cu'neo compara'tum* seu *sphenoïda'lè* seu *multifor'mè* seu *az'ygus* seu *papilla'rè* seu *polymor'phon* seu *paxilla'rè* seu *baxilla'rè* seu *alifor'mè* seu *sphæcoï'deum* seu *vespifor'mè* seu *inconjuga'tum* seu *pterygoïdeum* seu *ala'tum* seu *colato'rii*, *Pter'ygoid bone*. An azygous bone, situate on the median line, and at the base of the cranium. It articulates with all the other bones of that cavity; supports them, and strengthens their union. Its form is singular, and resembles a bat with its wings extended. It has, I. An *inferior* or *guttural surface*, on which is situate the crista, that joins the vomer; a channel, which concurs in forming the pterygopalatine foramen; the pterygoid process; the pterygoid fossa; the scaphoid depression; the Vidian or pterygoid

canal; the foramina—ovale, spinale, &c. 2. A superior or cerebral surface, on which are:—the clinoid processes; the pituitary fossa; the foramina (ovale, rotundum, and spinale); the Apophysis of Ingrassias or lesser wing; the foramen opticum, &c. 3. An occipital or posterior surface, which is articulated with the basilar process of the occipital bone. 4. An anterior or orbital surface; having, anteriorly, a crista to unite with the ethmoid bone; and, on each side, a round aperture, which leads into two cavities in the substance of the bone, separated by a middle septum, and called the sphenoidal sinuses or cells. 5. Two zygomaticotemporal or external surfaces, which correspond to the temporal and zygomatic fossæ.

Some divide the sphenoid into body or middle portion; and ala, which are four in number, and are subdivided into great (Temporal Plates or Wings, *Alæ magnæ*) and little (Apophyses of Ingrassias, *Alæ minores*, *Processus cuneiformes*).

The Sphenoid suture surrounds the bone.

SPHENOID, SPINOUS PROCESS OF THE, Sphenoid spine.

SPHENOID'AL, *Sphenoïdalis*. That which belongs or relates to the sphenoid bone.

SPHENOIDAL CELLS, see Sphenoid bone.

SPHENOIDAL COR'NUA, *Cor'na Sphenoïdalia*, *Ossicula Bertini*, *Ossa triangula'ria*, *Pyramide of Winslow*, (F.) *Cornets sphénoïdaux ou de Bertin*, *Ossicula de Bertin*. Two small, thin, and curved bones, situate between the sphenoid and ethmoid, with which they are confounded in the adult. They have the shape of a hollow pyramid, with the base turned backwards, and are developed by a single point of ossification. They are articulated with the sphenoid, ethmoid, palate bone, and vomer.

SPHENOIDAL OR SUPERIOR ORBITARY FIS'SURE, *Foramen lac'rum superius*, (F.) *Fente sphénoïdale*, is a large fissure, situate between the great and little ala of the sphenoid. It is seen at the upper and back part of the orbit, between which and the cranium it is a means of communication, and transmits the third, fourth, and sixth pair of nerves, and the first branch of the fifth pair, to the eye and its appendages.

SPHENOIDAL SINUSES, see Sphenoid.

SPHENOIDAL SPINE, *Spina seu Crista sphenoïdalis*, (F.) *Épine sphénoïdale*, *Spinous Process of the Sphenoid*;—1. A projecting crista at the inferior surface of the sphenoid bone, for articulation with the vomer. 2. A triangular process, *Apophyse sous-temporale* (Ch.), met with near the posterior margin of the same bone, behind the foramen spinale. At the point of the spinous process, a styloid process is frequently met with.

SPHENOIDES, (*sphenoïdes*.) Cuneiform, Sphenoid—s. Os, Sphenoid bone.

SPHENOMAXILLARY, *Sphenomaxilla'ria*. That which relates to the sphenoid and maxillary bones.

SPHENOMAXILLARY FIS'SURE, *Inferior or'bitary Fis'sure*, (F.) *Fente sphéno-maxillaire ou orbitaire inférieure*; called, also, *Foramen lac'rum inferius seu sphenomaxilla'ria*, is situate at the posterior part of the angle formed by the union of the internal and inferior parietes of the orbit. It is constituted, above, by the sphenoid bone; below, by the superior maxillary and palate bones; and, before, by the malar bone. It is narrower at the middle than at the extremities, and forms a communication between the orbital cavity and the zygomatic fossa.

SPHENOMAXILLARY FOS'SA is a name given by some anatomists to a depression at the union of the sphenomaxillary and pterygomaxillary fissures.

SPHENOÛRBITAR. A name given by Bé-

clard to the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone, which is developed by a variable number of points of ossification.

SPHENOPALATINE, *Sphenopalati'ne*. That which relates to the sphenoid and palate bones.

SPHENOPALATINE AR'TERY, *Large lat'eral nasal A.*, is the termination of the internal maxillary. It enters at the posterior part of the superior meatus of the nose, through the sphenopalatine foramen, and spreads its numerous branches on the pituitary membrane covering the septum, the cornua, and the meatus.

SPHENOPALATINE FORA'MEN is a round aperture, formed by the vertical portion of the os palati and the sphenoid. It establishes a communication between the nasal fossæ and the zygomatic fossa.

SPHENOPALATINE GAN'GLION, *Gan'glion of Me'kel*, *Sphenoidal G.* (Ch.). A small, nervous, cordiform, or triangular ganglion, of variable size, situate without the foramen sphenopalatinum, in the pterygomaxillary fissure. It seems suspended by several nervous filaments to the trunk of the superior maxillary nerve, and gives off internal or sphenopalatine filaments, inferior or palatine filaments, and a posterior filament, which is the Vidian or pterygoid nerve.

SPHENOPALATINE NERVES, *Lat'eral nasal nerves*, arise from the ganglion—just described—at its inner part, and enter the nasal fossæ by the sphenopalatine foramen. They are five or six in number, and distribute their filaments to the outer and inner parietes of the nasal fossæ. One of the most remarkable branches is the *Naso-palatine*.

SPHENOPALATINUS, *Levator palati*.

SPHENOPARI'ETAL, *Sphenoparieta'lis*. That which belongs or relates to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

SPHENOPARIETAL SUT'URE is formed by the articulation of the extremity of the greater ala of the sphenoid with the anterior and inferior angle of the parietal bone.

SPHENOPTERYGOPALATINUS, *Circumflexus*—s. *Salpingo-malléus*, *Laxator tympani*—s. *Salpingostaphylinus*, *Circumflexus*.

SPHENOSIS, (*sphynosis*.) see Wedged.

SPHENOSTAPHYLINUS, *Levator palati*.

SPHENOTEMP'ORAL, *Sphenotempora'lis*. That which belongs to the sphenoid and temporal bones.

SPHENOTEMPORAL SUT'URE is the suture at the articulation of the great ala of the sphenoid bone with the squamous portion of the temporal. Béclard gave the name *sphenotemporal* to the posterior part of the body of the sphenoid, which is developed by distinct points of ossification.

SPHEX, (*σφξ*.) Wasp.

SPHINCTER, gen. *Sphincte'ria*, (*σφιγκτηρι*.) *Constrictor*, *Musculus constrictorius*, (from *σφινγν*, 'I constrict.') A name given to several annular muscles, which constrict or close certain natural openings.

SPHINCTER A'NI, *Annula'ria A'ni*. Many anatomists have described two sphincter muscles of the anus:—1. The *S. ext'ernus seu cuta'neus*, *Aspidia'cus*, *Coccygio-cutaneus-sphincter*, *Orbicula'ria Rec'ti*, *Constrictor A'ni*, *Coccygio-anal*, (Ch.) It is situate around the anus; is elliptical from before to behind; flattened, and pierced at its middle. Its fibres describe concentric arcs, which are attached, behind, to the extremity of the coccyx, by a dense, areolar substance; and are confounded, anteriorly, with the bulbo-cavernosi and transversi perinei muscles. This muscle contracts and closes the anus. 2. The *in'ter or in'ternal Sphincter A'ni*, *Sphincter in'testinalis* of Winslow, is by many anatomists considered as the termination of the circular fibres of the rectum. It is annular, and situate around the inf-

rostr extremity of the rectum, to the extent of about a finger's breadth. It has the same uses as the other.

SPHINCTER GULÆ, *Constrictores pharyngis*—*s. Ilei*, Bauhin, valve of—*s. Intestinalis*, *Sphincter ani internus*—*s. Labiorum*, *Orbicularis oris*—*s. Oculi*, *Orbicularis palpebrarum*—*s. Palpebrarum*, *Orbicularis palpebrarum*—*s. Pylori*, see *Pylorus*—*s. Vaginae*, *Constrictores cunni*—*s. Ventriculi*, *Pylorus*.

SPHINCTER VESICÆ, *Sphincter of the blad'der*. Some anatomists have given this name to whitish, elastic, and circular fibres, which surround the neck of the bladder, but do not constitute a particular muscle. Morgagni has given the name *PSEUDOSPHINCTER* to the anterior fibres of the levator ani, which pass beneath the neck of the bladder, and, by their contraction, close that opening. See *Compressor urethrae*.

SPHONDYLIIUM, (*σφονδύλιον*), *Heracleum spondylium*.

SPHONGUS, (*σφουγγς*), *Fungus*, *Spongia*.

SPHRAGIDONYCHARGOCOMETA, (*σφραγιδονυχάργοκομήτα*), 'a seal,' *ονύχ*, gen. *ονυχος*, 'a nail,' *αργός*, 'white,' or perhaps *αργυρός*, 'silver,' and *κομῶ*, 'I adorn.' A charlatan who adorned his fingers to the very nails with rings.

SPHYGMA, (*σφυγμός*), *Pulse*.

SPHYGMIC, *Sphygmicus*, (F.) *Sphygmique*, (from *sphygma*.) Relating to the pulse; pulsatory.

SPHYGMIC ART, *Sphygmologia*.

SPHYGMICA DOCTRINA, *Sphygmologia*.

SPHYGMICUS, (*σφυγμικός*), *Throbbing*.

SPHYGMOCEPHALUS, (*σφυγμός*, 'pulse,' and *κεφαλή*, 'head,') *Crotaphæ*.

SPHYGMODES, (*σφυγμώδης*, from *sphygmus*, and *odes*), *Throbbing*.

SPHYGMOGRAPH, (*sphygmus*, and *γραφῶς*, 'I describe,') An instrument which, when applied over an artery, indicates the character of the pulse as to force and extent of undulations.

SPHYGMOLEGIUM, (*sphygmus*, and *lego*, 'I read,') *Pulsilegium*.

SPHYGMOLOGE, (F.) *Sphygmolog'ium*, (*sphygmus*, and *λογῶν*, 'to indicate,') An instrument for showing the quickness or other qualities of the pulse.

SPHYGMOLOG'IA, *Sphygmology*, *Sphygmica Doctrina*, *Art Sphygmica*, (*sphygmus*, and *λογος*, 'a description,') The doctrine of the pulse.

SPHYGMOMETER, *Pulsilegium*.

SPHYGMOSCOPE, (*sphygmus*, and *σκοπεῖν*, 'to examine,') *Pulsilegium*.

SPHYGMOSCOPIUM, *Pulsilegium*.

SPHYGMUS, (*σφυγμός*), *Pulsation*, *Pulse*.

SPHYRA, (*σφύρα*), *Malleolus*.

SPHYRON, (*σφύρον*), *Malleolus*.

SPHYXIS, (*σφυξίς*), *Pulsation*.

SPIC, *Lavandula Spica*.

SPI'CA, *Fas'cia re'pens*, *Spi'ca ban'dage*, (F.) *Épi*. A bandage so called in consequence of its somewhat resembling a *spike* of barley. The turns of the bandage cross like the letter V;—each leaving a third of the roller uncovered. It is distinguished into *ascending* and *descending*. It may be applied over various parts of the body, and in a different manner in each case: thus, there is the *Spica seu Fas'cia inguina'lis*, *Spica inguina'lis duplex*, the *spica* for the shoulder, and another for the thumb.

SPICA, *Lavandula Spica*—*s. Alpina*, *Valeriana Celtica*—*s. Celtica*, *Valeriana Celtica*—*s. Indica*, *Nardus Indica*—*s. Nardi*, *Nardus Indica*.

SPICE, see *Species*.

SPICEBERRY, *Gaultheria*, *Laurus Benzoin*.

SPICEBUSH, *Laurus Benzoin*.

SPICES, *FOUR*, see *Myrtus pimenta*.

SPICKWOOD, *Laurus Benzoin*.

SPICILLUM, *Specillum*.

SPIDER, (from *spin* [?]), see *Aranæa tela*.

SPIDER'S WEB, *Aranæa tela*.

SPIDERWORT, *Liliago*, *Tradescantia Virginica*.

SPIGELIA, (after Adrian Spigelius, the anatomist,) *S. Marilandica*.

SPIGELIA ANTHELM'IA, *Demera'ra Pink'root*, (F.) *Spigélie anthelmintique*, *Brinwilliers*, *Brinwillière*, a native of South America and the West India Islands, has properties like the

SPIGELIA MARILAN'DICA, *S. Lonice'ra*, *Anthelm'ia*, *Lonice'ra Marilandica*, (F.) *Spigélie du Maryland*; *Perennial Wormgrass* or *Indian Pink*, *Caroli'na Pink*, *Star'bloom*, *Worm'root*, *Not. Ord. Gentianaceæ*. *Class. Pentandria*. *Order. Monogynia*. *Indigenous*. The root—*Spigelia* (Ph. U. S.), *Pinkroot*—is celebrated as an anthelmintic, particularly in cases of lumbrici.

It is, also, asserted to have been found serviceable in remittent fever. It is a narcoticoacid.

Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

SPIGNEL, *Æthusa meum*.

SPIKENARD, (*spica*, 'a spike,' and *nardus*, 'nard,') *Conyza squarrosa*, *Nardus Indica*—*s. American*, *Aralia racemosa*—*s. False*, *Smilacina racemosa*—*s. Small*, *Aralia nudicaulis*—*s. Tree*, *Aralia spinosa*.

SPILANTHES, *Spilanthus*.

SPILAN'THUS ACME'L'LA, *S. ciliat'a seu fimbria'ta*, *Spilan'thes acmel'la*, (*σπίλος*, 'a spot,' and *ανθος*, 'a flower,' owing to its dotted or speckled flower,) *Bidens acmel'la*, *Achmel'la*, *Acme'l'la*, *A. Mauritiana*, *Verbesi'na acmella*, *Balm-leaved Spilan'thus*. *Ord. Compositæ*. *Sec. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis*. This plant possesses a glutinous, bitter taste, and fragrant smell. The herb and seed are said to be diuretic and emmenagogue. They have been used in dropsies, jaundice, fluor albus, and calculous complaints; given in infusion.

SPILAN'THUS BALM-LEAVED, *Spilanthus acmella*—*s. Ciliata*, *S. acmella*—*s. Fimbriata*, *S. acmella*.

SPILAN'TH'US OLERA'CEUS, *Spearleaved Spilan'thus*, *Bidens fer'vida*, (F.) *Oresson de Para*. A tincture of the plant has been recommended in toothache, (F.) *Paraguay-roux*.

SPILL, (*σπίλος*, 'a spot or stain,') see *Nævus*.

SPILOMA, (*σπίλωμα*), see *Nævus*.

SPILOPLAXIE, (*σπίλος*, 'a spot,' and *πλαξ*, 'a plate,') *Elephantiasis of India*.

SPILOSIS, (from *σπίλος*, 'a spot,' and *osis*,) *Epichrosis*—*s. Ephelis*, *Ephelides*—*s. Poliosis*, *Poliosis*.

SPILS'BURY'S ANTISCORBU'TIC DROPS. An empirical preparation, formed of *hydrarg. oxymercur.*, *rad. gentian.*, *cort. aurant.*, *sicc. aa ʒij*; *antimon. crud.*, *santal. rubr. aa ʒj*; *spiritus vini rectif.*, *aqua, aa ʒviij*.

SPI'NA, 'a thorn,' *Spine*, (F.) *Épine*, old [F.] *Espine*. A process on the surface of a bone, which has been compared to the spines or thorns on certain vegetables. The chief processes of this name are:—the *nasal spine*, the *spine of the scapula*, the *spine of the ischium*, the *four iliac spines*, the *palatine spine*, the *maxillary*, the *sphenoid*, &c. The *spine of the back* is the collection of vertebrae constituting the *vertebral column*.

SPINA, *Penis*—*s. Acida*, *Oxyacantha Galeni*—*s. Ægyptiaca*, see *Acacie gummi*—*s. Alba*, *Carduus marianus*, *Mespilus oxyacantha*, *Onopordon acanthium*—*s. Bifida*, see *Hydrorachis*—*s. Cervina*, *Rhamnus*—*s. Domestica*, *Rhamnus*—*s. Dorsi*, *Vertebral column*—*s. Dorsi intorsum flexa*, *Lordosis*—*s. Ferrea*, *Pin*—*s. Helmontii*, *Aiguillon*—*s. Hirci*, *Astragalus verus*—*s. Infectoria*, *Rhamnus*—*s. Nasi*, see *Nasus*—*s. Nodosa*, *Rachitis*—*s. Sphenoidalis*, *Sphenoidal spine*.

SPINA VENTO'SA, *Spi'næ ventos'itas*, *Tere'do*,

Osteoarthrocacê, *Fungus* seu *Tumor fungosus articuli*, *Lupia junctura*, *Hyperepongia*, *Flatus spinæ*, *Arthroacê*, *Pædarthrocacê*, *Sideratio Ossis*, *Cancer* seu *Gangræna Ossis*, *Exostosis*, *White Steeling* (of some). A term of no definite meaning, as is obvious from these various words having been considered its synonyms. By some, it is defined to be—a disease of the osseous system, in which the texture of the bone dilates, seeming to be distended with air, and constituting a variety of osteosarcoma. By others, it is considered to be a tumour arising from an internal cavity of a bone; occurring most frequently in the carpus or tarsus. The term itself is a translation from the Arabic of Rhazes. See, also, *Hydrarthrus*, and *Mollities Ossium*.

SPINA VERTEBRALIS, Vertebral column.

SPINACH, Spinacia.

SPINACHIA, Spinacia.

SPINACIA, *Spinachia*, *Spinachia oleracea*, *Spinage*, *Spinach*, (from *spina*, 'a thorn or prickle,') (F.) *Epimard*. Ord. Chenopodiaceæ. See *Syst. Dicoica Pentandria*. A plant which resembles the cabbage in its dietetic powers. The leaves boiled, with the addition of oil, form a good emollient cataplasm. It has been used in phthisical complaints; but its medicinal properties, if it have any, are not now regarded.

SPINACIA OLERACEA, Spinacea.

SPINÆ, (pl. of *spina*), Spinous processes—s. *Ventositas*, *Spina ventosa*.

SPINAGE, Spinacia.

SPINAL, *Spinalis*, *Spinous*, *Spinaltus*, *Rhachites*, *Rachidian*, (F.) *Épinière*, *Rachidien*, (from *spina*, 'spine,') That which relates to the vertebral column.

SPINAL ACCESSORY, Spinal nerve.

SPINAL ARTERIES, *Arterie spinales*, are two in number, viz.: 1. The posterior spinal, *Artère médiane postérieure du Rachis*, (Ch.) It arises from the vertebral, near the corpora pyramidalia, and descends on the posterior surface of the spinal marrow, distributing its ramifications to it. 2. The anterior spinal artery, *A. médiane antérieure*, (Ch.,) is larger than the last, and rises, also, from the vertebral. It descends, in a serpentine manner, upon the anterior surface of the marrow; furnishes ramusculi to it, and unites with that of the opposite side, opposite the foramen magnum occipitis. A very tortuous branch arises from this union, which descends as far as the inferior extremity of the marrow, to which it sends numerous divisions.

The term *Spinal Arteries* or *Rachidian Arteries* is also given, in the abstract, to all the arteries of the spinal marrow and vertebral canal. The same may be said of the veins and nerves.

SPINAL CORD, *Medulla spinalis*.

SPINAL FORAMINA, (F.) *Trous rachidiens*, in the abstract, are the foramina formed by every two contiguous vertebrae, through which the spinal nerves issue. See *Vertebral*. The term *Foramen Spinalis* seu *spinale* is especially applied, however, to a small foramen, in front of the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, through which the middle artery of the dura mater enters the cranium. It is, likewise, called *Foramen sphenospinale*, (F.) *Trou Sphéno-épineux* ou *petit rond*, *Trou épineux*.

SPINAL GANGLION, see *Encephalon*.

SPINAL IRRITATION, *Rhachialgiæ*, *Rhachialgia*, *Neuralgia spinalis*, *Notalgia*. A modern pathological view, which refers most nervous diseases to irritation of the spinal cord. This irritation is presumed to be indicated by tenderness on pressure over the spinous process of one or more vertebrae, or over the nerves proceeding from the cord and distributed to the parts at the sides of the spine. Such tenderness, however, by no

means indicates the pathological condition in question, as it is often met with in those enjoying perfect health. The treatment advised is cupping and counterirritation on each side of the spine, which may be beneficial in such diseases, no matter what part of the frame may be in a morbid state, by exciting a new and repellent impression on a very sensible portion of the cutaneous surface.

SPINAL MARROW, *Medulla spinalis*.

SPINAL NERVE, *Accessory of the Par vagum et 8th pair*, *Accessory nerve of Willis*, *Spinal Accessory*, *Superior respiratory N.*, *Eleventh pair of encephalic nerves*, (F.) *Spino-cervico-trapèzica*, *Trachélo-dorsal* (Ch.), arises from the medulla spinalis, within the vertebral canal, between the anterior and posterior roots of the cervical nerves, at a greater or less distance from the cranium. The roots unite to form the nerve, which ascends into the cranium through the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, and issues by the foramen lacerum posterius, crossing the sternocleidomastoideus, to which it gives filaments, and losing itself entirely on the trapezius muscle. The pneumogastric and spinal accessory nerves together—*nervus vagus cum accessorio*—resemble the spinal nerves; the former, with its ganglion, being the posterior root; the latter the anterior.

The spinal accessory appears to be the nerve of voice—*vocal nerve*.

SPINAL NERVES, Vertebral nerves—s. *Prolegation*, *Medulla spinalis*.

SPINAL SYSTEM OF NERVES, see *Nerves*.

SPINALES COLLI MINORES, *Interspinales colli*—s. et *Transversales lumborum*, *Transversalis dors*.

SPINALIS CERVICIS, *Semispinalis colli*—s. *Colli*, *Semispinalis colli*.

SPINALIS DORSI, *Spinalis dors major*, (F.) *Grand épineux du dos*. Winslow calls thus some fleshy fasciculi, which are situated on the lateral surfaces of the spinous processes; from the third dorsal vertebra to the first or second lumbar; and which form part of the transversospinalis of most authors. The same anatomist calls—*Spinalis Dors minor*, *Petit épineux du dos*—some small, fleshy fibres, situate on each side of the interspinal ligament. They are short, flat, and pass from one spinous process to another. Like the preceding, they form part of the transversospinalis. All these fleshy fasciculi strengthen the vertebral column.

SPINATI, *Interspinales colli*.

SPINATUS, Spinal.

SPINDLE TREE, *Eunymus Americanus*.

SPINE, *Spina*, Vertebral column—s. *Curvature of the*, *Gibbositas*—s. *Hamal*, *Sternum*—s. *Neural*, *Spinous process*.

SPINGEL, *Anethum*.

SPINAXOIDOCCIPITALIS, *Rectus capitis posticus major*—s. *Axoido-trachélio-atlantis*, *Obliquus inferior capitis*.

SPINITIS, (*spina*, 'the spine,' and *itis*,) *Myelitis*.

SPINNICK, *Nanus*.

SPINODORSITIS, (*spina*, *dorsum*, 'the back,' and *itis*,) *Myelitis*.

SPINOLÁ, (from *spina*, 'the spine,') see *Hydrorachis*.

SPINOSUS, (from *spina*, 'the spine,') *Spinal*.

SPI NOUS, *Spinous*, (F.) *Épineux*, (from *spina*, 'a thorn,') Having the shape of a spine or thorn.

SPINOUS PROCESSES or APOPHYSES of the Vertebra, *Acanthæ*, *Spinæ*, *Cynophoi*, *Neural Spines* of Owen, (F.) *Apophyses épineuses*, are situate at the posterior part of each vertebra, and afford attachment to the muscles, whose office it is to extend the spine. See *Vertebra*.

SPINTHEROPIA, (σπινθηρ, 'a spark, and οψις, 'vision,') Confusio.

SPINULA, (dim. of *spina*, 'a thorn,') Pin.

SPIRAC'ULA, (pl. of *spiraculum*,) (F.) *Spiracules*, (from *spiro*, 'to breathe,') 'breathing holes.' Respiratory pores of the skin.

SPIRÆ CEREBRI, (σπιρα, *spira*, 'a fold, a winding,') Convolutions, cerebral.

SPIRÆA DENUDATA, (from *spira*, 'a spire,') *S. ulmaria*.

SPIRÆA FILIPEN'DULA, *Filipendula*, *Saxifraga rubra*, *Dropwort*, (F.) *Filipendule*. Ord. Rosaceæ. Sex. Syst. Icosandria Pentagynia. The root of this plant is said to possess astringent and lithontriptic virtues.

SPIRÆA LOBATA, *S. Palmaria*, *Queen of the Prairie*, *American Meadowsweet*. An oil, resembling oleum gaultheriæ, is obtained from the roots and stems.

SPIRÆA OPULIFOLIA, *Opulus-leaved Spiræa*, *Nine Bark*, has similar properties.

SPIRÆA PALMATA, *S. lobata*.

SPIRÆA TOMENTOSA, *Hardhack*, *Red meadowsweet*, *Steeplebush*, *Ro'sy bush*, *Whiteleaf*. The root of this indigenous species, *Spiræa* (Ph. U. S.), which is abundant in the northern States of the Union, is tonic and astringent; and is usually administered either in the form of extract or decoction, (*Spirææ*, ʒss; *Aque*, Oj.)

SPIRÆA TRIFOLIATA, *Gillenia trifoliata*.

SPIRÆA ULMA'RIA, *S. denudata*, *Ulmaria*, *U. palustris*, *Regina Prati*, *Barbaca'pra*, *Barbula capri'ua*, *Mead'ow Sweet*, *Queen of the Meadows*, (F.) *Ulmair*, *Spirée ulmaire*, *Reine des Prés*, *Vignette*, *Herbe aux Abeilles*. The leaves have been recommended as mild astringents and diuretics—the flowers as antispasmodics and diaphoretics.

SPIRAMENTA PULMONUM, 'airholes of the lungs,' (from *spirare*, 'to breathe,') see Pulmo.

SPIRAMENTUM ANIMÆ, 'airhole of the breath,' Pulmo.

SPIRAMINA PALPEBRARUM, 'pores of the eyelids,' Lachrymal puncta—s. Pulmonum, see Pulmo.

SPIRATIO, (*spirare*, *spiratum*, 'to breathe,') Respiration.

SPIRÉE ULMAIRE, *Spiræa ulmaria*.

SPIR'IT, *Spir'itus*, (*spirare*, 'to breathe, to exhale,') (F.) *Espirit*, *Alcoolat*. A name given to every liquid product of distillation. Spirits were formerly distinguished into—inflammable, acid, and alkaline; and consequently a number of substances were crowded together, which often resembled each other in no other property than in being volatile. The term is now confined to alcoholic liquors, of which the following are the chief:

Arrack'. Distilled from coarse palm sugar, named *jaggery*; fermented with the bark of the *Mimosa leucophle'a*; also from rice and the fermented juice of the Palm; made in India. Its varieties are:—

1. *Mah'wah Arrack'*. Made in India from the flowers of the Madhuca tree, *Bat'sia batyra'cea*.

2. *Tuba*. Made from palm wine, in the Philippine Islands. See *Arack*.

Araku. Distilled, by the Tartars, from koumis, fermented mares' milk.

Araki. Distilled from dates, by the Egyptians.

Arika. A variety of koumis, distilled from fermented mares' milk, in Tartary and Iceland.

Brandy. Distilled from wine, figs, peaches, persimmon, apple, mulberries, and sometimes other fruits, in Europe, Asia, North and South America, wherever wine is made. The best brandy is that of Cognac; the next, that of Bordeaux and Rochelle. The varieties are—

1. *Aguardiente*, (S.) In Peru, the common brandy obtained from grapes is the *Aguardiente de Pisco*, so called, because shipped at the port of Pisco. Another kind, much dearer, and of excellent flavour, is made from Muscatel grapes, and is called *Aguardiente de Italia*. It is sometimes seen in the United States.

2. *Lau*. Made from rice, in Siam.

3. *Rakia*. Made in Dalmatia from the husks of grapes mixed with aromatics.

4. *Rosolio*. Made at Dantzic, from a compound of brandy, rossolis, and other plants.

5. *Troster*. Made on the Rhine, from the husks of grapes, fermented with barley and rye.

6. *Sekikoyavodka*. Made from the lees of wine and fruit at Seio.

Gene'ra, *Hollands*, (*genièvre*, French for juniper.) Distilled from malted barley and rye, rectified on juniper berries, in Holland. Its variety is—

Gin. Made in England, from malted barley, rye, potatoes; rectified with turpentine.

Goldwasser. Distilled at Dantzic, from wheat, barley, and rye, rectified with aniseed, cinnamon, and other spices.

Kirschwasser. Distilled from the Malachob cherry, in Switzerland.

Maraschino, *Marasqui'no*. Distilled from the Macarska or Marasca cherry, at Zara, the capital of Dalmatia.

Rum, (supposed to be derived from the terminal syllable of the word *saccharum*; but this is questionable. Distilled, in the West Indies and South America, from canesugar and molasses, and in North America from maplesugar. Its variety is—

Sakee, *Saki*. A Japanese beverage, distilled from rice.

Slutkaia trava. Made in Kamtschatka, from a sweet grass.

Showchoo. Distilled, in China, from the lees of mandarin, a wine made from boiled rice.

Whis'ky, (supposed to be derived from *usque*, the first two syllables of *usquebaugh*, the original name in Ireland,—itself from Irish *uisge* and *beatha*, 'life,' *Uisge beatha*, *Aqua vite*, 'Water of life.' (Distilled, in Scotland and Ireland, from malted and raw barley, rye, oats, and potatoes; and in the south of France, from sloes.) In Ireland it was called *builceann*, or madness of the head. The best Scotch whisky is *Glenliv'et*, the best Irish, *Enniskow'en*.

Whisky, *Spir'itus Frumen'ti*, is official in the Pharmacopœia of the United States. It is the spirit obtained from fermented grain by distillation, and contains from 48 to 56 per cent. of absolute alcohol.

Y-wee-a. Distilled, in the Sandwich Islands, from the root of the Teeroot, baked, pounded, and fermented.

To these may be added an intoxicating liquor made by the Affghanistans, from ewes' milk; and that made in Kamtschatka, from a species of mushroom, named *muchumer*.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA, FETID, *Spiritus ammoniæ foetidus*—s. of Ammonia, succinated, *Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus*—s. of Aniseed, *Spiritus anisi*.

SPIRIT, BATHING, FREEMAN'S, see Linimentum saponis compos.—s. Bathing, Jackson's, see Linimentum saponis compos.—s. Bezoardic of Bussius, see Bussii spiritus Bezoardicus—s. Bone, *Liquor volatilis cornu cervi*.

SPIRIT OF BURRHUS, *Burri spiritus matricialis*—s. of Cajeput, see Cajeput oil—s. of Camphor, *Spiritus Camphoræ*—s. of Carraway, *Spiritus carui*—s. of Chloroform, *Spiritus chloroformi*—s. of Colchicum, ammoniated, *Spiritus colchici ammoniatus*—s. of Cinnamon, *Spiritus cinnamomi*—s. of Ether, *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici*—s. of Ether, aromatic, *Spiritus ætheris aromaticus*.

SPIRIT, FUMING, OF BEGUIN, Ammoniae sulphuretum—s. Fuming, of Boyle, Ammoniae sulphuretum.

SPIRIT OF HARTSHORN, Liquor volatilis cornu cervi—s. of Horseradish, compound, Spiritus armoraciae compositus—s. of Juniper, compound, Spiritus juniperi compositus—s. of Lavender, Spiritus lavandulae—s. of Lavender, compound, Spiritus lavandulae compositus—s. of Lemon, Spiritus Limonis—s. of Mindererus, Liquor ammoniae acetatus—s. of Myrcia, Spiritus myrciae—s. of Nitre, sweet, Spiritus aetheris nitrici—s. of Nitric ether, Spiritus aetheris nitrici—s. of Pennyroyal, Spiritus pulegii—s. of Peppermint, Spiritus menthae piperitae—s. of Pimento, Spiritus pimentae.

SPIRIT, PROOF, Spiritus tenuior—s. Pyroxylic, Spiritus Pyroxylicus.

SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY, Spiritus rosmarini—s. of Salt, Mariaticum acidum—s. of Scurvygrass, golden, see Spiritus armoraciae compositus—s. of Spearmint, Spiritus menthae viridis—s. of Sulphuric ether, Spiritus aetheris sulphurici—s. of Sulphuric ether, compound, Spiritus aetheris sulphurici compositus—s. of Turpentine, Oleum terebinthinae rectificatum.

SPIRIT, VERDIGRIS, Aceticum acidum.

SPIRIT OF VITRIOL, Sulphuric acid—s. of Wine, Spiritus rectificatus—s. of Wine and camphor, Spiritus camphorae.

SPIRIT, WOOD, Spiritus Pyroxylicus.

SPIRITS, ANIMAL, Nervous fluid.

SPIRITUOUS, (from spiritus), Alcoholic.

SPIRITUS, (spirare, 'to breathe,') Breath, Life, Respiration, Spirit—s. Aethereus nitrosus, Spiritus aetheris nitrici—s. Aethereus vitriolicus, Spiritus aetheris sulphurici.

SPIRITUS AETHERIS AROMATICUS, Aether Sulphuricus cum alcoholis aromaticus, Elixir vitrioli dulcis, Sweet Elixir of Vitriol, Vigna's Elixir of Vitriol, Aromatic Spirit of Ether, (Cinnam. cort. contus. 3j, Cardam. sem. contus. 3ss, Piperis longi fruct. cont., Zingib. rad. concis. sing. 3j, Spiritus aetheris sulphurici. Oj. Macerate, for 14 days, in a stopped glass vessel, and strain. Ph. L.) It is used as a stimulant in nervous affections. Dose, f3ss to f3j.

SPIRITUS AETHERIS CHLORATI, Spiritus aetheris muriatici—s. Aetheris compositus, Spiritus Aetheris sulphurici compositus—s. Aetheris hydrochlorici, Spiritus Aetheris muriatici.

SPIRITUS AETHERIS MURIATICI, Sp. A. Hydrochlorici, Sp. A. chlorati, Sp. A. Muriatici, Sp. Muriatici aetherei, Sp. Salis dulcis, Aether Muriaticus alcoholicus seu chloratus alcoholicus, Spirit of hydrochloric or muriatic ether, Distilled marine acid. An old preparation, made by adding one part of Muriatic acid to three parts of Rectified spirit, and distilling. Its action is like that of the spiritus aetheris nitrici.

SPIRITUS AETHERIS NITRICI, (Ph. U. S. 1851.) Sp. Aetheris nitrosi (Ph. U. S. 1863 and Ph. B. 1864) seu nitri dulcis seu Aetherei nitrosus, Aether nitricus alcoholisatus, seu nitricum alcoholicum, Acidum Nitri dulcificatum, Sweet Spirit of Nitre, Nitre drops, Spirit of Nitric Ether, (F.) Ether azotens alcoholisatus, Liqueur anodine nitreuse. (Nitrate of Potassa, in coarse powder, ℥ij, Sulphuric acid, ℥iiss; Alcohol, Oixss; Diluted Alcohol, Oj; Carbonate of Potassa, 3j. Mix the nitrate of potassa and the alcohol in a large glass retort, and having gradually poured in the acid, digest with a gentle heat for two hours; then raise the heat, and distil a gallon. To the distilled liquor add the diluted alcohol and carbonate of potassa, and again distil a gallon.—Ph. U. S.) A modified form is given in the Ph. U. S. for 1863, s. g. 0.837, Ph. B. (1864), 0.843. In the latter it is distilled from a mixture of Sulphuric acid and Rectified spirit poured on Nitrite of

soda. It is refrigerant, diuretic, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. Dose, gtt. xxv to f3j. Specific gravity, 0.834.

SPIRITUS AETHERIS OLEOSUS, Spiritus Aetheris sulphurici compositus, Oleum aethereum.

SPIRITUS AETHERIS SULPHURICI, Sp. Aetheris, Aether Sulphuricus cum Alcoholis, Liqueur Aetherei Sulphurici, Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis, S. Aetheris vitriolici, Liqueur Sulphuricus alcoholisatus, Spirit of Sulphuric Ether. (Aether sulphuric. Oss; Sp. rect. Oj. Mix. Ph. L.) Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic. Dose, f3ss to f3j.

SPIRITUS AETHERIS SULPHURICI COMPOSITUS, (Ph. U. S. 1842), S. aetheris vitriolici compositus, Aether hydricus alcoholisatus, Aether sulfuricus alcoholisatus, seu Aetheris compositus (Ph. U. S., 1863) seu Spiritus aetherei oleosus, Liqueur anodina seu anodynus mineralis Hoffmani, Compound Spirit of Sulphuric Ether, Hoffmann's Anodyne Liqueur, (F.) Esprit d'Ether sulfurique, Liqueur anodine d'Hoffmann. (Aether. Oss; Alcohol, Oj; Ether. f3ij. Mix.) A stimulant and antispasmodic. Specific gravity, 0.816.

SPIRITUS AETHERIS VITRIOLICI COMPOSITUS, Spiritus aetheris sulphurici comp.

SPIRITUS AMMONIAE, Alkali ammoniacum spirituosum, Alcohol ammoniacum, Sp. salis ammoniaci, Sp. salis ammoniaci vini seu dulcis seu dulcificatus, Ammoniacum alcoholisatum, Liqueur ammoniaci vini, L. ammoniacum spirituosum, Lixivium ammoniacum vini, Solutio subcarbonatis ammoniaci spirituosum, (F.) Esprit d'ammoniaque. (Ammon. muriat. in pulv. subtilissim., Calcis, ℥iij; Alcohol, f3xx; Aquæ, Ovj. The water is employed to slake the lime; the muriate of ammonia is then well mixed with it, and by means of heat the ammonia is made to pass into the distilled water contained in a quart bottle. Ph. U. S.) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, f3ss to f3j.

SPIRITUS AMMONIAE AROMATICUS, Alcohol ammoniacum aromaticum, Spiritus salis volatilis oleosus seu volatilis aromaticus seu ammoniacus compositus seu oleo-solubilis aromaticus Sylvestri, Sal volatilis oleosum Sylvestri, Tinctura aromatica ammoniacata, Liqueur oleosum Sylvestri, L. Ammoniacum aromaticum seu aetherei aromaticum, Aromatized Lixivium ammoniacum aromaticum, Aromaticum ammoniacum Alcoholicum, Sal volatilis Drops. (Ammon. muriat. 3v; Potass. carb. 3vij; Cinnam. cont., Caryophyll. cont. 3j; Limon. cort. 3iv; Alcohol, Aquæ, 3ss, Ov. M. Distil Ovijes. In the Ph. U. S. for 1863, it is directed to be made of Ammon. carb. 3i; Aq. ammon. f3ij; Ol. Limon. f3iiss; Ol. myrist. ℥xl; Ol. Lavandul. ℥xv; Alcohol, Oixss; Aquæ, q. s. Dissolve the carbonate in the water of ammonia, mixed with f3iv of water. Dissolve the oils in the alcohol; mix the two solutions, and add water sufficient to make the whole two pints.) Stimulant. Dose, f3ss to f3j.

SPIRITUS AMMONIAE COMPOSITUS, Spiritus aromaticus.

SPIRITUS AMMONIAE FETIDUS, Sp. volatilis fetidus, Alcohol ammoniacum fetidum, Tinctura asafetidis ammoniacata, Fetid Spirit of Ammonia, Fit Drops. (Ammon. muriat. 3x, Potass. carb. 3xvj, Sp. rectificat., Aquæ, 3ss Oij, (Imp. meas.), Asafetid. 3v. Distil. Oij, (Imp. meas.) Ph. L.) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, f3ss to 3j.

SPIRITUS AMMONIAE SUCCINATUS, Sp. Ammoniacum cum Succino, Sp. Cornu cervi succinatum, Sp. Salis ammoniaci lactescens seu lacteus, Tinctura ammoniacum composita, Ammoniacum succinatum, Aqua Luleis, Liqueur ammoniacum succinatum, Ammoniacum O'leo Succini, L. ex citraus, Ammoniacum

vinum succinicum liquidum, Succinated Spir'it of Ammonia, Com'mon Eau de Luce. (Mustich. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Sp. rect. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ix}$; Ol. Lavand. gtt. xiv; Ol. succin. gtt. iv; Lig. ammon. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$. Macerate the mastich in the alcohol, and pour off the clear tincture; add the rest and shake. Ph. L.) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, gtt. x to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ or $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{l}$.

SPIRITUS ANIMALES, see Nervous fluid.

SPIRITUS ANISI, Sp. Anisi compos'itus, Aqua anisi fortis, A. Sem'inum Anisi compos'ita, Spir'it of Aniseed, (F.) *Esprit d'anis.* (Ol. Anis. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$; Alcohol. fort. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$. Dissolve. Ph. U. S.) Carminative. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. In the compound spirit, angelica is usually an ingredient.

SPIRITUS ANTHOS, Spiritus rosmarini.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOS'ITUS, Sp. Raph'ani compos'itus, A'qua Raph'ani compos'ita, Com'pound Spirit of Horse-radish, (F.) *Esprit de raifort comparé.* (Armorac. rad. recent. concis., Aurant. cort. exsicc., sing. lbj , Myrist. nuc. contus. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, Spirit. ten. cong., Aquæ, q. s. ad prohibendum empyreuma. Ph. L.) Stimulant and antiscorbutic. [?] Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.

The Gold'en Spir'it of Scurvygrass—an empirical preparation—is formed by adding Gamboge, $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$, to one gallon of the Sp. armoraciæ compos'itus.

Green'tough's Tincture for the teeth is formed of Amygd. amar. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Lig. Brasil., Cassia bacc. $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, Irid. Florent. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Coccinell., Sul. acetosellæ, Alum. $\mathfrak{aa}$ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Sp. vin. rect. Oij, Sp. armoraciæ comp. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.

SPIRITUS BEGUINIS, Ammonie sulphuretum—s. Bellidis, see Osmotisip asteriscoides—s. Cajuputi, see Cajuput oil.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ, (Ph. U. S. 1863,) Sp. Camphoratus seu vino'sus camphoratus, Tinctura Camphoræ (Ph. U. S. 1851), Spir'it of Wine and Camphor, Spirit of Camphor, (F.) *Esprit de Camphre, Alcool camphré, Eau de Vie camphrée.* (Camphor. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, Alcohol. Oij. Dissolve.) Stimulant, anodyne and discutient. Used only externally.

SPIRITUS CARUI, Sp. Cari Carui, A'qua Sem'inum Cari fortis seu Sem'inum Carui, Spirit of Caraway, Strong Carui Water, (F.) *Esprit de Carvi.* (Carui sem. cont. lbiss , Sp. tenuior. cong., Aquæ q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Carminative. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.

SPIRITUS CHLOROFORMI, Spirit of Chlo'reform. (Chloroform. purif. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Alcohol. fort. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$. Dissolve. Ph. U. S., 1863.) See Ether, chloric.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI, Sp. Lau'ri Cinnamo'mi, A'qua Cinnamo'mi fortis seu Cinnam. spirituosus, Spir'it of Cin'namon, Strong Cin'namon Water, (F.) *Esprit de Cannelle.* (Ol. cinnam. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Alcohol. fort. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$.) Stimulant and carminative. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.

SPIRITUS COLCHICI AMMONIAT'US, Tinctura Colchici Compos'ita, Ammoniated Spir'it of Colchicum, Com'pound Tincture of Colchicum. (Sem. colchic. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Sp. ammon. aromat. Oj. Ph. L.) Narcotic, cathartic, and diuretic. Used in gout, rheumatism, and dropsy. Dose, from gtt. xxx to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

SPIRITUS CORNU CERVI, Liqueur volatilis C. C.—s. Cornu Cervi succinatus, Spiritus ammonie succinatus—s. Fortior, see Alcohol—s. Fumans Beguini, Ammonie sulphuretum—s. Genitalis, Aura seminis—s. Jamaicensis, Rum.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOS'ITUS, A'qua Juniperi compos'ita, Com'pound Spir'it of Juniper, (F.) *Esprit de genièvre composé.* (Ol. junip. $\mathfrak{z}\text{is}$, Ol. carui, Ol. fœnicul. $\mathfrak{aa}$ Mx , Alcohol dilut. cong. Solve. Ph. U. S.) Stimulant and diuretic. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.

SPIRITUS LAURI CINNAMOMI, Spiritus Cinnamomi.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ, Sp. Lavandulæ spirituosus seu Lavand. vin'plex, Lavender Water, (F.) *Es-*

prit de Lavande. (Lavand. recent. lbij , Alcohol. cong., Aquæ Oij. Distil a gallon. Ph. U. S.) Usually made by adding the oil to rectified spirit. Used as a perfume chiefly.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOS'ITUS, Tinctura Lavandulæ compos'ita, Red Harts'horn, Lavender drops, Com'pound Spir'it of Lavender, (F.) *Esprit de Lavande composé.* (Sp. Lavand. Oij, Sp. rosmarin. Oj, Cinnam. contus. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Myristic. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, Caryophyll. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Santali concis. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. Macerate for 14 days, and filter through paper. Ph. U. S.) A modified form is given in the Ph. U. S. for 1863. Stimulant. Dose, gtt. xl to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

SPIRITUS LETHALIS, Carbonic acid.

SPIRITUS LIMO'NIS, Spirit of Lem'on, Es'sence of Lem'on, (Ol. Limon. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Curt. Lim. recente rasp. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Alcohol. fort. Oij. Dissolve the oil in the alcohol; add the lemon peel; macerate for 24 hours, and filter through paper. Ph. U. S., 1863.) To give odour and flavour.

SPIRITUS LUMBRICORUM, Liqueur volatilis cornu cervi.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, Tinctura O'lei Menthæ Piperitæ, Sp. Ment'he piperitidis, A'qua Ment'he piperitidis spirituosus, Spir'it of Peppermint, Tincture of Oil of Peppermint, Essence of Mint, (F.) *Esprit de Menthe poivrée.* (Olei menth. pip. $\mathfrak{z}\text{viss}$, Alcohol. fort. Oijss, Aquæ q. s. Distil a gallon;—or, Ol. menth. piperit. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Alcohol. Oj. Dissolve. Ph. U. S., 1851.)

The Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ (Ph. U. S., 1863) is a slightly modified form. (Ol. menth. pip. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Menthæ piperit. in pulv. crass. gr. cxx, Alcohol. fort. $\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$. Dissolve the oil in the alcohol; add the peppermint; macerate for 24 hours, and filter. Dose, gtt. v—xx, as a carminative.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ SATIVÆ, Spiritus menthæ viridis.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, Tinctura O'lei Menthæ viridis, Spiritus ment'he sativæ, A'qua Ment'he vulgaris spirituosus, Spir'it of Spearmint, Tincture of Oil of Spearmint, Essence of Spearmint, (F.) *Esprit de Menthe vert.*

The Spiritus Menthæ Viridis (Ph. U. S., 1863) is made like the Spiritus menthæ piperitæ, and has the same properties and dose.

SPIRITUS MILLEPEDARUM, Liqueur cornu cervi—s. Mindereri, Liqueur Ammonie acetatis—s. Muriatricus æthereus, Spiritus Ætheris muriatrici.

SPIRITUS MYR'CLÆ, Spirit of Myr'cia, Bay rum. A spirit obtained by distilling rum with the leaves of Myr'cia acris, Eugenia seu Myrtus acris, M. Caryophyllata, Bayberry Tree. Order, Myrtacæ, of the West Indies. Used externally like Cologne water, and in cases where whisky would be applied.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ, Sp. Myristicæ Moschatæ seu Nu'cis Moschatæ, A'qua Nu'cis Moschatæ seu Nephriticæ, Nutmeg Water, (F.) *Esprit de Muscade.* (Myrist. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Alcohol. dil. cong., Aquæ Oj. Distil a gallon.) Cordial and carminative. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.

SPIRITUS MYRTI PIMENTÆ, Spiritus pimentæ—s. Nitric acidus, Nitric acid—s. Nitri dulcis, Spiritus ætheris nitrici—s. Nitri duplex, Nitric acid—s. Nitri fumans, Nitric acid—s. Nitri Glauberi, Nitric acid—s. Nitri simplex, see Nitric acid—s. Nitri vulgaris, see Nitric acid—s. Nuclis moschatæ, Spiritus myristicæ—s. Oleosoaromaticus Sylvi, Spiritus ammonie aromaticus—s. Ophthalmicus Mindereri, Liqueur ammonie acetatis.

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ, Sp. Myrti Pimentæ seu Piment'is, A'qua Mirab'ilis, Spir'it of Piment'is. (Ol. Piment. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Alcohol. dilut. cong. Solve. Ph. U. S.) Cordial and carminative. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, and more.

SPIRITUS PULEGII, A'qua Pulegii spirituosus, Spir'it of Pennyroyal, Spirituosus Pennyroyal Water, (F.) *Esprit de Poudiot.* (Olei pulegii $\mathfrak{z}\text{vij}$, Sp. rect. Oijss, Aquæ q. s. Distil a gallon.

Ph. L.) Same as spirit of spearmint in properties and dose.

SPIRITUS PYROACETICUS, Acetone.

SPIRITUS PYROXYLICUS, *Pyroxylic spirit*, Wood spirit, Wood alcohol, *Pyroxylic alcohol*, *Methyllic alcohol*, *Hydrated oxide of methyle*, *Bihydrate of Methylene*, (*F.*) *Esprit pyroxylique*, *Esprit de bois*. This substance is by some supposed to have been the article given in phthisis by Dr. Hastings, under the names *Naphtha* and *Wood Naphtha*. It was probably, however, the *Pyroacetic spirit*. See Acetone. When wood is subjected to destructive distillation, about one per cent. of an inflammable volatile liquid, along with other products, passes over, which, when separated and purified, constitutes pyroxylic spirit. It is given in the same cases and doses as Acetone.

SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS, *Spiritus armoracis compositus*.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS, *Sp. Vini rectificatus* seu *vinosus rectificatus*, *Enostagma*, *Enelatum*, *Pyraenus*, *Alcohol*, *A. Vini*, *Spirit of Wine*, (*F.*) *Esprit de Vin rectifié*. Rectified spirit is much used in Pharmacy to dissolve resinous and other substances. It is seldom exhibited internally, although it exists in the diluted state in all vinous and spirituous liquors. Externally, it is employed as a discutient.—*S. g.*, according to the British Pharmacopœia, 0·838; according to that of Dublin, 0·840; of Edinburgh and United States, 0·835 (see Alcohol), and of Paris, 0·819 to 0·827.

SPIRITUS RECTOR, *Aroma*—*s. Roriferus*, *Gaz sanguinis*.

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI, *Sp. Rosmarini officinalis*, *Sp. Anthos*, *Aqua Hungarica* seu *Regium Hungarum*, *Spirit of Rosemary*, *Hungary Water*, (*F.*) *Esprit de Romarin*. (*Ol. rosmarini* f 5iv, *Alcohol* cong. Solve. *Ph. U. S.*) Stimulant. Dose, f 5j to f 5iv.

SPIRITUS SALIS ACIDUS seu **FUMANS**, *Muriaticum acidum*—*s. Salis ammoniaci*, *Spiritus ammoniaci*—*s. Salis ammoniaci aquosus*, *Liquor ammoniaci*—*s. Salis ammoniaci lactescens seu lacteus*, *Spiritus ammoniaci succinatus*—*s. Salis ammoniaci sulphuratus*, *Ammoniaci sulphuretum*—*s. Salis dulcis*, *Spiritus ætheris muriatici*—*s. Salis Glauberi*, *Muriaticum acidum*—*s. Salis marini*, *Muriaticum acidum*—*s. Salis marini coagulatus*, *Potasse murias*—*s. Salis volatilis oleosus*, *Spiritus ammoniaci aromaticus*—*s. Sulphuricoæthereus camphoratus*, *Tinctura ætherea composita*—*s. Sulphuricoæthereus martialis*, *Tinctura seu Alcohol sulphuricoæthereus ferri*—*s. Sulphuris*, *Sulphuric acid*, *Sulphurous acid*—*s. Sulphuris per campanam*, *Sulphurous acid*—*s. Sulphuris volatil*, *Ammoniaci sulphuretum*—*s. Sulphurous volatil*, *Sulphurous acid*.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR, *Alcohol dilutum*, *Spiritus vinosus tenuior*, *Proof Spirit*, (*F.*) *Esprit de vin délayé*. (Generally made for pharmaceutical purposes by mixing equal parts of rectified spirit and distilled water.) *S. g. Ph. B.*, 0·920; *Edinb.*, 0·935; *U. S.*, 0·941. It is employed in the same cases as those in which alcohol is used:—chiefly, as a solvent of vegetable matters, in the form of tinctures.

SPIRITUS VENERIS, *Aceticum acidum*—*s. Vini Gallici*, *Brandy*—*s. Vini rectificatus*, *Spiritus rectificatus*—*s. Vinosus camphoratus*, *Spiritus camphoratus*—*s. Vinosus tenuior*, *Spiritus tenuior*—*s. Vitæ*, *Nervous fluid*—*s. Vitrioli*, *Sulphuric acid*—*s. Vitrioli acidus Vogleri*, *Sulphuricum acidum dilutum*—*s. Vitrioli coagulatus Mynæichti*, *Potasse sulphas*—*s. Vitrioli dulcis*, *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici*—*s. Vitrioli phlogisticatus*, *Sulphurous acid*—*s. Volatil*, *Sulphurous acid*, *Spiritus ammoniaci aromaticus*—*s. Volatil*, *Spiritus ammoniaci foetidus*.

SPIROCOLON, *Spyrocolon*, *Orchids*, *Fraus*. A syphilitic affection, first known in Greece, during the war of freedom from 1820 to 1825.

SPIROID CANAL, (*σπείρα*, 'a winding,' and *αὐλὴ*, 'resemblance') *Aqueductus Fallopii*.

SPIROMETER, *Pulmonometer*, (*σπείρα*, 'I breathe,' and *μετρον*, 'a measure,') properly *Anapnometer*, *Pneumometer*, *Pneusometer*, *Pneumometer*, *Pneumatometer*, *Pneumonometer*. Any instrument for measuring the quantity of air concerned in respiration, and consequently the capacity of the lungs. This mode of measurement has been called *Spirometry* and *Pneumetry*, as it was formerly called *Pulmonetry*. The term spirometer is now usually applied to a kind of gasometer introduced by Dr. Hutchinson to estimate the quantity of air contained in, or, rather, expelled from the lungs under different circumstances.

SPIROPTERA HOMINIS, (*σπείρα*, 'a spire,' and *πτερον*, 'a wing,') see Worms.

SPISSANTIA, (*σπῖσσαι*, 'to thicken,') *Incrassantia*.

SPIT, ([*Sax.*] *spætan*, *spittan*, 'to spit,') *Sputum*.

SPITAL, *Hospital*.

SPITAL, MINERAL WATERS OF. The village of Spital is situate on the south side of the Tweed, near Tweedmouth. The springs there contain chloride of calcium, sulphate of soda, sulphate and carbonate of lime. They act as saline cathartics.

SPITHAMA, (*σπίθαμα*, *Do'drans*. A measure of twelve fingers' breadth, or about nine inches.

SPITTING, (see Spit,) *Exspuition*.

SPITTLE, *Hospital*; *Saliva*, ([*Sax.*] *spætl*,)—*s. Sweet*, see Salivation.

SPLANCHNA, (*σπλᾶγχνα*, pl. of *σπλᾶγχμα*,) *Entails*.

SPLANCHNECTOPIA, *Splanchnodistaxis*, *Situs perverfus seu anomalus intestinum*, (*splanchna*, *α*, 'out of,' and *τοπος*, 'place,') *Misplacement or ectopia of the intestines*.

SPLANCHNELMINTHA, (*splanchna*, and *ἔμυς*, gen. *ἑμῶδες*, 'a worm,') Worms.

SPLANCHNEURYSMA, (*splanchna*, and *εὐρύσσω*, 'I dilate,') *Morbid dilatation of the intestines*.

SPLANCHNIC, *Splanchnicus*, (*σπλᾶγχνικος*,) *Visceral*, (*F.*) *Splanchnique*, (from *splanchna*.) Relating or belonging to the viscera.

SPLANCHNIC CAVITIES are the three great cavities of the body;—those of the cranium, chest, and abdomen.

SPLANCHNIC NERVES belong to the great sympathetic, and are two in number on each side. They are distinguished into:—1. The *great splanchnic nerve*, (*F.*) *Grand splanchnique*, (*Ch.*) Its roots—four or five in number—come from the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and sometimes the 10th, thoracic ganglia. They descend inwards, on the sides of the vertebral column, beneath the pleura, and unite into a single trunk, which enters the abdomen through a separation of the fleshy fibres of the pillars of the diaphragm; passes behind the stomach, and divides into several branches, which pass into the semilunar ganglion. 2. The *lesser splanchnic nerve*, *Renal nerve*, (*F.*) *Splanchnique accessoire* of Walther, *Petit splanchnique* (*Ch.*), is composed of two distinct branches, proceeding from the 10th and 11th thoracic ganglia, which unite on the 12th dorsal vertebra into a cord that pierces the diaphragm singly; enters the abdomen, and divides into two branches, one of which anastomoses with the greater splanchnic nerve, whilst the other sends its filaments to the renal and solar plexuses.

SPLANCHNICA. Medicines adapted to diseases of the bowels. Also, the 2d order of the class

Cœlina of Good; defined,—diseases affecting the collatitious viscera, and characterized by disquiet or diseased action in the organs auxiliary to the digestive process, without primary inflammation.

SPLANCHNODIASTASIS, (*splanchna*, and *διαστασις*, 'displacement.') Splanchnectopia.

SPLANCHNODYNE, (*splanchna*, and *δύνη*, 'pain.') Pain in the bowels.

SPLANCHNOGRAPHIA, Splanchnography.

SPLANCHNOGRAPHY, *Splanchnographia*, (*splanchna*, and *γραφη*, 'a description.') The part of anatomy which treats of the viscera.

SPLANCHNOLITHIASIS, (*splanchna*, and *λίθος*, 'a stone.') The formation of a calculous concretion in any viscus.

SPLANCHNOLOGY, *Splanchnolog'ia*, (*splanchna*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') A treatise on the viscera; also, Splanchnography.

SPLANCHNON, (*σπλγχνον*,) sing. of *Splanchna*.

SPLANCHNOPATHIA, (*splanchna*, and *πάθος*, 'suffering.') A disease of the intestines.

SPLANCHNOSCLEROSIS, (*splanchnon*, and *σκληρος*, 'hard.') Induration of a viscus.

SPLANCHNOTOMY, *Splanchnotom'ia*, *Splanchnotomē*, (*splanchna*, and *τομή*, 'I cut.') Dissection or anatomy of the viscera.

SPLATFOOT, see *Kyllosis*.

SPRAYFOOT, (from *splay*, 'spread.') See *Kyllosis*.

SPLEEN, (*σπλην*,) *Lien*, *Hepar sinistrum* seu *adulteri'um*, *Fo'mes ventriculi*, *Milt*, (Sc.) *Melt*, (F.) *Rate*. A soft, spongy, parenchymatous organ, of a more or less deep violet red, situate deeply in the left hypochondrium, below the diaphragm, above the colon, between the great tuberosity of the stomach and the cartilages of the false ribs, and above and anterior to the kidney. Its ordinary length is 4½ inches; its thickness 2½; and its weight 8 ounces. Its parenchyma, which is bathed in blood, contains a multitude of grayish, soft, and semi-transparent granulations—*sple'nic corpuscles* or *Malpighian bod'ies* of the spleen. It is covered by a serous membrane, furnished by the peritoneum; and by a proper coat, of a fibrous nature, which is intimately united with it, and transmits into its interior delicate, solid, and very elastic prolongations—*trabec'ulae*. At its inner edge is a fissure—*Hilus* seu *Porta lie'nis*, by which the vessels and nerves enter the organ. The functions of the spleen are unknown. The best opinion is, that it appertains to hæmatisis, and acts, also, as a diverticulum to the vascular system.

SPLEEN, Hypochondriasis—s. Malpighian, bodies of the, see *Spleen*—s. Supernumerary, *Lienculus*.

SPLEENWORT, *Asplenium*, A. filix fœmina, *Asplenium scolopendrium*—s. Bush, *Comptonia asplenifolia*.

SPLEN, gen. *Sple'nis*, (*σπλην*,) *Spleen*.

SPLENAL'GIA, *Neural'gia lie'nis*, *Sple'nica*, *Splenodyn'ia*, (*splen*, and *αλγος*, 'pain.') Pain in the spleen.

SPLENALGIA BENGALENSIS, see *Cachexia*, *sple'nic*—s. *Phlegmonodea*, *Splenitis*—s. *Subinflammatoria chronica*, *Splenonecus*.

SPLENATROPH'IA, *Atroph'ia Lie'nis*, (*splen*, and *atrophia*, 'atrophy.') Wasting or atrophy of the spleen.

SPLENAUXE, (*splen*, and *αύξη*, 'increase.') *Splenonecus*.

SPLENECTAMA, gen. *Splenectam'atis*, *Splenoparectama*.

SPLENECTASIS, (*splen*, and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation.') *Splenoparectama*.

SPLENECTOM'IA, *Splenectomē*, (*splen*, *εκ*, 'out of,' and *τομή*, 'I cut.') Extirpation of the spleen.

SPLENECTOP'IA, *Dislocat'io* seu *Ectop'ia lie'nis* seu *sple'nis*, *Anomosp'lenotopie*, (*splen*, and

εκτασις, (*εκ*, and *τοπος*,) 'out of place.') Dislocation of the spleen. Not a common occurrence.

SPLENEMPHRAX'IS, *Sphlenophrax'ia*, (*splen*, and *εμφρασις*, 'I obstruct.') Obstruction of the spleen. See *Splenonecus*.

SPLENES, (pl. of *splen*,) Hypochondriasis.

SPLENETICUS, *Sple'nicus*, *Splenit'icus*, *Lienosus*, (F.) *Ratelenx*. That which relates to the spleen: one labouring under diseased spleen. A medicine adapted for diseases of the spleen.

SPLENIC, *Sple'nicus*, *Sple'ninus*, (F.) *Splénique*, (from *splen*,) That which relates to the spleen.

SPLENIC ARTERY. It arises from the *cœliac*; and passes from right to left, forming many windings along the upper edge of the pancreas, which lodges it in a special groove. It reaches the fissure of the spleen, and divides into several branches that enter the organ. In its course it furnishes the pancreatic, left gastro-epiploic, and the *vasa brevia*.

SPLENIC CACHEXIA, see *Cachexia splenica*—s. *Corpuscles*, see *Spleen*.

SPLENIC PLEX'US is a nervous network, which proceeds from the *cœliac* plexus, and accompanies the splenic artery, sending secondary plexuses to each division.

SPLENIC VEIN, *Vena sple'nicæ*, *V. lienal'is*, arises from the spleen, and accompanies the splenic artery; proceeding from left to right, to unite with the superior mesenteric vein, and to form, with it, the abdominal vena porta. In its course, it receives veins corresponding to the *vasa brevia*, the right and left gastro-epiploic, the duodenal, pancreatic, coronaria ventriculi, and inferior mesenteric veins.

SPLENICA, *Splenalgia*. Also, medicines which affect the spleen.

SPLENICUS, (*σπληνικός*,) *Splæneticus*, *Splenio*.

SPLENIFICATION, (*splen*, and *φίω*, 'to become,') *Splenization*.

SPLENIOLA, (dim. of *splen*,) *Compress*.

SPLÉNIQUE, *Splenio*.

SPLENIS TUMOR, 'tumor of the spleen,' *Ague cake*.

SPLÉNISATION, *Splenization*.

SPLENISCUS, (*σπληνισκος*,) *Compress*.

SPLENISIS, (from *splen*,) *Splenization*.

SPLENITICUS, *Splenio*.

SPLENITIS, (*splen*, and *itis*,) *Inflammation* of the spleen. *Empres'ma splenitis*, *Inflammat'io lie'nis*, *I. sple'nis*, *Splenal'gia phlegmonodea*, *Lienit'is*, (F.) *Splénite*, *Inflammation de la Rate*. A rare disease, characterized by local pain, swelling, and heat, which sometimes terminates by suppuration. It generally affects the capsule—*Episplenit'is*, *Perisplenit'is*—and must be treated like other inflammations.

SPLENIUM, (*σπληνον*,) *Compress*—s. *Corporis callosi*, see *Corpus callosum*—s. *Cruciatum*, *Croix de Malte*.

SPLENIUS, *S. Cap'itis* seu *Col'li*, (F.) *Cervico-dorso-mastoidien et dorso-trachélien*, *Cervico-mastoidien* (Ch.), *Posterior mastoid muscle*. So called from its resemblance to the *spleen* of certain animals. A muscle situate at the posterior part of the neck, and upper part of the back. It is much broader above than below, where it terminates in a point. It is attached, by its inner edge, to the spinous processes of the first five dorsal vertebrae; to that of the 7th cervical, and to the inferior part of the posterior cervical ligament. By its upper extremity, it is attached to the transverse processes of the first two cervical vertebrae, to the mastoid process, and to the posterior surface of the occipital bone. Some have considered this muscle to be formed of two portions, which they have called *Splenius colli*, and *Splenius cap'itis*. The *splenius* extends the head, inclines it, and

rotates it. If the spleen of each side act together, they extend the head.

SPLENIZATION, *Splenizatio*, *Splenificatio*, *Splenificatio*, (F.) *Splénisation*, (from *splen*.) A term applied to the state of the lung in the first or second stage of pneumonia, in which its tissue resembles that of the spleen. To a conversion of the lung into a spleen-like substance in the yellow fever of Gibraltar, the term *splenisis*, (F.) *Splénis*, was given by Louis and others.

SPLENOCELE, *Hernia lienalis*, (*splen*, and *celē*, 'a tumour.') Hernia formed by the spleen.

SPLENODES, (*splen*, and *odes*.) Splenoid.

SPLENODYNIA, (*splen*, and *odynē*, 'pain,') Splenalgia.

SPLENOGRAPHY, *Splenographia*, (*splen*, and *graphō*, 'a description.') A description of the spleen.

SPLENOHEMIA, (F.) *Splénohémie*, (*splen*, and *hēmā*, 'blood,') Congestion or hyperemia of the spleen, a common phenomenon in many diseases, especially in typhoid and intermittent fevers.

SPLENOID, *Splenoïdes*, *Splenoïdes*, (*σπληνοειδής*, from *splen*, and *eidēs*, 'resemblance,') Spleenlike. Having the appearance of the spleen.

SPLENOLOGY, *Splenologia*, (*splen*, and *logos*, 'a discourse,') A treatise on the spleen.

SPLENOMALACIA, *Lienomalacia*, (*splen*, and *malakos*, 'soft,') Morbid softening of the spleen.

SPLÉNONCIE, Splenoncus.

SPLENONCUS, *Megalosplenēnia*, *Hypertrophia seu Supernutritio splenis seu lieinis*, *Intumescētia seu Infarctus seu Phlegmonia lieinis*, *Splénal-gia subinflammatoria chronica*, *Splenophraxia*, *Splénauzē*, *Hypersplenotrophia*, *Lien ingens*, (F.) *Splénocic*, *Hypertrophie de la Rate*, (*splen*, and *cykos*, 'a tumour,') Tumefaction of the spleen. See *Ague cake*.

SPLENOPARECTAMA, gen. *Splénoparectamatis*, *Splénec'tama*, *Splenoparectasis*, *Splénec'tasis*, (*splen*, and *parectama*, 'excessive volume,') Excessive enlargement of the spleen.

SPLENOPARECTASIS, Splenoparectama.

SPLENOPHRAXIA, (*splen*, and *φρασσα*, 'to shut up,') Splenophraxia.

SPLENORRHAGIA, (*splen*, and *ῥαγῆ*, 'a bursting forth,') Hemorrhage from the spleen.

SPLENOSCIRRHUS, (*splen*, and *σχιρρῶς*, 'hardness,') Scirrhus or cancer of the spleen.

SPLENOTOMY, *Splenotomia*, *Splénotomē*, (*splen*, and *τεμνω*, 'I cut,') Dissection of the spleen.

SPLINT, ([D.] *Splinter*, from *splijten*, 'to split,') *Hastula*, *Assula*, *Asserculum*, *Plagula*, *Nar'thes*, *Fer'ula*, (F.) *Attelle*, *Éclisse*. A flexible and resisting lamina of wood, used in the treatment of fractures, to keep the fragments in apposition, and prevent their displacement. Splints are made of iron, wood, bark of trees, leather, gutta percha, pasteboard, &c. They are generally padded, and are fixed by a roller or by tapes, according to circumstances.

SPLINTER, (F.) *Enquille*, (same etymon.) This term is sometimes applied to a small portion of wood, which occasionally enters the skin, and gives occasion to much irritation, until it is removed. — *Aculēus lig'neus*, (F.) *Echarde*.

It is also applied to fragments that separate from a fractured or diseased bone.

SPLITCLOTH, *Linteum scissum*. A bandage for the head, consisting of a central part, and six or eight tails. The single split cloth has four tails. It is regarded as the most convenient bandage for the head, face, and jaws.

SPLITROCK, *Heuchera cortusa*.

SPOAT, (like *spit*.) Saliva.

SPODIUM GRÆCORUM, (*σποδιον*, 'dross,') *Album græcum*.

SPOLIARUM, (*spolio*, 'to deprive of covering,') *Apodyterium*.

SPO'LIATIVE, *Spoliati'va*, (*spoliare*, *spoliatum*, 'to take away,') (F.) *Spoliatif*.

Phlebotomia spoliati'va, (F.) *Saignée spoliative*. Bloodletting, used for the purpose of diminishing the mass of blood.

SPOLIATORIUM, (*spolio*, 'to deprive of covering,') *Apodyterium*.

SPONDLES, (from *spondylus*.) *Vertebrae*.

SPONDYLAL'GIA, *Spondylodyn'ia*, (*spondylus*, and *algos*, 'pain,') Pain in the vertebrae, *Cacorrhachitis*. See *Vertebral Disease*.

SPONDYLARTHRITIS, (*spondylus*, *arthron*, 'a joint, and *itis*.) Gouty or rheumatic inflammation of the spinal column.

SPONDYLARTHROACE, (*spondylus*, *arthron*, 'a joint, and *acoe*, 'evil,') *Vertebral disease*.

SPONDYLI, (*σπονδυλοι*.) *Vertebrae*.

SPONDYLITHE'SIS, (*spondylus*, and *αλωδυσσις*, 'a slipping or sliding,') Dislocation of the vertebrae, as of the last lumbar vertebrae forwards on the sacrum.

SPONDYLITIS, *Inflammatio vertebræ*, (*spondylus*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the vertebrae.

SPONDYLUM, (*σπονδυλον*.) *Heracleum spondylium*.

SPONDYLOACE, (*spondylus*, and *acoe*, 'evil,') *Vertebral disease*.

SPONDYLODYNIA, (*spondylus*, and *dynē*, 'pain,') *Spondylalgia*.

SPONDYLOPATHIA, (*spondylus*, and *πάθος*, 'a disease,') A disease of the vertebral column.

SPONDYLOPYOSIS, (*spondylus*, and *πυωσις*, 'suppuration,') *Vertebral disease*.

SPONDYLUS, (*σπονδυλος*.) A vertebra. Also, the vertex.

SPONGE, *Spongia*—s. *Bastard*, *Alecyonium*—s. Prepared, see *Spongia*—s. *Tent*, see *Spongia*.

SPONGE, (from *σπγγα*.) The tumefied glands of the neck.

SPONGIA, (*σπγγα*.) *S. officinalis seu maritima*, *Spon'gia*, *Sphon'gia*, *Sponge*, (F.) *Éponge*. An organized marine substance, of the *Class* Porifera, met with in many seas, but especially in the Mediterranean and Arabian. It is supple, elastic, porous, and capable of absorbing fluids in which it may be placed and of thus increasing in size. It is employed in surgery for cleansing or washing; for absorbing acrid discharges from ulcers; suppressing hemorrhage when the mouth of the vessel can be compressed by it, and for forming tents for dilating wounds; in which case, the sponge is immersed in melting wax, and cooled before being used. It is then called *Spongia cera'ta*, *Waxed*, *Cerated* or *Prepared Sponge* or *Sponge Tent*.

SPONGIA ASSA, *S. Usta*—s. *Cerata*, see *Spongia*—s. *Cynobati*, *Bedegar*.

SPONGIA US'TA, *S. As'sa*, *Car'bo spon'gis*, *Burnt Sponge*, contains carbonate and phosphate of lime, carbonate of soda, charcoal, and iodine. It is used in bronchocoele, scrofulous affections, and herpetic eruptions; and its good effects seem to be dependent upon iodine. (It is made by cutting sponge into pieces, and heating it, that any extraneous matter may be separated; burning it in a close iron vessel until it becomes black and friable, and, lastly, rubbing it into very fine powder.—Ph. U. S.) Dose, $\mathfrak{zj}$ to $\mathfrak{z}ij$.

SPONGLE LA'PIS. A name given to small friable stones found in sponge. They were formerly esteemed lithontriptic.

SPONGIEUX, see *Spongoid*.

SPONGIFORM, (*spongia*, and *forma*, 'form,') *Spongoid*.

SPONGIODES, *Spongoid*.

SPONGIOLE (F.), *Spong'ulum*, *Spong'ula*, *Spongelet*, (from *σπγγα*, 'a small sponge,') The soft succulent extremity of the fibrils or true roots

of a plant, by which it absorbs or sucks up fluid. Similar spongioles have been supposed to exist at the terminations of the absorbents in animals.

SPON'GIUM, (σπγγιον.) Ancient name of an epithem made of goats' dung: and also of a malagma, which was considered capable of absorbing the serum in dropsies, like a sponge.

SPON'GIOPI'LIN, *Spon'giopile*, (*spongia*, 'sponge,' and *pilus*, 'a hair.') A fabric, composed of sponge and wool, felted together in three layers, and coated, on one of its surfaces, with caoutchouc, which renders it impermeable. It is of great service as a cataplasm, fomentation, vehicle for lotions, liniments, &c.

SPONGIOSUM (OS), Ethmoid bone.

SPONGIOSUS, Spongoid.

SPONGODES, (*spongia*, and *odes*.) Spongoid.

SPONGOID, *Spongoi'des*, *Spongo'des*, (F.) *Spongoïde*, (σπγγαϊδης, σπγγωϊδης, from *spongia*, and *oides*, 'resemblance.') Resembling sponge. Of the nature of sponge, *spongy*, *spongio'sus*, (F.) *Spongi'eux*.

SPONGOID INFLAMMATION, Hematodes fungus.

SPONGOID TISSUE, (F.) *Tissu Spongoïde*. An adventitious spongy tissue found in cases of rickets.

SPONGOS, (σπγγος.) Tonsil.

SPONGY, Spongoid—a. Tissue, see Bone.

SPONSA SOLIS, 'sponse of the sun,' *Calendula officinalis*.

SPONTA'NEOUS, *Sponta'neus*, (F.) *Spontanée*, (from *sponte*, 'voluntarily.') That which occurs of itself, or without any manifest external cause. Evacuations are termed *spontaneous*, which are not produced by medicine. *Sponta'neous las'itude* is that which is not the result of fatigue. Diseases are also *spontaneous* which supervene without apparent cause. *Sponta'neous Amputa'tion* is the separation of a limb from the foetus in utero.

SPONTANEOUS EVOLUTION, see Evolution—a. Version, Evolution, spontaneous.

SPONTÉPARITÉ, (*sponte*, 'voluntarily,' and *pario*, 'to bring forth.') Generation, spontaneous.

SPOON, (from its hollowness,) Umbilicus.

SPOONWOOD, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Tilia Americana*.

SPORAD'IC, *Sporad'icus*, (F.) *Sporadique*, (σπργαδικος, 'scattered,' from *σπρω*, 'I sow.') An epithet for diseases, *Spor'ades*, *Morbi sporad'ici*, *disper'si* seu *sparsi*, (F.) *Maladies sporadiques*, which supervene indifferently in every season and situation, from accidental causes, and independently of any epidemic or contagious influence.

SPORE, *Spor'ule*, *Spor'um*, *Spor'ulum*, *Sporus*, (σπργος, from *σπρω*, 'I sow.') The reproductive body in cryptogamous plants, which is analogous to the seed of phanerogamous plants.

SPORID'IUM, (from *sporus*.) The reproductive body in algaceous plants, which resembles the spore of other plants.

SPORULE, Spore.

SPORUM, Spore.

SPORUS, Spore.

SPOT OF SOMMERING, see Foramen centrale, &c.

SPOTS, CEREBRAL, see *Tache cérébrale*—a. Germinal, see *Molecule*—a. Meningitic, see *Tache cérébrale*.

SPOTS, RED, (F.) *Taches rouges*, *Rose spots*, *Rose'ole* seu *Pap'ule typho'se*. Small red spots which appear in typhoid fever, from the 8th to the 15th day of the disease. They are most frequently seen on the lower and middle portions of the chest, and upper part of the abdomen.

SPOTS, ROSE, Spots, red.

SPRAIN, (corrupted from strain [?]) *Subluxa'tio*, *Distor'tio*, *Dias'trophè*, *Diastrem'ma*, *Luxa'tio*

imperfec'ta, *Strem'ma*, *Thlas'ma Stren'ma*, *Wrench*, (Sc.) *Wramp*, (Prov.) *Wrick*, *Kench*, *Keak*, (F.) *Détorse*, *Eutorse*, *Foulure*. A violent straining or twisting of the soft parts surrounding the joints. According to the degree of the sprain, the fibrous parts of the joint may be simply stretched, or they may be ruptured.

This affection, which has been regarded as incomplete luxation, occurs, particularly, in the ginglymoid joints;—as in the foot, wrist, knee, &c. The violence causes an afflux of blood; the serum of the blood is poured out, and often the blood itself, owing to the rupture of vessels; and inflammation arises, which ends in resolution or induration. Local, antiphlogistic applications are required, with perfect rest; and, when the inflammatory action has subsided, cold pumping and friction, with the application of a plaster and bandage, will afford support until the parts affected recover their due tone.

SPRAT, YELLOWBILLED, *Clupea thryssa*.

SPRAYCURE. A variety of the *douche*, which consists in the application of water in the form of spray.

SPRUCE, (from Prussia [?]) see *Pinus abies*.

SPRUCE BEER, *White Spruce Beer*. A beer made as follows: To 10 gallons of water, add 6 pounds of sugar, and 4 oz. of essence of spruce. Add yeast; and bottle, when ready. It is grateful and antiscorbutic.

SPRUCE BEER POW'DERS may be formed of white sugar, 3i, and ʒij; *sode subcarb.*, gr. xxvj; essence of spruce, gr. x, in each blue paper; and acid of tartar, ʒss in each white paper. For half a pint of water.

SPUTIO, (*spuere*, *sputum*, 'to spit,') Exspuition.

SPUMA ARGENTI, 'froth of silver,' *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*—a. *Cerevisiæ*, *Yest*—s. *Trium draconum*, *Antimonium muriatum*.

SPUMEUX, Frothy.

SPUMOSUS, (from *spuma*.) Frothy.

SPUNK, (Gael. *spong*, 'tinder,') *Bolemus ignarius*.

SPUR, (Sax. *γρυρ*.) (F.) *Éperon des Artères*. The angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk.

SPUR, Ergot.

SPURBLIND, (Purblind.) Myopia.

SPURGE, **CAPER**, (*Épurge*, [old F.] *Espurge*, from *e*, and *purgare*, 'to purge,') *Euphorbia lathyris*—s. *Cypress*, *Euphorbia Cyparissias*—s. *Flax*, *Daphne gnidium*—s. Flowering, large, *Euphorbia corollata*—s. Garden, *Euphorbia lathyris*—s. Greater, *Euphorbia palustris*—s. *Ipecacuanha*, *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*.

SPURGE LAUREL, *Daphne laureola*.

SPURGE MARSH, *Euphorbia palustris*.

SPURGE OLIVE, *Cneorum tricoecum*, *Daphne mezereum*.

SPURGE, PETTY, *Euphorbia peplus*—s. Sea, *Euphorbia paralias*—s. Spotted, *Euphorbia maculata*—s. Sun, *Euphorbia helioscopia*—s. Wartwort, *Euphorbia helioscopia*.

SPUTA, PRUNE JUICE, (pl. of *sputum*.) see *Prune Juice*.

SPUTAMEN, (*sputare*, *sputatum*, 'to spit,') *Saliva*, *Sputum*.

SPUTAMENTUM, *Saliva*, *Sputum*.

SPUTATIO, Exspuition.

SPUTATION, Exspuition.

SPUTATORIUS, Expectorant.

SPU'TUM, *Apochrem'ma*, *Anachremp'tum*, *Chrem'ma*, *Emptys'ma*, *Sputa'men*, *Pty'clon*, *Ptyis'ma*, *Pty's'ma*, *Spit*, (*spuere*, *sputum*, 'to spit,') (F.) *Crachat*. The secretions ejected from the mouth in the act of spitting. It is composed of saliva, and of the mucus secreted by the mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ and fauces, and

often by the membrane of the larynx and bronchia. The sputa are, sometimes, called *eru'gious*, when of a greenishyellow colour; *gummy*, when they resemble a thick solution of gum; *frothy*, (F.) *mousseux*, when covered with froth; *rubig'ious*, (F.) *rubigineux* ou *rouillés*, when of a reddishyellow; and *streaked*, (F.) *striés*, when mixed with lines of blood. Also, saliva.

SPUTUM CRUENTUM, Hæmoptysis—s. Dulce, Saccharorrhœa pulmonalis—s. Oris, Salivation—s. Saccharatum, Saccharorrhœa pulmonalis—s. Sanguinis, Hæmoptysis.

SQUALLING, ([Sax.] *xiellan* or *xi'llan*, 'to yell,') Vagitus.

SQUAMA, Scale, Squamous portion, Table.

SQUAMÆ, (pl. of *squama*,) Scaly diseases.

SQUAMARIA, Plumbago Europæa.

SQUAMEUX, Squamous.

SQUAMIFORMIS, (*squama*, 'a scale,' and *forma*, 'shape,') Squamous.

SQUA'MOUS, *Squamo'us*, *Lepidoi'des*, *Lepido'des*, *Squamifor'mis*, *Squa'miform*, (F.) *Squameux*, *Lépidoi'de*, *Scal'y*, (from *squama*, 'a scale,') That which relates to or resembles a scale.

SQUAMOUS PORTION of the temporal bone, (F.) *Portion squameuse ou écailleuse du Temporal*, is the upper part of the temporal, so called from a fancied resemblance to a scale. See Temporal Bone.

SQUAMOUS SUTURE, *Sutu'ra squamo'sa* seu *mendo'sa* seu *lepidoi'des* seu *lepidoi'des* seu *cran'ii squamo'sa*, (F.) *Suture squameuse ou écailleuse*. The suture which unites the squamous portion of the temporal bone to the parietal.

Certain *scaly* cutaneous affections are also called *squa'mous*, (F.) *squameux*. See Scale.

SQUARE STALK, *Monarda coccinea*.

SQUARRA TONDENS, (*squarra*, 'scurfiness,' and *tondere*, 'to shave,') *Porrigio decalvans*.

SQUASH, ROUND or PATTYPAN, see *Cucurbita pepo*—s. Warted or longnecked, see *Cucurbita pepo*.

SQUATTING PILLS, (from [Prov.] *squat*, (from *quietus*, [?]) 'quiet,') *Pilulæ opiatæ*.

SQUAWMINT, *Hedeoma*.

SQUAWROOT, *Actæa racemosa*, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, *Senecio aureus*.

SQUAWWEED, *Erigeron Philadelphicus*.

SQUEAMISHNESS, *Fastidium cibi*.

SQUEASINESS, *Nausea*.

SQUELETTE, Skeleton.

SQUELETTELOGIE, Skeletology.

SQUILL, *Scilla*—s. Vinegar of, *Acetum scillæ*.

SQUILLA, *Scilla*.

SQUINANCIE, *Cynanche*, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

SQUINANCY, COMMON, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

SQUINANTHIA, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

SQUINANTHUS, (corr. from *schaenanthus* [?],) *Juncus odoratus*.

SQUINE, *Smilax China*.

SQUINSY, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

SQUINT, ([D.] *Schninte*, 'a slope,') *Strabismus*.

SQUINTEYED, see *Strabismus*.

SQUINTER, see *Strabismus*.

SQUINTING, *Strabismus*.

SQUINZEY, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

SQUIRRE, *Scirrhus*—s. en *Cuirasse*, see *Lig-nous*.

SQUIRREL CORN, *Dicentra Canadensis*.

SQUIRRHEUX, *Scirrhus*.

SQUIRRHE, *Scirrhus*.

SQUIRROGASTRIE, *Scirrhogastria*.

SQUIRRROSARQUE, Induration of the areolar or cellular tissue.

SQUIRRUS, *Scirrhus*.

SQUIRT, Syringe.

STACHELBERG, MINERAL WATERS OF. Stachelberg Springs are far down in the valley of the Linth, in Switzerland. The waters are sulphureous, and are much visited by gouty and rheumatic invalids.

STACHYS, (*σταχυς*, gen. *σταχυος*, 'a spike,') A surgical bandage to the lower belly. The *Hypogastrium* [?].

STACHYS FETIDA, (*σταχυς*,) *Galeopsis*.

STACTE, (*στακτη*,) *Myrrha*.

STADE, (from *stadium*,) Stage—s. *de la Chaleur*, see *Intermittent fever*—s. *de Froid*, see *Intermittent fever*—s. *de Sueur*, see *Intermittent fever*.

STADIUM, (*στάδιον*,) Period, Stage.

STA'DIUM AC'MES seu STA'SEOS. The period of the height of a disease.

STADIUM ANNIHILATIO'NIS seu CONVALESCENTIE seu RECONVALESCENTIE. The period of recovery from disease.

STADIUM AUGMEN'TI seu INCREMEN'TI MORBI. The period or stage of increase of a disease.

STADIUM CALORIS, Stage, (hot)—s. *CONVALESCENTIE*, S. *annihilationis*.

STADIUM DECREMEN'TI. The period or stage of decrease of a disease.

STADIUM FRIGORIS, Stage, (cold), see *Intermittent fever*—s. *Incrementi Morbi*, S. *Augmenti morbi*—s. *Latentis contagii*, *Prodromus*—s. *Opportunitatis*, *Prodromus*—s. *Prodromorum*, *Prodromus*—s. *Reconvalescentiæ*, S. *Annihilationis*.

STAFF, ([Sax.] *stæp*, *stæp*.) An instrument of great importance in lithotomy,—being the director for the gorget or knife. It is made of steel; and the handle is flat and rough, in order that it may be more securely held. The groove is on its convex surface.

STAFF TREE, CLIMBING, *Celastrus scandens*.

STAFFA, *Stapes*.

STAG'S PIZZLE, see *Cervus*.

STAGE, *Sta'dium*, (F.) *Estage*, *Étage*, *Stade*. The period or degree of a disease; especially the period of an intermittent:—as the *cold stage*, *sta'dium frigoris*—*hot stage*, &c.

STAGGERBUSH, *Andromeda mariana*.

STAGGERWEED, *Delphinium*.

STA'GIUM. The sixth part of an ounce.

STAG'MA, gen. *Stag'matis*, (*σταγμα*, from *σταχυς*, 'I distil,') *Stalay'ma*. Any distilled liquid or liquor.

STAGNA, Gutta.

STAGNA'TION, *Stagna'tio*, (*stagnare*, *stagnatum*, 'to form a pond,' *stagnum*.) Accumulation and retardation of fluids in any part of the body.

STAGNUM CHYLI, 'pond of the chyle,' *Receptaculum chyli*.

STAHL'IAN. One who follows the doctrine of Stahl.

STAHLIANISM, see *Animist*.

STALAGMA, gen. *Stalay'matist*, (*σταλagma*,) *Stagma*.

STALAGMITIS CAMBOGIOI'DES, S. *Cambo'gia*, (from *σταλγμα*, 'a drop'—the gum exuding by drops.) Gamboge was long ascribed to this fancied Ceylonese plant. It is now known, that the name was given by Murray to specimens of two distinct trees of different genera. See *Cambogia*.

STALAGMUS, (*σταλγμα*,) *Distillation*.

STALE, Urine.

STALTICA, (*σταλτικα*,) *Repellents*.

STAMMERING, (from [Sax.] *stæmper*, 'to stammer,') *Balbuties*—s. of the *Fingers*, *Cramp*, *writers*'.

STAMP, ([F.] *estampe*,) *Cachet*—s. *Médecine*, *Cachet*—s. *Oculist*, *Cachet*.

STAMPING MILL, see *Pulverization*.

STANG, ([Sax.] *stingan*, 'to sting,') see *Throbbing*.

STANNI CHLORIDUM, Tin, muriate of—s. Murias, Tin, muriate of—s. Oxyduli murias, Tin, muriate of—s. Pulvis, see Tin.

STANNIOLUM, (from *stannum*.) Tin foil.

STANNUM, Tin—s. Chloratum, Tin, muriate of—s. Cinereum, Bismuth—s. Foliatum, Tin foil—s. Glaciale, Bismuth—s. Granulatum, see Tin—s. Indicum, Zincum—s. Muriaticum, Tin, muriate of.

STAPÉDIEN, Stapedius.

STAPE'DIUS, *Sta'pes*, (F.) *Stapédien*, *Pyramidal-stapédien*, (from *stapes*.) A muscle of the middle ear, which draws the stapes obliquely upwards.

STAP'ES, gen. *Sta'pedis*, (*sto*, and *pes*.) 'a stirrup,' *Sta'pha*, *Sta'fa*, (F.) *Étrier*. The innermost of the small bones of the ear, so called because it resembles a stirrup. It is situate horizontally in the cavity of the tympanum. Its head, which is directed outwards, is articulated with the os orbiculare. Its base faces inwards, and is applied to the fenestra ovalis, which it closes imperfectly, and to the membrane of which it is united. Its branches are one anterior, and the other posterior. They are curved; and the space between them is parabolic. Surgeons have given the name *Stapes* to a bandage used in bleeding from the foot; which forms a figure of 8 around the ankle.

STAPHA, *Stapes*.

STAPHIS, 'a grape or vine,' *Delphinium staphisagria*.

STAPHISAGRIA, (*σταφίς*, 'a grape or vine,' and *αγριος*, 'wild,') *Delphinium staphisagria*.

STAPHISAIGRE, *Delphinium staphisagria*.

STAPHYLÆMATOMA, gen. *Staphylæmato'matis*, (*staphyle*, and *hematoma*.) A tumour formed by effusion of blood beneath the mucous membrane of the uvula.

STAPHYLAGRA, (*staphyle*, and *αγρα*, 'a seizure,') *Staphylepartes*.

STAPHYLE, (*σταφύλη*, 'a grape,') *Uvula*, see *Vitis vinifera*.

STAPHYLEPARTES, (*σταφύλεπαρτης*, from *staphyle*, and *επιωρα*, 'I lift up,') *Staphylagra*. An instrument for laying hold of, and removing the uvula.

STAPHYLETOMIA, (*σταφύλετομία*.) *Staphylectomy*.

STAPHYLINI, (from *staphyle*.) see *Azygos muscle*—s. *Medii*, see *Azygos muscle*.

STAPHYLINOPHARYNGEUS, *Palatopharyngeus*.

STAPHYLINUS EXTERNUS, *Circumflexus*.

STAPHYLIS, (from *σταφύλη*, 'a grape,') *Nipple*.

STAPHYLITIS, (*staphyle*, and *itis*.) *Uvulitis*.

STAPHYLUM, (*σταφύλιον*, dim. of *σταφύλη*.) *Nipple*.

STAPHYLODIALYSIS, (*staphyle*, and *dialysis*.) *Cionis*, *Staphylodema*.

STAPHYLEDÉMA, gen. *Staphylæde'matis*, (*staphyle*, and *oedema*.) *Angi'na ucula'ris*, *Dysphag'ia uculo'ra*, *Hypostaphyl'is*, *Hypostaphyl'itis*, *Staphylo'dial'yis*, *Prolap'sus seu Propt'o'sis seu Co'eus seu Cede'ma u'culæ*, *H'imus*, *Himanto'ma*, *Himanto'sis*, *Staphylon'cus*, *Staphylon'cia*, *Pro'duct'io u'culæ à pitu'itâ*, *U'vula decid'ua seu relax'ata*, *Cras'pedon*. Relaxation and tumefaction of the uvula, which, either from inflammation or infiltration, hangs down so as to occasion difficult deglutition, cough, &c. Scarification, astrigent gargles, and, if necessary, excision, constitute the treatment.

STAPHYLO'MA, gen. *Staphylo'matis*, (*σταφύλωμα*, from *staphyle*.) *Ucla'tio*, *Parop'sis*, *Staphylo'ma*, *Staphylo'sis*, *Polygro'ma*. A name given to different protrusions of the anterior surface of the eye.

STAPHYLOMA CONICUM, *Staphyloma* of the cor-

nea—s. *Pellucidum Conicum*, *Staphyloma* of the cornea.

STAPHYLOMA OF THE COR'NEA, *Sugarloaf Cor'nea* or *Con'ical Cor'nea*, *Con'ical hydrophthal'mia*, *Staphylo'ma con'icum seu pello'cidum con'icum*, *Conophthal'mia*, *Prolap'sus cor'neæ*, *Ceraton'cus*, *Hypercerato'sis*, *Hypercer'asis*, is an unequal, embossed, bluish or whitish, round or conical tumour; of variable size; formed by the projection of the transparent cornea, which is sometimes extenuated and distended, at others thickened.

STAPHYLOMA IRIDIS, *Pto'sis iridis*, *Iridæ cesis*.

STAPHYLOMA OF THE SCLEROT'IC, *Staphyloma scleroti'ca*, differs from the last, in the prominence existing on a part of the eye covered by the sclerotic, which is much thinner.

STAPHYLOMA UVÆ, *Iridauxesis*.

STAPHYLONCIA, (*staphyle*, and *o'cus*, 'a swelling,') *Staphylodema*.

STAPHYLONCUS, *Staphylodema*.

STAPHYLOPLAS'TIC, *Staphyloplas'ticus*, (*staphyle*, and *πλασσω*, 'I form,') An epithet applied to the operation for replacing the soft palate, when it has been lost. *Staph'gloplasty*, *Uranoplas'ty*, *Pal'atoplasty*, a word of hybrid formation, is the operation for closing the palatine vault.

STAPHYLOR'APHY, *Staphylor'aphy*, *Velosynth'esis*, *Staphylor'aphia*, *Kionor'raphia*, *Cionor'raphia*, *Uranor'raphiê*, *Uranor'raphia*, *Uraniscor'raphia*, *Uraniscor'raphiê*, (*staphyle*, and *ραφη*, 'a suture,') The operation for uniting a cleft palate. It consists in paring the edges of the cleft; passing ligatures through them, and bringing them together.

STAPHYLOSIS, (from *staphyle*.) *Staphyloma*.

STAPHYLOT'OMY, *Staphylo'tom'ia*, *Staphylo'tom'ia*, (*staphyle*, and *τομή*, 'incision,') Amputation of the uvula.

STAR APPLE, BROADLEAVED, *Chrysophyllum cainito*—s. *Blazing*, *Aletris farinosa*—s. *Bloom*, *Spigelia Marilandica*—s. *Grass*, *Aletris farinosa*, *Hypoxys erecta*.

STAR KNAWEED, *Centaurea calcitrapa*—s. of the North, *Geum urbanum*.

STAR STROKE, see *Coup-de-soleil*—s. *Wort*, *Aletris farinosa*—s. *Wort*, golden, *Bubonium*—s. *Wort*, water, *Callitriche verna*.

STAR'BECK SPA. A chalybeate spring at Harrowgate.

STARCH, (Sax, *starch*, 'rigid, stiff,') *Amylum*.

STARCH, ANIMAL, *Corpora amylacea*—s. *Blue*, *Smalt*—s. *Canna*, *Tous-les-mois*—s. *Corn*, see *Zea mays*.

STARCH CORPUSCLES, *Corpora amylacea*.

STARCH, I'ODIDE OR, *Iodidum seu Iodure tum Amy'li*, *Amy'gnum ioda'tum*, (F.) *Iodure d'Amidon*, prepared by triturating iodine and starch, is said to have the eutrophic effects of iodine; but, by some, is esteemed inert. Dose, four to six grains.

STARCH, LIVER, *Glycogenic matter*—s. *Potato*, see *Solanum tuberosum*.

STARCH SUGAR, *Glucose*.

STARCH, TACCA, *Arrowroot*, *Tahiti*.

STARKEY'S PILLS, see *Pilula ex helleboro et myrrhâ*—s. *Soap*, see *Sapo*.

STARVA'TION, ([Sax.] *reap'ian*, (G.) *sterben*, 'to die, and the Romanic termination tion.) Death from hunger or from cold.

STASE, *Stasis*.

STA'SIS, (*στασις*, from *stao*, 'I stop,') (F.) *Stase*. This word has nearly the same signification as stagnation. Stagnation, however, sometimes includes a morbid condition of the fluids,—*Stasie* never. Also, *station*.

STATE MEDICINE, *Medicine*, *state*.

STATIC, *Stat'ical*, *Stat'icue*, (F.) *Statique*, (*στατικός*.) Relating to *Statics*, or the branch of mechanics which shows the properties of bodies as respects their weight, equilibrium, &c. An epithet applied to the physical phenomena presented

by organized bodies in contradistinction to the organic or vital. Also, of old, a restraining or astringent remedy.

STATICA MEDICINA. That part of medical observation, which consists in the daily weighing the human body, and the various ingesta and egesta. A title to Essays of Sanctorius and Keill.

STATICA SEPTI NA'RIUM. *Appendix cutanea septi na'rium.* The cutaneous appendage to the septum narium.

STATICAL, *Static.*

STATICE CAROLINIANA, of the United States, (*crucis*, from *crucis*, 'restraining,' owing to its astringency.) *American or Sea-side Thrift, Marsh Rose'mary, Marshroot, Inkroot, Sea Lavender, Ord. Plumbaginaceae,* is considered to be a mere variety of the *Statice limonium*. The root is *Statice*, of the Ph. U. S.

STATICE LIMO'NIUM, S. Maritimum, Be'hen ru'brum, Limo'num, L. majus seu vulga'rè, Be'hen, Sea Lavender, Red Be'hen, Marsh Rose'mary, Lavender Thrift, (F.) Behen rouge, Rosmarin des marais, Lavande triste ou de mer. The roots have been esteemed astringent, tonic, and eminently antiseptic.

STATICE MARITIMUM, S. limonium—s. Vulgare, S. limonium.

STATICS, see *Static.*

STATION, Sta'tio, Sta'sis, Sta'tus, (stare, statum, 'to stand.') The act of standing.

STATIONARY, Stationarius, (F.) Stationnaire. A name given by Sydenham and Stoll to certain diseases, which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere; and which prevail in a district for a certain number of years, and then give way to others.

STATISTICS, MEDICAL, Vi'tal Statistics, Biostatistics, (status, 'a state,') (F.) *Statistique médicale.* That part of medicine which relates to details—*medico-statistical*—connected with the mortality, salubrity, &c., of different states, countries and situations.

It has, also, been used in a wider sense to signify the same as *Numerical method*, (F.) *Méthode numérique*; which is applied to the systemization of medical facts, or to the use of numbers in the investigation of disease.

STATISTICS, VITAL, Statistics, medical.

STATURE, Statu'ra, Meg'ethos, Magnitu'do cor'poris, (F.) Taille, (from stare, statum, 'to stand.') The height of the human figure. The following table exhibits the mean height, in feet and decimals, of 1800 men, taken as they were entered upon the lists of recruits filed in the office of the Adjutant-General of the United States. The results are given for 100 men from each State; and no recruit under five feet five inches was received.

	Mean height.	Six feet and over.	Greatest height.
Indiana.....	5-7604	18	6-4½
Kentucky.....	5-7729	18	6-3½
Ohio.....	5-7537	15	6-3½
Tennessee.....	5-7779	18	6-3
Maine.....	5-7314	11	6-2
Vermont & New Hampshire.....	5-6951	6	6-1
Massachusetts and Connecticut.....	5-6821	5	6-3
North Carolina.....	5-7814	24	6-3½
Georgia.....	5-8272	30	6-6½
South Carolina.....	5-7729	15	6-4½
Alabama.....	5-7647	17	6-4
Virginia.....	5-7488	15	6-2
New York.....	5-6505	4	6-1½
Pennsylvania.....	5-6756	5	6-1
New Jersey and Delaware.....	5-6509	6	6-1
Maryland.....	5-7130	9	6-2
Illinois.....	5-7096	17	6-3
Missouri.....	5-7162	8	6-1½

The minimum height for the American soldier is now five feet three inches; whilst the British

standard is five feet five inches, and the French five feet one inch and a half.

It would seem, from the researches of Professor S. H. Dickson, that the stature of Americans is decidedly superior to that of Europeans, and that the same applies, but to a less degree, to the weight.

The following table exhibits the results of several admeasurements, with the heights of some of the monkey species, on the authority of Mr. Lawrence.

	STATURE.	
	Feet.	In.
An Englishman.....	6	4½
	5	00
	5	4
An Englishwoman.....	5	00
European male skeleton.....	5	8
Do.....	5	5
A Negro at the Lunatic Hospital, Liverpool.....	5	10½
Another from Virginia.....	5	5½
Another from the Gold Coast.....	5	8
Another.....	5	00
Negro skeleton.....	4	11
Another.....	5	7½
A Lascar.....	5	4
Venus de Medic.....	5	00
Tyson's Chimpanzé (<i>Simia Troglodytes</i>).....	2	2
Mr. Abel's Orang Otang.....	2	7
Camper's Do.....	less than 20	
Mr. White's Monkey.....	2	2

STATUS, (stare, statum, 'to stand,') Acme—*s. Cruditatis, Crudity—s. Erethiticus, Nervous diathesis—s. Gastricus, Embarras gastrique—s. Nervosus, Nervous diathesis—s. Parturiendi, Parturition—s. Sthenicus, Sthenia—s. Verminosus, Helminthiasis.*

STAVESACRE, Delphinium staphisagria. STAXIS, (from *crax*, 'to drop,') *Apostax'ia.* A slight epistaxis or nasal hemorrhage.

STEAMDOCTOR. A term applied to one who treats all, or most, diseases by steam.

STEAR, (stear, gen. stearos,) see *Fat, Sebum.*

STEARATE, Emplastum.

STEARIN, see Fat.

STEARINUM CETACEUM, Cetaceum.

STEAROLE, (from stear,) Pomatum—*s. Solide, Emplastum.*

STEAROSIS, (from stear, and *osis*,) Steatosis.

STEARRHŒA, Steatorrhœa, Seborrhœa, Seborrhag'ia, Smegmatorrhœa, Smegmarrhœa, Flux'us sebaceus, Sebaceous Flux, (stear, and *flux*, 'I flow,') Augmentation of secretion from the sebaceous follicles of the skin.

STEARRHŒA NIGRICANS. A term used by Dr. Neligan, of Dublin, for a black discoloration of the face, observed in young females affected with derangement of the catamenia, and which, in his opinion, is owing to a dark secretion from the cutaneous sebaceous glands.

STEATITES, (from stear,) Polyzarcia.

STEATOCE'LE, (stear, and *celen*, 'a tumour,') A tumour formed by a collection of steatomatous matter in the scrotum.

STEATO'MA, gen. Steato'matis, Tu'mor lar'dens, (stear, and *oma*,) *Sevo'tio, Emphy'ma encystis steato'ma.* An encysted tumour, whose contents are similar to fat.

STEATOP'YGA, (stear, and *pygē*, 'buttocks,') *Buttock-hump.* Fat buttocks; such as exist in the Hottentot female.

STEATORRHŒA, Stearrhœa.

STEATO'SIS, Stearo'sis, (from stear and *osis*,) Fatty degeneration of a part, or unusual deposition and accumulation of fat in its adipose tissue.

STEATO'SIS COR'DIS, Degeneratio adiposa cor'dis, Cardiethmoliposis and Cardiomoliposis (Piorry), Fatty heart. Unusual deposition of fat in the heart:—by some presumed to be occasionally

a true adipose degeneration of the substance of the heart.

STEATOSIS HEPATICA, Adiposis hepatica.

STEATOZOON FOLLICULORUM, (*stear*, and *ζωον*, 'an animal,') *Acarus Folliculorum*.

STEEL, ([Sax.] *stēle*,) Chalybs.

STEEL, Rennet.

STEEPLEBUSH, *Spiraea tomentosa*.

STEER'S OPODELDOCH, see Opodeldoch, Steer's.

STEGANOP'ODES, (*στεγανοπ'οδες*,) *Planip'edes*. They who have flat feet, or are webfooted, (from *στεγανος*, 'covered,' and *πους*, 'foot,')

STEGANUS, (*στεγανος*,) Constipated.

STEGMONTH, see Parturient.

STEGNO'SIS, *Steno'sis*, *Constipa'tio*, *Stipa'tio*, *Condensa'tio*, *Obstruc'tio*, (*στεγνωσις*, from *στεγνωω*, 'I constrict,') Constriction or narrowness of the pores and vessels. Stricture. Constipation. Suppression or stopping or stoppage of the evacuations. See Aretatio.

STEGNOTICA, (*στεγνωτικά*,) Astringents.

STEIROSIS, (*στεριωσις*,) Sterilitas.

STEL'LA, 'a star,' *Fas'cia stella'ta*, (F.) *Étoile*. A bandage, improperly compared to a star, because it is crossed like the letter X. This bandage is applied upon one or both shoulders. In the first case, it is called *simple*; in the second, *double*. It was employed in fractures of the sternum, clavicle, and scapula; in luxations of the humerus, &c.

STELLA TERRÆ, *Plantago coronopus*.

STELLARIA MEDIA, (*stella*, 'a star,') *Alsine media*—*s. Scilla*, *Scilla*.

STELLATA RUPINA, (from *stella*,) *Centaurea calcitrapa*.

STELLULÆ VERHEYEN'II, (*stella*, 'a star,' *stel'lula*, 'a little star,') *Substan'tia stella'ta serpenti'na seu radia'ta*, *Ellych'nia*. A stelliform plexus of veins at the surface of the kidney, which gives origin to the interlobular veins.

STELOCHITIS, *Osteocolla*.

STEMA, (*στέμα*,) Penis, (especially the glans.)

STENAGMUS, (*στεναγμύς*,) *Suspirium*.

STENAGMA, (*στεναγμα*,) *Suspirium*.

STENO, (from *στενός*,) in composition, Narrow.

STENO, DUCT OF, see Parotid.

STENOBREGMATE, (*steno*, and *βρεγμα*, 'the top of the head,') see Cranium.

STENOCARDIA, (*steno*, and *καρδία*, 'heart,') *Angina pectoris*, *Cardiostenosis*.

STENOCHORIA, *Stenochori'asis*, (*steno*, and *χωρῶς*, 'space,') *Angustia*, *Narrowness*, *Stricture*. Employed by some for contraction of the vagina especially.

STENOCHORIA INTESTINI RECTI, Stricture of the rectum—*s. Esophagi*, *Dysphagia constricta*.

STENOMYCTERIA, (*steno*, and *μύκτηρ*, 'nose,') Contraction of the nasal passages.

STENON or STENO, DUCT OF, see Parotid.

STENOSIS, (*στενωσις*, *stenos* and *osis*,) *Stegnosie*.

STENOSTEGNOSIS, (*steno*, and *stegnosie*,) *Stenostenosis*.

STENOSTENO'SIS, *Stenostegno'sis*, (*steno*, and *στενωσις*, 'contraction,') *Obstruc'tio duc'tūs Steno-ni'ni*. Narrowness or contraction of the duct of Steno.

STENOSTOM'IA, (*steno*, and *στόμα*, 'mouth,') Contraction of the mouth.

STENOTHORAX, gen. *Stenothora'cis*, (*στενωθώραξ*, from *steno*, and *θώραξ*, gen. *θωρακος*, 'the chest,') One who has a narrow chest.

STENTOROPHON'US, (*Στεντορ*, *Stentor*, a Greek of powerful voice in the army before Troy; and *φωνή*, 'voice,') One who has a strong voice.

STEP, ([Sax.] *stēp*,) *Pas'sus*, (F.) *Pas*. The step is produced by the separation of the two lower limbs, and includes that space plus the length of the foot.

STEPHANE, (*στέφανος*,) Crown.

STEPHEN'S, MRS., REM'EDY FOR THE STONE. This consisted of lime, prepared by calcining the shells of eggs and snails, made into pills with soap. A decoction was, also, administered, consisting of chamomile, fennel, parsley, and burdock, with a portion of Alicant soap. Its virtues were dependent upon the lime and the tonic properties of the decoction. Hales, Hartley, Kirkpatrick, Lobb, and others, wrote in favour of this nostrum; and it was ultimately bought by the British parliament for £5000—about \$25,000.

STEPHENSIA ELONGATA, *Matico*.

STEPMOTHER'S BLESSING, Hangnail.

STERCOLIN, (from *stercus*,) *Serolin*.

STERCORA'CEOUS, *Stercora'rius*, *Diachoret'icus*, *Ster'coral*, (from *stercus*,) *Fecal*, *Fæ'cal*, (F.) *Stercoraire*, *Stercoral*.

The French use the term *Fistules stercoraires* for those which are kept up by the constant passage of fecal or *stercora'ceous matter*. The name *Stercoraires* is sometimes given, in derision, to those physicians who are fond of purging their patients: *à posteriori* has been similarly used.

STERCORAIRE, *Stercoraceous*.

STERCUS, gen. *Ster'coris*, Excrement, Fimus—*s. Anseris*, *Fimus anseris*—*s. Caninum album*, *Album Græcum*—*s. Diaboli*, *Asafoetida*—*s. Equi non castrati*, *Fimus*.

STERCUS HUMA'NUM, *Homerda*. Human excrement.

STERCUS LACERTÆ, *Crocodilla*.

STERCOCYST'IS, (*stercus*, and *κυστις*, 'cyst,') A hard encysted tumour.

STEREOSCOPE, *Stereoscop'ium*, (*stereus*, and *σκοπος*, 'I view,') A physical instrument by means of which plane pictures of an object are made on each retina, and so blended as to appear as one in relief. Also, an instrument for detecting a calculus in the bladder, and foreign bodies in the soft parts. It resembles a common catheter, having an expanded free extremity.

STEREOT'ICA, (from *stereus*,) Fortuitous lesions or deformities affecting the hard parts. The 2d order, class *Tychica* of Good.

STEREUS, (*στερεός*,) Solid.

STER'ILE, *Ster'ilis*, *A'gonos*, *Aph'orus*, *Aphor'icus*, *Ablast'os*, *Infecun'dus*, *Barren*, (F.) *Stérile*, (from *στέρος*, 'barren,') Not producing fruit; infecund.

STERILIS, *Sterile*.

STERILITAS, *Agon'ia*, *Steiro'sis*, *Stiro'sis*, *Agenné'sia*, *Agenné'sis*, *Infecun'ditas*, *Steril'ity*, *Acyé'sis*, *Bar'renness*, *Infecun'dity*, *Apho'ria*, *Atéc'nia*, *Atoc'ia*, (F.) *Stérilité*. Quality of that which is barren. Sterility may be *absolute* or *relative*. The former depends upon some vicious conformation of the genital organs, apparent or concealed, and occasionally admits of cure. Sterility is *relative* when a female does not conceive with one individual, but does with another. Sterility in females is often dependent upon a condition of the uterus characterized by membranous menstruation.

STERNAD, see Sternal.

STERNAL, *Sterna'lis*, (from *sternum*,) Relating or appertaining to the sternum or breast bone.

STERNAL ASPECT. The aspect of the body where the sternum is situate.—(Barclay.) *Sternad* is used by the same writer adverbially to signify towards the sternal aspect.

STERNALGIA, *Sternodyn'ia*, (*sterno*, and *άλγος*, 'pain,') Pain referred to the sternum. *Angina pectoris*.

STERNO, in composition, the sternum.

STERNOCLAVIC'ULAR, *Sternoclavica'lis*. That which relates to the sternum and clavicle.

STERNOCLAVIC'ULAR ARTICULA'TION is the union of the inner extremity of the clavicle with a *recu'd*

facette at each side of the superior extremity of the sternum. In this articulation there are, besides the incrusting cartilages, two radiated *sternoclavicular*, (F.) *Sterno-claviculaires rayonnées*; one anterior, and one posterior—an *interclavicular ligament* extending between the two clavicles, and two synovial capsules, separated by an *interarticular fibrocartilage*. The costoclavicular ligament may also be considered to belong to this articulation.

STERNOCLAVIOMASTOÏDIEN, Sternocleidomastoideus—s. Cleidobrachialis, Pectoralis major—s. Cleidohyoideus, Sternohyoideus.

STERNOCLEIDOMASTOÏDEUS, *Sternomastoïdeus*, *Cleidomastoïdeus*, *Mastoïdeus*, *M. anterior*, *Nutator capitis*; (F.) *Sternoclaviomastoïdien*, *Sternomastoïdien*; (*sterno*, κλεις, 'the clavicle,' and *μαστος*, 'the mastoid process.') A muscle situate at the anterior and lateral part of the neck. It is long and flattened; simple, above; and divided into two portions below; where it is inserted into the anterior and superior part of the sternum, and the inner quarter of the clavicle. Above, it terminates at the mastoid process, which it embraces, at the neighbouring part of the temporal bone, and at the outer third of the upper curved line of the occipital bone. It carries the head forward; inclines, and rotates it to one side. When both contract, they bend the head directly forwards.

STERNOCOSTAL, *Triangularis sterni*—s. *Costo-clavio-humeral*, *Pectoralis major*—s. *Humeral*, *Pectoralis major*.

STERNOHYOÏDEUS, *Sternocleidohyoïdens*, *Sternohyoïdes*, *Hyoïdes prius*; (from *στερον*, 'the sternum,' and *ὑοειδής*, 'the os hyoides.') A muscle situate at the anterior part of the neck; inserted, above, at the inferior edge of the body of the hyoid bone; below, into the upper part of the posterior surface of the sternum;—at the posterior part of the sternoclavicular articulation, and sometimes into the cartilage of the first rib. It depresses the os hyoides.

STERNOMASTOÏDIEN, *Sternocleidomastoïdeus*—s. *Pubien*, *Rectus abdominis*.

STERNOTHYROÏDEUS, *Sternothyroïdes*, *Bronchius*. A muscle, situate at the anterior part of the neck. It is attached, above, to the oblique line seen on the outer surface of the thyroid cartilage; and terminates, below, at the upper part of the posterior surface of the sternum, and the cartilage of the second rib. When it contracts, it depresses the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides by the medium of the thyrohyoid membrane.

STERNODYNIA, (*sterno*, and *δύνη*, 'pain,') *Sternalgia*—s. *Synopalis*, *Angina pectoris*—s. *Synoptica* et *Palpitans*, *Angina pectoris*.

STERNOÏMPHALODYMIA, (*sterno*, *μφαλος*, 'navel,' and *δύω*, 'to mingle,') see *Somatodymia*.

STERNOPA'GIA, (*sterno*, and *παύω*, 'I fasten,') A monstrous union of foetuses, in which they are attached at the sternum.

STERN'UM, *Ster'non*, (*στερον*, from *στερνος*, 'solid,') *Pec'tus*, *Os as'cer* seu *pec'toris* seu *xiphoides* seu *gladi'oli* seu *ensif'ormē*, *Scut'um cor'dis* seu *pec'toris*, *Breastbone*, *Hæ'mal Spine* of Owen. An azygous symmetrical bone, situate at the forepart of the chest. It is flat; broad above; narrower in the middle; and terminates, below, by a pointed cartilage—the xiphoid. It has an anterior or cutaneous surface, a posterior or mediastinal—a superior or clavicular extremity, and an inferior or abdominal. It is articulated with the clavicles and the seven upper ribs on each side, by means of their cartilages. According to Bèclard, it is formed of six principal bones, which he names, from their position, 1. *Primi-sternal* or *clavi-sternal*: 2. *Duo-sternal*: 3. *Tri-sternal*: 4.

Quarti-sternal: 5. *Quinti-sternal*: 6. *Ultimi-sternal* or *Ensi-sternal*.

STERNUMENTUM, (*sternuo*, *sternutam*, 'to sneeze,') Sneezing.

STERNUTAMENTORIA, (*sternuto*, *sternutum*, 'to sneeze,') *Achillea ptarmica*.

STERNUTAMENTUM, Sneezing.

STERNUTATIO, Sneezing.

STERNUTATOIRE, *Sternutatory*.

STERNUTATORY, *Sternutato'rius*, *Ster'natory*, *Sternutamentum*, *Errhi'num*, *Ptar'micum*, *Anarrhi'num*, (F.) *Sternutatoire*. A substance which provokes sneezing; as tobacco, &c.—See *Errhine*.

STERNUTORY, *Sternutatory*.

STERTEUR, *Stertor*.

STER'TOR, *Ron'chus*, *Rhon'chus*, *Res'chus*, *Rhen'chus*, (F.) *Sterteur*, *Roufflement*, (*stertere*, 'to snore,') The deep snoring which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, particularly in apoplexy. Such respiration is said to be *ster'torous*, (F.) *Sterto'reus*; *Respira'tio stertuo'sa* seu *stertens* seu *stertoro'sa*.

STERTOROUS, see *Stertor*.

STETHÆMIA, *Hyperæ'mia Pulmo'num* seu *Pec'toris*, *Conges'tio Pulmo'num* seu *Pec'toris*, (F.) *Hypérémie* ou *Congestion des Poumons*; (from *stetho*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') *Hyperæ'mia* of the lungs. Congestion or accumulation of blood in the pulmonary vessels.

STETHO, (from *στήθες*, 'chest,') in composition, 'the chest.'

STETHOCATHARSIS, (*stetho*, and *καθάρω*, 'a purging,') *Expectoration*.

STETHOCHYSIS, (*stetho*, and *χέω*, 'to pour out,') *Hydrothorax*.

STETHODESMIS, (*stetho*, and *δέσμις*, 'a bandage,') *Corset*.

STETHODESMIUM, *Corset*.

STETHODESMUS, *Corset*.

STETHOMETER, (*stetho*, and *μετρώω*, 'measure,') An instrument, proposed by Dr. Richard Quain, for measuring the extent of movement of the walls of the chest, as a means of diagnosis in thoracic diseases. It consists of a flat case, not unlike a watch-case, having on its upper surface a graduated dial and index, which is acted on by a simple mechanism. A silk cord, long enough to surround one-half the chest, passes through an aperture in the case. The dial is graduated into fifty equal parts, each of which represents the 1-200th of an inch. In using the instrument, the dial is placed firmly against the spine, and the point of the tape over the sternum, or at any other spot according to the part to be examined. The extension of the string, as indicated by the dial, shows the amount of elasticity of the parietes of the thorax.

Under the name *Thoracom'eter*, Dr. Sibson has described an instrument of his invention, which is employed with a similar view as the stethometer of Dr. Quain.

STETHOPARALYSIS, *Paral'ysis nervo'rum thoracis*, *phrenicorum*, &c.; (*stetho*, and *παράλυσις*, 'paralysis,') Palsy of the muscles of the chest.

STETHORRHEÛMA, (*stetho*, and *ῥεῦμα*, 'âc-fluxion, rheumatism,') *Pleurodynia*.

STETH'OSCOPE, *Stethoscop'ium*, *Stethos'copum*, *Echoscop'ium*, *Psophom'eter*, *Thoracoscop'ium*, (*stetho*, and *σκοπεῖν*, 'I examine,') An instrument invented by Laënnec, of Paris, for exploring the chest. The stethoscope, sometimes called *Pectoriloque*, is a cylinder of wood, from four inches to a foot long; pierced through and through by a longitudinal canal about a quarter of an inch in diameter. The longer are generally composed of two portions, that fit together by means of a screw, one of which is hollowed at the extremity, in the shape of a funnel. These two portions being screwed to each other, the

physician lays hold of the instrument, as he would of a pen, puts the funnel-shaped extremity on the chest of the patient, and applies his ear to the other. To explore the pulsations of the heart, the funnel is plugged up by a piece of the same kind of wood accurately adapted to it, and pierced by a canal of the same width as that in the body of the instrument. Stethoscopes are now made in the plainest and lightest manner and without any plug. Double stethoscopes have, likewise, been invented to enable both ears to be used at the same time.

Stethoscopes are sometimes flexible, like the flexible eartrumpet.

This mode of examining affections of the chest, *Stethoscopy*, *Stethoscop'ia*, &c., is what Laënnec terms *Auscultation médiate*, *Me'diate Auscultation*.

STETHOSCOPIA, see Auscultation, and Stethoscope.

STETHOSCOPI'IC, *Stethoscop'icus*, (F.) *Stéthoscopique*. Furnished by stethoscopy or auscultation,—as a 'stethoscopic sign.'

STETHOSCOPY, see Stethoscope.

STETHUS, (στήθος,) Thorax.

STEW, ([old F.] *estuve*, (Sax.) *stēpa*,) Stove.

STHENIA, *Sthen'ia*, *Diath'esis sthen'ica*, *Stath'ica*, *sthen'ica*, *Via auc'ta*, (σθένος, 'strength,' 'power,') Excess of strength; excitement of the organic actions. A word used, especially by the Brunonians; as well as *Asthenia*, its antitheton. *Sthenic* or *dynamic diseases* are such as depend upon excessive excitement.

STHENICUS, (from σθένος, 'strength,') Active.

STHENIQUE, see Active.

STHENOPYRA, (from σθένος, 'strength,' and πυρ, 'fever,') see Synocha.

STIAN, ([Sax.] *stigan*, from *stigan*, 'to ascend, to rise,') Hordeolum.

STIBI, (στίβι,) Antimonium.

STIBIALIS, Antimonial.

STIBIALISM, *Stibialis'mus*, (from *stibium*, 'antimony,') The aggregate phenomena produced by antimonials, when given in large quantities:—antimonial intoxication or poisoning.

STIBIATUS TARTRIS LIXIVÆ, Antimonium tartarizatum.

STIBII BUTYRUM, Antimonium muriatum—s. Deutomurias sublimatus, Antimonium muriatum—s. Hydrosulphuretum rubrum, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum—s. Oxidum acido muriatum oxygenato paratum, Algaroth—s. Oxidum album mediante nitro confectum, Antimonium diaphoreticum—s. Oxidum præcipitando paratum, Algaroth—s. Oxodes album, Antimonium diaphoreticum—s. Oxodes sulphuretum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—s. Oxydi sulphurati hydrosulphuretum luteum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—s. Oxydulati sulphuretum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—s. Oxydulum vitreum, Antimonii vitrum—s. Oxydum semivitreum, Antimonii vitrum—s. Oxydum sulphuratum, Oxydum stibii sulphuratum—s. Subhydrosulphas, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum—s. Submurias præcipitando paratum, Algaroth—s. Sulphurati hydrosulphuretum rubrum, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum—s. Sulphuretum nigrum, Antimonium—s. Vitrum, Antimonii vitrum—s. et Potasse deutotartaras, Antimonium tartarizatum.

STIBIODERMIC, see Unguentum antimonii.

STIBIOSUM HYDROSULPHURETUM CUM SULPHURE, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—s. Oxidum, Antimonium diaphoreticum.

STIBIUM, Antimonium.

STICHAS (Stœchas) ARABICA, Lavandula stœchas.

STICKWORT, Agrimony.

STICTA PULMONACEA, (from στικτός, 'spotted,') Lichen pulmonarius.

STIFF JOINT, MUSCULAR, Contractura

STIFF JOINTS, Milk sickness.

STIFFNECK, Torticollis.

STIGMA, (στίγμα, 'a small puncture,') Cicatrix.

STIGMATA (pl. of stigma,) see Nævus. The breathing pores of insects are so called.

STIGMATA OVARIORUM, *Cicatrix Ovariorum*. The cicatrices left in the ovary after the escape of ova.

STILBOMA, gen. *Stilbo'matis*, (στίλβωμα, from στίλβω, 'to make shining,') Cosmetic.

STILL, (from stilla,) Alembic.

STILET, (dim. of stilus,) Specillum.

STILLA, Gutta.

STILLATIO SANGUINIS E NARIBUS, (stillare, stillatum, 'to drop,') Epistaxis.

STILL'BORN, *Na'tus Mortuus*, (F.) *Mort-né*. Born still or lifeless,—dead born; a stillborn child,—*Neeroto'ion*.

STILLICIDIUM, *Substil'ium*, (stillā, 'a drop,' and cadere, 'to fall,') This term is often used synonymously with *Strangury*. It means the flow of any fluid—particularly the urine—drop by drop. Also a kind of embrocation, *Stillicidium supra par'tem*, effected by dropping a liquid upon a part.

STILLICIDIUM LACRYMARUM, Epiphora—s. Narium, Coryza—s. Sanguinis e naribus, Epistaxis—s. Supra partem, see Stillicidium.

STILLING'IA, (after Dr. Benj. Stillingfleet, an English botanist.) *S. sylvatica*, *Queen's Root*, *Queen's delight*, *Yew root*, *Mar'cory*, *Cockup hat*. An indigenous plant, which grows in pine barrens, from Virginia to Florida. *Sex. Syst. Monœcia Monadelphia. Nat. Ord. Euphorbiaceæ*. The root—*Stillingia*, Ph. U. S.—is said to be used in syphilis, obstinate cutaneous affections, &c., like sarsaparilla.

STILUS, Stylus.

STIMATO'SIS, *Stymato'sis*, *Hæmorrhag'ia Penis*, *Stymatorrhag'ia*, *Phallorrhag'ia*, *Canthorrhag'ia*, (from *strepō*, 'priapism,' itself from *στειν*, 'to erect,' and *osis*.) Hemorrhage from the male organ, accompanied or not with priapism.

STIMMI, (στίμμι,) Antimonium.

STIMULANT, *Stimulans*, *Excitans*, *Inci'tans*, *Incent'ivum*, *Irritans*, *Excit'ant*, *Inci'tant*, *Hypersthen'ic*, *Pyretogenet'ic*, (from *stimulare*, 'to goad,') A medicine which has the power of exciting the organic action of the different systems of the economy. Some stimulants are *diffusible*,—that is, have a prompt but temporary action; others are *permanent* or *persistent*. The action of stimulants is called *Stimulation*, *Stimula'tio*, *Inci'tatio*.

The chief stimulants are the following: *Æther Sulphuricus*, *Ammonia*, *Asafoetida*, *Brucia*, *Camphora*, *Capsicum*, *Castoreum*, *Cinnamomum*, *Co-paiba*, *Cubeba*, *Guaiacum*, *Hydrargyri Præparata*, *Iodinium*, *Nux Vomica*, *Olea Essentia*, *Opium* (in small dose), *Piper*, *Sinapis*, *Strychnia*, *Zingiber*,—*Alcohol*, *Caloric*, *Electricity*, *Mental Emotions*, (the *Impetuous*.)

STIMULUS, 'a goad.' *Inci'tamentum*, *Irrita'men*, *Irritamentum*, *Poten'tia Irritans*. Any thing which excites the animal economy.

STINE, Hordeolum.

STINK POKE, *Dracontium foetidum*—s. Weed, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, *Datura stramonium*, *Polanisia graveolens*.

STIPATIO, (stipare, stipatum, 'to stop up,') Stegnosis.

STIPATIO TELE CELLULO'SÆ INFANT'UM. Induration of the cellular tissue of children.

STIRO'SIS, (στίρωσις, from στείρος, 'sterile,' and *osis*.) Sterilitas.

STITCH, (same root as *stick*, Sax. *stichen*, 'to pierce,') (Sc.) *Stound*, (Prov.) *Day*, (F.) *Point*

(L.) *Punctum*. An acute lancinating pain, like that produced by the puncture of a sharp needle.

STITCH, COMMON, Suture, common—s. Royal, see Suture—s. in the Side, Pleurodynia.

STIZOLOBIUM, (στίζω, 'to prick,' and λοβίον, 'a small pod,') *Dolichos pruriens*.

STLENGIS, (στέγγις,) *Strigil*.

STOBÆA RUBRICAU'IS, (after D. Stobæus, of Sweden, a patron of Linnaeus.) A South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* Compositæ. A tincture of the bruised roots is diuretic, and of great service in gravel.

STOCK'ING, LA'CED, (F.) *Bas lissé*. A bandage used by surgeons, which consists of a stocking made of firm cloth or dogskin, admitting of being tightly laced anteriorly. It is made, also, of elastic gum cloth. It is employed in varices and ulcers of the legs.

STOCK'PORT, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF, See New York, mineral waters of.

STOCHAS ARABICA, (στοχάς,) *Lavandula stoechas*.

STOECHIOLOGY, *Stoechiolog'ia*, (F.) *Stoechiologie*; (στοχεῖον, 'element,' and λόγος, 'a discourse,') A treatise, or the theory, of elements; hence of the elementary parts of organized substances.

STOICHEION, (στοιχεῖον,) *Element*.

STOMA, gen. *Stom'atis*, (στομα, gen. *στοματος*,) *Mouth*.

STOMAC'ACÆ, (στομαχία,) *Stomatoc'acæ*, *Stomal'gia*, *Labriul'cium*, *Cheiloc'acæ*, *Uloc'acæ*, *Cheilomata'cia*, *Stomaton'oma*, *Stomatonecro'sis*, *Canker O'ris*, *Canker*, (stoma, and kaks, 'evil,') *Foetor of the mouth with a bloody discharge from the gums*. (F.) *Cancer aquatigue*; see *Cancer Aquaticus*. Also, *Scurvy*.

STOMACACE, *Porphyra nautica*—s. *Gangrænosum*, *Cancer aquaticus*—s. *Universale*, *Purpura hemorrhagica*.

STOMACHAL, *Stomachal*.

STOM'ACH, (στομαχος,) *Stom'achus*, *Ventric'ulus*, *Né'dys*, *Anocœ'lia*, *Gast'er*, *Gluttu'patens*, *Maw*, (of animals,) (Se.) *Kyte*, *Peehan*, (F.) *Estomac*, (from stoma.) One of the principal organs of digestion. It is a musclemembranous reservoir; continuous, on the one side, with the œsophagus; on the other, with the duodenum. It is situate beneath the diaphragm, between the liver and the spleen; and occupies the epigastrium and a part of the left hypochondrium. In it the food is formed into chyme. When viewed externally, the stomach has, 1. An *ante'rior face*, which looks a little upwards. 2. An *infe'rior face*, directed downwards. 3. An *infe'rior or colic margin*, which is convex and extensive, and is called the *greater curvature*, *curvatu'ra ma'ior*, (F.) *Grand courbure*. It gives origin to the omentum majus. 4. A *supe'rior or dia-phragmatic mar'gin*, which is shorter, concave, and is called the *lesser curvature*, *curvatu'ra mi'nor*, (F.) *Petit courbure*. The lesser omentum is attached to this. 5. A *left or œsophage'al or'ifice*, called, also, the *car'dia*, *Oe ventric'uli* or *up'per or'ifice*. 6. A *right or intes'tinal or infe'rior or'ifice*, called the *pylo'rus*. 7. A considerable dilatation, situate to the left of the cardia and greater curvature—the *great tuberos'ity* or *great cul-de-sac* or *fun'dus of the stomach*; *fundus seu saccus ventric'uli*, and, 8. A less extensive dilatation, situate to the right of the greater curvature,—the *les'ser tuberos'ity* or *les'ser cul-de-sac*, *An'tram pylo'ri* seu *pylo'ricum*, *Pars pylo'rica*. The inner surface of the stomach is of a reddishwhite colour, and has a marbled appearance. It is constantly covered by thick mucus, and is lined by a mucous membrane, which presents numerous wrinkles. The parietes of the stomach consist of three membranes in superposition. The outermost is serous,

and is an extension of the peritoneum. The middle coat is *muscular*,—some of its fibres running longitudinally; others, transversely, and others obliquely. The innermost membrane is of a mucous nature, *Cru'sta villosa ventric'uli*, *Gastromyco'd'itis*, but not exactly a continuation of the membrane that lines the œsophagus. The mucous and muscular membranes form, at the pylorus, a valve, called the *Pylor'ic valve*. These three coats are united by a dense, close, areolar membrane; and, between the mucous and muscular coats, along the two curvatures especially, is a quantity of muciparous glands, called *Glands of Brun'ner*. The arteries of the stomach are very numerous, and proceed from the coronaria ventriculi, the pyloric, splenic, and right and left gastroëpiploic. The veins have the same name, and pursue the same course as the arteries. They pour their blood into the trunk of the vena porta. Its lymphatic vessels are very numerous, and pass into ganglia, situate along the two curvatures. The nerves of the stomach proceed from the pneumogastric, and three divisions of the celiac plexus.

STOMACH CELL, see *Favulus*—s. *Disease*, *Limosis*.

STOMACH, FIRST, *Ingluvies*.

STOMACH PUMP, *Gastren'chyta*, *Antli'a gastrica*, (F.) *Pompe pour l'estomac*. A useful instrument for conveying fluids to the stomach when deglutition is impracticable, and for pumping out the contents of that organ. It consists of a forcing syringe, to the bottom and nozzle of which flexible tubes can be attached. When the object is to force fluids into the stomach, the stomach tube must be attached to the nozzle, and passed down the throat,—the tube connected with the bottom of the syringe being placed in the fluid to be injected. To empty the stomach, the stomach tube must be attached to the bottom of the instrument. This instrument has been of great service where poisons have been taken. The antidote, when any exists, and is at hand, should be administered immediately prior to its use.

The stomach pump was first employed in America by Dr. Physick, in the year 1812.

STOMACH, SECOND, *Proventriculus*—s. *Sick*, *Milk sickness*—s. *Third*, *Ventriculus callosus*.

STOMACH TUBE, see *Tube*, *œsophageal*.

STOM'ACHAL, *Stomach'ic*, *Stomach'ical*, *Cardi'acus*, (στομαχος,) *Stomach'icus*, *Stomacha'lis*, *Viscera'lis*, (F.) *Stomacal*, *Stomachique*. That which belongs to the stomach; that which is good for the stomach; which strengthens the stomach. A medicine that gives tone to the stomach.

STOMACHALGIA, (*stomach*, and αλγος, 'pain,') *Cardialgia*.

STOMACHI RESOLUTIO, 'weakness of stomach,' *Dyspepsia*.

STOMACHIC, *Stomachal*.

STOMACHICAL, *Stomachal*.

STOMACHIQUE, *Stomachal*.

STOM'ACHUS, (στομαχος, from stoma.) This word has been used in several different acceptations; for example, for the œsophagus, for the cardiac orifice of the stomach (see *Cardia*), and for the stomach itself. Hippocrates calls the neck of the bladder *στομαχος κωστρος*; and the neck of the uterus *της μήτρας στομαχος*.

STOMAL'GIA, *Stomatal'gia*, *Stomatody'nia*, (*stoma*, and αλγος, 'pain,') *Pain in the mouth*.

STOMAPYRA, (*stoma*, and πυρ, 'fire, fever,') *Aphthæ*—s. *Aphtha*, *Aphthæ*.

STOMATALGIA, (*stoma*, and αλγος, 'pain,') *Stomalgia*.

STOMATEL'CIA, *Stomateico'sis*, (*stoma*, and ελεος, 'an ulcer,') *Ulceration of the mouth*.

STOMAT'IA, *Stomatopathi'a*, (from stoma.) *Disease of the mouth*.

STOMATIC, (στοματικός,) *Stomat'icus*, (F.) *Stomatique*. A medicine used in diseases, &c., of the mouth. Dentifrices, masticatories, &c., are stomatics.

STOMATITE APHTHEUSE, *Stomatitis*, aphthous—*s. Charbonneuse*, Cancer aquaticus—*s. Couenneuse*, *Stomatitis*, pseudomembranous—*s. Crèmeuse pultacée*, Aphthæ—*s. Folliculeuse*, *Stomatitis*, aphthous—*s. Gangréneuse*, Cancer aquaticus—*s. Mercurielle*, see *Salivation*, mercurial—*s. Ulcéreuse*, *Stomatitis*, aphthous.

STOMATITIS, (*stoma*, and *itis*.) (F.) *Inflammation de la Bouche*. Inflammation of the mouth.

STOMATITIS, APHTHOUS, *S. follicular* or *ulcéreux*, *Emphlysis Aph'tha*, *A. Adultor'um*, (F.) *Stomatite*, *S. aphtheuse* ou *folliculeuse* ou *ulcéreuse*. An inflammation of the follicles of the mouth, constituting the aphthæ of the adult, which is generally accompanied by cephalic, gastric, and general disturbance. It may be either discrete or confluent, and requires general and local treatment, adapted to the case.

STOMATITIS, ERYTHEMATOUS. Simple inflammation of the mouth.

STOMATITIS, EXSUDATIVA, Aphthæ—*s. Follicular*, *S. aphthous*—*s. Gangrenous*, Cancer aquaticus—*s. Materna*, *Stomatitis* of nursing women.

STOMATITIS, MERCURIAL, *S. mercurialis*, *Hydrargyrostomat'is*, *Hydrargyrostomatitis*. Inflammation of the mouth induced by mercury.

STOMATITIS OF NURSING WOMEN, *S. Nutricum* seu *Mater'na*, appears to be a variety of *S. aphthous*.

STOMATITIS NUTRICUM, *Stomatitis* of nursing women.

STOMATITIS PSEUDOMEMBRANOUS, (F.) *Stomatite couenneuse*, *Diphthérie buccale*, *Pseudomembranous inflammation of the mouth*;—in its worst form, *Stomat'iphus*, (F.) *Fégarite*. Inflammation of the mouth accompanied by the exudation of a false membrane,—a disease which is rarely seen extensively except in large foundling establishments.

STOMATITIS, ULCEROUS, *S. aphthous*—*s. Vesiculos infantum*, Aphthæ.

STOMATOCACE, (*stoma*, and *κακος*, 'evil') *Stomacace*.

STOMATODYNIA, (*stoma*, and *δύσιν*, 'pain') *Stomalgia*.

STOMATOGENAS'TRIC, *Stom'atogénas'tricus*, *Stomogénas'tric*, *Stomogénas'tricus*, (*stoma*, and *γεννῶ*, 'the stomach') Appertaining to the mouth and stomach—as the *stomatogénas'tric ganglia* of the lower animals. See *Encephalon*.

STOMATOMALACIA PUTRIDA, (*stoma*, and *μαλακία*, 'softness') Cancer aquaticus.

STOMATONECROSIS, (*stoma*, and *νεκρωσις*, 'death') Cancer aquaticus, *Stomacace*.

STOMATONOMA, (*stoma*, and *νομή*, 'an eating ulcer') *Stomacace*.

STOMATOPANUS, (*stoma*, and *πᾶν*, 'a glandular tumour') *Stomatophy'ma glandulosum*, *Panus Fav'cium*. Tumefaction of the glands of the mouth.

STOMATOPHY'MA, gen. *Stomatophy'matis*, (*stoma*, and *φύμα*, 'a swelling') A swelling of the mouth.

STOMATOPHYMA GLANDULOSUM, *Stomatopanus*.

STOMATOPLAS'TIC, *Stomatoplas'ticus*, (*stoma*, and *πλασσω*, 'I form') An epithet for the operation of forming a mouth where the aperture has been contracted from any cause; *Stomatoplas'ty*.

STOMATORRHAG'IA, *Stomatorrhœ'a*, *Hæmorrhag'ia o'ris* seu *fan'cium*, *Sanguinis profluvium ex O'ri*, *Hæmorrhœ'ides O'ris*, *Stomato'sis*, *Stomorrhag'ia*, (F.) *Hæmorrhagie buccale*, (*stoma*, and *ρρῶμι*, 'I break out') Hemorrhage from the mouth.

STOMATORRHAGIA ALVEOLORUM, *Phatnorrhagia*—*s. Gingivarum*, *Ulorrhagia*.

STOMATORRHŒA, (*stoma*, and *ρρῶμι*, 'to flow') *Stomatorrhagia*.

STOMATOSCOPE, (*stoma*, and *σκοπεω*, 'I view') Any instrument for keeping the mouth open, so as to permit the parts within to be inspected; *Speculum o'ris*.

STOMATOSEPSIS, (*stoma*, and *σηψις*, 'putrefaction') Cancer aquaticus.

STOMATOSIS, (from *stoma*.) *Stomatorrhagia*.

STOMATOSPASMUS, (*stoma*, and *σπasmus*.) *Trismus*.

STOMATYPHUS, (*stoma*, and *typhus*.) *Stomatitis*, pseudomembranous.

STOMENCEPHALUS, *Stomoccephalus*.

STOMOCEPH'ALUS, *Stomenceph'alus*, (F.) *Stomoccephale*, *Stomenceph'ale*, (*stoma*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head') A genus of monsters having two contiguous eyes, or a double eye occupying the median line; the nasal apparatus atrophied and forming a tube (*trompe*); the jaws rudimental; and the mouth imperfect or wanting.—(I. G. St. Hilaire.)

STOMOMANICON, (*stoma*, 'face,' and *μανος*, 'thin' [?].) *Platysma myoides*.

STOMORRHAGIA, *Stomatorrhagia*.

STONE BINDER, *Osteocolla*—*s. In the Bladder*, *Calculi vesical*—*s. Crop*, *Sedum*—*s. Crop*, biting, *Sedum*—*s. Mint*, *Cunila mariana*—*s. Moss*, *Tripe de roche*—*s. Pock*, *Acne*—*s. Root*, *Collinsolia Canadensis*—*s. Sweat*, see *Hyraceum*.

STONES, THE, *Testes*.

STOOL, ([Sax.] *stol*.) *Dejection*.

STOOLS, CALOMEL, see *Calomel*.

STOPPAGE, *Stegnosis*.

STOPPING, *Filling*, *Stegnosis*—*s. of the Belly*, *Bowels*, *Guts*, or *Stomach*: *Constipation*.

STORAX, *Styrax*—*s. Liquida*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

STO'REY'S WORM CAKES. An empirical preparation formed of *Calomel* ℥j, *Jalap* ʒj, *Zingib.* ʒij, *Succ'h.* ʒj, *Cinnab. antim.* q. s. to colour them; *Syrup. simpl.* q. s. to make into cakes.

STORKBILL, *Geranium maculatum*.

STOUND, ([Icel.] *stunde*, 'to be in pain') *Stitch*.

STOVE, *Æstuar'ium*, *Stu'pha*, Old French, *Estuve*; a *Stew*, (F.) *Étuve*. A limited space, warmed artificially, and in which the air is slowly renewed. It is used for drying various substances, as plants, extracts, conserves, &c., or for taking vapour baths. In this case the *stew* or *stove* is said to be wet or humid; in the opposite case it is said to be dry, (F.) *sèche*. The latter, which is used by the Turks, is the *Py'ria*, *Pyriate'rium*, *Lacon'icum*, *Calida'rium* or *Calda'rium*, *Suda'tio concamera'ta*, Turkish, Eastern, or Roman bath. In the true Turkish bath, however, the air of the bathing apartment is densely charged with vapor, which the so-called Turkish bath, of recent introduction into England, is generally not. The former is their *Tepida'rium* or *Vapora'rium*, which see. These kinds of baths greatly excite the cutaneous transpiration, and are valuable agents in rheumatic and other affections.

STOY'S MEDICINE FOR HYDROPHOBIA, see *Anagallis*.

STRABL (σπαρβλ.) see *Strabismus*.

STRABILISMUS, *Strabismus*.

STRABISM'US, (σπαρβισμος,) *Strabilis'mus*, *Parop'sis Strabismus*, (from *σπαρβος*, 'twisted; one who squints') *Strabos'itis*, *Loxophthal'mus*, *Distor'sio*, *Lus'citias*, *Il'los*, *Illo'sis*, *Illo'sis*, *Helo'sis*, *Squint'ing*, *Squint*, *Crosseye*, (Prov.) *Doyle*, *Glee'ing*, (Sc.) *Skel'lie*, *Skee'ly*, (F.) *Strabisme*, *Vue louche*, *Lonchément*. Want of concordance of the optic axes. It may be dependent upon natural or acquired inequality in the action of the motor muscles of the eye; on a convulsive state of one of

those muscles; a difference in the sensibility of the two eyes; or a cerebral affection. In the treatment, if the disease seems to depend upon an excess of strength in one of the motor muscles, we must endeavour to give tone to that which is too weak by placing before the eye a mask having a small aperture on the side to which it is necessary to direct the pupil; or by wearing glasses provided with a piece of looking-glass on the side to which the eye is vitiously turned, so that the reflection may be inconvenient, and occasion the organ to be turned in an opposite direction; or by putting a black patch on the angle opposite to that to which the eye is turned. If, owing to weakness, the organ must be strengthened by being exerted alone, and leaving the other at rest. If the disease be symptomatic of cerebral affection, attention must, of course, be directed to the latter.

Strabismus may be *single*, or affect one eye only, or *double*, affecting both eyes, and it may be *convergent* or *divergent*, that is, with the ball drawn towards the nose, or away from it.

Those affected with Strabismus are called *Strabii*, *Strabones*, *Straboni*, *Strabii*, *Il'i*, *Il'ides*, *Squint'ers*, *Squint'eyed*, (Sc.) *Gle'yed*, (F.) *Louche*, *Bigles*. A slight deviation is generally called a *Cast in the Eye*, and, sometimes, a *Cock-eye*.

STRABISMUS, CONVERGENT, see Strabismus—s. Divergent, see Strabismus—s. Double, see Strabismus—s. Single, see Strabismus.

STRABONES, (στραβωνες,) see Strabismus.

STRABONI, see Strabismus.

STRABOTITAS, Strabismus.

STRABOTOMY, *Strabotomia*, (στραβος, 'one who squints,' and τομή, 'incision.') The operation for the removal of squinting by the division of the muscle or muscles that distort the eyeball. A *Strabotomist* is one who practises strabotomy.

STRAEDEATH, see Death.

STRAIN, (σπαγγω, [L.] *stringere*, (F.) *entreindre*, 'to constrict or squeeze,') Sprain.

STRAIN, *Colare*, (F.) *coulér*. To pass decoctions, infusions, &c., forcibly through linen; also, to exert an effort. This is accomplished by fixing firmly the parts where the muscles to be exerted originate, in order that their full power may be developed.

STRAINING, Nisus.

STRAITS OF THE PELVIS, see Pelvis.

STRAMOINE, *Datura stramonium*.

STRAMONIA, *Datura stramonium*.

STRAMONIUM, (compounded from *strychnos* and *μανικος*, 'manical,') *Datura stramonium*—s. Fetidum, *Datura stramonium*—s. Majus album, *Datura stramonium*—s. Spinosum, *Datura stramonium*—s. Vulgatum, *Datura stramonium*.

STRAMONY, *Datura stramonium*.

STRANGALIDES, (στραγγαλίδες,) pl. of *strangalis*, (from *σπαγγω*, 'I compress,') Small, hard tumours, which form as in the breast when the milk does not find issue.

STRANGALION, (στραγγαλιών,) Tubercle.

STRANGALIS, (στραγγαλός,) Tubercle.

STRANGALISMUS, (στραγγαλισμός,) Strangulation.

STRANGERS' FEVER, see Fever, strangers'. STRANGULATIO, (σπαγγω, 'I compress,') Orthopnoea, Strangulation—s. Uterina, Angone—s. Vulvæ, Hysteria.

STRANGULATION, *Strangulatio*, *Pnig'is*, *Pnig'is*, *Pnig'is*, *Pnig'is*, *Strangalis'mus*, (F.) *Étranglement*, *Strangulation*. State of a part too closely constricted. Thus we say that there is *strangulation* of an intestinal hernia, when the opening that gives passage to the portion of protruded intestine seriously intercepts the continuity of the digestive canal. In *Legal Medi-*

cine it means the forcible obstruction of the air passages, by a ligature or by the hand, for criminal purposes. See Suffocation.

STRANGULATOR, see Lycoides.

STRANGULLION, Strangury.

STRANGURIA, Strangury—s. Cruenta, Cystorrhagia.

STRANGURIE, Strangury—s. Menstruella, Dysmenorrhœa.

STRANGURIOSUS. Affected with, or of the nature of, strangury.

STRANGURY, (σπαγγω,) *Stranguria*, *Paruria stillatitia*, *Dysuria*, *Urinae Stillitid'ium* seu *Substiltum*, *Strangull'ion*, *Strangull'ion*, (F.) *Strangurie*, (σπαγγω, 'to squeeze,' and *ουρον*, 'urine,') Extreme difficulty in evacuating the urine, which issues only drop by drop, and is accompanied with heat, pain, tenesmus at the neck of the bladder, &c. See Ischuria, and Retention.

STRANX, (σπαγγ,) Gutta.

STRAPPING, ([Sax.] *Γεραππ*, 'a strap,') The dressing of ulcers by means of straps or strips of adhesive plaster, linen, &c. Also, the plaster thus applied.

STRAPPING, WATER, see Waterdressing—s. Wet, see Waterdressing.

STRATHPEFFER, MINERAL WATERS OF. A sulphuretted water, at Strathpeffer, a few miles west from Dingwall, in Ross-shire, Scotland. It contains sulphate of soda, sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium, sulphate of magnesia, and sulphohydric acid.

STRATIOTES, (στρατιωτης,) *Achillea millefolium*.

STRATUM BACILLATUM seu *bacillorum*, 'bacillary layer,' (from *sternere*, *stratum*, 'to spread out,') see *Tunica Jacobi*—s. *Corneum*, *Epidermis*—s. *Germinativum*, *Proligerous disc*, *Tæke embryonnaire*—s. *Malpighii*, *Corpus mucosum*—s. *Pigmenti*, see *Choroid*—s. *Proligerum*, *Proligerous disc*.

STRAWBERRY, (strewberry,) *Fragaria*—s. Bush, *Euonymus Americanus*—s. Shrubby, *Rubus arcticus*—s. Tree, *Euonymus Americanus*—s. Wild, *Fragaria Virginiana*.

STREAK, PRIMITIVE, (from [Sax.] *Γεραππ*, 'a line,') Groove, primitive.

STREATHAM, MINERAL WATERS OF. Streatham is a village near London. The waters are saline and cathartic.

STREBLI, (στρεβλοι,) see Strabismus.

STREBLOSIS, (στρεβλος, 'twisted,') Luxation.

STREMA, (στρεμμα,) Luxation, Sprain.

STREPITUS MORBUS seu AFFECTUS, (F.) *Maladie bruyante*, 'noisy disease.' A kind of flatulent disease, said by Sorbait to be not uncommon in the Austrian Alps, in which emphysematous tumours form on different parts of the body, accompanied by sonorous excretion of gas by the mouth and anus.

STREPITUS, (from *strepere*, *strepitum*, 'to make a noise,') *Bruit*—s. *Aurium*, 'noise of the ears,' *Tinnitus aurium*.

STRETCHING, ([Sax.] *Γερεκαν*, 'to stretch,') Pandiculation.

STRLE, (pl. of *stria*, 'a furrow,') see *Vibices*—s. *Ciliares*, *Ciliary processes*—s. *Cornea*, *Tænia semicircularis*—s. *Longitudinales* *Lancisii*, see *Corpus callosum*—s. *Medullares*, see *Processes teretes*—s. *Retinae subjunctae* *ligamento ciliari*, *Halo signatus*—s. *Semilunares*, *Tænia semicircularis*—s. *Terminales*, *Tænia semicircularis*—s. *Transversales* *Willisii*, see *Corpus callosum*.

STRIATED, *Striat'us*, (F.) *Stris*, (from *stria*, 'a channel or groove,') Marked with small channels or grooves, or with lines of another colour.

STRIATED MUSCULAR FIBRE, see Muscular fibre.

STRIATUS, (*striare, striatum*, 'to make grooves or furrows,') *Cannelé*, Grooved, Striated; see *Corpora striata*.

STRIBILIGO, gen. *Stribili'ginis*, Efflorescence.

STRICTURA, Stricture — s. Ani, Stricture of the rectum — s. Intestini recti, Stricture of the rectum — s. Intestini recti spasmodica, Stricture of the rectum, spasmodic — s. Œsophagi callosa, Dysphagia constricta — s. Œsophagi spasmodica, Œsophagismus — s. Pharyngis seu Œsophagi vera, Dysphagia constricta — s. Præputii, Phimosis — s. Urethræ, Urethrostenosis — s. Ventriculi, Stricture of the stomach.

STRICTURE, *Strictu'ra*, (*stringere, strictum*, 'to draw tight,') *Coarctatio*, *Stegno'sis*, (F.) *Rétrécissement*. A diminution or contracted condition of some tube or duct, as the œsophagus, rectum, urethra, &c. This must be dilated by appropriate bougies. Strictures may, also, occur in the intestines: they are unmanageable, with the exception of those of the rectum, which admit of topical applications.

STRICTURE OF THE ŒSOPHAGUS, Dysphagia constricta — s. of the Pharynx, Dysphagia constricta.

STRICTURE OF THE RECTUM, *Strictu'ra A'ni* seu *Intesti'ni Rec'ti*, *Archostegno'ma*, *Rectostenosis*, *Euthyenterostenoma*, *Archostegno'sis*, *Archostenosis*, *Proctoæneli'sis*, *Angusta'tio et Restrictio intesti'ni rec'ti* seu *a'ni*, *Stenochoria intesti'ni rec'ti*, *Proctostenosis organica*, occurs organically, and is a very serious affection; being generally dependent upon scirrhus.

STRICTURE OF THE RECTUM, SPASMODIC, *Strictu'ra Intesti'ni Rec'ti spasmodica*, *Obstructio Recti spasmodica*. An affection occurring in the nervous especially, which subsides spontaneously, after a longer or shorter continuance.

STRICTURE OF THE STOMACH, *Gastrostenosis*, *Coarctatio seu Strictu'ra ventriculi*. See *Gastrostenosis cardiaca*, &c.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA, Urethrostenosis — s. of the Urinary bladder, Cystostenochoria — s. Vesicæ urinariæ, Cystostenochoria.

STRICTUROTOMY, Urethrotomy.

STRIDOR DENTII, 'grinding of the teeth,' *Brygma*.

STRIE, Striated.

STRIGA ('a furrow') **CARTILAGINOSA** **CORDIS**, Isthmus of the fossa ovalis.

STRIGIS, *Strig'ilis*, (from *stringere*, 'to touch lightly,') *Sten'gis*, *Stelen'gis*. A fleshbrush. Also, an instrument, anciently used in the baths, for scraping off the sweat. The process was called *Strigilla'tio*, *Strigilla'tion*.

STRIPED MUSCULAR FIBRE, see *Muscular fibre*.

STROBILITES, (*στροβίλιτης*, from *στροβίλος*, *strobilus*, 'a cone of the pine,') Wine impregnated with the cones of the pine.

STROEMIA, (after H. Stroem, a Norwegian naturalist,) *Cadaba*.

STROKE, **APOPLECTIC**, (from [Sax.] *aptri-can*, 'to strike,') An apoplectic seizure.

STROKE, **BACK**, OF THE HEART, Impulse, diastolic.

STROKE, **PARALYTIC**. A sudden attack of encephalospinal paralysis.

STROKE, **WATER**, see *Hydrocephalus internus*.

STROMA, gen. *Stro'matis*, *Strag'ulum*, *Stramen'tum*, (*στρώμα*, 'a bed or couch,' from *σπρᾶννω*, *spᾶnnō*, 'to spread out; to cover,') The bed or foundation texture of an organ,—as the stroma of the ovary. Applied, also, to the bed or base of any formation,—as the 'amorphous stroma' of serofulous formations.

STRONGLE, *Strongylus*—s. *Giant*, *Strongylus gigas*.

STRONGULLION, Strangury.

STRONGYLUS, (from *στρογγύλος*, 'round,')

Hippocrates, and others, mean the *Ascaris lumbricoi'des* by this term. The *Strongylus gigas*, *Eustrongylus gigas*, *Ascaris viscera'lis* seu *rena'lis*, *Fusa'ria viscera'lis* et *rena'lis*, (F.) *Strongle*, *S. géant*, is, however, distinct. It has an obtuse, flat head; mouth surrounded with six flattish papillæ: the whole bursa of the male truncated: the tail of the female rounded. It is sometimes met with,—five inches, a foot, a foot and a half, and even three feet long,—and from two lines to half an inch in diameter. It is occasionally found in the human kidney; rarely in other viscera, and still more rarely in the intestinal tube.

STRONGYLUS, (*στρογγύλος*,) *Teres*.

STROPHOS, (*στροφος*, from *στρέφω*, 'to twist,')

Termina.

STROPHULE, *Strophulus*.

STROPHULUS, *Lichen'asis stroph'ulus*, *Ebullit'io*, *Exanthe'ma* seu *Exor'mia strophulus*, *Red Gum*, *Gumrash*, *Red Gown*, *Tooth Rash*, (F.) *Strophule*, *Feux de dents*. It consists of an eruption of red, or sometimes whitish pimples, *White Gum*, *Milkspecks*, occurring in early infancy, chiefly about the face, neck, and arms, surrounded by a reddish halo; or interrupted by irregular patches of cutaneous blush. All the varieties under this genus arise in consequence of the extreme vascularity and irritability of the skin at this period of life, when the constitution is liable to be disturbed by irritation, either in the alimentary canal, gums or other parts. None of these eruptions are of any importance, and no medical treatment is usually necessary. If the stomach seems at all disordered, a little rhubarb and magnesia may be administered occasionally. Willan and Bateman reckon five species,—*Strophulus intertine'tus*, *Red gum or gown*; *S. al'bidus*, *white gum*; *S. confer'tus*, *Rauk red gum*, *Tooth rash*; *S. volat'icus* or *Erythe'ma volat'icum*, and *S. can'didus*.

STROPHULUS SYLVESTRIS, *Ignis sylvaticus* — s. *Volaticus*, *Ignis sylvaticus*.

STROPHIUS, (*στροφος*, from *στρέφω*, 'to twist,')

Termina.

STRUCTIO, (from *struere, structum*, 'to build,')

Structure.

STRUCTURAL, *Structura'lis*. Of, or belonging to, structure.

STRUCTURE, *Structu'ra*, *Struc'tio*, *Conforma'tio*, *Catascen'sis*. The arrangement of the different tissues or organic elements of which animals and vegetables are composed. See *Tissue*.

STRUMA, gen. *Strumæ*, *Brônchocele*, *Serofula*.

STRUMA ADIPO'SA, *Obes'itas col'li*. Fatty neck.

STRUMA FUNGOSA, *Encephaloid*.

STRUMES, *Serofula*.

STRUMEUX, *Serofulous*.

STRUMOSIS CEREBRI, *Encephalophymata* — s. *Pulmonum*, *Tubercles of the lungs*.

STRUMOSUS, *Serofulous*.

STRUMOUS, *Serofulous*.

STRUTHIOPHAGUS, (*στρονθιον*, 'a young ostrich,' and *φάγω*, 'I eat,') *Struthiophagus* tribes still exist in some parts of Africa.

STRUTHIUM, (*στρονθιον*,) *Saponaria*.

STRUVE'S LOTION FOR HOOPING-COUGH, see *Lotion*, *Struve's*, for *hooping-cough*.

STRYCH'NIA, (from *strychnos*,) *Strychni'na*, *Strych'nine*, *Strych'nin*, *Strychni'num*, *Strych'nium*, *Teta'nium*, *Vauque'lin*, *Tet'anin*. An alkaline principle; solid, crystalline, inodorous, bitter, and excessively poisonous, which has been found in *Strych'nos nux vom'ica*, *S. Colubri'na*, *S. Tienté*, *Ignat'ia ama'ra*, *Cerbera Theve'tia*, and *C. Alo'vai*. (*Nuxia vomica* rasur. Biv: *Calcis* pulv. ʒvj; *Acid. muriat.* fʒij; *Alcohol.*, *Acid. sulphuric. dil.*, *Liquor. ammonia.* *Carbon. animal. purif.*, *Aqua*, ñā q. s. Digest the *nux vomica* in two

gallons of water, acidulated with a fluidounce of muriatic acid, for 24 hours: then boil for two hours, and strain with expression through a strong linen bag. Boil the residuum twice successively in the same quantity of acidulated water, each time straining as before. Mix the decoctions, and evaporate to the consistency of thin syrup; then add the lime previously mixed with a pint of water, and boil for ten minutes, frequently stirring. Pour the mixture into a double linen bag, and having washed the precipitate well with water, press, dry, and powder it. Treat the powder repeatedly with boiling alcohol, until deprived of its bitterness; mix the liquors, and distil off the alcohol by means of a waterbath. Mix the residue with water, and having applied heat, drop in sufficient diluted sulphuric acid to neutralize and dissolve the strychnia; then add purified animal charcoal; boil for a few minutes, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. Dissolve the crystals in water, and add sufficient solution of ammonia to precipitate the strychnia. Lastly, dry the precipitate on bibulous paper. Ph. U. S. 1851. A somewhat modified form is in Ph. U. S. 1863.) The action—therapeutical and toxic—of strychnia on man and animals is exactly like that of the alcoholic extract of *nux vomica*. It is, however, more active. An eighth of a grain is sufficient to kill a large dog; and a quarter of a grain produces marked effects on the human body, when in health. It has been given in paralysis and other cases like *nux vomica*. Dose, one-sixteenth to one-twelfth of a grain.

STRYCHNIA, ACETATE OF, *Strychnia acetat* — s. Hydriodate of, *Strychnia hydriodas* — s. Iodate of, *Strychnia iodas* — s. Iodide of, *Strychnia hydriodas*.

STRYCHNIA, IODIDE OF IODHY'DRATE OF, (F.) *Iodure d'Iodhydrate de Strychnine*, is made by pouring a solution of *ioduretted iodide of potassium* into a solution of a salt of strychnia; treating the precipitate with boiling alcohol, and crystallizing. Used in the same cases as strychnia. Dose, a tenth to a sixth of a grain.

STRYCHNIA, MURIATE OF, *Strychnia murias* — s. Nitrate of, *Strychnia nitras* — s. Sulphate of, *Strychnia sulphas*.

STRYCHNIA AND ZINC, DOUBLE IODIDE OF, Zinc and Strychnia, double iodide of.

STRYCHNIA ACETAS, *Strychnium seu Strychninum aceticum*, *Acetas strychnii seu strychnicus*, *Acetate of Strychnia or Strychnine*. (This salt is formed by the direct combination of strychnia with acetic acid.) It is given in the same cases as pure strychnia.

STRYCHNIA HYDRIODAS, *S. Iodhy'dras*, *Strychnium hydroiodicum*, *Hydriodas seu Iodhy'dras strychnicus*, *Hydriodate or Iodide of Strychnia*, is prepared by mixing a solution of iodide of potassium with a concentrated solution of acetate of strychnia.

STRYCHNIA IODAS, *Strychnia Iodas*, *Strychnium Ioda'ta*, *Strychnium seu Strychninum Iodicum*, *Iodas Strychnii seu Strychnicus*, *Iodate of Strychnia or Strychnine*. (This salt may be formed by adding a concentrated solution of iodine acid to strychnia; treating with boiling alcohol; filtering, and leaving it to spontaneous evaporation.)

STRYCHNIA MURIAS, *Muriate of Strychnia*. (The product of the union of muriatic acid and strychnia.) Used in the same cases as strychnia.

Liquor Strychnia, *Solution of Strychnia* (Ph. B. 1864), is composed of Strychnia, gr. iv; Acid. hydrochlor. dil. ℥vj; Sp. rectif. 3℥; Aq. destillat. f3vj. Dose, gtt iv—vii.

STRYCHNIA NITRAS, *Strychnium nitricum*, *Nitrate of Strychnia or Strychnine*, (F.) *Nitrate ou Azotate de Strychnine*. (The product of the union of nitric acid and strychnia.) Used in the same cases as strychnia.

STRYCHNIA SULPHAS, *Strychnium sulphuricum*, *Sulphate of Strychnia or Strychnine*. (The product of the union of strychnia and sulphuric acid is admitted into the Ph. U. S. for 1863.) Has the same properties.

STRYCHNINA, Strychnia.

STRYCHNINE, Strychnia — s. Azotate of, *Strychnia nitras*.

STRYCHNINUM, Strychnia.

STRYCHNISM, see *Strychnos nux vomica*.

STRYCHNIUM, Strychnia — s. Aceticum, *Strychnia acetat* — s. Nitricum, *Strychnia nitras* — s. Sulphuricum, *Strychnia sulphas*.

STRYCHNOMANIA. With the ancients, the delirium caused by the *Strychnos* or *Atropa belladonna*.

STRYCHNOS, (στυχνος,) *Atropa belladonna*, *Solanum dulcamara* — s. *Colubrina*, see *Strychnia*, and *S. Nux vomica* — s. *Guianensis*, see *Curare* — s. *Ignatii*, *Ignatia amara*.

STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA, *Nux Vomica*, *Metella*, *Caninum*, *Kooch'la tree*. Nat. Ord. Loganiaceæ. Ser. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia. (F.) *Vomiquier*. A tree of the family *Strychnoides*, which grows in India, and the seeds of which have been long sold in the shops, under the names, *Nux Vomica*, *Vom'ic* or *Poi'son nut*, *Bach'lor's buttons*, &c., (F.) *Noix vomique*. For a long time, these seeds were used only for poisoning rats; but subsequently an alcoholic extract was prepared from them, which was administered in paralytic affections, in small doses. The dose of the ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT, *Extractum nucis vomice spirituosum seu nucis vomice resinosum seu nucis vomice alcoholicum* (Ph. U. S. 1863), (F.) *Extrait alcoolique de noix vomique*, is one or two grains. It produces a kind of tetanic convulsion in the paralyzed parts, when given to the requisite extent. It has, also, been administered in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery. When taken to such an extent as to induce toxic phenomena — *Strychnism* — it causes, at first, or when given in a smaller dose, greatly augmented excitability of the spinal nervous system, with slight transient paroxysms or spasms of the limbs, and hurried respiration. In larger doses, the excitability is still more developed, with paroxysms of prolonged general tetanic convulsions, laryngismus or contraction of the glottis, violent efforts of respiration, and asphyxia.

The following is the formula for the preparation of the EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ ALCOHOLICUM of the Pharm. U. S. Take of *Nux vomica*, ℥j; Alcohol, a sufficient quantity. Expose the *Nux Vomica* to steam till it is softened; then, having sliced and dried it, grind it into powder. Introduce it into an apparatus for displacement, and pour alcohol upon it gradually, until the liquid passes without bitterness. Distil off the greater part of the alcohol from the filtered liquor, and evaporate the residue to the proper consistence.

The bark is the *false angustura* or *false cuscutaria bark*; *Rohun*. See *Brucina antidiysenterica*.

The wood of *STRYCHNOS COLUBRINA*, *Modica caniram*, an Indian tree, which contains strychnia, was formerly considered a specific against the bites of venomous animals; and was recommended by Boerhaave in intermittents. It is the *Lignum Colubrinum*, (F.) *Bois de Couleuvre*.

Under the names στυχνον, and στυχνης, different kinds of nightshade are described by Dioscorides.

STRYCHNOS POTATORUM, 'strychnos of drinkers,' *Cleaving nut*. The fruit of a large tree of Silhet, which, when ripe, is sold in the markets of India, and has been introduced into those of London, under the name *Nirmullees* or *Nirmillies*. One of them is well rubbed for a minute or two around the inside of a vessel containing water, which it purifies by causing the impurities, which

the fluid contains, to be deposited, it is supposed, by its albumen and casein.

STRYCHNOS PSEUDOQUINA, *Quina do Campo*, of Brazil, is used by the natives as a substitute for cinchona.

STRYCHNOS TIEUTÉ, see Strychnia, and Upas—s. Toxicaria seu Toxifera, see Curare.

STRYPHNA, Astringents.

STRYPHROS, (στυφρός, 'sour, harsh,') Acerb.

STUDIOSUS MEDICINÆ, ('fond of medicine,') Philiatros.

STUDIUM INANE, 'empty study,' Aphelxia otiosa.

STUDY, BROWN, Aphelxia otiosa.

STUFF, ([D.] *stoffe*, [F.] *estoffe*, *étouffe*,) see Medicament, and Falsifications, table of.

STUFFING, Cynanche trachealis, Filling.

STULTITIA, Fatuitas.

STUMP, ([G.] *Stumpf*, [D.] *Stumpf*,) (F.) *Moignon*. The part remaining from which a limb or other part has been amputated or removed in any manner. Also, the portion of a tooth remaining in the alveolus, after the corona has been removed, (F.) *Chicot*.

STUMPFoot, Kyllosis.

STUN'NED. (Old French, *Estonné*, *Étonné*, [L.] *attonitus*, 'astonished,' [Sax.] *ƿrunian*, 'to stun,') An epithet applied to one who, in consequence of a fall or other accident, has received such a concussion of the brain as to deprive him, for a time, of his mental manifestations.

STUPA, (στυγᾶ,) *Stupha*, *Stuppa*, *Stupe'on*. Tow, used in certain surgical apparatuses and dressings, (F.) *Étoupe*. Also, a *Stupe*, that is, cloth or tow used in fomentations. A flannel or other article wrung out of hot water, plain or medicated, applied to a part, is a *stupe*. The act of applying such stupe is called *stu'ping*.

STUPE, *Stupa*.

STUPEFACIENTIA, (*stupere*, 'to be benumbed,' and *facere*, 'to make,') Narcotics.

STUPÉFACTIFS, Narcotics.

STUPEFACTIO, Narcosis.

STUPÉFIANTS, Narcotics.

STUPEION, (στυπῖον,) *Stupa*.

STUPEUR, Stupor.

STUPHA, Stove, Stupa.

STUPIA, Tin.

STUPIDITAS, (from *stupere*, 'to be benumbed,') Idiotsm, Imbecillity.

STUPING, see Stupe.

STUP'OR, (*stupere*, 'to be benumbed,') *Eplexia*, *Eplexia*, *Consternatio*, (Sc.) *Swarf*, *Swerf*, (F.) *Stupeur*. Diminished activity of the intellectual faculties, often amounting to lethargy. It occurs in many affections, especially in the neuroses.

STUPOR, Narcosis—s. Artuum, Obdormitio—s. Dentium, Hemodia—s. Formicans, Formication—s. Mentis, Fatuitas—s. Vigilans, Catalepsy.

STUPPA, (στυπᾶ,) *Stupa*.

STUPRATION, Stuprum.

STUP'PRUM, Rape, *Stupra'tion*, (F.) *Défloration*, *Viol*. Forceable and illicit enjoyment of a married or unmarried female. When committed upon the latter, which is most commonly the case, it is also called, *Défloration*, *Déflora'tio*, *Devirgina'tio*, *Vitiat'io*, *Apanthis'mus*, &c. In judging whether rape has been committed under such circumstances, the state of the genital organs; the age of the individual; and the possibility of accidents and diseases of the parts, will have to be considered. It will be necessary, also, to be acquainted with the evidences of virginity; and to determine,—if signs of virginity no longer exist,—whether its loss be attributable to copulation, or to the introduction into the vagina of any other body than the male organ, &c. Recent deflowering can, of course, be much more readily

distinguished than that which has taken place some time.

STUTTERING, ([D.] *stotteren*, 'to stutter,' formed by onomatopœia,) Balbuties.

STYAN, ([Sax.] *ƿtigan*, from *ƿtigan*, 'to ascend, to rise,') Hordeolum.

STYE, Hordeolum.

STYGMATES. M. J. Cloquet has proposed this word, or *Stigmata*, (from *stigma*, pl. *stigmata*, 'a mark,') to designate the marks, in form of cicatrices, which remain on the peritoneum after the obliteration of the neck of a hernial sac. They are, commonly, radiated folds, of a whitish appearance, more or less thick, and of a fibrous or fibrocartilaginous nature.

STYLET, (from *stylus*,) see Specillum.

STYLL, (pl. of *stylus*,) Styloid process.

STYLIENS (MUSCLES), see *Bouquet anatomique de Riolan*.

STYLIFORM, (*stylus*, and *forma*, 'shape,') Styloid.

STYLO, (from *στυλος*, 'a style,') in composition, the styloid process of the temporal bone.

STYLOCERATOHYOÏDEUS, Stylohyoideus—s. Ceratoides, Stylohyoideus.

STYLOCHONDROHYOÏDEUS. A name given by Douglas and Albinus, to a fleshy fasciculus which the stylohyoid muscle sometimes presents, and which is attached to the lesser cornu of the os hyoides. It is the same fasciculus which Santorini calls *Stylohyoïdes novus*, *Stylohyoïdens alter*.

STYLOGLOSSUS. A muscle situate at the anterior and superior part of the neck. It is narrow behind, much broader before; is attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and to the stylomaxillary ligament; and is inserted into the side of the tongue. It raises the base of the tongue and carries it backwards.

STYLOHYOÏDEUS, *Stylocer'atohyoïdeus*, *Styloceratoï'des*, *Stylohyoïdes ma'ior*, (F.) *Stylohyoïdien*. A muscle, situate at the superior, anterior, and lateral part of the neck. It is thin and narrow,—especially posteriorly: anteriorly, it opens to give passage to the tendon of the digastricus. It is attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and to the body of the os hyoides. It raises the os hyoides, and carries it backwards.

STYLOHYOID LIG'AMENT is a fibrous flattened cord, which passes from the styloid process to the lesser cornu of the os hyoides.

STYLOHYOID NERVE is the second branch given off by the facial.

STYLOMASTOID, *Stylomastoïdeus*. That which relates to the styloid and mastoid processes.

STYLOMASTOID AR'TERY arises from the posterior auricular, and, in some subjects, from the occipital. It enters the stylomastoid foramen; passes along the aqueduct of Fallopius, and spreads its ramifications on the mucous membrane of the tympanum, and in the mastoid cells and semicircular canals; and terminates by anastomosing with a branch of the *Arteria meningea media*, which enters by the *Hiatus Fallopii*. Murray has given the name—*Stylomastoid*—to the posterior auricular artery itself.

STYLOMASTOID FORA'MEN, *Foramen Stylomastoïdeum* seu *Aqueduct'us Fallopii*, (F.) *Trou anonyme*, is situate at the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the styloid and mastoid processes. It terminates the aqueduct of Fallopius, and gives passage to the facial nerve.

STYLOMAX'ILLARY, *Stylomaxilla'ris*. That which relates to the styloid processes and the jaw.

The STYLOMAXILLARY LIG'AMENT is a ligamentous, flat cord, extending between the styloid process and the angle of the jaw.

STYLOPHARYNGEUS, (F.) *Stylo-thyro-*

pharyngien. A muscle situate at the anterior and lateral part of the neck. It is slender; thin above; attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and terminates in the parietes of the pharynx, as well as at the posterior margin of the thyroid cartilage. It raises the pharynx and carries it backwards. Professor Chaussier has united, under the name *Stylo-pharyngien*, the three constrictor muscles of the pharynx, the stylopharyngeus, and palatopharyngeus.

STYLOID, *Sty'loïd*, (στυλοειδής,) *Styloï'des*, *Graphioï'des*, *Graphoï'des*, *Graphio'des*, *Graphidoï'des*, *Belonoï'des*, (from στυλος, 'a style,' 'a peg,' 'a pin,' and εἶδος, 'shape,') Shaped like a peg or pin.

STYLOID CORNUA, see *Hyoides os*.

STYLOID PROCESSES, *Pencil-like Processes*, *Processus Belonoides* seu *Belonoides* seu *Belonoides* seu *Graphioï'des* seu *Graphoï'des*, *Sty'li*, are, 1. A long and slender process of the temporal bone, to which are attached the styloglossus, stylopharyngeus, and stylohyoides muscles, and the stylohyoid and stylomaxillary ligaments. 2. Two slender and pyramidal processes at the inferior extremities of the radius and ulna.

STYLO-THYRO-PHARYNGIEN, *Stylo-pharyngeus*.

STYLOPH'ORUM DIPHYLL'UM, (στυλος, 'a style,' and φέρω, 'to bear,') *Meconop'sia diphyl'la*, *Chelidonium diphyl'um*, *Celandine* or *Hornpoppy*, *Bruskeroot*. An indigenous plant, of the family *Papaveraceæ*, growing from western Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, which flowers from May to August. The juice is fetid and narcotic. Infused in wine, it has been given internally in gravel; and has been applied externally to contusions, &c.

STYLOSTIXIS, (*stylus*, 'a style,' and στίξις, 'the act of puncturing,') *Acupuncture*.

STYLUS, (στυλος, 'a stake, a style,') *Stylus*, *Sound*.

STYLUS EXCAVATUS, *Specillum excavatum*. A hollow sound.

STYMA, gen. *Sty'matis*, (στυμα, from στυω, 'to stiffen,') *Erection*, *Priapismus*.

STYMATOSIS, (from *styma*, and *osis*,) *Stimatosi*.

STYM'MATA, (στυμμα, gen. *στυμματος*, 'that which constricts or thickens,') The most solid ointments. Also, the ingredients proper for increasing their consistence.

STYPSIS, (στυψις,) *Astriction*, *Constipation*.

STYPTERIA, (στυπτήρια,) *Alumen*, *Styptics*.

STYPTIC, (στυπτικός,) see *Styptics*.

STYPTIC, BINELLI'S, *Aqua Binellii*—s. *Brocchieri's*, *Aqua Brocchieri*.

STYPTIC, E'ATON'S. A name first given to *Helvetius's Styptic*, when introduced into Great Britain. It is now usually made of calcined green vitriol, 3j; proof spirit, tinged with a little oak bark, Oij.

STYPTIC, HELVETIUS'S, see *Ferrum tartarizatum*, and *Styptic*, *Eaton's*.

STYPTIC, PAGLIARI'S, *Hæmostatic*, *Pagliari's*.

STYPTIC, RUSPI'NI'S, *Liquor Stypticus Ruspi'ni*. A nostrum, said to consist of *Gallie acid*, a small quantity of *Sulphate of zinc* and *Opium*, dissolved in a mixture of *Alcohol* and *Rosewater*, which has had much reputation as an internal and external astringent.

STYPTICS, *Contrahentia*, *Constrictiva Medicamenta*, *Constringentia*, *Anastaltica*, *Catastaltica*, *Styptica*, (F.) *Styptiques*, (στυπτικά, from στυψω, 'I constringe,') Sometimes used synonymously with astringent, but generally applied to a substance employed to arrest hemorrhage,—*Em'mon*. A *mechanical styptic* is one that arrests the flow of blood, by being applied immediately to the mouth of the bleeding vessels, or by inducing a coagulum, mechanically, in it. A *chymical styptic*

is one which coagulates, chymically, the blood around a bleeding orifice.

STYRAC'INUM O'LEUM. Oil obtained by boiling storax in good olive oil.

STY'RAX, gen. *Sty'raxis*, (στυραξ, gen. *στυρακος*.) A resin obtained from *Styrax officina'lis*, and *S. calamita*. It is the solid storax;—*officinal storax*. There are two kinds of storax met with:

1. *Red Storax*, *Gum Storax*, *Thus Indico'rem*, *Styrax rubra*, *Sty'raxis balsamum*, *Balsamum sty'raxis officina'lis*, which is obtained by incision from the *Styrax officina'lis*, and perhaps from the *Liquidambar Orienta'lis*. The purest is in tears; but it has lost some of its smell in drying. 2. *Common Storax*, *Styrax calamita*. That which has been received in reeds or vessels, and has had sawdust added immediately to thicken it. The odour of storax is fragrant; the taste aromatic. It is considered, like the other balsams, to be stimulant and expectorant, but is rarely used long.

PURIFIED STORAX, *S. colata* seu *purificata*, *S. preparata*, *Extractum sty'raxis*, is prepared by dissolving storax in alcohol; straining the solution; then distilling off the alcohol with a gentle heat, until the storax acquires the proper consistence.—Ph. U. S. Dose, gr. x. to xxx.

STYRAX ALBA, see *Myroxylon Peruiferum*—s. *Benzoin*, see *Benjamin*—s. *Calamita*, see *Styrax*—s. *Liquida*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*—s. *Officinalis*, see *Styrax*.

STYSIS, (στυσις,) *Erection*, *Priapismus*.

SUAVEOLENS, (*suavis*, 'sweet,' and *oleus*, 'smelling,') *Beneolens*.

SUB (L.), in composition, 'beneath,' or 'a lower degree.' Before c it becomes *suc*; before f, *suf*; before g, *ug*; before p, *sup*; before r, *sar*; and before s, *sus*. In some words, however, it is *su*, as in *suppuro*. The French *sous*, as a prefix, has the same signification.

SUBACIDUS, *Acidulous*.

SUBAC'TIO, *Chiro'sis*, *Chiro'sis*, (*subigo*, *subactum* (*sub*, and *ago*), 'to subject, to prepare,') The operation of making plasters, extracts, &c., with the hand, or with the pestle and mortar.

SUBAFFECTIO, *Hydrophobia*.

SUBAGITATRIX, (*sub*, and *agitare*, 'to agitate,') *Tribade*.

SUBATLOÏDE'US, *Infratloïdeus*, (F.) *Sous-atloïdien*. That which is situate beneath the atlas or first cervical vertebra. Chaussier has given this name to the second pair of cervical nerves.

SUBAXOÏDE'US, *Infraxoïdeus*, (F.) *Sous-axoïdien*. That which is below the axis or vertebra dentata. Chaussier has given this name to the third pair of cervical nerves.

SUBAZOTAS BISMUTHICUS, *Bismuth*, *subnitrate of*.

SUBBORAS NATRICUM, *Borax*.

SUBCARTILAGINEUM, (*sub*, and *cartilago*, 'cartilage,') *Hypochondre*.

SUBCHLORIS CALCICUS, *Calcis chloridum*.

SUBCLA'VIAN, *Subclavius*, *Subclavicula'ris*, (F.) *Sousclavier*, (*sub*, and *clavis*, 'clavicle,') That which is under the clavicle.

SUBCLAVIAN ARTERIES, (F.) *Artères sousclavières*, are situate at the upper part of the chest, and the lateral and lower parts of the neck. The right arises at the corresponding side of the trachea, and comes off from the arteria innominata or brachiocephalic trunk. The left leaves the aorta at the end of the arch. Both extend as far as the superior surface of the first rib, in the space between the scaleni muscles, beyond which they take the name *axillary arteries*. The subclavian arteries run, for some distance, without sending off any branch. In the neighbourhood of the first rib, however, they give off, 1. *Upwards*, the *vertebral* and *inferior thyroïdal*. 2. *Downwards*, the *internal mammary* and *superior intercostal*. 3. *Out-*

wards, the transverse cervical or posterior scapular, the superior scapular, and the posterior cervical or profunda.

SUBCLAVIAN or **SUBCLAVIUS** MUS'CLE, *Subclaviarius*, (F.) *Costo-claviculaire* (Ch.), *Sous-clavier*, is situate at the superior and anterior part of the chest. It is attached, by its inner extremity, to the superior surface of the cartilage of the first rib; and by its superior margin and outer extremity to the inferior surface of the clavicle. This muscle depresses the clavicle, and carries it forward. When the shoulder is fixed, it can raise the first rib.

SUBCLAVIAN VEINS, (F.) *Veines sous-clavières*, are continuations of the axillary, and extend from the inferior extremity of the scalenus anticus, in front of which they pass, to the vena cava superior, which they form by their union. The right subclavian vein is very short; the left, longer and broader. These veins receive the mouths of the internal and external jugulars, vertebral and superior intercostal. The left subclavian receives two veins more than the right,—the left internal mammary and left inferior thyroid. The thoracic duct opens into the left subclavian:—the corresponding great lymphatic vessel into the right.

SUBCLAVICULA, (*sub*, and *clavicula*, 'clavicle,') The first rib.

SUBCLAVICULARIS, Subclavian.

SUBCLAVIUS, Subclavian muscle.

SUBCREPITANT, (*sub*, and *crepitant*,) see *Rôle muqueux*.

SUBCRUENTUS, 'somewhat bloody;' (*sub*, and *eruentus*, 'bloody;') *Hyphæmos*. That which has the colour and nature of blood. An epithet given to certain excreted substances, which are mixed with blood, or have the appearance of blood.

SUBCRURÆL, see *Cruræus*.

SUBCUTANEOUS, *Subcutaneus*, (*sub*, and *cutis*, 'the skin;') *Intercutaneus*, (F.) *Sous-cutané*. That which is placed immediately under the skin. See *Hypodermis*.

SUBCUTANEOUS SECTION, *Hypodermatomy*.

SUBCUTANEUS COLLI, *Superficialis colli*—s. *Malæ* (Nervus), Orbital nerve.

SUBDELIRIUM, *Typhomania*.

SUB'DITA, *Subdititia*, (*subdere*, (*sub*, and *dare*, 'to give,') 'to put under;') *Prostheta*. Medicines introduced into some one of the natural apertures;—as suppositories, pessaries, &c.

SUBDITITIA, *Subdita*.

SUBDUCTIO, (*sub*, and *ducere*, *ductum*, 'to lead,') *Dejection*.

SU'BER, gen. *Su'beris*, *Cork*;—the bark of *Quercus Su'ber* or *Corktree*, (F.) *Liège*. *Family*, Amentaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Polyandria. *Cork*, when burnt, is applied as a mechanical styptic to bleeding piles, &c. Surgeons use it for making tents; and it has been recommended to be worn as an amulet to suppress the secretion of milk!

SUBETH, *Coma*.

SUBFRONTALIS SUTU'RA, (*sub*, and *frons*, gen. *frontis*, 'the forehead,') A suture resulting from the articulation of the os frontis with the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone, and the proper bones of the nose.

SUBGRONDATION, *Depression*.

SUBHUMERATIO, (*sub*, and *humerus*, 'the shoulder,') *Catomismus*.

SUBIGITATRIX, (*sub*, and *agitare*, 'to agitate,') *Tribas*.

SUBINFLAMMATIO, *Subinflammation*—s. *Hepatis*, *Hepatitis*, chronic.

SUBINFLAMMAT'ION, *Subinflammatio*, (*sub*, and *inflammatio*,) *Inflammationcula*, *Hypophlegma'ria*. A mild degree of inflammation, so slight as hardly to deserve the name *inflammation*. Broussais understood by the term, an augmenta-

tion in the vital phenomena of the vessels that convey white blood. There are, however, no such vessels. Lymphatic engorgements, scrofula, herpes, and cancer he considered subinflammations.

SUBINTRAN'TES FEBRES, (*sub*, and *intrare*, 'to enter,') *Communican'tes fe'bres*. Fevers primarily intermittent, whose paroxysms approximate, so that one paroxysm begins before that which preceded it has gone through its stages.

SUBJECT, (*subjicere*, *subjectum*, (*sub*, and *jacere*,) 'to place under,') *Cadaver*.

SUBJECTIVE SENSATIONS, see *Sensation*.

SUBJEE, *Bangue*.

SUBLIGACULUM, (*sub*, and *ligare*, *ligatum*, 'to bind,') *Truss*.

SUBLIGATURA, *Truss*.

SUBLIMATE, *CORROSIVE*, *Hydrargyri oxyurias*.

SUBLIMATIO, *Emorema*, *Sublimation*.

SUBLIMATION, *Sublimatio*, *Meteoris'mus*, *Hypo'sis*, (*sublimare*, *sublimatum*, 'to raise on high,') An operation by which dry and solid matters are volatilized and condensed at the upper part of a subliming apparatus. Calomel, sal ammoniac, &c., are commonly obtained by sublimation. The product of sublimation is a *Sub'imate*, *Sublimatum*, (F.) *Sublimé*.

SUBLIMATUM CORROSIVUM, *Hydrargyri oxyurias*.

SUBLIMATUS CORROSIVUS, *Hydrargyri oxyurias*.

SUBLIME, *Emorema*.

SUBLIME, *Sublimis*.

SUBLIME, see *Sublimation*—s. *Corrosif*, *Hydrargyri oxyurias*.

SUBLIMIS, (F.) *Sublime*, 'high, elevated, superficial.' Anatomists have given the name *sublimis* to certain muscles, which are situate more superficially than their kindred muscles. These last they have called *profundi*. Of the former, the *flexor sublimis digitorum* is an example.

The French use the term *respiration sublime* for the respiration which is accompanied by considerable elevation of the ribs, and with separation of the *alæ nasi* at the time of inspiration.

SUBLINGUA, (*sub*, 'a lower degree,' and *lingua*, 'tongue,') *Uvula*.

SUBLIN'GUAL, *Sublingualis*, (F.) *Souslingual*, (*sub*, and *lingua*, 'the tongue,') That which is seated under the tongue.

SUBLINGUAL AR'TERY, with some, is the *Lin'gual*. With others, it is a branch given off by the lingual opposite the genioglossus muscle, which is distributed particularly to the sublingual gland, to the mylohyoid, and genioglossus muscles, &c.

SUBLINGUAL GLAND, *Glan'dula sublingualis* seu *Bartholinia'na* seu *Rivinia'na*, is seated in the substance of the inferior paries of the mouth, beneath the anterior part of the tongue. It is smaller than the submaxillary, of which it frequently seems to be only a prolongation. It is oblong, flattened, amygdaloid, and is covered by the mucous membrane of the mouth, beneath which it projects. This gland has 10 or 12 excretory ducts—*Ductus Rivinia'ni* seu *Waltheria'ni*—some of which open beneath the frænum lingue, joining Wharton's duct, whilst others pierce the mucous membrane of the mouth separately. It has the same structure as the parotid.

SUBLINGUIUM, *Uvula*.

SUBLINGUUM, *Epiglottis*.

SUBLOB'ULAR, *Sublobula'ris*, (*sub*, and *lobulus*, 'a little lobe,') That which is placed under a lobe.

SUBLOBULAR VEINS OF THE LIV'ER. The veins in which the intralobular veins terminate. By

their union, the sublobular veins form the hepatic veins.

SUBLUXATIO, (*sub*, and *luxare*, 'to dislocate,') *Subluxa'tion*. An imperfect luxation of a bone, see Luxation. Not unfrequently, used for a sprain.

SUBMAMMARY, *Submamma'rius*, (F.) *Sous-mammaire*, (*sub*, and *mamma*, 'the breast,') Under the mamma or breast:—hence, 'submammary inflammation,' inflammation of the areolar tissue beneath the mamma.

SUBMAXILLARY, *Submaxilla'ris*, *Inframaxilla'ris*, (F.) *Sous-maxillaire*, (*sub*, and *maxilla*, 'the jaw,') That which is seated beneath the jaw.

SUBMAXILLARY GANG'LION is a small nervous ganglion, situate opposite the gland. It seems to be formed by the superior branch of the Vidian nerve, and communicates with the lingual nerve of the inferior maxillary. Its filaments form a plexus which penetrates the submaxillary gland.

SUBMAXILLARY GLAND, *Maxillary Gland*, *Hypognath'aden*, *Hypoxial'aden*, is a salivary gland, less than the parotid, seated at the inner side of the ramus and body of the inferior maxillary bone, in the triangular space between the two bellies of the digastricus. Irregularly ovoid, and flattened on three surfaces, it has the same aspect and organization as the other salivary glands. Its excretory duct is called *Wharton's Duct*, and terminates at the side of the frænum linguæ, by a very small orifice. It is also called *Ductus inferior*.

SUBMENTAL, *Submenta'lis*, (F.) *Sousmental*, (*sub*, and *mentum*, 'the chin,') Situate under the chin.

SUBMENTAL ARTERY is furnished by the facial, near the base of the jaw. It passes forwards along the attachment of the mylohyoideus, to which it furnishes branches that cross it to anastomose with those of the sublingual. Near the median line it bifurcates, to be distributed to the chin and muscles of the infrahyoid region.

SUBMENTAL VEIN, which accompanies the artery, opens into the labial.

SUBMER'SION, *Submer'sio*, (*sub*, and *mergere*, *merum*, 'to plunge,') The act of plunging, or being entirely plunged, in a liquid.

Asphyxia by submerison, *A. Immerso'rum*, *Drowning*, is not owing to a certain quantity of liquid being introduced into the alimentary or air-passages; but simply to the interception of air, and of the respiratory phenomena. It is a case of suffocation, the signs of which, on dissection, are equivocal, without circumstantial evidence.

SUBMISSIO, (*sub*, and *mittere*, *missum*, 'to send,') Remission.—s. Cordis, Systole.

SUBMU'COUS, *Submuc'o'sus*, (*sub*, and *mucus*,) Under a mucous membrane,—as the 'submucous areolar tissue.'

SUBMURIAS AMMONIACOHYDRARGYRICUS, *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum*.

SUBMUSCULAR, *Submuscula'ris*, (*sub*, and *musculus*, 'a muscle,') Seated beneath muscles or a muscular layer.

SUBOCCIPITAL, *Suboccipita'lis*, (F.) *Sous-occipital*, (*sub*, and *occiput*,) That which is situated under the occiput.

SUBOCCIPITAL NERVE, Occipital nerve.

SUBORBITAR, *Suborbita'rius*, *Infraorb'itar*, *Infraorb'italis*, *Infraorb'itari'us*, (F.) *Sous-orbitaire*, (*sub*, and *orbita*, 'the orbit,') That which is seated beneath the orbital cavity.

SUBORBITAR ARTERY, *Infraorb'itar A.*, proceeds from the internal maxillary, from which it separates near the anterior and superior part of the zygomatic fossa. It enters the infraorbital canal, and passes through it, giving branches to the anterior and superior dental canal; issues by the foramen infraorbitarium; and divides, in the fossa

canina, into a number of branches, which lose themselves in the neighbouring parts. The infraorbital vein follows the same course.

SUBORBITAR CANAL, *Infraorb'itar Canal*, (F.) *Canal ou Conduit sous-orbitaire*, is a small canal, which runs obliquely through the substance of the inferior paries of the orbit. It begins, behind, by a simple gutter, and divides, anteriorly, into two branches, one of which descends into the anterior paries of the maxillary sinus, whilst the other passes out, in the canine fossa, by an orifice, called *Foramen infraorb'itari'um*, (F.) *Trou sous-orbitaire*. The infraorbital artery and nerve pass along it.

SUBORBITAR FISSURE, *Infraorb'itar Fissure*, *Fissu'ra infraorb'italis*, *Rima cana'lis orbita'ril*. A fissure in the superior maxillary bone; the superior commencement of the suborbitar canal.

SUBORBITAR FOSSA, Canine fossa.

SUBORBITAR NERVES, *Infraorb'itar Nerves*, seem to terminate the superior maxillary. They issue from the infraorbital canal by the foramen of the same name, and spread out in a radiated manner in the fossa canina, to divide into *superior* or *palpebral filaments*, *inferior* or *labial*, *internal* or *nasal*, and *external* or *buccal*.

SUPERITONEAL, *Superitonea'lis*, (*sub*, and *peritoneum*,) That which lies under the peritoneum.

SUPERITONEAL APONEUROSIS, Fascia, superitoneal.—s. Ganglia, see Spermatic ganglion.

SUBPLACENTA, Decidua membrana.

SUBPLEURAL, *Subpleura'lis*, (*sub*, and *pleura*,) Situate under the pleura.

SUBPOPLITEUS, Popliteus muscle.

SUBPUBIC ARCH, *Ar'cus subpu'bicus*, (*sub*, and *pubis*,) A strong arch of the superior pelvic aponeurosis, which completes the posterior orifice of the obturator or subpubic canal.

SUBPUBIC MEMBRANE, Obturator membrane.

SUBPUBIOFEMORALIS, *Abductor brevis*—s. Prostaticus, Compressor prostatae.

SUBPUTRIS, (*sub*, and *putris*, 'putrid,') Hyposaprus.

SUBSCAPULAR, *Subscapula'ris*, (F.) *Sous-scapulaire*, (*sub*, and *scapula*,) That which is beneath the scapula.

SUBSCAPULAR FOSSA, *Fossa subscapula'ris*. A considerable excavation at the anterior surface or venter of the scapula, in which the subscapularis is seated.

SUBSCAPULAR MUS'CLE, *Subscapula'ris Mus'cle*, *Immer'sus*, *Infrascapula'ris*, (F.) *Sous-scapulo-trachinien* (Ch.), *Porte-feuille*, *Muscle-sous-scapulaire*. A muscle situate in the above-mentioned fossa. It is flat, broad, and triangular; is attached, by its base, to the subscapular fossa and to the anterior lip of the edge of the spine of the scapula, and is inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus. It carries the arm in rotation inwards. It can also depress it, and bring it towards the body.

SUBSCAPULAR NERVES are two in number. One arises from the brachial plexus above the clavicle; the other from the posterior aspect of the plexus within the axilla. They are distributed to the subscapularis muscle.

SUBSE'ROUS, *Subsero'sus*, (*sub*, and *serosa*,) Under a serous membrane,—as the 'subserous areolar tissue.'

SUBSIDENTIA, (*sub*, and *sedere*, 'to settle,') Sediment.

SUBSTANCE ÉMAILÉE DES DENTS, Enamel of the teeth.—s. Horny, see Tooth.

SUBSTANCE, HYALINE, Cytoblastema.—s. Interacellular, Cytoblastema.—s. *Vitrée des dents*, Enamel of the teeth.

SUBSTANCE, WHITE, OF SCHWANN. A hollow cylinder within the tubular nervous fibre, which

differs in composition and refracting power from the matter that occupies the centre of the tube.

SUBSTANTIA ADAMANTINA DENTII, 'adamantine substance of the teeth,' Enamel.

SUBSTANTIA COMPACTA, see Bone.

SUBSTANTIA FERRUGINÆA, Locus cinereus. An ashcoloured substance produced by the existence of well-marked pigmentary matter in the floor of the fourth ventricle or *rhomboid fossa*.

SUBSTANTIA FILAMENTOSA DENTII, Enamel—*s. Grisea centralis*, see *Medulla spinalis*—*s. Hyalina*, *Cytoblastema*—*s. Nigra pedunculii*, see *Peduncles of the brain*—*s. Ossea dentium*, see *Tooth*—*s. Ostioidea*, see *Tooth*—*s. Perforata anterior*, *Locus perforatus anticus*.

SUBSTANTIA PERFORATA POSTERIOR, see *Tarini pons*—*s. Pulposa dentis*, *Dental pulp*—*s. Radiata*, *Stellula Verheyenii*—*s. Rhomboidea*, *Corpus dentatum*—*s. Spongiosa*, see *Bone*—*s. Spongiosa urethræ*, *Corpus spongiosum urethræ*—*s. Stellata serpentina*, *Stellula Verheyenii*—*s. Vitrea*, *Cytoblastema*—*s. Vitrea dentium*, Enamel.

SUBSTANTIVE, *Substantivus*, (*substare*, (*sub*, and *stare*), 'to stand under or subsist.') An epithet applied by Dr. Paris to aliments which are nutritious, in contradistinction to *adjective* aliments, which are themselves not possessed of nutritive virtues, but impart to the digestive organs greater energy, so as to enable them to extract more nutriment from the substantive aliments. Meat, for example, is a *substantive* aliment; the condiment, as mustard, eaten with it, an *adjective* aliment.

SUBSTILLUM, (*sub*, and *stilla*, 'a drop,') *Stillicidium*.

SUBSTITUTED PRESENTATION, see *Presentation*.

SUBSTITUTIVE, *Substitutivus*, (*sub*, and *stutere*, 'to place.') That may be substituted or put in place of another. An agent is said to be 'substitutive,' which—as in the case of nitrate of silver applied to inflammation of a mucous membrane—substitutes a temporary irritation for one tending to be more permanent. Such a mode of treatment is termed *substitutive medication*, (*F.*) *Médication substitutive*.

SUBSULTIO, (*subsilio*, *subultum*, (*sub*, and *satio*), 'to make short leaps,') *Palpitation*.

SUBSULTUS TENDINUM, *Solutus tendinum*, *Clovus subsultus*, *Subsultus*, *Carpholog'ia spasmodica*, *Myopalmus*, *Twitching of the Tendons*, (*F.*) *Soubresaut des tendons*. Twitching, communicated to the tendons by the involuntary and instantaneous contraction of the muscular fibres. It is more observable at the wrist than elsewhere, and is an evidence of great cerebral irritability and debility when it occurs at an advanced period of fever.

The muscular agitations or twitchings observed in febrile diseases, especially of children, have been termed *Convulsibilitas*, *Sclerotyr' bē febrilis*, and *Irritabilitas morbo'ea*.

SUBSURTITAS, (*sub*, and *surdus*, 'deaf,') *Deafness*.

SUBUBERES, (*sub*, and *uber*, 'the breasts,') *Infant'ea eugen'tea*, *Suck'ing child'ren*. Infants at the breast, in contradistinction to *Exuber'es*, *am'yac'tori*, or those which have been weaned.

SUBUNGUAL, *Subungual*, *Subunguical*, (*F.*) *Sous-ung'ale*, (*sub*, and *unguis*, 'a nail,') Belonging to parts under the nail—as *subunguial exostosis*, (*F.*) *Exostose sous-ung'ale*, an exostosis under the nail of the great toe especially.

SUBVERSIO STOMACHI, (*sub*, and *vertere*, *vernum*, 'to turn,') *Vomitition*.

SUBVERTEBRA, (*sub*, and *vertebra*,) *Sacrum*.

SUBVERTEBRUM, *Sacrum*.

SUBVOLA, (*sub*, and *vola*, 'the palm of the hand,') *Hypothenar*.

SUC, *Succus*—*s. de Citron*, see *Citrus medica*—*s. Gastric*, *Gastric juice*—*s. de Kino*, *Kino*—*s. du Limon*, see *Citrus medica*—*s. Médullaire*, *Marrow*—*s. Nourricier*, *Liquor sanguinis*—*s. Pancreaticus*, see *Pancreas*.

SUC, as a prefix, *Sub*.

SUCCA'GO, gen. *Succag'inis*, (from *succus*, 'juice,') The inspissated juice of plants, robs, jellies, &c.

SUCCÉDANÉ, *Succedaneum*.

SUCCEDA'NEUM, *Succida'neum*, *Substitutum*, *Antiballom'ennum*, *Surroga'tum*, *Antemballom'ennum*, *Quid pro quo*, (*succedere*, (*suc*, and *cedere*), 'to go under, to come in place of another,') (*F.*) *Succédané*. An epithet for medicines that may be substituted for others possessing similar properties. Also, used, in dentistry, for an amalgam for filling teeth.

SUCCENTURIA'TUS, (*succenturiare*, (*suc*, and *centuria*), 'to supply a soldier to fill a vacancy,') and hence, 'to substitute or put in the room of,') That which is a substitute for another—as *Renes succenturiati*, *Ventriculus succenturiatus*, &c.

SUCCHAR, *Saccharum*.

SUCCIDANEUM, *Succedaneum*.

SUCCIN, *Succinum*.

SUCCINCTURA, (*suc*, and *cingere*, *cinctum*, 'to gird,') *Diaphragm*.

SUCCINCTUS, *Diaphragm*.

SUCCINI RESINA, *Musk*, artificial.

SUCCINIC or **SUCCINIC ACID**, *Ac'idum Suc'cini*, *A. Succin'icum*, *A'cor Succin'eus*, *Sat Suc'cini*, *Sal volat'ile Suc'cini*, has been considered antispasmodic and diaphoretic, in the dose of from five to twenty grains.

SUCCINUM, *Su'cinum*, *Elcetrum*, *Am'bra*, *Am'bram*, *Am'par*, *Bereni'cē*, *Am'ber*, *Yel'low Am'ber*, (*F.*) *Succin*, *Ambre jaune*, (from *succus*, 'juice,' because at one time supposed to exude from a tree.) This kind of fossil resin, which is found on the shores of the Baltic, is composed of a resinous matter, of essential oil, and an acid *en' generis*. It is inodorous, except when heated or rubbed; insipid; in fragments of a pale golden-yellow colour; transparent, and has a shining lustre. *S.g.* 1.08; insoluble in water, and slightly acted on by alcohol. It is used for affording its essential oil, obtained by destructive distillation,—the *O'leum seu Balsamum Suc'cini*, (*F.*) *Huile de Succin*. This oil possesses stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, and rubefacient properties.

The *O'leum Suc'cini rectificat'um*, *Rectified Oil of Am'ber*, is made as follows:—*Oil of Amber*, *Oj*; *water*, *Œvj*. Mix in a glass retort, and distil until *Oiv* of the water have passed with the oil into the receiver; separate the oil from the water, and keep it in wellstopped bottles.—(*Ph. U. S.*)

The *White am'ber*, *Leucetrum*, (*F.*) *Ambre blanc*, is a variety.

SUCCINUM CINEREUM, *Ambergris*—*s. Griseum*, *Ambergris*.

SUCCION, *Sucking*.

SUCCISA, (from *succidere*, *succisum*, 'to cut,') from its indented appearance.) *Scabiosa succisa*—*s. Pratensis*, *S. succisa*.

SUCCOCOLLATA, *Chocolate*.

SUCCOLATA, *Chocolate*.

SUCCORY, *WILD*, *Cichorium intybus*, *Chironia angularis*.

SUC'COTASH, *Suck'atash*. A term of Indian derivation. A favorite dish in New England, formed of green Indian corn and beans boiled together.

SUCCUBA, see Succubus.

SUC'CUBUS, (*suc*, and *cubare*, 'to lie.') Some authors have used this word synonymously with nightmare. Others mean by it, and by *Suc'cuba*, a female phantom, with which a man in his sleep may believe he has intercourse—as *Incubus* has been applied to the male phantom, with which a female may dream she is similarly situate. See Incubus.

SUC'CUS, *Su'cus*, *Chy'tus*, *O'pos*, *Opis'ma*, *Chy'tis'ma*, *Ecchylo'ma*, *Apothlim'ma*, Juice, (F.) *Suc*, *Jus*, (from *sugere*, *suctum*, 'to suck.') The fluid obtained by pressing plants, flesh, &c.; *Suc'cus expres'sus*; *Opolé* (official), *Opolide* (magistral), according to Chéreau. It is also applied to certain animal fluids, as *S. Gastricus*, &c.

SUCCUS ACACIÆ GERMANICÆ INSPISSATUS, see *Prunus spinosa*—*s. Acaciæ nostratis*, see *Prunus spinosa*—*s. Arborum*, *Sap*—*s. Aurantii*, see *Citrus aurantium*—*s. Cicutæ spissatus*, *Extractum conii*—*s. Cyrenaicus*, *Laserpitium*.

SUCCUS ENTERICUS, *S. Intestina'lis*, *Liquor intestinalis* seu *entericus*, *Intestinal Juice*. The fluid copiously secreted from the lining membrane of the small intestines.

SUCCUS EXPRESSUS, *Apothlimma*—*s. Gastricus*, *Gastric Juice*—*s. Glycyrrhizæ*, *Extractum glycyrrhizæ*—*s. Hypocistidis*, see *Cytinus*—*s. Intestinalis*, *Succus entericus*—*s. Japonicus*, *Catechu*—*s. Limonis*, see *Citrus medica*—*s. Liquiritiæ*, *Extractum glycyrrhizæ*—*s. Nervus*, *Nervous fluid*—*s. Nutritius*, *Chyle*—*s. Orni concretus*, see *Fraxinus ornus*—*s. Pancreaticus*, see *Pancreas*—*s. Spissatus aconiti napelli*, *Extractum aconiti*—*s. Spissatus atropæ belladonnæ*, *Extractum belladonnæ*—*s. Spissatus conii maculati*, *Extractum cicutæ*—*s. Spissatus hyoscyami nigri*, *Extractum hyoscyami*—*s. Spissatus lactuæ sativæ*, *Extractum lactuæ*—*s. Thebaicus*, *Opium*.

SUCCUS'ION, *Succus'io*, *Hippocrat'ic Succus'ion*, (*succutio*, *succussum*, (*suc*, and *quatio*), 'I shake from beneath.') A mode of ascertaining the existence of a fluid in the thorax (*fluctuation by succussion*), by giving the body one or more slight shakes.

SUCCUSION, *Ballottement*.

SUCHOR, *Saccharum*.

SUCINUM, *Succinum*.

SUCKATASH, *Succotash*.

SUCK'ING, *Suc'tio*, *Suc'tus*, *Bid'al'sis*, *Myze'sis*, (F.) *Succion*, (from *sugere*, *suctum*, 'to suck.') The act of drawing liquid into the mouth by forming a vacuum with the tongue acting as a piston, during inspiration.

SUCKING BOTTLE. A bottle so formed that, when filled with milk, it can be sucked from instead of the breast.

SUCKING CHILD, *Lactens*. A suckling.

SUCK'LE, *Lacta'rē*, (F.) *Allaiter* ou *Alaiter*. To give suck. To nurse.

SUCKLING, *Lactation*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Sucking child*.

SUCKLE, *Saccharum*—*s. Candi*, *Saccharum candidum*—*s. du Foie*, see *Saccharum*—*s. de Lait*, *Sugar of milk*—*s. de Saturne*, *Plumbi superacetat*—*s. Toræ*, *Penidium*.

SUCTIO, (*sugere*, *suctum*, 'to suck,') *Exsuctio*, *Sucking*.

SUCTION POWER. The force presumed to be exerted on the blood in the veins by the active dilatation of the heart. See Derivation.

SUCTO'RIA, (*sugere*, *suctum*, 'to suck.') Animals provided with mouths for sucking. Also, organs for sucking or adhesion;—hence termed *suctorial*—as *suctorial oscula*.

SUCTORIAL, see *Suctoria*.

SUCTUS, *Sucking*.

SUCUS, *Succus*.

SUDAM'INA, pl. of *Suda'men*, *Hydro'ata*, *Hidro'ata*, *Pap'ula sudora'les*, *Sufferen'ra*, *Alhu'sef*,

Plan'ta noe'tis, *Bo'a*, (from *sudor*.) Small vesicles which appear upon the skin, especially in the summer time, in hot countries, and in diseases attended with much sweating. It is a miliary eruption. See Miliary fever.

SUDAMINA, *Desudatio*, *Échauboulu're*, *Lichen tropicus*.

SUDARIUM, *Achicolum*.

SUDATIO, *Ephidrosis*.

SUDATIUNCULA, (dim. of *sudatio*), *Ephidrosis*.

SUDATOIRE, *Sudatory*.

SUDATORIA, *Hidrosis*—*s. Maligna*, see *Sador Anglicus*.

SUDATORIUM, *Achicolum*.

SUDATORY, *Achicolum*. As an adjective, (F.) *Sudatoire*, any thing that excites, or is accompanied by, sweating.

SU'DOR, gen. *Sudo'ris*, *Hi'dros*, (F.) *Sueur*, 'sweat.' The product of cutaneous transpiration when visible on the surface of the body. It is colourless; of an odour more or less strong and variable; and of a saline taste. It is composed, according to Berzelius, of water, lactic acid, lactate of soda united with a little animal matter, chloride of sodium, and a little chloride of potassium, an atom of earthy phosphate, and some oxyd of iron.

SUDOR, Miliary fever.

SUDOR AN'GLICUS, *S. Anglica'nis*, *Hidros'osis*, *Hidrop'gra*, *Hidropyr'etis*, *Fe'bris seu Mili'ria sudato'ria*, *Sudor mili'ria*, *Mor'bus sudatorius*, *Ephen'era maligna seu sudato'ria seu Britan'nica seu Anglica pestilens*, *Pest'is Britan'nica*, *Sudato'ria maligna*, *Sweat'ing Sick'ness*, *Sweat'ing Fe'ver*, (F.) *Suette*, *S. miliare*, *S. épidémique*, *Sueur Anglaise*. A very severe epidemic disease, characterized by profuse sweating, which appeared in England in 1486, and recurred at different times until about the middle of the 16th century. It was accompanied with coldness, excessive prostration of strength, palpitation, frequency and inequality of the pulse, &c., and terminated favourably or unfavourably in the course of 24 hours. The French have given the name *SUETTE DE PICARDIE*, *Suette des Picards*, *Fèvre suante*, *Mili'ria sudato'ria*, *Su'dor Picardique*, to an epidemic disease, which has appeared several times in that province, the principal symptoms of which were profuse sweats and a miliary eruption. The disease recurred in 1821, and has been described at length by M. Rayer, who considers it to consist of a simultaneous state of inflammation of various tissues, and proposes to class it with variola, scarlatina, and measles.

A form of it in which the perspiration was of a black colour was called *Sudor An'glicus n'ger*, *Melanephidro'sis*, *Black English Sweating sickness* or fever.

SUDOR COLLIQUATIVUS, *S. Profusus*.

SUDOR CRUENTUS, *S. sanguin'cus*, *Hæmatidros'is*, *Hæmatidros'is*, *Ephidros'is cruenta*, *Hæmorrhag'ia per Cut'em*, (F.) *Hématidrose*, *Sueur de Sang*; *Sweating of blood*, *Bloody sweat*, *Hæmorrhage from the skin*. Cutaneous perspiration intermixed with blood;—a very uncommon affection.

SUDOR DUL'CIS, *Saccharorrhœ'a cutanea*, *Ephidros'is saccharata*. A discharge of saccharine matter by perspiration.

SUDOR LOCALIS, *Meridrosis*—*s. Miliaris*, *Miliary fever*, *Sudor Anglicus*—*s. Partialis*, *Meridrosis*—*s. Picardicus*, see *Sudor Anglicus*.

SUDOR PROFUSUS, *S. Colliquativ'cus*. A profuse or immoderate sweat.

SUDOR SANGUINEUS, *Sudor cruentus*—*s. Universalis*, *Panhidrosis*.

SUDORIFER, *Sudoriferous*, *Sudorific*.

SUDORIFEROUS, *Sudor'ifer*, *Hydroph'orus*,

(*sudor*, and *fero*, 'I carry.') That which carries sweat—as the *sudoriferous* ducts or glands.

SUDORIFIC, *Hidrotic*, *Sudorificum*, *Sudorifer*, *Hidroticum*, *Hidroticum*, *Hidrotopæum*, *Hidropœticum*, (F.) *Sudorifique*, *Hidrotique*, (*sudor*, and *facio*, 'I make.') A medicine which provokes sweating. See *Diaphoretic*.

FOUR SUDORIFIC WOODS, *Quatuor ligna sudorifica*, were, formerly, *guaiacum*, *perfumed cherry*, *sassa-parilla*, and *sassafras*.

SUDORIPAROUS, (*sudor*, and *pario*, 'to produce,') see *Perspiration*.

SUDORIS NULLITAS, 'nonexistence of sweat,' *Anidrosis*—*s. Privatio*, *Anidrosis*—*s. Suppressio*, *Ischidrosis*.

SUET, *Sevum*.

SUETTE, *Sudor Anglicus*—*s. Epidémique*, *Sudor Anglicus*—*s. Militaire*, *Sudor Anglicus*—*s. de Picardie*, *Sudor picardicus*—*s. des Picards*, *Sudor picardicus*.

SUEUR, *Sudor*—*s. Anglaise*, *Sudor Anglicus*—*s. d'Expression*, *Expression*, sweat of—*s. de Sang*, *Diapedesis*, *Sudor cruentus*—*s. Urineuse*, *Uridrosis*.

SUF, as a prefix, *Sub*.

SUFFERING, (F.) *Souffrance*, (*suf*, and *fero*, 'to bear,') Any painful feeling produced by a general or local pathological condition.

SUFFERSURE, (*suf*, and *fervere*, 'to be hot,') *Sudamina*.

SUFFIMEN, *Suffimentum*.

SUFFIMENTUM, *Hypocapnia'ma*, *Suffimen*, *Thymia'ma*, *Suffitus*, *Suffumigatio*, *Suffumigation*, (F.) *Parfum*; (*suffio*, *suffitum*, 'I perfume,') A perfume; *suffumige*; *fumigation*;

SUFFITIO, *Fumigation*.

SUFFITUS, *Fumigation*, *Suffimentum*.

SUFFLATIO, (*suf*, and *flare*, *flatum*, 'to blow,') *Puffness*.

SUFFOCATIO, *Suffocation*, *Orthopnoea*—*s. Hypochondriaca*, *Hypochondriasis*—*s. Hysterica*, *Angone*—*s. Mulierum*, *Hysteria*—*s. Stridula*, *Cyanache trachealis*—*s. Uterina*, *Angone*.

SUFFOCATION, *Suffocatio*, *Præfocatio*, *Apopnæxia*, *Asphyxia*, *Melancholia*, (*suffocare*, *suffocatum*, 'to stop the breath,' from *suf*, and *facere*, 'the jaws,') Death, or suspended animation from impeded respiration, whether caused by the inhalation of noxious gases, drowning, hanging, strangling, or smothering. The principal morbid appearances in such cases are:—the lungs of a deep-blue colour, with the blood extravasated in the air-cells; right auricle and ventricle filled with dark blood, as well as the neighbouring veins; lividity of the countenance, turgescence, and, perhaps, rupture of the vessels of the brain.

Treatment of suspended animation by suffocation in general. The patient must be conveyed into a room not too warm. Bloodletting must be used, if at all, with caution;—friction must be employed with salt, or warm flannels; stimulating fluids, in a dilute state, be poured into the stomach by means of a tube, and attempts be made to inflate the lungs. Laryngotomy, if necessary.

For the treatment suggested by Dr. Marshall Hall, and by Dr. Silvester, see *Ready Method*, and *Silvester's method*.

SUFFOCATION, *Phigophobia*, (F.) *Étouffement*, is used, as *strangling* is, for threatened suffocation. It means the state of dyspnoea and oppression experienced when a sufficient quantity of air does not enter the lungs, or when the chemical phenomena of respiration are imperfectly executed; as in cases of asthma.

SUFFOCATION DE MATRICE, *Hysteria*—*s. Utrine*, *Angone*, *Hysteria*.

SUFFRAGO, *Poplea*.

SUFFUMIGATION, (*suf*, and *fumigare*, 'to produce smoke,') *Suffimentum*.

SUFFUMIGE, *Suffimentum*.

SUFFUMIGIUM, *Fumigation*.

SUFFUMINATIO, *Fumigation*.

SUFFUSIO, (*suf*, and *fundere*, *fusum*, 'to pour,') *Pseudoblepsia*—*s. Auriginosa*, *Icterus*—*s. Bilis*, *Icterus*—*s. Colorans*, *Chromopsia*—*s. Dimidians*, *Hemipopia*—*s. Exclerans*, *Oxyopia*—*s. Felis*, *Icterus*—*s. Lentis crystalline*, *Cataract*—*s. Metamorphopsia*, *Metamorphopsia*—*s. Multiplians*, see *Diplopia*—*s. Myodes*, *Metamorphopsia*—*s. Nigra*, *Amaurosis*—*s. Oculi*, *Cataract*, *Pseudoblepsia*—*s. Oculorum*, *Metamorphopsia*—*s. Radicans*, *Scotasma*—*s. Sanguinis*, *Echymoma*.

SUG, as a prefix, *Sub*.

SUGAR, *Saccharum*—*s. Barley*, *Penidium*, *Saccharum hordeatum*—*s. Black*, *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ*.

SUGAR CANDY, *Saccharum candidum*—*s. Cane*, see *Saccharum*—*s. Cane*, *Chinese*, see *Saccharum*.

SUGARCOATED. Covered with a layer of refined sugar, generally mixed with starch. Sugarcoated pills are prepared like the sugarplums of the confectioners, and are much used in modern pharmacy, especially when they are composed of nauseous ingredients. See *Dragée*.

SUGAR, DIABETIC, *Glucose*—*s. Fruit*, *Glucose*—*s. Grape*, *Glucose*—*s. Hepatic*, see *Saccharum*—*s. Honey*, *Glucose*.

SUGAR OF LEAD, *Plumbi superacetat*.

SUGAR, LIVER, see *Saccharum*.

SUGAR, MAGNETIC, *Saccharum Magnet'icum*. A quack preparation, said to be composed of sugar and cannabis. It is given in nervous cases.

SUGAR, MAPLE, *Saccharum acernum*, see *Acer saccharinum*.

SUGAR OF MILK, *Saccharum lactis*, *Galactosaccharum*, *Lactose*, *Lactine* or *Lactin*, (F.) *Sucre de Lait*, *Sel de Lait*, is obtained from whey by evaporation and crystallization, *s. g.* 1.500. It possesses the demulcent properties of the sugars.

SUGAR, MUSCLE, *Inosite*.

SUGAR PINE, see *Arrowroot*.

SUGAR, STARCH, *Glucose*—*s. Urinary*, *Glucose*.

SUGARS, *VARIOUS*, see *Saccharum*.

SUGARBERRY, *Celtis occidentalis*.

SUGILLATION, *Sugillatio*, *Sugilla'tio*, *Li'vor*, *Œdema cruentum*, *Sugillation*, *Bruise*; (*sugillare*, *sugillatum*, 'to beat black and blue,') By most authors used synonymously with *ecchymosis* and *ecchymoma*. It is, also, applied to the spots, or *ecchymoses* which occur in consequence of intrinsic causes,—in disease and in incipient putrefaction. It is common in dead bodies; *Li'vor seu macula emortua'lia*. To this last case it is, indeed, restricted by some medico-legal writers; and an interesting question sometimes arises:—Whether the appearance has been induced before death or afterwards? Whether it is a case of *ecchymosis* or of *sugillation*? In the former, the extravasated blood will usually be coagulated; not so in the latter. It is often, however, difficult to form a correct judgment without reference to the history of the case.

SUGGRUNDIUM, (*sug*, and *gradior*, 'to go,') The cave of a house.

SUGGRUNDIUM OCULI, *Superciliary arch*—*s. Superciliorum*, *Frontal protuberance*.

SUICIDA, *Suicide*.

SUICIDAL INSANITY, *Suicide*.

SUICIDE, *Suicidium*, (*sui cædes*, 'murder of one's self,') The act of killing one's self. *Autochiria*, *Autocotonia*, *Idiocotonia*, *Autophonia*. Suicide is very frequently the result of disease of the mind; the individual seeming, at times, to be irresistibly impelled to selfdestruction;—*Melancholia Suicidium seu autochiria*, *Suicidal In-*

suu'ity. Also, one who commits selfmurder; *Suicide*, *Autochir*.

SUIE, (Gael. *suith*.) Fuligo.

SUIF, Sebum.

SUITES DE COUCHES, 'sequels of labour,' Lochia.

SULCATUS, (from *sulcus*.) *Cannelé*, Grooved.

SULCI, plural of *Sulcus*.

SULCI CILIAIRES, Halo signatus.

SULCULUS LABII SUPERIORIS, (dim. of *Sulcus*.) Lacuna Labii superioris.

SUL'CUS, (akin to *ὄλεος*, 'a furrow') *Semicanalis*, *Semicanaliculus*. A furrow. A groove. (F.) *Sillon*. Anatomists have given this name to grooves on the surface of bones and other organs. See *Anfractuosity*.

French writers on anatomy often use the term *Sillons* for the grooves which lodge the arteries and creep on the surface of bones; whilst those that receive veins are called *gouttières*, 'gutters.' Also, the vulva.

SULCUS ANTEROPOSTERIOR JECORIS, see *Liver*—*s. Labii superioris*, *Lacuna Labii superioris*.

SULCUS LAT'ERAL, ANTE'RIOR, OF THE SPI'NAL MAR'ROW. A mere trace on the marrow, marked only by the attachment of the filaments of the anterior roots of the spinal nerves.

SULCUS LAT'ERAL, POSTE'RIOR, OF THE SPI'NAL MAR'ROW, corresponds with the attachment of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.

SULCUS RETROGLANDULARIS, see *Glands*—*s. Sinus lateralis*, *Fossa sigmoidea*—*s. Transversalis*, see *Liver*—*s. Umbilicalis*, see *Liver*.

SULFATE, see *Sulphuric Acid*.

SULFIDUM CARBONII, *Carbonis sulphuretum*.

SULFITE, see *Sulphurous acid*.

SULFUR, *Sulphur*.

SULFURATION, see *Vulcanite*.

SULFURET, see *Sulphur*—*s. d'Antimoine*, see *Antimonium*—*s. de Carbon*, *Carbonis sulphuretum*.

SULFUREUX, *Sulphureous*.

SULPHAS, see *Sulphuric acid*—*s. Aluminaris*, *Alumen*—*s. Ammoniacæ Cupratus*, *Cuprum ammoniatum*—*s. Cadmicus*, *Cadmii Sulphas*—*s. Kali-coaluminicum*, *Alumen*—*s. Natricus*, *Soda sulphate* of—*s. Zincicum*, *Zinci sulphas*.

SULPHUR, gen. *Sulphuris*, *Sul'fur*, *Sco'rith*, *The'on*, *Thi'on*, *A'eerich*, *Ter'ra folia'ta*, *Fu'mus cit'rinus*, *Aq'uila*, *Brim'stone*, (F.) *Soufre*. *Native Sulphur* is called *Rock* and *Black Sulphur*, *Sulphur vit'eum* seu *nigrum*. Sulphur, as we meet with it, is in rolls, *Sulphur in rot'ulis* seu *rotundum*, *Roll Brim'stone*. It is a volcanic production, and is obtained, in large quantities, from *Solfatara*, in Italy. *Roll Sulphur* is impure sulphur, melted, and run into moulds. It is unpleasantly inodorous, when heated or rubbed; insipid; solid, and brittle. S. g. 1.99. Fusible at 226°; volatilizable by heat, and condensing unchanged.

When sulphur is combined with a simple body or a compound radical it forms a *sulphuret*, (F.) *Sulfure*.

SULPHUR ANTIMONIATUM, *Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum*—*s. Caballinum*, see *Sulphur sublimatum*—*s. Carburet* of, *Carbonis sulphuretum*—*s. Chloratum*, *Sulphur chloride* of.

SULPHUR, CHLO'RIDE OF, *Sulphuris Chlo'ridum* seu *Dichlo'ridum*, *Sulphur chloratum*, *Hypochlo'retum sulphureum*, *Chlo'rum hyperaliphuratum*, *Dichlo'ride* or *Protchlo'ride* or *Hy'pochlo'ride* or *Subchlo'ride* of *Sulphur*, *Bisulph'uret* of *Chlo'rine*, is obtained by passing dry chlorine gas over washed and dried flowers of sulphur, until they are for the most part dissolved, and distilling the decanted fluid from the excess of dissolved sulphur. One drachm of the liquid to an ounce of lard has been used in lepra, psoriasis, and other

chronic cutaneous diseases. Ten drops, dissolved in ether, have been given in adynamic fever.

SULPHUR, DICHLORIDE OF, *Sulphur chloride* of—*s. Hypochloride* of, *Sulphur chloride* of—*s. Iodatum*, *Sulphuris iodidum*—*s. Iodide* of, *Sulphuris iodidum*—*s. Ioduret* of, *Sulphuris iodidum*—*s. Liver* of, *Potassæ sulphuretum*.

SULPHUR LO'TUM, *Sulphur sublimatum lo'tum*, *Washed Sulphur*, *Magiste'rium Sulphuris*, *Sulphuris Flo'res lo'ti*, is prepared by pouring boiling water on sublimed sulphur, so as to wash away any acid it may contain, and then drying it.

SULPHUR NIGRUM, *Sulphur vivum*, see *Sulphur sublimatum*.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITA'TUM, *Lac Sulphuris*, *Milk of Sulphur*, *Præcipitated Sulphur*, (F.) *Crème de Soufre*, is prepared by boiling sublimed sulphur and lime together, and adding muriatic acid to precipitate the sulphur.

SULPHUR, PROTOCHLORIDE OF, *Sulphur chloride* of—*s. Subchloride* of, *Sulphur chloride* of.

SULPHUR SUBLIMA'TUM, (Ph. U. S. 1863.) *Sulphur Sublimed Sulphur*, *Flow'ers of Sulphur*, (F.) *Soufre sublimé*, *Fleurs de Soufre*, is the sulphur of commerce, sublimed in close vessels.

Sulphur is possessed of stimulant, laxative, and diaphoretic properties. As a laxative, it is used in hemorrhoidal and other affections. In the itch, applied externally and taken internally, it has been considered as a specific, and it is a valuable remedy in most cutaneous affections that are local. Dose, ℥ss to ʒij.

The faces or dregs, left in the purification or sublimation of sulphur, are called *Horse Brim'stone*, *Dregs of Sulphur vit'eum*, *Sulphur caballinum* seu *civium*, *Sulphuris vit'ei recemmen'ta*. They are very impure, and are only used externally.

SULPHUR, VEGETABLE, *Lycopodium*—*s. Wort*, *Puccedanium*.

SULPHURETUS, *Sulphureous*, *Sulphureted*.

SULPHUREOUS, *Sulphureous*, *Sulphureous*, *Sulphureatus*, *Sulphuretted*, (F.) *Sulfureux*. Possessing the properties of, or relating to, or containing sulphur.

SULPHURET, see *Sulphur*.

SULPHURETTED, *Sulphureous*—*s. Hydrogen*, see *Hydrogen*, *sulphuretted*.

SULPHURETUM AMMONIACÆ, *Ammoniac sulphuretum*—*s. Ammoniac hydrogenatum*, *Liquor fumans Boylei*—*s. Kalicum*, *Potassæ sulphuretum*—*s. Lixivia*, *Potassæ sulphuretum*.

SULPHURIC or *SULPHURIC ACID*, *Ac'idum Sulphuricum* seu *Sul'furicum*, *O'leum Vitrioli*, *Spir'itus Vitrioli* seu *vitrioli for'tis*, *Ac'idum vitriolicum*, *A. Vitrioli dephlogisticatum*, *Oil of Vitriol*, *Spir'it of Vitriol*, *Vitriolic Ac'id*, *Ac'or* seu *Spir'itus Sulphuris*, (F.) *Acide Sulphurique* ou *Sulfurique*. Sulphuric acid is inodorous; has a strong acid taste, and is corrosive. S. g. 1.843, (Ph. U. S.) It is escharotic, stimulant, and roborant. Mixed with lard, it is sometimes used in local pains, and certain cutaneous affections. United with bases it forms *sulphates*, (F.) *Sulfates*.

SULPHURIC ACID, AROMAT'IC, *Ac'idum Sulphuricum Aromaticum*, *A. vitriolicum aromaticum*, seu *vitriolicum alcoho'le aromaticum*, *Eliz'ie vitrioli* seu *vitrioli aromaticum* seu *vitrioli Myrsick'ti* seu *vitrioli Edinburgen'sium* seu *vitrioli am'tinctura aromati'ca* seu *vitrioli dul'ce* seu *acido-aromaticum*, *Al'cohol cum aromati'bus sulphuricatus*, *Tinctura ac'id'i sulphurici*, is formed of *Sulphuric acid*, f ʒiijss; *Gluger*, bruised, ʒj; *Cinnamon*, bruised, ʒss; *Alcohol*, Oij. (Ph. U. S. 1842.) In the last edition (1863), it is made of *Sulphuric acid*, ʒvj; *Ginger*, in coarse powder, ʒj; *Cinnamon*, in coarse powder, ʒss; *Alcohol*, q. s. Mix the acid and alcohol, and allow them to cool. Mix the cinnamon and ginger and, in a percolator, pour alcohol gradually until a pint has passed. Then mix the diluted acid and the

tincture. Dose, gtt. x to xxx. Its properties are like those of the next preparation, than which it is more frequently employed, being more agreeable.

SULPHURIC ACID, DILUTED, *Ac'idum Sulphuricum Dilutum*, *A. vitriolicum dilutum*, *Elix'ir vitrioli*, *Spir'itus vitrioli ac'idus Vogle'ri*, *Elix'ir of Vitriol*, (F.) *Acide sulfurique délayé*, is formed, according to the Pharmacopœia of the United States, (1842,) by adding *Aq. destillat.* f ʒiij, to *Acid. sulph.* f ʒj. According to the last edition (1863), it consists of *Acid. sulphur.* ʒij; *Aque destillat.* q. s., to make together a pint. It is tonic, astringent, and refrigerant. Dose, gtt. x to xx, largely diluted. When used as a gargle, half a drachm may be added to ʒvj of water.

Very dilute sulphuric acid was formerly termed *Phlegma vitrioli*.

SULPHURIS CARBURETUM, *Carbonis sulphuretum*.

SULPHURIS CHLORIDUM, Sulphur, chloride of—s. *Dichloridum*, Sulphur, chloride of.

SULPHURIS IODIDUM, *S. Ioduratum*, *Sulphur Iodatum*, *Ioduret* or *Iodide of Sulphur*, (F.) *Soufre Ioduré*, *Iodure de Soufre*. It is thus directed to be prepared in the Pharmacopœia of the U. S. (*Iodiu.* ʒiv; *Sulphur.* ʒj.) Rub the iodine and sulphur together in a glass, porcelain, or marble mortar, until they are thoroughly mixed. Put the mixture into a matrass, close the orifice loosely, and apply a gentle heat, so as to darken the mass without melting it. When the colour has become uniformly dark throughout, increase the heat so as to melt the iodide; then incline the matrass in different directions, in order to return into the mass any portions of iodine which may have condensed on the inner surface of the vessel: lastly, allow the matrass to cool; break it, and put the iodide into bottles, which are to be well stoppered.

SULPHURIUS, Sulphureous.

SULPHUROSUS, Sulphureous.

SULPHUROUS, Sulphureous.

SULPHUROUS ACID, *Ac'idum sulphuros'icum* seu *sulphuris volat'ile* seu *Sulphuro'sum* seu *Sulphuro'sum*, *Spir'itus sulphuris* seu *sulphuro'sus volat'ilis* seu *sulphuris per campanam* seu *vitrioli phlogistica'tus*, *Gas sulphuris*, (F.) *Acide Sulfureux*, *Air Acide Vitriolique*. (Obtained by treating mercury with concentrated sulphuric acid, or by burning sulphur.) *Acidum sulphureum*, *Sulphurous acid* prepared by treating sulphuric acid with charcoal by means of heat; receiving the acid into distilled water, has been admitted into the Pharmacopœia U. S. for 1863. It is sometimes used in the gaseous,—at others, in the liquid, state. Sulphurous acid gas is used to disinfect clothes, confined air, letters coming from infected places, &c. It is also exhibited, with great success, in the form of fumigation, in the treatment of certain chronic cutaneous affections, and of sciatic and rheumatic pains in general. If respired pure, it acts in the manner of violent irritants; and is not long in producing death.

United with bases, it forms *sulphites*, (F.) *Sulfites*.

SULTZ-MALT, MINERAL WATERS OF. Sultzmalt is a village in the department of the Upper Rhine; where are several sources of cold, acidulous waters, which seem to contain carbonic acid, subcarbonate of soda, subcarbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, and a little bitumen. They are refrigerant, aperient, and alterative.

SUMAC, *Rhus coriaria*—s. *des Corroyeurs*, *Rhus coriaria*—s. *Vénéneux*, *Rhus toxicodendron*.

SUMACH, *Rhus coriaria*—s. Chinese, *Ailanthus glandulosa*—s. Mountain, *Rhus copallina*—s. Poison, *Rhus venenata*—s. Stag's horn, *Rhus typhina*.

SUMBUL. The name of a root, *Sum'buli ra-*

dix, *Jataman'si*, *Muskroot*, presumed to belong to the Umbellifera family, much employed in Russia and Germany against cholera. Its exact botanical history is not determined. It contains a strongly odorous principle like that of musk; and is regarded as an antispasmodic.

SUMBULI RADIX, Sumbul root.

SUMEN, (*sugimen*, from *sugere*, 'to suck:' formerly the breast,) Hypogastrium.

SUMMER COMPLAINT. A popular name in the United States for diarrhœa occurring in summer. It is often, also, made to include dysentery and cholera infantum. With some it means cholera infantum only.

SUMMER DISEASES, see *Estival*—s. Plant winter worm, *Sphæria Sinensis*—s. Rash, Lichen tropicus.

SUMMITAS CUTIS, (*summus*, for *supimus*, from *superus*, 'highest,') Epidermis.

SUMMUS HUMERUS, Acromion.

SUN BURN, *Ephelides*—s. Dew, *Drosera rotundifolia*—s. Flower, false, *Helenium autumnale*—s. Flower, swamp, *Helenium autumnale*—s. Flower, tickweed, *Coreopsis trichosperma*—s. Flower, turpentine, *Silphium perfoliatum*—s. Pain, see *Hemicrania*—s. Rash, Lichen—s. Stroke, *Coup de Soleil*—s. Stroke, Egyptian, *Coup de Soleil*.

SUP, as a prefix, Sub.

SUPALE, see *Valeriana*.

SUPELLECTILE DIOGENIS, Palm.

SUPELLEX ANATOMICA, (*supellex*, *supellectilis*, 'household goods,') Museum anatomicum—s. *Diogenis*, Palm.

SUPER (L.), in composition, 'above.'

SUPERBE, ([L.] *superbus*, 'proud,') Rectus superior oculi.

SUPERBUS, 'proud,' Rectus superior oculi.

SUPERCHLORIDUM FORMYLICUM, Chloroform.

SUPERCILIARIS, Corrugator supercilii, Superciliary.

SUPERCILIARY, *Superciliaris*, (from *supercilium*.) That which relates to the supercilia or eyebrows. (F.) *Sourcilier* ou *Surcilier*.

SUPERCILIARY ARCHES, *Superciliary Rid'ges*, *Ar'cus superciliar'es*, *Suggru'dia oculo'rum*, (F.) *Arcades sourcil'ères*, are two slightly projecting apophyses, situate at the anterior surface of the os frontis, above the superior margin of the orbits. They are separated by the nasal bone, and covered by the superciliaris muscle, to which they give attachment.

SUPERCILIARY RIDGES, Superciliary arches.

SUPEROIL'IUM, *Oph'rya*, *Oph'rya*, *Val'lum*, (F.) *Sourcil*, (*super*, and *cilium*, 'the tarsal cartilage,') The eye'brows, (Sc.) *Brees*, (Prov.) *Eye-breen*, are two arched eminences,—convex above, and more or less prominent, according to the individual,—which lie on the superciliary arch of the os frontis, above the eyelids, and extend from the sides of the root of the nose to the temple. Their inner extremity or head is more prominent than the outer or tail. The eyebrows are covered with short and stiff hairs, which are directed, obliquely, from within outwards, and are, commonly, of the colour of the hair. The skin in which these hairs are implanted, rests on the *orbicularis palpebrarum*, the *frontalis*, and *superciliaris* muscles, which move the eyebrows in different directions. The eyebrows serve as an ornament to the countenance; and by covering the eye defend it from the impression of too strong a light. They direct the perspiration also from the eye.

SUPERCILIUM ACETAB'ULL. The edge of the cotyloid cavity of the os innominatum.

SUPERCONCEPTION, see *Superfætation*.

SUPEREVACUATIO, Hypercrisis.

SUPERFECUNDATIO, see *Superfætation*.

SUPERFÉTATION, Superfætation.

SUPERFIBRATION, Hyperinosis.
SUPERFICIALIS COL'LI, (from *superficies*, 'surface,') *Subcutaneus Col'li*. A nerve formed by communicating branches from the second and third cervical nerves. It is distributed to the superficial parts of the neck.

SUPERFICIES ORBITALIS, (*super*, and *facies*, 'face,' 'the surface,') see Maxillary bone (superior)—s. *Plantaris Pedis*, Sole.

SUPERFECUNDATIO, Superfoetation.

SUPERFETATIO, Superfoetation.

SUPERFETATION, *Superfeta'tio*, *Epicye'sis*, *Hypercye'sis*, *Hypercye'ma*, *Superimpregna'tio*, *Epig'onè*, *Superfecunda'tio*, *Superfecunda'tion*, *Superimpregna'tion*, (F.) *Superfétation*, (*super*, and *fatere*, 'to breed,') Conception of a foetus—*epicye'ma*—in a uterus which already contains one. The impregnation of a female already pregnant. The possibility of this has been denied; but there is abundant evidence to show, that it is possible at a very early period of pregnancy. Twin cases may be of this kind of *superconception*.

SUPERGEMINALIS, (*super*, and *gemi*, 'the testicles,') Epididymis.

SUPERGENUALIS, (*super*, and *genu*, 'the knee,') Patella.

SUPERHUMERALE, (*super*, and *humerus*, 'the shoulder,') Epomis.

SUPERIMPRÆGNATIO, Superfoetation.

SUPERIOR AURIS, Attollens aurem—s. *Rotundus clitoridis*, *Ischiocavernosus*.

SUPERLABIA, (*super*, and *labia*, 'the labia pudendi,') Clitoris.

SUPERLIGAMEN, (*super*, and *ligare*, 'to bind,') Epidesmus.

SUPERLIGULA, (*super*, and *ligula*, dim. of *lingua*, 'a tongue,') Epiglottis.

SUPERNUMERARY FINGER, (*super*, and *numerus*, 'a number,') *Digitus supernumerarius*.

SUPERNUTRITIO, (*super*, and *nutrire*, *nutritum*, 'to nourish,') Hypertrophy—s. *Lienis*, *Splenonecus*—s. *Splenis*, *Splenonecus*.

SUPERNUTRITION, Hypertrophy.

SUPEROXALAS KALICUM, Potass, oxalate of.

SUPERPOSITUS MEDICORUM, (*super*, and *positus*, 'placed,') Archiater.

SUPERPURGATIO, (*super*, and *purgare*, *purgatum*, 'to purge,') Hypercatharsis.

SUPERSCAPULARIS, (*super*, and *scapula*,) *Supraspinatus*—s. *Inferior*, *Infraspinatus*.

SUPERSE'DENT, *Super'sedens*, (*super*, and *sedere*, 'to sit,') A term used by Professor George B. Wood for a medicine whose operation on any part or organ is to displace or prevent diseased action in that part or organ. An antiperiodic is a supersedent.

SUPERVACUATIO, Hypererisis.

SUPIER, Sambucus.

SUPINATEUR, Supinator—s. *Court ou petit*, *Supinator radii brevis*—s. *Grand ou long*, *Supinator radii longus*.

SUPINATION, *Supina'tio*, (from *supinus*, 'lying on the back,') The movement in which the forearm and hand are carried outwards, so that the anterior surface of the latter becomes superior.

In Pathology, *Supination*, *Supina'tio*, *Hyptias'ma*, *Hyptias'mus*, means the horizontal position on the back, with the head thrown back, and the legs and arms extended. It is often a sign of great weakness in disease.

SUPINATOR, (F.) *Supinateur*. That which produces supination. A name given to two muscles of the forearm.

SUPINATOR BREVIS seu **MINOR**, *Supinator radii brevis*—s. *Longus seu major*, *Supinator radii longus*.

SUPINATOR RA'DII BRE'VIS, *S. bre'vis seu mi'nor*, (F.) *Épicondyloradial*, (Ch.) *Supinateur court*

ou petit supinateur. A muscle seated at the outer and back part of the forearm. It is flattened, triangular, and curved upon itself in such a manner, that it embraces the superior extremity of the radius. It is attached, on the one hand, to the external tuberosity of the humerus, and to a small portion of the posterior surface of the ulna, and is inserted into the upper third of the outer and upper surfaces of the radius. It produces, by contracting, the motion of supination.

SUPINATOR RADII LONGUS, *S. longus sive m'jor*, *Bra'chioradial'is*, (F.) *Huméro-radial*, (Ch.) *Long ou grand supinateur*, is seated at the anterior and outer part of the forearm. It arises from the inferior part of the outer edge of the humeri, and from the external intermuscular aponeurosis; and is inserted, by a long tendon, into the outer edge of the radius, near the base of the styloid process. It causes the supination of the forearm, which it can likewise bend on the arm.

SUPPEDANEA, (*sup*, and *pes*, gen. *pedis*, 'foot,') Hypopodia.

SUPPLANTALIA, (*sup*, and *planta*, 'the sole of the foot,') Hypopodia.

SUPPLEMENTA EPIPLOICA, (*sup*, and *plac*, 'to fill,') *Appendiculæ pinguedinosæ*.

SUPPLEMENTARY AIR, see Respiration.

SUPPORTER, ABDOMINAL, (*sup*, and *portare*, 'to carry,') Belt, Russian—s. *Uteroabdominal*, see Belt, Russian.

SUPPORTEUR ABDOMINAL, Belt, Russian.

SUPPOSITION DE PART, (*supponere*, *suppositum* (*sup*, and *ponere*, 'to put'), 'to counterfeit,') Pregnancy, pretended.

SUPPOSITOIRE, Suppositorium.

SUPPOSITORIUM, Suppository—s. *Uterinum*, Pessary.

SUPPOSITORY, *Supposito'rium*, *Hypoth'ema*, *Hypoth'ema*, *Bacil'lus*, *Bal'anus*, *Glossa*, *G. melleo'dit'ia*, *Nod'ulus intestinal'is*, (*supponere*, *suppositum* (*sub*, and *ponere*, 'to put'), 'to put under,') (F.) *Suppositoire*. A solid medicine, in the form of a cone or cylinder, intended to be introduced into the rectum;—either for the purpose of favouring or of restraining evacuations, or to act as an anodyne. Purgative suppositories are made of soap, aloes, or any other irritating substance.

The vehicle commonly used for the active ingredients is cocoa-butter. It may require admixture with one eighth part of wax to give it the proper consistence. Tallow with the same proportion of wax is used at times.

Supposito'ria Ac'idi Tan'nici, *Tan'nin Suppositaries*, and *Supposito'ria Mor'phia*, *Mor'phia Suppositories*, are official (Ph. B., 1864). The application of a suppository is termed *Balanis'mus*.

SUPPRESSIO ALVI, (*sup*, and *primere*, *pressum*, 'to press,') Constipation—s. *Lochiorum*, *Ischoloehia*—s. *Lotii*, *Ischuria*—s. *Mensium*, *Amenorrhœa*—s. *Menstruationis*, *Amenorrhœa*—s. *Sudoris*, *Ischidrosis*.

SUPPRESSION DU FLUX MENSTRUUEL, *Amenorrhœa*—s. *de Part*, see Parturition—s. *d'Urine*, *Ischuria*.

SUPPURANS, Suppurative.

SUPPURARE, Suppurate.

SUPPURATE, *Suppurat'è*, *Matter*, *Beal*, (F.) *Suppurer*. To form or secrete pus.

SUPPURATIF, Suppurative.

SUPPURATION, *Suppurat'io*, *Epye'ma*, *Parulenta'tia*, *Pyo'sis*, *Pye'sis*, *Diapye'ma*, *Diapye'sis*, *Pyogen'ia simplex*, *Pa'rulencia*, *Pa'rulency*, *Galk'ering*, *Beal'ing*, (F.) *Suppuration*, *Aboutissement*. Formation or secretion of pus (see, also, *Pyogen'ia*), (from *sup*, and *pus*, gen. *puris*,) It is a frequent termination of inflammation, and may occur in almost any of the tissues. This termination is announced by slight chills; by remission of the pain, which, from being lancinating,

becomes heavy; by a sense of weight in the part, and, when the collection of pus can be easily felt, by fluctuation. When the collection of pus becomes prominent, the abscess is said to *point* or to *come to a head*. When pus is thus formed in the areolar membrane, and is collected in one or more cavities, it constitutes an *abscess*. If it be formed from a surface exposed to the air, it is an *ulcer*: and such ulcers we are in the habit of establishing artificially in certain cases of disease.

SUPPURATIVE, *Suppurans, Suppurativus, Diapyleticus, Epyleticus, Suppurans*, (F.) *Suppuratif, Pyopœtique*. That which facilitates suppuration. Suppuratives are, generally, vesicants mixed with lard.

SUPPURER, *Suppurate*.

SUPRA (L.), in composition, above.

SUPRACOSTALES, *Levatores Costarum*, (F.) *Surcostaux*, (from *supra*, and *costa*, 'a rib.') A name given to twelve small, fleshy fasciculi, which are flattened, triangular, and with radiating fibres. They pass from the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebrae to the superior margin of the rib beneath. Spigelius, Cowper, Boyer, Chaussier, and others, consider them to form part of the intercostales externi.

SUPRAHEPATIC VEINS, see Hepatic veins.

SUPRAÖMPHALODYMIA, (*supra, oμφαλος*, 'navel,' and *δύω*, 'to mingle,') see Somatodymia.

SUPRA ET INFRAÖMPHALODYMIA, see Somatodymia.

SUPRÄÖRBITAR, *Supraorbitalis, Supraorbitalis*, (F.) *Susorbitaire*, (*supra*, and *orbita*.) That which is situate above the orbit.

SUPRÄÖRBITAR FORA'MEN, *F. Supraorbitalium seu orbitarium superius*, (F.) *Trou sus-orbitaire ou orbitaire supérieur*, is a foramen or notch completed by a ligament at the inner third of the orbitar arch. It gives passage to the *supraorbital* or *superciliary* artery, a branch of the ophthalmic, which ascends the forehead, and is distributed thereto.

SUPRAPUBIAN, *Suprapubic, Suprapubianus*, (*supra*, and *pubes*.) That which is seated above the pubis.

SUPRAPUBIAN NERVE, (F.) *Nervus pubien*, is the internal ramus of the inguino-cutaneous branch of the first lumbar nerve. It is the *genito-crural* branch of Bichat. It descends almost vertically before the psoas muscle; and, near the crural arch, divides into two branches. One of these accompanies the spermatic cord, and is distributed to the cremaster, scrotum, and integuments on the inner part of the thigh. The other issues from the pelvis with the femoral filaments; traverses the aponeurosis of the thigh, and is distributed to the integuments of the upper and anterior part of the limb.

SUPRARENAL, *Suprarenalis*, (F.) *Surrénal*, (*supra*, and *ren*, 'the kidney.') Seated above the kidney—as the *suprarenal* capsule.

SUPRASCAPULAR, *Suprascapularis*, (*supra*, and *scapula*.) Seated above the scapula;—as

SUPRASCAPULAR NERVE. This arises from the fifth cervical; passes through the suprascapular notch, and is distributed to the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles.

SUPRASCAPULARIS, *Suprascapular*, and *Supraspinatus* muscle.

SUPRASEMIORBITALIS, *Orbicularis oris*.

SUPRASPINAL, *Supraspinatus*.

SUPRASPINALTUS, *Supraspinatus, Supraspinatus*, (*supra*, and *spina*.) That which is seated above a spine.

SUPRASPINATA FOS'SA, (F.) *Fossa sus-épineuse*, is a triangular depression above the spine of the scapula.

SUPRASPINALTUS MUS'CLE, *Suprascapularis, Su-*

prascapularis, (F.) *Sus-spino-scapulo-trochitérien*, *Petit sus-scapulo-trochitérien* (Ch.), is situated in the fossa suprascapularis. It is elongated, thick, and triangular, and is attached, on the one hand, to the two inner thirds of the fossa suprascapularis; and terminates, on the other, at the anterior part of the great tuberosity of the humerus. This muscle raises the arm.

SUPRASPINO'SA LIGAMEN'TA, *Supraspinal ligaments*, are two in number. 1. The *Dorsolumbo-scapular ligament*, (F.) *Ligament sur-épineux dorso-lombaire*, extending above the spinous processes of the dorsal and lumbar vertebrae from the 7th cervical as far as the median crista of the sacrum. 2. *Cervical supraspinal ligament*, (F.) *Ligament sur-épineux cervical*, which extends above all the cervical spinous processes, and is attached, above, to the outer occipital protuberance.

SUR (F.), (L.) *Supra*, in composition, 'above.' **SURA**, *Gastrocnemius, Gastrocnemius, Gastrocnemius*; *Calf of the leg*, (F.) *Mollet, Gras de Jambe*. The projection, formed at the posterior part of the leg by the gastrocnemii muscle. Also, the fibula.

SUR'AL, *Suralis*, (from *sura*.) Appertaining or relating to the calf of the leg.

SURCILLER, (*sur*, and *cil*, 'the tarsal cartilage, an eyelash,') *Corrugator supercilii*, *Superciliary*.

SURCOSTAUX, (*sur*, and *costal*, 'belonging to the rib' [*costa*]), *Supracostales*.

SURCULATION, (from *surculus*), see Generation.

SURCULI FELLEI, (pl. of *Surculus*), *Pori bilarii*.

SURCULUS, 'a young branch,' *Ramusculus*.

SURDENT (F.), (*sur*, and *dent*, 'a tooth.') When a milktooth does not fall out at the period of the second dentition, but is merely forced to one side by the new tooth, it is called a *surdent*.

SURDI-MUTITÉ, *Mutitas surdorum*.

SURDITAS, (from *surdus*), *Cophosis*, *Deafness*.

SURDITÉ, *Cophosis*, *Deafness*.

SURDOMUTITAS, (*surdus*, and *mutus*, 'mute,')

Mutitas surdorum.

SURDUS, *Deaf*.

SUREAU COMMUN, *Sambucus*.

SURELLE, ([Sax.] *rup*, 'sour,') *Oxalis acetosella*, *Rumex acetosa*.

SUR-ÉPINEUX, (*sur*, and *épine*, 'a spine,')

Supraspinatus.

SUR-EXCITATION, see Excitement, and Superexcitation.

SURFEIT, (*sur*, and *fait*, 'done,') *Acrasia*, *Colica crapulosa*.

SURGEON, *Chirurgus*; *Chiro'nax*, *Chirurgus*, *Vulnerum medicus*, *Chiriat'ar*, *Chiriat'ar*, *Iu'trus*, (F.) *Chirurgien*, old French, *Surgien*, (*sur*, 'the hand,' and *gyn*, 'work,') One who practises surgery. The surgeon, says Celsus, ought to be young, or, at all events, not advanced in life. His hand must be steady, expert, and never tremulous: he must use the right or left with equal facility: his sight must be clear and penetrating: his mind intrepid; and, although unmoved when he proceeds to operate, he must not be in haste, nor cut less than is necessary, but finish his operation, as if the cries of the patient made no impression upon him.

In the middle ages, the Universities of Italy and Spain sent out educated surgeons, as well as physicians, under the name *chirurgi physici*.

SURGEONACCOUCHEUR, see Surgeon, apothecary.

SURGEONAPOTHECARY. One who unites the practice of surgery with that of the apothecary. A general practitioner. He is the ordinary medical man or fairly medical attendant in Eng-

land, and when he combines, as he usually does, obstetrics with his practice, he is termed a *surgeon accoucheur*, in contradistinction to the *physician accoucheur*, who practises as a physician and an accoucheur. See Apothecary.

SURGEONDENTIST, Dentist.

SURGEONCY. The office of a surgeon.

SURGERY, *Chirur'gia*, *Chiriatri'a*, *Cheirix'is*, *Ch'risis*, *Chirix'is*, *Chiris'mus*, *Metacheirix'is*, *Metach'risis*, *Metachiris'mus*, *Tracta'tio manua'ria*, *Medici'na operati'va seu eff'icax*, (F.) *Chirurgie*. The part of the healing art which relates to external diseases; their treatment; and, especially, to the manual operations adapted for their cure. Also, a surgeon's office.

SURGERY, ANAPLASTIC, *Morioplastice* — s. *Autoplastic*, *Morioplastice* — s. *Conservative*, *Surgery*, *salvation* — s. *Dental*, *Dentistry* — s. *Major*, see *Surgery*, *operative*.

SURGERY, MIL'ITARY, *Chirur'gia milita'ria*, (F.) *Chirurgie militaire*, is that which relates to the operations to be performed on the field of battle, or subsequently;—with the attention to be paid to the wounded, &c.

SURGERY, MINOR, see *Surgery*, *operative*.

SURGERY, OP'ERATIVE, is termed *Acu'rgia*, *Acu'rgia*, and *Acidu'rgia*, (F.) *Médecine opératoire*. *Major Surgery* comprises the capital or more important operations,—*Minor Surgery* the lesser, or those of every day occurrence.

SURGERY, PLASTIC, *Morioplastice*.

SURGERY, SALVA'TION, *Conser'vative Sur'gery*, (F.) *Chirurgie conservatrice*, is that which looks rather to the preservation of a part—a limb for example, than its removal. One, who is addicted to operating in almost all cases, is sometimes called a *knifesman*.

SUR'GICAL, *Chirur'gicus*, (F.) *Chirur'gical*, *Chirurgique*. That which relates to surgery; as *surgical anatomy*, *surgical operations*, *surgical instruments*, &c.

SURGIEN, Surgeon.

SURINAMINE, see *Geoffrea Surinamensis*.

SUR-IRRITATION, see *Irritation*.

SUR-NUMÉRAIRE, (*Doigt*), (*sur*, and *numéro*, 'number,') *Digitus supernumerarius*.

SUROXYGENÈSES. From *sur* and *oxygen*. A name given by Baumes to diseases attributed by him to superabundance of oxygen.

SURPEAU, (*sur*, and *peau*, 'skin,') *Epidermis*.

SURRECTA ALBA, *Ranunculus flammula*.

SUR-RÉNAL, *Suprarenal*.

SURROGATUM, (*surrogare*, (*sur* for *sub*, and *rogare*, *rogatum*, 'to ask, 'to substitute,') *Succedaneum*.

SURSELS, (*sur*, and *sel*, 'a salt,') *Supersalts*, see *Salt*.

SURTOUTS LIGAMENTEUX DE LA COLONNE VERTÉBRALE, (*sur*, and *tout*, 'all,') *Vertebral ligaments*.

SURUMPE (S.). A disease to which the traveller in the Cordilleras is liable. It consists of a violent inflammation of the eyes, caused by the reflection of the bright rays of the sun. The conjunctiva is highly inflamed, and the lids swell and bleed. The pain is intense, and frequently induces delirium.

SURVIE, (*sur*, and *vie*, 'life,') *Survivorship*.

SURVIVORSHIP, (F.) *Survie*, (*supervivere*, (*super*, and *vivere*, 'to live, 'to live above or longer,') In *legal medicine*, this word means the probability that any individual has survived others in an accident, which has been fatal to all. This is often an important question connected with the inheritance of property, and on which physiology can rarely afford more than presumptive grounds for conclusion.

SUS, same as *Sursum*, 'above.' A prefix, in certain Romanic words, signifying above.

SUS-CARPIEN (F.), (*sus*, and *carpe*, 'the wrist,') Above the wrist. An epithet given by Chaussier to the dorsal artery of the wrist—*Arteria sus-carpiana*—a branch of the radial.

SUS-EPINEUX, *Supraspinatus*—s. *Hépatique*, see *Hepatic veins*—s. *Maxillo-labial*, *Levator anguli oris*—s. *Maxillo-labial*, *grand*, *Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi*—s. *Maxillo-labial*, *minor*, *Levator labii superioris proprius*—s. *Maxillo-nasal*, *Compressor naris*—s. *Ophthalmodynie*, see *Somatodynia*—s. *Optico-sphéno-sclerotique*, *Rectus superior oculi*—s. *Orbitaire*, *Supraorbital*—s. *Phalangien du pouce*, *Abductor pollicis brevis*—s. *Pubio-fémoral*, *Pectinalis*—s. *Scapulo-trachitica*, *le plus petit*, *Teres minor*—s. *Scapulo-trachitica*, *petit*, *Supra-spinatus*—s. *Spino-scapulo-trachitica*, *Supra-spinatus*.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, (*facile suscipiens*, (*sus*, and *capio*, 'I take,') 'easily taking, or undertaking,') Sensibility, in its most enlarged acceptation. Impressibility. This term, with the epithet *nervous*, is sometimes used for that increase in the moral sensibility which is particularly observed in nervous affections.

SUSCEPTIO INTESTINORUM, *Intussusception*.

SUSPENDICULUM, (*sus*, and *pendere*, 'to hang,') *Cremaster*.

SUSPENSÀ, (*sus*, and *pendere*, *pensum*, 'to hang,') *Enceorema*.

SUSPENSEUR, *Suspensory*.

SUSPENSIOIRE, *Suspensory*.

SUSPENSORIUM, *Suspensory*—s. *Hepatis*, *Suspensory ligament of the liver*—s. *Testis*, *Cremaster*.

SUSPEN'SORY, *Suspensio'rius*, (F.) *Suspenseur*. That which sustains or suspends.

SUSPENSORY BAND'AGE, *Suspensio'rium*, (F.) *Suspensoir* ou *Suspensoire*, is a bandage intended to support the scrotum, in cases of diseases of the testicles or of serotal hernia. It consists of a kind of bag, fixed above to a cincture, and retained below by strings passing between the thighs, and fixed to the cincture behind.

SUSPENSORY LIGAMENT OF THE LIVER, *Ligamentum latum*, *Suspensio'rium hepatis*, *Perpendiculum hepatis*, is a triangular duplicature of the peritoneum, between the inferior surface of the diaphragm and the upper surface of the liver, which is continuous with the great falcx of the umbilical vein.

SUSPENSORY LIGAMENT OF THE PENIS is a fibro-cellular fascia, of a triangular shape, which extends from the anterior part of the symphysis pubis to the corpus cavernosum, which it sustains. A similar ligament belongs to the clitoris.

SUSPENSUM, *Enceorema*—s. *Urinæ*, *Enceorema*.

SUSPIRATION, (*su* for *sub*, and *spirare*, *spiratum*, 'to breathe,') *Suspirium*.

SUSPIRATUS, *Suspirium*.

SUSPIRITUS, *Suspirium*.

SUSPIRIUM, *Suspiratio*, *Suspiratus*, *Suspiritus*, *Myg'mus*, *Mych'mus*, *Mychthis'mus*, *Stenag'mus*, *Stenax'is*, *Sigh*, *Suspiration*, (old E.) *Sithe*, *Sythe*, (F.) *Soupir*. A short, audible breathing. Also, voluntary contraction of the diaphragm and intercostal muscles, the effect of which is to restore the due relation between the circulation and respiration, or to free ourselves from an inconvenient sense of weight felt in the chest, when we are much depressed,—a weight, which appears to be chiefly dependent on the functions of the heart being disturbed through the moral influence. The sigh differs from the *sobs*—the latter being involuntary and spasmodic. Sighing, occurring in fevers to a great extent, indicates

considerable depression. If accompanied with a vocal sound, it constitutes a *groan*.

When the respiration, on auscultation, resembles sighing, it is called, by some, *Suspirious*, (F.) *Suspirieuse*.

SUSPIRIUM CARDIACUM, Angina pectoris.

SUSTENTACULUM, (*sus*, and *teneo*, *teptum*, 'to hold,') Aliment.

SUSTENTATOR CLITORIDIS, Erector clitoridis—s. Penis, Erector penis.

SUSURRATION, (*susurrare*, *susurratum*, 'to murmur, to whisper,') Whispering.

SUSURRUS, 'a murmur,' *Bourdonnement*—s. Aurium, Tinnitus aurium.

SUTELA, (*sucere*, *sutum*, 'to sow,') Suture.

SUTERBERRY, *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*.

SUTORIUS, (*sutor*, 'a shoemaker,') Sartorius.

SUTTER, Saccharum.

SUTURA, gen. *Sutura*, Suture—s. Abdominalis,

Gastrography—s. Arcualis, Coronal suture—s.

Biparietalis, Sagittal suture—s. Clavata, Suture,

quilled—s. Corporis callosi externa, see Raphe—

s. Cranii squamosa, Squamous suture—s. Dentata,

see Suture—s. Frontoparietalis, Coronal suture—

s. Interparietalis, Sagittal suture—s. Jugalis, Sa-

gittal suture—s. Lambdoidalis, Lambdoid suture

—s. Lepidoides, Squamous suture—s. Limbosa,

see Suture—s. Mendosa, Squamous suture—s.

Notha, see Suture—s. Obelæa, Sagittal suture—

s. Ossium spuria, Harmony—s. Proræ, Lamb-

doid suture—s. Punctata, Suture, common—s.

Puppis, Coronal suture—s. Rhabdoides, Sagittal

suture—s. Serrata, see Suture, Sagittal suture—s.

Spuria, see Suture—s. Squamosa, see Suture—s.

Vera, see Suture.

SUTURAL, *Suturalis*; (same etymon as the next.) Relating to a suture.

SUTURE, *Sutura*, *Sute'la*, *Ar'mê*, *Rha'phê*, (*sucere*, *sutum*, 'to stitch,') *Dovetail joint*, (F.) *Eugrenure*. A kind of immovable articulation, in which the bones unite by means of serrated edges, which are, as it were, dovetailed into each other. The articulations of the greater part of the bones of the skull are of this kind. The coronal, lambdoidal, and sagittal sutures are called *true sutures*, *sutura vera*, the two temporal are called *false sutures*, *sutura no'tha* seu *spu'ria* seu *squamo'sa*.

A *dentated suture*—*Sutura denta'ta*—is one in which the processes are long and dentiform, as in the interparietal suture. In a *serrated suture*—*sutura* seu *syntox'is serra'ta*—the indentations and processes are small and fine, like the teeth of a saw, as in the suture between the two portions of the frontal bone. In the *sutura limbo'sa* there is, along with the dentated margins, a degree of bevelling of one, so that one bone rests on the other, as in the occipitoparietal suture.

SUTURE, in *Surgery*, *Rha'phê*, is an operation which consists in stitching the lips of a wound to procure their union. The suture was, at one time, largely employed; but, in modern times, its use has been wisely restricted. There are few wounds in which the edges may not be brought together by adhesive plaster appropriately applied. This kind of union, by adhesive plaster simply, has been absurdly termed *Sutura sic'ca* or *dry suture*, in opposition to the *Sutura cruen'ta*, (F.) *Suture Sanglante*, or *Suture* properly so called. The suture is generally formed with waxed thread and straight or curved needles, according to the arrangement of parts.

The chief sutures are the *interrupted suture*, the *quilled suture*, the *glover's suture*, and the *twisted suture*. 1. The *INTERRUPTED SUTURE*, (F.) *Suture à points séparés*, *Suture entrecoupée*, is formed by passing a needle, armed with a ligature, through the lips of the wound previously brought into contact; and then tying the

extremities of the thread. The other stitches are made in the same manner. They are separate or interrupted. It is the suture most commonly used. 2. The *QUILLED SUTURE*, *Sutura clava'ta*, (F.) *Suture enchevillée* ou *emplantée* ou *empennée*, *Compound Suture*, is merely the interrupted suture, with this difference, that the ligatures are not tied over the face of the wound, but over two quills or rolls of plasters, or bougies, which are laid along the sides of the wound. It is used by some surgeons, on account of there being less danger of the stitches tearing out. It is not much employed. The *CLAMP SUTURE*, used by Dr. Sims, of New York in the treatment of vesicovaginal fistulæ, is a modification of this. It is formed by two cylinders of silver or lead, perforated at several points for the passage of small pieces of fine silver wire, which are to supply the places of thread, and are prevented from slipping by perforated shot carried down upon them, pressed against the cylinders, and kept in place by being firmly pinched with pliers. 3. The *GLOVER'S SUTURE*, *Continued or Uninterrupted Suture*, (F.) *Suture de Pelletier*, ou *en surjet*, is executed by introducing the needle first into one lip of the wound from within outwards, then into the other in the same way; and, in this manner, sewing up the whole extent of the wound. It has been chiefly used in wounds of the intestinal canal. It is now rarely employed except for stitching up dead bodies. The common stitch or suture, *Sutura puncta'ta*, (F.) *Suture à points passés*, has been used in similar cases. 4. The *ROYAL STITCH* or *SUTURE* is the name of an old operation for the cure of bubonocoele. It consisted in putting a ligature under the hernial sac, close to the abdominal ring, and then tying that part of the sac, so as to render it impervious by the adhesive inflammation thus excited. 5. The *STAPLE SUTURE* consists of a piece of steel wire, shaped like a staple, the ends of which are ground to a triangular or glover's point. In using it, the points of the staple are to be brought through both margins of the wound, and then bent back. 6. The *TWISTED SUTURE*, (F.) *Suture entortillée*, is employed, chiefly, to unite wounds of the cheeks and of the free edges of the lips. To perform it, a pin or needle is passed through the edges of the wound, so as to keep them accurately in contact. A piece of thread is then wound accurately around the pin, from one side of the division to the other, in the form of the figure ∞ . The number of pins and sutures must, of course, correspond with the extent of the wound. This is the suture used in cases of harelip. The *BUTTON SUTURE* of Dr. Bozeman, of Alabama, employed in vesicovaginal fistula, is a modification of this. 7. The *SUTURE À ANSE*, of Le Dran, has only been employed in cases of wounds of the intestines. For this purpose, the edges of the wound are brought together, and as many needles, with unwaxed threads, used as there are to be stitches. Each stitch is then made by passing a needle through the edges; and all the ligatures which belong to one side of the wound are tied together, and twisted so as to form a thread, which is fixed externally. 8. The *IMPLANTED SUTURE*, (F.) *Suture implantée*, is formed by pins arranged parallel to the edges of the wound, and implanted in their substance. By means of threads, the needles are approximated so as to bring the edges of the wound together. 9. The *PLASTIC SUTURE*, so called by Prof. Pancoast, of Philadelphia, its proposer, is a suture by tongue and groove. The groove is made by an incision in the part, which is to receive the flap. The tongue is made on the flap by bevelling off the two surfaces, cuticular and adipose. The suture is made by passing a loop of thread, by two punctures, deep through

the inner lip of the groove. The two needles are passed through the base of the tongue, and again through the outer lip of the groove. The two ends of the thread are then tied over a small roll of adhesive plaster, by which the tongue is, of necessity, forced deep into the groove. Four raw surfaces are thus firmly held in connection, making the union of parts, by this suture, a very certain process.

SUTURE, BUTTON, see Suture, (twisted) — s. Clamp, see Suture, (quilled) — s. Compound, Suture, quilled — s. Continued, Suture, glover's — s. *Écaillée*, Squamous suture — s. *Empennée*, Suture, quilled — s. *Emplumée*, Suture, quilled — s. *Enchevillée*, Suture, quilled — s. *Entortillée*, Suture, twisted — s. *Entrecoupée*, Suture, interrupted — s. False, Harmony, see Suture — s. *Implantée*, see Suture, (implanted) — s. *Occipitale*, Lambdoid suture — s. Occipitoparietal, Lambdoid suture — s. *de Pelletier*, Suture, glover's — s. Perineal, Perineorrhaphy — s. Plastic, see Suture — s. *à Points passés*, Suture, common — s. *à Points séparés*, Suture, interrupted — s. Sagittal, see Sagittal suture — s. *Sanguinée*, see Suture — s. *Squameuse*, Squamous suture — s. Superficial, Harmony — s. *en Sarget*, Suture, glover's — s. Twisted, see Suture — s. Uninterrupted, see Suture, glover's.

SWAB, ([Sax.] *rjebban*, 'to clean with a mop.') A piece of sponge or rag tied to a rod of whalebone or wood, for cleansing the mouth of the sick, or applying remedial agents to decepted parts. The process is termed *Swab'ing*.

SWADDLING CLOTHES, Swathing clothes.

SWAGBELL, *Physconia*.

SWALLOW, *Hirundo* — s. Wort, *Asclepias vincetoxicum* — s. Wort, orange, *Asclepias tuberosa* — s. Wort, tuberousrooted, *Asclepias tuberosa* — s. Wort, white, *Asclepias vincetoxicum*.

SWALLOW'S NEST, *Nidus hirundinis*.

SWALME, ([Sax.] *rjwam*, [G.] *Schwamm*.) Exerescence, Tumour.

SWAMP CABBAGE, *Dracontium foetidum* — s. Dogwood, *Petala trifoliata* — s. Sickness, Milk sickness — s. Wood, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, *Dica palustris*.

SWAN ALLEY SORE, see Phagedenic chancre.

SWARFF, Stupor, Syncope.

SWATHING CLOTHES, *Swad'dling Clothes*, *Jacoub'ula*, *Fas'cia*, *Pau'ni*, ([Sax.] *rjeban*, 'to bind.') (F.) *Maillot*. The kind of clothing or bandaging formerly applied to children during the first year of life. It is now, properly, laid aside, and every freedom allowed to muscular exertion.

SWEAMISH, see Syncope.

SWEAT, ([Sax.] *rjpat*.) Sudor — s. Bloody, Sudor cruentus — s. Glands, see Perspiration — s. Root, *Polemonium reptans* — s. Scab, *Crusta genu equinae*.

SWEATING, *Ephidrosis* — s. Bath, *Achicolum* — s. of Blood, see Diapedesis, and Sudor cruentus — s. House, *Achicolum* — s. Plant, *Eupatorium perfoliatum* — s. Room, *Achicolum* — s. Sickness, Sudor Anglicus.

SWEATING SICKNESS, MALWAH. A disease which appears to be allied to the worst form of cholera, and to bear a close relation to malignant congestive fever. As its name imports, it occurs in Malwah, in India.

SWEBBING, Syncope.

SWEE, (sway,) Vertigo.

SWEEMING, Syncope.

SWEEMISH, see Syncope.

SWEET, BITTER, *Solanum dulcamara*.

SWEET BITTER, *Triosteum* — s. Bread, *Pancreas*, *Thymus* — s. Bush, *Comptonia asplenifolia* — s. Fern, *Comptonia asplenifolia* — s. Flag, *Acorus calamus* — s. Pod, *Ceratanium siliqua* — s. Root, *Aralia nudicaulis*.

SWELL'ING, *Epanastema*, *Exar'ma*, *Exud'sis*, *Pres'sis*, *Pres'ma*, *On'cus*, *Extumesc'ctio*, *Tum'or*, *Tumesc'ctio*, (Prov.) *Blaw'ing*, *Boist*, *Coal*, (Old Eng.) *Boche*, *Roll'nyge*, *Roll'ing*, (F.) *Ex-flure*, *Gonflement*, (from [Sax.] *rjpellan*, 'to swell') Morbid increase of bulk in a part of the body. See Tumour.

SWELLING, WHITE, *Hydrarthrus*.

SWELTING, see Syncope.

SWENSIE, (quinsy,) *Cynanche Tonsillaris*.

SWENYNG, *Somnium*.

SWERF, Stupor, Syncope.

SWERTIA CHIRAYITA, (after Emanuel Swert, a Dutch botanist,) *Gentiana chirayita* — s. Difformis, see *Calumba* — s. *Fraseria*, see *Calumba* — s. *Lutea*, *Gentiana lutea*.

SWEUIN, *Somnium*.

SWEVYNG, *Somnium*.

SWEVYNYNG, *Somnium*.

SWIETENIA FEBRIFUGA, (after Van Swieten,) *S. Som'ida*, *Soy'm'ida* seu *Cedre'la febrifuga*, *Feb'rifuge Swietenia*, (F.) *Mahogan febrifuga*. Ord. Meliaceae. Ser. Syst. Decandria Monogynia. The bark of this tree, which is a native of the East Indies, called there *Rohena Bark*, has an aromatic odour and bitter taste. It is tonic and stomachic, and has been used in intermittents, and in diseases where bitter tonics are indicated. Dose, ʒi to ʒij of the powder.

SWIETENIA MAHOG'ANI, *Cedrus Mahog'ani*, *Mahog'oni*, *Maag'oni*, *Mahog'any Tree*, grows in the West Indies and tropical America, and is possessed of similar properties.

SWIETENIA SENEGALEN'SIS, *Khaya Senegalen'sis*. A common forest tree on the borders of the Gambia. The bark called *Cail-cedra*, and *Karwa Khayi*, is bitter and antiperiodic.

SWIETENIA SOMIDA, *S. Febrifuga*.

SWIM, Air bladder.

SWIMBLADDER, Air bladder.

SWIMMING, *Natation* — s. Bladder, Air bladder — s. of the Head, Vertigo.

SWINACIE, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

SWINEPOX, see Varicella.

SWINESAME, Adeps.

SWINETHISTLE, *Sonchus*.

SWINNYING, Vertigo.

SWOON, (from [Sax.] *arpanan*, 'to languish,') Syncope.

SWOONING, Syncope.

SWOUNDING, Syncope.

SY, in composition, 'with,' 'together,' see Sym.

SYALADENITIS, see Sialadenitis.

SYCAMINUS, (*συκαμινος*.) *Morus nigra*.

SYCAMINUM, (*συκαμινον*.) see *Morus nigra*.

SYCE, (*σyce*.) *Ficus*, *Ficus cariosa*.

SYCEA, (*σyce*.) *Ficus*.

SYCEPH'ALUS, (*sy*, for *sym*, and *cephalos*, 'head.') A monster having two heads united together.

SY'CION, (*σyceon*, from *syce*.) A decoction of dried figs.

SY'CIOS ANGULA'TUS, (*σyceos*, 'a gourd.') One-seeded star-cucumber, Wild Bryony. The roots and seeds of this indigenous plant, Order Cucurbitaceae, are bitter, purgative and diuretic. It is used in dropsy in the same cases as bryony.

SYCITES, (*σyceites*, from *syce*, 'a fig.') Made of figs, see Catarchites.

SYCOMA, (*σycema*, from *syce*, and *oma*.) *Ficus*. **SYCO'SIS**, (*σyceosis*.) A tumor of the shape of a fig. Also, a fungous ulcer. A horny excrescence about the eyelids. Dr. Bateman defines it; — an eruption of inflamed but not very hard tubercles occurring on the bearded portion of the face and on the scalp, in adults; and usually clustering together in irregular patches; — *Phy'ma Syco'sis*, *Rose'ola fle'o'ra*, *Ac'nè men'tagra*. Of this he has given two species: 1. *Syco'sis Men'i*, *S. bar'ba*, *Men'tagra*, *Men't'go*, *Va'rus Men'tagra*,

Mentagrophyta, *Chin'welk*, *Chin'whelk*, *Bar'ber's Itch*, (F.) *Durree pustulense mentagre*; and, 2. *Sycosis Capill'i*, *S. Capillit'i*. The treatment, in both cases, resembles that for *porrigo favosa*. See *Mentagrophyte*.

SYCOsis, Ficus.

SYCUM, (συκον,) Ficus.

SYDERATIO, Sideratio.

SYLLEPSIOLOG'IA, *Syllepsiol'ogy*, *Syllepsiol'ogy*, (*syllepsis*, and *logos*, 'a description,') The doctrine of conception.

SYLLEPSIS, (συλληψις,) Conception.

SYM, SYN, (συν, 'with, together,') like the *cum*, *com*, *col*, *cor*, &c., of the Latins. A common prefix. Before *b*, *p*, *ph*, *ps*, and *m*—*sym*, or *syn*, is changed into *sym* or *sym*, (*com*;) before *c*, *ch*, *g*, *k*, and *x*, into *syn* or *syn*, (*con*;) before *l* into *syl* or *syl*, (*col*;) before *r* into *syr* or *syr*, (*cor*;) and before *s* into *sy* or *sy*, and *syn*, (*co* and *cos*.)

SYMBLEPHARON, (*sym*, and *βλεφαρον*,) *Symblepharosis*, see *Ankyloblepharon*.

SYMBLEPHAROSIS, *Symbleph'aron*, (*sym*, and *βλεφαρον*, 'an eyelid,') *Concre'tio palpebrarum cum bulbo oculi*. A preternatural adhesion between the eyelids; and especially between the upper eyelid and globe of the eye.

SYMBLEPHAROSIS, *Ankyloblepharon*.

SYM'BOL, (συμβολον, 'a sign,') *Sym'bolum*, *Character*, (F.) *Caractère*. A sign or representation of something else.

The following are the symbols commonly used in prescriptions:

R, Recipe. See R.

gr., *Gramm*, a grain.

℥, *Scr'pulus seu scrupulum*, a scruple.

℥, *Drachma*, a drachm.

℥, *Uncia*, an ounce.

lb, *Libra*, a pound.

lb, *Libra*, pounds.

℥, *Minimum*, a minim.

℥, *Fluidrachma*, a fluidrachm.

℥, *Fluiduncia*, a fluidounce.

℥, *Octarius*, a pint.

C, *Congius*, a gallon. See Abbreviations, and Weights and Measures.

SYMBOLE, (συβολη, 'a bringing together,') from *sym*, and *βαλλω*, 'to throw,') *Commissure*.

SYMBOLEUSIS, (from *συβολη*, 'a bringing together,') *Consultation*.

SYMBOLISMUS, (from *symbolum*,) *Sympathy*.

SYMBOLIZATIO, *Sympathy*.

SYMBOLICA, (συβολικα, 'a sign,') and *λογος*, 'a treatise,') *Symptomatology*.

SYBOLGY, (*symbol*, and *λογος*, 'a description,') *Symptomatology*.

SYMBOLUM, (συμβολον,) *Symbol*, *Sympathy*.

SYMÉTRIE, *Symmetry*.

SYMÉTRIQUE, *Symmetrical*.

SYM'MELES, (*sym*, and *μελος*, 'a limb,') *Mon'opus*. A genus of monsters, with I. G. St. Hilaire, whose extremities are joined together: *Sil'enus*.

SYMMETRIA, *Symmetry*.

SYMMET'RICAL, *Symmet'ricus*, (F.) *Symétrique*. An epithet given to those parts of the body, which, if seated on the median line, may be divided into two equal, and perfectly like, halves; or which—if situate, the one to the right, the other to the left of this line—have a similar conformation, and a perfectly analogous arrangement.

SYMMETRICAL DISEASES, see *Symmetry*.

SYMMETRY, (συμμετρία, from *sym*, and *μετρον*, 'to measure,') *Symmet'ria*, *Commen'sum*, *Membro-rum Omnium Competen'tia*, *Proportio*, (F.) *Symétrie*. The regularity in form, observed in many parts, situate on the median line; and, also, the resemblance which exists between many organs

that are situate on each side of the median line; *Bilat'eral Sym'metry*. Bichat first noticed that this symmetry was confined to the organs of animal life; as the head, brain, spine, organs of sense, locomotion, &c.

It has been affirmed—and there is evidence in favour of the assertion—to be a law of the animal economy, that, owing to *symmetry of nutrition*, when uninfluenced by disturbing agents, all general or constitutional diseases affect equally and similarly the corresponding parts of the two sides of the body. This has been called the *Symmetry of Diseases*; and the resulting diseases are said to be *symmet'ricol*.

SYMMETRY OF DISEASES, see *Symmetry*—a. of Nutrition, see *Symmetry*.

SYMPARATERESIS, (*sym*, and *παρτερησις*, 'the act of observing,') *Observation*.

SYMPASMA, (συμπασμα, from *sym*, and *πασσω*, 'to sprinkle,') *Catapasma*.

SYMPATHESIS, (συμπαθησις,) *Sympathy*.

SYMPATHET'IC, *Sympath'icus*, *Sympathet'icus*, (F.) *Sympathique*, (from *sympathy*,) That which depends on sympathy. Sympathetic affections of an organ are those morbid phenomena that supervene without any morbid cause acting directly on it, and by the reaction of another organ primarily affected. Thus, itching of the nose is a *sympathetic affection*, produced by irritation in the intestinal canal.

The epithet *sympathetic* is, also, given to different nerves. See *Trisplanchnic*, *Pneumogastric*, and *Facial*.

SYMPATHETIC, GREAT, *Trisplanchnic nerve*—s. Middle, *Pneumogastric*—s. Nerve, *Trisplanchnic nerve*.

SYMPATHETIC POW'DER, *Pul'vis sympathet'icus* or *Pow'der of Sym'pathy* of Sir Kenelm Digby, was composed of calcined sulphate of iron, prepared in a particular manner. It was long supposed to be able to cure a wound, if applied to the weapon that inflicted it; or even to a portion of the bloody clothes. It is proper to remark, however, that the wound itself was carefully excluded from the air, and from all irritation.

SYMPATHETICUS MINOR, *Facial nerve*.

SYMPATHETISMUS, *Sympathy*.

SYMPATHIA, *Sympathy*, *Consent of parts*.

SYMPATHICUS, *Sympathetic*.

SYMPATHIQUE, *Sympathetic*—s. *Nerv*, *Trisplanchnic nerve*.

SYM'PATHY, (συμπαθεια, from *sym*, and *παθος*, 'suffering,') *Sympath'ia*, *Sympathe'is*, *Compas'sio*, *Consen'sus*, *Sympathet'ismus*, *Sympath'ia*, *Confluz'io*, *Conspira'tio*, *Commer'cium*, *Consortium*, *Homoiopath'ia*, *Homoi'eth'nia*, *Adelphiz'is*, *Symbol'ismus*, *Symboliza'tio*, *Syn'bolum*.

The connexion that exists between the action of two or more organs, more or less distant from each other; so that the affection of the first is transmitted, secondarily, to the others, or to one of the others, by means unknown. A knowledge of the particular sympathies between different organs throw light on the etiology of diseases, their seat, and the particular organs towards which our therapeutical means should be directed. See *Irritation*.

Sympathy of Continuity is seen in the case of a membrane that is continuous, as in the action of demulcents in catarrh; *Sympathy of Contiguity* in the case of parts that are near, as in the action of aloes in amenorrhœa; and *Remote Sympathy* concerns organs that are at a distance from the part impressed, as in the case of tetanus from an injury.

SYMPATHY, CURE BY, *Medici'na sympathet'ica*, *M. Magnet'ica*. A mode of treatment, at one time prevalent, which was based on the idea, that a mysterious consent exists between parts of the body and agents, for which there was no real

foundation. See Sympathetic powder, and Trial by Bier-right.

SYMPEPSIS, (*sym*, and *πέψις*, 'coction, digestion,') Coction.

SYMPEXIONS, see Sympexis.

SYMPEXIS, (*συμπεξίς*,) Concretion. M. Robin has applied the term *Sympexions* to solid concretions found in the vesicles of the thyroid gland, spleen, lymphatic ganglion, in the small cysts of the glands of the neck and body of the uterus, and, almost always, in the liquid of the vesicular seminales. Little is known of their composition.

SYMPHORA, (*συμφορά*, from *sym*, and *φέρω*, 'to carry,') Congestion.

SYMPHOREMA, gen. *Symphore'matis*, (*συμφορημα*,) Congestion.

SYMPORESIS, (*συμφορησις*,) Congestion.

SYMPHORICAR'PUS RACEMOSUS, *Snowberry*, (*συμφορέω*, 'to bear together,' and *καρπός*, 'fruit,' owing to the clustered berries.) An indigenous plant, Order, Caprifoliaceae, Tribe, Lonicereæ, whose berries are large, bright white, and remain till winter; flowering from June to September. The root is tonic and astringent, and has been used in ague; and by the Indians in syphilis.

SYMPHYIA, (*συμφύια*,) Symphysis.

SYMPHYOCEPH'ALUS, *Metop'ages*, *Cephalop'ages*, (from *συμφύω*, (*sym*, and *φύω*, 'to grow,') 'united together,' and *κεφαλή*, 'head,') A monstrosity, in which twins are united by the head.

SYMPHYSE, Symphysis.

SYMPHYSEOT'OMY, *Symphysiot'omy*, *Synchondrot'omy*, *Symphysiotom'ia*, *Symphysiotom'ia*, (from *symphyia*, and *τείνω*, 'I cut,') The operation or section of the *Sym'physis*, *Sigault's* operation or section. This operation is performed with the view of augmenting the diameter of the pelvis, in order to facilitate delivery in certain cases of faulty conformation of that cavity, with wedging of the head of the child therein. To perform the operation, (F.) *désymphyser*, the female is placed on her back; the pubes are shaved; and, with a strong scalpel, the soft parts are divided on the median line. The articulation is then cut. As soon as the fibrous parts, which hold the bones together, are divided, they separate to a certain distance from each other; and the delivery may be accomplished. The knife, with which the operation is performed, is called, by the French, *Couteau symphyvien*.

SYMPHYS'IA, (from *συμφύω*, 'to grow together,') A malformation consisting in the union of parts that are usually divided.

SYMPHYSIEN, see Symphyseotomy.

SYMPHYSIOTOMIA, Symphyseotomy.

SYMPHYSIS, *Symphy'ia*, *Coalescen'tia*, *Coalit'us*, *Coalit'io*, (F.) *Symphyie*, (*συμφύσις*, from *sym*, and *φύω*, 'I grow,') A union of bones. The bond of such union. The aggregate of means used for retaining bones *in situ* in the articulations. The name symphysis, (F.) *Symphyse*, has, however, been more particularly appropriated to certain articulations; as to the *symphyseis pubis*, *sacroiliac symphysis*, &c. See Monster.

SYMPHYSIS, Coalescence, Commisure, Insertion—s. Cartilaginea, Synchondrosis—s. Ligamentosa, Syndesmosis—s. Menti, see Maxillary bone, inferior—s. Ossium muscularis, Syssarcosis—s. Pubis, Pubic articulation.

SYMPHYSODACTYL'IA, (*symphyie*, and *δάκτυλος*, 'a finger,') An abnormal union of the fingers.

SYMPHYSOP'SIA, (*symphyie*, and *ὤψ*, 'the eye,') A monstrous fusion of the two eyes into one.

SYMPHYSOTOMY, Symphyseotomy.

SYMPHYTOS, (*συμφύτος*, 'grown or produced with,') Hereditary.

SYMPHYTUM, (*συμφύτων*,) *Symphytum officinale* seu album seu Bohem'icum, *Consol'ida major*, *Com'frey*, *Alum*, *Al'us*, (Prov.) *Knitback*, (F.) *Grande Consoude*, *Oreilles d'âne*. Ord. Bo-

raginaceæ. *Sec. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The roots of this European plant are very mucilaginous, and are employed as emollients. They are used in decoction in hæmoptysis, dysentery, chronic diarrhoea, &c.

SYMPHYTUM, *Solidago vigeurea*—s. *Album*, *Symphytum*—s. *Bohem'icum*, *Symphytum*—s. *Minimum*, *Bellis*—s. *Minus*, *Prunella*—s. *Officinale*, *Symphytum*.

SYMPHYTUM PETRÆ'UM, *Co'ris Monspeliensis*, *Montpel'lier Co'ris*. An intensely bitter and nauseous plant, which is said to have been useful in syphilis. See, also, *Sanicula*.

SYMPLOCARPUS ANGUSTISP'ATHA, (from *συμπλοκή*, 'connection,' and *καρπός*, 'fruit,' from the coalescing ovaries,) *Dracontium angustisp'atha*—s. *Fœtidus*, *Dracontium fœtidum*.

SYMPOD'IA, *Monopod'ia*, (*sym*, and *πῶς*, gen. *πόδος*, 'a foot,') A monstrosity in which there is coalescence of the lower extremities.

SYMPTOM, *Sympto'ma*, *Semel'on*, *Ac'cidens*, *Ca'usa*, (F.) *Symptôme*, (*συμπτωμα*, from *sym*, and *πτωω*, 'a fall,' from *πτωω*, 'I fall,') Any change perceptible to the senses in any organ or function, which is connected with morbid influence. It is by the aggregate and succession of symptoms that a disease is detected. The term *Symptoms of Symptoms* has been used for the effects which result from the symptoms of a disease; but which effects are not essentially connected with the disease itself. Thus, the debility arising from the frequency of evacuations in dysentery is a symptom of symptoms. *Symptom*, at one time, was generally used in the same sense as *sign*; but with many, perhaps most, of the present day, the former signifies a functional or vital phenomenon of disease, whilst the latter is applied to that which is more directly physical; and hence the expressions *functional* or *vital phenomena* or *symptoms*, in contradistinction to the *physical signs* afforded by auscultation, percussion, &c. See *Sign*.

SYMPTOMA, gen. *Sympto'matis*, *Symptom*—s. *Turpitudinis*, *Nymphomania*.

SYMPTOMATIC, (*συμπτωτικός*,) *Symptomat'icus*, (F.) *Symptomatique*. That which is a symptom of some other affection. Thus, we speak of a symptomatic disease, in opposition to one that is idiopathic.

SYMPTOMATOGRAPHY, (*symptoma*, and *γραφη*, 'a description,') *Semeliography*.

SYMPTOMATOLOG'Y, *Symptomatology*, *Symbol'ogy*, *Symbolog'ica*, (*symptoma*, and *λογία*, 'a treatise,') The branch of pathology, the object of which is the observation (*παρρησιαστική*) and knowledge of symptoms.

SYMPTOSIS, (*συμπτώσις*, from *sym*, and *πτωω*, 'I fall,') Depression or collapse, emaciation or atrophy, either of the whole body or of a part.

SYN, as a prefix, *Sym*.

SYNEREMA, gen. *Synærem'atis*, (*συναίρεμα*,) *Corrugation*.

SYNETION, (*συναίτια*, from *syn*, and *αἷτις*, 'a cause,') *Concausa*.

SYNANCHE, *Cynanche*, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

SYNANCIE, *Cynanche*.

SYNAPHYMENTIS, (*συναφή*, 'a conjunction,' *ἔμμη*, 'a membrane,' and *ίτις*,) see *Ophthalmia*.

SYNAPTASE, (*syn*, and *πτείνω*, 'to join,' with amygdalin it forms hydrocyanic acid,) see *Amygdalin*.

SYNARTHRODIA, *Synarthrosis*.

SYNARTHRODIAL, *Synarthrodia'lis*. That which belongs to synarthrosis; as *Synarthrodial articulation*.

SYNARTHROSIS, (*συναρθρώσις*, from *syn*, and *άρθωσις*, 'articulation,') *Synarthro'dia*, *Abarticula'tio*, *Coarticula'tio*. An immovable articulation. Synarthrosis includes three species: *Suture*, *Hemimony*, and *Gomphosis*.

SYNATHROISIS, (συναθροῖσις, *syn*, and ἀθροῖζειν, 'to collect,') Congestion.

SYNATHROISMUS, (συναθροῖσμος,) Congestion. SYNCANTHUS, (*syn*, and ἄνθος, 'the corner of the eye,') A morbid adhesion between the globe of the eye and the orbit.

SYNCHITON, (*syn*, and χιτών, 'a coat,') Conjunctiva membrana.

SYNCHONDROSIS, *Syn'physis* seu *Cop'ula* seu *Connex'io cartilagin'ea*, *Chondrosyndesmu's*, (*syn*, χόνδρος, 'a cartilage,' and *osis*.) Union or articulation of bones by means of cartilage; as the articulations of the ribs with the sternum, by means of their cartilages of prolongation.

SYNCHONDROTOMY, (*syn*, χόνδρος, 'cartilage,' and τέμνω, 'to cut,') Symphyseotomy.

SYNCHRONIUS, Synchronous.

SYNCHRONOUS, *Syn'chronus*, *Synchron'ius*, *Isach'ronous*, (συνχρόνος, from *syn*, and χρόνος, 'time,') That which occurs at the same time. Thus, the pulsations of an artery are said to be synchronous with those of the heart.

SYNCHRONUS, (συνχρόνος,) Synchronous.

SYNCHYSIS, (συνχυσίς, from *syn*, and χύω, 'to pour,') Confusio—s. Sparkling, Confusio.

SYNCIPUT, Sinciput.

SYNCLONESIS, (συνκλονησις,) Synclonus.

SYNCLONUS, *Synclon'e'nis*, (συνκλονειν, (*syn*, and κλονειν, 'I shake,') 'I shake together,') Tremulous, simultaneous, and chronic agitation of various muscles, especially when excited by the will; *Clon'ici universa'les*, *Clonus*, (Young.) Also, general spasm, *spas'mus universa'lis*. See Tremor, Chorea, &c.

SYNCLONUS BALLISMUS, Paralysis agitans—s. Beriberia, Beriberi—s. Chorea, Chorea—s. Raphania, Raphania—s. Saltans, Chorea—s. Tremor, Tremor.

SYNCOMIS'TUS, (συνκομιστος, from συνκομίζω, (*syn*, and κομίζω, 'to bring,') 'to bring together,') *Autop'gros*, *Pa'nis domestic'us*, *secunda'rius*, *ciba'rius*, *confusa'neus*. Bread of the whole wheat, or of the unsifted meal. *Household bread*. Also, a cataplasm made of the same.

SYN'COPAL, *Syncope'a'lis*, *Syncope'ticus*, *Syncope'tus*, (from *syncope*.) Relating or appertaining to syncope; as *Syn'copal Fe'cer*, *Fe'bris Syncope'a'lis*. A pernicious intermittent, characterized by repeated attacks of syncope.

SYN'COPE, (συνκοπή, from συνκνπτω, (*syn*, and κνπτω, 'to fall,') 'I fall down,') *An'imi defect'io* seu *del'iquium*, *Leipopsyche'ia*, *Lipopsyche'ia*, *Ap'syche'ia*, *Ap'sy'ia*, *Lip'sis An'imi*, *Asphyx'ia*, *Apopsyche'ia*, *Lipothym'ia*, *Leipothym'ia*, *Liposphyx'ia*, *Eclips'is*, *Sub'itus an'imi ca'us*, *Ancephaloh'e'mia*, *Ap'sychy*, *Swoon*, *Swoon'ing*, *Swoalt'ing*, *Faint'ing*, *Faint'ing fit*, *Faint'ness*, *Ezolut'ion*, (Sc.) *Drow*, *Dualm*, *Swarff*, *Swerf*, *Swearth*, (Prov.) *Fower*, *Sweb'bing*, *Sweem'ing*, *Sweound'ing*, *Sound*, (F.) *Evanouissement*, *Défaillance*, *Pâmoison*. Complete and, commonly, sudden loss of sensation and motion, with considerable diminution, or entire suspension of the pulsations of the heart and the respiratory movements. Syncope is, commonly, an affection of no consequence; but, sometimes, it is an index of diseased heart. Placing the patient in the horizontal posture; sprinkling cold water over the face, and the application of volatile substances to the nose, are all that will be required during the fit. See Asphyxia, and Suffocation.

An approach to this condition is termed *faint'ness*; and the person is said to be *faint*; (old E. and Prov.) *Sweemish* or *Sweamish*.

SYNCOPE ANGENS, Angina pectoris—s. Anginosa, Angina pectoris.

SYNCOPTICUS, (συνκοπτικός,) Syncopeal.

SYNCOPTUS, Syncopeal.

SYNCRITICA, (from συνκρίνω, 'to put together,') Condensantia.

SYNDACTYLUS, (*syn*, and δακτυλος, 'a finger,') *Aschistodaactylus*.

SYNDESMI'TIS, see Ophthalmia. Also, inflammation of articular ligaments; *Inflamma'tio ligamento'rum*, (from *syndesmus*, 'ligament,' and *itis*.)

SYNDESMOG'RAPHY, *Syndesmograph'ia*, (*syndesmus*, and γραφή, 'a description,') A description of the ligaments. The part of anatomy which describes the ligaments.

SYNDESMOLOG'Y, *Syndesmolog'ia*, (*syndesmus*, and λόγος, 'a treatise, discourse,') A treatise on the ligaments.

SYNDESMOPHARYNGE'US. A fasciculus of the constrictor pharyngis superior.

SYNDESMO'SIS, *Synneuro'sis*, *Synymen'sis*, *Connex'io seu Syn'physis ligamento'sa*, *Commis'su'ra ner'vea*, *Connexu'tio*, *Colliga'tio*, (F.) *Syn'évrose*, (from *syndesmus*, and *osis*.) The articulation of two or more bones by means of ligament; as of the radius with the ulna.

SYNDESMOT'OMY, *Syndesmotom'ia*, (*syndesmus*, and τέμνω, 'I cut or dissect,') Dissection of the ligaments.

SYNDESMUS, (συνδεσμος,) Bandage, Ligament.

SYN'DROME, (συνδρομή, from *syn*, and δρόμος, 'a course,') *Concur'sus*, *Con'course*. A name given by the Empirical Sect to the union of symptoms which takes place in diseases: *Syn'dromē pletho'rica*, for example, meant the aggregate of symptoms produced by plethora.

SYNDYASMUS, (συνδυασμος, from *syn*, and δυο, 'two,') Coition.

SYNECHES, (συνεχής, 'continuous,') see Continued fever.

SYNECHIA, (συνεχία, from *syn*, and εχειν, 'to have,' or 'to hold,') Adhesion between the iris and transparent cornea, or between the iris and crystalline lens. The former case is called *Synechia ante'rior*; the latter, *S. poste'rior*.

SYNERGIA, Synergy.

SYNERGIA, Synergy.

SYNERGIE, Synergy.

SYNERGY, (συνεργία,) *Synergi'a*, *Synenergi'a*, (F.) *Synergie*, (from *syn*, and εργον, 'work,') A correlation or concurrence of action between different organs in health; and, according to some, in disease.

SYNESIS, (συνεσις,) Intellect.

SYNEURO'SIS, (συνευρωσις, from *syn*, and νευρον, 'a sinew,') see Syndesmosis.

SYNEZISIS, *Synize'sis*, *Considen'tia*, (from *syn*, and ζευνναι, 'to join,' or from συνίζω, 'to sit down together,' from *syn*, and ιζω, 'to sit,') A falling together.

SYNEZISIS PUPILL'Æ, *Parop'sis Synizeris*, *Caligo à Synize'si*, *Caligo seu Imperfora'tio seu Phthi'sis pupil'læ*, *Clo'sure or occlu'sion or oblite'ration of the Pupil*. This disease is sometimes a faulty conformation, depending upon the continued existence of the membrana pupillaris, or the absence of the pupil. It is, in other words, *congenital*. At other times, it is owing to accident, and supervenes on violent ophthalmia, or on the operation for cataract. They who are affected with synezisis are completely blind: the iris having no central aperture. In certain cases, a remedy may be obtained by making an opening in the iris, which may supply the place of the pupil, and through which the rays of light may reach the retina. The operation is called the *operation for artificial pupil*.

SYNGENES, (συνγενής, from *syn*, and γενναι, 'to beget,') Hereditary.

SYNGENICUS, (συνγενικός,) Congenital.

SYNHYMENSIS, Synymensis.

SYNIMENSIS, Synymensis.

SYNIZESIS, Considentia, see Synezisis.

SYNNEURO'SIS, (συνευρωσις, from *syn*, νευρον, 'a tendon,' and *osis*.) Syndesmosis.

SYNNEVROSE, Syndesmosis.

SYN'OCHA, (from συνεχω, (*syn*, and εχω, 'I

have or hold,') 'I continue.') *Inflam'matory* or *Dynam'ic Fe'ver*, *Angiop'gra*, *Sthenop'gra*, *Fe'bris causo'des* seu *causato'des* seu *deit'ens* seu *ar'dens* seu *contin'ua sanguin'ea* seu *contin'ua non putris* seu *acmastic'a* seu *acu'ta* seu *acu'ta sanguin'ea* seu *contin'ua* seu *continens non putrida* seu *angiosten'ica* seu *sthen'ica* seu *sanguin'ea* seu *inflammato'ria*, *Homot'ona*, *Syn'ochus* (Vogel), *S. imputris* (Galen), *Euc'cia cau'ma* seu *ton'ica*, *Phlogop'gra*, *Can'mia*, *Calcuta'ra contin'ua* (E.) *Fidere ardente* ou *continue inflammatoire* ou *sanguine* ou *irritative* ou *angiosténique* ou *inflammatoire*, *Gastro-entérite intense*; *General inflammation*. A species of continued fever, characterized by increased heat; and by quick, strong, and hard pulse; urine highcoloured; disturbance of mind slight. It requires, of course, the most active treatment.

SYNOCHA RHEUMATICA, Rheumatism, acute—s. *Vaccina*, *Vaccina*.

SYNOCHAL, *Synocha'lis*. Relating to, or having the characters of, synocha.

SYNOCHUS, (*συναχος*, 'continued,') *Euc'cia syn'ochus*, *Fe'bris len'ta*, (Linnaeus). Continued fever, compounded of synocha and typhus:—in its commencement often resembling the former; in its progress, the latter; *Mix'ed fe'ver*, *Com'mon contin'ued fe'ver*, *Syn'ochoid fe'ver*. See *Acmaesticus*, *Continued fever*, *Fever*, and *Typhus*.

SYNOCHUS, *Synocha*—s. *Biliosa*, *Fever*, *gastric*, *Fever*, *bilious*—s. *Catarrhalis*, *Influenza*—s. *Interdies*, *Fever*, *yellow*—s. *Imputris*, *Synocha*—s. *Miliaria*, *Miliary fever*—s. *Varicella*, *Varicella*.

SYNOLCE, (*συνολκη*, from *syn*, and *ελεω*, 'to draw,') *Spasm*.

SYNOSTEOGRAPHY, *Synosteogra'phia*, (*syn*, *οστιον*, 'a bone,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe,') The part of anatomy which describes the joints.

SYNOSTEOLOGY, *Synosteolog'ia*, (*syn*, *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *λογος*, 'a treatise,') A treatise on the joints.

SYNOSTEO'SIS, *Synosto'sis*, (*syn*, *οστιον*, 'a bone,' and *οσις*,) Union by means of bones.

SYNOSTEOTOMY, *Synosteotom'ia*, (*syn*, *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *τομειν*, 'to cut,') Dissection of the joints.

SYNOSTOSIS, *Synostosis*.

SYNOTE, (*syn*, and *οτις*, *ωτις*, 'an ear,') A genus of double monster of Is. G. St. Hilaire, the second face of which is represented only by two ears close together, or a double median ear.

SYNOVIA, (*syn*, and *ων*, 'ovum, an egg,') *Mucila'go*, *Un'guen* seu *Unguen'tum* seu *Smeg'ma articula're*, *Asun'gia articula'ria*, *Mucila'go articulo'rum* seu *junctura'rum*, *Hu'mor articula'ria*, *Hydrar'thus*, *Hu'mor* seu *Hu'midum nati'vum* seu *Glu'ten articulo'rum*, *Arthrohydry'nē*, (F.) *Synovic*. A fluid resembling the white of egg, which is exhaled by the synovial membranes surrounding the moveable articulations. The synovia has been found, on analysis, to consist of water, albumen, soda, chloride of sodium, phosphate of lime, and—Fourcroy fancied—uric acid. Its use is to lubricate the joints, and the sheaths in which tendons play.

SYNOVIAL, *Synovia'lis*. That which relates to the synovia.

SYNOVIAL CAPSULES, see *Membrane*.

SYNOVIAL GLANDS, *Havers's Glands*, *Gland'ulae articula'res* seu *Synovia'les* seu *Haversia'nae*, are the secretory fringes, which float in the interior of the synovial capsules (see *Capsules*.) They do not seem to be glandular. They have been called *Synovial Jim'brinae*, (F.) *Fringes synoviales*.

SYNOVIAL MEMBRANES, see *Membrane*.

SYNOVITIS, (*Synovia*, and *itis*.) A term, badly compounded, applied at times to inflammation of the synovial membrane, *arthrophlogo'sis synovia'lis*. When it affects the bursa, it is sometimes called *Bursitis*.

SYNOVITIS RHEUMATISMALIS, *Rheumatism*, (acute).

SYN'TASIS, (*συντασις*, from *συντενω*, (*syn*, and *τενω*, 'I stretch,') 'I strain,') Tension of parts: hence *συντασις*, are medicines which render parts tense. *Syntex'is*, on the other hand, means *Colliqua'tio*, or wasting of the body; from *συντηνω*, 'I melt together.'

SYNTAXIS, (*συνταξις*, from *syn*, and *ταξις*, 'to put in order,') Articulation, Reduction, *Taxis*—s. *Serrata*, see *Suture*.

SYNTECOPYRA, (*syntexis*, and *τεπ*, 'fever,') *Hectic fever*.

SYNTECTYCOPYRA, *Hectic fever*.

SYNTENO'SIS, (*syn*, *τενω*, 'a tendon,' and *οσις*.) A species of articulation in which two bones are joined by means of tendon; as the osseoid bones with the toes, the rotula with the tibia, &c.

SYNTERESIS, (*συντηρησις*, from *syn*, and *τηνω*, 'to keep,') *Prophylaxis*.

SYNTERETICUS, (*συντηρητικός*.) *Prophylactic*.

SYNTEXIS, (*συντηξις*.) *Colliquation*, *Consumption*, see *Syntaxis*.

SYNTHEA. A term employed by Paracelsus to designate a species of epilepsy, accompanied by cardialgia and tormina.

SYN'THESIS, (*συνθεσις*, *Reu'nio*, 'composition or putting together,' (from *syn*, and *τιθεμι*, 'I place,') A surgical operation, which consists in uniting parts that are divided; and approximating such as are separated or distant from each other. *Reu'nio partium separata'rum*, *Syn'thesis of continu'ity*, means the union of the edges of a wound, or the approximation of the extremities of a fractured bone. *Synthesis of contigu'ity* is the reduction of displaced organs; as in cases of hernia and luxations.

SYNTHESIS, *Composition*.

SYNTHETISM'US. The aggregate of operations and means for reducing a fracture, and maintaining it reduced:—comprising extension, counterextension, coaptation, and bandaging.

SYNTONIN, (*syn*, and *τονος*, 'a muscle,') see *Fibrin*.

SYNTRIMMA, gen. *Syntrimm'otis*, (*συντριμμα*, from *syn*, and *τριβω*, 'to rub,') *Contritio*.

SYNTRIPSIS, (*συντριψις*.) *Contritio*.

SYNTROPHUS, (*συντροφος*, from *syn*, and *τροφω*, 'to nourish,') *Connutritus*.

SYNULOSIS, (*συνολωσις*, from *syn*, *ολωω*, 'to cicatrize,' and *οσις*.) *Cicatrization*.

SYNULOTICA, (*συνολωτικά*.) *Cicatrissantia*.

SYNUSIA, (*συνουσία*.) *Coition*.

SYNYMEN'SIS, *Synhymen'sis*, *Synymen'sis*, (*syn*, and *υμην*, 'a membrane,') Union of bones by membrane, as in the case of the bones of the head in the fetus. *Syndesmosis*.

SYPHAC, *Peritoneum*.

SYPHILIDES, (F.) *Syphilides*, *Dermo-syphilides*, *Dermatoses véroleuses*. (From *syphilis*.) The cutaneous eruptions that appertain to constitutional syphilis are so denominated by the French writers.

SYPHILIDIA'TER, *Syphilidia'trus*, (*syphilis*, and *ιατρος*, 'a physician,') A pox doctor. One who occupies himself in treating syphilis.

SYPHILIDOGRAPHY, *Syphilography*.

SYPHILIDODOLOGY, *Syphilology*.

SYPHILIDOMANIA, *Syphilomania*.

SYPHILIPHOBIA, (*syphilis*, and *φοβος*, 'dread,') A morbid dread of syphilis, giving rise to fancied symptoms of the disease; a form of hypochondriasis.

SYPHILIS, gen. *Syphilidis*, *S. vene'rea* seu *maligna*, *Siphilis*, *Syphilis'mus*, *Cu'pez'ia* seu *Cu'ochyn'ia Vene'rea*, *Ma'tum vene'reum*, *Paden'dagra*, *Mc'cium*, *Lu'ca*, *L. vene'rea* seu *syphilis*, *Mor'bus Gall'icus* seu *Ita'licus* seu *Hispan'icus* seu *Neapolita'nus* seu *Indicus* seu *spheredictus*,

Patur'en, Basiliscus, Bo'ie, Sod'oma Gallo'rum; Vene'real, Vene'real Disease', Poz, French Poz, French Crust, French Distem'per, Foul Disease, old cant term Grin'comes, (Prov.) Pip, (Sc.) Glengore, Glengour, Grandgore, (F.) Vérole ou Grosse Vérole, Maladie vénérienne, Mal de Naples, Mal Français, Maladie de Vénus. (The etymology of syphilis is unknown. Some consider it to proceed from *ovs*, 'a hog,' and *φιλω*, 'I love;' others, from *συν*, 'with,' and *φιλω*, 'I love;' and others, with more probability, from *σιφλος*, — formed, by contraction, from *σπαλος*, — 'a reproach,' &c.) It is an infectious disease, communicable by coition, or by the contact of parts that are only lined with a thin epidermis; as the lips, nipple, &c. It generally makes its first appearance by a chancre, followed sooner or later by a bubo. The chancre is a primary symptom, and there are other symptoms which are secondary or constitutional. These are: — ulcers in the throat; copper-coloured blotches on the skin; pains in the bones, nodes, &c.: the last are sometimes termed tertiary phenomena. The origin of syphilis is not known. It is believed to have been introduced into Europe from America, at the end of the 15th century [?]. Its progress is extremely variable, as well as its duration, which is often unlimited, if left to itself. Mercury may be esteemed the best remedy, but the disease admits of cure without it. Almost every antisyphilitic composition, whose use is attended with success, probably contains mercury united with diaphoretics or other medicines. It is generally sufficient to keep the mouth sore for a fortnight for the cure of chancre: for venereal sore throat, and other recent constitutional symptoms, eight or ten weeks may be required; and, of course, a longer time, if these symptoms have persisted longer. Sometimes, after mercury has been given for a time, the symptoms continue stationary; and do not yield until the mercury has been discontinued, and tonics and eutrophics have been administered. The preparations of iodine have been much used in the revellent treatment of this disease.

SYPHILIS INDICA, Frambœsia.

SYPHILIS PSEUDOSYPHILIS, *Lu'ies Syphiloi'd'es, Pseudosyphilis*. A term given to ulcers or other affections that resemble syphilis, but are indeterminate in their character, — the symptoms being irregular in their appearance, and usually yielding spontaneously, or under the use of tonics, change of air, &c. The condition has not been at all well defined. *Sivens, Radesyge*, &c., have been referred to this head.

SYPHILIS, SECONDARY, see Syphilis — s. Tertiary, see Syphilis.

SYPHILISATION, Syphilization.

SYPHILISMUS, Syphilis.

SYPHILITIC, *Syphiliticus*, (F.) *Syphilitique, Vérolique, Vérolé*. Belonging, or relating to, or affected with, syphilis; (F.) *Syphilité*.

SYPHILIZATION, *Syphilitatio*, (F.) *Syphilisation*. Saturation of the system by inoculation with the matter of syphilis. It has been used as a curative procedure in syphilis, as well as a preventive of that disease; and for the cure of other cachexiæ, as cancer.

SYPHILODERM'A, gen. *Syphiloderm'atis*, (*syphilis*, and *δερμα*, 'skin.') A cutaneous eruption of a syphilitic character.

SYPHILOG'ENY, *Syphilogen'ia*, (*syphilis*, and *γεννω*, 'to generate.') The origin or generation of syphilis.

SYPHILOG'RAPHER, (*syphilis*, and *γραφω*, 'I describe.') A writer on syphilis.

SYPHILOG'RAPHY, *Syphilograph'ia*, *Syphilidog'raphy*, *Syphilidograph'ia*, (*syphilis*, and *γραφω*, 'to describe.') A description of syphilis.

SYPHILOID, *Syphiloi'des*, (*syphilis*, and *ειδός*,

'resemblance.') Resembling syphilis, — as 'a syphiloid affection.'

SYPHILOLOGY, *Syphilolog'ia*, *Syphilodol'ogy*, *Syphilodolog'ia*, (*syphilis*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.') The doctrine of syphilis and its management. A treatise on syphilis.

SYPHILO'MA, (*syphilis*, and *oma*.) A term given by Wagner to what he regards as a specific syphilitic new formation, having a definite structure of cells and nuclei; like as there is a specific carcinomatous new formation in cancer.

SYPHILOMA'NIA, *Syphilidoma'nia*, — vulgarly, *Nod'dle Poz*. A mania, with which some persons are affected, so that they subject themselves to antivenereal treatment, under the erroneous impression that they are affected with syphilis.

SYPHITA, Somnambulism.

SYPHON, see Siphon.

SYRIGMOPHON'IA, (*σyrigmos*, 'piping,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.') A piping state of the voice.

SYRIGMUS, (*σyrigmos*.) Tinnitus aurium.

SYRINGA, (from *syrix*.) Eustachian Tube. Fistula, Syringe, Trachea — s. Clysmatica, Syringe (clyster.)

SYRINGA VULGA'RIIS, *Li'lac vulga'ris*, *Com'mon Li'lac*. Ord. Oleaceæ. The leaves and fruit are bitter and somewhat acrid, and have been used as tonics and antiperiodics.

SYRINGE, *Syr'inx*, *Syrin'ga*, *S'i'pho*, *Siphunculus*, *Squirt*, (F.) *Seringue*, (from *σyrigē*, gen. *σyrigēs*, 'a pipe.') A familiar apparatus through which any liquor is injected.

Various forms of syringe are used in medicine and surgery.

SYRINGE, CLYS'TER, *Syrin'ga clysmatica*, *Clystantium*, (F.) *Clystompe*. A syringe for administering clysters.

SYRINGE, CUPPING, *Antlia sanguisuga*.

SYRINGES AÉRIFERI, 'air tubes,' see Bronchia.

SYRINGICUS, (from *syrix*.) Fistulous.

SYRINGITIS EUSTACHII, (*syringa*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

SYRINGMUS, (*σyrigmos*.) Tinnitus aurium.

SYRINGODES, (*σyrigwōdes*.) Fistulous.

SYRINGOTOME, *Syringotomum*, *Syringotomum*, (*syrix*, 'fistula,' and *τεμνω*, 'to cut.') A surgical instrument, formerly used in the operation for fistula in ano. It is a bistouri, concave at its edge, and terminated by a long, flexible, probe-pointed stylet. This stylet or probe was first introduced by the external opening of the fistula into the rectum, whence it was drawn externally through the anus, carrying with it the cutting edge of the instrument, which divided the intermediate parts.

SYRINGOTOMY, *Syringotom'ia*. The operation for fistula in ano by incision.

SYRIX, gen. *Syrin'gis*, (*σyrigē*, gen. *σyrigēs*.) Eustachian tube, Fistula, Syringe, Trachea — s. Hiera, Vertebral column.

SYRMAIS'MUS, (from *σyrμαίω*, 'I evacuate.') A gentle evacuation by vomiting or stool.

SYROP, Syrup — s. *d'Ail*, Syrupus allii — s. *d'Armoise composé*, Syrupus aromaticus — s. *de Capillaire*, see *Adiantum Capillus veneris* — s. *de Chicorée composé*, Syrupus de cichorio compositus — s. *des Cinq racines*, Syrupus e quinque radicibus — s. *de Coquelicot*, Syrupus rhœados — s. *de Coralline*, see *Corallina Corsicana* — s. *de Guisnier*, Syrupus de sarsaparillâ et sennâ compositus — s. *d'Éther*, Syrupus cum æthere sulphurico paratus — s. *de Gingembre*, Syrupus zingiberis — s. *de Guimauve*, Syrupus althææ — s. *de Longue vie*, Mellitus de mercuriali compositum — s. *de Mercure*, Syrupus de mercurio mediante gummi — s. *de Mou de veau*, see Syrupus zingiberis — s. *de Mûres*, Syrupus mori — s. *de Nerprun*, Syrupus rhamni — s. *de Pavots blancs*, Syrupus papaveris — s. *de Pommies composé*, see Syrupus sennæ — s.

de Quinquina avec le Vin, Syrupus de kinâ kinâ cum vino—s. de Roses pâles, Syrupus rosæ—s. de Roses rouges, Syrupus rosæ—s. Simple, Mel despumatum—s. Végétal de Velno, Syrup, vegetable, of Velno—s. de Vinaigre, S. aceti.

SYR'UP, *Sir'up*, *Syr'upus* or *Syr'upus Serapi'um*, *Serap'eum*, (F.) *Syrop*, *Sirope*, *Saccharolâ liquide*, *Saccharhydrolâ*, (derived, according to some, from *sypu*, 'I draw,' and *osus*, 'juice'; but more probably, from the Arabic *Sirap*, *Sirab*, or *Scharab*, which signifies 'a potion.') A saturated solution of sugar in water, either simply, or united with some vegetable or other principle. Syrups, in general, require two pounds of sugar to the pint, and they are judged to be sufficiently boiled when a portion, taken up in a spoon, flows like oil. In the Pharmacopœia of the United States, it was directed, that syrups, whose density is not precisely determined by the process, should have the s. g. 1.261 when boiling, and about 1.319 at ordinary temperatures. Syrups should be kept in small bottles in a cool place. They are chiefly used to render medicines palatable. See Syrupus simplex.

SYRUP OF ALMONDS, Syrupus amygdalæ.

SYRUP, ANTISCORBUTIC, Syrupus antiscorbuticus—s. Balsamic, Syrupus tolutanus.

SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, Syrupus Rubi—s. of Buckthorn, Syrupus rhamni—s. of Calf's lungs, see Syrupus zingiberis—s. of Capillaire, common, Syrupus simplex—s. of Cinchona with wine, Syrupus de kinâ kinâ cum vino—s. of Cinchona, Syrupus cinchonæ—s. Citric acid, Syrupus acidi citrici—s. of Clove July flower, Syrupus caryophylli rubri—s. of Clove pinks, Syrupus caryophylli rubri—s. of Cochineal, Syrupus coccii—s. of Emetine, Syrupus emetici—s. of Ether, Syrupus cum æthere sulphurico paratus—s. of Five roots, Syrupus e quinque radicibus—s. of Garlic, Syrupus allii—s. of Ginger, Syrupus zingiberis—s. of Gum Arabic, Syrupus acaciæ.

SYRUP, HIVE, Syrupus scillæ compositus.

SYRUP OR HONEY, Mellitum simplex—s. of Iodide of iron, Liquor Ferri iodidi—s. of Ipecacuanha, Syrupus ipecacuanhæ—s. of Jalap, Syrupus jalapæ—s. of Lactucarium, Syrupus Lactucarii—s. of Lemon, Syrupus limonis—s. of Marshmallow, Syrupus althææ—s. of Meadow saffron, Syrupus colchici autumnalis—s. of acetate of Morphia, Syrupus morphiæ acetatis—s. of muriate of Morphia, Syrupus morphiæ muriatis—s. of Mugwort, compound, Syrupus aromaticus—s. of Mulberries, Syrupus mori—s. of Orange flower, Syrupus Aurantii florum—s. of Orange juice, see Syrupus aurantii—s. of Orange peel, Syrupus aurantii—s. of Orgeat, Syrupus amygdalæ—s. of Phosphate of iron, see Ferri phosphas—s. of Poppies, Syrupus papaveris—s. of Poppy, red, Syrupus rheados—s. of Quinia, Syrupus quiniæ—s. of Rhatany, Syrupus kramerizæ—s. of Rhubarb, Syrupus rhei—s. of Rhubarb, aromatic, Syrupus rhei aromaticus—s. of Rhubarb, spiced, Syrupus rhei aromaticus—s. of Roses, Syrupus rosæ—s. of Roses, red, Syrupus rosæ gallicæ—s. of Saffron, Syrupus croci—s. of Sarsaparilla, Syrupus sarsaparillæ—s. of Sarsaparilla and senna, compound, Syrupus de sarsaparillâ et sennâ compositus—s. of Sarsaparilla, compound, see Syrupus de sarsaparillâ et sennâ compositus—s. of Sarsaparilla, Indian, Syrupus hemidesmi—s. of Scammony, Syrupus de scammonio—s. of Seneka, Syrupus senegæ—s. of Senna, Syrupus sennæ—s. Simple, Syrupus simplex—s. of Squill, Syrupus scillæ—s. of Squill, compound, Syrupus scillæ compositus—s. of Suceory, compound, Syrupus de cichorio compositus—s. of Tolu, Syrupus tolutanus.

SYRUP, VEGETABLE, OF VELNO, (F.) *Sirope végétal de Velno*. (Made of roots of burdock and dandelion, leaves of spearmint, senna, coriander, liquorice, sugar, and water.) It has been prescribed as

a eutrophic, especially in syphilis; but, like the syrups of sarsaparilla, is, perhaps, mainly indebted for its efficacy to the sugar. The corrosive chloride of mercury is often added to it.

SYRUP OF VINEGAR, Syrupus aceti—s. of Violets, Syrupus violæ—s. of Wild cherry bark, Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ.

SYRUPUS, S. simplex.

SYRUPUS ACA'CIÆ, *Syr'up of Gum Ar'abic*, (*Acaciæ*, 3ij, *Sacchar*, 3xiv, *Aq.* f 3viij. Dissolve the gum in the water; add the sugar, and strain. Ph. U. S.) A good pectoral syrup. Dose, f 3j to f 3ij.

SYRUPUS ACE'TI, *S. Ac'idi Acetosi*, *Syr'up of Vin'egar*, (F.) *Syrop de Vinaigre*. (*Aceti*, Olib, *Sacch. purif.* ʒiijss. Boil to form a syrup. Ph. E.) It is refrigerant and antiseptic. Dose, f 3j to f 3ij.

SYRUPUS ACIDI ACETOSI, S. aceti.

SYRUPUS AC'IDI CITRICI, *Syr'up of Citric Ac'id*, (*Acid. citric. pulv.* 3ij; *Ol. Limon.* ʒij; *Syrup.* Oij. Rub the acid and oil with an ounce of the syrup; add the rest of the syrup, and dissolve with a gentle heat. Ph. U. S.) Virtues the same as those of the Syrupus Limonis.

SYRUPUS CUM Æ'THERE SULPHURICO PARATUS, *Syr'up of E'ther*, (F.) *Syrop d'èther*. (Very Pure sugar, 1000 p.; Distilled water, 500 p.; dissolve in the cold, and strain; add Sulphuric ether, 48 p. Shake for five or six days, and draw off the limpid syrup. Ph. L.) Properties like those of ether.

SYRUPUS AL'LII, *Syrup of Gar'lic*, (F.) *Syrop d'ail*. (*Allii* recent. concis. 3vj, *Acet. destillat.* Oj, *Sacchar.* ʒij. Macerate the garlic in the vinegar, in a glass vessel, for four days; then express the liquor and set it by, that the dregs may subside; lastly, add the sugar to the clear liquor, and proceed in the manner directed for syrup. Ph. U. S.) Use, same as that of garlic. Dose, f 3j to f 3iv.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆ'Æ, *S. ex Althæ'a seu de Althæ'a seu Althææ officinalis*, *Syr'up of Marsh-mallow*, (F.) *Syrop de Guinaure*. (*Althææ rad. recent.* cont. ʒss, *Sacch. pur.* ʒij, *Aquæ.* Oiv. Boil the root in the water to one-half, and press out the liquor; when cold, defecate; add the sugar, and boil. Ph. L.) Emollient and demulcent. Dose, f 3j to f 3ij.

SYRUPUS AMOMI ZINGIBERIS, S. zingiberis.

SYRUPUS AMYGDALÆ, *Syrup of Almonds*, *S. of Or'geat*, *Or'geat*, (*Amygdal. dulc.* ʒij, *Amygdal. amar.* 3iv, *Aquæ.* Oij, *Sacchar.* ʒvj. Blanch the almonds, and rub them in a mortar to a very fine paste, adding, during the trituration, three fluid-ounces of the water, and a pound of the sugar. Mix the paste thoroughly with the remainder of the water; strain with strong expression; add the remainder of the sugar to the strained liquor, and dissolve it with the aid of a gentle heat. Strain the syrup through fine linen, and having allowed it to cool, put it into bottles, which must be well stopped, and kept in a cool place. Ph. U. S.) Demulcent.

SYRUPUS ANTICAUSOTICUS, see Anticausodie.

SYRUPUS ANTISCORBUTICUS, *S. de Armoraciâ compos'itus*, *Antiscorbutic Syr'up*. (Leaves of Cocklebur, Buckbean, Water-cresses, Horse-radish root and Bitter oranges, each ʒij, Cinnamon, 3ss. Cut, and pour on White wine, ʒiv. Macerate for two days; distil over Oj in a sand-bath; add to this Sugar, ʒij, and form a syrup. Again, take what remains in the cucurbit: pass it through cloth; let it rest; decant, and add Sugar, ʒij; make into a syrup, and clarify with white of egg. Mix it with the first while yet warm. Ph. P.) Antiscorbutic, alterative, tonic, stomachic, &c. Dose, f 3j to f 3ij.

SYRUPUS DE ARMORACIÂ COMPOSITUS, S. antiscorbuticus.

SYRUPUS AROMATICUS, *S. de Artemisiâ compositus*, Com'pound Syr'up of Mug'wort, (F.) *Syrup d'armoise composé*. (Tops of *artemisia vulgaris*, in flower, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Isula* root, *Ligusticum levisticum*, and *Fennel*, each $\frac{3}{4}$ ss., *Pennyroyal*, *Catmint*, *Savine leaves*, each $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Marjoram*, *Hyssop*, *Pyrethrum*, *Rue*, *Basil*, each $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Aniseed* and *Cinnamon*, each $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; bruise and macerate in *Hydromel*, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; distil over *Oss*; add to this a pound of sugar. Again, take the liquid that remains in the cucurbit, strain it gently; and add Sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Then mix the two. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, emmenagogue, &c.

SYRUPUS DE ARTEMISIÂ COMPOSITUS, *S. antiscorbuticus*—*s. Asparagi*, see *Asparagus*.

SYRUPUS AURANTII, *S. Aurantiorum* seu *Citri Aurantii* seu *Corticis Aurantii* seu *Aurantii Corticis* (Ph. U. S.) seu *Corticis Aurantiorum* seu *de Corticis Aurantiorum*, Syr'up of Orange peel. (*Aurant. cort.* cont. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Aq. ferv.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Sacch.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.). Macerate the peel in the water for twelve hours. Add the sugar. *Ph. U. S.* A modified form is in *Ph. U. S. 1863.* In the *British Pharmacopæia*, (1864.) it is made by mixing *Tincture of orange peel*, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. with *Syrup*, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. *Stomachic.* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

A *Syrup of Orange Juice*, *Orange Sherbet*, *Syrupus e succo Aurantiorum*, may be made by adding white sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of the juice of oranges, strained and clarified.

SYRUPUS AURANTII FLO'RUM, *Syrup of Orange Flowers*, *S. Aurantii Flo'ris* (Ph. B. 1864.) (*Aq. Aurant. flor.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; *Sacchar.* $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; *Aq. destillat.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.). Dissolve the sugar in the water and raise to the boiling point. When cold, mix with the orange flower water, and strain. *Ph. U. S. 1863.*)

SYRUPUS BALSAMICUS, *S. toltanus*.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI, *S. Infusio'nis flo'rum caryophyllorum*, *S. Dianthi Caryophylli*, Syr'up of Clove July flower or of Clove Pink. (*Petalorum dianth. Caryoph. recent.*, unguibus resectis, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Aque bull.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Sacch. purif.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) *Ph. E.*) Aromatic.

SYRUPUS CASSIE SENNÆ, *S. sennæ*.

SYRUPUS DE CINCHO'RIO COMPOSITUS, *S. de Rhe'o*, Com'pound Syr'up of *Succory*. (F.) *Syrup de chicorée composé*. (Root of *succory*, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Leaves of succory*, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Leaves of fennel* and *scopolendrium*, each $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Alkekengi berries*, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Boil in *Water Oxij* to *Oxij*; pass through cloth, and dissolve in it *White sugar*, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Boil till it has the consistence of syrup. Again, take *Water*, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Rhubarb*, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Yellow Sanders* and *Cinnamon*, each $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Infuse for twenty-four hours; pass through linen, and add the preceding syrup. *Ph. P.*) It is laxative and stomachic. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ss.

SYRUPUS CINCHONÆ CUM VINO, *S. de kinâ kinâ cum vino*.

SYRUPUS CINCHO'NIÆ, *Syr'up of Cincho'nia*. (*Simple syrup*, one pound; *Sulphate of cinchonia*, nine grains. Mix.) Six spoonfuls are commonly sufficient to arrest an intermittent.

SYRUPUS CITRI AURANTII, *S. aurantii*—*s. Citri medicæ*, *S. Limonula*.

SYRUPUS COCCÆ, *Syrup of Cochineal*. (*Cocc.* cont. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Aq. destillat. bullient.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (*Imp. meas.*), *Sacchar.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., vel q. s. *Sp. rectificat.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (*ss.*, vel q. s. *Ph. L.*) Chiefly used as a colouring agent.

SYRUPUS COLCHICI AUTUMNALIS, *S. Colchici*, Syr'up of *Mead'ow Saffron*. (*Rad. colch. autumn. recent.* $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Acid. acetos.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Sacch. pur.* $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.). Macerate the root in the vinegar for two days, occasionally shaking the vessel; then strain with gentle expression. To the strained fluid add the sugar, and boil to a syrup. *Ph. E.*) Diuretic, antiarthritic. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ss. or more.

SYRUPUS CORTICIS AURANTII, *S. aurantii*—*s. e Succo citronum*, *S. limonum*.

SYRUPUS CROCI, *Syrup of Saffron*. (*Croci*

stigmat. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Aque fervent.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Sacch. purif.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) *Cardiac.* Chiefly used for colouring.

SYRUPUS DIACODION, *Diacodium*—*s. Dianthi caryophylli*, *S. caryophylli rubri*.

SYRUPUS EMETICÆ, *Syrup of Emetine*. (*Simple syrup.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Emetine*, 16 gr.) In small doses, expectorant; and in large, emetic.

SYRUPUS EMPYREUMATICUS, *Melasses*—*s. Ferri iodidi*, *Liquor Ferri iodidi*—*s. Ferri phosphatis*, see *Ferri phosphatis*—*s. Fuscus*, *Melasses*.

SYRUPUS HEMIDESMI, *Syrup of Indian Sarsaparilla*. (*Hemidesm.* cont. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. (*avoi'dup.*), *Aq. destillat. bullient.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (*Imp. meas.*), *Sacchar.* q. s. *Ph. D.*) A weak preparation of hemidesmus.

SYRUPUS HYDRARGYRI, *Syrupus de mercurio mediante gummi*—*s. Infusionis florum caryophyllorum*, *Syrupus caryophylli rubri*.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ, *Syrup of Ipecacuanha*. (*Ipecac.* in pulv. crass. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Alcohol. dilut.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Sacchar.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Aque*, q. s. Macerate the ipecacuanha in the alcohol for 14 days, and filter. Evaporate the filtered liquor to 6 fluidounces, again filter, and add sufficient water to make the liquid measure a pint; add the sugar, and evaporate by a water-bath to a proper consistence. In the *Ph. U. S. 1863*, it is directed to be made by mixing *Ext. Ipecac. fluid.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. with *Syrup*, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ($\frac{3}{4}$ lb.) It may also be made by displacement.

SYRUPUS DE JALAP'Â, *Syr'up of Jalap.* (*Pulv. Jalapæ*, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Sem. coriandr.*, *Fœnicul. dulc.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.; *Aque*, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; *Sacch.* $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. *Ph. P.* *Cathartic.* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ss. for children.

SYRUPUS DE KINÂ KINÂ CUM VINO, *S. Cincho'niæ cum vino*, *Syr'up of Cincho'nia with wine*. (F.) *Syrup de quinquina avec le vin.* (*Cort. cinchonæ officinalis*, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Ext. cinchonæ*, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Vini albi* (*Vin. Lunel.* seu *cujevis ei similis*), $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Alcohol* (s. g. '985 to '915.) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Sacchar. alb.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.). Bruise the cinchona; gradually add the alcohol, so as to form a soft mass; pour on the wine; macerate for two days, and strain. Dissolve the extract, add the sugar, and make a syrup. *Ph. P.*) Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ss.

SYRUPUS KRAMERIÆ, *Syrup of Rhatany*. (*Ext. Kramer.* $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Aque*, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Sacchar.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.). Dissolve the extract in the water, and filter; then add the sugar, and form into syrup. *Ph. U. S.* It may also be made by displacement from *Kramer.* in pulv. crass. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Sacchar.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Aq.* q. s.) An adjunct to astringent mixtures; or given in diarrhoea, a teaspoonful to a child.

SYRUPUS LACTUCARIÏ, *Syr'up of Lactucariûm*. (*Lactuc.* $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Syrup*, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; *Alcohol. dil.* q. s. Rub the lactucarium with enough of diluted alcohol to give a syrupy consistence. Pass half a pint of tincture by percolation; evaporate, at a heat not above 160°, to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; mix with the syrup previously heated, and strain while hot. *Ph. U. S. 1863.*) Anodyne; but not of much efficacy.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS, *S. Limonum*—*s. Succ. limonis*, *S. Limonum*.

SYRUPUS LIMO'NIUM, *S. Limo'nis*, (*Ph. U. S.*) seu *citri medicæ* seu *e succo citro'num* seu *e succo limo'num* seu *succ. citi limo'nis*, *Syrup of Lem'on*, *Lemon Syrup*. (*Limon. succ. colat.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Sacchar.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Aq.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) Cooling and agreeable.

SYRUPUS E MECONIO, *S. papaveris*—*s. de Melle*, *Mellitum simplex*.

SYRUPUS MERCURIÏ MEDIAN'TE GUM'ME, *S. Hydrargyri*, *Mercurius gummosus Plenckii*, (F.) *Syrup de mercure*, *Mercure gommeux de Plenck*. (*Hydrargyri pur.* $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Gum. acaciæ*, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., *Syrup diacod.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Rub together till the mercury is extinguished. *Ph. P.*) Possesses the properties of blue pill. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, or more.

SYRUPUS MORI, *S. e succo moro'rum* seu *succ. mori*, *Syr'up of Mul'berries*, (F.) *Syrup de mûres*. (*Mori succ. colat.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., *Sacchar. purif.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. *Ph. L.*) Gratefully refrigerant.

SYRUPUS E SUCCO MORORUM, S. mori.

SYRUPUS MORPHINÆ ACETATIS, Syrup of acetate of morphia. (Liq. morphine acet. f ʒj, Syrup, f ʒxv. Ph. D.) Dose, f ʒss to f ʒj, as an opiate.

SYRUPUS MORPHINÆ MURIATIS, Syrup of muriate of morphia. (Liq. morph. muriat. f ʒj; Syrup, f ʒxvij. M. Ph. D.) Dose, f ʒss to f ʒj, as an opiate.

SYRUPUS MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS may be made in the same way.

SYRUPUS NIGER, Melasses.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS, S. papaveris somniferi seu papaveris albi seu meconio seu de meconio, Diacodium, Syrup of poppies, (F.) Syrop de pavots blancs ou Diacode. (Papav. capnol. exsicc. et contus. exemptis seminibus, ʒxiv, Sacch. pur. lbij, Ag. fervent. cong. ijss. Macerate the capsules in water for 12 hours; boil to a gallon, and express strongly. Boil the liquor to Oij; and strain while hot. Defecate by rest, and boil to Oj, adding the sugar so as to form a syrup. Ph. L.) One ounce contains about one grain of opium. Anodyne and demulcent.

The Dublin college has a SYRUPUS OPII, called Common Syrup of Poppies, which is made by dissolving 18 grains of the Watery Extract of Opium in 18 ounces of boiling water. Properties those of opium and syrup.

SYRUPUS DE PAPAVERE ERRATICO, S. rhæados — s. de Poniis compositus, see S. sennæ — s. Proteæ, see Protea mellifera.

SYRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ, Syrup of Wild cherry bark. (Pruni Virginian. in pulv. crass. ʒv, Sacchar. xxvij, Aquæ, q. s. Moisten the bark with water; let it stand for 24 hours; transfer it to a percolator; pour water gradually upon it, until a pint of filtered liquor has passed. Add the sugar in a bottle, and dissolve by agitation. Ph. U. S.) Dose, as a demulcent expectorant, f ʒj to f ʒij.

SYRUPUS E PULMONIBUS VITULINIS, see Syrupus Zingiberis.

SYRUPUS QUININÆ, Syrup of Quinia. (Simple syrup, 2 pints, Sulphate of quina, 64 grains.) Six spoonfuls are commonly sufficient to arrest an intermittent.

SYRUPUS E QUINQUE RADICIBUS, Syrup of five roots, (F.) Syrop des cinq racines. (Rad. Apii, Fæniculi, Apii petroselinii, aa ʒv. Infuse for 24 hours in boiling water, Ojss, and strain. Rad. asparag., Rusc. aculeati, aa ʒv, Aquæ, Ovj. Boil and reduce to half; adding, towards the end, the residue of the preceding infusion. Boil again for some minutes; strain, and add White sugar, lbvj. Ph. P.) Aperient and diuretic. Used in obstructions of the liver, spleen, and mesentery; and in dropsy, &c. Dose, f ʒss to f ʒj, or more.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI, S. Rhamni cathartici seu de Spina cervinâ seu epinæ cervinæ, Syrup of Buckthorn, (F.) Syrop de nerprun. (Rhamn. baccor. succ. recent. Oiv. Zingib. rad. concis., Pimentæ bacc. contrit., aa ʒss, Sacch. purif. lbijss. Defecate the juice for 3 days, and strain. To a pint of this, add the ginger and pimento; macerate for 4 hours, and strain; boil what remains to Oiss. Mix the liquors and add sugar, so as to form a syrup. Ph. L.) Cathartic, but apt to gripe. Dose, f ʒiv to f ʒij.

A factitious syrup has been made of aloes, dissolved in simple syrup.

SYRUPUS RHEI, Syrup of Rhubarb. (Rhei, in pulv. crass., ʒij; Alcohol, Oss; Aquæ, Oiss; Sacchar. lbij. Mix the alcohol and water; pour f ʒiv on the rhubarb, mixed with an equal bulk of sand, and allow the whole to stand four hours; put the mass into a percolator, and gradually pour on the alcohol and water. By means of a water-bath, evaporate to f ʒxij; add the sugar, and make a syrup. Ph. U. S. 1851.) In the Ph. U. S. for 1863, it is made by mixing Ext. Rhei fluid. f ʒij

with Syrup, f ʒxxix. Dose to a child, as a laxative, one or two teaspoonfuls.

SYRUPUS RHEI AROMATICUS, Aromatic or Spiced Syrup of Rhubarb. (Rhei cont. ʒijss; Caryophyl. cont., Cinnam. cont. aa ʒss; Myrsin. cont. ʒij; Alcohol. dilut. Oij; Syrup, Ovj. Macerate the rhubarb and aromatics in the diluted alcohol for 14 days, and strain; then, by means of a water-bath, evaporate the liquor to a pint, and while still hot, mix with the syrup previously heated. Ph. U. S.) It may also be made by the process of displacement.

The aromatic syrup of rhubarb is a gentle carminative cathartic. Dose to a child, f ʒj; to an adult, f ʒij.

SYRUPUS DE RHEO, Syrupus de Cichorio compositus.

SYRUPUS RHÆADOS, S. de papaveris erratici seu papaveris erratici, Syrup of Red Poppy, (F.) Syrop de coquelicot. (Rhæad. petal. recent. lbj, Ag. fervent. f ʒxvij, Sacch. purif. lbijss. To the water, heated in a water-bath, add the petals. Remove the vessel; macerate for 12 hours; express; defecate, and add sugar to form a syrup. Ph. L.) Chiefly used to give colour.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ, S. rosarum solutivus seu rosæ siccis seu rosæ centrifolis seu rosæ solutivus, Syrup of Rose, (F.) Syrop de roses pâles. (Rosæ, centif. petal. exsicc. ʒvij, Sacch. purif. lbvj, Ag. fervent. Oiv. Macerate the petals for 12 hours. Evaporate the strained liquor to lbijss. Add the sugar. Ph. L.) Gently laxative. Dose, f ʒj to f ʒijss, or more.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ GALICÆ, Syrup of Red Rose, (F.) Syrop de roses rouges. (Rosæ Gallic. petal. exsicc. ʒvij, Aquæ bull. Ovj, Sacch. purif. lbvj; prepared like the last. Ph. E.) In the Ph. U. S. for 1863, it is directed to be made by moistening red rose, in powder, with diluted alcohol, and, in a percolator, pouring on diluted alcohol until a certain portion of the tincture has passed; evaporating this to a certain point, and adding water; then, having added the sugar, dissolving it with a gentle heat. Mildly astringent. Added to stomachic infusions.

SYRUPUS RUBI, Syrup of Blackberry Root. (Rubi, in pulv. ʒvij, Syrup. Oiss, Alcohol. dilut. q. s. Moisten the powder with f ʒiv of the alcohol; and, in a percolator, pour on the alcohol until a pint and a half of the tincture has passed. Evaporate this to half a pint, and mix, while hot, with the syrup previously heated, and strain. Ph. U. S., 1863.) Gently astringent, and used as an addition to prescriptions for diarrhoea of children.

SYRUPUS SACCARI, S. Simplex.

SYRUPUS SASSAPARILLÆ, S. Sarsaparillæ.

SYRUPUS SASSAPARILLÆ, S. Sarsaparillæ, Syrup of Sarsaparilla. (Rad. Sarsap. cont. lbj, Aquæ bullient. cong., Sacch. purif. lbj. Macerate the root for 24 hours; boil to Oiv. Strain while hot; add the sugar, and boil. Ph. L.) Used in the same cases as the root. Dose, f ʒj to f ʒij, and more.

SYRUPUS DE SASSAPARILLÆ ET SENNÆ COMPOSITUS, Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla and Senna, (F.) Syrop de Cuisinier. (Rad. Sarsap. concis. lbj. Infuse for 24 hours in Warm water Ovj; boil for a quarter of an hour; pass with expression, and boil again the residuum in Oj of water. Reduce this to Ovj, and repeat the operation 2 or 3 times. Mix all the liquors and boil them together with Flowers of borage, White roses, Senna leaves, and Aniseed, each ʒij; reduce to half; pass, and add Honey lbij. Boil to a syrup. Ph. P.) It is considered to be alterant, depurative, and sudorific. Dose, f ʒss to f ʒij. Corrosive chloride of mercury is sometimes added to it.

A similar syrup, under the name SYRUPUS SASSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUS, Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, is directed in the Pharmacopœia

of the United States. (*Sarsaparilla*. cont. *lbij*; *Lign. guaiac.* rasur. *℥ij*; *Rosæ centifol.*, *Sennæ*, *Glycyrrhiz.* cont. *āā ℥ij*; *Ol. Sassafras*, *Ol. Anisi.* *āā ℥v*; *Ol. Gaultheriæ* m. *ij*; *Alcohol.* dilut. *Ox*; *Sacchar.* *lbvij*. Macerate the sarsaparilla, guaiacum wood, roses, senna, and liquorice root in the diluted alcohol for 14 days; express and filter. Evaporate the tincture in a warm bath to four pints; filter; add the sugar, and form into syrup. Lastly, having rubbed the oils with a small quantity of the syrup, mix them thoroughly with the remainder. Ph. U. S.)

It may also be made by the process of displacement.

SYRUPUS SARZÆ, *S. Sarsaparillæ*.

SYRUPUS DE SCAMMONIO, *Syr'up of Scam'mony*, *Pulv. Scammon.* *℥ss*, *Sacch. alb.* *℥iv*, *Alcohol.* (s. g. '985 to '915) *f℥vij*. Heat the mixture moderately; then set fire to the alcohol with a lighted taper; agitate constantly, until the flame is extinguished. Suffer it to cool; pass through cloth, and add *Syrup of Violets*, *f℥iv*. Ph. P.) *℥j* contains 18 grains of scammony. Cathartic. Dose, *f℥j* to *f℥ss*.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ, *S. scilliticæ seu scill'æ marit'ime*, *Syr'up of Squills*. (*Acet. scillæ*. *Oj*, *Sacch.* *lbij*. Ph. U. S.) Diuretic, expectorant, and emetic. Used in the same cases as the oxymel.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ COMPOSITUS, *Mel Scill'æ Compositum*, *Compound Honey of Squill*, *Compound Syr'up of Squill*, *Hive Syrup*. (*Scillæ* cont.: *Senegæ* cont. *āā ℥iv*; *Antim. et Potassæ Tart.* gr. *xlviij*; *Aquæ Oiv*; *Sacchar.* *lbiliss*. Pour the water upon the squills and seneka, and, having boiled to one-half, strain and add the sugar. Then evaporate to three pints, and while the syrup is still hot, dissolve in it the tartrate of antimony and potassa. It may also be made by the process of displacement. Ph. U. S.)

It is often given as an emetic in cases of croup, and in catarrh, especially in children. Dose, to infants, 10 drops to a drachm, repeated every 15 minutes, if vomiting be desirable.

SYRUPUS SENEGÆ, *Syrup of Seneka*. (*Senegæ* cont. *℥iv*; *Aquæ Oj*; *Sacchar.* *lbj*. Boil the water with the seneka to one half, and strain; then add the sugar, and form into syrup. Ph. U. S.)

It may also be formed by the process of displacement.

This is a favourite stimulant expectorant with many practitioners. Dose, *f℥j* or *f℥ij*.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ, *S. cœsius sennæ*, *Syr'up of Senna*. (*Sennæ* *℥ij*, *Sem. fœnicul.* cont. *℥j*, *Sacch. pur.* *℥xv*, *Aquæ bullient.* *Oj*. Macerate the senna leaves and fennel-seeds with a gentle heat for an hour. Strain: add the sugar, and make into a syrup. Ph. U. S.) Cathartic. Dose, *f℥ij* to *f℥ss* or more.

The Parisian Codex has a *Syrupus de Sennâ* of a compound character, called *Syrupus de pomis compositis*, (F.) *Syrup de pommes composé*. It contains, also, borage, bugloss, &c. Dose, *f℥ss* to *f℥ij*.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX, *Syrupus* (Ph. U. S.), *S. Sacchari*, *Saccharum clarificatum*, *Liquar'ium*, *Simple Syr'up*, *Syr'up*, *Common syrup of capillaire*. (*Sacch. purif.* *lbiliss*, *Aquæ Oj*. Dissolve the sugar: set aside for 24 hours; remove the scum, and pour off the clear liquid. A modified form is given in the Ph. U. S. for 1863.) Used to cover nauseous tastes, &c.

SYRUPUS DE SPINÂ CERVINÂ, *Syrupus rhamni* —s. de *Stœchade communis*, see *Lavandula*.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS, *S. Tolutani seu toluif'ere balsami seu balsam'icus*, *Balsam'ic syr'up*, *Syr'up of tolu*. (*Tinct. Tolut.* *f℥ss*; *Aquæ Oj*; *Sacchar.* *lbiliss*. Mix the tincture with the sugar in coarse powder; expose it on a shallow dish to a gentle heat, until the alcohol has evaporated;

pour the water upon it; heat gradually until the sugar is dissolved, and strain. Ph. U. S.) Use—to give flavour.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ, *S. violæ odorat'æ*, *S. violarum*, *S. e suc'co violarum*, *Syr'up of Violets*. (*Flor. recent.* *Viol. odorat.* *lbij*, *Aq. bull.* *Ovij*, *Sacch. pur.* *lbxv*. Macerate, in a covered vessel, for 24 hours: pass, without expression, through linen; add the sugar so as to form a syrup. Ph. E.) Very gently laxative. Dose, *f℥j* to *f℥ij*.

SYRUPUS E SUCCO VIOLARUM, *S. violæ*.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS, *S. amo'mi zingiberis*, *Syr'up of Gin'ger*, (F.) *Syrup de gingembre*. (*Tinct. Zingib.* *f℥iv*; *Aquæ Oiv*; *Sacchar.* *lbx*. Mix the tincture with four pounds of the sugar in coarse powder; and expose it in a shallow dish to a gentle heat until the alcohol has evaporated. Add the rest of the sugar, and then the water in a covered vessel; heat gradually until the sugar is dissolved, and strain. To the strained liquor add the sugar, and form a syrup. Ph. U. S.) Ex-citant. Dose, *f℥j* to *f℥ss*. A modified form is contained in the Ph. U. S. (1863.)

N. B. The Parisian Codex contained a few other compound syrups besides those enumerated; amongst them was a *Syrup of calf's lungs*, *Syrupus e pulmonibus vitulinis*, (F.) *Syrup de mox de veau*, as an expectorant!

These syrups are made according to the usual rule, and possess the virtues of the substances after which they are named.

SYS, as a prefix, like *Sym*.

SYSOMIENS, (*sys*, and *σωμα*, 'body.') A family of double monsters, of Is. G. St. Hilaire, characterized by the union or fusion of two bodies surmounted by heads completely separate.

SYSPA'SIA, (*σπασμός*, from *σπασω* (*sys*, and *σπασω*, 'to draw'), 'to contract.') Clonic spasm, with diminished sensibility and inability of utterance. A genus in Good's Nosology, which includes convulsion, epilepsy, and hysteria.

SYSPASIA CONVULSIO, *Convulsion* — s. *Epilepsia*, *Epilepsy* — s. *Hysteria*, *Hysteria*

SYSSARCO'SIS, (*sys*, *σάρξ*, gen. *σαρκος*, 'flesh,' and *osis*.) *Commissu'ra os'sium car'nea*, *Symph'ysis os'sium muscula'ris*, *Connex'io os'sium carno'sa*, *Carna'tio*, *Concarna'tio*. Union of bones by means of muscles; such as the union of the os hyoides with the lower jaw, of the scapula with the ribs, &c.

SYSTALSIS, *Systole*.

SYSTAL'TIC, (*συσταλτικός*,) *Systal'ticus*, *Peristalt'ic*, (*συσταλτω* (*sys*, and *στέλλω*), 'I contract.') (F.) *Systaltique*. A *systal'tic motion* in a part is one in which there is alternate contraction and dilatation. See *Systole*.

SYSTAT'ICA, (from *συνιστημι* (*sys*, and *ιστημι*, 'to place'), 'to associate.') Diseases affecting several or all of the sensorial powers simultaneously; irritation or inertness of mind, extending to the muscles, or external senses; or of the muscles, or external senses, extending to the mind; — the 4th order, class *Neurotica*, of Good.

SYSTEM, *Syste'ma*, (*συστημα*, from *sys*, and *ιστημι*, 'I place.') (F.) *Système*. This word, taken in a good sense, means the collection and arrangement of different matters having an analogy to each other, or working towards the same end. In natural history, it means a methodical arrangement of objects for the purpose of facilitating their study. System is, however, sometimes used in an unfavourable sense in physical science, and often means—a purely gratuitous supposition, by which the march of nature is attempted to be universally explained, and to which every thing is made to bend. In anatomy, system is an assemblage of organs, composed of the same tissues, and intended for similar functions; for instance, the *nervous system*, *muscular system*, &c.

SYSTEMA, gen. *Syste'matis*, System—s. Vaso-
rum, Vascular system.

SYSTEMATISM. A method, according to
which every fact of a science is collected around
an opinion, true or false. One who reduces things
to such a method is called a *Sys'tematist*.

SYSTEMATIST, see Systematist.

SYSTEMATOL'OGY, *Systematolog'ia*, (*syste-*
ma, and *logos*, 'a discourse.') The doctrine of, or
a treatise on, systems.

SYSTÈME, System — s. *Vasculaire à sang*
noir, see Vascular — s. *Vasculaire à sang rouge*,
see Vascular.

SYSTEM'IC or SYS'TEMIC. Belonging to

the general system — as '*systemic circulation*' in
contradistinction to the '*pulmonic*.'

SYS'TOLÉ, (*συστώλῃ*, from *sys*, and *στέλλω*, 'to
contract.') *Systol'is*, *Constrict'io*, *Contract'io* seu
Angustat'io seu *Submiss'io* seu *Mica'tio cordis*.
The movement of constriction or contraction of
the heart, to give impulse to the blood, or to
cause its progression. It is opposed to the *Dila-*
tatio of the organ.

SYSTOL'IC or SYS'TOLIC, *Systol'ica*, (F.)
Systolique. Relating to the systole of the heart,
— as '*systolic murmur*.'

SYTHE, ([Sax.] *ſican*, 'to sigh,') *Suspirium*.

SYZYG'ION NERVORUM, (*συσζυγῶν*, 'united,'
from *sys*, and *ζυγῶν*, 'a yoke,') *Par nervorum*.

T.

T BANDAGE, *T' fas'cia*, *Fas'cia T' form'is* seu
Heliodo'ri, *Cru'cial Ban'dage*. A bandage shaped
like the letter T. It consists of a strip of linen,
of variable length and breadth, the middle of
which is attached, at right angles, to the extremity
of another strip, also of variable length and
breadth. When two such strips are attached, at
a distance from each other, the bandage is called
a *double T*. This bandage is used, principally,
for supporting the dressings after the operation
for fistula in ano, in diseases of the perinaeum,
groin, anus, &c.

T FASCIA, T Bandage.

TABAC, 'tobacco,' *Nicotiana tabacum* — t.
des Montagnes, *Arnica montana* — t. *des Savoyards*,
Arnica montana — t. *des Vosges*, *Arnica montana*.

TABACUM, 'tobacco,' *Nicotiana tabacum*.

TAB'ANUS, 'the horsefly.' A troublesome fly
in the Hudson's Bay territory, called, by the
voyageurs, *Bulldog*, which makes a perforation
like a leechbite, from which it sucks the blood.

TABARDILLO (S.). A kind of highly ady-
namic fever, common in South America.

TABARZET, *Saccharum album*.

TAB'ASHEER, *Tab'aschir*, *Tab'axir*. A sub-
stance found in the knots of the bamboo, in the
East Indies, as a consequence of a morbid condi-
tion of the part. It is distinguished for its great
proportion of silicic acid, in combination with a
small quantity of mineral and vegetable matters;
as well as for its slight refractive property. It
has been used in obstruction of the bowels. The
sweet juice of the bamboo stalks has also been
called *Tabasheer*.

TABEFAC'ION, (*tabes*, and *facere*, 'to make,')
Emaciation.

TABEFY, Emaciate.

TABEL'LA, *Tab'ula*, *Tabula'tum*, *Lozan'ga*,
Lozan'gia, *Mor'entus*, *Morcel'us*, *Loz'enge*, *Tes-*
sell'a, (F.) *Tablette*, *Lozange*. A solid medicine,
composed of a powder, sugar, and mucilage, *Elec-*
tuar'ium sol'idum; and generally shaped like a
disk. See *Pastil*, and *Troch*. The three comprise
the *Saccharolés solides*.

TABELLA, (dim. of *tabula*, 'a table,') *Table*.

TABELLÆ ABSORBENTES, T. de *Magnesiâ*.
TABELLÆ AC'IDI OXAL'ICI, T. ad si'tem, *Loz-*
enges of Oxal'ic Ac'id. (*Acid. oxalic*. $\mathfrak{z}$ j, *Sacch.*
alb. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, *Ol. limonis*, gtt. xviii seu gtt. xij. Make
into lozenges with *Mucilage of gum tragacanth*.
Ph. P.) Lozenges are made in the same way
with the citric and tartaric acids. They are re-
frigerant.

TABELLÆ DE ALTHE'Â, *Loz'enges of Marsh-*
mallows. (*Rad. althææ pulv.*, $\mathfrak{z}$ iss, *Sacchar. alb.*

pulv. $\mathfrak{z}$ ivss; f. *massa*. *Ph. P.*) Demulcent; ex-
pectorant.

TABELLÆ ANTIMONIA'LES KUNCKE'LI, T. de
stib'i'i sulphure'to, *Loz'enges of Sulph'uret of Anti-*
mony, *Mor'suli antimonial'es seu stib'i'i seu stibi'o-*
ti, *Trochis'ci stibiati*. (*Amygdal. dulc.* $\mathfrak{z}$ j, *Sacch.*
lbss, *Scm. carydam.*, *cinnam. pulv.*, *Sulph. anti-*
mon., *præpar.*, aa $\mathfrak{z}$ j; fiant *tabellæ*. *Ph. P.* Each to
weigh 10 grains.) Recommended in cutaneous
diseases, blennorrhagia, arthritic pains, &c. Dose,
4 or more.

TABELLÆ AD ARDOREM VENTRICULI, *Trochisci*
carbonatis calcis — t. *Cardialgicæ*, *Trochisci car-*
bonatis calcis.

TABELLÆ DE CAT'ECU ET MAGNE'SIÂ, *Loz-*
enges of Cat'echu and Magne'sia, (F.) *Tablettes de*
cachou et de magnésie. (*P. catech.* $\mathfrak{z}$ vj, *P. magnæ.*
 $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, *P. cinnam.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, *Sacch. alb.* lbss, *G. tragac.*
gr. xij, *Aq. cinnam.* q. s. ut f. *massa*. *Ph. P.*
Each to weigh 12 gr.) Antacid, absorbent, and
stomachic. Dose, 5 to 10 lozenges.

TABELLÆ CINCHO'NÆ, T. de *k'nd k'nd*, *Rosk*
Loz'enges. (*Ext. cinchon. sicc.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, *Sacch.* $\mathfrak{z}$ iv,
Cinnam. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, *Mucilag. g. trag.* q. s. ut f. *massa*.
Ph. P.) Tonic.

TABELLÆ DE CITRO ET DIACANTHAMO, T. de
Scammonio et Sennâ.

TABELLÆ DE FER'RO, *Steel loz'enges*, *Tab'ule*
martia'les seu instaurant'es seu antichloro'icæ.
(*Ferri limat. porphyria.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, *P. cinnam.* $\mathfrak{z}$ j, *P.*
sacch. $\mathfrak{z}$ v, *G. trag.* et *Aq. cinnam.* q. s. ut fiat
massa. Each lozenge to weigh 12 gr. *Ph. P.*)
Tonic, stomachic. Dose, v to x.

Aromat'ic loz'enges of steel. These consist of
sulphate of iron, with a small proportion of the
Tincture of Cantharides.

TABELLÆ DE KINÂ KINÂ, T. *cinchonæ*.

TABELLÆ DE MAGNE'SIÂ, T. *absorbentes*, *Mag-*
næ'sia loz'enges. (*Magnæ.* $\mathfrak{z}$ j, *Sacchar. alb.* $\mathfrak{z}$ iv,
Mucil. g. tragac. q. s. *Ph. P.*) Absorbent and
antacid.

TABELLÆ DE RHE'O, *Rhu'barb loz'enges*. (*P.*
rhej. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, *Sacch.* $\mathfrak{z}$ v, *Mucilag. gum. tragac.* q. s.;
f. *massa*. Each to contain 12 grains. *Ph. P.*)
Stomachic and laxative.

TABELLÆ DE SCAMMO'NIO ET SEN'NÂ COMPOS-
ITÆ, T. de cit'ro et diacanthamo, *Compound loz-*
enges of scammony and sen'na. (*Scammon.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ij,
Senna $\mathfrak{z}$ ivss, *rhej.* $\mathfrak{z}$ iss, *Caryoph.* $\mathfrak{z}$ j, *Cortex*
limon. confect. $\mathfrak{z}$ j, *Sacch.* $\mathfrak{z}$ vj; f. *massa*. *Ph. P.*)
Purgative. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ ij to $\mathfrak{z}$ vj, or more.

TABELLÆ AD SI'TEM, T. *acidi oxal'ici* — t. ad
Sodam, *Trochisci carbonatis calcis* — t. de *stib'i*
sulphure'to, T. *antimoniales Kunckelii*.

TABELLÆ DE SULPH'URE SIM'PLICI, *Sim'ple*

sulph'ur loz'enges. (*Sulphur* lot. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, *Sacch.* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, *Muc. g. tragac.* cum aquâ rosâ præpar. q. s. *Ph. P.*) Expectorant, demulcent, &c. Used in diseases of the chest, and in cutaneous affections. Dose, a lozenge.

TABELLÆ DE SULPH'URÆ COMPOSITÆ. *Com-pound sulph'ur loz'enges.* (*Sulph.* lot. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, *Acid. benzoic.* gr. xij, *Rad. irid.* p. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, *Ol. anisi,* gtt. viij, *Sacch.* $\frac{3}{4}$ vss, *G. trag.* q. s. *Ph. P.*) Aperient, expectorant, and stimulant [?]. Dose, 4 a day.

TABERNA MEDICA, (*taberna*, 'a shop,') *Pharmacopolium.*

TABERNÆMONTANA U'TILIS, (after *Tabernæmontanus*, a German botanist.) A tree of British Guiana, of the family *Apocynaceæ*, called, by the natives, *Hya-Hya*, the bark and pith of which yield a milk, which is used by the savages as a refreshing drink.

TABES, gen. *Ta'bis*, *Marasmus Ta'bes*, (*tabere*, 'to decay,') *Tekedon*, *Apotex'is*, *Atroph'ia*, *Tab'idness*, *Decline'*, *Consumption*, *Wasting*. Emaciation of the whole body, with general languor, hectic fever, and, for the most part, depressed spirits.

TABES, *Atrophy*, *Phthisis* — *t. Coxaria*, *Isehiophthisis* — *t. Diabetica*, *Diabetes mellitus* — *t. Diuretica*, *Diabetes mellitus*.

TABES DORSALIS, *T. Dorsual'is*, *Marasmus ta'bes dorsa'lis*, *Phthi'sis not'ius seu dorsa'lis seu sic'ca*, *Myelophthi'sis*, *Rhachiomyelophthi'sis*, *Myelatroph'ia*, *Myelomalacia*, *Ta'bes os'sis sac'ri*. A wasting of the body, attended at first with a pain in the back or loins, and afterwards in the neck or head,—caused, it has been conceived, by too early or too frequent addition to venery.

TABES GLANDULARIS, *T. mesenterica*, *Scrofula* — *t. Ischiadica*, *Ischiophthisis* — *t. Lactea*, *Atroph'ia lactantium*, see *Galactia*.

TABES MESENTERICA, *T. glandular'is seu scrofulosa*, *Atroph'ia mesenter'ica seu infant'um seu glandular'is seu infant'ilis seu dor'si*, *Parabys'ma mesenter'icum*, *Ma'cies Infant'um*, *Pedatroph'ia*, *Scrofula seu Rachial'gia seu Physconia mesenterica*, *Myelophthi'sis sic'ca*, *Feb'ris hec'tica infant'um*, *Phthi'sis mesara'ica*, *Mesenterophthi'sis*, *Mesenter'ic Disease*, (F.) *Correau*, *Chartre*, *Scrofulæ ou Écrouelles mésentériques*, *Étié ou Rachialgie ou Atrophie ou Physconie mésentérique*, *Entéro-mésentérique*, *Tubercules des ganglions mésentériques*, *Phthisie mésentérique*. An engorgement and tubercular degeneration of the mesenteric glands, followed by emaciation and general disorder of the nutritive functions. The disease is often owing to inflammation or irritation of the lining membrane of the intestines, giving occasion to enlargement of the glands of the mesentery,—as injury to the upper or lower extremities causes inflammation, and enlargement of the lymphatic glands of the axilla and groin. It occurs, particularly, in children of a scrofulous diathesis; and in those who are weaned too early, or fed on indigestible substances. Diarrhoea, emaciation, anorexia, or immoderate appetite; hardness and swelling of the abdomen; and, towards the end, hectic fever, are the chief symptoms of this affection; the prognosis of which is unfavourable. On opening the bodies of those who die of the disease, the mesenteric glands are found disorganized, tubercular, or in a more or less advanced state of suppuration. The treatment is the same as in scrofulosis. Frictions may be added over the abdomen and spine; and mercury, in small doses, so as to excite a new action in the system. The food must be easy of digestion, and the bowels be kept soluble.

TABES NUTRICUM, *Atroph'ia lactantium*, see *Galactia* — *t. Ossis sacri*, *Tabes dorsalis* — *t. Pectoræa*, *Rachitis* — *t. Pulmonalis*, *Phthisis pulmo-*

nalis — *t. Scrofulosa*, *T. mesenterica* — *t. Senum*, *Marasmus senilis*.

TABESCERE, (*tabere*, 'to decay,') *Emaciate*. **TAB'ID**, *Tab'idus*, (F.) *Tabide*. Relating or appertaining to *tabes*. Wasted by disease.

TABIDNESS, *Tabes*.

TABIF'IC, *Tabif'icus*, (F.) *Tabifique*, (*tabes*, and *facere*, 'to make,') That which causes consumption or phthisis.

TA'BLE, *Tab'ula*, *Tabell'a*, *Tabula'tum*, *Lam'ina*, *Pa'ries*, *Squa'ma*. A name given to the plates of compact tissue, which form the bones of the cranium. Of these, one is *external*; the other *internal*, and called *Tab'ula vit'rea*, (F.) *Lame vitrée*, on account of its brittleness.

TABLES DE MORTALITÉ, *Mortality*, bills of.

TABLET, 'a small table,' *Trochiscus* — *t. Vo-tive*, *Tabula votiva*.

TABLETTE, 'tablet,' *Tabella*.

TABLETTES DE CACHOU ET DE MAG-NÉSIE, *Tabellæ de catechu et magnesiâ*.

TABLIER, 'an apron,' *Ventrale cutaneum*.

TABOUKET, *Thlaspi bursa*.

TABULA, *Tabella*, *Table* — *t. Vitrea*, see *Table*.

TAB'ULA VOTI'VA, *Vo'tive tab'let*. A tablet, hung up as an offering — *anathe'ma* — in the ancient temples by the sick, descriptive of their diseases, and mode of cure; or by those who had been preserved from some calamity.

TABULÆ ANTICHLOROTICÆ, *Tabellæ de ferro* — *t. Instanturæ*, *Tabellæ de ferro* — *t. Martiales*, *Tabellæ de ferro*.

TABULATUM, (from *tabula*,) *Tabella*, *Table*.

TABUM, (allied to *tabes*,) *Ichor*, *Sanies*, *Plague*.

TAC, *Influenza*.

TACAMAHACA, *Fagara octandra* — *t. Caragna*, *Caranna*.

TACCA (Malay name) **OCEANICA**, see *Arrow-root*, (*Tahiti*.)

TACHE (F.), 'spot,' *Macula*, see *Taches*.

TACHE CÉRÉBRALE, *Tache méningitique*. A red mark or stain, observable, according to M. Trousseau, in a large number of hydrocephalic children, when pressure is made on the skin.

TACHE EMBRYONNAIRE, 'Embryonic spot,' *Cu'mulus*, *C. germinati'veus seu prolig'erus*, *A'rea germinati'va*, *Stratum germinati'vum*, *Blasto'tro'pha*, *Nu'cleus cicatric'ulæ seu blastoderm'atis*, *Ger'minal cu'mulus*. A name given by M. Coste to a spot seen on the blastoderm about the end of the first week, from which the development of the embryo proceeds.

According to Bischoff, the blastodermic vesicle consists here of a double layer, (F.) *Fenillet* — the upper one the *serous* or *animal*; the lower, the *mucous* or *vegetative*; and between these is afterwards formed the *vascular layer*.

TACHE GERMINATIVE, 'germinal spot,' see *Molecule* — *t. Jaune*, see *Foramen centrale retinae* — *t. Mélanique*, see *Nævus* — *t. Méningitique*, *Tache cérébrale* — *t. de Naissance*, *Nævus* — *t. Pigmentaire*, *Nævus* — *t. Sanguine*, see *Nævus*.

TACHES (pl. of *tache*) **HÉPATIQUES**, *Chloasma*.

TACHES LAITEUSES, *Plaques lacteuses*, 'milky spots or patches.' White spots occasionally seen on the heart, and regarded by many pathologists as the results of previous pericarditis.

TACHES ROUGES, 'red spots,' — *t. æ Rousses*, *Ephelides*.

TACHETÉ DE ROUSSEURS, ('spotted with freckles,') see *Ephelides*.

TACHYI'ATER, (*ταχύς*, 'quick,' and *ιατρίς*, 'a physician,') *Tachyia'trus*. One who cures speedily.

TACHYIATRIA, (*ταχὺς*, 'quick,' and *ιατρία*, 'healing.') The art of curing quickly.

TACHYTOMY, *Tachytomia*, (*ταχὺς*, 'quick,' and *τομή*, 'incision.') The art of cutting or operating rapidly.

TACITURNITY, *Taciturnitas*, *σιγή*, (from *tacere*, *tacitum*, 'to be silent.') State of a person who does not speak. Morbid taciturnity sometimes exists as a symptom of the neuroses, especially of melancholy.

TACT, *Tactus*, (from *tangere*, *tactum*, 'to touch.') A modification of the sense of touch. Passive judgment by the cutaneous nerves regarding bodies exterior to the skin. Tact is passive; Touch, active.

TACTILE, *Tactilis*. Relating or appertaining to tact or touch.

TACTION, Touch.

TACTUS, Tact, Touch — *t. Dolorificus*, Haptodysporia — *t. Eruditus*, see Palpation.

TAE, 'toe,' *Digitus pedis*.

TÆDA, *Te'da*, *Des*, 'a torch.' A term used for a medicine employed under the form of fumigation, pessary, or troch.

TÆNIA, *Tenia*, *Fascia*, (*ταινία*, 'a band, a fillet, a riband.') See Bandage. Also a genus of intestinal worms, — *Tapeworms* — characterized by an elongated, flattened, and articulated body, with suckorial oscula on the head. Of this genus, two only inhabit the human body — the *Tenia lata*, (see *Bothriocephalus latus*), and *Tenia solium*.

TENIA ACEPHALA, *Bothriocephalus latus* — *t. d. Anneaux courts*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — *t. d. Anneaux longs*, *Tenia solium* — *t. Articulus demittens*, *Tenia solium* — *t. Cucurbitina*, *Tenia solium* — *t. Dentata*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — *t. Grisea*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — *t. Hippocampi*, *Corpora fibriata* — *t. Humana armata*, *Tenia solium* — *t. Humana inermis*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — *t. Hydatigena*, *Hydatid* — *t. Lata*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — *t. d. Longues articulations*, *Tenia solium* — *t. Membranacea*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — *t. Nervosa Halleri*, *Ganglion of Gasser* — *t. Non armé*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — *t. Osculis lateralibus geminis*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — *t. Osculis lateralibus solitariis*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — *t. Osculis marginalibus solitariis*, *Tenia solium* — *t. Osculis superficialibus*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — *t. Prima*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — *t. Sans épine*, *Tenia solium* — *t. Secunda*, *Tenia solium*.

TENIA SEMICIRCULARIS, *T. striata*, *Geminum centrum semicirculare*, *Limbus posterior corporis striati*, *Striæ cornæ seu semilunares seu terminales*, *Frenulum novum*, *Fascia semicircularis*, (F.) *Bandelette des éminences pyriformes* (Ch.), *Bandelette*, *B. demicirculaire*, *Lame cornée*.

A medullary, grayish, semitransparent layer, situate in the groove that separates the thalamus opticus from the corpus striatum in the lateral ventricle.

TENIA SOLIUM, (from *solus*, 'alone,' because, at one time, supposed to be always alone.) *T. osculis marginalibus solitariis seu cucurbitina seu humana armata seu articulus demittens seu secundæ*, *Hal'sis solium*, *Ver'mis cucurbitinus*, *Lumbricus latus*, *Solium*, (F.) *Tenia sans épine ou d. longues articulations ou d. anneaux longs*, *Ver solitaire ou cucurbitin*, *Long Tapeworm*, has an almost hemispherical, discrete head; an obtuse beak; the neck full anteriorly; all the joints slightly obtuse, the anterior very short; the next almost square, and the rest oblong; the marginal foramina vaguely alternated. The *tenia solium* is commonly a few feet long: sometimes its length is enormous. It is said to have been met with 600 feet long. It principally inhabits the small intestines, and is not common. *Brayera anthelmintica* ('koussou'), pumpkin seeds, male fern, pomegranate root, are amongst the best remedies.

TENIA STRIATA, *T. semicircularis* — *t. Terist*, *Lamina cornea* — *t. Tenella*, *Bothriocephalus latus* — *t. Vulgaris*, *Bothriocephalus latus*.

TÆNIACIDE, (*tenia*, and *cædere*, 'to kill,') *Tæniacide*.

TÆNIE COLI, (pl. of *tenia*, 'a band,') see Colon — *t. Longitudinales*, see Colon — *t. Valsalvæ coli*, see Colon.

TÆNIAPUGE, *Tæniifuge*, *Tæniacide*, *Tænicide*, *Tæniifugum*, (F.) *Tæniifuge*, (*tenia*, and *fugo*, 'I drive off.') A remedy calculated to expel or destroy *tenia*.

TÆNICIDE, (*tenia*, and *cædere*, 'to kill,') A destroyer of *tenia* or tapeworm.

TÆNIIFUGE, *Tæniacide*.

TENIIN, see *Hagenia Abyssinica*.

TÆNIOLA, *Bandelette*; (dim. of *Tenia*.) Used by Gerber for a simple, bandlike, or flat fibre, *Filum teniaforme*, seen under the microscope.

TÆFFETAS AGGLUTINATIF, *Sparadrapum adhésivum* — *t. d'Angleterre*, see *Sparadrapum adhésivum* — *t. Épispatique*, *Sparadrapum vesicatorium* — *t. Gommé*, see *Sparadrapum adhésivum* — *t. Vésicant*, *Sparadrapum vesicatorium*.

TAFIA, Rum.

TAGLIACCOZZI, *Opération de*, (after G. Tagliacozzi, of Bologna, died 1599,) see *Rhinoplasty*.

TALIE, (from *tegere*, 'to cover,') see *Caligo*.

TAILLAGE, (from *tailler*, 'to cut,') *Incision*, see *Entaille*.

TAILLE, (from *tailler*, 'to cut,') *Lithotomy*, *Stature* — *t. Hypogastrique*, *Hypogastric operation of lithotomy*, see *Lithotomy* — *t. Postérieure*, see *Lithotomy* — *t. Recto-vésicale*, see *Lithotomy* — *t. par le Rectum*, see *Lithotomy* — *t. Sus-pubienne*, see *Lithotomy*.

TAKAMAHAKA, *Fagara octandra*.

TAKE, Attack.

TAKEN DOWN, see Attack.

TAKING, see Contagious.

TAL. A word formerly employed for alkali. It also meant the dung of the peacock.

TALC EARTH, *Magnesia*.

TALCUM NEPHRITICUM, *Nephreticus lapis*.

TALENTUM, (*ταλάνον*.) An ancient weight equal to 54 pounds, 2 oz., 5 dr., and 24 grains, *Poids de Marc*. See *Weights and Measures*.

TALEOLUS, (dim. of *talus*), *Malleolus*.

TALIACOTIAN OPERATION, (after *Tallicotus* or *Tagliacozzi*, see *Tagliacozzi*), *Rhinoplasty*.

TALINUM UMBELLATUM, see *Mistura*.

TALIPES, (*talipede*, 'to be weak in the foot,') *Kyllosis* (Clubfoot) — *t. Calcaneus*, see *Kyllosis* — *t. Equinus*, see *Kyllosis* — *t. Valgus*, see *Kyllosis* — *t. Varus*, see *Kyllosis*.

TALLAHATTA SPRINGS, see *Alabama*, mineral waters of.

TALLOW, Bayberry, see *Wax*, myrtle.

TALON, (from *talus*), see *Calcaneum*.

TAL'PA, 'a mole,' *Topina'ria*, *Tupina'ria*, *Talpa'ria*, *Testudo*, (F.) *Taupe*. A tumour situate on the head, which has been supposed to burrow like a mole.

TALPARIA, *Talpa*.

TALUS, *Astragalus*, *Malleolus*, see *Calcaneum*.

TAMARA CONGA, *Averrhoa carambola*.

TAMARÆA ZECLA, *Tamarindus*.

TAMARIN, *Tamarindus*.

TAMARIN'DI PUL'PA, *Pulp of Tamarindi*, (*Tamarindi*, q. s. Digest them with a small quantity of water, until they become of a uniform consistence; then separate the seeds and filaments by pressing through a hair-sieve. Ph. U. S.)

TAMARINDS; PULP OF, *Tamarindi pulpa*.

TAMARINDUS, (from [Arab.] *tamar hend*,

*Indian date.) *T. Indica*, *Tamarin'dus*, *Oxyphœnicon*, *Sil'igna Arab'ica*, *Balam'puli*, *Tamar'a sec'la*, *Oxyphœn'icia*, *Acacia Ind'ica*, *Tamar'arind tree*, (F.) *Tamarin*. *Ord. Leguminosæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Triandria Digynia. The pulp of the tamarind with the seeds connected by numerous tough strings, *Tamarindus* (Ph. U. S.), is exported from the West Indies, preserved in syrup. It is refrigerant and laxative. *Tamarind whey* is made by boiling 3ij of the pulp with 1biss of milk. When strained, it is used as a diluent in fever.

TAMARISCUS, (from *Tamaris*, now *Tambo*, on the borders of the Pyrenees.) *Tamarix Gallica*.

TAM'ARIX, gen. *Tamar'icia*, *T. Gallica* seu *Pentan'dra*, *Tamaris'cus*. The *Tam'arisk tree*. *Ord. Tamariscinæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Pentagynia. The bark, wood, and leaves were formerly employed medicinally;—the former for its aperient and corroborant virtues in obstructions of the liver; the latter in icterus, hæmoptysis, and some cutaneous affections.

TAMBOUR, *CAVITÉ DU*, 'drum, cavity of the,' *Tympanum*.

TAMNUS COMMUNIS, *Tamus communis*.

TAMPA BAY, see *Saint Augustine*.

TAMPAN. An insect belonging to the group of Acaridæ or Ticks, well known in South Africa, and described by Dr. Livingstone as dreaded by the inhabitants for its bite and the consequences.

TAMPON, ([F.] 'a bung, a plug,') see *Plugging*.

TAMPONNEMENT, *Plugging*.

TAM'US seu **TAMNUS COMMUNIS**, *Am'pelos mela'na* (Dioscorides), *Chiro'nia*, *Gynæcan'thè* seu *Apro'nia* (Pliny), *Bryo'nia nigra*, *Common Black Bry'ony*. The root is diuretic, and has been given as an antilithic. In the herbshops of Europe it is sold as a topical application for removing bruise marks, and in France is called *Herbe aux femmes battues*, 'herb for beaten or bruised women.'

TANACE'TUM, *T. vulga'rè*, *Tana'sia*, *Athana'sia*, *Parthen'um mas*, *Hindheel*, *Tan'sy*, (F.) *Tanaisie vulgaire*, *Herbe aux vers*, *Coq des Jardins*. *Ord. Compositæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia. The leaves and flowers of tansy, and the whole herb—*Tanacetum* (Ph. U. S.)—have a peculiar, strong odour, and warm bitter taste. They are tonic, 'deobstruent' and anthelmintic. Dose, ʒss to ʒj. The infusion is usually drunk as tea.

TANACETUM BALSAMI'TA, *T. horten'sè*, *Balsam'ita mas* seu *vulga'ris* seu *suave'olens* seu *ma'ior*, *Cos'tus horto'rum*, *Men'tha Roma'na* seu *Saracen'ica*, *Cost'mary*, *A'lecost*, *Cockmint*, (F.) *Menthe coq*, *Herbe au coq*, *Grand Baume*. A fragrant-smelling herb, somewhat resembling mint, and formerly much esteemed as a corroborant, carminative, and emmenagogue.

TANACETUM HORTENSE, *T. balsamita*.

TANACE'TUM MULTIFLO'RUM. A South African plant, which is used as a tonic, antispasmodic, and anthelmintic. It is given in flatulency, gout, amenorrhæa, and dropsy; but is especially prescribed in cases of ascarides lumbricoïdes and other entozoa. It is administered in the form of powder or infusion; the latter acting also as a diaphoretic and diuretic. It is used likewise as a resolvent and anodyne fomentation.

TANASIE VULGAIRE, *Tanacetum*.

TANASIA, *Tanacetum*.

TAN'GÈ, (τῆλη, 'rancidity,') A putrescent tumour.

TANGHINIA, (Madagascar tanghin,) *Cerbera tanghin*.

TANGLES, **BIG**, *Pila marina*—t. Blue, *Gay-lussacia dumosa*.

TANNINUM, *Tanninum*.

TANNE, see *Acne*.

TANNIC ACID, *Tannin*.

TANNICUM PURUM, *Tannin*.

TANN'IN, (F.) *tanner*, 'to tan,') *Tan'nicum purum*, *Tanninum*, *Tan'num*, *Principium Adstrin'gens* seu *Scytodep'sicum* seu *Pyroscodop'sicum* seu *Coria'ceum*, *Scytodep'sium*, *Mate'ria Scytodeph'ica*, *Ac'idum Tan'nicum* seu *Scytodeph'icum* seu *Quercitan'nicum*, *Tan'nic acid*, (F.) *Acide tannique*. A principle obtained from oak bark and other astringent vegetables, so called from its forming the principal agent in the process of *tanning*. Pure tannin, obtained from *galls*, by the action of *ether* (Ph. U. S.), has been employed as an excellent and powerful astringent. Dose, two grains, repeated several times a day.

TANSY, *Tanacetum*—t. Wild, *Potentilla anserina*.

TAPER, **HIGH**, *Verbascum nigrum*.

TAPES, (τῆπες, 'a carpet,') *Tapetum*.

TAPE'TUM, *Ta'pes*, *Tap'e'tè*, (F.) *Tapis*, 'tapestry, a carpet,' see *Corpus Callosum*.

TAPE'TUM CHOROIDEÆ. A shining spot on the outside of the optic nerve in the eyes of certain animals, which is owing to the absence of the pigmentum nigrum, occasioning the reflection of a portion of the rays from the membrana Ruy-schiana. Its use appears to be, by reflecting the rays, to cause a double impression on the retina, and thus add to the intensity of vision.

TAPE'TUM ALVE'OLI, *Membrana exter'na den'tium*. The outer membrane of the teeth. The lining membrane or periosteum of the alveoli.

TAPEWORM, *Tenia*—t. Broad, *Bothriocephalus latus*—t. Long, *Tenia solium*.

TAPIOCA, see *Jatropha manihot*—t. Pearl, see *Jatropha manihot*.

TAPIS, (from *tapes*, 'a carpet,') *Tapetum*.

TAPPING, (from [Sax.] *tæppan*, 'to broach,') as a cask,) *Paracentesis*.

TAPSARIA, *Decoctum hordei*.

TAPUS BARBATUS, *Verbascum nigrum*.

TAR, ([Sax.] *tape*,) see *Pinus sylvestris*—t. Barbadoes, *Petroleum*.

TAR BEER, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

TAR, **MINERAL**, *Pissasphaltum*.

TAR WATER, see *Pinus sylvestris*—t. Wile, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

TARA. An epidemicocontagious disease seen by Gmelin in Siberia, in the town of Tara, which appears to have resembled somewhat the Button Scurvy of Ireland.

TAR'ACHÈ, (ταράχη,) *Tarax'is*, *Tarag'ma*, *Tarag'mus*, 'disorder.' A disorder of sight which arises from a blow, compression of the eye, or the action of dust, smoke, or other external cause. By some it is understood to signify mild or incipient ophthalmia.

Ταραχή της κοιλίας, 'disturbance of the belly,' *Diarrhœa*.

TARAGMA, gen. *Tarag'matis*, (ταράγμα,) *Tarache*.

TARAGMUS, (ταράγμος,) *Tarache*.

TARAGON, *Artemisia dracunculus*.

TARAHU, *Peltandra Virginica*.

TARANTISM'US, *Tarentis'mus*, *Tarantalism'us*, *Dinoma'nia*, *Chore'a Sancti Valentini*, *Tarentulism*, *Tar'antism*, (from *Tarentum* or *Taranto*, where it was observed.) A feigned or imaginary disease in Apulia, characterized by excessive avidity for dancing to the sound of instruments, and which was ascribed to the vulgar to the bite of the tarantula. A sort of tarantism, considered peculiar to Africa, and believed to be spontaneous, has been called *Tarentism'us Tangita'nus*, *Janon-tarentisme*.

TARAN'TULA, (same etymon.) *Taren'tula*, (F.) *Tarentule*. A species of spider—the *Ara'ra Taren'tula* of Linnæus, *Lyc'o'sa Tarentula* of La-

treille—whose bite has been looked upon as dangerous. Music has been thought to cure it.

TARASCON, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Chalybeate springs in the department of Arriège, France. They contain iron and carbonic acid.

TARAXACUM, (from *taraxakon*, 'to disturb or disorder,') *Leontodon taraxacum*—t. *Dens leonis*, *Leontodon taraxacum*.

TARAXIS, (*taraxos*,) Tarache, see Ophthalmia.

TARCHON SYLVESTRIS, *Achillea ptarmica*.

TARENTISMUS, Tarantismus—t. Tangitanus, Tarantismus.

TARENTULA, Tarantula.

TARENTULISM, Tarantismus.

TARGAR, *Juniperus communis*.

TARI. Palm or cocoa wine, from which sugar was obtained, called *Jagre*. It was once used as a tonic.

TARI'NI PONS, (after the anatomist Tarin,) (F.) *Pont de Tarin*. A cineritious substance, between the corpora albicantia, which unites the crura, and assists in forming the bottom of the third ventricle. The fossa, at the bottom of which it is placed, is called *Locus perforatus posterior*, *Posterior perforated space*, *Substantia seu Lamina perforata posterior*.

TARO, *Arum esculentum*.

TAR'SAL, *Tarsalis*, *Tarsus*, (from *tarsus*,)

(F.) *Tarsien*. That which relates to the tarsus.

TARSAL ARTICULATIONS result from the union of the bones of the tarsus with each other.

TARSAL CARTILAGES, see Tarsus.

TAR'SEA LA'TA (LIGAMENTA). Three ligaments, described by Winslow as stretching from the edge of the orbit to that of the tarsi, with which he thought they formed a complete layer of the eyelids. Zinn could not trace the ligaments all the way to the tarsi; whilst Haller doubted altogether their ligamentous texture, and Zeis regards them as merely areolar substance.

TARSEUS, Tarsal.

TARSIEN, Tarsal.

TARSMETATAR'SAL, *Tarsometatarsus*. That which relates to tarsus and metatarsus.

TARSMETATARSAL ARTICULATIONS are those between the bones of the second row of the tarsus and the metatarsal bones. The term *Tarsometatarsal* is likewise applied to ligaments connected with these joints, some of which are dorsal, and others plantar.

TARSO-MÉTATARSIPHALANGIEN DU POUCE, Adductor pollicis pedis—t. *Phalangien du pouce*, Flexor brevis pollicis pedis—t. *Sous-phalangien du petit orteil*, Flexor minimi digiti pedis—t. *Sous-phalangien du premier orteil*, Flexor brevis pollicis pedis.

TARSOPHY'MA, gen. *Tarsophyma*, (tarsus, and *phyma*, 'a tumour,') A swelling of the tarsus.

TARSORRHAPHY, *Tarsorrhaphia*, (tarsus, and *rhaphy*, 'suture,') An operation for diminishing the size of the opening between the eyelids when it is enlarged by surrounding cicatrices.

TARSOTOMY, *Tarsotomia*, (tarsus, and *tomay*, 'incision,') The section or removal of the tarsal cartilages.

TAR'SUS, (*tarsoos*,) *Plan'ta pri'ma seu Rasce'ta seu Rasce'ta pe'dis*, *Pe'dium*, *Clavicut'a pe'dis no'dus*. 1. The posterior part of the foot. The tarsus consists of 7 bones arranged transversely in two rows, between which amputation is sometimes performed. The first or Tibial row, (F.) *Première rangée*, *R. jambière*, consists of the astragalus and os calcis; the second or metatarsal, (F.) *Seconde rangée*, *R. métatarsienne*, of the scaphoides, cuboides, and three ossa cuneiformia. 2. The *Tar'si*, *Tar'sal cartilages*, *Tar'sal fibrocartilages*, *Or'choi*, *Orepi'dines* seu *Cora'ne* seu *Che'la* seu *Un'guis Palpebra'rum*, *Thar'si*, *Gi'lia*, are two small cartilaginous layers, seated in the substance of the free edge of each eyelid. The upper is

larger and broader than the lower. Both commence at the bifurcated extremity of the tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, and pass to the opposite commissure of the eyelids. They are broader in the middle than at their extremities.

TARTAR, (from *tart*, 'acid,' [?]) Antimonium tartarizatum (improperly), Potassæ supertartaras impurus—t. Calcareous, Potassæ subcarbonas—t. Crystals of, Potassæ supertartaras.

TARTAR EMETIC, Antimonium tartarizatum.

TARTAR, SALT OF, see Potash, and Potassæ subcarbonas—t. Soluble, Potassæ tartaras, see Potash.

TARTAR OF THE TEETH, Odontolithus.

TARTA'REI MOR'BI. A term employed by Paracelsus to designate certain diseases which he attributed to tartar.

TARTARI CRYSTALLI, Potassæ supertartaras.

TARTAR'IC ACID, *Ac'idum tartar'icum seu tartaro'sum seu tar'tari essentia'la*, *Ac'or tartar'icus*, *Sal tar'tari essentia'la*, *Tarta'reous ac'id*, (F.) *Acide tartrique*. (Potassæ bitart. Biss. *Ac. destillat. ferr.*, cong. iij, *Creta ppt. Bj.* *Acidi sulph. Bjj.* Boil the bitartrate with two gallons of the water, and gradually add the prepared chalk until no more bubbles appear; let the tartrate of lime subside; then pour off the fluid, and wash the tartrate of lime with distilled water until it is tasteless. Pour upon it the sulphuric acid, diluted with a gallon of boiling distilled water; and set the mixture aside for 24 hours, occasionally stirring it. Filter, and evaporate it to crystalline. *Ph. L.*) It is refrigerant and antiseptic, but is chiefly used for making effervescent draughts with soda.

TARTARUM, Potassæ supertartaras impurus—t. Solubile, Potassæ tartaras—t. Vitriolatus, Potassæ sulphas.

TARTARUS AMMONIÆ, Ammoniz tartaras—t. Chalybeatus, Ferrum tartarizatum—t. Crudus, Potassæ supertartaras impurus—t. Dentium, Odontolithus—t. Emeticus, Antimonium tartarizatum—t. Kalicoferrius, Ferrum tartarizatum—t. Kalinus, Potassæ tartaras—t. Lixivie, Potassæ tartaras—t. Martialis, Ferrum tartarizatum—t. Potassæ ferruginosus, Ferrum tartarizatum—t. Stibiatus, Antimonium tartarizatum—t. Subpotassicus, Potassæ supertartaras—t. Superpotassicus, Potassæ supertartaras—t. Tartarizatus, Potassæ tartaras.

TARTON-RAIRE, *Passerina tartonraira*.

TARTRATE D'AMMONIAQUE, Ammoniz tartaras.

TARTRE BRUT, 'crude tartar,' Potassæ supertartaras impurus—t. *Cru.* Potassæ supertartaras impurus—t. *des Dents*, Odontolithus—t. *Émetique*, Antimonium tartarizatum—t. *Stibé*, Antimonium tartarizatum.

TASIS, (*tau'sis*,) Extension, Tension.

TASTE, (from [F.] *tâter*, [Old F.] *taster*, 'to taste, feel,' [G.] *tasten*, 'to feel,') *Gusta'tio*, *Gust'is*, *Gust'ma*, *Gust'mos*, (F.) *Goût*. One of the five external senses which instructs us of the savours of bodies, and of which the tongue is the principal organ.

Gusta'tio, *Gusta'tio*, is the exercise of this faculty. In disease the taste frequently becomes variously vitiated. The nerves of taste are probably the glossopharyngeal, and, perhaps, also, the lingual branch of the fifth pair.

TASTE, Savour.

TATOUAGE, Tattooing.

TATTOO'ING, (F.) *Tatonage*. A practice with the South Sea Islanders of puncturing the skin, and forcing colouring matters into the punctures. Sailors in all countries are in the custom of practising it by rubbing or forcing gunpowder into the punctures. The figures thus formed remain through life.

TATZÉ. The fruit of *Myrsina Africa'na*, a native of Abyssinia, the Cape of Good Hope, the Azores, and Algeria, which is used as a tæniacuge.

TAUPE, Talpa.

TAUROCOL'LA, (ταυρος, 'a bull,' and κόλλα, 'glue.') Glue made of the ears and genitals of the bull. It was formerly much esteemed.

TAURUS, (ταυρος,) Penis, Perineum. Of old, the lower part of the male organ with the rhaps extending to the anus.

TAX'IS, (τάξις, 'arrangement,' from τάσσω, 'I order,' 'I arrange,') *Reposit'io*, *Reduct'io*, *Syntaxis*. A methodical pressure exerted by the hand on a hernial tumour, for the purpose of reducing it. This operation is generally easy in herniæ that are free from adhesions, of small size, and with a large opening into the sac; but it is very difficult and frequently impracticable in those that are adherent or strangulated. To perform the taxis, the patient should be put in the horizontal posture, and in one in which the parietes of the abdomen are relaxed. The manual procedure varies in each species of hernia. In all cases, too strong pressure of the parts must be avoided; as inflammation and gangrene might be induced. The displaced organs must be pushed into the abdomen, according to the direction of the axis of the hernial sac. The reduction is sometimes favoured by bloodletting *ad deliquium*; the warm bath; warm fomentations; tobacco; emollient glysters; and, at times, by cold applications, as ice, &c. In a case of strangulated hernia, should the taxis fail, an operation becomes necessary.

TAXO'DIUM DISTICHUM, (taxis, and εἶδος, 'resemblance,') *Chupressus disticha*, *Schubertia disticha*, *Cypress*, *American* or *Bald Cypress*; indigenous. *Nat. Ord.* Coniferae. A balsam, obtained from it, is applied to cuts and wounds. The resin from the cones is diuretic and carminative.

TAXONOMY, (τάξις, 'order,' and νόμος, 'law,') Biotaxy.

TAX'US BACCA'TA, (τάξις,) The *Yew tree*, *Smilax*, (F.) *If.* Coniferae. *Sex. Syst.* Dicaea Monadelphia. The ancients believed the yew to be poisonous; but the fruit may be eaten without inconvenience. The leaves have been often recommended in epilepsy. The resin, obtained from the bark, has been called *albir*.

TAXUS CANADEN'SIS, *American Yew*, *Ground Hemlock*; indigenous. The leaves are said to be sedative. [?]

TAXWAX, see Nucha.

TAYE, (from [L.] *tego*, 'to cover,') Caligo.

TAYLOR'S REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS, see Allium.

TEA, Thea—t. Apple, see Apple tea—t. Bahama, *Lantana camara*—t. Beef, see Beef tea—t. Berried, *Gaultheria*.

TEA BERRY, *Gaultheria*.

TEA, BLANKENHEIM, see *Galeopsis grandiflora*—t. Brazil, *Lantana pseudothea*—t. Bushman's, *Methystophyllum glaucum*—t. Caffre, *Helichrysum nudifolium*—t. Chicken, see Chicken tea—t. Flaxseed, *Infusum Lini compositum*—t. Ginger, *Infusum Zingiberis*—t. Hottentot's, *Helichrysum serpyllifolium*.

TEA IMPROVER, CHINESE, see Falsifications, table of.

TEA, LABRADOR, *Ledum latifolium*—t. Lemon-peel, see *Citrus medica*—t. Lie, see Falsifications, table of—t. Lye, *Physick's*, see *Fuligokali*—t. Marsh, *Ledum palustre*—t. Mexico, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*—t. Mint, *Infusum menthae*—t. Mountain, *Gaultheria*—t. Mutton, see Mutton tea—t. New Jersey, *Celastrus*—t. Oswego, *Monarda coccinea*—t. Redberry, *Gaultheria*—t. Sage, *Infusum salviae*—t. Santa Fé, *Alonstia theaeformis*—t. Sass,

see Saloop—t. Sassafras, Saloop—t. Slippery elm, *Infusum Lini compositum*—t. Soot, see *Fuligokali*—t. South sea, *Ilex vomitoria*—t. Spanish, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*—t. Veal, see Veal tea.

TEAK, *Paronychia*.

TEAR, (Sax. *teap*,) *Lacryma*, *Lachryma*, *Lacrima*, *Lacruma*, *Da'cry*, *Dacryma*, *Dacryon*, *Ha'mor lacryma'lis*, *Eye'drop*, *Weepingtear*, (F.) *Larme*. An excrementitious humour, secreted by the lachrymal gland, and poured between the globe of the eye, and the eyelids, to facilitate the motions of those parts. The tears are saline, inodorous, and colourless. They turn the syrup of violets green; and contain chloride of sodium, with excess of base; phosphates of lime and soda, and albumen, and a special organic matter called *Lacrymine* and *Thranine*.

TEAR PUNCTA, *Lachrymal puncta*.

TEARS, DEERS', Bezoar of the deer.

TEASEL, CULTIVATED, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

TEASICK, (*phthisic*,) *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

TEAT, (τάθη, [Sax.] *tit*,) Nipple.

TEAZEL, ([Sax.] *taezel*,) *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

TECEDON, (τηκεδών,) *Phthisis*.

TECNOCTONIA, (τεκνοκτονία, from τεκνών, 'a child,' and κτείνω, 'to kill,') *Infanticide*.

TECNOL'OGY, *Tecology*, *Tecnolog'ia*, *Tecolog'ia*, (τεκνών, and τεκος, 'a child,' and λόγος, 'a discourse,') A treatise on children.

TECOLITHOS, (τηλω, 'to dissolve,' and λίθος, 'a stone,') *Judæus* (*lapis*).

TECOLOGY, (τεκος, 'a child,' and λόγος, 'a discourse,') *Tecnology*.

TECO'MA RADICANS, *Bignonia radicans*, *Trumpet flower*, *Trumpet* creeper*, *Virgin'ia creeper*. Indigenous; the orange and scarlet flowers appearing in July. Order, *Bignoniaceæ*. The leaves are acrid.

TECTARIA CALAHUALA, see *Calagualæ radix*—t. *Ferruginea*, see *Galagualæ radix*.

TEDA, *Tæda*.

TEETH, see Tooth—t. Artificial, see Artificial—t. Barred, *Barrées* (*Dents*).

TEETH, BLOCK. In dentistry, two or more artificial teeth carved from a piece of ivory, or formed from porcelain paste, afterwards baked and finished.

TEETH, EYE, Canine teeth—t. Incorruptible, see Artificial—t. Jaw, Molar teeth—t. Milk, see Dentition—t. Mineral, see Artificial—t. Neck of the, *Collum dentium*—t. Plate, *Porrigo decalvans*—t. Porcelain, see Artificial—t. Shedding of the, see Dentition—t. Vitreous substance of the, *Enamel of the teeth*—t. Vitrescent, see Artificial—t. Wisdom, see Dentition—t. Wit, see Dentition.

TEETHING, Dentition.

TEGENERA MEDICINALIS, *Cantharis*.

TEGIMEN, (*tegere*, *tectum*, 'to cover,') *Integument*.

TEGMEN, *Integument*.

TEGULA HIBERNICA, 'a tile,' *Hibernicus lapis*.

TEGUMEN, gen. *Tegu'minis*, (*tegere*, *tectum*, 'to cover,') *Integument*.

TÉGUMENT, *Integument*.

TÉGUMENT'ARY, *Tegumenta'rius*, (F.) *Tégumentaire*. Relating or appertaining to the integument.

TÉGUMENT'UM, *Integument*—t. *Azris*, see *Tympanum*—t. *Ventriculorum cerebri*, Centre, oval, of the brain.

TEIGNE, (*tinea*,) *Pityriasis*, *Porrigo*, *Porrigo lupinosa*—t. *Annulaire*, *Porrigo scutulata*—t. *en Anneau*, *Porrigo scutulata*—t. *Favense*, *Porrigo favosa*—t. *Purfuracée*, *Porrigo furfurans*—t. *Numulaire*, *Porrigo scutulata*—t. *Pelade*, *Porrigo decalvans*—t. *Tondante*, *Porrigo decalvans*—t. *Tonante*, *Porrigo decalvans*.

TEINESMUS, (τεῖνεςμος,) *Tenesmus*.

TEINODYN'IA, (τείνειν, 'to extend, and ὄδυν, 'pain.') Pain of the sinews or tendons.

TEINOPHLOGO'SIS, (τείνειν, 'to extend,' and φλογωσις, 'inflammation.') Inflammation of the sinews or tendons.

TEINTURE, Tincture—t. *Éthérée*, see *Æthereal*—t. *Rubéfiante*, Tinctura cantharidis.

TEKEDON, (τεκεδον,) Tabes.

TELA, 'a web,' Texture, Tissue—t. *Accidentalis Medullaris*, *Encephaloid*—t. *Cavernosa*, *Cavernous texture*—t. *Cellulosa*, *Cellular tissue*—t. *Choroidea*, *Choroidea tela*—t. *Cornea*, *Corneous tissue*—t. *Emplastica*, *Sparadrapum*—t. *Erectilis*, *Erectile tissue*—t. *Fibrosa*, see *Fibrous*—t. *Galteri*, *Sparadrapum Galteri*—t. *Hippocratis cribrosa*, *Cellular tissue*—t. *Hymenochondroides*, *Tissue*, *cartilaginous*—t. *Ichthyocollæ glutinans*, see *Sparadrapum adhésivum*—t. *Inodularis*, *Tissue*, *nodular*—t. *Mucosa*, *Cellular tissue*—t. *Organica*, *Histos*—t. *Vesicatoria*, *Sparadrapum vesicatorium*.

TELAMON, (τελαμων,) Habena.

TELAMONES, (τελαμώνες, 'bandages.') Charpie, used for wounds; or linen employed for bandages.

TELANGECTASIS, Telangiectasia.

TELANGICTA'SIA, *Telangiect'asis*, *Telangiect'asis*, *Angiectect'asia*, *Hæmatotelangi'osis*, *Hæmotelangi'osis*, *Angiect'asia*, *Anastomo'osis aneurysmat'ica*, (τηλε, 'far,' αγγειον, 'vessel,' and εκτασις, 'dilatation.') Dilatation of far or capillary vessels. *Nævus maternus*. *Aneurism by anastomosis*. According to some, fungus hæmatodes. See *Hæmatodes fungus*.

TELANGICTASIA OCULI, *Cirsophthalmus*.

TELEORGANIC, (τελος, 'end or object,') see *Organic*.

TELEPH'UUM, (after Τηλεφος, *Telephus*, son of *Hercules*), *Ulcus telephium*, *Achille'um*. The ancients gave this name to any ulcer of a very bad kind, and difficult to cure, because the wound, which *Achilles* inflicted on *Telephus*, degenerated into a similar ulcer.

TELEPHIUM, *Sedum telephium*.

TELLU'R'IUM, (F.) *Tellure*, (from *tellus*, gen. *telluris*, 'the earth,') A metal first met with in the gold mines of *Transylvania*. It is of a bluish white colour, very volatilizable; specific gravity 6.115; and oxidizable in the air and by heat.

The salts of tellurium occasion the exhalation of so disagreeable an alliaceous odour from the body, that they have not been much experimented with as therapeutical agents.

TELORASIS, (τηλε, 'far,' and ὀραω, 'to view,') *Presbytia*.

TELUM, 'a dart,' *Penis*.

TEMPE, *Temple*.

TEMPERAMENT, *Temperamentum*, *Temperatu'ra*, *Temperatio*, *Tempe'ries*, (from *temperare*, 'to moderate,' originally from *tempus*, gen. *temporis*, 'time,' the great *temperer*;) *Complex'io*, *Cra'sis*, *Eucra'sia*. A name given to the remarkable differences that exist between individuals, in consequence of the variety of relations and proportions between the constituent parts of the body. Thus, of old, it was supposed that, according to the predominance of any one of the four humours then generally admitted,—blood, lymph, bile, and atrabiles, or black bile,—the manifestations of the functions were *tempered* or modified so as to give rise to a *sanguine*, *lymphatic*, *choleric*, or *atrabilious* or *melancholic* predominance or temperament. The idea of the existence of certain of these humours has been banished; yet the influence of some, as of the blood, lymph, and bile, is still admitted by many. Too much influence has, doubtless, been assigned to temperament in the sense in which it was formerly, and still is, generally understood, although there can be no

question that difference of organization occasions a difference in the activity of organs.

TEMPERAMENT, *Bilious*, *Choleric* temperament.

TEMPERANCE, *Temperant'ia*, *Sophros'gōz*, *Nephal'otes*, *Sobri'etas*, *Sobri'ety*. Moderation, opposed to gluttony and drunkenness. The advantage of temperance, in a hygienic point of view, requires no comment.

TEMPÉRANTS, (from *temperare*, 'to mitigate,') *Sedatives*.

TEMPERATIO, *Temperament*.

TEMPERATURA, *Temperament*.

TEMPERIES, *Temperament*.

TEMPESTAS, (from *tempus*, 'time,') *Season*.

TEMPLE, *Tem'pus*, *Re'gio Tempora'lis*, *Crotaphus*, (F.) *Tempe*. A depression, on each side of the head, between the forehead and eye anteriorly, and the ear posteriorly. The temples, distinguished into *right* and *left*, correspond to the temporal fossa on each side. (The word is said to be from the Latin *tempus*, 'time,' because in this part the hair first begins to turn white, and to indicate age.)

TEMPORAL, *Tempora'lis*, (from *tempus*.) That which relates to the temples.

TEMPORAL APONEURO'SIS is a very strong aponeurosis, of a bluish, shining colour, which is attached to the whole of the curved line of the temporal bone; to the posterior edge of the malar bone; to the superior margin of the zygomatic arch; and forms an envelope for the temporal muscle.

TEMPORAL ARTERIES, *Crotaphite Ar'teries*, are several:—I. The *Temporal Artery*, properly so called, arises from the outer side of the superior part of the external carotid. It ascends between the ramus of the jaw, the meatus auditorius externus, and the parotid gland, which covers it as far as the zygomatic arch. Above this it becomes subcutaneous; and, when it has attained the middle of the temporal region, it divides into two branches; the one anterior—*A. tempora'lis frons'alis* seu *inter'na* seu *ante'rior*; the other posterior—the *A. tempora'lis occipita'lis* seu *exter'na* seu *superior*. The temporal artery, before its division, gives off, 1. Branches to the parotid; to the joint of the lower jaw; to the meatus auditorius, and to the masseter. 2. The *transverse artery of the face*. 3. The *middle temporal*, which arises beneath the cheekbone, and traverses the temporal aponeurosis immediately beneath that bone. II. The *Deep-seated Temporals*—*A. tempora'les profun'dæ*. These are two in number. They arise from the internal maxillary, and have been distinguished, from their position, into *anterior* and *posterior*. They send their principal divisions to the temporal muscle.

TEMPORAL BONE, *Os tem'poris* seu *tempora'le* seu *arcua'le* seu *arma'le* seu *parieta'le infe'rius* seu *crotaphum* seu *memen'to mo'ri* seu *meu'di'sum* seu *crotaphit'icum* seu *lapido'sum*, is seated at the lateral and inferior part of the cranium, of which it forms part; and contains, within it, the special organs of audition. It is usually divided into three portions—1. The *squamous*, *Pars squamo'sa*, *Squa'ma*, *Lepi'sma*, *Os lepidoi'des* seu *squamo'sum* seu *squami'form'e*, (F.) *Portion écailleuse* ou *squameuse*. 2. The *mastoid portion*, and, 3. The *Petrous portion*, *Petrous Proc'ess*, *Pyramis trig'o'na*, *Os lapide'um* seu *lapido'sum* seu *sax'eum* seu *petro'sum* seu *liho'i'des* seu *du'riss'* seu *prærup'te ru'pi assimila'tum* seu *nereu'le*, *Pars petro'sa*, *P. pyramida'lis os'is tem'poris*, (F.) *Portion pierreuse*, *Rocher*, *Os pétreux*, *Apophyse pyramidale*, *A. pétée*.

It has, 1. an *auricular* or *external face*, on which is a surface that makes part of the temporal fossa; the *zygomatic process*; the *glenoid cavity*; the *fosse of Glaser*; the *meatus audito-*

rins externus; the mastoid process; the digastric groove; the canalis caroticus; the jugular fossa; the styloid process; the stylomastoid foramen, &c. 2. A cerebral or internal surface, which corresponds to the cavity of the cranium, and on which is the *Para petrosa*, the *hiatus Fallopii*, the *meatus auditorius internus*, the fissure of the aqueductus vestibuli, a portion of the gutter for the lateral sinus, &c. 3. A circumference, on which are observed the orifice of the bony portion of the Eustachian tube, the aqueductus cochleæ, &c. The temporal bone is articulated with the sphenoid, occipital, parietal, malar, and inferior maxillary bones. It is developed from five points of ossification.

TEMPORAL FOS'SA, *Fos'sa temporalis*, is an excavation, observed at each side of the head. It is filled by the muscle whose name it bears, and is formed by the temporal and sphenoid, below; by the parietal and frontal bones, above; is separated, by a transverse crista, from the zygomatic fossa; and completed, before, by the cheek-bone.

TEMPORAL MUSCLE, *Temporalis*, *Crotaphites*, (F.) *Arcadi-temporo maxillare*, *Temporo-maxillare* (Ch.), is a broad, flattened, triangular muscle, which fills the temporal fossa. Its fibres are attached to the temporal aponeurosis and fossa; and all converge into a strong tendon, which passes under the zygomatic arch, and is inserted into the coronoid process of the lower jaw. This muscle raises the lower jaw, and applies the teeth against each other.

TEMPORAL NERVES. These are distinguished into the superficial temporal, furnished by the inferior maxillary branch of the fifth pair, behind the condyle of the jaw; and the *temporales profundi*,—anterior and posterior—furnished by the same nerve at its exit from the cranium. Sommering has given the name *temporal* to the divisions sent by the facial nerve to the temporal regions.

TEMPORAL VEINS were formerly called *Astioi Phleb'es*, *Aquiles Venæ*.

TEMPORALIS, Temporal.

TEMPORO, (*tempus*, gen. *tem'poris*, 'temple,') in composition, the temple.

TEMPOROÛRICULAIRE, Attollens aurem.

TEMPOROFACIAL, *Tem'porofacialis*. Belonging to the temple and face.

TEMPOROFACIAL NERVE, *Nervus temporofacialis*. A branch of the facial nerve distributed to the face and temple.

TEMPOROMAXILLARY, Temporomaxillary, see Temporal muscle.

TEMPOROMAXILLARY, *Tem'poromaxillaris*, (F.) *Temporomaxillaire*. That which belongs to the temporal bone and lower jaw.

TEMPOROMAXILLARY ARTICULATION or joint of the lower jaw is seated between the glenoid cavity and transverse process of the temporal bone on the one hand, and the condyle of the lower jaw on the other. Two thin cartilages cover the surfaces of these bones. The one is common to the transverse process, and the portion of the glenoid cavity anterior to the fissure of Glaser; the other belongs to the condyle. This articulation is furnished with an interarticular fibrocartilage, two synovial capsules, and two lateral ligaments:—the one internal, and the other external.

TEMPOROMAXILLARY NERVES of Bichat are the divisions of the facial nerve, distributed to the temporal and maxillary regions.

TEMPUS, gen. *Tem'poris*, 'time,' Temple—t. Intercalare, Apyrexia, Intermission.

TEM'ULENCE, *Ebri'etas*, *Ebrios'itas*, *Methys'mus*, *Meth'ysis*, *Temulentia*, *Tem'ulency*, *Inebriation*, *Intoxication*, *Drunk'eness*:—from wine, *Ænophlyg'ia*, *Ænophlyc'is*, *Violentia*, *Vino-*

lence; (F.) *Iveresse*; (from *tem'e'tum*, 'wine, any intoxicating drink,') Plater gave this name to delirium; Ettmüller, to an apoplectic condition, depending upon drunkenness; the *Apoplex'ia Temulenta* or dead drunkenness. Commonly *Temulentia* is used synonymously with drunkenness, *Mel'thē*; and is often employed in the description of diseases to indicate a state resembling drunkenness. *Mania e Temulentia* is the same as *Delirium Tremens*. The French use the term *Iveresse* for drunkenness, *Ivrognerie* for habitual drunkenness.

TEMULENTIA, Temulence.

TENACULA, (pl. of *Tenaculum*,) Bonenippers—t. Volsella, Forceps (lithotomy).

TENACULUM, (*tenax*, *tena'cis*, 'holding fast,' from *teneo*, 'I hold,') A kind of fine hook attached to a handle which is thrust through the parietes of a bloodvessel to draw it out and enable it to be tied.

TENACULUM, ASSALI'NI'S. An ingenious instrument, invented by Assalini. It consists of a forceps, or double tenaculum, the points of which are fine, sharp, and bifurcated, so as to be readily received into each other when the instrument is closed on the artery, which it is by a spring. It is of great use when the surgeon has no assistant at hand. The instrument is figured in S. Cooper's "First Lines."

TENAILLE INCISIVE, (from *tenacula*,) Bonenippers.

TENALGIE CRÉPITANTE, Ai.

TENASMUS, Tenesmus.

TENDINES CORONARIÆ, Coronary tendons.

TENDINOUS, *Tendinos'us*, *Tendin'eus*, *Sin'eoy*, (F.) *Tendineux*, (*tendo*, gen. *ten'dinis*, 'a tendon,') Relating or appertaining to, or having the nature of tendons.

TENDO, gen. *Ten'dinis*, Tendon—t. Achillis, Achillis tendo—t. Cordis venosus, Circulus callosus Halleri—t. Oculi, Ligament of Zinn.

TEN'DON, *Ten'do*, *Pronerea'tio*, *Ten'on*, (from *teno*, 'to stretch,') *Sin'ece*, *There*, *Leader*, (Prov.) *Quider*. A fibrous cord, more or less round, long, or flattened; of a white, pearl colour, and composed of very close parallel fibres. The tendons are attached to the bones, by one extremity; by the other, they receive the insertions of the fleshy fibres; sometimes they afford attachment to fleshy fibres at both ends!—as in the digastric muscle. The tendons must be considered as so many cords, for transmitting the motion of muscles to the bones or levers.

TENDON D'ACHILLE, Achillis tendo.

TENDON, CORDIFORM, OF THE DIAPHRAGM, Centre, phrenic—t. of Zinn, Ligament of Zinn.

TENDONS, TWITCHING OF THE, Subsalutis tendinum.

TENEOTOMIA, Tenotomy.

TÉNESME, Tenesmus—t. de l'Œsophage, Œso-phagismus—t. Vésical, Bradysuria.

TENES'MUS, *Tenes'mus*, (*τενεσμος*,) *Tenas'mus*, *Tines'mus*, (from *teno*, 'I stretch,') *Proctica* seu *Obstipa'tio* *Tenesmus*, *Proctospas'mus*, *Tnag'mus*, (F.) *Ténisme*, *Épreintes*. Frequent, vain and painful desires to evacuate;—one of the chief symptoms of inflammation of the lining membrane of the digestive tube, as of dysentery.

Used at times, also, for forcing down pains of the uterus and bladder.

TENESMUS VESICÆ, Bradysuria—t. Vesicæ mucosus, Cystirrhœa.

TENETTE, (from (F.) *tenir*, [L.] *teneo*, 'to hold,') see Forceps.

TÉNIA, Tænia.

TÉNIFUGE, Tæniifuge.

TENNESSEE', MINERAL WATERS OF. On the waters of the French Broad River, in this State, is a large, clear, thermal spring. The heat

is so great that, on first going into the water, it is almost insupportable.

TENON. (*τενον*, gen. *τενοντος*.) Tendon.

TENONT'AGRA, (*tenon*, and *αγρα*, 'seizure.') A variety of gout, which affects the tendinous parts of muscles, or the tendinous ligaments which strengthen certain articulations.

TENONTOTOMIA, Tenotomy.

TENONTOTRO'TI, (*tenon*, and *τινωσκω*, 'I wound.') They who are wounded in the tendons.

TÉNOPHYTE, (*tenon*, and *φυειν*, 'to grow.') A growth of an osseous or cartilaginous nature on a tendon.

TENOR'RHAPHY, *Tenorraphy*'ia, (*τενον*, 'a tendon,' and *ραφη*, 'a suture.') Union of a tendon by suture after it has been divided.

TENOSYNITIS, *Tenosynovitis* [?], (F.) *Ténosynite*. An imperfectly formed term, (*tenon*, *syn*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the synovial sheath of a tendon. See *AI*.

TENOTOME, *Tenotomus*, (from *tenon*, and *τομή*, 'incision.') An instrument for dividing tendons, especially by the subcutaneous method.

TENOTOMY, *Tenotom'ia*, *Teneotom'ia*, *Tenontotom'ia*, *Sec'tio seu Dissec'tio ten'dinum*, (F.) *Ténatomie*. The operation of dividing a tendon, often practised for the removal of loxarthrus, or deviation of the joints—as in club-foot.

TENSEUR, Tensor—*t. de l'Aponévrose fémoreale*, *Fascia lata muscule*.

TENSION, *Ten'sio*, *Tensiv'ra*, *Ta'sis*, *Diat'asis*, *Enton'ia*, (*Entonia* is, also used for overtension.) *Conten'sio*, *Disten'sio*, (from *tendere*, *tensum*, 'to stretch.') State of a part, which is stretched, when its textures are distended by the afflux of fluids, or the accumulation of gas; or when its fibres are drawn, as it were, in an opposite direction, and are, consequently, more resisting than usual.

TENSIVE, *Tensiv'cus*, *Tono'des*, (F.) *Tensif*. Accompanied by tension or by a feeling of tension—as a 'tensive pain.'

TENSOR, (F.) *Tenseur*. That which stretches or renders tense.

Tensor CHOROIDEÆ, Ciliary muscle—*t. Palati*, *Circumflexus musculus*.

Tensor TAR'SI, *Lachrymal Muscle*. A small muscle, belonging to the inner commissure of the eyelids, well described by Professor Horner, of Philadelphia, and hence termed *Muscle of Horner*. It is about three lines broad and six long; arises from the posterior flat surface of the os unguis, near its junction with the ethmoid bone, and passes forwards and outwards, lying on the posterior face of the lachrymal ducts. As it approaches the commissure of the lids, it splits into two nearly equal parts, each of which is appropriated to a duct, and inserted along its course, almost to the punctum lacrymale. Its chief office seems to be, to influence the position of the punctum lacrymale, and to regulate the course of the tears through the lachrymal ducts.

Tensor TYM'PANI, *Inter'nus Au'ris*, *Internus Mal'lei*, (F.) *Salpingo-malléus*. A small muscle, which arises from the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and terminates by a tendon, which is reflected over the processus cochleariformis, and is inserted into the apophysis of the handle of the malleus.

Tensor VAGINÆ FEMORIS, *Fascia lata muscule*.

TENSURA, (*tendere*, *tensum*, 'to stretch,') Tension.

TENSUS, (*tendere*, *tensum*, 'to stretch,') Penis.

TENT, *Ten'ta*, *Turun'da*, and its dim. *Turun'dula*, *Penic'ulus*, *Penic'il'lus*, *Penic'il'ium*, *Mo'tos*, *Lemnis'cus*, *Licin'ium*, (F.) *Tente*, *Mèche*, (*tendere*, *tensum* or *tentum*, 'to stretch,') In surgery, tents are small rolls of lint, of a cylindrical or pyramidal

shape, which are introduced into wounds and deep ulcers, to prevent them from closing before they are filled up from the bottom. Tents are sometimes, also, made of prepared sponge, gentian root, slippery elm, &c., &c. They are not so much used as they formerly were.

TENT SPONGE, see *Spongia*.

TENTACULARIA, *Filaria hominis bronchialis*.

TENTACULUM CEREBELLI, (from *tendere*, *tensum* or *tentum*, 'to stretch,') Tentorium.

TENTA'MEN MED'ICUM, 'A medical trial,' (from *tentare*, 'to try,') An examination in medicine, in the Prussian universities, which is conducted both in writing and *visd voce* before the Dean of the Medical Faculty.

TENTE, Tent—*t. du Cervelet*, Tentorium.

TENTIGO, gen. *Tentig'inis*, (from *tendere*, *tensum* or *tentum*, 'to stretch,') Priapism—*t. Veneris*, Nymphomania—*t. Veretri*, Satyriasis.

TENTEPEL'LUM, (*tendere*, *tensum* or *tentum*, 'to stretch,' and *pellis*, 'the skin,') Ancient name of a cosmetic, with which, it was pretended, wrinkles could be effaced.

TENTORIUM, *T. cerebel'lo superexten'sum*, *T. cerebel'li*, *Tentac'ulum cerebel'li*, *Septum enceph'ali*, *Diaphrag'ma cer'ebr'i*, *Intersep'ta horizonta'lia Pacchion'i*, *Process'us transvers'us du'rae ma'tris*, *Lat'eral Pro'cesses of the Du'ra ma'ter*, *Transversum septum*, (F.) *Tente du cerelet*, *Plancher du Cerveau*, *Septum transverse* (Ch.), (*tendere*, *tensum* or *tentum*, 'to stretch,') A process of the dura mater, which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum. It extends from the internal horizontal spine of the occipital bone, directly forwards to the sella Turcica of the sphenoid.

TENTORIUM CEREBELLI, Tentorium.

TENTUM, (from *tendere*, *tensum* or *tentum*, 'to stretch,') Penis.

TENTWORT, *Asplenium ruta muraria*.

TENUIS MATER, Pia mater.

TENUITAS AQUOSA, 'watery thinness,' *Predominium aquæ*.

TEPHROSIA APOLLINE'A, (*τεφρος*, 'ash coloured, gray,') *Gale'ga Apolline'a* of Egypt and Nubia. Order, Leguminosæ. The leaves are often mixed with senna.

TEPHROSIA PERP'URÆ, *Gale'ga purpu'rea* of the coast of Coromandel. The root is bitter, and a decoction of it is prescribed by the native doctors in dysentery, hientery, and tympanitis.

TEPHROSIA SENNA. The leaves are used for senna by the people of Popayan.

TEPHROSIA TOXICA'RIA, *Gale'ga toxien'ria* of Cayenne. The leaves are used for poisoning fish. It has been suggested as a substitute for digitalis.

TEPHROSIA VIRGINIANA, *Galega Virginiana*.

TEPIDARIUM, (*tepidus*, 'moderately warm,') see *Stove*.

TEPLITZ, Töplitz.

TERAS, gen. *Ter'atis*, (*τερας*, gen. *τερασ'τος*.) Monster.

TERATOGEN'ENY, *Teratogen'ia*, (*teras*, and *γενος*, 'generation,') The formation of monsters.

TERATOLOG'ICAL, *Teratolog'icus*, (F.) *Té-ratologique*. Same etymon as the next. Relating or appertaining to Teratology.

TERATOL'OGY, *Teratolog'ia*, (*τερατολογ'ια*, from *teras*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') A treatise on monsters.

TERATOSIS, see *Monster*.

TERCERON, (from [F.] *terce*, [L.] *tertius*, 'third,') see *Mulatto*—*t. Black*, see *Mulatto*.

TEREBELLA, (from *τερεω*, 'to bore,') *Trepan*.

TEREBELLUM. A name given by Dugès to a perforator, *Percut-crâne*, of his invention.

TÉRÉBINTHINE, *Terebinthina*—*t. de Bordeaux*, see *Pinus sylvestris*—*t. de Chio*, see *Pis-*

tacia terebinthus — *t. Commune*, see *Pinus sylvestris* — *t. de Copahu*, Copaiba — *t. d'Égypte*, see *Amyris opobalsamum* — *t. du Grand Caire*, see *Amyris opobalsamum* — *t. de Judée*, see *Amyris opobalsamum* — *t. de Méléze*, see *Pinus larix* — *t. de Venise*, see *Pinus larix*.

TÉRÉBINTHINÉ, Terebinthinate.

TÉRÉBINTHINA, (from *τερεβινθος*, 'the turpentine tree.') *Turpentine*, *Bo'tin*, *Al'botin*, *Al'til'bat*, *Bruti'no*, (F.) *Térébithine*. A substance, of the consistence of honey, which flows from many trees of the terebinthaceæ and coniferæ families. It is viscid; shining; more or less transparent; inflammable; of a warm, pungent taste; strong smell; and is entirely composed of resin and essential oil, without benzoic acid. It is soluble in alcohol. See *Turpentine*, *Pinus palustris* and *Pinus sylvestris*. All the turpentine are stimulant, diuretic, and cathartic. *Terebinthina*, (Ph. U. S.), is the concrete juice of *Pinus palustris* and other species of *Pinus*.

TÉRÉBINTHINA ARGENTORATENSIS, see *Pinus picea* — *t. Balsamea*, see *Pinus balsamea* — *t. Canadensis*, see *Pinus balsamea* — *t. Chia*, see *Pistacia terebinthus* — *t. Communis*, see *Pinus sylvestris* — *t. Cypria*, see *Pistacia terebinthus* — *t. Empyreumatica*, see *Pinus sylvestris* — *t. Laricina*, see *Pinus larix* — *t. Veneta*, see *Pinus larix* — *t. Vera*, see *Pistacia terebinthus* — *t. Vulgaris*, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

TÉRÉBINTHINATE, *Terebinthina'tus*, (F.) *Térébithiné*, *Abiétique*. Having the qualities of or impregnated with turpentine.

TÉRÉBINTHUS, (*τερεβινθος*,) *Terminthus* — *t. Gummifera*, *Bursera gummifera* — *t. Lentiscus*, *Pistacia lentiscus* — *t. Vulgaris*, *Pistacia terebinthus*.

TÉRÉBRA, (*τερεω*, 'to bore,') 'a borer,' Trepan.

TÉRÉBRANT, see *Terebratio*.

TÉRÉBRATIO, (from *terebrare*, *terebratum*, 'to bore,') Trepanning. The French use the term *Térébration* for the puncturing of a bone by any instrument, and a pain is said to be *térébrant*, when it seems as if the part was penetrated or bored.

TÉRÉBRATION, see *Terebratio*.

TÉREDO OSSIUM, (*τερεω*, 'to bore,') Caries, Spina ventosa.

TÉRES, gen. *Ter'etis*, ('long and round,' from *tero*, 'to rub,' as if 'rubbed smooth or rounded,') *Stron'gylus*, *Cylindroi'des*. An epithet given to many organs, the fibres of which are collected into round fasciculi.

TÉRES LIGAMEN'TUM, (F.) *Ligament rond*. This name is given to the round ligament in the cotyloid cavity of the os innominatum, which is attached to the head of the bone, and to the bottom of the cavity. It is, also, given to a small fibrous fascia, which extends from the coronoid process of the ulna to below the bicipital tubercle of the radius.

TÉRES MA'JOR, (F.) *Anguli-scapulo-huméral*, *Scapulo-huméral*, (Ch.) *Grand rond*, is situate at the inferior and posterior part of the shoulder. It is attached, on the one hand, to the outer surface of the scapula; to the corresponding part of its axillary margin; and, on the other, to the posterior margin of the bicipital groove of the humerus. It carries the arm backwards and inwards, and carries it, also, inwards in rotation. When it acts with the longissimus dorsi and pectoralis major, it applies the arm against the lateral part of the chest, and keeps it forcibly there.

TÉRES MI'NOR, *No'mus hu'meri Placenti'ni*, (F.) *Le plus petit sus-scapulo-trochitérien* (Ch.), *Petit rond*, *Margini-sus-scapulo-trochitérien*, is situate at the posterior and inferior part of the shoulder; it is narrow and flattened, from above to below,

in its inner half; and, from before to behind, in the outer. It is attached, on the one hand, to the outer surface of the scapula, near its inferior angle; and, on the other, to the inferior part of the great tuberosity of the humerus. It depresses the arm, and causes it to turn on its axis from within outwards. It also carries it backwards.

TÉRESIS, (*τηρησις*,) Observation.

TÉRETRIUM, (*τερετριον*, from *τερεω*, 'to bore,') Trepan.

TÉRETRON, (*τερετριον*,) Trepan.

TERGAL, (from *tergum*, 'the back,') Dorsal.

TERGEMINI, Trigemini.

TERGUM, Dorsum, Vertebral column.

TERMINAL CAVITIES, see Pulmo.

TERMINALIA, see Myrobalanus.

TERMINOLOGY, (*termin*, gen. *term'inis*, 'a term,' and *logos*, 'a discourse,') Nomenclature.

TERMIN'THUS, *Terebin'thus*, (*τερεβινθος*, 'the turpentine tree,') *Phy'ma An'thrax*, *Termin'thus*, *Be'r'ry* or *Fun'gous car'buncle*. The ancients gave this name to a tumour, surmounted by a black pustule, and resembling the fruit of the turpentine tree.

TERMIN'THUS, *Pistacia terebinthus*.

TERMINUS ('limit') **SUPERIOR ASPERÆ ARTERIÆ**, Larynx.

TERMONOLOGY, (*termo*, gen. *termo'nis*, 'a term,' and *logos*, 'a discourse,') Nomenclature.

TERMS, (periods,) Menses.

TERRA ABSORBENS MINERALIS, 'absorbent mineral earth,' *Magnesie carbonas* — *t. Aluminis*, *Argilla pura* — *t. Amara aërata*, *Magnesie carbonas* — *t. Amara sulphurica*, *Magnesie sulphas* — *t. Argillacea hydrata*, *Argilla pura* — *t. Argillacea pura*, *Argilla pura* — *t. Bolaris*, *Argilla pura* — *t. Foliata*, *Sulphur* — *t. Foliata mineralis*, *Soda acetata* — *t. Foliata tartari*, *Potassie acetas* — *t. Fornacum*, see Bricks — *t. Fullonica*, *Cimolia purpurescens* — *t. Japonica*, *Catechu*, *Nauelca gambir*.

TERRA LEM'NIA, *Lemp'nian*, *Argil'la bo'lus fla'va*, *Lem'nian Earth*. A name given by the ancients to a solid, reddish, astringent, substance, prepared with the pulp of the fruit of the Baobab, an Africa tree, according to Prosper Alpinus. It seems, however, to be an argillaceous earth. It has been employed as an astringent.

TERRA LIVON'ICA. A *terra sigilla'ta* or sealed earth from Livonia, redder than that from Silesia, and very astringent.

TERRA MARITA, *Curcuma longa*.

TERRA NOCERIA'NA. A whitish, soft, and astringent earth, found in the environs of Nocera, in Italy.

TERRA ORLEA'NA, *Pigmentum uru'cu*, *Uru'cu*, (F.) *Rocon*, *Roucou*, *Bichet*. A pigmental matter obtained from the seeds of *Bixa Orlea'na* sea *Orella'na* seu *America'na*, *Orella'na*, *Orlea'na*. In Jamaica, it is recommended in dysentery, and is considered to possess astringent and stomachic qualities. It is called, according to its shape, *Flag*, *Roll*, or *Egg Annotto*.

Span'ish Annot'to, *Bixa*, is in small, oblong cakes. It is chiefly employed as a colouring matter.

TERRA OS'SEA, *Mate'ria os'sea*. Bony matter. The earthy portion of bones.

TERRA PONDEROSA, *Baryta* — *t. Ponderosa muriata*, *Baryta*, muriate of — *t. Ponderosa salita*, *Baryta*, muriate of.

TERRA PORTUGAL'LICA, *Bar'ros*, *Bucaros*. A reddish, astringent, styptic earth, obtained from Portugal.

TERRA SAPONARIA, *Cimolia purpurescens*.

TERRA SIGILLA'TA, (*sigillatus*, furnished with little figures — *sigilla*,) *Seal'd Earth*. A bole or earthy matter, made into little cakes or flat masses, and stamped with certain impressions, as with the head of the Grand Seigneur. To these

belong the *Terra Silesiaca*, *Terra Lemnia*, *T. Turcica*. See *Bole*, and *Bolus alba*.

TERRA SILESIACA, see *Terra sigillata*—*t. Talcosa oxyanthracodes*, *Magnesia carbonas*—*t. Turcica*, see *Terra sigillata*.

TERRA URI'NÆ. The earthy deposit in the urine.

TERRA VITRIOLI DULCIS, *Colcothar*.

TERRAPIN, *Emys palustris*.

TERRE BOLAIRE, 'bolar earth,' *Bolus*—*t. Magnésienne*, *Magnesia carbonas*—*t. Noix*, *Bunium bulbocastanum*—*t. Pesante*, *Baryta*—*t. Sigillée*, see *Bole*.

TERRETTE, *Glechoma hederacea*.

TERRITORY, CELL, see *Cell*.

TER'TIAN FEVER, *Febris tertiana*, *An'thus tertianus*, *Tritanus*, *Tertian* or *Third Day A'gue*, *Third Day Fe'ver*, (F.) *Fièvre tierce*, (from *tertius*, 'the third.') An intermittent, whose paroxysms recur every third day, or every 48 hours. The mildest, and the most pernicious, intermittents belong to this head. As a general rule, it is the most manageable form of ague.

A *double tertian*, (F.) *Double tierce* (F.) (*Fièvre*), has a paroxysm every day,—the paroxysms of alternate days being associated.

TERTIANARIA, (from its virtues in tertian fever,) *Scutellaria galericulata*.

TESSARA, (*τεσσαρα*, 'four,') *Cuboid*.

TESSELLA, (dim. of *tessera*, 'a small quadrangular stone for paving,' &c.,) *Tabella*.

TESSELLATED, *Tessellatus*, ('furnished with small quadrangular stones,') Having a quadrangular arrangement, like a pavement. See *Epithelium*.

TESSERA, 'a quadrangular stone, wood,' &c. *Cuboid*.

TEST, DANIEL'S, (from *testis*, 'a witness,') see *Docimasia pulmonum*—*t. Hydrostatic*, see *Docimasia pulmonum*—*t. Plouquet's*, see *Docimasia pulmonum*—*t. Static*, see *Docimasia pulmonum*.

TESTA, 'a shell,' see *Ostrea*—*t. Ovi*, see *Membrana putaminis*.

TESTA PRÆPARATA, *Prepared Oystershell*. Oystershell, freed from extraneous matter, washed with boiling water, reduced to powder, and prepared in the same manner as *Creta præparata*.

TESTACEOUS, *Testaceus*, (F.) *Testacé*, (from *testa*.) A powder, consisting of burnt shells. These contain carbonate of lime chiefly, and hence the term has been applied to cretaceous substances. See *Creta*.

TESTÆ FURNACEÆ, (*fornax*, gen. *fornacis*, 'a furnace,') Bricks—*t. Ostrea*, see *Ostrea*.

TESTES, (pl. of *testis*, 'a witness,') The Testicles, see *Testicle*. Vulgarly, the *Stones*, *Bullocks*. A name, also, given to the inferior tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina, to distinguish them from the superior, called *Nates*.

TESTES CEREBRI, see *Quadrigenina tubercula*.

TESTICLE, *Testis*, *T. virilis*, *Testiculus*, *Orchis*, *Po'mum amoris*, *Didymus*, *Androcarium*, *Her'nia*, *Gem'ini* (pl.), *Gemelli* (pl.), *O'vum*, *Codling*, (F.) *Testicule*, (dim. of *testis*, because the testicles are 'witnesses' of virility.) The name of two glandular organs, contained in the scrotum, whose office is to secrete sperm. The substance of the testicle consists of numerous conical, flattened lobules—*lobuli testis*—whose bases are directed towards the surface of the organ, and the apices towards the corpus Highmorianum. They are formed of a gray and softish substance, composed of tortuous canals, called *Tubuli* seu *Canaliculi seminiferi* seu *seminales*, *Vasa semina'lia*, *Vascula serpenti'na*, folded on each other, and of extreme fineness; the number of which, according to the estimate of Monro, is 62,500, and the total length 5,208 feet. All these canals, uniting in their course, pass through the corpus

Highmorianum, concur in forming the epididymis, and give origin to the vas deferens. The testicles are covered, immediately, by a fibrous membrane, of an opake white colour, and very tough, called *Tunica Albuginea*, or, simply, *Albuginea*, *Peritesticis*, (F.) *Pérididymis*, of which the corpus Highmorianum is only an enlargement. Over this, again, is the tunica vaginalis, the second envelope of the testis.

TESTICLE, SWELLED, *Hernia humoralis*.

TESTICONDUS, (*testis*, and *condere*, 'to hide,') *Cryptorchis*.

TESTICULAR, *Testicularis*, (F.) *Testiculaire*. Belonging or relating to the testicle.

TESTICULE, *Testicle*.

TESTICULUS, *Testicle*—*t. Accessorius*, *Epididymis*—*t. Caninus*, *Orchis mascula*.

TESTIMONIUM MATURITATIS. 'Evidence of fitness.' A certificate of complete education, required, in the Prussian universities, of a candidate, before he can be admitted to examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

TESTIS, *Testicle*—*t. Feminus*, *Ovary*—*t. Irritable*, *Orchidalgia*—*t. Minor*, *Prostate*—*t. Muliebris*, *Ovary*—*t. Virilis*, *Testicle*.

TESTITIS, (from *testis*, and *itis*,) *Hernia humoralis*.

TESTUDINATIO CRANII, 'arched like the back of a tortoise,' (from *testudo*,) *Camarosis*.

TESTUDO, gen. *Testudinis*, (from *testa*, 'a shell,') *Chelona*, (F.) *Tortue*. A genus of reptiles, including the turtle, the flesh of which is much esteemed as an article of diet.

Also, an encysted tumour, which has been supposed to resemble the shell of a testudo; *Emphy'ma encystis ganglion*. See *Talpa*.

TESTUDO CEREBRI, *Fornix*—*t. Scapulae*, see *Scapula*.

TETE, (teat,) *Nipple*.

TETANIC, *Tetanicum*, *Spasticum*, *Convulsivum*, *Convulsivum*, (F.) *Tétanique*, (from *tetanus*.) A remedy which acts on the nerves, and, through them, on the muscles, occasioning, in large doses, convulsions. The chief agents of this class are *Nux Vomica*, *Strychnia*, *Brucia*, *Arnica*, and *Toxicodendron*.

Also, an epithet for a tonic convulsion.

TETANIN, *Strychnia*.

TETANIUM, *Strychnia*.

TETANIZATION, *Tetania'tio*. The production or condition of tetanic spasms, in which the patient is said to be *tet'itized*.

TETANOMATA, (*τετανωματα*,) *Tetanothra*.

TÉTANOS, *Tetanus*.

TETANOTHRA, (*τετανωθρα*,) *Tetanom'ata*, *Em'gato'ria*, (from *τετανω*, 'stretched, free from wrinkles,') Medicines which remove wrinkles.

TET'ANUS, (*τετανος*, 'stretched,' from *τετανω*, 'to stretch,') *Spasm with rigidity*, *Convulsio In'dic'ca*, *Holoton'ia*, *Holoton'icus*, *Holotet'anus*, *Tet'anus univ'ersalis*, *Rigor nervosus seu nervorum*, *Extensio seu Distensio*, *Entesia tet'anus*, *Col'icus cervic'us seu holoton'icus*, (F.) *Tétanos*, *Mol de cerf*. A disease which consists in a permanent contraction of all the muscles or merely of some, without alternations of relaxation. It is characterized by closure of the jaws; difficulty or impracticability of deglutition; rigidity and immobility of the limbs and trunk, which is sometimes curved forwards (*Emprosthotonus*), sometimes backwards (*Opisthotonus*), and sometimes to one side (*Plenrothotonus*). When tetanus is confined to the muscles of the jaws, it is called *Tris'mus*. It is a most formidable affection. The means of treatment are:—copious and repeated blood-letting; bathing, cold and warm; powerful doses of opium, and anæsthetics. In *Tran'matic Tetanus*, or that which supervenes on a wound, every extraneous matter must, of course,

be removed from the wound, and soothing applications be made to it.

TETANUS ANTICUS, Emprosthotonus—t. Dolorificus, Cramp—t. Dorsalis, Opisthotonus—t. Lateralis, Pleurothotonus—t. Maxillæ inferioris, Trismus—t. Posterganeus, Opisthotonus—t. Posticus, Opisthotonus—t. Universalis, see Tetanus.

TETARTÆUS, (τεταρτος, 'occurring on the fourth day,' from τεταρτος, 'the fourth,') Quartan.

TETARTOPHΥΪΑ, (τεταρτος, 'the fourth,' and φως, 'I arise,') *Quarta'nus remit'tens*. A quartan, in which the intermission is inordinately short or imperfect.

TÊTE, (from [L.] *testa*, 'the skull,') Caput, Head—*t. de Veau*, Elephantiasis of the Greeks.

TETRA, (τετρα, 'four,') in composition, four.

TETRADRACH'MON, (τετραδραχμον, from *tetra*, and δραχμη, 'a drachm,') A weight of four drachms or half an ounce.

TETRAGONUS, (τετραγωνος, from *tetra*, and γωνια, 'an angle,') *Platysma myoides*.

TETRAHIT LONGIFLORUM, *Galeopsis grandiflora*.

TETRAMASTHUS, (*tetra*, and μασθος, 'a breast,') *Quadrिमammatu*s.

TETRA'MYRON, (τετραμυρον, from *tetra*, and μυρον, 'an ointment,') An ointment of four ingredients.

TETRANGURIA, (*tetra*, and *anguria*,) *Cucurbita citrullus*.

TETRANTHERA PICHURIM, (*tetra*, and ανθηρα, 'anther,') *Pichurim beans*.

TETRAO COTUR'NIX, (after τετραξ, *Cotur'nix*, the Quail, (F.) Caille: *Class*, Aves; *Ord*, Gallinae. The quail is an esteemed article of diet. The Greek name is ορνις, gen. ορνιθος; and the places, called *Ortygia*, are named after it. The excrements of the quail were formerly extolled in epilepsy, and the fat in specks of the eye.

TETRAPHAR'MACUM, (*tetra*, and φαρμακον, 'a medicine,') A medicine consisting of four ingredients.

TETRAS'CELUs, (*tetra*, and σελος, 'leg,') A monster having four legs.

TETROB'OLON, (τετροβολον, from *tetra*, and οβολος, *obolus*,) The weight of four oboli or two scruples.

TETROROS, (τετροπος,) *Astragalus*.

TETTER, ([Sax.] *tecep*,) Herpes—t. Crusted, Impetigo—t. Honeycomb, Porrigo favosa—t. Humid, Eczema impetigo—t. Milky, Porrigo laryalis—t. Pustular, Impetigo—t. Running, Impetigo—t. Scaly, Psoriasis.

TETTERWORT, *Chelidonium majus*.

TEUCRIUM AEGYPTIACUM, (τενκρον, after Tencer,) *T. capitatum*—t. Belium, *T. capitatum*.

TEUCRIUM CAPITA'TUM, *T. Belium* seu *Aegyptiacum*, *Pollium Capita'tum*, *Po'ley Moun'tain of Montpellier*, *Ord*, Labiatae, is, generally, substituted for *T. chamædrys*. The common *Po'ley Moun'tain* is the *Teucrium montanum*; and the *Gold'en Po'ley Moun'tain*, the *Teucrium Po'lium*, *Po'lium*.

TEUCRIUM CHAMÆDRYS, *T. officinalis*, *Chamædrys*, *C. minor repens* seu *vulgaris*, *Quercula minor* seu *Calamandri'na*, *Trissa'go*, *Chamædrops*, *Triza'go*, *Com'mon*, *Creeping* or *Small German'der*, *English Treacle*, (F.) *Petit chène*, *Chénette*, *Germandrée officinale*. This is possessed of aromatic and bitter properties. The dose of the dried powder is from ʒss to ʒj.

TEUCRIUM CHAMÆPITYS, *Chamæpitys*, *Arthet'ica*, *Arthret'ica*, *Aju'ga*, *A. seu Bu'gula Chamæpitys*, *Abi'ga*, *Chamæmor'rus*, *I'va arthrit'ica*, *Holæ'gron*, *Io'nia*, *Sideri'tis*, *Com'mon Ground'pine*, (F.) *Petite Icette*. Properties like the last. The tops and leaves have been recommended as aperients and tonics; especially in female obstructions, and in paralytic disorders.

TEUCRIUM CRET'ICUM, *T. hyssopifolium* seu *Rosmarinifolium*, *Rosmar'nus strachidis fo'etis*, *Po'ley-moun'tain of Candy*, *Po'lium Cret'icum*. The tops and whole herb enter into the old compounds, *Mithridate* and *Theriaca*. It has a moderately aromatic smell; and a nauseous, bitter taste, and is placed among the aperients and corroborants.

TEUCRIUM FLA'VUM has similar properties to *T. chamædrys*.

TEUCRIUM HYSSOPIFOLIUM, *T. Creticum*.

TEUCRIUM I'VA, *Chamæpitys moscha'ta*, *I'va*, *I. moscha'ta Mompelien'sium*, *Chamæpitys anthyll'us*, *French Ground'pine*, (F.) *Icette musquée*. It has similar virtues to *T. Chamæpitys*, but is weaker.

TEUCRIUM MARITIMUM, *T. Marum*.

TEUCRIUM MA'NUM, *T. maritimum*, *Ma'rum Syri'acum* seu *Cret'icum* seu *ve'rum* seu *Cortu'si*, *Majora'na Syri'aca*, *Chamædrys inced'na maritima* seu *ma'rum*, *Orig'anum Syri'acum*, *Ma'rum german'der*, *Syrian herb mas'tich*, *Cat thyme*, (F.) *Marum* ou *Germandrée maritime*, *Herbe aux chats*. A very aromatic plant, of a camphorated smell; formerly much used in medicine as a tonic, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, &c.

TEUCRIUM OFFICINALE, *T. chamædrys*—t. *Palustre*, *T. scordium*—t. *Pyramidale*, *Ajuga*—t. *Rosmarinifolium*, *T. Creticum*.

TEUCRIUM SCOR'DIUM, *T. palustre*, *Scor'dium*, *Trissa'go palustris*, *Chamædrys palustris* seu *scor'dium*, *Allium red'olens*, *Water German'der*, (F.) *Germandrée scorodone*, *Sauge des bois*, *Germandrée aquatique*. The leaves have a garlicky smell, and bitterish, slightly pungent taste. It has the tonic properties of the other *Teucria*.

TEXTUM INTERLOBULARE, (*texere*, *textum*, 'to weave,') Interlobular tissue.

TEXTURA, *Texture*—t. *Organica*, *Histos*.

TEXTURAL, *Texturalis*. Relating or appertaining to a texture.

TEXTURE, *Textura*, *Textus*, (from *texere*, *textum*, 'to weave,') *Te'ta*, *Hy'pha*, *Hy'phæ*. The particular arrangement of the tissues that constitute an organ.

TEXTUS, *Texture*, *Tissue*—t. *Cellulosus*, *Cellular tissue*—t. *Desmosus*, *Desmoid tissue*—t. *Erectilis*, *Erectile texture*—t. *Nervorum*, *Plexus nervorum*—t. *Organicus*, *Cellular tissue*—t. *Papillaris*, *Corpus papillare*—t. *Parenchymalis*, *Cellular tissue*.

THÆRIA (*Sq*, 'a wild animal,') *Radzyge*.

THAL'AMUS, pl. *Thal'ami*, (*θαλαμος*,) (F.) *Couche*. 'A room or chamber; a bed.' The place in which a nerve originates, or has been considered to originate.

THALAMI NERVO'RUM OPTICO'RUM seu *Optici*, *Eminentie magnæ cerebri*, *Gan'glia cerebri post'ica*, *Cru'ra medullæ oblongatæ* (of some,) *Stria'ta cor'pora super'na posterio'ra*, *Colliculi nervorum optico'rum*, *Optic thalami*, *Posterior cerebral gan'glion*, (F.) *Couches des nerfs oculaires* (Ch.), *C. des nerfs optiques*, *C. optiques*. Two rounded and irregular surfaces, which are seen exposed in the lateral ventricles of the brain, and in the third ventricle, the inferior surface of which presents two projections, called *Corpora geniculata*, that furnish several filaments to the optic nerves. The name was given from a belief that the optic nerves originate from them. They, however, arise more posteriorly from the corpora quadrigemina or optic lobes; and adhere merely to the inner margin of those bodies. Gall considers, that the thalami act as ganglions to the nerves; and, hence, he calls them *Grand ganglion cérébral inférieur*. They are, also, called *Posterior gan'glion of the cereb'rum*. From the thalami and corpora striata fibres proceed upwards to constitute the convolutions of the brain, and the various bands that connect the different parts of

the brain together. The upper and inner parts of the thalami are so closely connected as to form one continued surface, called *Commissura mollis*. The posterior parts turn downwards and outwards; after which they are elongated to form the two white cords, termed *Tractus optici*.

THALAMUS REGALIS, Pericardium.

THALASSOLUTRUM, (*Θαλασσα*, 'sea,' and *λευτρον*, 'a bath,') Bath, sea.

THALASSOM'ELI, (*Θαλασσα*, 'sea,' and *μελι*, 'honey,') A cathartic medicine, composed of equal parts of sea water, honey, and rain water, exposed to the sun during the dog days in a pitched vessel.

THALIC'TRON, (*Θαλικτρον*,) *Thalictrum*, *T. magnum* seu *flavum* seu *flaves cens* seu *pratense* seu *nigricans* seu *rugosum* seu *vaginatum*, *Rhabarbarum purpureum*, *Mead'ow rue*, *Poor Man's Rhubarb*, (F.) *Pigamon jaunâtre*, *Rue des prés*, *Fausse-Rhabarbe*, *Rhabarbe des pauvres*. Ord. Ranunculaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Polygynia. The root resembles rhubarb in its properties.

THALIC'TRUM ANEMONOID'ES, *Mead'ow Rue*, *Rueleaved Anem'ony*; an indigenous plant, flowering in April and May.

THALLIUM, (from *θαλλος*, [L.] *thallus*, 'a green bud or shoot,') A metal discovered in 1861 by spectrum analysis in which it gives a very brilliant green ray. It is found in certain seleniferous and telluriferous deposits, in the native sulphur of Lipari, &c., and resembles lead physically, in its aspect, colour, density, &c., as well as its toxical action on the economy.

The salts of thallium, especially the nitrate, are very soluble.

THAMARINDUS, *Tamarindus*.

THAME, (thumb,) Pollex.

THANASIMUS, (*Θανασιμος*, from *θανος*, 'death,') Mortal.

THANATICUS, (from *thanatus*,) Relating or appertaining to death. *Thanat'ici* (morbi) of Dr. Wm. Farr are fatal affections from violence.

THANATODES, (*Θανατωδης*,) Mortal.

THAN'ATOID, *Thanatoides*, (*thanatus*, and *ειδος*, 'resemblance,') Resembling death. Apparently dead.

THANATOL'OGY, *Thanatolog'ia*, *Thnescolog'ia*, (*thanatus*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') A treatise on, or the doctrine of, death.

THANATUS, (*Θανατος*,) Death.

THAP'SIA, (from the island Thapsus.) *The deadly car'rot*, *Thap'sia asclepias*. Family, Umbelliferae. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The bark of the root operates violently, both upwards and downwards. It is not used.

THAPSIA SILPH'IUM. A North African plant, has similar properties. Six to ten grains of the powder produce several alvine evacuations.

THAPSIUM ACTÆIFOLIUM, (after the isle of Thapsus,) *Ligusticum actæifolium*.

THAPSIUM ATROPURPUREUM, *Th. cordatum*, *Roundheart*. Order, Umbelliferae. The flowers, which appear in June, are of a dark purple.

THAPSIUM BARBINO'DE, *Mead'ow Par'snep*. An indigenous plant, of the Northern and Western States, which flowers in June. Flowers, yellow.

Both these plants have been esteemed vulnerary, antisyphilitic, and diaphoretic; and as antidotes to the bite of a rattlesnake.

THAPSIUM CORDATUM, *T. atropurpureum*.

THAPSIUM BARBATUS, *Verbascum nigrum*.

THARSI, see Tarsus.

THE, Thigh.

THE', *Thea*—*t. des Apalaches*, *Ilex vomitoria*—*t. du Canada*, *Gaultheria*—*t. d'Europe*, *Salvia veronica*—*t. de France*, *Salvia*—*t. de Jersey*, *Coelastus*—*t. de la Mer du Sud*, *Ilex vomitoria*—*t. du Mexique*, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*—*t. de Simon Pauli*, *Myrica gale*—*t. Suisse*, *Falltrank*.

THE'A, (Chinese *teha*,) *Cha'a*, *Tea*, (F.) *Thé*.

There are two principal varieties of teaplant; *Thea Sinen'sis*, the *Thea Bob'e'a*; and *Thea vir'idia*; the *black tea*, and the *green*. Ord. Camellieæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. In commerce, many kinds of tea are met with. Several of the differences between these appear to result from the age at which the leaves have been collected, and the mode of their desiccation.

Teadrinking was introduced into Europe about the year 1666; since which time its use has become almost universal; and, in spite of the assertions of medical terrorists, it is, except in particular idiosyncrasies, entirely harmless. It is not unfrequently adulterated. See Falsifications, table of.

By an analogical transference, very common in language, the word *Tea* has been used almost synonymously with infusion, as *Beef tea*, *Mint tea*, &c.

TREA GERMANICA, *Veronica*.

TREBE'SIUS, VEINS OF. A name given to supposititious branches of the coronary veins, which Christopher Adam Thebesius, a German anatomist, described as opening into the heart by small depressions observable in the right auricle; and which have been called *Foramina Thebesii*. No such veins can be demonstrated. The valve, at the orifice of the coronary vein, in the right ventricle, is called *Val'vula Thebesii*, *V. Guiffartiana*, *V. cœne mag'ne*.

THECA, (*Θηκα*,) Case, Vagina, Sheath.—*t. Cerebri*, Cranium—*t. Cordis*, Pericardium—*t. Folliculi*, see Folliculi Graafiani—*t. Vertebralis*, see Vertebral canal.

THE'CAL, *Thecalia*, (from *thea*, 'a sheath,') Relating or appertaining to a sheath,—as of a tendon.

THEC'ITIS, (*theca*, and *itis*,) A term of hybrid formation, signifying inflammation of the sheaths of tendons.

THEIN, (from *thea*,) see *Coffea Arabica*.

THEION, (*θειον*,) Sulphur.

THEIOPEGÆ, (*theion*, and *πηγη*, 'a spring,') Waters, mineral (sulphureous.)

THEIOTHERMÆ, (*theion*, and *θερμη*, 'heat,') Waters, mineral (sulphureous.)

THELASIS, (*θιλαζειν*, 'to give suck,') Lactation.

THELASMUS, (*θηλασμος*,) Lactation.

THELASTRIA, (*θηλαστρια*,) Nurse.

THELE, (*θηλη*,) Mamma, Nipple.

THELYTIS, (F.) *Thélite*, (*thele*, and *itis*,) Inflammation of the nipple.

THELONCUS, (*thele*, and *ωνος*, 'a swelling,') Mastoncus.

THELORRHAG'IA, (*thele*, and *ρρηγη*, 'a rupture,') Hemorrhage from the nipple.

THELYGON'IA, (*θηλυς*, 'female,' and *γενε*, 'generation,') The part taken by the female in the act of generation. The procreation of female children. Also, nymphomania.

THELYGONUM, (*θηλυς*, 'female,' and *γενε*, 'sperm,') Sperm (of the female.)

THELYPTERIS, (*θηλυς*, 'female,' and *pteria*,) *Pteris aquilina*.

THENAD, Thenal.

THE'NAL, *The'nal*, (from *thenar*,) Relating or appertaining to the thenar.

THENAL AS'PECT. An aspect towards the side on which the thenar is situated.—(Barclay.) *Thenad* is used adverbially, by the same writer, to signify 'towards the thenal aspect.'

THE'NAR, (*θηναρ*, from *θηνω*, 'I strike,' 'I push,') The palm of the hand, or sole of the foot.

THENAR, Flexor brevis pollicis manus, Palm.

THENAR OR THENAL EM'INENCE is the projection at the anterior and outer part of the hand formed by the abductor brevis, opponens, and flexor brevis pollicis.

THENAR or THENAL MUS'CLE. Riolan and Winslow give this name to the fleshy mass, formed of the abductor brevis, opponens pollicis, and the interior part of the flexor brevis pollicis. In the foot, Winslow gives the name *Thenal muscle* to the abductor and flexor brevis pollicis pedis.

THEOBROMA CACAO, (Θεός, 'God,' and βρώμα, 'food,') Cacao.

THEOMANIA, (Θεομανία, from Θεός, 'God,' and μανία,) Demonomania.

THEOPLÉGIA, (Θεός, 'God,' and πλῆγη, 'a stroke,') Apoplexy.

THEOPLÉXIA, (Θεός, 'God,' and πλῆσσω, 'to strike,') Apoplexy.

THEORETICAL, (θεωρητικός,) *Theoreticus*, *Theorícus*, (θεωρῶ, 'I contemplate,') (F.) *Théorétique*, *Théorique*. That which is confined to theory, or is connected with it. An epithet also applied to a sect of physicians, who founded their doctrine chiefly on reasoning.

THEORIA, (θεωρία,) Theory.

THEORIQUE, Theoretical.

THEORY, (θεωρία,) *Theoría*, (F.) *Théorie*. The speculative part of a science. The connexion established in the mind between a general fact, or the least possible number of general facts, and all the particular facts dependent thereon: for example, the motions of the heavenly bodies, and the most important natural phenomena are connected with a single fact, previously known by observation; viz. that the force of gravity acts inversely according to the square of the distance. This constitutes the theory of universal gravitation. *Theory* must not be confounded with *system*. Theory regards nature as it is, and is a rigid deduction from facts. *System* is too often the creature of the imagination, to which nature is made to bend.

THEORY OF MED'ICINE, *Institutes of Medicine*, *Theoretical Medicine*, is that part of the science which attempts philosophically to account for the various phenomena that present themselves during health as well as in disease. It is the philosophy of medicine. The *Institutes of Medicine* are generally considered to comprise Physiology and its applications to Pathology, Hygiene, and Therapeutics. By some they are considered to include General Pathology and General Therapeutics.

THERAPEIA, (θεραπεία,) Curation, Therapeutics.

THERAPEUSIS, Therapeutics.

THERAPEUTA, (θεραπευτής,) Therapeutist.

THERAPEUTER, (θεραπευτήρ,) Therapeutist.

THERAPEUTES, (θεραπευτής,) Therapeutist.

THERAPEUTICAL, *Therapen'ticus*. Relating or appertaining to Therapeutics.

THERAPEUTICE, (θεραπευτική, [τεχνή,]) Therapeutics.

THERAPEUTICS, *Therapen'ticæ*, *Therapen'sia*, *Therapen'sis*, *Iatrotechnicæ*, *Therapeia*, *Therapsia*, *Curatoria* *Meth'odus*, *Methodus Medendi*, *Practice of Physic*, (F.) *Thérapietique*, *Thérapie*, (from θεραπεύω, 'I wait upon, I alleviate, I attend upon the sick,') That part of medicine, the object of which is the treatment of disease. With others, the department which comprises an explanation of the *modus operandi* of medicines.

THERAPEUTICUS, Therapeutical.

THÉRAPEUTIQUE, Therapeutics.

THERAPEUTIST, *Therapen'ta*, *Therapen'tes*, *Therapen'ter*. One who practices therapeutics. A practitioner of medicine. To be a good therapist, a man must be well versed in every department of medicine, and capable of observing and reasoning well. He may be a good observer, and yet a bad reasoner. He cannot practice well unless he is both. Hence, the comparatively small number of good therapists.

THERAPIA, (θεραπεία,) Therapeutics.

THÉRAPIE, Therapeutics.

THERIA, (θηρ, 'a wild animal,') Radzyge.

THERIAC, Theriaca—t. of Antipater, Antipatri theriaca.

THERIACA, (θηριακά,) *Thériae*, (from θηρ, 'a ferocious or venomous animal,') *Treacle*, *Melasscs*, (F.) *Thériaque*. Also, a medicine, believed to be capable of curing or preventing the effects of the bite of a venomous animal. In this sense it is chiefly used by writers. *Thériae* and *Thériacal* have been used adjectively for medicinal.

THERIACA ANDROM'ACHI, *Venice Treacle*, is an ancient alexipharmic electuary; consisting of a farrago of 61 different ingredients, which possessed the most opposite properties. It was invented by Andromachus of Crete, and prepared by order of Nero. It has received various modifications; and, to the discredit of the *Faculté de Médecine* of Paris, long held its place in their Codex, with even an additional number of ingredients. The *Electuarium Opium* polypharmacum of the Codex has contained acid ingredients, 5; astringent, 5; bitter, 22; indigenous aromatics, 10; umbelliferous aromatics, 7; balsams and resinous substances, 8; fetid ingredients, 6; narcotics, 1; earthy substances, 1; gummy or amygdaceous, 4; saccharine, 3; total, 72! and one of these the flesh of the viper! A little more than a grain of opium is contained in each drachm of the compound.

THERIACA ARTICULORUM, Colchicum—t. Celestis, Tinctura opii—t. Communis, Melasses—t. Edinensis, Confectio opii.

THERIACA GERMANO'RUM. An extract or rob, prepared from juniper berries. Used as a stomachic.

THERIACA LONDINENS'IS, *Cataplasma Cymini*. A cataplasm of cummin seed, bay berries, germander, snake-root, cloves, honey, and sometimes opium, or syrup of poppies.

THERIACA RUSTICORUM, Allium.

THERIAKI. In Turkey, opium-eaters, or they who indulge largely in the use of opium, are so called.

THÉRIAQUE, Theriaca.

THERIATRICA, (θηρ, 'an animal,' and ιατρικά, 'medicine,') Veterinary art.

THERIODES, (θηριόδες, from θηρ, 'a venomous animal,' and οδες,) Ferine.

THERIO'MA, gen. *Therio'matis*, *Therion*, (θηριώμα, from θηρ, 'a venomous animal,' and ομα,) Any extremely malignant ulcer. Sometimes confined to ulcers of the lungs.

THERION, (θηριον,) Therioma.

THERIOTOMY, (θηρ, 'an animal,' and τέμνω, 'to cut,') Zootomy.

THERMA, (θερμα,) Heat—t. Emphytum, Animal heat.

THERMÆ, pl. of *therma*, (θερμαι,) Warm baths or springs. See Waters (mineral).

THERMÆ FABRIÆ, Pfeffers, Mineral Waters of—t. Piperina, Pfeffers, Mineral Waters of—t. Plumbariæ, Plombières, Mineral Waters of.

THER'MAL, *Therma'lis*, (from *therma*,) Relating or appertaining to heat. Hot, warm,—as 'a thermal mineral water.'

THERMANTICA, (θερμαντικά,) Calefacients.

THERMASMA, gen. *Thermasmatis*, (θερμασμα,) Fomentation.

THERMOLUSIA, (*therma*, and λυω, 'to wash,') Bath, warm.

THERMOMETER, (*therma*, and μετρον, 'measure,') see Heat.

THERMOTHERAPEIA, (*therma*, and *therapeia*, 'treatment of disease,') Treatment by means of heat, and especially of hot air.

THERMUM EMPHYTUM, (*therma*, and εμψυον, 'innate,') Animal heat, Biolychnium.

THE'SIS, (*thesis*, 'a proposition,' from *τιθημι*, 'to put,') 'A position or proposition.' *Disputatio inauguralis*, *Inaugural Dissertation*. The name usually given to the essay composed by a candidate for graduation in medicine, which he is at times required to defend publicly. Often, however, it is a mere form, giving useless labour and trouble to the student, inasmuch as it is executed as a task, and never afterwards regarded by the preceptor or by others. Sandifort, Haller, Sinellie, and Stoll, have published collections of these. In many universities, of Germany especially, the *Disputatio inauguralis* is the public dissertation; whilst the *Theses* are questions put to the candidate, and answered in writing, in the Latin language.

THEVE'TIA AHOUAL, (after Andrew Thevet, a French monk, who travelled in Brazil in the 16th century.) *Ahouai*. The kernels of the nut of this Brazilian tree are said to be a violent poison. In the Antilles its nuts are called *Noix de Serpent*; and they are used against the bites of serpents.

THEW, ([Sax.] *þeop*.) Tendon.

THEY, Thigh.

THICKLISTED, Palsy.

THIGH, ([Sax.] *þeoh*.) *Fe'mur*, *Fe'men*, *Crus*, *Me'rur*, *Me'rurum*, (Sc.) *The*, *They*, (F.) *Cuisse*. (Of old, *Fe'mur* meant the thigh generally, and especially the outer part,—*Fe'men*, the inner.) The part of the lower limb which extends from the pelvis to the leg. The thigh is larger at its superior than inferior part, and has the form of an inverted and truncated cone, slightly depressed from within outwards. Above, it is bounded, anteriorly, by the groin; externally, by the hip; behind, by the fold of the nates; and within, by the perineal region. Below, it is bounded, anteriorly, by the prominence of the knee; posteriorly, by the ham. It is formed of a considerable number of muscles, bloodvessels, lymphatics, nerves, &c.; and is covered by a strong aponeurosis.

THIGHBONE, Femur—t. Neck of the, Collum femoris.

THIMBLEWEED, *Rudbeckia laciniata*.

THION, (*θειον*.) Sulphur.

THIRST, ([Sax.] *þýrr*.) *Si'tis*, *Dip'sa*, *Po'tio'nis desiderium*, (F.) *Soif*. A simple desire for, or absolute want of liquids. Physiologists are not entirely agreed regarding the seat of thirst; some place it in the fauces; others in the stomach. Its immediate cause is not known. It has been attributed to a dry condition of the nervous papillæ of the mouth and fauces from suppression of the salivary and mucous secretions. This is probably true; but, again, it is owing to the wants of the system,—a supply of fluid being required to compensate the numerous losses that are constantly taking place. Thirst is an *internal sensation*,—an *instinctive want*,—arising from organization, and inexplicable. It is an urgent symptom in many diseases, particularly in those of vascular excitement.

THIRST, EXCESSIVE, Polydipsia—t. Morbid, Dipsosis.

THIRSTY, Dipsodes.

THISTLE, BLESSED, ([Sax.] *þýrtel*.) *Centaurea benedicta*—t. Cotton, *Onopordium acanthium*—t. Globe, *Echinops*—t. Holy, *Centaurea benedicta*—t. Ladies', *Carduus Marianus*—t. Milk, common, *Carduus Marianus*—t. Pine, *Atractylus gummifera*—t. Sow, *Sonchus oleraceus*—t. Star, *Centaurea calcitrapa*—t. Yellow, *Argemone Mexicana*.

THLADIAS, (*θλαδις*, from *θλαω*, 'to crush,') Eunuch.

THLASIAS, (*θλασις*.) Eunuch.

THLASIS, (*θλασις*.) Contusion—t. Depressio, Depression.

THLASMA, gen. *Thlasm'atie*, (*θλασμα*.) Contu-

sion—t. Concussio, Concussion—t. Stremma, Sprain.

THLASPI, (*θλασις*.) *Peu'nygerese*. Ord. *Cra-ciferæ*. *Scz. Syst. Tetradymania Siliculosa*. Two species of thlaspi are directed in some pharmacopœias for medical use:—*Thlaspi arven'se* et *Tre'acle mus'tard*; and *Thlaspi campest're* seu *hirsu'tum* seu *vulgo'tius*, *Lepid'ium campest're*, *Lep'ia* seu *Ibe'ris campest'ris*, *Mith'ridate mus'tard*. The pharmaceutical properties of both kinds resemble those of common mustard.

THLASPI BUR'SA, *Th. bursa'tum*, *Thlaspi* seu *Cap'sell'a* seu *Ibe'ris* seu *Nastur'tium* seu *Rod'schied'ia bur'sa pasto'ris*, *Bur'sa pasto'ris*, *Sley-herd's purse*, *Co'coart*, *St. James's wort*, *Poor man's Parmacit'y*, (F.) *Fleur de St. Jacques*, *Bourse à berger* ou à *pasteur*, *Tabouret*. A common European plant, introduced into this country. It is slightly astringent, but is little used.

THLASPI BURSATUM, *Thlaspi bursa*—t. *Nasturtium*, *Lepidium sativum*—t. *Sativum*, *Lepidium sativum*.

THLIBIAS, (*θλιβιας*, from *θλιβω*, 'to crush,') Eunuch.

THLIPSENCEPHALIA, see *Derencephalia*.

THLIPSENCEPHALUS, (*θλιψης*, 'compression,' and *εγκεφαλος*, 'the encephalon,') A monster in whom the skull is open, not merely in the frontal and parietal, but also in the occipital region, a distinct fontanelle not existing.

THLIP'SIS, (*θλιψις*.) *Compres'sio*. Compression, and especially constriction of vessels by an external cause. Oppression.

THNESCOLOGIA, (*θνησκω*, 'to die,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') *Thanatology*.

THNETOBLASTE, (*θνητος*, 'mortal,' and *βλαστος*, 'germ,') A term proposed by M. Robin for the heteromorphous and anatomical element of the different tumours called 'cancerous.'

THNETOBLASTIQUE, Cancerous.

THOLUS, (*θολος*, 'a vaulted chamber,') *Achicolum*—t. *Diocleus*, *Scapha*.

THOMSONIAN. One who practises or believes in Thomsonianism.

THOMSONIANISM, *Thom'sonism*. A fanciful doctrine, of which a person of the name of Thomson, of New England, is the founder. One of its leading principles is, that the human body is composed of four elements [?], earth, air, fire, and water; and one of its apothegms, that metals and minerals are in the earth, and, being extracted from the depths of the earth, have a tendency to carry all down into the earth who use them; that the tendency of all vegetables is to spring up from the earth, and therefore to uphold mankind from the grave.

The Thomsonians are Botanical Doctors. See Herb doctor.

THORACENTESIS, *Thoracocentesis*.

THORACHIQUE, Thoracic.

THORAC'IC, *Thorac'icus*, (from *thorax*,) (F.) *Thoracique* ou *Thorachique*. That which relates or belongs to the chest—as *Thoracic vis'cera*, &c.

THORACIC INFERIOR ARTERY, *Arte'ria Thorac'ica Exter'na Infer'ior* seu *Lon'ga* seu *Mamma'ria externa* seu *Thorac'ica infer'ior*, (F.) *Deuxième des Thoraciques* (Ch.), arises from the axillary, a little below the preceding, and descends vertically over the latter part of the thorax, and the serratus major anticus. It afterwards bends inwards, becomes subcutaneous, and divides into several branches, which embrace the breast. It gives numerous ramifications to the pectoralis major, serratus anticus, intercostals, ganglions of the axilla, mamma, &c.

THORACIC SUPERIOR ARTERY, *Arte'ria Thorac'ica Exter'na Super'ior*, (F.) *Artère thoracique supérieure*, *Première des Thoraciques* (Ch.), arises from the axillary artery or from the acromial, and descends forwards between the Pectoralis major

and P. minor, to which it distributes itself by a great number of branches. In some subjects there are two or three *Arterix thorac'icæ exter'ne superio' res*.

THORACIC DUCT, *Ductus thorac'icus seu thoracicus puste'rior seu vertebra'lis seu chy'lifer seu chy'li seu lac'teus seu ro'rifer seu Pecquet'i seu Pecquetia'nus*, *Ve'na al'ba thora'cia*, *Al'veus ampul'la'eus*, *Distributo'ria lac'tea thora'cia*, *Gallu'ia*, *Duct of Pecquet*, *Alimentary Duct*, (F.) *Canal ou Conduit Thoracique ou de Pecquet*, is the duct in which the lymphatics of the lower limbs, abdomen, left superior extremity, left side of the head, neck, and thorax terminate. It begins at the *receptaculum chyli*, which is formed by the union of five or six large lymphatic trunks, themselves formed from the union of all the absorbent plexuses of the abdomen. The duct ascends into the chest through the pillars of the diaphragm, and by the side of the aorta and vena azygos. It contracts in dimension as far as the 6th dorsal vertebra, when it inclines towards the left hand; ascends behind the arch of the aorta; passes behind the left internal jugular vein, and opens at the posterior part of the subclavian vein of the same side. Its embouchure is furnished with two valves, which prevent the blood from passing from the vein into the duct.

THORACIC LIMBS are the upper limbs; so called because they are articulated with the lateral and upper parts of the chest.

THORACIC, LONG OR INFERIOR, Mammary inferior external artery.

THORACIC NERVES. The short or anterior thoracic nerves are two in number. They arise from the brachial plexus, and divide into an anterior and a posterior branch: the former distributed to the pectoralis major muscle, the latter uniting with a branch of the other to form a loop, from which numerous branches are given off to the pectoralis major and p. minor.

The long thorac'ic nerve, *Poste'rior thorac'ic*, *Exter'nal respiratory* of Sir Charles Bell, is a long branch, which arises from the fourth and fifth cervical nerves, immediately after their escape from the intervertebral foramina, and passes downwards to be distributed upon the serratus magnus muscle.

THORACIC REGIONS are the different regions of the chest. Thus we say, *anterior, lateral, and superior thoracic*, &c.

THORACICA, (from *thorax*.) Pectorals.

THORACICS, FIRST OF THE, Mammary superior external artery.

THORACIQUE, Thoracic.

THORACO, (from *thorax*.) In composition, the thorax or chest.

THORACOCENTE'SIS, *Thoracenta'sis*, *Thoracotomy*, (thoraco, and *kentesis*, 'puncture.') *Paracenta'sis thora'cia*. Perforation of the chest to evacuate contained fluid—as in empyema.

THORACOYSTIS, Thoracystis.

THORACODID'YMUS, (thoraco, and *didymos*, 'a twin.') A monstrosity in which twins are united by the thorax.

THORACODYNIA, (thoraco, and *odynē*, 'pain,') Pleurodynia.

THORACODYNIA, Pleurodynia.

THORACOFACIAL, *Platysma myoides*.

THORACOAGASTRODID'YMUS, *Didymus asymphyothoracogastrius*, *Xiphodid'ymus*, (thoraco, *gaster*, 'the belly,' and *didymos*, 'a twin.') A monstrosity in which twins are united by the chest and abdomen.

THORACO-MAXILLO-FACIAL, *Platysma myoides*.

THORACOMETER, (thoraco, and *metron*, 'measure,') Stethometer.

THORACOMYODYNIA, (thoraco, and *myodynē*,) Pleurodynia.

THORACOPATHI'A, (thoraco, and *pathos*, 'disease,') Disease or suffering in the chest.

THORACOSCOPIA, (thoraco, and *σκοπεω*, 'to inspect,') see Auscultation.

THORACOSCOPIUM, Stethoscope.

THORACOTOMY, (thoraco, and *τομω*, 'to cut,') Thoracocentesis.

THORACYST'IS, *Thoracocyst'is*, (thorax, and *κυστις*, 'a bladder,') Encysted dropsy of the chest. Hydatids in the chest.

THO'RAX, gen. *Thora'cia*, (Θωραξ, gen. Θωρακος, 'a cuirass, a coat of mail,') *Cith'arus*, *Ven'ter medius*, *Pec'tus*, *Stē'thus*, *Scu'tum pectoris*, *Hir*, *Chelys*, *Oni'sa*, the *Breast*, the *Chest*, (F.) *Poitrine*. One of the splanchnic cavities, *Cavum thora'cia*, bounded, posteriorly, by the vertebrae; laterally, by the ribs and scapula; anteriorly, by the sternum; above, by the clavicle; and below, by the diaphragm. It is destined to lodge and protect the chief organs of respiration and circulation,—the lungs and the heart.

THORAX, Corset.

THORE, (Θορη,) Sperm.

THORN APPLE, *Datura stramonium*—t. Red, *Datura Sanguinea*.

THOROUGHSTEM, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

THOROUGHWAX, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

THOROUGHWORT, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

THOROW-WAX, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*.

THORULUS STRAMINEUS, 'a straw pad,' *Fanon*.

THRÆNINE, ([G.] Thräne, 'a tear,') see Tears.

THREADWORM, *Dracunculus*—t. Long, *Trichocephalus*.

THREPSIS, (Θρεψις, from *τρέπω*, 'to nourish,') Assimilation, Nutrition.

THREPSOL'OGY, *Threpsolog'ia*, (threpsis, and *λογος*, 'a description,') The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the nutrition of organized bodies.

THRIDACE, (from *thridace*,) *Lactucarium*.

THRIDACINE, (θριδάκιον,) *Lactuca*.

THRIDAX, gen. *Thri'dacia*, (θριδάξ, gen. θριδάκος,) *Lactuca*.

THRIFT, AMERICAN, *Statice Caroliniana*—t. Lavender, *Statice limonium*—t. Sea Side, *Statice Caroliniana*.

THRIX, (θρίξ, gen. θρίκος,) *Capillus*, Hair.

THROAT, (θρυον, θρυονα,) *Jugulum interstitium*, *Jugula're*, *Gul'ter*, *Spha'gē*, (Prov.) *Chokea*, *Droat*, *Hawse*, *Hose*, (Sc.) *Halse*, *Hawse*, *Witter*. The anterior part of the neck. (F.) *Gorge*. Also, the pharynx.

THROATROOT, *Geum Virginianum*, *Liatris*.

THROATWORT, *Campanula trachelium*.

THROB'BING, *Pulsat'iva*, *Sphygmicus*, *Sphygmodes*, *Pulsatory*, (F.) *Pulsatif*. A throbbing pain, (Prov.) *Stang*, (F.) *Douleur pulsative*, is a kind of pain which is, or seems to be, caused or augmented by the pulsation of arteries.

THROE, (from [Sax.] *þroþian*, 'to suffer,') Agony, Pains, labour.

THROMBI LACTEI, (pl. of *thrombus*,) Infarctus mammae lacteus.

THROMBOCYST'IS, (thrombus, and *κυστις*, 'a cyst,') The cyst occasionally surrounding a clot of blood—as in encephalic hemorrhage.

THROMBOSIS, (θρομβωσις, from *thrombus*, and *osis*,) Coagulation. Applied especially to coagulation of blood in a blood-vessel.

THROM'BUS, (θρομβος, 'a clot,') *Hæmato'mu*. A small, hard, round, bluish tumour, formed by an effusion of blood in the vicinity of a vein which has been opened in the operation of blood-letting. The thrombus is most commonly owing to the opening of the vein and that of the skin not corresponding; to excessive smallness of the cutaneous orifice; or to small, fatty granules, which prevent the discharge of the blood. Com-

presses, dipped in salt water, camphorated spirit, and slight compression, usually disperse it. See Blood.

THROMBUS NEONATORUM, Cephalæmatoma.

THROPILL, Trachea.

THROPPLE, Trachea.

THROTTLE, (dim. of *throat*.) Trachea.

THROW, (from [Sax.] *þrōpian*, 'to suffer,') Agony, Pains, labour.

THROWWORT, *Leonurus cardiaca*.

THRUSH, Aphthæ—t. Milk, Aphthæ—t. White, Aphthæ.

THRUSTY, Dipsodes.

THRYPSIS, (*þrupsis*, from *þrēw*, 'to break in pieces,') Commintion.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS, *Thuya occidentalis*.

THUMB, ([Sax.] *þuma*.) Pollex.

THUREA, (from *thurs*.) *Juniperus lycia*—t. Virga, *Juniperus lycia*.

THUS, gen. *Thu'ria*, (from *þw*, 'to burn perfumes,') see *Pinus abies*—t. *Fœminium*, see *Pinus abies*—t. *Judeorum*, *Croton cascarilla*, *Styrax*, *Thymiana*—t. *Libanotos*, *Juniperus lycia*—t. *Masculum*, *Juniperus lycia*—t. *Verum*, *Juniperus lycia*—t. *Vulgare*, see *Pinus abies*.

THUYA APHYLLA, (*þw*, 'incense,') see *Sandara*.

THU'YA (*þwa*, from *þw*, 'incense,') seu *Thu'ja occidentalis*, *T. obtusa*, *Cupressus Arbor Vitæ*, *American Arbor Vitæ*, *Tree of Life*. Ord. *Conifera*. The leaves and wood were formerly in high repute as resolvents, sudorifics, and expectorants, and were given in phthisical affections, intermittent fevers, and dropsies. The expressed juice has been applied to condylomata. The arrangement of the medullary matter of the cerebellum, termed *Arbor Vitæ*, is also called *Thuya*.

THYLACIÏTIS, (*þelaxw*, 'a small sac, and itia,') *Gutta rosea*.

THYM, *Thymus*.

THYMA, gen. *Thy'matis*, *Ecthyma*, *Thymion*.

THYMASTHMA, gen. *Thymasth'matis*, *Asthma thymicum*.

THYMBRA, (*þwþra*.) *Satureia hortensis*—t. *Hispanica*, *Thymus mastichina*.

THYME, *Thymus*—t. *Cat*, *Teucrium Marum*—t. *Common*, *Thymus*—t. *Garden*, *Thymus*—t. *Lemon*, see *Thymus serpyllum*—t. *Mother of*, *Thymus serpyllum*—t. *Virginia*, *Pycnanthemum linifolium*—t. *Wild*, *Thymus serpyllum*.

THYMELEA, (*þw*, 'thyme, and *elaea*, 'the olive tree,') *Daphne gnidium*—t. *Laureola*, *Daphne laureola*—t. *Mezereum*, *Daphne mezereum*—t. *Monspeliana*, *Daphne gnidium*.

THYMELECO'SIS, (*thymus*, and *ilæc*, 'an ulcer,') Ulceration of the thymus gland.

THYMI'MA, gen. *Thymia'matis*, (*þwþma*, from *þw*, 'to burn perfumes,') 'a perfume,') *Thus Judæorum*, *Muskwood*, (F.) *Narcaphthæ*. A bark from Syria, Cilicia, &c., supposed to be the product of the liquid storax tree. It has an agreeable, balsamic smell; approaching that of liquid storax. See *Lacaphthon*, and *Narcaphthon*.

THYMIAMA, Fumigation, Suffimentum.

THYMIASIOTECHNIA, (*thymiasis*, and *τεχνη*, 'art,') *Thymiatechny*.

THYMIASIS, (*þwþsis*.) Fumigation.

THYMIATECH'NY, *Thymiatech'nia*, *Thymiasio'tech'nia*, *Cu'ra fumigato'ria*, (*þwþapa*, 'a perfume, and *τεχνη*, 'art,') The art of employing perfumes in medicine.

THYMIC, *Thy'micus*, (F.) *Thymique*. Having relation to the thymus, as "thymic asthma."

THYMI'ON, (*þwþw*.) *Thy'ma*, *Thy'mus*, *Por'ram*, *Por'rus*, *Verru'ca rhagui'dea*, *Verru'ca mi'nor*, (from *þwþ*, 'thyme,') A small wart on the skin, resembling a bud of thyme.

THYMIOSIS, (from *thymion*.) *Framboesia*—t. *Indica*, *Framboesia*.

THYMIQUE, *Thymic*.

THYMITES, (*þwþwþ*.) Wine impregnated with thyme.

THYMITIS, (*þwþw*, 'thymus, and itia,') Inflammation of the thymus gland.

THYMO'PATHIA, *Psychopathia*, (*þwþw*, 'the mind, and *παθος*, 'affection,') A disease of the mind.

THYMOS, (*þwþw*.) Rage, *Thymus*.

THYMOXAL'ME, (*þwþw*, 'thyme, *αξες*, 'acid, and *αλς*, 'salt,') A compound of thyme, vinegar, and salt.

THYMUM, *Thymus*.

THY'MUS, (*þwþw*.) *Glandula Thy'mus*, *Cor'pus Thy'micum* seu *Thy'micum*, *Glandula*, *Thy'mus gland*, *Cor'pus incomprehensibile* of Joseph Frank, — *Sweetbread* of the butcher. An organ, concerned in hæmotosis, which is seated in the upper separation of the anterior mediastinum. The thymus has the appearance of a glandular body. It is oblong; bilobate; soft, and very variable in size and colour. In the fetus, it is very large, and contains in a central cavity—reservoir of the thymus—a milky fluid; but it gradually disappears, and in old age is scarcely discernible. The arteries, called *thy'mic*, are from the inferior thyroid, internal mammary, bronchial, and mediastinal. The veins have the same arrangement. It receives some nervous filaments from the pneumogastric nerves, the phrenic, and the inferior cervical ganglia.

THYMUS, (*þwþw*.) *Thy'mum*, *T. vulgaria* seu *sessifolius* seu *hortensis*, *Common* or *Garden Thyme*, (F.) *Thym*, *T. ordinaire*, *Farigoule*. Ord. *Labiata*. Sec. Syst. *Didymia Gymnospermia*. This herb has an agreeable, aromatic smell; and a warm, pungent taste. It is reputed to be resolvent, emmenagogue, tonic, and stomachic. It is not much used. The volatile oil, *Oleum Thy'mi*, Oil of Thyme, is official in the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

THYMUS, (*þwþw*.) *Psyche*, *Satureia capitata*, *Thymion*—t. *Calaminthos*, *Melissa calamintha*—t. *Capitatus*, *Satureia capitata*—t. *Ciliatus*, *T. scutichina*—t. *Creticus*, *Satureia crepitata*—t. *Hortensis*, *Thymus*—t. *Includens*, *T. serpyllum*.

THYMUS MASTICH'NA, *T. Ciliatus*, *Melissa vulgare*, *Clinopodia*, *Mastich'na Gallica*, *Thym'bra Hispanica*, *Jal'ca Indica*, *Camassia herb Mastich*. A low, shrubby, Spanish plant, used as an erhrine. It has a smell like mastich. Its virtues resemble those of the *Marum Syriacum*; but it is said to be less powerful.

THYMUS MULTIFLORUS, *Melissa nepeta*—t. *Nepeta*, *Melissa nepeta*.

THYMUS, RESERVOIR OF THE, see *Thymus*.

THYMUS SERPYLLUM, *T. includens*, *Herpyllus*, *Herpyllus*, *Serpyllum*, *Serpul'um*, *Serpyllum*, *Gila'rum*, *Serpyllum vulgare* *minus*, *Moth'er of Thyme*, *Wild Thyme*, (F.) *Serpolet*. This plant has the same sensible properties as the garden thyme; but has a milder and rather more grateful flavour. *Lemon Thyme*, *Serpyllum citra'tum*, is merely a variety of *Thymus Serpyllum*. It is very pungent; and has a particularly grateful odour, approaching that of lemons.

THYMUS SYLVATICUS, *Clinopodium vulgare*—t. *Sylvestris*, *Satureia capitata*—t. *Tenuifolius*, *Thymus*—t. *Vulgaris*, *Thymus*.

THYREMPHRA'XIS, (*thyreo*, and *εμφραξις*, 'obstruction,') *Bronchocele*.

THYREO, *Thyro*, (from *þwþw*, 'a shield,') is composition, the thyroid cartilage or gland.

THYREOÄDENITIS, *Thyreoiditis*.

THYREOÄRYTENOID, *Thyroärytenoides*, or *Thyroärytenoides*. That which relates to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.

THYREOÄRYTENOID LIG'AMENTS, *Inferior Ligaments of the Larynx*, *Lips of the Glottis*, *Vocal*

Cords, are two ligaments about two lines broad, formed of elastic and parallel fibres, which are contained in a duplicature of the mucous membrane of the larynx. They extend horizontally from the anterior projection at the base of each arytenoid cartilage to the middle of the angle of union of the thyroid cartilage. They are the essential organs of voice. See Glottis.

THYREOÄRYTENOID MUSCLES, *Thyreôärytenoïdes*, are thin muscles, which arise from the middle and inferior part of the posterior surface of the thyroid cartilage; whence they proceed backwards and outwards, to be inserted into the outer part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. They give the necessary tension to the ligaments of the glottis, in the production of the voice. Santorini has given the name *Thyreôärytenoïdeus obliquus* to a portion of the arytenoid muscle.

THYREOCELE, (*thyreo*, and *κύλη*, 'a tumor,') Bronchocele.

THYREOËPIGLOT'TIC, *Thyreôëpiglottid'us*, *Thyrepiglot'ticus*. Sabatier and Santorini have given this name to the outer portion of the thyroarytenoid muscle; because it passes from the thyroid cartilage to the anterior part of the epiglottis.

THY'REOHY'OID, *Thyreohyoïde'us*, *Thyrohyoïdes*, *Thyrohy'oid*, *Hyoëthyreo'des*. That which belongs or relates to the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides.

THYREOHYOID, **THYROHYOID**, or **HYOTHYROID MEMBRANE** is a very broad, yellowish, fibrous membrane, thicker at the middle than at the extremities, which is attached, above, to the posterior surface of the body and great cornu of the os hyoides; and, below, to the whole superior edge of the thyroid cartilage. The lateral thyrohyoid ligaments may be considered as the margins of the thyrohyoid membrane. They pass between the superior cornua of the thyroid cartilage to the extremities of the greater cornua of the os hyoides. A small cartilaginous or bony nodule—*cartilago tritic'ea*—is sometimes found in each.

THYREOHYOÏDE'US or *Hyothyreoïde'us Mus'cle* is situate at the anterior and superior part of the neck. It is attached to the oblique line on the anterior surface of the thyroid cartilage; to the inferior edge of the body of the os hyoides, and to the anterior portion of its great cornu. It approximates the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides to each other, by raising the cartilage, and with it the whole larynx; or, it can depress the os hyoides.

THYREOID, *Thyroid*.

THYREOÏDEUS, *Thyroïdeus*.

THYREOÏDIEN, *Thyroïdien*.

THYREOÏTIS, *Thyreôideni'tis*, *Thyreôïd'itis*, *Ang'na thyreôide'a*, (*thyreo*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

THYREONCUS, (*thyreo*, and *ὄγκος*, 'a tumor,') Bronchocele.

THYREOPHARYNGEUS, *Thyropharyngeus*.

THYREOPHRAXIA, (*thyreo*, and *φρασσα*, 'to obstruct,') Bronchocele.

THYREPIGLOT'TICUS, *Thyreôëpiglottic*.

THYRO, in composition, see *Thyreo*.

THYROÄRYTENOID, *Thyreôärytenoid*.

THYROCELE, (*thyro*, and *κύλη*, 'a tumour,') Bronchocele.

THYROCRICOPHARYNGEUS, see *Cricopharyngeal*.

THYROHYOID, *Thyreohyoïd*.

THYROPHARYNGOSTAPHYLINUS, *Palatopharyngeus*.

THY'ROID, *Thy'reoid*, *Thyroï'des*, (*θύρωμα*, from *θύρα*, 'a gate or folding-door,' or from *θύραξ*, 'a shield,' and *αἶος*, 'form,') That which has the shape of a folding-door.

THYROID ARTERIES, *Thyroïdeal arteries*—*t. Artery of Neubauer*, see *Thyroïdal arteries*.

THYROID CARTILAGE, *Cartilago Soutifor'mis* seu *Scuta'lis* seu *Clypea'lis*, *Coëperto'rium*, *C. Pelta'lis* seu *pelta'tus*, *Scu'tum*, *Ada'mi Mor'sua Os*, is the largest of the cartilages of the larynx, at the anterior part of which it is situate. It is larger transversely than vertically; broader above than below; and seems formed by the junction of the two quadrilateral plates, which produce, by their union, an angle that projects forwards. Its two posterior margins terminate above, and on each side, by an ensiform prolongation, called the greater cornu of the thyroid cartilage, *cornu superius* seu *longum*; and, below, by a less prominent eminence, the lesser cornu, *cornu inferius* seu *bre've*; which is articulated with the cricoid.

THYROID GLAND, *Cor'pus Thyroïde'um*, *Glan'dula Thyroïdea*, (*F.*) *Gland ou Corps Thyroïde*, is an organ, the uses of which are not known. It covers the anterior and inferior part of the larynx, as well as the first rings of the trachea, and seems to be composed of two lobes, flattened from before to behind, which are united by a transverse prolongation of the same nature as themselves, called the *Isthmus*. The tissue of the thyroid is soft, spongy, and of a brownish colour; but its intimate structure is unknown. It is formed of several distinct lobules; collected in lobes of greater or less size. They are composed of granulations, some of which contain a yellowish or milky fluid. The thyroid gland receives four large arteries, called *Thyroïdeal*, as well as corresponding veins. Its nerves proceed from the pneumogastric, and from the cervical ganglia. No excretory duct has ever been found in it. Its uses are not known.

THYROID'EAL or *Thyroïde'al*, *Thyroïde'us*, *Thyreôide'us*, (*F.*) *Thyroïdien*, *Thyreôïdien*. That which concerns the thyroid gland or cartilage.

THYROID'EAL, or **THYROID ARTERIES** are two on each side. 1. The *superior Thyroïde'al*, *superior larynge'al*, *superior guttural*, arises from the anterior part of the external carotid, and proceeds to the upper part of the thyroid gland, after having given off a *laryngeal branch* and a *cricothyroid*. 2. The *inferior Thyroïde'al*, *inferior guttural*, much larger than the last, arises from the upper part of the subclavian. It passes, in a serpentine manner, to the inferior part of the thyroid gland, to which it is distributed, after having given a number of branches to the neighbouring parts, among which is the *cervicalis ascendens*. The inferior thyroïdeal artery is occasionally replaced by the *Thyroïd artery of Neubauer*, *Artery of Neubauer*, which arises directly from the curvature of the aorta.

THYROID'EAL VEINS are 1. A *superior thyroïde'al*, and several *middle thyroïde'al*, which open into the internal jugular vein. 2. An *inferior thyroïde'al*, much larger than the preceding, whose branches form—by anastomosing with those of the opposite side, in front of the trachea—a very remarkable venous plexus, which J. Cloquet calls the *infra-thyroidal plexus*. The inferior thyroïdeal veins open,—the left into the corresponding subclavian,—the right, into the vena cava superior.

THYROIDIEN, *Thyroïdien*.

THYROPHARYNGE'US, *Thyreopharynge'us*. Valsalva, Morgagni, Santorini, and Winslow have given this name to the portion of the constrictor pharyngis inferior, which is attached to the thyroid cartilages.

THYROPHARYNGEUS, *Constrictor pharyngis*, see *Cricopharyngeal*.

THYROPHRAXIA, (*thyro*, and *φρασσα*, 'to obstruct,') Bronchocele.

THYRSUS, (*θύραξ*,) *Penis*.

THYSSELINUM, *Peucedanum palustre*—*t. Palustre*, *Peucedanum palustre*.

TIARELLA CORDIFOLIA, (dim. of *tiara*, *tiara*, 'the turban of the Persian sovereigns;' from the form of the capsules,) Coolwort. A tonic and diuretic.

TIBI-PÉRONÉO-TARSIEN, Peronæus longus.

TIBIA, 'a flute or pipe,' *Ou'e'mē*, *Procnē'mium*, *Fo'e'ilē mā'jus*, *Arun'do* seu *Can'na mā'jor*, *Can'na mā'jor* seu *domestica cru'ris*, *Shin'* bone. The largest bone of the leg. A long, irregular, and triangular bone, situate on the inner side of the fibula. It has, 1. A *Superior* or *femoral extremity*, which is very large, rounded, and has two eminences at the sides, called *Tuberosities of the Tibia*, or *Tibial tuberosities*. The outermost is articulated with the fibula. On its head are two articular, oval, concave surfaces, separated by a process, called *Spine of the tibia*, which are articulated with the condyles of the *Os femoris*. 2. An *inferior* or *tarsal extremity*, having an articular surface beneath, which joins the astragalus; within, a triangular eminence, which forms the malleolus internus; and, on the outside, a triangular surface, which articulates with the fibula. 3. The body or shaft of the tibia has three faces, separated by three angles, the anterior of which is the most prominent, and is called the *spine* or *crista of the tibia* or *tibial spine*. It is the *shin*. The tibia is articulated with the femur, fibula, and astragalus. It is developed by three points of ossification, one for the body, and one for each extremity.

TIBIA MINIMA, Fibula.

TIBIAD, see Tibial aspect.

TIBIÆUS, Tibial.

TIBIAL, *Tibia'lis*, *Tibine'us*, (F.) *Tib'ial*, *Jambier*. (From *tibia*.) That which relates to the tibia or to the leg.

TIBIAL APONEUROSIS, (F.) *Aponévrose Jambière*, surrounds the muscles of the leg. It is continuous, above, with the femoral aponeurosis, and arises, also, from the head of the fibula, and from several fibrous expansions which detach themselves from the tendons of the triceps, sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus. Thence it descends around the leg, attaching itself to the whole extent of the anterior and inner edges of the tibia. It sends, below, an expansion, which passes before the tendo Achillis, and is continuous with the anterior annular ligament of the tarsus. It is attached, also, to the sheath of the peronei muscles.

TIBIAL ARTERIES are two in number. 1. *Arteria Tibialis Antica*, which arises from the popliteal, before its bifurcation; passes immediately through the opening in the upper part of the interosseous ligament, and reaches the anterior part of the leg; when it turns downwards, and descends obliquely, between the extensor communis digitorum pedis and the tibialis anticus, anterior to the interosseous ligament; glides under the anterior annular ligament of the tarsus, and takes the name *Dorsalis tar'si*. Amongst the numerous branches, given off by the tibialis antica, may be distinguished—the *Tibialis recurvens*, *A. malleolaris interna*, and *A. malleolaris externa*. 2. *A. Tibialis postica*, arises from the bifurcation of the popliteal artery; and, slightly tortuous, descends between the two planes of the posterior muscles of the leg; until it arrives under the arch of the calcaneum, where it divides into two branches—the *Plantar arteries*.

TIBIAL ASPECT. An aspect towards the side on which the tibia is situated.—(Barclay.) *Tibiad* is used adverbially by the same writer, to signify, 'towards the tibial aspect.'

TIBIAL NERVES are two in number. 1. The *anterior tibial nerve*, *Prætibio-sus-plantaire*, (Ch.) One of the two branches in which the external popliteal terminates. It accompanies the arteria

tibialis antica. 2. The *posterior tibial nerve*, *Branche tibiale du nerf fémoro-poplite* (Ch.), is the internal popliteal.

TIBIAL VEINS, ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR, have the same arrangement as the arteries which they accompany.

TIBIALIS ANTICUS, *Côteux sus'esba*, (F.) *Tibio-sus-metatarsien*, *Tibio-sus-tarsien* (Ch.), *Jambier antérieur*. A muscle situate at the anterior part of the leg. Above, it has the shape of a triangular prism; below, it is slender and tendinous. It is attached, above, to the anterior part of the external tuberosity of the tibia; to the superior half of the outer surface of that bone; and to the anterior surface of the interosseous ligament. Below, its tendon terminates at the base of the first cuneiform bone, and at the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone. This muscle bends the foot on the leg, and directs its points inwards, at the same time that it raises its inner edge. It can, also, bend the leg on the foot, and prevent it from falling backwards in standing.

TIBIALIS GRACILIS, Plantar muscle.

TIBIALIS POSTICUS, (F.) *Tibio-tarsien*, *Tibio-sus-tarsien* (Ch.), *Jambier postérieur*. This muscle is situate at the posterior and deep part of the leg. It is thicker above than below; and is attached, above, to the posterior surface of the fibula; to the posterior surface of the tibia, and to the interosseous ligament. Its tendon terminates, below, at the tuberosity on the inferior extremity of the os scaphoides. This muscle extends the foot on the leg; at the same time raising its inner edge. It, likewise, extends the leg on the foot.

TIBIO-CALCANIEN, Soleus—*t. Phalangetien*, *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*—*t. Sous-tarsien*, *Tibialis anticus*—*t. Sus-metatarsien*, *Tibialis anticus*—*t. Sus-tarsien*, *Tibialis anticus*.

TIBIOTARSAL, *Tibiotar'seus*, (F.) *Tibio-tarsienne*. What relates to the tibia and tarsus.

TIBIOTARSAL ARTICULATION is the articulation of the foot with the leg. It is formed by the tibia and the astragalus; and is strengthened by lateral, and by anterior and posterior ligaments.

TIBIO-TARSIEN, Tibialis posticus.

TIC, (from [Sax.] *teogan*, [G.] *ziehen*, 'to draw,') *Twick'ing*, *Vellicat'ion*. A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles; and, especially, of some of those of the face. It is, sometimes, called *Tic convulsif* ou *Tic non douloureux*, *Histrionic Spasm of the Face*, *Spasmes facia'lis*, to distinguish it from *Tic douloureux* or *neuralgia faciei*, and has been termed a *partial chore'a* or form of *chronic chore'a*, *Chore'a faciei*.

TIC DOULEUREUX, 'painful tic,' *Neuralgia, facial*—*t. non douloureux*, see *Tic*.

TICK, ([F.] *Tique*, [G.] *Zecke*,) *Ixodes ricinus*—*t. Wood*, *Ixodes ricinus*.

TICKLE WEED, *Veratrum viride*.

TICKLING, ([L.] *titillare*, [Sax.] *trinkan*, 'to tickle,') (Sc.) *Kit'ling*, *Kit'ling*, (F.) *Chatouillement*. This word, sometimes, means the action of tickling (*titilla'tio*, *titilla'tion*); at others, the sensation produced by this action (*pruri'tus*). A vivid sensation, which commonly causes laughter, and a state of general spasm that may be dangerous if too long protracted. There are some parts of the body, where we are easier tickled than others; for example, the sole of the feet, and the hypochondriac regions.

TICKSEED SUNFLOWER, *Cercopsis trichosperma*.

TICKWEED, *Hedeoma*—*t. Sunflower*, *Cercopsis trichosperma*.

TICO'REA FEBRIFUGA; a Brazilian plant,

Order, Rutaceæ, the bark of which is intensely bitter, astringent and antiperiodic.

TICOREA JASMINIFLORA. A decoction of the leaves is said to be drunk by the Brazilians as a cure for frambœsia.

TIDAL AIR, (from *tide*), see *Respiration*.

TIERCE, ([L.] *tertius*, 'third,') see *Tertian*.

TIGALA, *Saccharum*.

TIGE ('a stalk') **PITUITAIRE**, Infundibulum of the brain — *t. Sus-sphœnoidale*, Infundibulum of the brain.

TIGLIA *seu* **TIGLII GRANA**, see *Croton Tiglium*.

TIGRETIER, see *Mania*, dancing.

TIKIMMA, *Cacoucia coccinea*.

TILBURY, MINERAL WATERS OF. A saline chalybeate at West Tilbury, in Essex, England. It is not much frequented.

TILIA, *T. Europæa seu grandiflora seu cordifolia seu pauciflora seu plataphylla*, (akin to *πτελα*, 'the elm tree,') *Philyra*. The *Lime*, *Liud*, or *Lin'den tree*, (F.) *Tilleul*. *Ord.* Tiliacæ. The flowers have been supposed to possess anodyne and antispasmodic virtues.

TILIA AMERICANA. *T. glabra seu Canadensis*, *Lin'den*, *Linn.*, *Bass'wood*, *White'wood*, *Spoon'wood*. A mucilage prepared by macerating the inner bark in cold water, has been applied to burns. It may be made into a cataplasm by thickening it with bran.

TILIA CANADENSIS, *T. Americana* — *t. Glabra*, *T. Americana*.

TILLEUL, *Tilia*.

TILLICHERRY CORTEX, *Nerium antidysentericum*.

TILMA, *gen. Til'matis*, (τιλμα, from τιλλω, 'to pluck,') *Linteum*.

TILMUS, (τιλμυς,) *Carphologia*, *Evislion*.

TILY, OF THE INDIANS, *Viburnum dentatum*.

TIMAC. The name of an East India root, but of what vegetable is not clear. It is said to possess diuretic properties; and hence has been given in dropsies.

TIMBRE (F.), 'the sound of a bell, (*τυμπανον*, from τυπω, 'to strike' [?].) The quality of sound by which one voice, or one instrument, can be distinguished from another when producing the same note.

TIMIDUS, *Rectus inferior oculi*.

TIN, ([Sax.] *tin*.) *Stannum*, *Cassiterus*, *Cassiterus*, *Jupiter*, *Stup'ia*, *La'oa*, *Plumbum album seu candidum*, (F.) *Étain*. A solid metal; of a peculiar odour when rubbed; insipid; colour whitish; s. g. 7.291; giving a peculiar tinkling sound when struck. It is used, in medicine, only as a mechanical anthelmintic. Dose, ℥j of the *Pulvis Stanni*, *Stannum granulatum* or *Granular tin*, in molasses. (This is made by melting tin in an iron vessel over the fire, and, while it is cooling, stirring until it is reduced to a powder, which is passed through a sieve.—Ph. U. S.)

TIN, BUTTER OF, Tin, muriate of — *t. Chloruret of Tin*, muriate of — *t. Deutohydrochlorate of Tin*, muriate of.

TINFOIL, *Stannum foliatum*, *Stanni'olum*, is used for plugging carious teeth, &c.

TIN GLASS, *Bismuth*.

TIN, GRANULAR, see *Tin* — *t. Muriate of*, superoxygenated, *T. muriate of*.

TIN, MURIATE OF, *Fu'ming liquor of Libaninus*, *Murias Stanni seu Oxyduli Stanni*, *Stanni chloridum*, *Stannum chloratum seu muriatum*, *Salt of Tin*, *Butter*, *Chloride* or *Deutohydrochlorate* or *Superoxygenated Muriate of Tin*, (F.) *Sel d'Étain*. (This is formed of tin, one part; concentrated muriatic acid, three parts. To be crystallized by the aid of heat.) A violent cathartic. Dose, gr. ij or iij.

TIN, SALT OF, Tin, Muriate of.

TIN, SULPHURET OF, *Aurum musivum*.

TINAGMUS, (τιναγμος,) *Concussion*.

TINASMUS, *Tenesmus*.

TINCTURA, (from *tingere*, *tinctum*, 'to dye,')

Tincture, *Essentia*, (F.) *Teinture Alcoolique*, *Alcoolé*, *Alcohol*, *Alcoolature*. The term *tincture* is generally restricted to spirituous solutions of vegetable, animal, and some saline substances. It corresponds, therefore, with the word *Quintessence*, in one of its old significations; and with the *Alcoolatum* of the *Codex* of Paris. It is not unusual, however, to speak of *aqueous tincture*, *etheral tincture* (*Éthérolature*, Bérul), &c. Tinctures are usually made either with pure alcohol or proof spirit. The former are precipitated by water; and, therefore, are seldom used internally; the latter are common additions to infusions, decoctions, &c. They ought not, of course, to be united with any vehicle which can decompose them, or separate any thing from them in a palpable form; unless such decomposition is desired by the prescriber. In making tinctures, the ingredients should be reduced to a coarse powder; and the maceration be made in close vessels, exposed to a heat of about 80°, and frequently shaken. When completed, they must be filtered, and put away for use in close bottles. (When the process of displacement is employed, great care must be taken, so that the substances treated may be, as far as possible, exhausted of their soluble principles, and a perfectly clear tincture be obtained. To those who are not familiar with the process, the plan of maceration is preferable.)

TINCTURA ABSINTHII COMPOSITA, *Essentia absinthii composita seu amara*, *Compound Tincture of worm'wood*. (*Absinth.*, *Artem. pontic.*, *Coryoph.* ʒʒss. *Sacch.* ℥ij, *Alcohol*. Oss. Macerate for fifteen days. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, stomachic, vermifuge, and carminative. Dose, f℥ij to f℥ss.

TINCTURA ACACIE CATECHU, *T. catechu* — *t. Acetatis ferri cum alcohol*, see *T. ferri acetatis* — *t. Acidi sulphurici*, *Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum*.

TINCTURA ACONITI, (Ph. U. S. 1842.) *Tinctura Aconiti foliorum*, (Ph. U. S. 1851.) *T. A. Folii*, (Ph. U. S. 1863.) *Tincture of Aconite*, *Aconit. folior.* ℥iv, *Alcohol dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. It may also be made by displacement. (Ph. U. S.) Dose, gr. xx or xxx. It is rubbed on the seat of neuralgia.

TINCTURA ACONITI RADICIS, *Tincture of Aconite root*, (*Aconit. radice* contus. ℥ij, *Alcohol*. Oij. Macerate for 14 days; express and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. (Ph. U. S.) Uses same as the last.

TINCTURA ÆTHÆRÆ CAMPHORATA, *Solutio camphoræ æthærea*, *Liquor nerri'us Bangii*, *Spiritus sulphureo-æthereus camphoratus*, *Naphtha vitrioli camphorata*. (*Camphor.* p. i. *Æther sulphuric.* p. ii.) Stimulant in atonic diseases, arthritic cardialgia, and spasm. Dose, 20 to 30 drops in white wine.

TINCTURA ÆTHÆRÆ FERRI, *Alcohol* (seu *Tinctura*) *sulphurico-æthereus ferri* — *t. Alcoholicæ Chinæ composita*, *T. cinchonæ composita* — *t. Alcoholicæ corticum aurantium Whyttii*, *Tinctura cinchonæ amara* — *t. Alexipharmaca Huxhami*, *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*.

TINCTURA ALÔES, *T. Aloës Socotorinæ*, *Essentia Aloës*, *Alcohol cum Aloë persfoliata*, *Tincture of Aloës*. (*Aloës*, pulv. ℥j. *Ext. glycyrrh.* ℥ij, *Aque Oiss.* *Alcohol*. Oss. Macerate for 14 days, and filter. (Ph. U. S.) Properties, those of aloës. Dose, f℥ss to f℥ss.

TINCTURA ALÔES ÆTHÆRÆ, *T. Aloës vitriolata*, *Æthæreal Tincture of Aloës*. (*Aloës Socot.*, *Myrrh.* ʒʒss, *Croc.* ℥j. *Sp. ætheris sulph.* Oj. Digest the myrrh in the ether for 4 days; then

add the aloes and saffron. *Ph. E.*) Stimulant and cathartic. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA AL'OEIS COMPOSITA, *Elix'ir Proprietatis seu Proprietatis Paracelsi seu aperitivum seu Al'oēs, Tinctura Al'oēs cum Myrrhā seu Aloēs et Myrrhæ* (*Ph. U. S.*) seu *Al'oēs et Myrrhæ crocata, Elix'ir of long-life, Compound Tincture of Aloes, (F.) Elix'ir de longue vie, Baume de vie de Lelière, (Aloēs, in pulv., ʒijj, Croci, ʒj, Tinct. Myrrhæ, Oij. Macerate for 14 days, and filter.)* Purgative and stomachic. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

Boerhaave's Elix'ir consisted of aloes, myrrh, saffron, and tartrate of potassa, digested in alcohol and water.

Radcliffe's Elix'ir is formed of Aloes socotr. ʒvj, Cort. cinnam., Rad. zedoar. aa ʒss, Rad. rhei ʒj, coccinell. ʒss, Syrup. rharni ʒij, Sp. tenuior. Oj. *Aque puræ* fʒv.

TINCTURA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ, T. aloes composita—t. Aloes et myrrhæ crocata, T. A. composita—t. Aloes vitriolata, T. A. ætherea—t. Amara, T. gentianæ composita—t. Ammoniac composita, Spiritus ammoniac succinatus—t. Amomi repentis, T. cardamomi—t. Amomi zingiberis, T. zingiberis.

TINCTURA ANGUSTURÆ, *T. Cuspariæ, Tincture of Angustura. (Cort. cuspar. in pulv. crass. redact. ʒij, Sp. vin. ten. Oij. Digest. Ph. D.)* Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA ANTIFEBRILIS WARBURGI, see Bebeerru.

TINCTURA ANTIDONTALGICA, *Tooth-ach Tincture. (Tannin. ʒj, Mastich. gr. v. Ether, ʒij. M.)* To be applied on cotton wool to the tooth previously dried.

TINCTURA ARISTOLOCHIE SERPENTARIE, T. serpentarie.

TINCTURA AR'NICÆ, *Tincture of Ar'nica. (Arnic. ʒvj; Alcohol. Oiss; Aq. Oss; Alcohol. dilut. q. s. Mix the alcohol and water, and bruise the arnica, slightly moistened with the mixture, thoroughly in a mortar; pack it firmly in a percolator and pour on first the remainder of the mixture, and then sufficient Diluted Alcohol to measure two pints. Ph. U. S. 1863.)* Dose, gtt. v to x. Applied, diluted with an equal proportion of water, by means of lint, as an excitant to bruises, and in cases of neuralgia. *Tinctura Arnicæ* of the British Pharmacopœia (1864), made by percolation, from the root—the U. S. preparation, being from the flowers—is much weaker.

TINCTURA AROMATICA, T. cinnamomi composita—t. Aromatica ammoniata, Spiritus ammoniac aromaticus.

TINCTURA ASSAFETIDÆ, *T. Ferulæ Assafetidæ, T. fer'ida seu assafetidæ, Tincture of Assafetida. (Assafetid. ʒiv, Alcohol. Oij. Macerate for 14 days and filter. Ph. D.)* Dose, gtt. xv to fʒj.

TINCTURA ASSAFETIDÆ AMMONIATA, Spiritus Ammoniac foetidus.

TINCTURA AURANTII, *T. Corticis Aurantii, Tincture of Orange Peel. (Aurant. cort. recent. ʒijj, Sp. rect. Oij. Digest for 14 days.)* Stomachic. Used as an adjunct to stomachic draughts. Dose, fʒss to fʒij.

TINCTURA AUREA, Alcohol (seu tinctura) sulphureoethereus ferri.

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ, *Tincture of Belladonna. (Belladonnæ, ʒiv, Alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days; express, and filter through paper. It may, also, be prepared by displacement. Ph. U. S.)* Dose, gtt. xv to xxx.

Tinctura Belladonnæ of the British Pharmacopœia (1864), made by percolation, is half the strength of the above.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA, *T. Ben'zois composita, Balsamum Catholicum seu Per'sicum seu traumaticum, Elix'ir traumaticum, Balsamum Commendat'ris, Compound Tincture of Benzoin,*

Fri'ar's or Ver'vain's Balsam, Woad's or Jud'ith's drops, Commander's or Wound Balsam, Balsam for Cuts. (Benzoin. ʒijj, Syrac. purif. ʒij, Balsam. tolu. ʒj, Aloes, in pulv. ʒss, Alcohol. Oij. Macerate for 14 days and filter. Ph. U. S.) Stimulant. Used chiefly to wounds and ulcers.

The basis of *Tur'lington's Balsam of Life, Tur'lington's Balsam*, is the Compound Tincture of Benzoin. The following form is recommended by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy:—Alcohol. Oviij, Benzoin. ʒxij, Syrac. liquid. ʒiv, Aloes Socotrin. ʒj, Balsam. Peruvian. ʒij, Myrrhæ, ʒj, Rad. Angelic. ʒss, Balsam. Tolut., Ext. Glycyrrh. aa ʒiv. Digest for 10 days, and strain.

The *Essence of Colts'foot* consists of equal parts of the Compound Tincture of Benzoin and Balsam of Tolu, to which is added double the quantity of Rectified Spirit of Wine. It is sold as a pectoral.

TINCTURA BUCHU, *T. Buchu, T. Bucco, Tincture of Buchu. (Buchu. ʒv, Alcohol dilut. Oij. (Imp. meas.)* Digest for seven days and filter. It may be made, also, by percolation. *Ph. E.*) Dose, fʒj to fʒiv. See Diosma.

TINCTURA CACUM'BE, *Tinctura Buchu.*

TINCTURA CALUM'BE, (*Ph. U. S. 1863.*) *T. Calum'be seu Colum'be* (*Ph. U. S. 1851.*) *Tincture of Colum'bo, Colum'bo Bitters, (Calumb. rad. each. ʒiv, Alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days; express, and filter. Ph. U. S.)* Dose, fʒss to fʒiv. It may, also, be made by displacement.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ, Spiritus camphoræ.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA, *T. Op'ii Camphora'ta* (*Ph. U. S.*) *T. Camphoræ cum op'io, Compound Tincture of Camphorated Tincture of Opium, Elix'ir Paregoricum, Paregoric Elix'ir. (Op'ii, in pulv., Acid. Benzoic. aa ʒj, Ol. anis. fʒj, Mellis despumat. ʒij, Camphor. ʒij, Alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, and filter through paper. Ph. U. S.)* One fluidounce contains nearly gr. ij of opium. Anodyne. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

Squire's Elix'ir, an empirical carminative preparation, is thus made, according to one formula. (*Op'ii, ʒiv, Camphor. ʒj, Coccinell. ʒj, Fenicel. dule. ʒij, Tinct. serpent. Oj, Sp. anisi. cong. ij, Aque. Oij, Auri musci, ʒvj.*

TINCTURA CAN'NABIS INDICÆ, *Tincture of Indian Hemp. (Ext. Cannab. purif. ʒvj; Alcohol. Oj. Dissolve. Ph. U. S.)* Dose, about 40 drops.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS, *T. C. Vesicato'ris, T. Lytta seu Mel'ois vesicato'rii, Tincture of Cantharides, Tincture of Blistering Flies, T. of Spanish Flies, (F.) Tincture rubéfiante. (Cantharid. pulv. ʒj, Alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days; express, and filter. It may also, be prepared by displacement. Ph. U. S.)* Stimulant and diuretic, but not often used internally. Externally, stimulant. Dose, gtt. x—xx.

Mattheus's Injec'tion, a once celebrated nostrum for fistula in ano, consisted wholly of a dilute Tincture of Cantharides.

TINCTURA CAP'SICI, *Tincture of Cap'sicum or Chyenne' Pepper. (Capsic. ʒj, Alcohol. dil. Oj. Macerate for 14 days, and filter. It may, also, be prepared by displacement. Ph. U. S.)* Stimulant. Dose, fʒss to fʒj.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI, *T. Amomi repentis, Tincture of Cardamoms. (Cardam. cont. ʒiv, Alcohol. dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, strain, and filter. It may, also, be made by displacement. Ph. U. S.)* Use, the same as the seeds. Dose, fʒj to fʒiv.

Solomon's Balm of Gilead, an empirical preparation, seems to be an aromatic tincture,—of which Cardamoms form a leading ingredient,—made with brandy. Some affirm that it contains cantharides.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA, *Tinctura Stomach'ica, Compound Tincture of Cardamoms,*

Stomach Tincture. (*Cardamom.* cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$. *Carui.* cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *Cinnam.* cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, *Uve passæ* demptis aciniis. $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, *Cocci.* cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. *Alcohol.* dilut. Ojss. Macerate for 14 days; express and filter. *Ph. U. S.* Prepared, also, by displacement.) Stomachic and carminative. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.

TINGTURA CARMINATIVA SYLVII, *Alcoholatum Carminativum Sylvi*, *Carminative Elix'ir of Sylvius.* (*Rad. angelic.* 4 p., *Rad. imperator.*, *Galang.* $\mathfrak{ss}$ 6 p., *Fol. rosmarin.*, *Majoran.*, *Ruta*, *Basilic.* $\mathfrak{ss}$ 48 p., *Baccar. laur. nobil.* 12 p., *Sem. angelic.*, *Ligust. levist.*, *Anis.* $\mathfrak{ss}$ 16 p., *Zingib.*, *Nuc. moschat.* $\mathfrak{ss}$ 6 p., *Cinnam.* 12 p., *Caryoph.*, *Cort. limon.* $\mathfrak{ss}$ 4 p. Add *Alcohol*, 1500 p. Macerate and distil, 1000 p. *Ph. P.*) A warm stomachic, carminative, &c. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.

TINGTURA CASCARILLÆ, *T. Crotonis Eleutherie.* *Alcohol cum Crotonis Cascarilla*, *Tincture of Cascarilla.* (*Cascarill.* cort. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, *Sp. ten.* Oij. *Ph. L.*) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.

TINGTURA CASTOREI, *T. Castorei Ros'acis seu Castorei Canadensis*, *Essentia Castorei*, *Alcohol castorei*, *Tincture of Castor.* (*Castor.* cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *Alcohol.* Oij. Macerate for 7 days, express, and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) Tonic and antispasmodic. Dose, gtt. xx to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, or more.

TINGTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA, *T. C. ammoniata*, *Compound Tincture of Castor.* (*Cast.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *Amygdal.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, *Alcohol.* ammoniat. Oj. *Ph. E.*) Antispasmodic. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. Called, also, *Elixir fetidum*, *Tinctura castorei fetida* seu *fetida ammoniata*.

TINGTURA CAT'ECU, *Tinctura Japonica* seu *Mimosa Cat'echu* seu *Anacardium Cat'echu*, *Tincture of Cat'echu.* (*Catech.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *Cinnam.* contus. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *Alcohol.* dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express and filter. *Ph. U. S.* Prepared also by displacement.) Astringent. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

The Concentrated Solution of *Char'coal*, sold for cleaning the teeth, seems to be little more than the tincture of catechu.

TINGTURA CHIRETÆ, *T. Chiretæ* (*Ph. B.* 1864), *Tincture of Chiretta.* (*Chiret.* cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, (avoird.) *Alcohol.* dilut. Oij. (Imp. meas.) Macerate for 14 days. *Ph. D.*) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, or $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, as a tonic.

TINGTURA CUCUTÆ, *T. conii maculati*.

TINGTURA CINCHO'NÆ, *T. Corticis Peruviani* *Simplex* seu *Cort. Peruviani*, *Tincture of Cinchona* or of *Bark.* (*Cinchon. flor.* in pulv. $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, *Alcohol.* dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter through paper. It may, also, be made by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, or more.

TINGTURA CINCHO'NÆ ÆTHÆREA COMPOSITA, *T. Kina Kina æthærea composita*, *Elixirium Antisepticum Docto'ris Chauvianer*, *Chauvianer's Antiseptic Elix'ir.* (*Cinchon. officin.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *Cascarill.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, *Cinnam.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *Croci.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, *Sacch. alb.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxxviii}$. Put these bruised into a matrass, and add *Vin. alb. Hispanic.* vel *Vin. muscat.*, *Alcohol.* $\mathfrak{ss}$ Oj. Macerate for two days, and add *Sulphuric ether*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, stimulant, and antiseptic. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

TINGTURA CINCHO'NÆ AMA'NA seu *alcoholicum corticium aurantiorum Whyt'ii* seu *Kinkina amara*, *Elix'ir antihypochondriacum* seu *rob'orans Whyt'ii* seu *Whyt'ii* seu *stomachicum spirituosum*, *Essentia Corticis Peruviani Composita*, (*Cinch.* p. viij. *Gentian.* *Rad.*, *Cort. Aurant.* p. iij, *Alcohol.* (-900) 96 p. Digest. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

TINGTURA CINCHO'NÆ AMMONIATA, *T. Corticis Peruviani volatilis*, *Ammoniated or Volatile Tincture of Bark.* (*Cinchon. lancifol.* cort. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, *Sp. ammon.* aromat. Oij. *Ph. L.*) In dyspepsia, combined with acidity and languor.

TINGTURA CINCHO'NÆ COMPOSITA, *T. Corticis Peruviani Composita* seu *febrifuga Docto'ris Huzhu'mi* seu *Alexipharmaca Huzhu'mi* seu *Alcoholicum Chinæ Composita*, *Essentia Chinæ* seu

Corticis Peruviani Alexipharmaca Huzhu'mi seu *antiseptica Huzhu'mi*, *Compound Tincture of Cinchona* or *Bark*, *Huzham's Tincture of Bark.* (*Cinchon. rubr. pulv.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, *Aurant. amar.* cort. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *Serpent.* cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *Croci.* *Santal.* $\mathfrak{ss}$ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *Alcohol.* dilut. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xx}$. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) It may, also, be made by displacement. More grateful than the simple tincture. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

TINGTURA CINNAMOMI, *T. Lau'ri Cinnamomi*, *Essentia Cinnamomi*, *Tincture of Cinnamon.* (*Cinnam.* cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *Alcohol.* dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may, also, be prepared by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Stomachic. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

TINGTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA, *T. seu Essentia Aromaticæ, Alcohol cum Aromaticis Compositus*, *Compound Tincture of Cinnamon.* (*E.*) *Eau de Bonferme* ou *d'Armagnac.* (*Cinnam.* cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *Cardam.* cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, *Zingib.* cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *Alcohol.* dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. *Ph. U. S.* It may, also, be prepared by displacement.) Use, same as the last. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

TINGTURA COCCI CACTI, *T. Cocci*, *Tincture of Cock'ineal.* (*Cocci pulv.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ (avoird.), *Alcohol.* dilut. Oj. (Imp. meas.) *Ph. D.*) Chiefly a colouring ingredient. At times, given in nervous affections. Dose, gtt. xij to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

TINGTURA DE COCHLEARIIS, *Alcoholatum de Cochleariis* seu *antiscorbuticum.* (*Fol. cochlear.* recent. 2500 p., *Rad. armaracis.* 230 p., *Alcohol.* (22° to 32° Beaumé) 3000 p., distil off 2000 p. *Ph. P.*) Antiscorbutic. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

TINGTURA COLCHICI, (*Ph. U. S.* 1863.) *T. C. Sem'ina*, (*Ph. U. S.* 1851), *Tincture of Colchicum Seed.* (*Colchic. sem.* cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, *Alcohol.* dilut. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may, also, be prepared by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Dose, ten to sixty drops.

TINGTURA COLCHICI COMPOSITA, *Spiritus colchici ammoniatus*—*t. Colchici seminis*, *T. colchici*—*t. Colombe*, *T. Calumbæ*.

TINGTURA CONII, *T. C. Maculati*, *T. Cicutæ*, *Tincture of Hemlock.* (*Conii fol.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, *Alcohol.* dil. Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be made by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Use—the same as that of the leaves. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{xx}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. A *Tincture of Hemlock Fruit*, *Tinctura Conii fructuæ*, formed of *Hemlock fruit* or *seeds*, bruised, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, to *Proof spirit*, Oj. made by percolation, is official in the British Pharmacopœia for 1864. Dose, gtt. xxx.

TINGTURA CONII MACULATI, *T. conii*—*t. Convolvuli Jalapæ*, *T. jalapæ*—*t. Corticis aurantii*, *T. aurantii*—*t. Corticis Peruviani composita*, *T. cinchonæ comp.*—*t. Corticis Peruviani simplex*, *T. cinchonæ*—*t. Corticis Peruviani volatilis*, *T. cinchonæ ammoniata*.

TINGTURA CROCI SATI'VI, *T. Croci*, *Tincture of Saffron.* (*Croci Angl.* cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, *Alcohol.* dilut. $\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$. *Ph. E.*) Slightly stomachic [?]. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

TINGTURA DE CROCO COMPOSITA, *Elixirium de Gal'rua*, *Alcoholatum de Croco Compositum*, *Compound Tincture of Saffron*, *Elix'ir of Gal'rua.* (*Aloes Socotr.* 320 p., *Myrrh.* 64 p., *Croci.* 32 p., *Cinnam.*, *Nuc. moschat.*, *Caryoph.* $\mathfrak{ss}$, 16 p., *Alcohol.* 1000 p., *Aq. flor. aurant.* 5000 p. Digest for two days; distil 4000 p. and add *Syrup of capillaire*, 5000 p. *Ph. P.*) Aromatic, cordial, stomachic. It is also called *Elix'ir cordiale et stomachicum*, and *E. anticalicum crocatum*.

TINGTURA CROTONIS, *Tincture of Croton.* Under this name Mr. E. Wilson recommends 'a most valuable cutaneous stimulant,' made by adding four fluidounces of *Alcohol* to one ounce of the bruised seeds of *Croton tiglium*.

TINGTURA CROTONIS ELEUTHERIÆ, *T. cascarrilla*.

TINCTURA CUBEÆ, *Tincture of Cubebs*. (Cubebs. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, Alcohol dilut. Oj. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may, also, be prepared by displacement. Ph. U. S.) Dose, one or two fluidrachms.

TINCTURA CUSPARIÆ, *Tinctura Angusturæ*.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS, *T. Digitalis purpureæ*, *Tincture of Digitalis*. (Digital. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, Alcohol dilut. Oj. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may, also, be prepared by displacement. Ph. U. S.) Use, same as that of the leaves. Dose, $\mathfrak{gtt. x}$.

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ, *Tincture of Ergot*. (Ergot. in pulv. crass. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ (avoid.), Sp. tenuior. Oj. (Imp. meas.) Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. Ph. D.) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

The formula for the Tincture of the British Pharmacopœia (1864), made by percolation, is *Ergot. $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, to Proof spirit, Oj.* Dose, $\mathfrak{M}\text{xv}$ to xxx .

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ ETHÆRÆÆ, *Ethæreal Tincture of Ergot*. (Ergot. contus. $\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$, Ether. Oj. (Imp. meas.) Macerate for 7 days, express, and filter. Ph. L.) Dose, 60 to 90 minims.

TINCTURA FERRUGINEA DOCTORIS HUXHAM, *T. cinchonæ composita*.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS, *Tincture of Acetate of Iron*. (Potass. acetat. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, Sulph. ferri, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, Sp. rectif. Oj. Rub the acetate and sulphate into a soft mass. Dry and rub with the spirit. Digest for 7 days, and pour off. Ph. D.) Tonic and astringent. Dose, $\mathfrak{gtt. xx}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. The Dublin college directs a *Tinctura Acetatis Ferri cum Alcoholis*, which differs from the other, in having half the quantity, only, of the Acetate of Potassa.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIATÆ, *T. Ferri Ammoniacalis seu Florum martialium seu Martis Myrsinæ*, *Tincture of Ammoniated Iron*. (Ferri ammon. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$, Sp. ten. Oj. Ph. L.) Use—same as that of the ammoniated iron. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIOCHLORIDI, *Tincture of Ammoniochloride of Iron*. (Ferri ammoniochlorid. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$, Alcohol dilut., Aquæ destillat. $\mathfrak{ss}$ Oj. (Imp. meas.) Dissolve and filter. Ph. L.) Dose, $\mathfrak{gtt. x}$ to xx .

TINCTURA FERRI CHLORIDI, *T. ferri muriatis*.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS, *T. Ferri chloridi*, (Ph. U. S.) seu *sesquichloridi seu Martis in Spiritu Sælis seu Martis cum Spiritu Sælis seu Ferri Muriatis*, *Liquor Ferri Muriatis*, *Tincture of Muriate of Iron*, *Tincture of Steel*, *Alcohol ferratus*. (Ferri subcarb. $\mathfrak{ss}$, Acid. muriat. Oj. Alcohol. Oij. Add the acid to the subcarbonate in a glass vessel, and shake during three days. Pour off and add the spirit. Another form is given in the Ph. U. S., 1863, in which iron, in the form of wire, is used in place of the subcarbonate. S. g. 0990.) Tonic and styptic. It has been given, also, with advantage in erysipelas and scarlatina in the dose of $\mathfrak{M}\text{x}$ to $\mathfrak{M}\text{xx}$ every two or three hours.

TINCTURA FERRI PERCHLORIDI, *Tincture of Perchloride of Iron*, of the British Pharmacopœia, is made of *Solution of perchloride of iron $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$, and rectified spirit $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{xv}$.* S. g. 0992.

Bestucheff's Tincture or *Klaproth's Tincture* is an ethereal tincture of chloride of iron. It is composed of dry perchloride of iron, one part; *Hoffmann's anodyne liquor*, seven parts.

The *Antivenereal Drops*, at one time so celebrated at Amsterdam, were examined by Scheele, and found to be a tincture of chloride of iron and corrosive sublimate.

TINCTURA FERRI SESQUICHLORIDI, *T. Ferri muriatis—t. Ferulæ Assafœtidæ*, *T. Assafœtidæ—t. Florum martialium*, *T. ferri ammoniata—t. Fœtida*, *T. assafœtidæ—t. Fœtida ammoniata*, *T. castorei composita—t. Fuliginis*, see Fuligo.

TINCTURA GALBANI, *Tincture of Galbanum*. (Galb. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, Sp. tenuior. Oj. Ph. D.) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

TINCTURA GALLÆRUM, *T. Gallæ*. (Ph. U. S.) *Tincture of Galls*. (Gall. contus. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$, Alcohol dilut. Oj. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. Ph. U. S.) Astringent. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA, *Tinct. Amara, Eliæir Stomachicum*, *Compound Tincture of Gentian*, *Spiritus Bitters*. (Gent. concis. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, Aurant. cort. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, Cardam. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, Alcohol dilut. Oj. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may likewise be prepared by displacement. Ph. U. S.) Tonic and stomachic. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

Brodia's Nervous Cordial consists of the *Tinctures of Gentian*, *Columba*, *Cardamom*, and *Bark*, with the *Compound Spirit of Lavender and Wine of Iron*.

Stoughton's Eliæir is a compound tincture of gentian. The *Elixirium Doctois Stoughtonæ seu Tinctura Amara* of the Parisian Codex is prepared as follows:—*Absinth. summit. excisat. Tencri chamædryos, Rad. gentian., Cort. aurant., ss $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$, Cascarilla $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, Rhei $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, Aloes socotr. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, Alcohol. Oj. Digest. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.*

The *Elixir Viscerale Hoffmanni* does not differ essentially from these preparations.

TINCTURA GUAIACI, *T. Guaiaci Officinæ*, *Tincture of Guaiacum*. (Guaiac. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$, Alcohol. Oj. Macerate for 14 days, and filter. Ph. U. S.) Stimulant and sudorific. Used especially in rheumatic and arthritic cases. Nearly the same as *Hill's Essence of Bardana or Bardock*.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATÆ, *T. Guaiacis Volatilis*, *T. Guaiaci, Eliæir Guaiaci Volatilis*, *Alcohol cum Guaiaco officinæ*, *Ammoniacum*, *Ammonia et Guaiaci*, *Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum*, *Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum*. (Guaiac. pulv. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$, Sp. common. arom. Oj. Macerate for 14 days, and filter. Ph. U. S.) Properties same as the last. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

Hatfield's Tincture—a nostrum—consists of *Guaiacum* and *Soap*, $\mathfrak{ss}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$, rectified spirit, Oiss.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI, *T. Hellebori Nigri*, *T. Melampodii*, *Tincture of Black Hellebore*. (Hellebor. nigr. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$, Alcohol dilut. Oj. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. Ph. U. S.) Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$.

TINCTURA HIERÆ, *Vinum aloes*.

TINCTURA HU'MULI, *T. Lupuli*, *Tincture of Hops*. (Humul. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$, Alcohol dilut. Oj. Prepared also by displacement.) Tonic and sedative. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI, *T. Hyoscyami nigri*, *Tincture of Henbane*. (Hyoscyam. fol. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$, Alcohol dilut. Oj. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. Ph. U. S.) Narcotic, anodyne. Dose, $\mathfrak{gtt. xx}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

TINCTURA IO'DINI (Ph. U. S., 1842), *T. Iodini* (Ph. U. S. 1851), *Alcohol Iodii*, *Tincture of Iodine*. (Iodin. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, Alcohol. Oj. Dissolve. Ph. U. S.) The tincture spoils by keeping, or at least, deposits the iodine. It has been much used in goitre, &c. Dose, ten drops three times a day.

Tinctura Iodi (Ph. B., 1864), is made of *Iodine $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, Iodide of potassium $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$, Rectified spirit Oj.* Dose, $\mathfrak{M}\text{x}$ to xxx .

An ethereal and a chloroform tincture of iodine have been used, to affect the system with iodine by inhalation.

TINCTURA IO'DINI COMPOSITA (Ph. U. S., 1842), *T. Iodini Composita* (Ph. U. S., 1851), *Compound Tincture of Iodine*. (Iodin. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, Potassii iodid. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, Alcohol. Oj. Dissolve. Ph. U. S.) Dose, 10 to 30 drops.

TINCTURA JALAPINÆ, *T. Jalapæ* (Ph. U. S.) seu *Convulenti Jalapæ*, *Vatigæ*, *Tincture of Jalap*. (Jalap. pulv. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{vi}$, Alcohol dilut. Oj. Macerate

for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be made by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Cathartic. Dose, fʒj to fʒiv.

TINCTURA JALAP'II COMPOS'ITA, *Eliz'ir Jalap'ie Compos'itum seu pur'gans seu anthelmin'ticum Sueco'rum, Esen'tia cathol'ica pur'gans Roth'ii, (F.) Eau de vie Allemande. (Jalap. Ids, Scammon. ʒj, Alcohol. (22°) Ovj.* Macerate for eight days. *Ph. P.*) Dose, 60 to 100 drops.

TINCTURA JAPONICA, Tinctura catechu—t. Kinæ kinæ ætherea composita, Tinctura cinchonæ ætherea composita—t. Kinkinnæ amara, Tinctura cinchonæ amara.

TINCTURA KI'NO, *Tincture of Ki'no. (Kino, in pulv. ʒvj, Alcohol. dilut. q. s.* Put the kino, mixed with an equal bulk of sand, into a percolator, and gradually pour on diluted alcohol until fʒviij of filtered liquor pass. The tincture should be renewed frequently, and kept in closely-stopped bottles. *Ph. U. S.*) Astringent. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA KRAMER'IE, *Tincture of Rhat'any. (Kramer. in pulv. ʒvj, Alcohol. dilut. Oij.* Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA LACTUCA'RII, *Tincture of Lactuca'rium. (Lactucar. in pulv. ʒiv, Sp. tenuior. Oij. (Imp. meas.)* Best prepared by percolation. *Ph. E.*) Dose, 30 minims to fʒj.

TINCTURA LACRI CINNAMOMI, Tinctura cinnamomi—t. Lavandulæ composita, Spiritus lavand. comp.

TINCTURA LIMO'NIS, *Tincture of Lem'on peel. (Limon. cort. ʒiiss, Sp. tenuior. Oij. (Imp. meas.)* Macerate for 7 days, express, and filter. *Ph. D.*) Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA LOBE'LIÆ, *Tincture of Lobe'lia. (Lobel. ʒiv, Alcohol. dilut. Oij.* Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA LOBE'LIÆ ÆTHE'REA, *Ethe'rial Tincture of Lobe'lia. (Lobel. pulv. ʒv, Sp. æther. sulph. Oij. (Imp. meas.) Ph. E. L. and B.)* Dose, same as the last.

TINCTURA LUPULI, Tinctura Humuli, T. Lupulinae.

TINCTURA LUPULI'NÆ, T. Lu'puli, (*Ph. E.*) *Tincture of Lu'pulin. (Lupulin. ʒiv, Alcohol. Oij.* Macerate for 14 days, and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA LYTTÆ, Tinctura cantharidis—t. Martis Glauberi, see Ferrum tartarizatum—t. Martis Mynsichti, Tinctura ferri ammoniata—t. Martis in Spiritu salis, Tinctura ferri muriatis—t. Martis vinosa, Vinum ferri.

TINCTURA MATI'CO, *Tincture of Mati'co. (Matico in pulv. crass. ʒviij (avoird.), Sp. tenuior. Oij. (Imp. meas.)* Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. *Ph. D.*) Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA MELAMP'DII, Tinctura hellebori nigri—t. Meloes vesicatorii, Tinctura cantharidis—t. Metallorum, Liliū Paracelsi—t. Mimosa catechu, Tinctura catechu.

TINCTURA MOS'CHI, *Tincture or Es'sence of Musk. (Mosch. in pulv. rectat. ʒij, Sp. vini rect. Oj.)* Dose, fʒj to fʒiv.

TINCTURA MYRR'HÆ, *Tincture of Myrrh, Simple Tincture of Myrrh. (Myrrhæ contusæ ʒij, Alcohol Oij.* Macerate for 14 days, and filter. Prepared also by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Tonic, 'deobstruent,' antiseptic, and detergent. It is chiefly used in gargles, and applied to foul ulcers, spongy gums, &c.

Hudson's Preservative for the Teeth and Gums consists of Tinct. myrrh., Tinct. cinch., Aq. cinnam. ʒʒ ʒij, Eau d'arquebuse ʒj, Pulv. gum. Arab. ʒss. M.

TINCTURA NERVINA BESTUCHEFFII, Tinctura

(seu alcohol) sulphuricoætherea ferri—t. Nervina Halensis, Tinctura (seu alcohol) sulphuricoætherea ferri—t. Nervinotonica, Lamotte's, Alcohol (seu Tinctura) sulphuricoæthereus ferri.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOM'ICÆ, *Tincture of Nux Vom'ica. (Alcohol. s. g. 837, fʒj, Dry Extract of Nux Vomica, 3 gr.)* Dose, gtt. v to xxx, in cases where the nux vomica is indicated.

It is directed in the *Ph. U. S.* (1851), to be prepared as follows:—(*Nucis vomice rasur. ʒviij, Alcohol Oij.* Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by the process of displacement.) Dose, gtt. v to xx.

TINCTURA OLEI MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, Spiritus menthæ piperitis.

TINCTURA OLEI MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, Spiritus menthæ viridis.

TINCTURA O'PII, T. Theba'ica seu Sedati'ra, *Ther'iacæ calces'tis, Al'cohol cum O'pio, Tincture of O'pium, Liq'uid Lau'danum. (Op'ii pulv. ʒiiss, Alcohol. dilut. Oij.* Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. Prepared also by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Nineteen minims contain about one grain of opium. Properties, those of opium. Dose, gtt. xx to lx, and more. By macerating the dregs remaining after making the Tinctura Op'ii in a solution of Tartaric Acid, a solution is obtained which is said to be devoid of the exciting and constipating properties of the tincture of opium. Gray calls it *Haden's Li'quor Op'ii Sedati'ens*.

TINCTURA O'PII ACETA'TA, *Ac'etated Tincture of O'pium. (Op'ii ʒij, aceti fʒxij, Alcohol. Oss.* Rub the opium with the vinegar, add the alcohol, and having macerated for 14 days, express, and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) Twenty drops are equivalent to a grain of opium.

TINCTURA O'PII AMMONIA'TA, *Am'moniated Tincture of O'pium, Ed'inburgh Paregor'ic Eliz'ir. (Flor. benz., cruci, ʒʒ ʒij, O'ii ʒij, Ol. anisi ʒss, Alcohol. ammoniat. fʒxvj. Digest. Ph. E.)* fʒj contains one grain of opium. Used like the Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.

TINCTURA O'PII CAMPHORATA, Tinctura camphoræ composita—t. Plumbosæ, Liquor Plumbi subacetatis dilutus.

TINCTURA O'PII DEODORA'TA, *Deo'dorized Tincture of O'pium. (A solution of opium, ʒiiss, in water, shaken with ether; and, the ethereal solution having been poured off, evaporating until all traces of ether have disappeared; mixing with water, and filtering; and adding water through the filter sufficient to make the liquid a pint and a half; adding, lastly, half a pint of alcohol, and mixing. Ph. U. S., 1863.)* By treating the opium with water in place of alcohol, the resinous and odorous principles are sparingly taken up. Its strength is that of Tinctura Op'ii.

TINCTURA QUAS'SIÆ, T. Quas'siæ excel'sæ, *Tincture of Quas'sia. (Quassia rasur. ʒij, Alcohol. dilut. Oij.* Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Tonic. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA QUAS'SIÆ COMPOS'ITA, *Compound Tincture of Quas'sia. (Cardam. sem. contus., Cocci contus. ʒʒ ʒss, Cinnam., Quassia, ʒʒ ʒvj, Uvar. passur. ʒviij, Sp. tenuior. Oij. (Imp. meas.)* Digest for 7 days, express, and filter. May be prepared also by percolation. *Ph. E.*) Dose, as a tonic, fʒj or fʒij.

TINCTURÆ QUI'NÆ COMPOS'ITA, *Compound Tincture of Qui'na. (Quina sulph. ʒv and ʒj, Tinct. aurantii, Oij. (Imp. meas.)* Digest for 7 days, and filter. *Ph. L.*) fʒj contains a grain of the sulphate.

TINCTURA QUI'NÆ SULPHA'TIS, *Tincture of Sul'phate of Qui'na. (Sulphate of Quinia gr. vj, Alcohol (847) fʒj. M.)* Dose, fʒj to fʒiv, in the day.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Sulphatis may be made in a similar manner.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI, *Tinctura rhei*—t. Rhabarbari composita, *Tinctura rhei composita*—t. Rhabarbari vinosa, *Vinum rhei palmati*.

TINCTURA RHEI, *T. Rhabarb'ari seu Rhabarbari spirituos'a seu Rho'i seu Rhe'i palma'tis*, *Tincture of Rhu'barb.* (*Rhei contus.* ʒij, *Cardam. cont.* ʒss, *Alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Stomachic or purgative, according to the dose employed—fʒi to ʒij as a stomachic; fʒiv to ʒj as a purgative.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA, *T. Rhabarb'ari composita*, *Compound Tincture of Rhu'barb.* (*Rhei rad. concis.* ʒij, *Glycyrrhiz. rad. cont.* ʒss, *Zingib. rad. concis.*, *Croci stigmat.* aa ʒij, *Aque fʒxij*, *Sp. ten.* Oj. *Ph. L.*) Properties same as the last.

TINCTURA RHEI ET AL'OE'S, *Elix'ir sa'erum*, *Tincture of Rhu'barb and Al'oes.* (*Rhei concis.* ʒx, *Aloes pulv.* ʒvj, *Cardam. cont.* ʒss, *Alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) Properties like the last.

Rymer's Cardiac Tincture consists of an infusion of *Capicum*, *Camphor*, *Cardamom seeds*, *Rhu'barb*, *Aloes*, and *Caster in Proof Spirit*, with a very small quantity of *Sulphuric Acid*.

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ, *Tinctura Rhei Amara*, *Tincture of Rhu'barb with Gentian.* (*Rhei cont.* ʒij, *Gentian. cont.* ʒss, *Alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. *Ph. U. S.* It may also be prepared by displacement.) Properties same as the last.

TINCTURA RHEI ET SEN'NÆ, *Tincture of Rhu'barb and Sen'na*, *Warner's Gout Cordial.* (*Rhei cont.* ʒij, *Sennæ ʒij*, *Coriandr. cont.*, *Fenicul. cont.* aa ʒj, *Santal. rasur.* ʒij, *Croci, Ext. glycyrrhiz. rad.* aa ʒss, *Uvar. passur. acinis exemptis* lbss, *Alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. *Ph. U. S.*) Dose, fʒss to fʒij.

TINCTURA RHEI, *Tinctura rhei*—t. *Rhei amara*, *Tinctura rhei et gentianæ*—t. *Sacra*, *Vinum aloes*.

TINCTURA SABI'NÆ, *Tincture of Sav'ine.* (*Sav'ine*, dried and bruised, ʒiiss, *Proof spirit* Oj. Made by percolation. *Ph. B.*, 1864.) Dose, ℥xv to xxx.

TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ, *Tincture of Blood-root.* (*Sanguinar. cont.* ʒiv, *Alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Dose, ʒo to 60 drops.

TINCTURA SAPONIS CAMPHORATA, *Linimentum saponis camphoratum*—t. *Saponis et opii*, *Linimentum saponis et opii*.

TINCTURA SCILL'Æ, *Tincture of Squill.* (*Scilla ʒiv*, *Alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be made by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Dose, gtt xv to lx.

TINCTURA SEDATIVA, *Tinctura opii*.

TINCTURA SEN'NÆ, *T. Sen'na Composita*, *Elix'ir Salutis*, *Daf'fy's Elix'ir*, *Tincture of Sen'na.* (*Sennæ fol.* ʒij, *Corni sem. cont.* ʒij, *Cardam. sem. cont.* ʒj, *Uvarum passurum demptis acinis*, ʒiv, *Sp. ten.* Oij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Stomachic, carminative and cathartic. Dose, fʒij to fʒj.

TINCTURÆ SEN'NÆ ET JALAP'Æ, *Tincture of Sen'na and Jalap.* (*Sennæ ʒij*, *Jalap. pulv.* ʒj, *Coriandr. cont.*, *Corni cont.*, aa ʒss, *Cardam. cont.* ʒij, *Sacch.* ʒiv, *Alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. *Ph. U. S.* It may also be prepared by displacement.) Dose, fʒij to fʒj.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ, *T. Serpentariae seu Virginianæ seu Aristolochiæ Serpentariae*, *Tincture of Snake-root.* (*Rad. serpent.* ʒiv, *Alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and

filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Tonic. Dose, fʒss to fʒij.

TINCTURA STOMACHICA, *Tinctura cardamomi composita*.

TINCTURA STRAMONII, *Tincture of Stramonium.* (*Stramon. sem. cont.* ʒiv, *Alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Dose, ten to twenty minims.

TINCTURA STRYCH'NIÆ, *Tincture of Strychnia.* (*Alcohol. s. g.* ʒ37, Oj, *Strychnia, gr.* ij.) Dose, 6 drops to 24. Properties, those of strychnia.

TINCTURA (seu AL'COHOL) SULPHURICO-ÆTHEREÆ FER'RI, *Gutta nervina*, *Liquor Anodyni Martialis*, *Alcohol æthereus ferratus*, *Naphtha Vitrioli Martialis*, *Solutio Murialis ferri æthereæ*, *Spiritus sulphurico-æthereus martialis*, *Tinctura nervina Halesii seu Tonicocervina Halesii seu an'rea seu nervina Bestucheff's seu nervinotonica* (Lamotte's) *seu æthereæ ferri*, *Æther Martialis*, *De La Motte's Golden Drops*, *Bestucheff's Nervous Tincture*, (F.) *Elixir d'Or de M. le Général De La Motte*. (An ethereal solution of chloride of iron.) It is much used in gout, hypochondriasis, &c.

TINCTURA SULPHURIS VOLATILIS, *Liquor fumans Boylei*—t. *Thebaica*, *Tinctura opii*, *Vinum opii*.

TINCTURA TOLUIFERÆ BAL'SAMI, *T. Balsami Tolutani*, *T. Tolutani* (Ph. U. S., 1842), *T. Tolutana* (Ph. U. S., 1851 and 1863), *Tincture of Balsam of Tolu*, (*Bals. Tolutana*, ʒij, *Alcohol. Oij.*) Reputed to be expectorant and corroborant. Dose, fʒss to fʒj, or more.)

TINCTURA TONICA NERVINA HALENSIS, *Tinctura* (seu *Alcohol*) *sulphurico-æthereæ ferri*.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ, *Tincture of Valerian.* (*Valerian. cont.* ʒiv, *Alcohol. dilut.* Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and strain. It may also be prepared by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, fʒss to fʒij.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATÆ, *T. Valerianæ Volatilis*, *Ammoniated or Volatile Tincture of Valerian.* (*Valerianæ cont.* ʒiv, *Sp. ammon. arom.* Oij. Macerate for seven days, express, and filter. It may also be made by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Like the former. Dose, fʒss to fʒij.

TINCTURA VERATRI, *T. Veratri albi*, *Tincture of White Hellebore.* (*Rad. veratri alb.* cont. ʒviij, *Alcohol. dilut.* Oijss. *Ph. E.*) Emetic and cathartic; but not very manageable. Dose, gtt v to x.

TINCTURA VERATRI VIRIDIS, *Tincture of American Hellebore.* (*Veratr. virid. pulv.* ʒxvj, *Alcohol. q. s.* to produce by percolation two pint. *Ph. U. S.* 1863.) Sedative. Dose, gtt. vij, every three hours until the pulse is reduced.

TINCTURA ZINGIB'ERIS, *T. Amomi Zingiberis*, *Tincture of Ginger.* (*Zingib. cont.* ʒviij, *Alcohol. Oij.* Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. It may also be made by displacement. *Ph. U. S.*) Stimulant and carminative. Dose, fʒss to fʒj.

TINCTURE, *Tinctura*—t. of *Aconite*, *Tinctura aconiti*—t. of *Aconite root*, *Tinctura aconiti radicis*—t. of *Aloes*, *Tinctura aloes*—t. of *Aloes*, compound, *Tinctura aloes composita*—t. of *Aloes*, ethereal, *Tinctura aloes æthereæ*—t. of *Ammonia*, compound, *Spiritus ammoniac suginatus*—t. of *Angustura*, *Tinctura angusture*—t. of *Arnica*, *Tinctura arnice*—t. of *Assafetida*, *Tinctura assafetideæ*—t. of *Balsam of Tolu*, *Tinctura toluiferæ balsami*—t. of *Bark*, *Tinctura cinchonæ*—t. of *Bark*, ammoniated, *Tinctura cinchonæ ammoniata*—t. of *Bark*, compound, *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*—t. of *Bark*, *Huxham's*, *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*—t. of *Bark*, volatile, *Tinctura cinchonæ ammoniata*—t. of *Belladonna*, *Tinctura belladonnæ*—t. of *Benzoin*, compound, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—t. *Bestucheff's*, see *Tinctura ferri*

muriatis—t. of Blistering fly, *Tinctura cantharidis*—t. of Bloodroot, *Tinctura sanguinaria*—t. of Buchu, *Tinctura buchu*—t. of Camphor, compound, *Tinctura camphoræ composita*—t. of Cantharides, *Tinctura cantharidis*—t. of Capsicum, *Tinctura capsici*—t. of Cardamoms, *Tinctura cardamomi*—t. of Cardamoms, compound, *Tinctura cardamomi composita*—t. Cardiac, Rymer's, *Tinctura rhei et albes*—t. of Cascarella, *Tinctura cascariellæ*—t. of Castor, *Tinctura castorei*—t. of Castor, compound, *Tinctura castorei composita*—t. of Catechu, *Tinctura catechu*—t. of Cayenne pepper, *Tinctura capsici*—t. of Chiretta, *Tinctura chirette*—t. of Cinchona, *Tinctura cinchonæ*—t. of Cinchona, compound, *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*—t. of Cinnamon, *Tinctura cinnamomi*—t. of Cinnamon, compound, *Tinctura cinnamomi composita*—t. of Cochineal, *Tinctura coccii caeti*—t. of Colchicum, compound, *Spiritus colchici ammoniatus*—t. of Colchicum seeds, *Tinctura colchici*—t. of Columbo, *Tinctura calumbæ*—t. of Croton, *Tinctura crotonis*—t. of Cubebs, *Tinctura cubebæ*—t. of Digitalis, *Tinctura digitalis*—t. of Ergot, *Tinctura ergotæ*—t. of Ergot, ethereal, *Tinctura ergotæ æthereæ*—t. of Galbanum, *Tinctura galbani*—t. of Galls, *Tinctura gallarum*—t. of Gentian, compound, *Tinctura gentianæ composita*—t. of Ginger, *Tinctura zingiberis*—t. for the Gout, Dr. Wilson's, see *Colchicum autumnale*—t. of Guaiacum, *Tinctura guaiaci*—t. of Guaiacum, ammoniated, *Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata*—t. of Guaiacum, volatile, *Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata*—t. Hatfield's, see *Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata*—t. of Hellebore, black, *Tinctura hellebori*—t. of American Hellebore, *Tinctura veratri viridis*—t. of Hellebore, white, *Tinctura veratri*—t. of Hemlock, *Tinctura conii*—t. of Henbane, *Tinctura hyoscyami*—t. of Hops, *Tinctura humuli*—t. of Indian hemp, *Tinctura cannabis Indicæ*—t. of Iodine, *Tinctura iodini*—t. of Iodine, compound, *Tinctura iodini composita*—t. of Kino, acetate of, *Tinctura ferri acetatis*—t. of Iron, ammoniated, *Tinctura ferri ammoniata*—t. of Iron, ammoniochloride of, *Tinctura ferri ammoniochloridi*—t. of Iron, muriated, *Tinctura ferri muriatis*—t. of Jalap, *Tinctura jalapii*—t. of Kino, *Tinctura kino*—t. Klaproth's, see *Tinctura ferri muriatis*—t. of Lactucarium, *Tinctura lactucarii*—t. of Lemon peel, *Tinctura limonis*—t. of Litmus, see *Lichen roccella*—t. of Lobelia, *Tinctura lobeliæ*—t. of Lobelia, ethereal, *Tinctura lobeliæ æthereæ*—t. of Ludwig, see *Ferrum tartarizatum*—t. of Lupulin, *Tinctura lupulinæ*—t. of Matico, *Tinctura matico*—t. of Musk, *Tinctura moschi*—t. of Myrrh, *Tinctura myrrhæ*—t. Nervous, Bestucheff's, *Tinctura (seu alcohol) sulphuricoæthereæ ferri*—t. of Nux vomica, *Tinctura nucis vomicæ*—t. of Oil of Peppermint, *Tinctura olei menthæ piperitæ*—t. of Oil of Spearmint, *Tinctura olei menthæ viridis*—t. of Opium, *Tinctura opii*—t. of Opium, acetated, *Tinctura opii acetata*—t. of Opium, ammoniated, *Tinctura opii ammoniata*—t. of Opium, camphorated, *Tinctura camphoræ composita*—t. of Opium, deodorized, *Tinctura opii deodorata*—t. of Orange peel, *Tinctura aurantii*—t. of Quassia, *Tinctura quassiæ*—t. of Quassia, compound, *Tinctura quassiæ composita*—t. of Quinia, compound, *Tinctura quiniæ composita*—t. of Quinia, sulphate of, *Tinctura quiniæ sulphatis*—t. of Rhatany, *Tinctura kramerie*—t. of Rhubarb, *Tinctura rhei*—t. of Rhubarb compound, *Tinctura rhei composita*—t. of Rhubarb and aloes, *Tinctura rhei et aloes*—t. of Rhubarb and gentian, *Tinctura rhei et gentianæ*—t. of Rhubarb and senna, *Tinctura rhei et sennæ*—t. of Saffron, *Tinctura croci sativi*—t. of Saffron, compound, *Tinctura de croco composita*—t. of Senna, *Tinctura sennæ*—t. of Senna and jalap, *Tinctura sennæ et jalapæ*—t. of Snake root, *Tinctura serpentariæ*—t. of Soap, camphorated, *Linimentum*

saponis—t. of Spanish fly, *Tinctura cantharidis*—t. of Spearmint, *Tinctura olei menthæ viridis*—t. of Squill, *Tinctura scillæ*—t. of Steel, *Tinctura ferri muriatis*—t. Stomach, *Tinctura cardamomi composita*—t. of Stramonium, *Tinctura stramonii*—t. of Strychnia, *Tinctura strychniæ*—t. for the Teeth, Greenough's, see *Spiritus armo-raciæ compositus*—t. Toothache, *Tinctura antidontalgica*—t. of Valerian, *Tinctura valerianæ*—t. of Valerian, ammoniated, *Tinctura valerianæ ammoniata*—t. of Valerian, volatile, *Tinctura valerianæ ammoniata*—t. of Wormwood, compound, *Tinctura absinthii composita*.

TINDER, ([Sax.] *tyndre*, *тендрe*, from *tyndan*, 'to kindle,') *Boletus ignarius*.

TINEA, 'a gnawing worm,' *Porrigo*—t. Capitis, *Porrigo*—t. Ciliaris, see *Ophthalmia tarsi*—t. of the Eyelids, see *Ophthalmia tarsi*—t. Faciei, *Porrigo larvalis*—t. Favosa, *Porrigo favosa*—t. Ficosa, *Porrigo scutulata*—t. Furfuracea, *Porrigo furfurans*—t. Granulata, *Porrigo scutulata*, *Porrigo lupinosa*—t. Laeta, *Porrigo larvalis*—t. Lupina, *Porrigo lupinosa*—t. Mucosa, *Porrigo lupinosa*—t. Porriginosa, *Porrigo furfurans*—t. Tarsi, see *Ophthalmia tarsi*—t. Tondens, *Porrigo decalvans*—t. Tonsurans, *Porrigo decalvans*—t. Vera, *Porrigo favosa*.

TINEÆ, pl. of Tinea, Worms.

TINESMUS, Tenesmus.

TING'LING, (*tinnire*, 'to jingle,') (Sc.) *Dirling*. A sharp, purring or thrilling sensation, not always painful.

TINKER'S WEED, *Triosteum*.

TINKLING, METALLIC, (like tingling,) *Tintement métallique*.

TINNIMENTUM METALLICUM, (from *tinnio*, 'to tinkle,') *Tintement métallique*.

TINNITUS AURIUM, (from *tinnio*, *tinnitum*, 'to tinkle,') 'ringing of the ears.' *Fluctuatio seu Sonitus seu Susur'rus seu Sib'ilus seu Strep'itus seu Sibilism'us aurium*, *Paracusis imaginaria*, *Ot'chus*, *Syng'mus*, *Syring'mus*, *Sib'ilus clang'mus*, *E'chus*, *Eneche'ma*, *Bon'bus*, *Bombitatio*, *Mur'mur*, (F.) *Tintement*, *T. d'Oreille*, *Tintouin*, *Bourdonnement*, *Bruissement*. An imaginary sound, like the ringing of a bell, the noise of wind, the murmur of water, &c., heard in health and in sickness. It is, often, an accompaniment of cerebral disorder.

TINTEMENT, *Tinnitus aurium*—t. *Bullaire*, *T. métallique*.

TINTEMENT MÉTALLIQUE (F.), *Cliquetis métallique*, *Tintement bullaire*, *Tinnimentum metallicum*, *Ca'nor stethoscop'icus*, *Metal'lic Respiration*, *Metal'lic Voice*, *Metal'lic Tink'ling*. A particular noise, heard by the stethoscope when applied to the chest, and which, according to Laënnec, resembles that caused by striking glass, metal, or porcelain, with a pin; but is, perhaps, more like the sound of the keys of a musical snuffbox. The *tintement métallique* or *metallic tinkling* is heard on causing the patient to speak or breathe; but is more distinct when he coughs. When the phenomenon is not so strongly marked, it produces only the *metal'lic res'onnance*. The 'metallic tinkling' is a pathognomonic symptom of a communication between the bronchia and cavity of the chest; in other words, of *Pneumothorax*.

TINTEMENT D'OREILLE, *Tinnitus aurium*.

TINTINNABULUM, 'a bell,' (from *tintinnio*, 'to ring,') *Uvula*.

TINTOUIN, *Tinnitus aurium*.

TIPFOOT, see *Kyllosis*.

TIPSARIA, *Decoctum hordei*.

TIQUE (F.), (G.) *Zeeke*, *Ixodes ricinus*.

TIRE-BALLE, (*tirer*, 'to draw,' and *balle*, a ball,) Forceps (bullet.)

TIRE-FOND (F.), (*tirer*, 'to draw,' and *fond*, 'bottom.') A surgical instrument, formerly used to elevate the piece of bone sawed off by the trephine.

TIRE-PUS, Pyuleon.

TIRE-TÊTE (F.), (*tirer*, 'to draw,' and *tête*, 'head,') *Tractor*. A name given to different instruments used for extracting the head of the child when left in the uterus, and in certain cases of difficult labour. The crotchet is one of those, as well as the *Tire-tête à bascule* of Levret, &c.

TIRES, Milk sickness.

TIRETOIR (F.), *Tirtoir*, (from *tirer*, 'to draw,') An instrument used by dentists for extracting the incisors of the lower jaw.

TISANE (F.), *Ptisana* or *Ptisana*, *Ptisane*, from *πτισαν*, 'pearl barley,' itself from *πτισσω*, 'I decorticate.' (F.) *Hydrolé*. A name given to aqueous medicines, containing but little, if any, medicinal agent. The ancients gave the name particularly to the decoction of barley.

TISANE COMMUNE, Decoctum hordei.

TISANE DE FELTZ. A celebrated antisyphilitic, formed of *sarsaparilla*, *isinglass*, *sulphuret of antimony* and *water*, boiled together. According to some, bichloride of mercury; and, to others, arsenic enters into its composition. M. Rayer, supposing that it acts by the arsenic it contains, proposes to replace it by arseniate of potassa; and Guibourt, who is of the same opinion, by arsenious acid, in order to ensure certainty of action.

TISIC, Phthisis.

TISICAL, Phthisicus.

TISSICK, see Phthisis.

TISSU, (from *texere*, *textum*, 'to weave,') *Tissue*—t. *Accidental*, see *Accidental*, and *Tissue*, accidental—t. *Aréolaire*, Cellular tissue—t. *Cavernous*, Cavernous texture—t. *Cellulaire*, Cellular tissue—t. *Celluleux des os*, Cancelli—t. *Conjonctif*, Cellular tissue—t. *Cribleux*, Cellular tissue—t. *Inodulaire*, Tissue, inodular—t. *Jaune*, see *Fibrous*—t. *Lamineux*, Cellular tissue—t. *Lardacé*, see *Lardaceous*—t. *Mugueux*, Cellular tissue—t. *Poreux*, Cellular tissue—t. *Réticulé*, Cellular tissue—t. *Spongoïde*, Spongy tissue—t. *Unitif*, Cellular tissue.

TISSUE, *Tex'tus*, *Te'la*, (F.) *Tissu*. By this term, in anatomy, is meant the various parts, which, by their union, form the organs; and are, as it were, their anatomical elements. Histological anatomy is the anatomy of the tissues, which are the seat of the investigations of the pathological anatomist. The best division, indeed, of diseases would be according to the tissues mainly implicated. For the elementary tissues, see *Fibre*. The compound tissues, which, by associating or combining variously, form every organ of the body, have been variously classed; but every division is imperfect and liable to objection.

TISSUE, ACCIDENTAL OR ADVENTITIOUS, consists of every substance—foreign to the primitive organization of the economy, but yet organized and living—which may be developed in the interior or at the surface of organs. Laënnec divides the accidental tissues into two sections: 1. Those that resemble others in the animal economy, or *analogous accidental tissues*; and, 2. Those that have nothing analogous in the body, and which are always the result of a morbid process—the *heterologous* or *heteroclitic accidental tissues*. To the first class belong, ossifications; accidental fibrous, fibrocartilaginous, cartilaginous, areolar, and corneous tissues; hairs; the serous membranes of certain encysted tumours; the mucous membranes of fistulous canals, and accidental synovial membranes. To the second belong tubercles, scirrhi, melanosis, &c.

TISSUE, AREOLAR, Cellular tissue.

TISSUE, CARTILAGINOUS, *Hymenochondroides* seu *Hymenochondroides* (*Textura seu Te'la*.)

TISSUE, CELLULAR, Cellular tissue—t. *Connective*, Cellular tissue—t. *Cribriform*, Cellular tissue—t. *Fibrous*, see *Fibrous*—t. *Filamentous*, Cellular tissue.

TISSUE FORMATION, Histogeny.

TISSUE, INODULAR, *Te'la inodularis*, (F.) *Inodule*, *Tissu inodulaire*. A name given by Delpech to an accidental fibrous tissue developed in suppurating wounds, which is the principal agent in cicatrization. It has, at first, the appearance of a reddish cellulofibrous layer; but soon loses its vascularity; and its fibres, which pass, in all directions, become of a dull white colour, and of a consistence and hardness, that may be compared to those of the strongest articular ligaments. It is well seen in the cicatrix left after burns.

TISSUE, LAMINATED, Cellular tissue—t. *Ligamentous*, Desmoid tissue—t. *Mucous*, Cellular tissue—t. *Porous*, Cellular tissue—t. *Reticulated*, Cellular tissue.

TIT, (τῆθῃ, [Sax.] *tit*), Nipple.

TITHENE, (τῖθην), Nurse.

TITHYMALUS CYPARISSIAS, (τῖθυμαλος,) *Euphorbia cyparissias*—t. *Lathyrus*, *Euphorbia lathyrus*—t. *Latifolius*, *Euphorbia lathyrus*—t. *Palustris*, *Euphorbia palustris*—t. *Paralias*, *Euphorbia paralias*.

TITILLAMENTUM, Gargarism.

TITILLATION, (*titillare*, *titillatum*, 'to tickle,') Tickling.

TITTHE, (τῖθῃ,) Mamma, Nipple.

TITTHION, (τῖθων, dim. of *tithos*), Nipple.

TITTHIS, (τῖθῃ,) Mamma, Nipple.

TITTHOS, (τῖθός,) Mamma, Nipple.

TITTY, Mamma, Nipple.

TITUBANTIA, 'a staggering,' *Bredouillement*.

TITUBATIO, (*titubare*, *titubatum*, 'to stagger or totter,') Fidgets, Vacillation—t. *Linguae*, Balbuties.

TJETTEK, Upas tienté.

TMETICA, (τμητική, from *τμηω*, 'to cut,') Incidentia.

TO-AND-FRO-SOUND, *Bruit de frottement*.

TOADFLAX, *Antirrhinum linaria*—t. *Bastard*, *Comandra umbellata*.

TOASTWATER, *A'qua tostæ pan'is*, (F.) *Eau panée*. (Toast well half a slice of a stale quartern loaf; put it into a pitcher, and pour over it a quart of water. After two hours, decant the water from the bread.) It is a common drink in febrile affections.

TOBACCO, (from *tabacos*, the Caribbean name for the pipe in which it was smoked [?]), *Nicotiana tabacum*—t. *English*, *Nicotiana rustica*—t. *Indian*, *Lobelia inflata*—t. *Poison*, *Hyoscyamus niger*.

TOBACCO ROOT, see *Valeriana*.

TOBACCO, WILD, *Lobelia inflata*, *Nicotiana rustica*.

TOCETUS, (τοκετος,) Parturition.

TOCODYMYCOTRITIS MALIGNA VAGINALIS, (*tocus*, *μύκος*, 'mucus,' *δέρμα*, 'skin,' and *itis*,) Colpocoe puerperarum.

TOCOLOGY, (*tocus*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') Obstetrics.

TOCUS, (τοκεξ,) Parturition.

TODDY. A name given, by the English, to sweet, delicious and refreshing liquors procured in India by wounding the *spathe* of certain palms. The best is obtained from the *Cocos nucifera*.

It is obtained in large quantities from *Saguerus saccharifer* seu *Rum'phii*, *Palma Indica* *vinaria* *secunda*, *Saguerus* seu *Gommatus Gommatus*, *Aren'ga saccharifera*, *Gommatus palm*. It is called, also, *Ne'va*, and, by boiling, yields a coarse kind

of sugar, called *Jag'gery*. The inhabitants of the Moluccas used, in their wars, a liquor obtained by macerating the fruit, which the Dutch called *Hell water*, *A'qua infernalis*.

Toddy is, also, the common name for a mixture of spirit and water sweetened, and usually spiced with nutmeg.

TODDY TREE, Mamei.

TOE, ([Sax.] *ta*.) *Digitus pedis*—t. *Supernumerary*, see *Monster*.

TOEPLITZ, see *Töplitz*.

TOFUS, *Tophus*.

TOILE D'ARAIGNEE, 'spider's web,' *Aranæa tela*—t. *Choroidienne*, see *Choroid*—t. *de Gaultier*, *Sparadrapum Galteri*.

TOKAS, (*tokas*, gen. *tokados*.) *Puerpera*.

TOKEN, PLAGUE, see *Plague token*.

TOKOLOGY, (*tocus*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse,') *Obstetrics*.

TOLA, *Tonsil*.

TOL'ERANCE, *Tolerant'ia*, (*tolerare*, 'to bear,') The power of bearing. A word used by the Italian school of *Rasori*, to signify the power of bearing large doses of certain potent remedies, as *tartrate of antimony* and *potassa*. See *Contra-stimulus*.

TOLES, *Tonsil*.

TOLIUM, *Tonsil*.

TOLLES, *Tonsil*.

TOLLUM, *Tonsil*.

TOLU, (from *Tolu* in South America,) see *Toluifera balsamum*.

TOLUIF'ERA BAL'SAMUM, (*tolu*, and *ferre*, 'to bear,') *Myroxylon* seu *Myroserperum Toluif'erum*. *Ord. Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Decandria Monogynia*. The name of the tree which affords the *Tolu*, *Bal'sam of Tolu*, *Bal'samum Tolut'anum*, (Ph. U. S.), *Tolut'anum*, *Toluif'ere Bal'sami Bal'samum*, *Goac'onaz*, *Red Bal'sam of Peru*, (F.) *Baume de Tolu*, *B. de Carthagène* ou *d'Amérique* ou *de Saint Thomas*. It has a very fragrant odour, and warm, sweetish taste; is thick, and of a reddishyellow colour. It is stimulant and expectorant[?], and is used in coughs. It is chiefly, however, employed on account of its flavour.

TOLUTANUM, see *Toluifera balsamum*.

TOM OF BEDLAM, see *Abraham man*.

TOMACINUM, (*τομή*, 'a cutting up,') *Isicium*.

TOMACLUM, (same etymon,) *Isicium*.

TOMACULUM, (same etymon,) *Isicium*.

TOMATA, (Indian.) *Solanum lycopersicum*.

TOMATO, *Solanum lycopersicum*.

TOMĒ, *To'mue*, (*τομή*, *τομος*, 'incision,') A common suffix, as in *Lithotomy*, *Bronchotomy*, &c.

TOMĒ, Cut, Incision.

TOMEION, (*τομεῖον*.) Knife.

TOMEN'TUM CER'EBRI, (*tomentum*, 'a flock of wool,') The infinite number of small vessels which pass between the pia mater and convolutions of the brain. They enter the substance of the brain at right angles.

TOMEUS, (*τομεύς*.) Knife.

TOMIS, (*τομῆς*.) Scissors.

TOMOTOCIA, (*τομή*, 'section,' and *τομος*, 'partition,') *Cæsarean section*.

TOM TOE, Pollex, see *Digitus pedis*.

TONE, *To'nus*, (*τονος*, from *τονω*, 'I brace or give vigour,') The state of tension or firmness proper to each organic tissue. It is the effect of tonic.

TONE, see *Elasticity*.

TONGA, see *Datura sanguinea*.

TONGRES, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. The town of Tongres is about a league from Maestricht in the Low Countries. The springs, of which there are several, are chalybeate containing carbonates of iron and magnesia.

TONGUE, (Sax. *tung*, [D.] *Tong*.) *Lingua*, *Glos'sa*, *Glos'ta*, (F.) *Langue*. The tongue is a muscular, symmetrical, and very mobile organ; situate in the mouth, from the os hyoides and epiglottis to the incisor teeth. Its particular use is, to procure the sensation of savours; and it aids in the acts of sucking, mastication, deglutition, pronunciation, and exspuition. It has the shape of a pyramid, flattened above and below; rounded at its angles, and terminated, anteriorly, by a blunt point. Its upper surface, called the *dorsum*, is free, flat, and divided into two portions by a median furrow, *lin'ea media'na*; at the posterior extremity of which is the *fora'men cæcum* or *Fora'men of Morgagni*. The inferior surface is free, and covered by the mucous membrane on its anterior third and sides; but behind and in the middle it is attached to the lower jaw by means of the *genio-glossus*; and to the hyoides by the *hyoglossus*. Its margins are rounded; thick behind, thinner anteriorly. Its tip, or point, or dental extremity is rounded and free:—the root, base, or hy'oid extrem'ity, *Radix lin'gue*, is continuous with the epiglottis and velum palati. It is very thick at the *foramen cæcum*; but thinner as it approaches the hyoid bone. The tongue is composed of muscles, and covered by a mucous membrane—*Periglott'ia*, *Involu'crum lin'gue*, *Membrana seu Tu'nica vagina'lis seu Cu'tis seu Epider'mis seu Tu'nica seu Involu'crum mucosum seu Cru'sta villo'sa lin'gue*—which forms also the frænum beneath the tongue. On this membrane are seen the different papillæ. The nerves of the organ proceed from the inferior maxillary, *glossopharyngeal* and *hypoglossal*. The first and second are connected with taste; the last with the motions of the organ. Some recent observers, however, consider the *glossopharyngeal* to be the special nerve of gustation. The arteries are the *lin'gual*, from the external carotid; and the *palatine* and *ton'sillar*, from the labial. The veins are the *superficialis lin'gue*, *rani'na*, *lingua'lis*, and *submentalis*. They open into those of the pharynx and larynx. Its lymphatic vessels pass into ganglia, situate at the edge of the *hyoglossi* muscles.

TONGUE, BLACK. A fever which prevailed in the Western States in the winter of 1842-3; probably typhoid fever. According to some, an epidemic erysipelas.

TONGUE, HERNIA OF THE, *Glossocoele*.

TONGUE HOLDER, *Glossocatochus*.

TONGUE, INFLAMMATION OF THE, *Glossitis*—t. Red, fever, see *Typhus*.

TONGUE SCRAPER, *Cure-langue*—t. Tie, see *Ankyloglossum*.

TON'IC, (*τονωτής*.) *Ton'icus*, (F.) *Tonique*. Relating to tone.

Tonic, *Ton'icus*, *Tono'ticus*, *Antasthen'icus*, (F.) *Tonique*, *Fortifiant*, in Therapeutics, means a medicine, which has the power of exciting slowly, and by insensible degrees, the organic actions of the different systems of the animal economy, and of augmenting their strength in a durable manner. Bitter, vegetable substances which are not associated with an acrid or narcotic principle; preparations of iron; cold water, &c., act as tonics. They are also called *Comfortant'ia*, *Confortati'va*, *Corroborant'ia*, *Confirmant'ia*, *Roborant'ia*, &c.

The following are the chief Tonics:—*Acidum Arseniosum*, *Acidum Nitricum*, *Acidum Sulphuricum*, *Argenti Nitras*, *Bismuthi Subnitras*, *Carbo Ligni*, *Cascarilla*, *Cinchona*, *Cinchonia*, *Colomba*, *Cornus Florida*, *Cupri Acetas*, *Cupri Sulphas*, *Cuprum ammoniatum*, *Cusparia*, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, *Ferri Præparata*, *Gentiana*, *Liriodendron*, *Lupulina*, *Piperina*, *Prunus Virginiana*, *Quassia*, *Quinia*, *Salix*, *Salicina*, *Serpentaria*, *Zinci*

preparata; Aquæ minerales acidulæ et ferruginæ; and Mental Tonics, (Confidence, Hope, Amusement.)

TONIC POWER, Irritability.

TONIC SPASM, *Spas'mus tonicus*, *Convulsio tonica*, *Conductio Spas'ticus*, *Tonus*, *Enton'ia*, *Entasis*, *Enta'sia*. A rigid contraction of muscles without relaxation, as in trismus, tetanus, &c. See Tetanus and Spasm.

TONICITY, *Tonic'itas*. The faculty that determines the general tone of the solids. Excessive tonic'ity causes *er'ethism* or *crispness*; deficient tonic'ity, *at'ony* or *weakness*. Tonic'ity has been used in the same sense as irritability.

TONIQUE, Tonic.

TONKA BEAN, *Dipterix odorata*.

TONODES, (*τόνος*), Tensive.

TONOTICUS, (*τονωτικός*), Tonic.

TONSIL, *Tonsil'la*, *Amygdala*, *Paristh'mia*, *Paristh'mium*, *Amphibron'chium*, *Glandula colli*, *To'la*, *Tol'les*, *To'les*, *To'lium*, *Tol'lum*, *Spong'os*, *An'tias*, pl. *Ant'iades*, *Al'monds of the ear*, *Al'monds* or *Bulbs of the throat*, (F.) *Amygdale*, *Tonsille*, (Prov.) *Earkecker*. An ovoid collection of follicles, about half an inch in length, similar in shape to an almond, and situate, on each side, between the pillars of the velum palati. The inner surface, projecting into the isthmus of the throat, is covered by the mucous membrane, in which are the orifices of a dozen cells, whence a transparent, viscid mucus oozes on pressure. This mucus is destined to facilitate deglutition, by lubricating the isthmus faucium; and is forced out during the passage of the alimentary bolus.

TONSIL-GUILLOTINE, *Amygdalatome*.

TONSILLA, pl. *Tonsillæ*, *Tonsil*.

TONSILLÆ PESTILENTES, *Cynanche maligna*.

TON'SILLAR, *Tonsilla'ris*, (F.) *Tonsillaire*. Appertaining or relating to the tonsils.

TONSILLARUM GANGRÆNA, *Cynanche maligna*.

TONSILLE, *Tonsil*.

TONSILLIA, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

TONSILLITIC, *Tonsillit'icus*, (better *Tonsillar*.) Belonging or relating to the tonsils; as the 'tonsillitic branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve.'

TONSILLITIS, (*tonsilla*, and *itis*), *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

TONSILLITOME, (*tonsilla*, and *τεμνω*, 'to cut,') *Amygdalatome*.

TONSORIUS CULTER, (*tonsor*, 'a barber,' and *cultor*, 'a knife,') *Razor*.

TONUS, (*τόνος*), Tonic spasm—t. Trismus, Trismus.

TOODLE, Tooth.

TOOTH, (Sax. *toð*), *Dens*, *Mor'dex*, *O'dons*, (Prov.) *Toodle*, (F.) *Dent*. The teeth, *Den'tes*, *Mord'ices*, are small, hard bodies fixed in the alveoli of each jaw, and serving to seize, and to cut, tear, and triturate, alimentary substances. True teeth are found only in man, the mammalia, reptiles, and fish. The teeth have, in general, the shape of an irregular cone, the base of which is towards the interior of the mouth; and the apex, single or divided, towards the bottom of the alveoli. Each tooth has a part situate out of the alveolus, and covered by a vitriform substance. This part is called the *crown* or *coro'na*. It is bounded by a narrower portion, called the *cervix*, (F.) *collet*, which separates it from the portion in the alveolus—the *fang* or *root*, *Odon'torchi'za*, (F.) *racine*. In the adult, the teeth are 32 in number; 16 to each jaw: these consist of 4 incisors, 2 canine, 4 bicuspidati, and 6 molares. (See these various terms.) The teeth enclose a vascular and nervous pulp, in a central cavity, *Cav'itas Pul'pis*, *Cu'eum Den'tis*, *An'trum den-*

ta'le. They are formed of a very hard, compact tissue; and the corona is covered by a vitreous substance called *Enam'el*. The incisor and canine teeth are developed by a single point of ossification; the lesser molares, by two; and the larger, by four or five. See Dentition. Researchers by Retzius, Müller and others, have led them to believe that the *ivory* of the tooth, *Den'tine* or *Dentin*, *E'bur*, *Substan'tia os'sea* of Malpighi, *pro'per tooth sub'stance*, *bone of the tooth*, *os'seous sub'stance of tooth*, *toothbone*, consists of tubular fibres, which contain organic deposits of calcareous salts; and of intertubular substance, in which are observed corpuscles or osseous cells of the tooth, called, by Professor Owen, *calci'g'erous cells*, which also contain earthy salts. At the part where the enamel terminates at the cervix of the tooth, the *crus'ta petro'sa*, *cemen'tum*, *cemen'tum of cortical sub'stance*, commences in an extremely thin stratum, passes down and gradually increases in thickness towards the extremity of the root, where it is generally the thickest. It is said by Nasmyth to have been traced on the enamel, and Purkinje and Fränkel thought that it lined the cavities pulpæ. They gave it the name *Substantia ostoides*. It is the *mate'ria tarta'rea* of Malpighi. It has been found, however, that the hard substance deposited on the inner surface of the dentine, at the age of twenty years or later, and which encroaches on the cavity, has a distinct structure from the cement, and resembles in part dentine, and in part bone. It is the *horn'y sub'stance* of Blumenbach, the *osteodent'ine* of Owen, and the *sec'ondary den'tine* of Tomes. In the compound teeth of the herbivorous animal, a deposition is found on the surface of the enamel, which has been called *cementum*. Müller, however, regards it to be a deposit from the salts and the saliva, and to be essentially the same as what is called tartar in the human subject.

TOOTHACHE, Odontalgia—t. Bush, *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*—t. Tree, *Aralia spinosa*, *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis*.

TOOTHBONE, see Tooth—t. Edge, *Agacem'us dex dentis*, *Hæmodia*—t. Paste, *Dentifricium*—t. Rake, *Dentiscapium*—t. Rash, *Strophulus*—t. Shell, dog-like, *Dentalium*.

TOPHACEOUS, *Tophace'ous*, (F.) *Tophacé*; (from *tophus*.) Relating or belonging to tophus, —as 'a tophaceous concretion.'

TOPHACEOUS CONCRETION, Tophus.

TO'PHUS, (*τόφος*), *To'fus*, 'a porous or friable stone.' *Osteo'ophus*, *Tophace'ous Concre'tion*. A collection of hard, calcareous matter, which forms, particularly, at the surface of joints affected with gout, *Arthro'ophus*, (see *Calculi*, *arthritic*), and occasionally, in the interior of organs, around the teeth, &c. It likewise meant gravel, and chazaza.

TOP'IC, *Top'icus*, (from *τοπος*, *locus*, 'a place,') A local application; (F.) *Topique*. See Local.

TOPICUS, (*τοτικός*), Local, Topic.

TOPINARIA, *Talpa*.

TOPIQUE, Topic.

TÖPLITZ or TEP'LITZ, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. Töplitz is a town of Bobemia, celebrated for its numerous thermal springs. The water contains chloride of sodium; carbonate, and sulphate of soda; and carbonates of lime and iron, &c. Temp. 114° to 122° Fah. Seasons, from the 1st of June to the 15th of September.

TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY, (*τοπος*, 'a place or region,' and *γραφω*, 'to describe,') see Anatomy.

TOQUE, (a kind of hat), *Scutellaria galericulata*.

TOR'CULAR, (from *torqueo*, 'to twist,') *Tourniquet*. A press for wine, oil, or cider.

TOR'CULAR HEROPH'ILI, *Press of Herop'h'ilia*,

Lecheu'on, Le'nos, Le'num, Fourth Sinus, (F.) Confluent des Sinus, Pressoir d'Hérophile. A smooth and polished cavity, of irregular shape, in which several sinuses of the dura mater meet. It is situate before the internal occipital protuberance, at the union of the three great duplicatures of the dura mater. It has six openings into it:—one above, that of the superior longitudinal sinus; two below, answering to the occipital sinuses; one anterior, belonging to the straight sinus; and two lateral, and very broad, which lead into the lateral sinuses; and convey from the cavity the blood that has been poured into it by the others.

TORCULUM, (from *torqueo*, 'to twist,') Tour-niquet.

TORDYL'IUM, (*τορδύλιον*,) *T. Officina'le, Tor-dyl'um, (τορδύλιον.) Ses'eli Cre'ticum seu Monta-num, (F.) Séseli de Crète. Family. Umbelliferae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia.* The seeds and roots of this Southern European plant are considered carminative and diuretic. They enter into the theriaca.

TORE'NIA ASIAT'ICA, (after Olaf Toren, of Gothenburg, a pupil of Linnæus,) *Cela-dolo.* A small Malabar plant, the juice of whose leaves, sweetened with sugar, is said to cure gonorrhœa.

TORMENTIL, *Geranium maculatum*, Tormen-tilla.

TORMENTIL'LA, (from *tormina*, for which it was used,) *T. erecta seu sylvestris seu officina'lis seu tuberosa, Fraga'ria tormentil'la officina'lis, Potentil'la tormentil'la, Heptaphyl'lum, Consolida rubra, Com'mon Tor'mentil, Up'right Sept'foil, (F.) Tormentille. Ord. Rosaceæ. Sex. Syst. Ico-sandria Polygynia.* The root, *Tormentilla* (Ph. U. S.), has a slightly aromatic odour; and austere, styptic taste. It is astringent. Dose, of the powder, gr. x to ʒj.

TORMENTUM, 'pain, suffering,' (from *tor-queo*, 'to twist,') Ileus, Intussusception.

TORMINA, pl. of *Tormentum*, *Strophus, Cæli-al'gia, Eucæli'al'gia, Anile'ma, Anile'sis, Gripes, Molligrubs, Fretting, (F.) Tranchées, (from tor-queo, 'I twist,') Acute colicky pains. Dysen-tery.*

TORMINA CELSI, Dysentery — t. Parturientium. Pains, labour — t. Post partum, see Pains, labour.

TORNACULUM, (from *torquere*, 'to twist,') Tour-niquet.

TOROSITAS, (from *torosus*, 'brawny,'—*torus*, 'brawn,') *Corpulentia carnea, Habitus athleticus.* Muscular strength.

TOROSUS, Muscular.

TORPEDO, (*torpeo*, 'to be torpid,') Narcosis.

TORPEFACTIO UNIVERSALIS, (*torpeo*, 'to be torpid,' and *facere*, 'to make,') Holonarcosis.

TORPEUR, Torpor.

TORPID, *Torpidus*, (F.) *Torpede, Engourdi*, (from *torpeo*, 'to be sluggish,') Numb. Incapable of exertion and of feeling. Dull, stupid, inactive.

TORPIDITAS, Torpor.

TORPIDUS, Narcotized, Torpid.

TORPOR, gen. *Torpo'ris, Torpid'itas. Noth'rotæ, Parap'is ex'p'ra, Torpid'ity, (F.) Engourdissement.* State of a part which becomes numb, and almost incapable of motion. *Tor'por, Tor-pid'ity, Torpid'ness, Tor'pitude* are also applied to a debilitated, sluggish condition of a part, or of the whole of the body; *Aër'gia, (F.) Accablement.*

TORPOR, Narcosis — t. of the Colon, see Colon, torpor of the — t. Intestinorum, Constipation — t. Soporificus, Nocar.

TORQUAY, (pron. *Torkee*.) A town in Devon-shire, England, which, on account of the mildness of its climate, and its sheltered situation from the bleaker winds, is a frequent retreat for the phthisical invalid.

TOR'SION, *Tor'sio*, (from *torquere*, *tortum*, 'to twist,') The act of twisting. Torsion of the ex-

tremities of bleeding vessels — *Angina'trophæ* — until the blood ceases to flow, is sometimes used to arrest hemorrhage.

TORSK, see *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

TORTELLE, *Erysimum*.

TORTICOL'IS, (*torquere, tortum*, 'to twist,' and *collum*, 'the neck,') *Tortico'lis, Cap'ut seu Collum obati'p'm, Obati'pa cer'vix, Obati'p'itas cap'itis seu Coll'i, Trachel'agra, Entu'nia Lox'ia, Lox'ias, Cephalolox'ia, Ancylo'd'ere, Ancylo'd'eria, Rhæbocra'nia, Rhæban'chen, Rhæbud'ere, Aucheno'rre'u'ma, Rheumatismu coll'i seu cer'v'is, Stiff-neck, Wry'neck, (Prov.) Slab, (F.) Obatipité.* A variety of rheumatism, seated in the muscles of the neck, which prevents the motion of the head, and causes the patient to hold it inclined to the side affected. It is, commonly, of short duration; usually disappearing in a few days. Rubefacients are the best topical applications. The term is also applied to permanent contraction of the muscles of the neck, which causes the head to be held to one side. The remedy is the division of the contracted muscles.

TORTOISE, FRESHWATER, GREAT, (*tor-quere, tortum*, 'to twist, to wind,') *Hydraspis expansa*.

TORTUE, 'tortoise,' *Testudo*.

TORTURA ORIS, (from *torqueo*, 'to twist,') Canine laugh, Neuralgia faciei — t. Oris paralytica Linnæi, Paralysis, Bell's.

TOR'ULA CEREBIS'IA, (from *torus*, 'a knot,') *T. Ace'ti, Saccharomyces seu Mycoder'ma cerevis'ie, Cryptococcus fermentum seu cerevis'ia, (F.) Champignon du ferment, Yeast plant.* One of the simplest forms of vegetation, capable, under favourable circumstances, of vegetating rapidly, and assisting in producing the fermentation of saccharine substances. The plant has been found in vomited fluids, and in feces.

TORULUS GLANDIS, (dim. of *torus*, 'a fleshy part,') Crown of the glans.

TORUS, 'a fleshy part,' Muscle — t. Mantæ, Metacarpus.

TOTA BONA, 'all good,' *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

TOTSU KASO, *Sphæria Sinensis*.

TOTTY, Vertiginous.

TOTUM CARNOSUM, 'all fleshy,' *Pancreas*.

TOUCH, *Tactus, Tactio, Ha'phæ, Hap'sis, Tac-tion, Palpa'tion, (F.) Toucher, (from [I.] toccare, 'to touch,')* One of the five senses, and that which makes known to us the palpable qualities of bodies, such as their consistence, quality, &c. It is seated, particularly, in the hands; and differs from tact in being active. See *Esaphe*, and *Pal-pation*.

'To touch the mouth with mercury' is to produce the constitutional effects of that agent, as evinced by the falling away of the gums, &c.

TOUCH-ME-NOT, *Impatiens fulva*.

TOUCH, ROY'AL. It was at one time almost universally believed, in England, that the royal touch would remove *Scrofula* or *King's Evil* (as it was thence called.) This superstition is now entirely exploded. Edward, the Confessor, was the first English king who touched for the Evil. Medals of gold or silver were often suspended around the necks of the persons touched. These were called *touching or healing pieces*.

TOUCHER, 'touch,' *Esaphe, Touch* — t. *Vaginal, Esaphe*.

TOUCHING PIECE, see *Touch, royal*.

TOUCHWOOD, *Boletus ignarius*.

TOULOUOUNIN, see *Carapa toulououna*.

TOUR DE MAÎTRE, 'a master turn or feat,' *Coup de maître*.

TOURBILLON VASCULAIRE, (from *turbo*, gen. *turb'inis*, 'a whirlpool,') *Vasa vasorum*.

TOURNESOL, ([F.] *tourner*, 'to turn,') and

sol, 'the sun,'—a translation of 'ἡλιότροπον, ἡλιότροπιον.) *Heliotropium Europæum*.

TOURNIOLE, (from *tourner*, 'to turn,' like *Round*.) *Paronychia*.

TOURNIQUET, (pron. *toorniket* or *turniket*.) *Tor'cular*, *Tor'culum*, *Tornaculum*, *Prac'lum*, *Prac'tum*, *Prac'tum* seu *Prac'tum arteria'li*, *Verticil'lum*, *Fascia tor'tilis*, (from [F.] *tourner*, 'to turn.') A surgical instrument for stopping the course of blood in the limbs, by exerting a strong compression upon the principal artery. It was invented by a French surgeon, Morel, in the middle of the 17th century; and was modified subsequently, by Nuck, Verduin, Monro, Petit, and Louis. It is used to suspend, for a time, the circulation in a limb, during great operations; to arrest arterial hemorrhage in cases of wounds; to compress certain aneurismal and other tumours, &c.

TOUS-LES-MOIS, 'every month,' *Am'gium canna'ceum*, *Canna* (Ph. U. S.), *Can'na Starck*. A sculla obtained from the root of *Canna edulis*, which flowers every month. It resembles potato starch, and may be substituted for arrowroot. It is obtained from St. Kitts.

TOUT, *Nates*.

TOUTE BONNE, 'all good,' *Salvia sclarea*.

TOUTE ÉPICE, 'all spices,' see *Myrtusimenta*—*t. Sainte*, *Sanicula*.

TOUX, *Tussis*—*t. Bleue*, *Pertussis*—*t. Bronchique*, *Bronchial cough*, *Cough*, *tubal*—*t. Caverneuse*, see *Cavernous respiration*—*t. Convulsive*, *Pertussis*—*t. Quinseuse*, *Pertussis*—*t. Tubaire*, *Bronchial cough*, *Cough*, *tubal*.

TOW, ([Sax.] *top*.) *Stupa*.

TOXÉMIA, *Toxiœhæmia*.

TOXÉMIO, *Toxiœhæmic*, *Toxiœ'mie*, *Hæmatœ'ic*, *Hæmatotœ'ic*, *Hæmotœ'ic*, *Toxœ'micus*, *Toxiœhæ'micus*, *Toxœ'micus*, *Hæmatœ'icus*, *Hæmatœ'icous*, *Hæmotœ'icous*. Relating or appertaining to a poisoned state of the blood.

TOXÉMIE, *Toxiœhæmia*.

TOXICÉMIA, *Toxiœhæmia*.

TOXICARIA MACASSARIENSIS, see *Upas*.

TOXICAL, *Poisonous*.

TOXICATIO, (from *toxicum*.) *Poisoning*.

TOXICÉMIE, *Toxiœhæmia*.

TOXICODENDRON, (*toxicum*, and *δένδρον*, 'a tree,') *Rhus toxicodendron*.

TOXICOHÆMIA, *Toxiœ'mia*, *Toxœ'mia*, (F.) *Toxiœhémie*, *Toxiœ'mie*, *Toxiémie*, (*toxicum*, and *αἷμα*, 'blood,') *Poisoning of the blood*.

TOXICOHÉMIE, *Toxiœhæmia*.

TOXICOID, *Toxiœ'ides*, (*toxicum*, and *ειδής*, 'resemblance,') *Resembling poison*.

TOXICOL'OGY, *Toxicolog'ia*, (*toxicum*, and *λογος*, 'a description,') *A treatise on poisons*.

TOXICOSES, (G.) *Toxi'kosen*, (from *toxicum*, 'an arrow,' originally 'arrow poison,' and *osis*.) A family of diseases, according to the classification of Fuchs, caused by the reception of poisons into the system.

TOXICUM, (*τοξικον*, from *τοξον*.) *Poison*, *Venom*.

TOXIQUE, *Poisonous*.

TRABEC'ULA, (dim. of *trabs*, gen. *trabis*, 'a beam,') (F.) *Trabécule*, 'a small beam.' Applied to prolongations of fibrous membrane, for example, which form septa, as in the corpora cavernosa; to the medullary fibres, which form the commissures; and to the fleshy projections, which form the columnæ carnes, &c.

TRABECULA CEREBRI, *Corpus callosum*.

TRABECULÆ CARNEÆ, *Columnæ carnes*—*t. Cordis*, *Columnæ carnes*—*t. Corporum cavernosorum*, see *Cavernous bodies*—*t. Splenis*, see *Spleen*—*t. Willisii*, *Chordæ Willisii*.

TRABES CORDIS, (pl. of *trabs*.) *Columnæ carnes*.

TRABS, 'a beam,' *Penis*—*t. Cerebri*, *Corpus callosum*—*t. Medullaris*, *Corpus callosum*.

TRACE, *PRIMITIVE*, *Groove*, *primitive*.

TRACHEA, (*τραχεα*, fem. of *τραχης*, 'rough,' *ατραχης*, 'understood,') (generally, however, accented *Trachea*;) *Trachea* seu *Trachea arteria* (*τραχεα ατραχης*.) *Tracheilus*, *Bronchus*, *Aspera arteria*, *Fistula spiritalia* seu *pulmonalis*, *Can'na*, *Syrin'ga*, *Syrinx*; the *Wind-pipe*, *Wind*, *Wind*, *Wisen*, *Wes'el*, *Thro'ile*, (Sc.) *Thro'ill*, (Prov.) *Keck'corn*, *Keck'er*, *Thro'ple*, (F.) *Trachée*, *Trachée artère*; (composed of *asp*, 'air,' and *trach*, 'to keep,') The trachea is a cylindrical, fibrocartilaginous and membranous tube, flattened behind, and situate on the median line, before the vertebral column, from the inferior part of the larynx, as far as the third dorsal vertebra. There it divides into two branches, the *bronchia*, which separate, one to go to each lung. The trachea, the function of which is to convey air to the lungs during respiration, is composed, 1. Of cartilaginous rings, *An'nuli cartilagines*, *Seymen's cartilagines*, *Orbes cartilagines*, incomplete behind; situate one above the other, and kept in situ by a fibrous membrane. 2. Of a mucous membrane, which lines it internally, and contains numerous mucous follicles. 3. Of transverse muscular fibres, not well marked, which occupy its posterior surface. 4. Of vessels, which proceed from the superior and inferior thyroidal; and, 5. Of nerves, that are given off by the pneumogastric and the cervical ganglia.

The breathing tubes of insects are termed *Tracheæ*.

TRACHEA ARTERIA, *Trachea*.

TRACHEÆ, see *Trachea*.

TRACHEAL, *Tracheal*, (F.) *Trachéal*. Appertaining to the trachea. An epithet applied to respiration as heard through the stethoscope opposite the trachea, larynx, and root of the bronchia; the air appearing as if sucked in from the cylinder during inspiration, and expelled during expiration.

TRACHEAL GLANDS. Mucous follicles on the posterior surface of the trachea. They are small, flattened ovoid bodies.

TRACHEALIA, (from *trachea*.) *Cynanche trachealis*.

TRACHEALIS. The fibres of unstripped muscle, which pass from one portion of each of the tracheal cartilages to the other, at the posterior part of the trachea, have been so called by some anatomists. When they contract, they approximate the extremities of the cartilage; diminish the calibre of the trachea; and thus increase the velocity of the air forced through it, as in coughing; and facilitate the removal of any irritating substance in contact with the lining membrane.

TRACHÉE, *Trachea*—*t. Artère*, *Trachea*.

TRACHEITIS, (*trachea* and *itis*.) *Cynanche trachealis*.

TRACHELAGRA, *Torticollis*, (*τραχηλα*, 'neck,' and *αγρα*, 'seizure,') Also, *gout in the neck*.

TRACHELIAN, (from *trachelus*.) *Cervical*.

TRACHELIAN'US, (from *trachelus*.) A term proposed by Dr. Marshall Hall, for a fancied spasmodic action of the muscles of the neck, which he esteems to be the cause of many morbid phenomena, by inducing compression of the veins of the neck and an impeded return of blood from the head.

TRACHELITIS, (*trachelus*, and *itis*.) *Cynanche trachealis*.

TRACHELIUM AMERICANUM, (from *trachelus*.) Having been used in throat affections, *Lo-belia cardinalis*.

TRACHÉLO-ATLOÏDO-BASILAIRES, *Rectus capitis lateralis*—*t. Atloïdo-occipital*, *Obliquus superior capitis*—*t. Basilaire*, *Rectus capitis in-*

ternus major—*t. Basilaire*, *petit*, Rectus capitis internus minor.

TRACHELODIAPHRAGMATIC, *Trachelo-diaphragmaticus*. The fourth pair of cervical nerves, whence the phrenic nerve chiefly arises.

TRACHELODYN'IA, (*trachelus*, and *δύνη*, 'pain.') Pain in the neck.

TRACHÉLO-MASTOÏDIEN, *Complexus minor*—*t. Occipital*, *Complexus*—*t. Scapulaire*, Levator scapulae.

TRACHELUS, Collum, Trachea.

TRACHEOBRONCHITIS. Inflammation of the trachea and bronchia.

TRACHEOCELE, (*trachea*, and *κύλη*, 'a tumor,') Bronchocele.

TRACHEOPHONY, (*trachea*, and *φωνή*, 'voice,') Laryngophony.

TRACHEOPHTHISIS, see Phthisis laryngea.

TRACHEOPHYMA, (*trachea*, and *φύμα*, 'a swelling,') Bronchocele.

TRACHEOPYRA, (*trachea*, and *πύρ*, 'fever,') Cynanche trachealis.

TRACHEORRHAG'IA, *Ἡμorrhag'ia* seu *Ἡμorrhag'ia laryngea* et *trachealis*, (*trachea*, and *ῥήγνυμι*, 'to break forth,') Hemorrhage from the trachea.

TRACHEOSTENOSIS, (*trachea*, and *στενωσις*, 'contraction,') Contraction or narrowness of the trachea.

TRACHEOTOME, (*trachea*, and *τέμνω*, 'to cut,') An instrument of the trocar kind, for opening the trachea.

TRACHEOTOMY, see Bronchotomy.

TRACHITIS, (*trachea*, and *itis*,) Cynanche trachealis.

TRACHOMA, gen. *Trachomatis*, (from *τράχως*, 'rough,') *Aspre'do*, *Aspritu'do*, *Pladar'otes*, *Asperiti'do*, *Scabrit'ies*, *Gron'ular conjuncti'va*, *Gron'ular eyelid*, (F.) *Aspérité des Paupières*. A roughness of the inner surface of the eyelids. A variety of ophthalmia, of which three kinds have been designated:—*T. sabulo'sum*, from sand, &c., getting between the eyelids; *T. carunculo'sum*, *Pladar'otes*, *Pladaro'eis*, *Morum pal'pebræ inter'ne*, from fleshy excrescences; and *T. herpet'icum*, from hard pustules on the inner surface of the eyelids. This last is, also, called *Fico'eis*, and *Pal'pebra fico'sa*.

TRACHYPHON'IA, (*τράχως*, 'rough,' and *φωνή*, 'voice,') Roughness of the voice.

TRACT, *Tractus*, (from *trahere*, *tractum*, 'to draw out lengthwise,') A track or course; a region.

TRACT, OPTIC, see Optic nerves—*t. Respiratory*, see Respiratory tract.

TRACTATIO MANUARIA, (*tractare*, *tractatum*, 'to handle,') Discheirismus, Surgery.

TRACTORATION, (*trahere*, *tractum*, 'to attract, influence,') Perkinism, see Tractors, metallic.

TRACTATOIRES, (*tractare*, *tractatum*, 'to handle,') see Shampooing.

TRACTOR, (*trahere*, *tractum*, 'to draw,') Lever, *Tire-tête*.

TRACTORS, METAL'LIC. Metallic agents, introduced by Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Connecticut, about the end of the last century, to cure diseases. The parts were rubbed with these tractors, and hundreds of thousands of cases were reported to have been cured by the *Tractoration*. The affections, in which they were chiefly used, were local inflammations, and pains in different parts. The good effects were, doubtless, owing to the influence exerted by the mind over the body. The bubble did not exist long. See Perkinism.

TRACTUS, *Tract*—*t. Intestinorum*, Intestinal Tube—*t. Opticus*, see Optic nerves—*t. Respiratorius*, Respiratory tract.

TRACTUS SPIR'ALIS FORAMINULEN'TUS. Minute openings at the base of the modiolus, arranged

in a spiral manner, which transmit the filaments of the cochlear nerve. The central canal of the Tractus is longer than the rest, and is called *Tubulus centralis mod'oli*.

TRADESCANT'IA VIRGIN'ICA, (after John Tradescant, gardener to Charles I.,) *Spider'wort*; indigenous; Order, Commelynaceæ; flowering from May to August. The roots are demulcent.

TRAGACANTHA, (*τράγος*, 'a goat,' and *ακανθα*, 'a thorn,' owing to its hirsute boughs.) *Gummi Tragacanthæ* seu *Astrag'ali Tragacanthæ*, *Gum Trag'acanth*, *Gum Drag'on*. The concrete juice of *Astragalus Tragacanthæ* or *Astragalus Ve'rus*, a native of Persia. Ord. Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Diadelphia Decandria. (F.) *Gomme Adragant*, *Adragant*, *Adragante*, *Adragantha*. This gum is inodorous; nearly insipid; of a whitish colour; semitransparent and striated. It is in thin, vermiform pieces; and does not form a smooth, uniform mucilage with water. It is demulcent, but is rarely used alone.

TRAGEA, *Tragama*—*t. Aromatica*, *Pulvis cinnamomi compositus*.

TRAGE'MA, gen. *Trage'matis*, (*τράγμα*, 'a sweetmeat,') Of old, in the plural, — *Trage'mata*, — it meant a dessert. Afterwards, like *Tragea*, it meant an aromatic powder, containing much sugar.

TRAG'ICUS, *Tragien* (Ch.), (from *Tragus*.) A small, flat, triangular muscle, which almost wholly covers the outer surface of the tragus, arising from its base, and terminating at the top of the eminence.

TRAGIEN, *Tragienus*.

TRAGOMASCHALIA, *Tragomas'chalæ*, (*τράγος*, 'a goat,' and *μασχάλη*, 'axilla,') The strong, unpleasant odour of the armpits.

TRAGOPHON'IA, (*τράγος*, 'a goat,' and *φωνή*, 'voice,') Egophony.

TRAGOPO'GON, *Bar'ba hir'ci*, (*τράγος*, 'a goat,' and *πώγων*, 'beard,') A genus of plants; Ord. Cichoraceæ. Sex. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis. (F.) *Barbe de Bouc*; of which the roots of the *Tragopo'gon porrifol'ium*, *Sal'sif*, *Sal'sify*, *Sal'safy*, *Oysterplant*, *Oysterroot*, *Veg'etable oyster*, (F.) *Salsifis* ou *Cercifis*; and the young shoots of the *T. pratens'is*, *Mead'ow Sal'sif*, *Com'mon Goat's Beard*, (F.) *Salsifis des prés*, are eaten as food. The root of the latter has been used as a diuretic.

TRAGOSELINUM, (*τράγος*, 'a goat,' and *σελινον*, 'parsley,') *Pimpinella saxifraga*—*t. Angelica*, *Ligusticum podagraria*—*t. Magnum*, *Pimpinella magna*—*t. Majus*, *Pimpinella magna*—*t. Saxifraga*, *Pimpinella magna*.

TRAG'US, (*τράγος*, 'a goat,' from its being furnished, in some persons, with hair, like the beard of a goat.) *Hir'eus*, *Hir'guus*. A small, flattened, triangular nipple, situate before the meatus auditorius externus, which it appears to conceal. It is covered with hair in old people, whence its name. Also, the peculiar goatlike smell of the axillæ.

TRAGUS MATTHIOLI, *Salsola kali*.

TRAINASSE, (from *trainer*, 'to trail,') Polygonum aviculare.

TRAINING, ([F.] *trainer*, from *trahere*, 'to draw,') (F.) *Entraînement*. A system of treating man and animals, so as to develop their full physical powers. It is practised especially as regards the prize-fighter and the race-horse, and appertains to what have been termed by the French *Organoplasties*.

TRAITEMENT, ([L.] *tractare*, [F.] *traiter*, 'to treat,') *Curatio*—*t. Palliatif*, see Palliation.

TRAME, (*τράμη*,) Perineum.

TRAMIS, (*τράμης*,) Perineum.

TRANCE, Catalepsy, Ecstasis—*t. Death*, see Asphyxia.

TRANCHÉES, (from *transcindere*, 'to cut across,') *Tormina*—*t. Uterines*, Pains, after.

TRANS, in composition, through, across, over, or beyond.

TRANSFIGURATIO, (*trans*, and *figurare*, *figuratum*, 'to form,') Transformation.

TRANSFORMATIO, *Transforma'tio*, *Transfigura'tio*, *Transmuta'tio*, *Metab'olê*, (*trans*, and *forma*, 'form,') Change of form.

TRANSFORMATIONS DE TISSU (F.). The French pathologists designate thus the change that occurs in an organ, the tissue of which becomes similar to that of another organ. The chief transformations are cartilaginous, osseous, and adipous. See Tissue.

TRANSFUSION, *Transfu'sio*, *Metach'y'sis*, (from *transfundere* (*trans*, and *fundere*, *fusus*, 'to pour,') To pour from one vessel into another.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD, *Transfusio San'guinis*, *Cu'ra Medea'na*, *Methemachym'ia*, *Hæmatometach'y'sis*, *Hæmometach'y'sis*, *Diach'y'sis*, *Transplanta'tio med'ica no'va*, *Chiru'rgia transfusio'ria*, *Ecotichæmato'sis*. The act of passing the blood of one animal into the veins of another; an operation which was formerly used to fulfil various therapeutical intentions. It has been revived in cases of uterine hemorrhage; and, apparently, with some success.

TRANSLATION, (*trans*, and *ferre*, *latum*, 'to carry,') Metastasis.

TRANSMISSIBILITY, (*trans*, and *mittere*, *missum*, 'to send,') see Sensibility.

TRANSMUTATIO, (*trans*, and *mutare*, *mutatum*, 'to change,') Transformation.

TRANSPIRATIO, (*trans*, and *spirare*, *spiratum*, 'to breathe,') Perspiration—t. Unilatera, Hemidiaphoresis.

TRANSPIRATOIRE, Perspiratory.

TRANSPLANTATIO, (*trans*, and *plantare*, *plantatum*, 'to plant,') *Metaphyte'ia*. A pretended method of curing diseases, devised by Paracelsus—by making them pass from one individual to another, either animal or vegetable.

TRANSPLANTATIO, Merioplastics.

TRANSPLANTATIO DENTIS, *Insi'tio dentis*. The act of transplanting a tooth from one person to another.

TRANSPLANTATIO MEDICA NOVA, Transfusion.

TRANSPORT, (*trans*, and *portare*, 'to carry,') Delirium.

TRANSPPOSITIO, (*trans*, and *ponere*, *positum*, 'to place,') Metathesis, Transposition.

TRANSPPOSIT'ION, *Transposit'io*, *Metath'e'sis*. Change of situation.

TRANSPOSITION OF THE VIS'CERA, *Polype'ria promiscua translati'va*, *In'tus in'ver'sus*, is a congenital vice of conformation, which consists in the viscera being found out of the situations they ordinarily occupy: the heart, for example, being on the right side; the liver on the left, &c.

TRANSUDATIO, (*trans*, and *sudare*, *sudatum*, 'to sweat,') Diapedesis, Transudation.

TRANSUDATION, *Transuda'tio*, (F.) *Transudation*. The passage of a fluid through the tissue of any organ, which may collect in small drops on the opposite surface, or evaporate from it.

TRANSUDATION, Exosmose.

TRANSVERSAIRE, Transverse—t. *Épineux*, *Transversalis dorsi*—t. *Épineux du cou*, *Semispinalis colli*—t. *Épineux du dos*, *Semispinatus dorsi*—t. *Grêle*; see *Sacrolumbalis*.

TRANSVERSAL DE LA CONQUE, *Transversalis auris*—t. *du Nez*, *Compressor nasi*—t. *des Orteils*, *Transversus pedis*.

TRANSVERSALIS, (from *transverse*,) Transverse.

TRANSVERSALIS ABDOM'INIS, (F.) *Lombo-abdominal*, (Ch.) *Transverse de l'Abdomen*. This muscle is seated, deeply, on the lateral parts of the abdomen. It is flat, thin, and broader before

than behind. It is attached, above, to the cartilage of the last true rib, and to those of every false rib; and, below, to the inner lip of the crista of the ilium; to the two outer thirds of the crural arch, and to the upper part of the pubis. Its fibres, moreover, are inserted, behind, by means of broad aponeuroses, into the top of the transverse and spinous processes of the first four lumbar vertebrae; and, before, into the *linea alba*, and the ensiform cartilage. This muscle, all of whose fibres have a transverse direction, constricts the belly, and diminishes the base of the chest, by drawing inwards the ribs to which it is attached.

TRANSVERSALIS ASTICUS PRIMUS, *Rectus capitis lateralis*—t. *Collateralis colli*, see *Sacrolumbalis*.

TRANSVERSALIS COL'LI, *Transversalis Mo'jo' col'li*, *Portion of the Sa'crospinal* (Ch.), (F.) *Transversaire*. A muscle, seated at the posterior and lateral part of the neck and upper part of the back. It is attached to the transverse processes of the five or six lowest vertebrae of the neck; and to those of the four or five first dorsal. It extends the vertebrae of the neck, and inclines them to its side. See *Semispinalis colli*.

TRANSVERSALIS DORSI, *Transversospinalis*, *Mult'itudus Spi'ne*, *Lumbocervical portion of the Spinal* (Ch.), (*Transverso-spinalis Lumborum*, *Transversospinalis Dorsi*, *Transversospinalis Col'li*,) *Musculus sac'cer*, *Spinales et transversales lumborum*, *Semispinalis inter'nus* sive *Transverso-spinalis col'li pars inter'na* (Winslow), *Lumbodorsi-spinal*, &c., (F.) *Transversaire épineux*. This muscle, usually called, by English anatomists, *Mult'itudus spi'ne*, and including all the *transversospinales*, is situate in the vertebral gutters, extending from the posterior part of the sacrum to the second cervical vertebra. It is thicker in the neck and loins than in the back and behind the sacrum. Its use is to straighten the vertebral column, and to impress upon it a slight rotary motion.

TRANSVERSALIS NASI, *Compressor naris*.

TRANSVERSARIUS, Transverse.

TRANSVERSE, *Transver'sus*, *Transverso'ris*, *Transversarius*, (F.) *Transverse*, *Transversaire*, (from *trans*, 'across,' and *vertere*, *versum*, 'to turn,') That which runs across; also, that which relates to the transverse processes of the vertebrae.

TRANSVERSE ARTERY OF THE FACE, arises from the temporal; passes transversely across the face, in front of the condyle of the lower jaw, and gives its branches to the different muscles of the cheek.

TRANSVERSE FISSURE, see Liver—t. *Fossa*, see Liver—t. *Ligament of the Atlas*, *Annular ligament*.

TRANSVERSE PERINEAL ARTERY, *Ure'throbalbar* (Ch.), is given off from the upper branch of the internal pudic; and passes inwards and forwards above the transversus perinei muscles, as far as the bulb of the urethra, into which it dips, subdividing into numerous branches.

TRANSVERSE PROC'ESSES OF THE VERTEBRÆ, *Diapoph'yses* of Owen, (F.) *Apophyses transversæ des vertèbres*, are the bony eminences that jut out transversely and posteriorly from the sides of the vertebrae.

TRANSVERSE SUTURE, *Sutu'ra transversa'lis*, runs across the face, and sinks into the orbit; joining the bones of the skull to those of the face, but with so many irregularities and interruptions, that it can scarcely be recognised as a suture.

TRANSVERSE, Transverse—t. *de l'Abdomen*, *Transversalis abdominis*—t. *de l'Oricula*, *Transversus auris*—t. *du Périnée*, *Transversus perinei*.

TRANSVERSOSPINAL, *Semispinalis colli*, *Semispinalis dorsi*—t. *Spinalis*, *Transversalis*

dorsi—t. Spinalis colli, Semispinalis colli—t. Spinalis dorsi, Semispinalis dorsi.

TRANSVERSUS, Transverse.

TRANSVERSUS AURIS, *Transversus Auriculæ*, (F.) *Transverse de l'Oriclé*, (Ch.) *Transversal de la Conque*, is often wanting. It is formed of some transverse fibres, situate transversely, behind the projection of the helix which divides the concha into two portions.

TRANSVERSUS PEDIS, *Scandaliarius*, (F.) *Transversal des Orteils*, *Métatarso-sous-phalangien transversal du premier orteil* (Chaussier). A muscle, which arises by fleshy slips from the heads of the metatarsal bones of the three outer toes. Its tendon is inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the great toe, being blended with that of the adductor pollicis.

TRANSVERSUS PERINÆI, *Levator Ani parvus*, (F.) *Ischio-périnéal*, (Ch.), *Transverse du Périnée*, is placed at the posterior part of the perinæum. It is thin, triangular, and situate transversely. Its external extremity is attached to the ramus and tuberosity of the ischium: its inner extremity is confounded with its fellow of the opposite side, and with the anterior part of the sphincter ani and posterior part of the bulbocavernosus. The use of this muscle is,—to compress the urethra, and to support the rectum and bladder. To a fasciculus of this muscle, Santorini has given the name *Urethra Elevator* seu *Ejaculator*.

TRANSVERSUS PERINÆI ALTER, *Prostatikus inferior*. A small muscle which occasionally accompanies the last.

TRAPA NATANS, *Tribulus*, (F.) *Maere flottante*, *Noix ou Châtaigne d'Eau*. Ord. Onagraceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. The plant which affords the *Noces Aquaticæ*, *Tribuli aquatici*, *Caltrops*. The nut is considered nutrient and demulcent, and is said to be useful in diarrhoea from abrasion of the bowels, and in calculus. A poultice is sometimes made of it to discuss hard and indolent tumours.

TRAPEZA, (*τραπέζα*.) Mensa.

TRAPEZE, Trapezium, Trapezium.

TRAPEZIUM OS, (*τραπέζιον*, 'a trapezium.') So called from its shape. *Os multangulum* seu *polygonum majus*, (F.) *Os trapèze*. The first bone of the second row of the carpus. It is articulated above with the scaphoides; below, with the first bone of the metacarpus; within, with the trapezoides and second metacarpal bone. Anteriorly, posteriorly, and externally, it gives attachment to ligaments.

TRAPEZIUS, *Cucullaris*, (F.) *Dorso-acromion*, (Ch.), *Trapèze*, *Capuchon*. A muscle, seated at the posterior part of the neck and shoulder, and at the upper part of the back. It has the shape of a trapezium; is attached, on the one hand, to the inner third of the upper curved line of the occipital bone; to the posterior cervical ligament; to the spinous process of the 7th cervical vertebra; and to those of all the dorsal vertebrae; and, on the other hand, to the spine of the scapula; the acromion and the outer third of the posterior margin of the clavicle. Its upper fibres are situate obliquely downwards and outwards; the transverse and inferior, obliquely outwards and inwards. This muscle elevates the shoulder; carries it backwards, or depresses it, according as its upper, middle, or lower fibres contract separately. It straightens the head, also, and inclines it to one side.

TRAPEZOID, (*τραπέζιον*, 'a trapezium,' and *εἶδος*, 'shape or resemblance,') Trapezoides.

TRAPEZOID LIGAMENT, *Ligamentum trapezoides*. The anterior part of the coracoclavicular ligament. It is a very strong, fibrous fasciculus, which has the shape of a trapezium, and is situate obliquely between the acromion process and clavicle.

TRAPEZOÏDES OS, *Os multangulum* seu *polygonum minus* seu *pyramida le carpi*. The second bone of the second row of the carpus—so called from its shape. It is smaller than the trapezium, on the inside of which it is situate. It is articulated, above, with the os naviculare; below, with the second metacarpal bone; on the outside, with the trapezium; and internally, with the magnum. Anteriorly and posteriorly, it affords attachment to ligaments.

TRAUBENKUR, Grape cure.

TRAULISMUS, (*τραυλισμος*.) see Balbuties, and Blæstias.

TRAULOTES, (*τραυλότης*.) see Blæstias.

TRAUMA, gen. *Traumatis*, (*τραυμα*, gen. *τραυματος*.) Wound.

TRAUMATIC, *Traumatis*, *Vulnerarius*, *Vulnerary*, (F.) *Traumatique*, (*τραυματικός*, from *trauma*.) Anything relating to a wound.

TRAUMATICA, Detergents, Vulneraries.

TRAUMATICINE, (from *trauma*.) Liquor Guttapercheæ.

TRAUMATICUS, Traumatic, Vulnerary.

TRAUMATISM, *Traumatis*. The condition of the organism occasioned by a grave wound.

TRAUMATOCOMIUM, (*trauma*, and *κομω*, 'I take care of,') An hospital for the reception of the wounded.

TRAUMATOPYRA, *Febris traumatica*, (*trauma*, and *πυρ*, 'fever,') A wound fever, or fever consecutive to a wound.

TRAVAIL, ([F.] *travailler*, 'to labor,') Parturition.

TRAVAIL D'ENFANT, 'child labor,' Parturition.

TRAVELLER'S JOY, Clematis vitalba.

TREACLE, (from *Σαριακά*.) (F.) *Thériaque*, (oid E.) *Triacle*, Melasses, Theriaca—t. English, Teucrium chamaedrys—t. Venice, Theriaca.

TREAD, Cicatricula—t. of the Cock, Moleculæ.

TREATMENT, (from [L] *tractare*, [F.] *traiter*, 'to treat,') Curatio.

TREATMENT, DRY. One in which the patient is almost wholly, if not wholly, restricted from the alimentary use of fluids; a valuable *modus medendi* in inflammatory and hemorrhagic conditions.

TREE, ELK, *Andromeda arborea*—t. of Heaven, *Ailanthus glandulosa*—t. of Life, *Thuya occidentalis*—t. Sour, *Andromeda arborea*.

TRÉFLE DE CASTOR, (from [L] *trifolium*, from *tri*, and *folium*, 'a leaf,') *Menyanthes trifoliata*—t. d'Eau, *Menyanthes trifoliata*—t. des Marais, *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

TREFOIL, *Hepatica triloba*—t. Bean, stinking, *Anagyris*—t. Marsh, *Menyanthes verna*—t. Shrubby, *Ptelea trifoliata*—t. Sour, *Oxalis acetosella*—t. Water, *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

TREMA, (*τρῆμα*.) Foramen, Vulva.

TREMBLEMENT, Tremor—t. Métallique, see Tremor.

TREMBS, Milksickness.

TREMBLING, Tremor—t. Fevers, Intermittent fever.

TREMELLA AURICULA JUDÆ, (from *tremere*, 'to tremble,') *Peziza auricula*.

TREMOR, *Trepidatio*, *Synclonus Tremor*, *Trochospasmus*, *Trochismus*, *Trembling*, (F.) *Tremblement*, (from *tremere*, 'to tremble,') Involuntary agitation of the body, or of some part of it, without any obstacle to voluntary motion. It depends, generally, upon debility of the muscular, or of the nervous system; and, hence, is observed in convalescence, and in typhoid affections. It occurs, also, in old people; in hard drinkers; workers in mercury, lead, &c.: in the last case, it is called by the French, *Tremblement*.

rétaillique; Tremor metallicus. Tremor seems to resemble paralysis more than convulsion. See Paralysis agitans, and Pavitatio.

TREMOR CORDIS, Hippus, Palpitation—t. Metallicus, see Tremor—t. Potatorum, see Delirium tremens—t. Purring, *Frémissement cataire*.

TREPAN', *Trep'anum*, (*τρεπανον*.) *Try'panon*, *Trip'anon*, *Terebell'a*, *Pereter'ium*, *Peretor'ium*, *Ser'ra versat'ilis*, *Chœn'icis*, *Chœn'ic'ion*, *Ter'ebra*, *Ter'etron*, *Ter'etrium*, *Vertib'ulum*, (F.) *Trépan*, (from *τρεπω*, 'to turn,' or from *τρεπωω*, 'to perforate,') A surgical instrument resembling a gimble, and worked in the same manner. It is used for removing portions of bone, and particularly of the bones of the skull. The term *trepán* is given more particularly to the part of the instrument that makes the perforation. The handle is so constructed as to receive different bits,—as the crown, the *Trépan perforatif* or *Perite'gion*, the *T. exfoliatif* or *Desquamato'rium trep'anum*, and the *T. abaptis'ta*. 'To *trepán*' is to use the trepan.

In Great Britain and the United States this instrument has been superseded by the trephine, which is more manageable.

TREPANATIO, Trepanning.

TRÉPANATION, Trepanning.

TREPANG, *Biche de Mer*.

TREPAN'NING, *Terebra'tio*, *Anatre'sis*, *Cephalotype'sis*, *Craniotype'sis*, *Trepana'tio*, *Trype'sis*, *Tré'sis*, *Pré'sis*, *Prie'mus*, *Fora'tio*, (F.) *Trépanation*. The methodical application of the trepan.

TREPANUM, Trepan.

TREPHINE', (from *τρεπω*, 'to turn,') The instrument which has replaced the trepan in some countries. It consists of a simple, cylindrical saw; with a handle placed transversely like that of a gimlet, and from the centre of the circle, described by the teeth of the saw, a sharp little perforator projects, called the *Cent'trepin*. The centrepin is capable of being removed, at the surgeon's option, by means of a key for the purpose. It is used to fix the instrument until the teeth of the saw have made a circular groove, sufficiently deep for it to work steadily. The pin must then be removed. Sometimes the pin is made to slide up and down, and to be fixed in any position, by means of a screw. See Trepan. 'To *trep'hine*' is to use the trephine.

TREPIDATIO, (*trepidare*, *trepidatum*, 'to be agitated,') Tremor—t. Cordis, *Cardiotromus*.

TRÉPIED (tripod), *CŒLIAQUE*, see *Cœliac artery*—t. Vital, *Tripod*, vital.

TREPON'DO, (*tres*, 'three,' and *pondus*, 'a pound,') A weight of three pounds.

TRE'SIS, (*τρησις*, from *τρεω*, 'I bore,') Properly, a perforation. A wound. A forcible solution of continuity in a soft part, commencing externally. A genus in the nosology of Good.

TRESIS, Trepanning, Wound—t. Causis, Burn—t. Punctura, Puncture—t. Vulnus, Wound—t. Vulnus laceratum, see *Laceration*—t. Vulnus simplex, Cut.

TRESSAILLEMENT, (*trans*, 'beyond,' and *salio*, 'to leap,') Shuddering.

TRESSO'RIA, (low Latin,) *Episi'on*. A term formerly applied to the hair covering the mons veneris, the absence of which has, by the vulgar, been esteemed a matter of reproach.

TRI, (*τρε*), in composition, three.

TRIACLE (old E.), Melasses.

TRIAL BY BIER'RIGHT. An ordeal, founded on a superstition formerly prevalent, that the wounds of a murdered person would bleed afresh if the body were touched ever so lightly, in any part, by the murderer.

TRIANGLE MÉDULLAIRE, (*tri*, and *angulus*, 'an angle,') Fornix.

TRIANGLE, VESICAL, see *Urinary Bladder*.

TRIANGLES, CERVICAL, see *Cervical*.

TRIANGULAR, *Trigo'nus*, *Triangula'ris*, (F.) *Triangulaire*. That which has three angles.

TRIANGULAR OF INFRAPE'RIAN LIG'AMENT, *Ligamentum triangula'rè* seu *in'frapubis'um*, is a ligamentous fascia with short fibres, situate transversely beneath the symphysis pubis, which it strengthens. Also, a ligament extending from the coracoid to the acromial process of the scapula.

TRIANGULARIS, Depressor anguli oris—t. Coccygis, *Coccygeus*—t. Nasi, *Compressor naris*.

TRIANGULA'RI'S STER'NI, *Sternocostal*, (Ch.) *Pectora'lis inter'nus*. A muscle situate at the anterior and inner part of the chest, behind the cartilages of the ribs. It has the shape of a lengthened triangle, the base of which is directed downwards. It is attached to the posterior, lateral, and inferior part of the sternum, whence its fibres pass upwards and outwards, and terminate by as many distinct digitations at the cartilages of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th true ribs. This muscle depresses the ribs and contributes to expiration.

TRIBALUS, (*τριβαλος*.) *Trapa natans*.

TRIBAS, gen. *Tri'badis*, (*τριβας*.) (F.) *Tribade*, (from *τριβω*, 'I rub,') *Fric'trix*, *Frica'trix*, *Fude'trix*, *Mas'cula*, *Subagita'trix*, *Subigita'trix*, *Etac'tria*. A female whose clitoris is so large as to cause her to be regarded as a hermaphrodite. One who acts as a male with another female.

TRIBASIC, (from *tri*, and *basis*.) see *Salt*.

TRIBULI AQUATICI, (pl. of *tribulus*, from *τριβαλος*.) see *Trapa natans*.

TRIBUTUM LUNARE, 'lunar or monthly tribute,' *Menses*—t. *Menstruum*, *Menses*.

TRICÆ, (from *τριξ*, gen. *τριχος*, 'a hair,') *Plica*—t. *Incuborum*, *Plica*—t. *Seroforum*, *Plica*.

TRICAGO, *Teuerium chamædrys*.

TRICAUDALIS, (*tri*, and *cauda*, 'a tail,') *Retrahens auris*.

TRICEPH'ALUS, (*tri*, and *κεφαλη*, 'head,') A monster with three heads.

TRICEPS, gen. *Tricip'itis*, (*tri*, and *caput*, 'head,') A name given to muscles that have three fleshy bundles at one of their extremities.

TRICEPS ADDUC'TOR FEM'ORIS. Under this appellation are comprehended three distinct muscles; *Adductor brevis*, *A. longus*, and *A. magnus*.

TRICEPS AURIS, *Retrahens auris*—t. *Brachialis*, *Triceps extensor cubiti*.

TRICEPS CRURAL, *Triceps cruris*.

TRICEPS CRU'RI'S, *Femora'lis*, (F.) *Trifémoro-rotalien*, (Ch.) *Crural*, *Trifémoro-tibi-rotalies*, *Triceps crural* ou *de la cuisse*, is situate at the anterior, inner, and outer part of the thigh. It is formed of three bundles at its superior extremity, viz.: 1. A middle fasciculus (the *crura'lis* of most anatomists). 2. An external fasciculus (the *vastus externus*); and 3. An inner fasciculus (the *vastus internus*). It is attached, above, to the anterior, inner, and outer surfaces of the femur, and to the two edges of the linea aspera, from the base of the trochanter to within four fingers' breadth of the knee. Below, it terminates by a large tendon, which is attached to the base and edges of the patella, as well as to the inner and outer tuberosities of the tibia. The triceps extends the leg on the thigh, and conversely.

TRICEPS DE LA CUISSE, *Triceps cruris*.

TRICEPS EXTEN'SOR CU'BITI, *Tri'ceps brachia'lis*, (F.) *Scapulo-huméro-olécranien*, (Ch.) *Triceps brachial*. This muscle, which occupies all the posterior part of the os humeri, is described as two muscles by Douglas, and as three by Winslow. It arises by three heads. The first or long head, — *long head* of the *biceps externus* of Douglas, *Ancone'us ma'ior* of Winslow,—arises from the anterior extremity of the inferior costa of the

scapula, near its neck, and below the origin of the *teres minor*. The second head, or *short head* of the *biceps externus* of Douglas, *Anconeus externus* of Winslow, arises from the upper and outer part of the os humeri, at the base of the great tuberosity; and the third head,—*Brachialis externus* of Douglas, *Anconeus internus* of Winslow,—the shortest of the three, arises from the back part of the os humeri, behind the flat tendon of the *latissimus dorsi*. These three portions unite about the middle of the arm, so as to form one thick and powerful muscle, which is inserted at the upper part of the olecranon. It extends the forearm on the arm, and conversely.

TRICEPS MAGNUS, Adductor magnus—t. Minor, Adductor longus femoris—t. Secundus, Adductor brevis.

TRICHÆ INCUBORUM, (ῥιξ, gen. ῥιξος, 'a hair,' and *incubæ*, 'the Fauns,' [?]) Plica.

TRICHANGIA, (*tricho*, and ἀγγία, 'vessels,') Capillary vessels.

TRICHANGIECTASIA, *Angiectasia*, *Trichocistis*, (*tricho*, ἀγγίον, 'a vessel,' and *ectasis*, 'dilatation,') Morbid dilatation of the capillary vessels.

TRICHAUX'Ê, (*tricho*, and αὐξή, 'increase,') Increase in the quantity and size of the hair, without change of texture.

TRICHERA ARVENSIS, (from ῥιξ, gen. ῥιξος, 'hair,') Scabiosa.

TRICHIA, (from ῥιξ, gen. ῥιξος, 'hair,') Entropion.

TRICHIASIS, *Trichiasis*, *Trichiasis*, (from ῥιξ, gen. ῥιξος, 'hair,') *Morbis pila'ris*. This name has been given to several affections. 1. To a disease of the kidneys or bladder, in which filamentous substances, resembling hairs, are passed in the urine. This is also called *Pilinictio*. It must be regarded as a variety of *Catar'rhus vesicæ*. 2. To a painful swelling of the breasts, in child-bed women, when the milk is excreted with difficulty: a disease attributed, by Aristotle, to a hair swallowed by accident, and carried to the breasts through the circulation; and 3dly, To inversion of the eyelashes. See Entropion.

TRICHIASIS LACTEA, Infarctus mammae lacteus.

TRICHIL'IA EMET'ICA, *Eleaja*. A tree, Order, Meliaceæ, common on the mountains of Yemen and in Senegal. The fruit is used by the Arabs as an emetic. The ripe seeds are formed with sesamum oil into an ointment for the itch.

TRICHILIA TRIFOLIA'TA, a bush of Curaçoa, a decoction of the roots of which is used to promote abortion.

TRICH'INA SPIRA'LIS, (from ῥιξ, gen. ῥιξος, 'hair,' from its small size,) *Pseudalius trich'ina*. A small species of entozoa, Fam. Nematodea, discovered in the muscles of voluntary motion. Trichinæ consist of very minute cysts, of an oblong figure, having considerable resemblance, in size and colour, to young pediculi, and are somewhat allied to the eels found in paste and vinegar. Küchenmeister regarded them as the primitive state of *Trichocephalus dispar*; but this has not been confirmed. When taken with the food, they multiply in the intestines and then migrate to the muscles. No symptoms have, as yet, been observed to be pathognomonic of their presence in the muscles. It would appear, however, that they may be the cause of the morbid phenomena caused by eating the flesh of animals in which they existed, and may be the cause of sausage poisoning, see *Allantotoxium*, and of the poisoning produced by eating pork and ham. The disease thus induced has been called *Trichin'iasis* or *Trich'ina disease*.

TRICHINIASIS, see *Trichina spiralis*.

TRICHIOSIS, (from ῥιξ, gen. ῥιξος, 'hair,') Trichiasis—t. Distrix, Distrix.

TRICHIS'MUS, *Capilla'tio*, *Fissu'ra pila'ris*. A capillary fracture, fissure, or crack.

TRICHIURIA, (*tricho*, and οὐρα, 'tail,') Trichocephalus.

TRICHO, (ῥιξ, gen. ῥιξος, 'a hair,') in composition, hair.

TRICHOCEPHALE DE L'HOMME, Trichocephalus.

TRICHOCEPH'ALUS, *Trichoceph'alus dis'par*, (*tricho*, and κεφαλή, 'head,') *Trichu'ria*, *T. vulga'ris* seu *intestina'lis*, *As'caris trichu'ria*, *Trichiu'ria*, *Trichoceph'alus* seu *Mastigo'des hom'inis*, *Long thread'worm*, (F.) *Trichocephale de l'homme*. A worm, from an inch and a half to two inches long; the head acute; the body spirally involutioned in the male, almost straight in the female. The *trichocephalus dispar* generally inhabits the cæcum and colon, and is rarely met with in the small intestines. It gives rise to no peculiar symptoms, and requires the usual anthelmintic treatment.

TRICHOCIRSUS, (*tricho*, and κίρς, 'a dilated vessel,') Trichangiectasia.

TRICHOGENOUS, (*tricho*, and γεννώ, 'I generate,') Hair-forming; as a '*trichogenous* remedy,'—one that promotes the growth of hair.

TRICHOLABIS, (τρίχολαβίς, from *tricho*, and λαβών, 'to seize hold of,') Madisterium.

TRICHOLABIUM, (τρίχολαβίον,) Madisterium.

TRICHOLOGIA, (*tricho*, and λογία, 'I collect or pluck,') Carphologia. See Trichology.

TRICHOLOGY, *Tricholog'ia*, (*tricho*, and λογος, 'a description,') A treatise on the hair.

TRICHOMA, gen. *Trichom'atis*, (from ῥιξ, gen. ῥιξος, 'hair,') Capillamentum, Plica.

TRICHOMANES, (*tricho*, and μανος, 'thin,') *Asplenium trichomanoides*—t. *Crenata*, *Asplenium trichomanoides*.

TRICHOMAPHYTE, *Trichomaphyton*, (*trichoma*, 'plica,' and φυτόν, 'a vegetable,') A cryptogamous growth, found in plica, and said, by some, to be its cause. *Mycoderma plicæ*.

TRICHOMATION, (τρίχωματιον,) Capillamentum.

TRICHOMATOSE HAIR, (from *trichoma*,) Plica.

TRICHOM'ONAS, *Trichom'onad*, (*tricho*, and μονάδ,) An animalcule found by M. Donné in the mucus of the vagina, where cleanliness had not been attended to, and to which he has given the name *Trichom'onas vagina'lis*. By some it is considered to be nothing more than ciliated epithelium separated from the uterus.

TRICHOMYCES DECALVANS, (*tricho*, and μυκης, 'fungus,') see *Porrigo decalvans*—t. *Tonsurans*, see *Porrigo decalvans*.

TRICHONOSIS, *Porrigo*—t. *Furfuracea*, *Porrigo decalvans*—t. *Plica*, *Plica*—t. *Poliosis*, *Poliosis*.

TRICHON'OSUS, (*tricho*, and νόσος, 'disease,') A disease of the hair.

TRICHOPHY'IA, *Trichophyt'ica*, (*tricho*, and φύειν, 'to grow,') Remedies that promote the growth of the hair.

TRICHOPHYTON, (*tricho*, and φυτόν, 'a vegetable,') see *Plica*—t. *Decalvans*, see *Porrigo decalvans*—t. *Sporuloides*, see *Fungus*—t. *Tonsurans*, see *Fungus*, and *Porrigo decalvans*.

TRICHOSANTHES AMARA, (*tricho*, and άνθη, 'a flower,' from the ciliated corollæ.) Order, Cucurbitaceæ; a plant of India; the seeds are bitter and astringent, sometimes emetic. In Jamaica, it is considered to be a poison, and is used for killing rats.

TRICHOSANTHES CORDA'TA. The root is used by the natives of India as a substitute for Calumba root.

TRICHOSANTHES CUCUMER'INA. The fruit is considered in India to be anthelmintic.

TRICHOSANTHES INCISA, *Gashed Trichosanthes*, of the forests of India. The fruit is esteemed to be poisonous. Pounded and intimately blended with cocoa nut oil, it is issued in India as an application to offensive sores of the ears, and to ozena.

TRICHOSANTHES VILLOSA, of Java. The fruit acts like colocynth.

TRICHOSCHISIS, (*tricho*, and *σχίζω*, 'to split,') Schizotrichia.

TRICHO'SIS, *Pila'rè ma'lum*, (from *τριχ*, gen. *τριχες*, 'hair,' and *osis*.) Morbid organization or deficiency of hair. A genus in the system of Good.

TRICHOSIS, Entropion, Trichiasis.—*t. Areæ*, Porrigo decalvans.—*t. Athrix*, Alopecia.—*t. Distrix*, Distrix.—*t. Furfuracea*, Porrigo furfurans.—*t. Hirsuties*, Hirsuties.—*t. Plica*, Plica.—*t. Poliosis*, Poliosis.—*t. Setosa*, Hystriasis.

TRICHOTON, (*τριχωτός*, 'covered with hair,') Scalp.

TRICHURIS, (*tricho*, and *ουρα*, 'a tail,') Trichocephalus.

TRICLISPERMA GRANDIFLORA, (*τριχ*, 'hair,' and *σπέρμα*, 'seed,') *Polygala paniculata*.

TRICUSPID, *Tricus'pis*, *Trienspidalis*, *Trienspidatus*, (*tri*, and *cuspid*, gen. *cuspidis*, 'a cusp, a point,') That which has three points.

TRICUSPID VALVES, *Valvule Tricus'pidæ* seu *triglo'chines* seu *triul'æ*, are three triangular valvular duplicatures, formed by the inner membrane of the right cavities of the heart, around the orifice by which the auricle communicates with the ventricle. The elongated and pointed top of each of these valves is continuous with the chordæ tendinæ, which set out from the columnæ carnæ of the heart. These valves are depressed to allow the blood to flow from the auricle into the ventricle; and are raised to prevent its reflux into the auricle.

TRICUSPIS, gen. *Tricus'pidis*, Tricuspid.

TRIENCEPHALUS, *Trienceph'alus*, (F.) *Triencephale*, *Triocéphale*, (*tri*, and *κεφαλή*, 'the encephalon,') A monster wanting three cephalic organs of sense,—smell, hearing, and vision.

TRIENS, *Un'cie quat'uor*. (From *tri*, 'three,') The third part of a pound. Four ounces, Troy.

TRIFACIAL, Trigemini.

TRIFÉMORO-ROTULIEN, *Triceps eraris*—*t. Tibi-rotulien*, *Triceps eraris*.

TRIFOLIUM ACETOSUM, (*tri*, and *folium*, 'a leaf,') *Oxalis acetosella*—*t. Aquaticum*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*—*t. Aureum*, *Hepatica triloba*—*t. Cervinum*, *Eupatorium cannabinum*—*t. Fibrinum*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*—*t. Hepaticum*, *Hepatica triloba*.

TRIFOLIUM MELILO'TUS OFFICINA'LIS, *T. offic'ina'le* seu *odora'tum* seu *caballi'nium*; (from *tri*, and *folium*, 'a leaf,') *Melilo'tus*, *Melilo'tus cir'rina*, *Lo'tus sylvest'ris*, *Ser'tula Campa'na*, *Coro'na re'gia*, *Common mel'ilot*, (F.) *Melilot*. Ord. Leguminosæ. Sec. Syst. Diadelphia Decandria. The infusion or distilled water of this plant has been employed in cases of ophthalmia. It has also been used in fomentations, glysters, &c.

TRIFOLIUM OFFICINALE, *T. melilotus officinalis*—*t. Paludosum*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*—*t. Palustre*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

TRIGAS'TRIC, *Trigas'tricus*, *Triven'ter*, (*tri*, and *γαστήρ*, 'belly,') That which has three bellies. An epithet for muscles so circumstanced.

TRIGEMINI, *Tergen'ini*, (*tri*, and *gem'inus*, 'double,' 'threefold,' 'triplets,') The fifth pair of nerves, *Ner'vi divi'si seu gustato'rii*, *Ner'vus quin'tus seu tremellus seu mix'tus seu sympathet'icus me'dius seu sympath'icus me'dius seu anon'yus seu innomina'tus*, *Par trigem'inum seu quin'tum nervo'rum cerebro'rium seu tri'um funiculo'rum*, *Trifa'cial*, (F.) *Nerf gustatif innominé*, *Nerf*

à trois cordes, *Nerf trijumeau*. This nerve arises below the tuber annulare by one large posterior root from the corpora testiformia, and by two small anterior roots from the corpora olivaria, whence, proceeding forwards to the side of the sella Turcica, the filaments composing the large root form a ganglion—the Gasserian. Emerging from this ganglion, the filaments, of which the large root consists, form, with those constituting the small roots, and which had not passed through the ganglion, two flattened trunks, each of which is soon divided into three branches, in such a manner, however, that the first or ophthalmic branch, and the second or upper maxillary, are composed exclusively of the filaments that arose from the corpora testiformia and passed through the Gasserian ganglion; whilst the third or lower maxillary branch is composed in part of those filaments, and in part of those that arose from the corpora olivaria, and passed on one side of the ganglion without going through it. The whole of the first and second branches, and a part of the third are sensoriferous nerves, whilst the remaining part of the third—the manducatory or maxillary—is wholly motoriferous, and passes to the pterygoid and other muscles concerned in mastication.

TRIGONE CERÉBRAL, (*τριγωνον*, 'a triangle,') Fornix—*t. Vésical*, see Urinary Bladder.

TRIGONELLA PÆNUM, *T. Fæ'num Gra'cum*, (dim. of *τριγωνον*, 'a triangle,' from the shape of its flower.) *Fen'ugreek*, *Fæ'ungreek*, *Fæ'num Gra'cum*, *Bu'ceras*, *B. Fæ'num Gra'cum*, *Car'phos*, *Ægoc'eras*, (F.) *Fénugrec*, *Sénégurin*. Ord. Leguminosæ. Sec. Syst. Diadelphia Decandria. A native of the south of France. The seeds have a strong, disagreeable smell, and an unctuous, farinaceous taste; accompanied by a slight bitterness. They are chiefly used in poultices.

TRIGONOS, (*τριγωνος*,) Triangular.

TRIGONUM OLFACTORIUM, 'olfactory triangle,' see Mammillary eminence.

TRIGONUM VESICÆ, see Urinary bladder.

TRIGONUS LIEUTAUDI, (*τριγωνος*,) see Urinary bladder—*t. Vesicæ*, see Urinary bladder.

TRIJUMEAUX, (*tri*, and *jumeau*, 'a twin,') Trigemini.

TRILLIUM LATIFOLIUM, (from *trille*, 'triple,' its parts being chiefly in threes.) *Broadleaf Bethroot*, *Beth'root*, *Rattlesnake root*, *Wake'robin*, *Cough'root*, *Indian Balm*, *Ground Lil'y*, *Jones' Harp*, *Indian Sham'rock*, *Pariswort*, *Trill'love*. Ord. Trillineæ. Sec. Syst. Hexandria Trigynia. A plant peculiar to North America, which blossoms in the spring. The root is astringent.

There are many species of *Trillium*, all of which possess the same properties.

TRINTANELLE MALHERBE, *Passerina tartonraira*.

TRIOCÉPHALE, *Triocephalus*.

TRIOCEPHALIA, Aprosopia, see *Triencephalus*.

TRIOCEPHALUS, *Triencephalus*.

TRIORCHIS, (*tri*, and *ορχις*, 'a testicle,') One who has three testicles.

TRIOSTOSPERMUM, *Triosteum*.

TRIOSTEUM, *T. Perfoliatum* seu *ma'jus*, (*tri*, and *osteon*, 'a bone,' in allusion to the three bony nuts;) *Triosteospermum*, *Bastard Ipocœneum*, *Fe'ver Root*, *Fever'wort*, *Pink'ee's weed*, *Horn gin'seng* or *gent'ian*, *Ip'œcæ*, *Wild Coff'ee*, *White gin'seng*, *Gent'ian*, *White Gent'ian*, *Sweet But'ier*, *Indigenous*; Ord. Caprifoliaceæ. In very large doses, *Triosteum* (Ph. U. S.) proves emetic. It is a good cathartic, in doses of twenty or thirty grains. It sometimes operates as a diuretic.

TRIOSTEUM AGUSTIFOLIUM, *T. minus*, has similar virtues.

TRIBE DE ROCHE, 'rock tripe.' Different lichens—*Rock l'chens*, *Stone moss*—of the species

Gyrophora, inhabiting the Arctic regions of America, bear this name. They are eaten as food by the hunters.

TRIPHAR'MACUM, (τριφάρμακον, from *tri*, and *pharmakon*, 'a medicine.') A medicine composed of three ingredients.

TRIPLET, (*triplex*, 'triple.') One of three children born at the same accouchement or gestation. Also, relating to triplets—as a 'triplet conception.'

TRIPLET MONSTERS, *Mon'stra trip'lica* seu *tri-gem'ina*, are such as have parts of the body tripled. They are rare.

TRIP'POD, VI'TAL, (τρίπους, from *tri*, and *pous*, gen. *πόδς*, 'foot,') (F.) *Trépied vital*. The heart, lungs, and brain have been so called, as their united action is necessary for the maintenance of life.

TRIPSIS, (τρίψις, Contusio, Trituration.

TRIPUDIATIO SPASTICA, (*tripudiare*, *tripudiatum*, 'to leap, to dance,') Chorea.

TRIPUS, ('tripod,') CÆLIACUS seu HALLE-RI, see Cœliac artery.

TRIQUE-MADAME, *Sedum album*.

TRIQUETRA OSSA, (*triquetrum*, 'three cornered,') Wormiana ossa.

TRIQUETRUM, (OS,) Cuneiform (bone.)

TRISM'US, (τρίσμος, from *τριζω*, 'I gnash,') *Ente'ria* seu *To'nu* *Trismus*, *Cupis'trum*, *Mas'ti-catory spasm of the face*, *Lock'ed Jaw*, *Spas'mus* seu *Ri'gor* seu *Tr'ismus maxill'æ inferio'ris*, *Gua-thospas'mus*, *Stomatospas'mus*, (F.) *Mul de Ma-choire*. Spastic closure of the under jaw, a partial tetanus, arising from erethism of the masticatory or motor branch of the fifth pair of nerves. Cullen makes two varieties—*T. nascentium* seu *ne-onato'rum*, *Nineday fit*, (F.) *Sarrête*, attacking infants during two weeks from birth; and *T. trau-maticus*, originating from a wound.

In the West Indies and in South America, *Trismus nascentium* is called *Seven days' disease*, (F.) *M. de sept Jours*.

TRISMUS CAPISTRATUS, *Brédisure*—t. Catarrhalis maxillaris, Neuralgia maxillaris—t. Clonicus, Neuralgia faciei—t. Cynicus, see Canine laugh—t. Distrophie Sauvagesii, Paralysis. Bell's—t. Dolorificus, Neuralgia faciei—t. Maxillaris, Neuralgia faciei—t. Nascentium, see Trismus—t. Neonatorum, see Trismus—t. Sardonicus, Risus sardonicus.

TRISPERM'UM, (*tri*, and *σπέρμα*, 'a grain or seed,') An ancient cataplasm, consisting of three seeds.—cumin, bay, and smallage.

TRISPLANCH'IA, (*tri*, and *σπλᾶγχον*, 'viscus,') Cholera.

TRISPLANCH'NIC, *Triplanch'nicus*, (F.) *Triplanchnique*. That which relates to the viscera of the great cavities.

TRISPLANCHNIC NERVE, *Nervus triplanch'nicus* seu *sympatheticus magnus* seu *sympathicus* seu *ganglion'icus* seu *vasomotorius*, (F.) *Nerf sympathique ou grand sympathique*, *Grand sympath'ic*, *Interco'stal*, *Ganglion'ic* or *Ver'tebral nerve*, *Nerve of organ'ic life*;—named by Bichat the *organic nervous system*, in opposition to the other nervous parts, called the *animal nervous system*. Gall terms it, the *nervous system of the automatic functions*. It has also been called the *ganglion'ic nervous system*. It is termed *Triplanch'nic* because it distributes its branches to the organs in the three great splanchnic cavities—the chest, abdomen, and pelvis. It is composed of a series of ganglia, united by intermediate branches, and passing along the side of the spine to the lowest part of the trunk; communicating, by a branch, with each of the thirty pairs of spinal nerves and several of the cerebral nerves; and detaching nerves from its several ganglia, which accompany the arteries, and are distributed, particularly, to the organs of involuntary func-

tions. At its upper part it is concealed in the canalis caroticus and cavernous sinus, and is joined there by a branch of the 6th pair of nerves, and by a twig from the Vidian nerve of the 5th pair. In passing down by the side of the spine, it forms three ganglia in the neck:—the *superior*, *middle*, (*thy'roid gang'lion*,) and *inferior*, (*ver-tebral gang'lion*); 12 in the back—the *thorac'ic*; 5 in the loins—the *lum'bar*; and three or four *sa'cral*. When it reaches the coccyx it unites with its fellow from the opposite side, forming a small ganglion—the *coccyge'al*, *gan'gion im'par*, *az'ygos gang'lion*. Meckel divides it into two portions—1. The *central ganglions* or *central part*, composed of the numerous ganglionic plexuses in the abdomen; the centre of which is the *semilun'ar* and *solar plexuses*. 2. The *external ganglions*, *limitrophes* or *external part*, which comprise the series of ganglions situate at the sides of the spine, from the base of the cranium to the sacrum. The great sympathetic seems to form a distinct nervous system, destined for the organs of involuntary motion; for although communicating with both brain and spinal marrow, it does not seem to be immediately under the influence of either. Its special functions are not yet, however, well understood, and are the subject—as they have always been—of much interesting investigation.

TRISPLANCHNITIS, (*triplanchnic*, and *itis*,) Cholera (spasmodic).

TRISSAGO, gen. *Trissag'inis*, *Teucrium chamaedrys*—t. *Palustris*, *Teucrium scordium*.

TRISTEMANIA, (*tristis*, 'sad,' and *mania*,) Melancholy.

TRISTER'NAL. Béclard has given this name to the third bony portion of the sternum;—that which corresponds to the third intercostal space.

TRISTITIA, (from *tristis*, 'sad,') *Athyia*, *Mæror*.

TRITÆOPHYA AMERICANA, Fever, yellow.

TRITÆOPH'YES, *Tritæoph'ya*, (τρίταφος, from *tritæus*, and *φύω*, 'form,') A fever whose type approaches the tertian. Sauvages gave the name *Tritæophya Vratulavien'sis* to an epidemic which broke out in the Prussian army at Breslaw, in the middle of the last century.

TRITÆUS, (τρίταος,) Tertian fever.

TRITICUM ÆSTIVUM, (from *terere*, *tritum*, 'to thrash,') *T. cereal'is* seu *Ce'vallos seu compac-tum* seu *erina'ceum* seu *Gaertneria'num* seu *Lin-næ'num* seu *pruin'osum*, *Sum'merwheat*; and *TRIT'ICUM HYBERN'UM* seu *glau'cum* seu *Muticum* seu *Sic'ulum*, *Win'terwheat*, (F.) *Froment*. Ord. Gramineæ. Ser. Syst. Triandria Digynia. From these plants our wheat flour is obtained, by grinding the seeds—*Wheat*, *Pyrus*, *Frumen'tum*—and to them we are indebted for our bread and pastry. The nutritive properties of wheat flour are so well known as not to need comment.

Bread, *Painis*, (F.) *Pain*, mixed with milk, constitutes the ordinary emollient poultice;—and the crumbs of bread, *Micæ painis*, are a common excipient for pills and boluses.

TRITICUM ARVENSE, *T. repens*—t. *Cereale*, *T. æstivum*—t. *Ce'vallos*, *T. æstivum*—t. *Compactum*, *T. æstivum*—t. *Erinaceum*, *Triticum æstivum*—t. *Faginum*, *Polygonum flagopyrum*—t. *Gaertnerianum*, *T. æstivum*—t. *Glau'cum*, *T. hybernium*, and *T. repens*—t. *Hybernium*, see *T. æstivum*—t. *Linneæanum*, *T. æstivum*—t. *Muticum*, *T. hybernium*—t. *Pruinosum*, *T. æstivum*.

TRIT'ICUM RE'PENS, *T. arven'se* seu *glau'cum*, *Agrop'yrum lævis'simum*, *Bro'mus gla'ber*, *Gra'men* seu *Gra'men caninum* seu *Dioscor'idis* seu *re'pens*, *Lolia'ceum radi'cè repen'te*, *Grass*, *Dog'grass*, *Couch'grass*, *Quick'ens*, *Twitch'grass*, (Sc.) *Rom-nachs*, (F.) *Chiendent*. The roots are sweet, and

possess aperient properties. They are said also to be diuretic.

TRITICUM SICULUM, *T. hybernium*.

TRITIO, (*terere, tritum*, 'to rub, to grind,') Contritio, Trituration.

TRITON PALUSTRIS, (from *τρίτων*, 'the sea deity,') see Ectozoa.

TRITORIUM, (from *terere, tritum*, 'to wear away,') Infundibulum.

TRITURA, Contritio, Trituration.

TRITURATIO, *Trituratio, Tritura, Tri'tua, Tri'tio, Trip'sis*, (*terere, tritum*, 'to rub, to grind,') The act of reducing a substance to powder. See Contritio.

TRITUS, gen. *Trítas*, Contritio, Trituration.

TRIVENTER, (*tri*, and *venter*, 'belly,') Tri-gastric.

TROCAR, *Trochar, A'cus paracent'ica seu paracent'ica seu triquetra vulga'ris*, *Paracent'ic-ion, Paracente'ric-ion*. (Corrupted from the (F.) *Troisquarts* or *Trocart*, 'three quarters,') so called from the triangular shape of the point—*Triquetrum*. An instrument used for evacuating fluids from cavities, particularly in ascites, hydrocele, &c. A trocar consists of a perforator or stylet and a canula, which is so adapted to the perforator, that when the puncture is made, both enter the wound with facility; after which, the stylet being withdrawn, the canula remains in the wound, and affords the fluid a ready passage outwards.

TROCART, Trocar.

TROCH, (from *τροχός*, 'a wheel,') Trochisens.

TROCHAN'TER, gen. *Trochant'ris, Trokan'ter, Rota'tor*, (from *τροχός*, 'to run or roll,') Anatomists have given the names *great* and *little trochanter* to two processes at the upper extremity of the femur. The great *trochan'ter, gl'u'tus*, is the one on the outside; the *less* is lower down and more internally. Both afford attachment to rotator muscles of the thigh, and hence their name. Chaussier, by the word *trochanter*, means the larger process; the smaller he calls *trochantin*.

TROCHANTER'IAN, *Trochanteria'uns, Trokan'ter'ian*. That which belongs or relates to the great trochanter.

TROCHANTIN'IAN, *Trochantin'ian, Trochan'tinia'nus*. That which belongs or relates to the trochantin or less trochanter.

TROCHAR, Trocar.

TROCHES (pl. of troch) OF CARBONATE OF LIME, Trochisci carbonatis calcis—t. of Chalk, Trochisci carbonatis calcis—t. of Cubebs, Trochisci cubebæ—t. Escharotic, Trochisci escharotici—t. of Ginger, Trochisci zingiberis—t. Gum, Trochisci gummosi—t. of Gum Arabic, Trochisci acacie—t. of Ipecacuanha, Trochisci ipecacuanhæ—t. of Subcarbonate of Iron, Trochisci Ferri subcarbonatis—t. of Lactucarium, Trochisci lactucarii—t. Liquorice, Trochisci glycyrrhizæ—t. Liquorice with opium, Trochisci glycyrrhizæ cum opio—t. of Magnesia, Trochisci magnesiæ—t. of Morphia, Trochisci morphiæ—t. of Morphia and ipecacuanha, Trochisci morphiæ et ipecacuanhæ—t. Nitre, Trochisci nitratis potassæ—t. of Peppermint, Trochisci menthæ piperitæ—t. of Tartaric acid, Trochisci acidi tartarici.

TROCHIA, (*τροχία*, 'the rut of a wheel,') Orbit.

TROCHILIA, (*τροχίλια*,) Trochlen.

TROCHIN, (from *τροχάω*, 'to turn,') Chaussier has given this name to the smaller of the tuberosities at the upper extremity of the os humeri; because it gives attachment to one of the rotator muscles of the arm,—the subscapularis.

TROCHIN'IAN, *Trochinia'nus*. That which belongs or relates to the trochin.

TROCHIS'CUS, (*τροχίσκος*,) *Phtha'is, Artis'cus, Col'tix, Co'tix, Phthois'cus, Rot'ula, Cyclis'mus*, (dim. of *τροχός*, 'a wheel,') 'any thing circular,') A troch or round table, (F.) Trochisque. See Pas-

til, and Tabella. A solid medicine, prepared of powders, incorporated by means of mucilage, crumb of bread, juices of plants, &c. In French nomenclature, the *trochisque* differs from the *tablette*,—the former containing no sugar. This form of preparation is adapted for the purpose of allowing the medicines of which the troch is composed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, and to pass gradually into the stomach.

The Parisian Codex has two formulæ for troches for external use.

TROCHISCI ACA'CLE, *Troches of Gum Ar'abic*. (*Acac. 3iv; Amyli, 3j; Sacchar. ʒij*. Make into a mass with rose water, and form lozenges.—Ph. E.) To allay cough.

TROCHISCI AC'IDI TAN'XICI, *Tau'nin Loz'enges*. (*Acid. tannic. gr. cccx; Tinct. tolu. f 3ss; Sacchar. purif. 3xxv; Acacia pulv. 3j; Mucilag. Acacia, f 3ij; Ag. destillat. bullient. f 3i*. To be divided into 720 lozenges. Mix. Ph. B., 1864.) Each lozenge contains half a grain of tannic acid.

TROCHISCI AC'IDI TARTAR'ICI, *Troches of Tar'tar'ic Ac'id*. (*Acid. Tartar. 3ij; Sacchar. 3viij; Ol. Limon. ℥x*. Form into troches with mucilage.—Ph. E.) Refrigerant and demulcent.

TROCHISCI BECHICI NIGRI, *T. glycyrrhizæ glabre*.

TROCHISCI BISMUTHI, *Bis'muth Loz'enges*. (*Bismuth. alb. gr. 1440; Magnes. carb. 3iv; Calcia carb. præcip. 3vj; Sacchar. purif. 3xxx; Acacia pulv. 3j; Ag. destillat. f 3vj; Ol. Cinnam. f 3ss*. Mix. To be divided into 720 lozenges. Ph. B., 1864.)

TROCHISCI CARBONA'TIS CAL'cis, *T. e Cre'tæ, T. Cre'tæ* (Ph. U. S.), *Troches of Car'bonate of lime or chalk, Loz'enges for the heart's burn, Tabellæ ad ardo'rem ventric'uli seu cordial'giæ seu ad so'dam*. (*Cre't. ppt. 3iv; Acacia, in pulv. 3j; Myrist. in pulv. 3j; Sacch. in pulv. 3vj. M.* Form into troches with water.) Antacid and absorbent.

TROCHISCI CAT'ECU, *Cat'echu Loz'enges*. (*Cat'echu, in pulv. 3ij; Sacchar. purif. ʒij; Acacia pulv. 3j; Tinct. copie. f 3ss; Ag. destillat. q. s.* Mix, and divide into 720 lozenges. Ph. B., 1864.)

TROCHISCI E CRE'TA, *T. carbonatis calcis—t. Cre'tæ, T. carbonatis calcis*.

TROCHISCI CUBE'BÆ, *Troches of Cu'bæbs*. (*Oleum resin. cubeb. f 3j; Ol. saass. f 3j; Glycyrrhiz. pulv., Acacia pulv., Sacchar. pulv. ʒʒ 3ij; Syrup. Tolutan. q. s.* To be divided into troches, each weighing ten grains. Ph. U. S., 1863.) Excitant; in relaxed sore throat, &c.

TROCHISCI SEU PASTIL'LI EMETI'NÆ PECTORA'LES, *Pe'ctoral Loz'enges of Em'etine*. (*Sugar, 3i; Emetine, 32 grains*. Form into lozenges of nine grains each.) One is a dose.

TROCHISCI ESCHAROT'ICI, *Escharot'ic Troches*. (*Hydrarg. oxymer. p. 8; Amyli, p. 16; Mucilag. g. trogac. q. s.* Make into troches, to which a few drops of laudanum may be added.—Ph. P.) Used in foul ulcers, to remove excrecences, &c.

TROCHISCI ESCHAROT'ICI DE MIN'IO. (*Oxyd. plumbi. rubr. p. 16; Hydrarg. oxymer. p. 32; Mic. panis, p. 128; Ag. rosæ, q. s.*—Ph. P.) Used like the last.

TROCHISCI FER'RI SUBCARBONA'TIS, *Troches of Subcar'bonate of Iron*. (*Ferri subcarb. 3v; Vanill. gr. lx; Sacch. in pulv. 3xv; Mucilag. trogac. q. s.* To be divided into troches, each weighing 20 grains. Ph. U. S., 1863.) Tonic.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ, *T. G. Gla'bæ seu Be'chici nigri, Liq'uorice troches, Black pec'toral loz'enges*. (*Ext. glyce. glabr., Gum. acac. ʒʒ p. 3j; Sacch. purif. p. ij*. Dissolve in warm water; strain; evaporate, and form into troches.—Ph. E.) Demulcent. To allay cough.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ CUM O'PIO, *T. G. o'pii* (Ph. U. S.) *seu Theba'ici seu sedati'vobalsam'ici seu pectora'les re'g'is Dana'rum, Liq'uorice Troches with O'pium, Wis'tar's Loz'enges*. (*Opii,*

in pulv. $\frac{3}{ss}$; *Glycyrrhiz.* in pulv., *Sacchar.* in pulv., *Acacia*, in pulv., aa $\frac{3}{x}$; *Ol. anisi*, f $\frac{3}{j}$. Make into troches, each weighing six grains.—Ph. U. S.) Demulcent and anodyne. An analogous formula is given in the British Pharmacopœia (1864), under the name *Trochisci opii*, Opium Lozenges.

Spitta's Lozenges for coryza, hoarseness, and sore-throat, are composed as follows:—(*Cubeb. recent.* in pulv. $\frac{3}{ij}$; *Extract. glycyrrhiz.* $\frac{3}{j}$; *Myrrorol.* $\frac{3}{j}$; *Acacia*, $\frac{3}{iv}$; *Syrup*, q. s. Make into troches of ten grains each.)

TROCHISCI GUMMO'SI, *Gum Troches.* (*G. acac.* p. v; *Amyli*, p. i; *Sacch. pur.* p. xj. Make up the troches with rose-water.—Ph. E.) Demulcent.

TROCHISCI IPECACUAN'HÆ, *Troches of Ipecacuan'ha.* (*Ipecacuanh.* in pulv. $\frac{3}{ss}$; *Sacchar.* in pulv. $\frac{3}{xiv}$; *Maranta*, in pulv. $\frac{3}{iv}$; *Mucilag. tragacanth.* q. s. Make into troches, each weighing ten grains.—Ph. U. S.)

TROCHISCI LACTUCA'RII, *Troches of Lactuca'rium.* (Prepared with *Lactucarium* in the same proportion and manner as the opium lozenges.—Ph. E.) Each lozenge contains between the fifth and sixth of a grain of lactucarium.

TROCHISCI MAGNE'SIÆ, *Troches of Magnesia.* (*Magnes.* $\frac{3}{iv}$; *Sacchar.* lbj; *Myrist.* pulv. $\frac{3}{j}$; *Mucilag. tragacanth.* q. s. Make into troches, each weighing ten grains.—Ph. U. S.) Useful in acidity of the stomach, with constipation.

TROCHISCI MEN'THÆ PIPERITÆ, *Troches of Peppermint.* (*Ol. menth. piperit.* f $\frac{3}{j}$; *Sacchar.* in pulv. lbj; *Mucilag. tragacanth.* q. s. Make into troches, each weighing ten grains.—Ph. U. S.) Used as a carminative.

TROCHISCI MORPH'Æ, *Troches of Morph'ia.* (*Morph. Muriat.* lbj; *Tinct. Tolut.* $\frac{3}{ss}$; *Sacchar.* $\frac{3}{xxv}$. Make into lozenges, with mucilage, weighing fifteen grains each.—Ph. E.) Each lozenge contains about onefortieth of a grain of muriate of morphia. Used to allay cough.

TROCHISCI MORPH'Æ ET IPECACUAN'HÆ, *Troches of Morph'ia and Ipecacuan'ha.* (*Morph. mur.* lbj; *Ipecac.* pulv. $\frac{3}{j}$; *Tinct. Tolut.* f $\frac{3}{ss}$; *Sacchar.* $\frac{3}{xxv}$. Make into a mass with mucilage, and form lozenges, fifteen grains each.—Ph. E.) Each lozenge contains about onefortieth of a grain of the muriate. Used to allay cough.

POTASSÆ NITRATIS POTAS'SÆ, *Nitre Troches.* (*Potassæ nitrat.* p. j; *Sacch. pur.* p. iij. Make into troches with mucilage of tragacanth.—Ph. E.) In slight inflammatory sorethroat and fever.

TROCHISCI OPII, see T. Glycyrrhizæ cum opio.

TROCHISCI PECTORALES REGIS DANORUM, T. glycyrrhizæ cum opio—t. Sedativobalsamica, T. glycyrrhizæ cum opio.

TROCHISCI SO'DÆ BICARBONATIS, *Troches of Bicarbonate of Soda.* (*Sodæ bicarb.* $\frac{3}{iv}$; *Sacchar.* in pulv. lbj; *Mucilag. tragacanth.* q. s. To be divided into troches, each weighing ten grains.—Ph. U. S.) Antacid.

The *Pastilles de Vichy*, *Pastilles digestives d'Hauterive-Vichy*, *Pastilli digestivi Darcei'i*, composed of Bicarbonate of soda, Oil of peppermint, and Sugar, are much used in France, like the Vichy waters, in cardialgia, gout, and lithiasis.

TROCHISCI STIBIATI, *Tabellæ antimoniales Kunekelii*—t. Thebaici, T. glycyrrhizæ cum opio.

TROCHISCI ZINGIB'ERIS, *Troches of Gin'ger.* (*Tinct. Zingib.* f $\frac{3}{j}$; *Tragac.* pulv. gr. exx; *Sacchar.* $\frac{3}{xij}$; *Syrup.* Zingib. q. s. Make into troches, each weighing twenty grains.)

TROCHISQUE, Trochiscus.

TROCH'ITER, gen. *Trochite'ris*, (from τροχίταιν, 'to turn.') The larger of the two tuberosities at the upper extremity of the os humeri; so called because it affords insertion to rotator muscles.

TROCHITE'RIAN, in the language of Chaus-

sier, means any thing belonging or relating to the trochiter.

TROCH'LEA, (τροχλία,) *Trochil'ia*, (F.) *Troch-lée* ou *Troklée*. A pulley; (from τροχαιν, 'to turn,')—for example, the articular surface at the lower extremity of the os humeri; so called from its forming a kind of pulley on which the ulna moves, in flexion and extension of the forearm. Also, the cartilaginous pulley over which the tendon of the trochlearis muscle passes, at the upper and inner part of the orbit. Pulleys are needed as mechanical powers in the reduction of dislocations where much force is required.

TROCHLEA LABYRINTHI, Cochlea.

TROCHLEARIS, Obliquus superior oculi.

TROCHLÉATEUR, GRAND, Obliquus superior oculi—t. Petit, Obliquus superior oculi.

TROCHLÉE, Trochlea.

TRO'CHOID, (τροχαιδής, from τροχος, 'a wheel,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance,') *Trochoi'des*, *As'ea commissu'ra*. An articulation, in which one bone turns upon another, like a wheel upon its axle; as the *Atlóidóuxoid* articulation. See *Axea commissura*.

TROÈNE, Lignustrum vulgare.

TROISQUARTS, (trois, 'three,' and quarts, pl. of quart, 'a fourth,') Trocar.

TROKANTER, Trochanter.

TROKANTERIAN, Trochanterian.

TROKANTINIAN, Trochantinian.

TROKLÉE, Trochlea.

TROLLIUS LAX'US, T. *America'nus*, *Globe flower*; Order, Ranunculaceæ; indigenous; has the same medical properties as the Ranunculus.

TROMOMANIA, (tromus, and mania,) Delirium tremens.

TROMOPARANCEA, (tromus, and parancea,) Delirium tremens.

TROMOS, (τρεμος,) Paralysis agitans, Tremor.

TROMOSFASMUS, (tromus, and spasmus,) Tremor.

TROMPE, 'a trumpet.' Tuba—t. d'Eustache, Eustachian tube—t. de Fallope, Tuba Fallopiana—t. Uterine, Tuba Fallopiana.

TROMUS, (τρεμος,) Paralysis agitans, Tremor.

TROMYLE, (τρεμος, 'trembling,' and ὄλη, 'matter,') see Cilia.

TRONC, Trunk—t. Basilaire, Basiliary artery—t. Brachial, Brachial artery.

TROPÆOLUM MA'JUS, (from τροπαιον, 'a trophy,' the leaves resembling a buckler,) *Nasturtium Ind'icum* seu *Peruvia'nium*, *Acriv'ola*, *Flos sanguin'eus monar'di*, *Cardami'nium minus*, *Ind'ian Cress.* Ord. Geraniaceæ. *Sec. Syst.* Octandria Monogynia. (F.) *Cresson des Indes*, *Cresson du Mexique*, *Capucine*. An antiscorbutic.

TROPÆOLUM TUBERO'SUM, *Ulluco*. A tuberous plant, cultivated in the Sierra, Peru. It is smaller than the potato.

TROPHALIS, (from τροφή, 'nourishment,') Colostrum.

TROPHE, (τροφή,) Aliment, Cibatio, Pabulum.

TROPHI, (from τροφή, 'nourishment,') In insects, the parts of the mouth that are employed in receiving and preparing the food.

TROPH'ICAL, *Troph'icus*, (from trophe,) (F.) *Trophique*. Relating to nourishment or nutrition.

TROPHICAL NERVES. The organic nerves or nerves of the sympathetic system have been so termed, from the belief that they are concerned in nutrition.

TROPHIMUS, (τροφίμος,) Nutrition.

TROPHODES, (τροφώδης, from τροφή, 'nourishment,') and odes, Nutritious.

TROPHONEURO'SES, (τροφή, 'nourishment,' and *neurosis*.) Morbid conditions of the process of nutrition, owing to modified nervous influence.

TROPHON'OSI, *Trophonu'si*, (τροφή, 'nourishment,' and νόσος, 'a disease,') Diseases of nutrition.

TROPHY, *Troph'ia*, (*τροφή*, a suffix denoting 'nourishment or nutrition;') as in *hypertrophy*, 'excess of nourishment or nutrition.'

TROPONU'SI, *Morbi tropici*, (*τροπή*, 'the solstitial or tropical point where the sun turns or alters its course,' and *νόσος*, 'a disease.') Diseases that prevail in the tropics.

TROSTER, ([G.] 'a comforter,') see *Spirit*.

TROU, Foramen—*t. Anonyme*, Foramen stylo-mastoideum—*t. Avicenne* ou *Borgne*, Cecum foramen—*t. Borgne* of the Medulla oblongata, Foramen cæcum of the medulla oblongata—*t. de Botal*, Botal foramen, Ovale foramen—*t. Déchiré antérieur*, Lacerum anterius foramen—*t. Déchiré postérieur*, Lacerum posterius foramen—*t. Épineux*, Spinale foramen—*t. de Galien*, Botal foramen—*t. Mentonnier*, Mental foramen—*t. Optique*, Foramen opticum—*t. Orbitaire supérieur*, Orbital foramen superior—*t. Ovale*, Ovale foramen—*t. Rond, petit*, Spinale foramen—*t. Sous-orbitaire*, see Suborbital canal—*t. Sous-pubien*, Obturatorium foramen—*t. Sphéno-épineux*, Spinale foramen—*t. Sus-orbitaire*, Foramen supraorbitarium.

TROUS (pl. of trou) **CAROTIDIENS**, Carotica foramina—*t. Condyloldiens*, Condylodea foramina—*t. de Conjugaison*, Conjugationis foramina, see Vertebra—*t. Olfactif*, Olfactory foramina—*t. Rachidiens*, Spinal foramina.

TROUSSE, Case (poeket).

TROUSSE-GALANT, (*trousser*, 'to despatch,' and *galant*, 'a gallant,') Cholera morbus.

TROUSSEAU, 'a bundle,' Fasciculus.

TROUSSEAUX ARRIÈRE-MÉSENTÉRIQUES (F.) A name given by Winslow to the nervous plexus situate between the two mesenteric plexuses, of which it is a dependence, and which descends into the pelvis to concur in the formation of the hypogastric plexus.

TRUBS, Lycoperdon tuber.

TRUCK, see Medicament.

TRUCULENTUS, (from *trux*, gen. *trucis*, 'ferocious,') Homicidal.

TRUDGEBACKED, see Hump.

TRUELOVE, Paris, Trillium latifolium.

TRUFFE, Lycoperdon tuber.

TRUFFLE, Lycoperdon tuber—*t. Hart's*, Elaphomyces granulatus.

TRUMPET CREEPER, Tecoma radicans—*t. Flower*, Tecoma radicans—*t. Weed*, Eupatorium purpureum.

TRUNCUS, Trunk.

TRUNK, *Trunc'us*, (F.) *Tronc*. The principal part of the body, to which the limbs are articulated. The trunk has been divided into three parts:—a *superior*, the *head*; a *middle*, the *thorax*, and an *inferior*, the *pelvis*. These three regions contain the great splanchnic cavities. They are united by a common *stalk*—the vertebral column. To the *middle* are articulated the superior extremities; and, to the *inferior*, the lower extremities.

The *trunk* of an artery, vein, nerve, or lymphatic, is its largest part, which has not yet given off branches. It is, also, applied to the parent vessel, after branches have been sent off.

TRUSS, ([F.] *trousser*, 'to tie up,') *Brachierium*, *Brachierium*, *Brachi'le*, *Brach'rolum*, *Brach'riolum*, *Am'ma*, *Hom'ma*, *Subligac'ulum*, *Subligat'ura*, (F.) *Brayer*. A hernial bandage for keeping hernia reduced. The ancient trusses were inelastic. They consisted simply of a pad and strap. At the present day, elastic bandages are alone employed. They possess the advantage of making an equable and continuous pressure on the aperture of the sac, and of yielding to the changes of form in the abdominal parietes. The most important part of these bandages is a piece of narrow steel, flat, and adapted to the shape of the body. This is the *spring*, (F.) *Ressort*. It embraces the body on the side affected; extends

from beyond the spine, and terminates, opposite the ruptured part, by an iron plate to which it is riveted. The posterior surface of this plate is furnished with a convex pad, (F.) *Pelote*, adapted in shape and size to the aperture which it has to close. The spring is covered with leather, and its inner surface is padded; a strap extends from its posterior extremity; passes round the sound side, and is attached to the plate of the pad. This strap is pierced with numerous holes, which allow the patient to tighten or slacken it at pleasure. Trusses have been variously constructed; and different patents obtained for the modifications. They all act upon the above principle. Sometimes they have a double pad.

TRYGODES, (*τρογώδης*, from *τρογ*, gen. *τρογῆς*, 'lees,' and *odes*,) Feculent.

TRYPANON, (*τροπανον*,) Trepan.

TRYPEISIS, (*τρύπησις*, from *τρύπτω*, 'to bore,') Trepanning.

TRYPSIS, (*τρυψις*, 'to rub,') Friction.

TSCHERBET, Sherbet.

TSETSE, Glossina morsitans.

TSHETTIK, Upas tieuté.

TSIANA, Costus.

TSITLA. A South African root of the *Aracea* family, which contains a very large quantity of sweet tasted starch. According to Dr. Livingstone, when dried, pounded into meal, and allowed to ferment, it is not an unpleasant article for food.

TSJAMPACA, *Michelia champaca*.

TUBA, 'a trumpet,' Tube—*t. Aristotelica*, Eustachian tube—*t. Cæca*, Tuba Fallopiana—*t. Uterina*, Tuba Fallopiana—*t. Vocalis*, Tube, vocal.

TUBAGE, see Catheterismus.

TUBAIRE, Tubal.

TUBAL, *Tuba'ria*, (F.) *Tubaire*, (from *tubo*, and *tubus*.) Relating to a tube or tubes, and especially to the Fallopian.

TUBAL PREGNANCY, see Pregnancy, tubal—*t. Respiration*, see Murrain, respiratory.

TUBE. A name given to some parts which are hollow, and which have, at times, the shape of a trumpet. *Tu'ba*, *Tu'bus*, *Sal'pinx*, (F.) *Trompe*, *Tube*.

TUBE, ALIMENTARY, Canal, alimentary.

TUBE CASTS. A term applied to the casts or moulds of the uriniferous tubes of the kidney, observed in the urine by the microscope in diseases of those organs. The casts are fatty, desquamative, hyaline, granular, &c., and are observed especially in Bright's disease.

TUBE, EUSTACHIAN, Eustachian tube.

TUBE, FALLOPIAN, *Tu'ba Fallopi'ana* seu *Fallo'pii* seu *uteri'na* seu *cæ'ca*, *Me'trosal'pinx*, *Hysterosal'pinx*, *Oviductus mul'iebris*, *Vas deferens mul'iebris*, *Ductus varicosus* seu *Proces'sus lateralis* seu *Me'tus semina'lis* seu *Me'tus semina'ris uteri*, *O'viduct*, *Vec'tor canal*, (F.) *Trompe de Fallope* ou *utérine*, is a canal floating in the abdomen, and extending on each side from the superior angles of the uterus as far as the sides of the brim of the pelvis. They are 4 or 5 inches long. Near the uterus, they are straight and very narrow; but, in their course, they widen, become tortuous, and terminate by a free, expanded, and sin'uated extremity; called, also, *Folia'ceum ornamen'tum*, *Mo'rus diab'oli*, *Infundibulum* seu *Digitatio'nes* seu *Fim'brice* seu *Vex'il'le* seu *Lacin'ie tuba'rum Fallo'pii*, (F.) *Morceau frangé*, *Pavillon de la trompe*, *Morceau* ou *Morsure du diable*. Within, the tubes are hollow and lined by a mucous membrane: the tissue exterior to which is spongy and erectile. The use of the Fallopian tubes is to conduct the sperm to the ovarium, and the fecundated ovum back to the uterus. They establish a communication between the cavity of the peritoneum and that of the uterus, the abdominal termination being termed *Oe'tium abdomina'le*; the uterine *Oe'tium*

uterinum. When the tube embraces the ovary, a funnel-shaped cavity—*Corolla infundibuliformis*—is formed at its extremity, into which the ovule passes.

TUBE, INTESTINAL, Canal, alimentary.

TUBE, ŒSOPHAGEAL, *Stomach Tube*. A long elastic gum tube, capable of being passed into the œsophagus or stomach.

TUBE, POLLEN, see Pollen.

TUBE, RECTAL, *Defecation tube*. An elastic gum tube, similar to the last, which is sometimes passed into the colon, to remove air from that intestine, or to enable enemata to be thrown up into it.

TUBE, STOMACH, see Tube, œsophageal.

TUBE, VO'CAL, *Tu'ba voca'lis*. The part of the air passages above the inferior ligaments of the larynx, including the passages through the nose and mouth.

TUBER, ([L.], 'a bump, a protuberance,') Hump, Lycoperdon tuber, Tubercle—t. Annulare, Pons varolii—t. *Atloïdo-occipital*, Rectus capitis posterior minor—t. Cervinum, Elaphomyces granulatus—t. Cibarium, Lycoperdon tuber.

TU'BER CINE'REUM, *T. C. cum Infundib'ulo*. A grayish tubercle, seen at the base of the brain behind the commissure of the optic nerves, which is continuous with the infundibulum.

TUBER CORPORA CALLOSI, see Corpus callosum.

TUBER FRONTAL, Frontal protuberance—t. Gulostrum, Lycoperdon tuber—t. Gutturosum, Bronehocele—t. Ischii, see Ischiatic—t. *Ischio-trochanterien*, Quadratus femoris—t. Nigrum, Lycoperdon tuber—t. Parietale, see Parietal Bones—t. Pellagra, Pellagra—t. Tympani, Promontory of the tympanum.

TUBERA TERRÆ, Lycoperdon tuber.

TUBERCLE, *Tuber'culum*, (dim. of *tuber*,) *Tu'ber*, *Strangal'ion*, *Stran'galis*, *Tuber'culous deposit*, (vulg.) a *Ke'nel*, a *Knot*, (F.) *Tubercule*. A tumour in the substance of organs, from the production of new matter;—sensation null; growth sluggish. In *Pathological Anatomy*, the term is generally given to a species of degeneration which consists of an opaque matter, of a pale yellow colour: this, in its crude condition, has a consistence analogous to that of concrete albumen: it subsequently becomes soft and friable, and gradually acquires a consistence and appearance analogous to those of pus. Tubercles may be developed in different parts of the body; but they are most frequently observed in the lungs and mesentery. Pulmonary tubercles, *Pneumophy'mata*, *Tuber'cula Pulmo'num*, (F.) *Tubercules pulmonaires*, characterize *Tuber'cular Phthi'sis*. *Mesenteric tubercles* are often met with in the same affection, but particularly in *Tabes Mesenterica*. Lænnec classes tubercles among the accidental tissues, which have no resemblance to the natural tissues, and which never exist except in consequence of morbid action. Others consider them as a serofulous degeneration. Broussais conceives that they are produced exclusively by inflammation of the white vessels, whose existence, however, is more than questionable. When tubercles in any organ are few in number, they may pass to the state of permanent induration without danger to the patient; but when they are very numerous, they usually cause serious mischief. Dr. Baron considers that they are produced by hydatids. The morbid condition which gives rise to the development of tubercles, *Tuberculation*, is termed *Tuberculo'sis*, *Mor'bus tuberculo'sus*, *Strumo'sis* seu *Phymato'sis pulmo'num*, and *Dyscrasia Tuberculo'sa*. Tubercles are seen of various forms,—to wit, in fine points, (F.) *Poussière tuberculeuse*, gray and yellow granulations, milary tubercles; and gray and yellow tubercular masses, softened, and cretaceous.

TUBERCLE, BLACK, Melanosis—t. Painful subcutaneous, see Neuroma.

TUBERCLES OF THE AREOLA, see Mamma—t. Cretaceous, see Cretaceous—t. Milary, see Granulation, and Tubercle.

TUBERCLES, PEARLY, *T. sebaceous milary*, *Follicular elevations*. Small collections of sebaceous matter in the sebaceous glands or ducts, often seen in the thin skin of the lower eyelids, where they sometimes attain an inconvenient size.

TUBERCLES, SEBACEOUS MILARY, T. pearly.

TUBER'CU'LA (pl. of *tuberculum*) ARAN'TII, *Cor'pora* seu *Corpus'cula Aran'tii*, *Tu'bercles of Aran'tius* or *Aran'ti*. Small eminences at the middle part of the convex edge of the semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery and aorta.

TUBERCULA ARTHRITICA, *Calculi*, arthritic—t. Cerebri, Encephalophymata—t. Gonorrhœica, Gonorrhœa impura—t. Gummata, see Gumma—t. Hepatis, *Hépatostromosie*—t. Intestinorum, Enterophymata—t. Nervorum nodosa, Ganglions, nervous—t. Parva duræ matris, Glandula Pacchioni—t. Peritonæi, *Cœliophymata*—t. Pulmonum, see Tubercles (of the lungs)—t. Quadrigemina, Quadrigemina Tubercula.

TUBER'CU'LAR, *Tuber'culous*, *Tuberculo'sus*, *Tuber'culate*, *Tuber'culated*, (F.) *Tuberculeux*, *Tuberculé*. That which relates to tubercles, or which is formed by tubercles.

TUBER'CU'LAR OR TUBER'CU'LOUS CONSTITUTION or DIATHESIS, *Phthi'sis*, is the habit of body which predisposes to tubercular phthisis; as *Tuberculous Cachex'ia*, *Tuberculo'sis*, *Morbus tuberculo'sus*, *Dyscrasia tuberculo'sa*, is the constitutional condition of one affected with tubercles.

TUBER'CU'LAR MATTER. A morbid production, contained in cysts, or loose in the tissue of organs. It varies, in its consistence, at the different periods of the tubercular affection: being, at first, compact, and yellowish; at times, calcareous; afterwards pultaceous, semifluid, and curdy. See Tubercle.

TUBER'CU'LAR PHTHISIS is that produced by the development of tubercles in the lungs.

TUBER'CU'LAR SORE THROAT, Pharyngitis, follicular.

TUBER'CU'LATED, Tubercular.

TUBER'CU'LATED SARCO'MA of AB'ERNETHY, *Emphy'ma Sarco'ma tuberculo'sum*, *Tu'mor tuberculo'sus*. Tubercles, firm, round, and clustering; pea-sized or bean-sized; yellowish or brownish-red; when large, disposed to ulcerate, and produce a painful, malignant, and often fatal sore. Found chiefly in the lymphatic glands of the neck; often, simultaneously, in other glands and organs.

TUBER'CU'LATED, Tubercular—t. Liver, Cirrhosis.

TUBERCULE, Tubercle.

TUBERCULE, Tubercular.

TUBERCULES BIJUMEAUX, Quadrigemina tubercula—t. *Crétacés*, see Cretaceous—t. *du Foie*, *Hépatostromosie*—t. *des Ganglions Mésentériques*, *Tabes mesenterica*—t. *des Glandes lymphatiques*, Serofula—t. of the Larynx and Fauces, Pharyngitis, follicular—t. Milary, see Granulation—t. *Pisiformes*, Mamillary tubercles—t. *Pulmonaires*, see Tubercle—t. *Quadrijumeaux*, Quadrigemina corpora.

TUBERCULEUX, Tubercular.

TUBERCULITIS, (*tubercle*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of a tubercle or of tubercular masses.

TUBERCULIZATION, see Tubercle.

TUBERCULOSIS, see Tubercle, and Tubercular Cachexia—t. Laryngis et Tracheæ, Phthisis laryngea—t. Pulmonum, Phthisis pulmonalis—t. Vertebrarum, Vertebral disease.

TUBERCULOSUS, Tubercular.

TUBERCULOUS, Tubercular—t. Deposit, Tu-

bercle—t. Disease of the Lungs, Phthisis pulmonalis—t. Dust, *Poussière tuberculeuse*.

TUBERCULUM (dim. of *tuber*), Tubercle.

TUBERCULUM CINE'REUM, *Fasciola cinerea*. A mass of cineritious substance at the top of the calamus scriptorius, which is continuous below with the posterior horn of cineritious substance in the cord, and on the sides with the corpus testiforme.

TUBERCULUM LACHRYMALE, see Lachrymal puncta—t. Lower, Lower, tubercle of.

TUBEROSITAS, Tuberosity—t. Tympani, Promontory of the tympanum.

TUBÉROSITÉ BICIPITALE, Bicipital tubercle—t. *Sciatique*, see Ischiatic.

TUBEROSITY, *Tuberositas*, (F.) *Tubérosité*, (from *tuber*, 'a bump or protuberance.') Anatomists have given this name to an eminence or process, the surface of which is unequal and rough; and which gives attachment to muscles or ligaments.

TUBES OF FERREIN, see Uriniferous Tubes.

TUBI MEMBRANACEI, (pl. of *tubus*, 'a tube,') see Villous membranes.

TUBULAR, *Tubularis*, *Tubulosus*, (F.) *Tubuleux*, *Tubulaire*, (from *tubule*.) Relating to or having the form of a small tube. An epithet applied to glands—*Glandulæ tubulosæ*, which, like those of the stomach, have the shape of small tubes.

TUBULAR BLOWING SOUND, see Murmur, respiratory—t. Neurine, see Neurine—t. Substance of the Kidney, see Kidney.

TUBULE, *Tubulus*, (dim. of *tubus*, 'a tube,') A small tube or tubelet.

TUBULEUX, Tubular.

TUBULI (pl. of *tubulus*) BELLINI, Uriniferous tubes—t. Contorti, see Uriniferous tubes—t. Durae matris, Sinuses of the dura mater—t. Ferreini, see Uriniferous tubes—t. Nervei, Nerve fibres—t. Pelvis renum, see Calix—t. Recti, see Rete testis and Uriniferous tubes—t. Seminales, see Testicle—t. Seminiferi, see Testicle—t. Seminiferi recti, see Rete testis—t. Uriniferi Bellini, Uriniferous tubes.

TUBULOSUS, Tubular.

TUBULUS, (dim. of *tubus*, 'a tube,') Canula, Tubule—t. Centralis Modiolii, see Tractus spiralis foraminulentus.

TUBUS, Tube—t. Acusticus, Ear trumpet—t. Alimentarius, Canal, alimentary—t. Intestinalis, Canal, alimentary—t. Nervorum, Neurilemma—t. Pollinicus, see Pollen—t. Vermicularis caeci, Appendix vermiformis caeci.

TUCKAHO, Lycoperdon tuber.

TUE-CHIEN, 'kill dog,' *Colchicum autumnale*, *Veratrum album*—t. *Loup*, 'kill wolf,' *Aconitum napellus*.

TULBAG'HIA ALLIACEA, (after Tulbagh, a Dutch governor of the Cape of Good Hope.) A South African plant, *Nat. Ord.* Asphodelaceæ, the bulbs of which, boiled in milk, are recommended in phthisis and as an anthelmintic.

Tulbaghia cepacea and *T. violacea*, serve the same purpose.

TULIP, CAPE, *Homeria collina*—t. Tree, *Liriodendron*.

TULPIER, *Liriodendron*.

TULPIFERA LIRIODENDRON, (*tulipa*, 'tulip,' and *ferre*, 'to bear,') *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

TUMEFACIO, (*tumere*, 'to swell,' and *facere*, 'to make,') Swelling—t. Mollis, Puffiness.

TUMESCENTIA PITUITOSA, (from *tumescere*, 'to swell,') Leucophlegmatia.

TUMEUR, Tumour—t. *Anomale*, see *Hæmatodes fungus*—t. *Blanche*, *Hydrarthrus*—t. *Covernuse*, see *Hæmatodes fungus*—t. *Encéphaloïde*, *Encephaloid*—t. *Erectile*, see *Hæmatodes fungus*

—t. *Fongôide*, *Encephaloid*—t. *Fongueuse*, *Encephaloid*—t. *Gommeuse*, *Gumma*—t. *Hæmorrhagiale circonscrite*, see *Aneurism*—t. *Lymphatique des articulations*, *Hydrarthrus*—t. *Ossicore*, *Encephaloid*—t. *Pulpeuse*, *Encephaloid*—t. *Spléniforme*, *Encephaloid*—t. *Spongieuse*, *Encephaloid*—t. *Variqueuse*, see *Hæmatodes fungus*.

TUMOR, gen. *Tumoris*, (from *tumere*, 'to swell,') Swelling, Tumour—t. *Albus*, *Hydrarthrus*—t. *Anomalous*, *Hæmatodes fungus*—t. *Artium*, *Obdormitio*—t. *Capitis Sanguineus*, *Cephalæmatoma*—t. *Carneus*, *Sarcoma*—t. *Cysticus*, *Encystis*—t. *Cysticus serosus*, *Hygroma*—t. *Desmoides*, *Tumour*, *fibrous*—t. *Fibrosus*, *Tumour*, *fibrous*—t. *Ficosus*, *Ficus*—t. *Flatulentus*, *Emphysema*—t. *Fugax*, see *Fugacious*—t. *Fungosus articul.*, *Spina ventosa*—t. *Fungosus sanguineus*, *Hæmatodes fungus*—t. *Gangliiformis*, *Ganglion*, *nervous*—t. *Genarum*, *Meloncus*—t. *Genu albus*, *Genocæce*—t. *Glandulæ parotidæ*, *Parotidoneus*—t. *Gummatosus*, *Gumma*—t. *Lacteus*, *Galactocèle*—t. *Lardeus*, *Steatoma*—t. *Malarum*, *Meloncus*—t. *Ovarii*, *Ovarioneus*—t. *Parotidis*, *Parotidoneus*—t. *Prostatæ*, *Prostatoneus*—t. *Renalis*, *Nephroneus*—t. *Sanguineus*, *Hæmatoma*—t. *Squamiformis carnosus*, *Lepidosarcoma*—t. *Tuberculosus*, *Tuberculate sarcoma*—t. *Tunicatus*, *Encystis*—t. *Uteri*, *Hysteroneus*.

TUMOUR, (*tumere*, 'to swell,') *Tu'mor*, *On'cos*, *On'cus*, *Epar'ma*, *Epar'sis*, *Emphy'ma*, *Eccrescentia* (Sauvages), *Ecphy'ma*, (Sc.) *Scalme*, (F.) *Tu'meur*. A rising or prominence, of greater or less size, developed by a morbid cause in some part of the body. Cullen defines a tumour to be "a partial swelling without inflammation." Sauvages restricts the term to a rising formed by the congestion of a fluid; and he calls *eccrescences* those which have a fleshy or osseous consistence. Boyer defines it "any preternatural eminence developed on any part of the body." Good uses it synonymously with tubercle. Boyer's is the best general definition. Tumours differ greatly from each other; according to their seat, the organs interested, their nature, &c.

The French use the term *Tumeur blanche* synonymously with *White Swelling*;—see *Hydrarthrus*. The term is, however, applied by the generality of surgeons to swellings of the greater joints, without change of colour of the skin, and of a more or less firm consistence, which are dependent upon disease of the osseous, or of the soft, parts about the joint.

Scrofula is the most common cause of these affections.

TUMOUR, CELLULOPFIBROUS, Tumour fibrocellular—t. Epithelial, see Epithelial.

TUMOUR, ERECTILE. A tumour produced by the development of a soft, vascular tissue, which is susceptible of elevation and depression. See *Erectile*.

TUMOUR, FIBROCELLULAR, *Cellulo-fibrous tumour*. A soft and elastic form of fibrous tumour, a variety of the *gelatinous sarcoma* of Rokitsansky, of which the softer kind of polypus of the nose is an example.

TUMOUR, FIBROPLASTIC, Sarcoma.

TUMOUR, FIBROUS, *Fibrous growth*, *Fibroma*, *Fibroid*, *Inc'oma*, *Tu'mor fibrosus* seu *desmoides*, *Inchylo'ma*. A tumour or growth formed of fibrous tissue.

TUMOUR, LAMINATED NACREOUS FATTY, Cholesteatoma—t. Milklike, *Encephaloid*—t. Phantom, see *Fantom*.

TUMOUR, VARICOSE, *Tu'mor varicosus*. A circumscribed, bluish tumour, formed by the dilatation and turgescence of the capillary vessels of a part.

TUMOUR, VASCULAR, see *Hæmorrhoids* and *Nævus*.

TUNAS, see *Cactus opuntia*.

TUNBELLY, *Physconia*.

TUNBRIDGE, MINERAL WATERS OF. A celebrated acidulous chalybeate in Kent, England, a few miles distant from the village of Tunbridge, and thirty-six miles south of London, which is much frequented. It contains carbonic acid, carbonate of iron, and sulphate of magnesia.

TUNDA OCULI, Conjunctiva membrana.

TUNDUS CORDIS, Mucro cordis.

TU'NIC, *Tu'nica*, *Chi'ton*, *Coat*, (F.) *Tunique*. An envelope. A name given to different membranes, which envelop organs; as the tunics or coats of the eye, stomach, bladder, &c.

TUNICA, *Tunic*—t. *Acinialis*, *Uvea*—t. *Aciniformis*, *Uvea*—t. *Acinosa*, *Uvea*—t. *Adnata*, *Conjunctiva*—t. *Adventitia*, see *Artery*—t. *Agnata*, *Conjunctiva*—t. *Alba oculi*, *Sclerotic*—t. *Albuginea*, *Albuginea*, see *Kidney*—t. *Albuginea oculi*, *Sclerotic*—t. *Allantoides*, *Allantois*—t. *Arachnoides*, *Arachnoid membrane*—t. *Aranea*, *Arachnoid membrane*—t. *Caduca*, *Decidua*—t. *Candida oculi*, *Sclerotic*—t. *Carnosa*, *Panniculus carnosus*—t. *Cellularis*, see *Artery*—t. *Conjunctiva*, *Conjunctiva*—t. *Costalis*, *Pleura*—t. *Crassa*, *Decidua*—t. *Crystallina*, *Arachnoid membrane*—t. *Dartos*, see *Dartos*—t. *Dura oculi*, *Sclerotic*—t. *Durior et crassa*, *Sclerotic*—t. *Elastica*, see *Artery*—t. *Elytroides*, *Vaginal coat*—t. *Erythroides*, *Cremaster*—t. *Exterior ovi*, *Decidua*—t. *Externa*, see *Artery*—t. *Extima oculi*, *Sclerotic*—t. *Farininalis*, *Allantois*—t. *Fibrosa*, see *Folliculi Graafiani*—t. *Filamentosa*, *Decidua*—t. *Glabra*, see *Artery*.

TUNICA GRANULO'SA, 'granular coat.' An investment of the ovum exterior to the zona pellucida, described by Dr. Barry, but the existence of which, as a structure, distinct and independent from the membrana granulosa, is denied.

TUNICA HORTENSIS, *Dianthus caryophyllus*—t. *Innominata oculi*, *Sclerotic*—t. *Interna oculi*, *Retina*—t. *Intima*, see *Artery*—t. *Intima oculi*, *Retina*.

TUNICA JACO'BI, *Membrana Jacobi*, *Jacobi's coat* or *membrane*. A highly delicate serous membrane, interposed between the retina and the choroid coat, discovered by Dr. Jacob, of Dublin. Its structure is curious, being composed of cylindrical, transparent, highly refractive staff-shaped bodies, *Bacilli*,—hence called *Stratum bacillosum* seu *bacillatum*, *Bac'illar layer* of the retina,—which are arranged perpendicularly to the surface of the retina, their outer extremities being imbedded, to a greater or less depth, in a layer of the pigmentum nigrum, and are continued into the more internal layers of the retina, by means of thin processes—the *filaments* or *fibræ* of Müller.

TUNICA MEDIA, 'middle coat,' see *Artery*—t. *Muscularis*, *Dartos*—t. *Nervæ oculi*, *Retina*—t. *Nervorum*, *Neurilemma*—t. *Perforata*, *Uvea*—t. *Præterea abdominis*, *Peritonæum*—t. *Propria*, see *Kidney*—t. *Reticularis*, *Retina*—t. *Retiformis*, *Retina*—t. *Rhagoides*, *Choroidea tunica*, *Uvea*—t. *Rubicunda scroti*, *Dartos*—t. *Rubra*, *Dianthus caryophyllus*—t. *Ruyschiana*, see *Choroid*—t. *Subcostalis*, *Pleura*—t. *Thoracis*, *Corset*—t. *Uvulis*, *Uvea*—t. *Uvea*, *Uvea*—t. *Uviformis*, *Uvea*—t. *Vaginalis*, see *Vaginal*—t. *Vaginalis linguæ*, see *Tongue*—t. *Vaginalis propria*, *Vaginal coat* of the *Testicle*—t. *Vaginalis reflexa*, *Vaginal coat* of the *Testicle*—t. *Vaginalis testis*, see *Testicle*—t. *Vasculosa oculi*, *Choroid*, see *Eye*.

TUNICA VASCULO'SA TESTIS, 'vascular coat of the testis,' *Pia mater testis*. An extremely delicate membrane, consisting of minute ramifications of the spermatic vessels united by areolar tissue, which separates the lobules of the testis from each other. It is situate immediately within the tunica albuginea, and encloses the substance of the gland. It sends processes inward that separate the lobules, in the same manner as the pia

mater is reflected between the convolutions of the brain.

TUNICA VITREA, Hyaloid membrane.

TUNICULA, (dim. of *tunica*.) *Tu'nicle*, (F.) *Tunicule*. A fine membrane, coat, or skin. *Cli-toris*.

TUNIQUE, *Tunic*—t. *Albuginée*, *Albuginea*—t. *Commune de Bichat*, *Endangium*.

TUN'NELLING. A term, sometimes employed for the treatment of stricture of the urethra, by making pressure upon it from within so as to promote its removal by absorption.

TUNNYFISH, SALTED, *Omotu'ehos*.

TUPHLOENTERITIS, *Typhloenteritis*.

TUPHUS, *Typhus*.

TUPINARIA, *Talpa*.

TURBA HÆMORRHOIDALIS, 'hemorrhoidal disorder,' see *Hæmorrhoids*.

TURBATIONES ANIMI, (*turbare*, *turbatum*, 'to disorder,') *Affectious of the mind*.

TURBINATED BONES, *Ossa turbina'ta*. Bones shaped like a top; (from *turba*, gen. *turbina* or *turben*, 'a top;') *Ossa spongio'sa*, *O. ter'tia maxill'is superio'ris*, *Cor'nea*, *Con'chæ na'rium seu ven'eris*, *Tur'bines na'ei seu na'rium*, *Conchyl'ia*, *Bucc'ina*, *Lam'ina spongio'sa na'ei*, (F.) *Cor'nets*. Very thin, bony plates, rolled up in the form of horns, and situate in the nasal fossa. 1. *Ossa spongio'sum super'ius* or *Cor'net de Morgagni*;—the highest. 2. *Ossa spongio'sum me'dium*, the middle *cor'na* of French anatomists,—the *ethmoid'al cor'na* or *Ossa spongio'sum super'ius seu turbina'tum*, of English anatomists, *Ossa convolu'tum super'ius*, *Con'cha*, *O. na'rium super'ior* seu *Morgagnia'na*, (F.) *Cor'net moyen*. This bone projects inwards and downwards into the cavity of the nose, from the ethmoid cells at the side of the nasal lamella, and serves to enlarge the organ of smell. It is convex towards the septum, and concave outwards. 3. *Ossa spongio'sum seu turbina'tum infe'rius*, *Con'cha infe'rior*, *Convolu'tum infe'rius* os, *Ossa sous-ethmoid'al* (Ch.), projects at the under part of the side of the nose, is convex towards the septum, and concave outwards. It is connected to the *os maxillare*, *os palati*, and *os unguis*. 4. *Sphenoid'al cornu*.

All the turbinated bones extend the olfactory surface.

TURBINES NASI SEU NARIUM, (pl. of *turbo*, gen. *turbine*, 'a top,') *Turbinated bones*.

TURBITH BLANC, *Globularia alypum*—t. *Mineral*, *Hydrargyrum vitriolatus*—t. *Montpellier*, *Globularia alypum*—t. *Noir*, see *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*—t. *Plant*, *Convolvulus turpe'tum*.

TURBO CEREBRI, *Pineal gland*.

TURGENTIA, *Turgescence*.

TURGES'CENCE, *Turges'cency*, *Turgid'ity*, *Tur'gidness*, *Turgescen'tia*, *Turgen'tia*, *Orgas'mus*, (from *turgescere*, 'to begin to swell,' *turgere*, 'to swell,') *Superabundance of humours in a part*. The term *Turges'cence of Bile* was formerly used to denote the passage of that fluid into the stomach, and its discharge by vomiting. A vital action of turgescence or expansibility—*Turgor vita'lis*—has been presumed to exist in the capillaries of certain organs, and in erectile tissues; but the generality of physiologists do not admit it.

TURGESCENTIA, *Turgescence*.

TURGESCENTIA VESICULÆ FEL'LEÆ, *Ascites Hep'atocyst'icæ*, *Physco'nia seu Cystoc'le bilio'sa*, *Hepatal'gia Petitia'na*, *Hydrocholecyst'is*, *Hy'drops vesic'æ fel'leæ*, (F.) *Hydropisie de la Vésicule du Fiel*, *Distension de la Vésicule du Fiel*, *Cholécystiectasie*. *Distension of the gall-bladder by bile*.

TURGIDITY, *Turgescence*.

TURGIDNESS, *Turgescence*.

TURGOR VITALIS, see *Turgescence*.

TURMERIC, *Curcuma longa*, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

TURN OF LIFE, see *Menses*.

TURN'ING, *Ver'sio*, (from [F.] *tourner*, 'to turn.')

(F.) *Version*.

TURNING OF THE FORTUS, *Ver'sio Foetus*. Generally, the operation of bringing down the feet, or some part of the lower extremity, when the presentation of the child is such that it cannot be delivered by the natural efforts. This has been termed *podal'ic version*, in contradistinction to *cephal'ic version*, which consists in bringing the head down,—in shoulder-presentations, for example.

TURNIP, (*turn*, and [Sax.] *næpe*, 'navew,') *Brassica rapa*—t. Dragon, *Arum triphyllum*—t. Indian, *Arum triphyllum*, *Psoralea esculenta*—t. Pepper, *Arum triphyllum*—t. Prairie, *Camassia esculenta*.

URNS, *Menses*.

TURPENTINE, *Terebinthina*—t. Bordeaux, see *Pinus sylvestris*—t. Briançon, see *Pinus combra*—t. Ohio, see *Pistacia terebinthus*—t. Common, see *Pinus sylvestris*—t. Common, American, see *Pinus sylvestris*—t. Cyprus, see *Pistacia terebinthus*—t. Damarra, see *Pinus damarra*—t. Dombeya, see *Dombeya excelsa*—t. Horse, see *Pinus sylvestris*—t. Strasburg, see *Pinus picea*.

TURPENTINE TREE, *Pistacia terebinthus*.

TURPENTINE, VENICE, see *Pinus larix*—t. Venice, true, see *Pistacia terebinthus*—t. White, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

TURPETHUM, *Convolvulus turpethum*—t. Minerale, *Hydrargyrum violatolus*—t. Nigrum, *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*.

TURQUETTE, (from Turkey,) *Herniaria glabra*.

TURQUOISE, (from (L.) *turchino*, 'greenish-blue,') This stone has been long imagined to change its colour, according as the wearer is at the time in good or bad health: a superstitious notion.

TURTLE BLOOM, *Chelone glabra*—t. Green, *Chelonia mydas*—t. Head, *Chelone glabra*.

TURTUR, gen. *Turturis*, Penis.

TURUNDA, Tent.

TURUN'DÆ ITALICÆ. Pastes made of the finest and most glutinous wheat—known under the names of *Maccaroni*, *Vermicelli* and *Italian* or *Cagliari paste*. Similar preparations, made in Pennsylvania of flour and eggs, are called *noodles*, from the German *Nudeln*, 'pastry.'

TURUNDULA, (dim. of *turunda*,) Tent.

TUS, see *Pinus abies*.

TUSCARORA ACID SPRING, see Canada, mineral waters of.

TUSSACA RETICULATA, (after G. R. De Tussac, a French botanist,) *Goodyera pubescens*.

TUSSEDO, Tussis.

TUSSICULA, see Tussis.

TUSSICULAR, *Tussicula'ris*, *Tussiculo'sus*, (from *tussicula*,) Relating to a cough, or a slight cough.

TUSSICULOSUS, Tussicular.

TUSSILAGO, gen. *Tussilag'inis*, *T. Far'fara* seu *eulga'ris*, (from *tussis*, which it relieves;) *Be'chium*, *Be'chion*, *Cal'ceum equ'num*, *Chama'len'ce*, *Chama'ge'ron*, *Fil'ius on'te pa'trem*, *Farfarel'la*, *Galiomar'chus*, *Far'fara*, *P. Be'chium*, *Un'gula caballi'na*, *Colts'foot*, *Foal'foot*, (F.) *Pas d'âne*, *Herbe de Saint-Quirin*. Ord. Compositæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua. It is demulcent and expectorant, and has been used in coughs, and pulmonary affections in general, and in some cutaneous diseases.

TUSSILAGO FARFARA, Tussilago—t. Hybrida, *T. petasites*.

TUSSILAGO PETASITES, *T. hybrida* seu *petasites hermaphrodi'ta*, *Petasi'tes*, *P. ma'ior* seu *ru'bens* seu *officina'lis* seu *hybrida* seu *eulga'ris*, *But'terbur*, *Pest'ilentwort*, (F.) *Pétasite*, *Herbe aux*

teigneux, *Chapelière*. The roots of this plant have been recommended as aperient and alexipharmic. They have a strong smell; and a bitterish, acrid taste, of the aromatic kind, but not agreeable.

TUSSILAGO PETASITES HERMAPHRODITA, *T. petasites*—t. *Vulgaris*, Tussilago.

TUSSIS; dim. *Tussic'ula*; *Beg'ma*, *Beg'ua*, *Beg'ua*, *Beg'ua*, *Beg'ua*, *Tus'sia nervo'sa*, *Catar'rhus*, *Pacu'sia*, *Tus'sia*, *Cough*, *Cough'ing*, *Haut*, *Haut*, (Prov.) *Conf*, (Sc.) *Host*, *Hoist*, (F.) *Toux*. A violent, sonorous, frequent, and short expiration, by means of which the air, in passing rapidly through the bronchia and trachea, carries along with it the mucus of the parts, which forms the sputa. The cough is said to be *dry*, when unaccompanied by expectoration. It is symptomatic of many diseases. See *Bronchitis*.

TUSSIS AMPHIMERINA, *Pertussis*—t. *Asinina*, *Pertussis*—t. *Bronchica*, *Cough*, *tubal*, see *Bronchitis*—t. *Canina*, *Pertussis*—t. *Catarrhalis Simplex*, *Catarrh*—t. *Clamosa*, *Pertussis*—t. *Clam-gosa*, *Pertussis*—t. *Convulsiva*, *Pertussis*—t. *Delassans*, *Pertussis*—t. *Perina*, *Pertussis*—t. *Pueros strangulans*, *Pertussis*—t. *Quinta*, *Pertussis*—t. *Seantis*, *Bronchitis (chronic)*—t. *Spasmodica*, *Pertussis*—t. *Stomachalis*, *Pertussis*—t. *Suffocans*, *Pertussis*—t. *Suffocativa*, *Pertussis*—t. *Tussiculosa*, *Pertussis*.

TUSSIVE, *Tussiv'us*, (from *tussis*,) Belong-ing or relating to cough:—as *tussive vibration*: the vibration of the parietes of the chest, caused by coughing.

TUTAMINA, pl. of *tuta'men*, 'a defence,' 'a protection,' (from *tutare*, 'to defend.')

Parts are so called which defend or protect others.

TUTAMINA CEREBRI are the scalp, pericranium, bones of the skull, and the meninges.

TUTAMINA OCULI are the eyebrows, eyelids, and lachrymal apparatus.

TUTENAG, Zincum.

TUTHIA, Tutia.

TUTHIA, *Pom'pholyx*, *Cadm'ia*, *Alfesa*, *Me-sera*, *Capni'tis*, *Tu'thia*, *Oxydum zin'ci impu'rum*, *Tutty*. The oxyd of zinc that attaches itself to the chimneys of furnaces in which ores of zinc are smelted. It is in the form of gray incrustations; and is sometimes used for making an eye-salve. It is prepared, for this purpose, by levigation.

TUTTERING, Stuttering.

TUTTY, Tutia.

TWIGG'S HAIR DYE, see Hair dye.

TWIN, ([Sax.] *twā*, *twī*, 'two,') *Gemellus*.

TWINGE, (from [D.] *dringen*, 'to force,') see Pain.

TWINKLING OF THE EYE, Nictation.

TWINLEAF, COMMON, *Jeffersonia Bartoni*.

TWINROOT, *Orchis*.

TWINS, SIAMESE'. Two brothers, Chang and Eng, connected by means of a ligamentous band passing from the epigastrium of one to that of the other, who were exhibited in various parts of Europe and America, about the year 1830. They have lived in North Carolina, are married, and have children. See *Xiphopages*.

TWITCHGRASS, *Triticum repens*.

TWITCHING, (from [Sax.] *twiccian*, 'to wrest,') Tie.

TYCHICA, (from *τυχη*, 'accident,') Fortuitous lesions or deformities. The 7th class of Good's *Nosology*.

TYLE, (τὸ λη,) Callosity.

TYLOMA, (τὸ λομα, from *tylus*, and *oma*,) Callosity.

TYLOPHORA ASTHMATICA, (*tylus*, and *φerein*, 'to bear,') from the fleshiness of the leaflets of the corolla.) *Ascle'pias asthmat'ica*, (*Cynan'chum Ipecacuan'ha* seu *comito'rium* seu *viridiflorum* seu *tomento'sum*, *Ipecacuan'ha* of the Isle

of France, (F.) *Ipecacuanha blanc de l'Île de France*. Order, Asclepiadaceæ. A native of various parts of the East Indies, both of the continent and islands. The root is acrid, and is used on the coast of Coromandel as a substitute for ipecacuanha. In large doses, it is emetic; in smaller, often repeated, it is cathartic. It is recommended, also, as a diaphoretic, and especially in humeral asthma.

TYLOSIS, (τλωση, from *tylus*, and *osis*.) Callosity.

TYLUS, (τλος,) Callosity.

TYMMA, gen. *Tym'matis*, (τυμμα,) Wound.

TYMPAN, Tympanum—t. *Membrane du*, see Tympanum.

TYMPANAL, Tympanico.

TYMPANAL, *Cadre du tympan*.

TYMPANIA, Tympanites.

TYMPANIAS, Tympanites.

TYMPANIC or TYMPANIC, *Tympan'icue*, *Tym'panal*, (F.) *Tympanique*, (from *tympanum*.) Relating to the tympanum, as 'tympanic canal.'

TYMPANIC NERVE, see Petrous ganglion.

TYMPANIQUE, Tympanico.

TYMPANISM, *Tympanism'us*, (from *tympanum*.) State of parts affected with tympanites.

TYMPANITA, Tympanites.

TYMPANITE, Tympanites.

TYMPANITES, (τυπανιτης,) *Emphyse'ma seu Pneumatosis Abdom'inis*, *Hy'drops Tympanites*, *Affectio tympanit'ica*, *Ectympano'sis*, *Hy'drops abdom'inis æ'reus*, *Æro'sis*, *A'ëroënterectasis*, *Æ'renterectasis*, *Enterærectasis*, *Physocæ'lia*, *Tympano'sis*, *Physe'ma*, *Physe'sis*, *Hy'drops sic'cus et statulentus*, *Tympan'ia*, *Tympan'ia*, *Tympan'ita*, *Tympan'itis*, *Emphyse'ma Tympanites*, *E. Tympanit'icum*, *Meteorism'us*, *Tympany*, *Me'teorism*, *Drum belly*, *Wind drop'ey*, (F.) *Tympanite*, *Pneumatose péritonéale*, *Ballonnement*, (from *τυπαν*, 'a drum,' so called because the abdomen is distended with wind, and sounds like a drum when struck.) A swelling of the abdomen, caused by accumulation of air in the intestinal tube or in the peritoneum. Tympanites may be idiopathic or symptomatic. The former depends upon exhalation of air from the inner surface of the intestine, or from decomposition of substances contained in it: the latter is the result of some organic affection, and often depends upon obliteration of the digestive tube, which prevents the gas from escaping. Idiopathic tympanites may be more readily cured. The symptomatic is usually fatal. On dissection, in such cases, the stomach and intestines are found enormously distended; with strangulation or disorganization of some part of the mucous membrane of the intestine. Carminatives may be proper when tympanites depends upon atony of the digestive organs: but, in cases of the symptomatic kind, they cannot be productive of advantage, and may do harm.

Sometimes the air is contained in the cavity of the peritoneum—constituting *Tympan'ites abdomina'lis*, *Aëropéritonic* of some:—the accumulation in the intestines being called *Tympan'ites intestina'lis*.

TYMPANITES, UTERINE, Physometra.

TYMPANITIS, *Inflamma'tio tym'pani*, (*tympanum*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear. Also, tympanites.

TYMPANOSIS, Tympanites.

TYMPANUM, (τυπανον, 'a drum.') The *Drum* or *bar'el of the ear*, *Ear drum*. The names *Cav'ity of the Tym'panum* or of the *Drum*, *Cav'itas seu Cav'um Tym'pani*, *An'trum seu cav'itas antro'sa Au'ris*, (F.) *Tympan*, *Cavité du tympan*, *Caisse du tambour ou du Tympan*—have been given to a cavity of an irregular shape, which constitutes the middle ear, and has been compared to a drum. It is situate in the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, between the meatus audit-

rius externus and the labyrinth. This cavity is lined by a mucous membrane; and communicates, externally, by means of the Eustachian tube, which is situate between it and the pharynx. The tympanum has six parietes. 1. An *external*, which is almost entirely formed of the *Mem'brane of the Drum*, *Membrana tym'pani*, *Diaphrag'ma seu Mediastinum seu Tegumentum au'ris*, *Myrin'ga*, *My'rinus*, (F.) *Membrane du tympan*—a species of thin, transparent, circular septum; convex within, and concave without, which closes the inner extremity of the meatus auditorius. 2. An *internal*, on which are the *Fenes'tra oval'is*, *Prom'ontory*, and *Fora'men rotundum*. 3. A *superior*. 4. An *inferior*, on which is the *glenoid fissure*. 5. A *posterior*, on which are the opening of the mastoid cells, and the pyramid. 6. An *anterior*, on which are the *Processus cochleiform'is* and the inner orifice of the *Eusta'chian tube*. The cavity of the tympanum is crossed by a series of four small bones, articulated with each other by diarthrosis, moved by certain muscles, and representing a kind of bent lever extending from the membrana tympani to the fenestra ovalis. They are called the *Bones or Os'sicles of the Ear*, and are the malleus, incus, os orbiculare, and stapes.

For the nervous plexus of the tympanum, see Petrosal Ganglion, and Otic Ganglion.

TYMPANUM MINUS, see Fenestra—t. Secundarium, see Fenestra.

TYMPANY, Tympanites—t. of the Womb, Physometra.

TYPE, *Ty'pus*, *Peri'odus mor'bi*, (τυπος, 'a stamp,' itself from τυπω, 'I strike.') The *type* is the order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves, and succeed each other. It may be continued, intermittent, or remittent.

TYPHA ANGUSTIFOLIA, (τυφη,) has the same properties as

TYPHA AROMATICA, *Acorus calamus*, and TYPHA LATIFOLIA, *Cattail*, *Reed-mace*, *Greater Reed-mace*, *Bullegg*, (F.) *Masse*, *Masse ou Quenouille d'Eau*. A plant common in marshes and ponds, in this country and Europe. Ord. Typhaceæ. Sex. Syst. Monœcia triandria. Its roots have been used in dysentery and blennorrhagia. The young shoots, before they reach the surface of the water, when boiled, taste like asparagus.

The down, (F.) *Aigrette*, *Poile*, which accompanies the flowers, has been applied like cotton to burns.

TYPHICUS, (from τυφλος,) Typhoid.

TYPHIQUE, Typhoid, Typhus.

TYPHLITIS, (typhlo, and itis,) Typhloënteritis.

TYPHLO, (from τυφλος, *cæcus*, 'blind,') in composition, the cæcum.

TYPHLOCLIDITIS, (typhlo, δαλς, gen. δαλδος, 'a double door, a valve,' and itis.) Inflammation of the ileocæcal valve.

TYPHLOENTERITIS, *Typhloënteritis*, *Typhlitis*, *Inflamma'tio Cæ'ci*, *Phleg'monous Tu'mour of the Cæ'cum*, (F.) *Inflammation du Cæcum*, *Cæcite* (Piorry); (typhlo, and enteritis, 'inflammation of the intestines,') Inflammation of the cæcum, occasionally leading to perforative ulceration.

TYPHLOENTERUM, (typhlo, and εντερον, 'intestine,') Cæcum.

TYPHLOPS, (typhlo, and οψ, 'eye,') Cæcum.

TYPHLOSIS, (τυφλωσις,) Cæcitas.

TYPHLOTERTIS, (typhloterum, and itis,) Typhloënteritis.

TYPHLOTERUM, Cæcum.

TYPHLOTES, (τυφλωτης,) Cæcitas.

TYPHO, (from τυφος, 'stupor,') in composition, typhus.

TYPHODES, (τυφωδης, affected with τυφος, 'stupor,') Typhous.

TYPHOÉMIE, Typhohæmia—t. *Entérique*, see Typhus.

TYPHOHÆMIA, (*typhus*, and *dūpa*, 'blood,') see Putrefaction.

TYPHOID, *Typhoïdes*, (τῡφοῖδης, 'stupefied,') *Typhicus*, *Typhosus*, *Lactica*, (F.) *Typhique*, *Typhoïde*, (*typho*, and *ides*, 'resemblance,') Appertaining to or resembling typhus; as *Typhoid Fever*. Also, according to some, *Typhous Fever*, typhus. Fuchs has employed the word *Typhoïde* for a family of diseases, to distinguish them from *Phlogoses*; of this family, *Stomacace*, *Pharyngocace*, and *Pneumocace* are examples.

TYPHOID AFFECTION, see Typhus—t. Fever of India, Cholera.

TYPHOMANIA, (τῡφομανία, from *typho*, and *mania*, 'delirium,') *Delirium with stupor*, *Subdelirium*. The kind of delirium common in typhus.

TYPHOMANIA, Coma vigil, Insomnia.

TYPHONIA, (from *typhus*,) Coma vigil.

TYPHOSEPSES, *Typhoseptoses*.

TYPHOSEPTOSSES, *Typhoseptes*, (*typho*, and *enle*, 'putrefaction,') Typhous affections.

TYPHOSIS, (*typhus*, and *osis*,) The typhous condition or diathesis.

TYPHOSUS, (from *typhus*,) Typhoid, Typhous.

TYPHOUS, *Typhosus*, (F.) *Typhique*, *Typhode*. Belonging or relating to typhus.

TYPHOUS DEPOSIT. A peculiar substance of new formation found in the areolar membrane, between the mucous and muscular coats of the patches of Peyer in typhoid fever.

TYPHOUS FEVER, see Typhoid.

TYPHUS, *Semipetis*, *Typhus*, *Febris Typhodes* seu *asthenica* seu *adynamica*, *Asthenopyra*, *Enéica typhus*, (F.) *Fèvre adynamique* ou *ataxique* ou *adynamique ataxique*, *Typhus d'Europe*; (from τῡφος, 'stupor,') A fever characterized by small, weak, and unequal, but usually frequent pulse, with great prostration of strength, and much cerebral disturbance; its duration being generally from a fortnight to three weeks or longer. It is continued fever, accompanied with great cerebral irritation and prostration. (See Fever.) By most writers, this disease was formerly divided into two varieties—*Typhus mitior* and *Typhus gravior*.

TYPHUS MITIOR seu *simplex* seu *nervosus* seu *comatosus*, *Febris lenta nervosa* seu *putrida nervosa* seu *hectica maligna nervosa*, *Blechnopyrus*, *Neuropyrus*, *Neuropyrætus*, *Nervous Fever*, (F.) *Fèvre nerveuse*, is characterized by slight shiverings; heavy, vertiginous headach; great oppression, peculiar expression of anxiety, nausea, sighing, despondency, and coma or quiet delirium.

TYPHUS GRAVIOR seu *carcerum* seu *castrensis* seu *anthropophthoræus* seu *contagiosus exanthematicus* seu *nos'tras* seu *Europæus* seu *communis* seu *bellicus* seu *exanthematicus* seu *Hibernicus* seu *petechialis*, *Febris nervosa epidemica* seu *nervosa exanthematica* seu *maligna cum soporè* seu *typhodes* seu *nervosa petechialis* seu *pestilentialis* *Euro'pæ* seu *punctularis* seu *sapropyra* seu *carcerum* et *nosocomiorum* seu *putrida* seu *continens* *putrida* seu *continua putrida* seu *pestilens maligna* seu *nautica pestilentialis* seu *petechialis*, *Septopyra*, *Porphorytyphus*, *Sapropyphus*, *Pulicularis morbus*, *Pestis bellica*, *True* or *Exanthematic* or *contagious typhus*, *Nervous fever* with *exanthematic eruption*, *Putrid*, *Jail*, *Hospital* or *Ship Fever*, (F.) *Fèvre des Camps*, *F. nautique*, *F. d'hôpital*, *F. nosocomiale*, *F. des Prisons*, *F. lenticulaire*, *Typhus contagieux*, is attended with rigors and heat, alternating; little or no perspiration; pulse, tense and hard, usually quick, but fluttering; pain over the forehead and vertex; a 'mulberry rash,' appearing on the fifth to the seventh day of the disease, and lasting till the end; delirium succeeded by stupor, signs of insipient putrescency,—as true petechiæ, vibices,

hemorrhages, &c., *Petechial*, *Maculated* or *Spotted Fever*, *Febris maculosa*. Typhus, under particular circumstances, seems to be communicable; but if proper attention be paid to cleanliness and ventilation, there is not much danger of communication. The general principles of treatment, laid down under the head of Fever, are applicable here. All the varieties of continued fever resemble each other in the cardinal points, although they may differ in many of their characters. Ventilation and cleanliness; warm or cold abluion or sponging; keeping the bowels free; and attending to symptoms as they may rise, with the avoiding of all irritation of every kind, are the main indications. When symptoms of great prostration occur, the strength must be supported by wine; and tonics be exhibited, with the mineral acids. Of the tonics, the sulphate of quinia is perhaps as good as any, whilst it is free from the objection which applies to most others,—of being too bulky. In the whole management of this affection, however, the physician has to discriminate carefully between oppression and prostration. The former may require evacuates; the latter cannot.

It is now maintained that there is an essential difference between the two varieties, typhoid fever and typhus; that the former is essentially an abdominal affection, and dependent upon, or connected with, an inflamed or ulcerated condition of the follicles or glands of Peyer; hence it has received the names *Fèvre mésentérique*, *F. typhoïde*, *Maladie ou Affection typhoïde*, *F. entéro-mésentérique*, *Entérite typho-hémique*, *Typhémie entérique*, *Entéro-mésentérique typhoïde*, *Exanthème intestinal*, *Dothinentérie*, *Dothinentérite*, &c., *Neodielidie*, *Typhodielidie*, *Entérite folliculeuse*, *Gastro-entérite* with nervous affection of the brain, *Follicular gastroentéritis*, *F. enteritis*, *Enteritis follicularis*, *Typhus abdominalis*, *T. intestinalis*, *T. Sporadicus*, *Enterotyphus*, *T. ganglionaris abdominalis*, *Febris intestinalis ulcero'sa*, *F. nervosa gastrica*, *F. nervosa enterica*, *F. enterica*, *F. nervosa mesenterica*, *Enterohelcosis nervosa*, *Typhus entericus*, *Neopyra*, *Leotyphus*, *Typhoid affection*, *Enteric fever*, *Pythogen'ic fever*. Accompanying this form of fever there is generally pain or gurgling or pressing the right iliac fossa, over the seat of the intestinal lesion; with more or less diarrhoea, and a typhoid eruption, consisting of rose-red papule, (see Spots, red,) which appears mostly on the abdomen in the second week of the disease. They are distinct from true petechiæ, as they can be removed by pressure; and distinct also from sudamina, which are perhaps the universal accompaniments of sweating, and are consequently a variety of miliaria. The common continued fever or synochus of Great Britain, and of this country, belongs to this variety, and the *Red Tongue Fever* of Kentucky was considered by Professor Bartlett to be typhoid fever.

Certain modern French writers have considered the Typhus of the European continent, *Typhus of Europe*, *pestilential fever*, *contagious typhus*, *Hungary fever*, *Hospital fever*, *camp fever*, *jail fever*, *lentidular petechial fever*, (F.) *Peste d'Europe*, &c., to be identical with the typhoid affection. They admit but one fever on the European continent—the typhoid. Typhus, they maintain—but by no means establish the position—to be peculiar to England.

TYPHUS ABDOMINALIS, see Typhus—t. *d'Amérique*, Fever, yellow—t. *Anthraxicus*, *Plague*—t. *Anthropophthoræus*, Typhus—t. *Aphthoides*, *Aphthæ*—t. *Bellicus*, Typhus—t. *Bengalensis*, *Cholera*—t. *Bubonicus*, *Plague*—t. *Carcerum*, Typhus gravior—t. *Castrensis*, Typhus gravior—t. *Cerebral*, *Meningitis*, *cerebrospinal*—t. *Cerebrospinal*, *Meningitis*, *cerebrospinal*—t. *Comatosus*, Typhus mitior—t. *Communis*, Typhus—t. *Contag-*

gierz, Typhus—t. Contagiosus exanthematicus, Typhus—t. Contagious, Typhus—t. Convulsivo-cerebral, Chorea, electric—t. *d'Europe*, Typhus—t. of Europe, see Typhus—t. Exanthematicus, Typhus—t. Ganglionaris abdominalis, see Typhus—t. Gravissimus, Plague—t. Hibernicus, T. gravior—t. Icterodes, Fever, yellow—t. Intestinalis, see Typhus—t. *Jaune*, Fever, yellow—t. *Miasmaticque atarique putride jaune*, Fever, yellow—t. Morbillosus, Rubeola—t. Nervosus, Typhus mitior—t. Nostras, Typhus—t. *d'Orient*, Plague—t. Pestilentialis, Plague—t. Pestis, Plague—t. Petechialis, Typhus gravior—t. *Puerperal*, see Peritonitis—t. Recurrens, see Relapse—t. Scarlatinus, Scarlatina—t. Simplex, Typhus mitior—t. Sporadicus, see Typhus—t. Tropicus, Fever, yellow—t. True, Typhus—t. Vesicularis, Pemphigus.

TYPIC, *Typ'icul*, *Typ'icus*, (τυπικός,) (F.) *Typique*. Characterized by a particular type, as a 'typical fever.'

TYPOSES, (from *typus*), see Periodicity.

TYPUS, (τυπος,) Type.
TYRAXNUS, 'a tyrant,' see Critical days.
TYRBASIA, (τυρβασία,) Agitation.
TYRBE, (τυρβη,) Agitation.
TYREM'ESIS, *Tyrotém'esie*, (tyros, and εμεσις, 'vomiting,') *Tyro'sia*, *Tyren'sia*. Vomiting of curdy matter, in infants especially.
TYRECSIS, (τυρεσις, 'cheese-making,') Tyremesis, Tyrosia.
TYRIA, Porrigo decalvans.
TYRIASIS, Elephantiasis Arabica.
TYRINE, (from *tyrus*), Casein.
TYRODES, (τυροδες, from *tyrus* and *odes*), Cheesy.
TYROMA, gen. *Tyro'matis*, Porrigo decalvans.
TYRUS, (τυρος,) Cheese.
TYROSIS, (from *tyrus*, and *osis*), Tyremesis. Also, the curdling of milk in the stomach; *Tyren'sia*.
TYROTEMESIS, (τυρωσις, 'made into cheese,' and εμεσις, 'vomiting,') Tyremesis.

U.

UBER, see Mamma.
UBERIS APEX, 'apex of the breast,' Nipple, Papilla.

UDDER, (Sax. uder,) see Mamma.

ULA, (ουλα, from ουλας, 'solid,') Gingivæ.

ULÆMORRHAGIA, Ulorrhagia.

ULATROPH'IA, (ωλον, 'the gum,' and *atrophia*, 'atrophy,') Shrinking of the gums; falling away of the gums.

UL'CER, (ύλκος,) *Ul'cus*, *Hel'cos*, *Elco'sia*, *Elco'ma*, *Hel'cus*, *Helco'ma*, a *Sore*, (So.) *Sair*, (Prov.) *Kile*, (F.) *Ulcère*. A solution of continuity in the soft parts, of longer or shorter standing, and kept up by some local disease or constitutional cause. Richerand makes four great distinctions between a wound and an ulcer. 1. A wound arises from the action of an extraneous body:—the cause of an ulcer is inherent in the economy. 2. A wound is always idiopathic:—an ulcer is always symptomatic. 3. A wound has essentially a tendency to heal, because the action of its cause has been momentary:—an ulcer, on the contrary, has a tendency to enlarge, because its cause persists. 4. The treatment of a wound is purely surgical; that of an ulcer is medical as well. The immediate cause of an ulcer is perverted nutrition; the formative cells losing their plastic power.

Ulcers have been variously divided, according to their nature;—into *simplex*, *sinuous*, *flatulous*, *fungous*, *gangrenous*, *scorbutic*, *syphilitic*, *cancerous*, *scirrhous*, *epithelial*, *euccephaloid*, *invertebrate*, *scrifulous*, *phagedenic*, *virulent*, *cacoëthic*, *sordid*, *carious*, *varicose*, &c. The treatment consists in removing, by appropriate means, the internal and the local causes which keep up the ulceration, and in exciting the vessels of the part, where necessary, by appropriate bandaging, &c.

ULCER, *Ανξην*, see Beriberi—u. Delhi, see Delhi—u. Jacob's, Lupus—u. Malignant, Hospital gangrene—u. Putrid, Hospital gangrene—u. Warty of Marjolin, see Warty Tumor of Cicatrices—u. Yemen, see Beriberi.

ULCERA INTESTINALIA, (pl. of *ulcus*), Gastrocolitis—u. Laryngis, Phthisis laryngea—u. Serpentina oris, Aphthæ—u. Uteri, see Metrophthisis—u. Ventriculi, Gastrocolitis—u. Vesicæ, Cystophthisis.

UL'GERATED, *Ulcera'tus*, *Exulcera'tus*, *Helco'des*, (F.) *Ulcéré*; (ulcerare, ulceratum, 'to make

sore,' from *ulcus*.) In the state of an ulcer. Affected with ulcers.

ULCERATIO, Ulceration—u. Intestinalis, Enterocolitis—u. Ventriculi, Gastrocolitis.

ULCERATION, *Ulcera'tio*, *Exulcera'tio*, *Pyogen'ia corros'iva*. A superficial ulcer. The formation of an ulcer—*Exeleo'sia*, *Elco'sia*, and *Helco'sia*.

UL'CERATIVE, *Ulcera'tivus*, (F.) *Ulcératif*. Relating to ulceration,—as an 'ulcerative process.'

ULCÈRE, Ulcer—u. *du Larynx*, Phthisis laryngea.

ULCÉREUX, Ulcerous.

UL'CEROUS, *Ulcero'sus*, *Helco'des*, *Helco'sides*, (from *ulcus*), (F.) *Ulcéreux*. Having the character of an ulcer. Affected with ulcers.

ULCERS, EGYPTIAN, Ægyptia ulcera.

ULCUS, gen. *Ul'ceris*, (ύλκος,) Ulcer—u. Atonicum, Rupia—u. Cacoëthes, see Cacoëthes—u. Cancerosum, Cancer, Chancre—u. Dacryodes, see Dacryodes—u. Depascens, Phagedenic ulcer—u. Ferinum, Phagedenic ulcer—u. Fistulosum, Hypophora—u. Hypulum, see Hypulum—u. Narium foetens, Ozaena—u. Obambulans, Phagedenic ulcer—u. Pulmonum, Phthisis pulmonalis—u. Sinuosum, Hypophora—u. Syriacum, Cynanche maligna—u. Telephium, Telephium—u. Tuberculosum, Lupus—u. Uteri, Hysterocolitis, Leucorrhœa.

ULCUSCULA PRÆPUTII, (pl. of *ulcusculum*), Hernes præputii.

ULCUSCULUM, (dim. of *ulcus*), Ulcer—u. Cancerosum, Chancre.

UL'E, (ύλη,) Cicatrix.

ULETICUS, (from *ulon*), Gingivalis.

ULICUS, Gingivalis.

UL'ITIS, (ulon, and *itis*), *Onli'tis*, *Inflammati'ngin'ra*, *Periodonti'tis gingiva'rum*, (F.) *Ulite*, *Gingivite*, *Inflammation des gencives*. Inflammation of the gums.

ULITIS SEPTICA, Cancer aquaticus.

ULLUCO, *Tropæolum tuberosum*.

ULMAIRE, *Spiræa ulmaria*.

ULMARIA, (from *ulmus*), *Spiræa ulmaria*—u. Palustris, *Spiræa ulmaria*.

ULM'US, *U. campestris* seu *glabra* seu *montana* seu *nitida* seu *sativa* seu *scabra*, *Ptelea*, *Cam'mon Elm*, (F.) *Orme*, *Ormeau*, *Orme pyramidal* ou *champêtre*. Ord. *Ulmacæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Pentandria Digynia*. The inner, rough bark—*Ulmus*, (Ph. B.)—of this tree is inodorous; and has a

bitter, austere, and mucilaginous taste. It is considered tonic, alterative, and diuretic; and has been used, chiefly, in lepra and other cutaneous affections.

ULMUS ALA'TA, *Lynn Wahoo'*. The bark of the root has been used successfully as a cataplasm in phlegmonous inflammation.

ULMUS AMERICA'NA, *U. ful'va sen eu'bra, Rough-leaved, Red, or Slip'pery Elm*. The inner bark—*Ulmus fulva*, (Ph. U. S. 1863,)—is highly mucilaginous, and is used in coughs, diarrhoeas, and dysenteries; and, as a poultice for tumours, lacerated and contused wounds, &c. It may be employed, also, as a tent for dilating openings or passages.

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS, *Ulmus*—*u. Fulva*, *U. Americana*, *U. rubra*—*u. Glabra*, *Ulmus*—*u. Montana*, *Ulmus*—*u. Nuda*, *Ulmus*—*u. Sativa*, *Ulmus*—*u. Scabra*, *Ulmus*.

UL'NA, (*ωλενή*.) *O'lenē, Fac'ilē infe'rius seu majus, Can'na Bra'chii, Os cu'biti infe'rius, Os procubita'le, Cu'bitus, Arun'do bra'chii ma'ior, Cu'bit*. Anatomists have given this name to the bone of the forearm which forms the prominence of the elbow, during the flexion of that joint. It is the longer and larger of the two bones, and is inserted at the inner side. Its upper and larger extremity has, behind, a considerable process, called *olecranon*; and, before, a smaller one, called *coronoid*. These two eminences are separated from each other by the greater *sigmoid* or *semilunar fossa* or *olecranonoid cavity*, which receives the articular trochlea of the humerus. The tubercle of the ulna is a small, rough spot, under the root of the coronoid process, for the insertion of the *Brachialis internus*. On the outside of this extremity of the bone is the *lesser sigmoid cavity*. It is articulated with the head of the radius. The inferior extremity of the cubitus, which is much smaller than the superior, and articulated with the radius, has a surface that corresponds to the fibrocartilage which separates it from the os cuneiforme; and a pointed process called *styloid*. The body of the ulna is manifestly triangular. It is articulated with the os humeri and radius, and, medietely, with the os cuneiforme. It is developed by three points of ossification. Also the elbow.

ULNAD, see *Ulnar aspect*.

ULNAIRE, *Ulnar*.

ULNAR, *Cubital*.

UL'NAR AS'PECT. An aspect towards the side on which the ulna is situated.—(Barclay.) *Ulnad* is used adverbially by the same writer, to signify 'towards the ulnar aspect.'

ULNARIS, (from *ulna*.) *Cubital*—*u. Externus*, see *Cubital muscles*—*u. Gracilis*, *Palmaris longus*—*u. Internus*, see *Cubital muscles*.

ULOCACE, (*ulon*, and *κακος*, 'evil,') *Cancer aquaticus*, *Stomacace*.

ULON, (*ουλον*.) *Gingiva*.

ULON'CUS, (*F.*) *Uloncie*, (*ulon*, and *ογκος*, 'tumour,') *Swelling of the gums; epulis*.

ULORRHAG'IA, *Ulemorrhag'ia, Oulorrhag'ia, Stomatorrhag'ia, Hemorrhag'ia gingiva'rum, Ulorrhoe'a*, (*ulon*, and *ῥήγνυμι*, 'I break forth,') *Bleeding from the gums*.

ULORRHEA, (*ulon*, and *ῥεω*, 'to flow,') *Ulorrhagia*.

ULOSIS, (*ule*, and the suffix *osis*.) *Cicatrizatio*.

ULOTICA, (from *ule*.) *Cicatrisantia*.

UL'TIMISTERNAL. Professor Bclard gave this appellation to the sixth or last bony portion of the sternum. He calls it also *Ensistern'al*.

UL'IMUM MO'RIENS, 'last dying.' A term given to the part of the economy which dies last.

ULUM, (*ουλον*.) *Gingiva*.

ULVA CRISPA, *Fucus crispus*.

UL'VA LATIS'SIMA, *Broad Green La'ver, Green Sloke, Oyster green; Orler, Algae*; is used at

table cooked in the same way as the next, to which it is greatly inferior.

ULVA UMBILICA'LIS, *Por'phyra lacinia'ta seu umbilica'lis, Lacin'iated Purple La'ver*, abundant on the shores of Great Britain, is pickled with salt and sold in London as *La'ver*. It is eaten at table, stewed with pepper, butter or oil and lemonjuice or vinegar. It has been suggested, also, as an antiscorbutic.

UMBEL, YELLOW, *Cypripedium luteum*.

UMBILIC, *Umbilical, Umbilicus*.

UMBIL'ICAL, *Um'bilic, Umbilica'lis*, (*F.*) *Umbilical*, (from *umbilicus*.) That which belongs or relates to the navel.

UMBILICAL AR'TERIES, which exist only in the foetus, seem, as it were, continuations of the primitive iliaes. They clear the umbilical ring, and proceed to the placenta, to which they carry the residuum of the blood sent to the foetus by the umbilical vein. As soon as respiration is established, the blood ceases to pass by the umbilical arteries, which become obliterated, as well as the vein, and are transformed into two very strong ligamentous cords,—the vein forming the *Ligamentum rotundum* of the liver.

UMBILICAL CORD, *Funiculus umbilicalis*.

UMBILICAL RE'GION, *Re'gio umbilica'lis seu gas'trica seu me'sogas'trica, Mesogas'trium*, (*F.*) *Région ombilicale*, is the middle region of the abdomen, in which the umbilicus is placed. The sides of this are called the *flanks* or *lumb'bar re'gions*. In the umbilical region are the omentum majus; the inferior extremity of the duodenum; the jejunum; and the greater part of the mesentery; the aorta; vena cava; the trunks of the renal arteries and veins; the origin of the spermatic arteries, &c.

UMBILICAL RING, *An'nulus umbilica'lis*, (*F.*) *Anneau ombilical*, is a fibrous ring which surrounds the aperture of the umbilicus, and through which umbilical hernia occurs in children.

UMBILICAL VESICLE, *Vesicula umbilicalis*.

UMBILICAL VES'SELS, (*F.*) *Vaisseaux umbilicaux*, include the two arteries, and umbilical vein. The umbilical vein arises from the placenta, and terminates at the fissure on the inferior surface of the liver of the foetus, to which it conveys the blood necessary for its nutrition.

UMBILICALIS, *Umbilical*.

UMBIL'ICATED, *Umbilica'tus*, (*F.*) *Ombiliqué*. Depressed in the centre like the umbilicus,—as an 'umbilicated pustule.'

UMBIL'ICUS, *Umbili'cum, Um'bo, Om'phalos, Ra'dix seu Me'dium ven'tris, Mesomphali'um, Mesom'phalum, Protus'sis* (navel of a newborn child); the *um'bilic, na'cel*, (Prov.) *Spoon*; (from *um'bo*, 'the button or prominence in the middle of a buckle,' or from *υμφαλος*, or rather *ομφαλος*, which signifies the same, as well as the navel;) (*F.*) *Ombilic, Nombil*. A round cicatrix, about the median line of the abdomen. It is in the situation of an aperture, which, in the foetus, affords passage to the vessels of the umbilical cord.

UMBILICUS MAR'INUS, *Cotyle'don mari'nae, Andro'sacé, Acetabulum mari'num, Andro'sacé Mat'h'oli, Fun'gus petra'eus mari'nus*. A submarine production, found on the rocks and the shells of fishes, in the south of France. It is reputed to be anthelmintic and diuretic.

UMBO, *Elbow, Umbilicus*.

UMBRELLA TREE, (dim. of *umbra*, 'a shade,') *Magnolia tripetala*.

UMSCHLAG, ([*G.*] *um*, 'around,' and *schlagen*, 'to throw,') see *Compress*.

UNBOWELING, *Exenterismus*.

UNCARIA GAMBIR, *Nauclea Gambir*.

UNCAS, INDIAN, *Veratrum viride*.

UNCIA, (*ουγγια*.) *Ounce*.

UN'CIFORM, *Uncifor'mis, Uncina'tus*, (*uncus*,

and *forma*, 'shape.') That which has the shape of a hook.

UNCIFORM BONE, *Os unciforme* seu *hamatum* seu *uncinatum*, (F.) *Os crochu*. The fourth bone of the second row of the carpus. Its shape is very irregular. Inwards and forwards, it has a considerable eminence, which is curved upon itself, and gives attachment to the annular ligament of the carpus. It is articulated with the os semilunare, os magnum, os cuneiforme, and the fourth and fifth metacarpal bones. It is developed from a single point of ossification.

UNCIFORM EMINENCE, *Hippocampus minor*.

UNCIFORM PROCESS, *Processus uncinatus* seu *Blumenbachii*, *Great Process of the Ethmoid*. The most considerable of the thin irregularly twisted laminae on the inferior surface of the ethmoid bone, which narrow the opening of the maxillary sinuses.

UNCINATUS, (from *uncinus*.) Unciform.

UNCINUS, Hook.

UNCTION, (*ungere, unctum*, 'to anoint,') Inunction, Unguentum, Unguentum hydrargyri.

UNC'TOR, (same etymon as Uction.) The anointer in ancient bathing establishments.

UNCTORIUM, Eleothesion.

UNCTUARIUM, Eleothesion.

UNCUS, gen. *Unci*, Hook.

UNDERCLIFF, ISLE OF WIGHT, (CLIMATE OF.) The Undercliff comprehends a tract of country from Dunnose to St. Catherine's Hill, on the southeast coast, about six miles in length, and from a quarter to half a mile in breadth. It is well protected from the colder winds; and the climate is remarkably equable, as well as mild and dry, so that there are not many days during the winter in which the invalid cannot take exercise in the open air. It is an excellent climate for the pulmonary valetudinarian.

UNDIM'IA. A name given by Paracelsus to a tumour filled with a gelatinous matter, like the white of egg.

UNDOSUS, (from *unda*, 'a wave,') Cymatodes.

UNDULATIO, (from *unda*, 'a wave,') Fluctuation.

UNEDO, gen. *Unedo*'nis, *Arbutus unedo*—u. *Papyracea*, *Arbutus unedo*.

UN'GUEAL, *Ungea*'tis, *Un'guis*, *Ungea*'tis, (from *unguis*, 'a nail,') Belonging or relating to the nails of the hands or feet.

UNGUEAL MATRIX, see Nail.

UNGUEN, (from *ungere, unctum*, 'to anoint,') Unguentum—u. *Articulare*, *Synovia*.

UNGUENT, ARMATORY, *Hoplochrysa*.

UNGUENTARIA, see *Myristica Moschata*.

UNGUENTA'RIOUS, *Myrep'sus*, *Myropæus*, *Myropoles*, *Myropæus*, *Pigmenta'rius*, (from *unguentum*.) One who makes and sells ointments. A perfumer.

UNGUEN'TUM, *Un'guen*, *Diachrysm'a*, *Myron*, *Unctio*, *Salve*, (F.) *Onguent*, (from *ungere, unctum*, 'to anoint,') Ointment. Ointments are topical applications, of a consistence more or less analogous to that of lard. They are used chiefly as local applications to ulcers and wounds; but are sometimes rubbed upon a part in cutaneous affections; and, especially, where it is desired that the constituents of the ointment shall be absorbed. Ointments are of less consistence than cerates, although the terms are often used indiscriminately. See *Pomatum*, (F.) *Pommade*.

UNGUENTUM AC'IDI NITRO'SI, *Ointment of Nitrous Acid*, *Pomatum seu Unguentum Nitricum seu Oxygenatum*, (F.) *Pommade oxygénée*, *Graisse oxygénée*, *Pommade d'Alyon*. (*Adip. suilli*, lbj; *Acid nitros*. 3vj. Melt the fat, and rub in the acid gradually, till cold. *Ph. E.*) Stimulant. Used in itch and other cutaneous eruptions, and in foul ulcers.

UNGUENTUM AC'IDI TAN'NICI, *Ointment of Tan-*

nic Acid. (*Acid. Tannic*, gr. xxx; *Aq. f3j*; *Adipis*, 3j. Rub the acid with the water, and mix with the lard. *Ph. U. S.*, 1863.) Used like Unguentum Gallæ.

UNGUENTUM ACOSIT'ILE, *Ointment of Aconit'ia*. (*Aconitine*, gr. viij; *Sp. rectif.*, f3ss; *Adipis præparat.* 3j M.) In neuralgic pains.

UNGUENTUM ADIPIS, U. *Cera*.

UNGUENTUM ADIPOCERÆ CETORUM, *Ceratum cetacei*—u. *Ægyptiacum*, *Linimentum seruginis*—u. *Ægyptium album*, *Crinomyron*—u. *Ærginis*, U. *subaceticis cupri*—u. *Album*, Unguentum cetacei—u. *Album Resolvens*, *Linimentum ammonis fortius*.

UNGUENTUM DE ALTHÆ'Æ, U. *de Terebinthinâ et cera* seu *citrinum* seu *resinæ pi'ni sylvestris compositum* seu *resumptivum* seu *lenitivum*, *Ceratum de Althæ'a*, *Emplastrum mucilaginosum* seu *emolliens* seu *citrinum* seu *flavum* seu *de Althæ'a*, *Unguentum flavum*, *Marshmallow Ointment*, (F.) *Onguent de guimauve*, O. *d'althéa*. (*Olei de mucilaginis*, 1000 p., *Cerae flavæ*, 250 p., *Resinæ Terebinthin.*, 55 125 p. Liquefy; strain and stir till cold. *Ph. P.*) Common Olive Oil might be substituted for the Oil of Mucilages.

UNGUENTUM AMMONIACALE GONDRETI, *Pommade de Gondret*—u. *Amygdalium*, *Ceratum Galeni*.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII, U. *Antimonia'le*, U. A. *Tartarizati*, U. A. *Potassiotartaratis*, U. *tartari emetici*, *Ointment of tartarized antimony*, *Antimonia'le Ointment*, *Tartar emetic ointment*. (*Antimon. et potass. tartar.* in pulv. subtiliss. 3ij, *Adipis*, 3j. *Ph. U. S.*) If a drachm of this ointment be rubbed upon any part, night and morning, it will excite, in a few days, a painful pustular eruption. Hence, it is employed as a counterirritant. This preparation is also called *Ung. Tartari stibiat'i* seu *emetici*, *Ung. e Tartaro stibiat'o*, *A'deps Tartaræ stibii medicatus*, *Ung. Tartar'is Potassæ stibiat'i*, (F.) *Pommade d'Antenrieth*, *Pommade stibée*. This method of employing the tartrate of antimony and potassa, as a revellent, is, at times, called *stibiodermic*, (F.) *La méthode stibio-dermique*.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII POTASSIOTARTARATIS, Unguentum antimonii—u. *Antimonii tartarizati*, U. *antimonii*—u. *Antipernium*, see *Antipernius*—u. *Antipsoricum Werlhofii*, Unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi.

UNGUENTUM A'QUÆ ROSÆ, *Ointment of Rose water*, *Cold Cream*. (*Aq. Rosæ*, f3ij; *Ol. amygdal.* 3iilss; *Cetacei*, 3i; *Cerae albæ*, 3j. Melt together, in a water bath, the oil, spermaceti, and wax; then add the rose-water, and stir until it is cold. *Ph. U. S.*) Cooling to irritated surfaces.

UNGUENTUM ARMARII, *Hoplochrysa*—u. *Arthanite*, see *Arthanita*—u. *Articulare*, *Synovia*.

UNGUENTUM ATROP'LE, *Ointment of Atrop'ia*. (*Atropis*, gr. viij; *Spir. rectif.* f3ss; *Adipis præparat.* 3j M. *Ph. B.*, 1864.) Smear'd around the eye to dilate the pupil.

UNGUENTUM BASILICON FLAVUM, *Ceratum resinæ*—u. *Basilicon nigrum*, Unguentum resinæ nigre—u. *Basilicum viride*, Unguentum subaceticis cupri.

UNGUENTUM BELLADON'NÆ, *Ointment of Belladonna*. (*Ext. belladonnæ*, 3j; *Aq. f3ss*; *Adipis*, 3j; *M. Ph. U. S.*) An anodyne application to irritable ulcers, &c.

UNGUENTUM BENZO'INI, *Ointment of Ben'zoïn*, *Ben'zoated Lard*. (*Benzoïn*, 3j; *Adipis*, 3xvj. Heat them together; strain without pressing, and stir while cooling. *Ph. U. S.*, 1863.) A substitute for lard in seasons when the latter may become rancid.

UNGUENTUM CALOMEL'ANOS, *Ointment of Cal'omel*. (*Calomel*, gr. lxxx; *Prepared Lard*, 3j. *Ph. B.*, 1864.) In chronic cutaneous affections.

UNGUENTUM CALOMELANOS COMPOSITUM, *Compound Ointment of Cal'omel*, *Ben'yer's Ointment*.

(Calomel, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$; Burnt alum, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$; Carbonate of lead, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$; Venice turpentine, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$; Spermaceti ointment, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$.) In scalled head and other chronic cutaneous affections.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS, Unguentum lyttæ.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ (*al'bum vel fla'tum*), *Unguentum simplex* (Ph. U. S., 1851), *Unguentum ad'ipis*, *Linimentum simplex*, *Wax Ointment*, *Ointment of Lard*, *Oil and Bees' wax*, (F.) *Onguent de cire*. (Cere, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$; Adipis, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{viii}$ [Ph. U. S.]:—or—Cere, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$, Ol. oliv. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$.) Emollient. A mild dressing. Also, the basis of most of the compound ointments.

UNGUENTUM CERATUM, Ceratum Galeni—u. Cerussæ, Unguentum oxidi plumbi albi, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis—u. Cerussæ acetatæ, Ceratum plumbi superacetatis, U. plumbi superacetatis.

UNGUENTUM CETA'CEI, U. *Sper'matis Cet'i* seu *ol'bum*, *Linimentum al'bum*, *Spermaceti ointment*, (F.) *Onguent de blanc de baleine*. (Cetacci, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$, Cere alba, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$, Ol. oliv. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$. Ph. L.) The ordinary dressing for blisters and excoriations. See Ceratum cetacei.

UNGUENTUM CITRINUM, U. de althæa, U. hydrargyri nitratis.

UNGUENTUM COC'CVLI, *Ointment of Coc'culus Indicus*. (Take any quantity of *Cocculus Indicus*; separate and preserve the kernels; beat them well in a mortar, first alone, and then with a little lard; then add lard till it amounts altogether to five times the weight of the kernels. Ph. E.) Used to destroy vermin, and to cure scabies, and ringworm of the scalp.

UNGUENTUM CONT'I, *Ointment of Hem'lock*. (*Comi fol.* recent; Adipis, $\mathfrak{ss}$ $\mathfrak{ij}$. Boil the hemlock in the lard till it becomes crisp, and express through linen. Ph. L.) Used to irritable tumours and ulcers.

UNGUENTUM CONTRA SCABIEM WERLHOFII, Unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi.

UNGUENTUM CREASOTI, *Ointment of Creasote*. (Creasot. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$; Adipis, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. Add the creasote to the lard previously melted by a moderate heat, and stir constantly till cold. Ph. U. S.) Used in chronic cutaneous affections.

It is double the strength in the Ph. B., 1864.

UNGUENTUM CUPRI SUBACETATIS, Unguentum subacetatis cupri—u. Diapompholygos, Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri.

UNGUENTUM DIGESTIVUM SIM'PLEX, U. *Terebinthinæ et ovo'rum vitell'i*, *Sim'ple digestive ointment*, (F.) *Onguent digestif simple*. (*Terebinthin. pur.* 84 p. *Vitell. ovorum*, No. 2, vel 32 p. Mix, for a long time, in a glass mortar, and add, gradually, enough of the Oil of Hypericum (*Millepertuis*) to make a soft ointment. Ph. P.) Detergent. It may be rendered more so by adding a little of the Acetate of copper.

UNGUENTUM EL'EMI, *Ointment of El'emi*. (Elemi, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$; Simple ointment, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. Melt, strain through flannel, and stir until the ointment solidifies. Ph. B., 1864.) Uses, the same as the next.

UNGUENTUM EL'EMI COMPOSITUM, *Unguentum e gum'mi el'emi seu de terebinthinâ et adip'ibus* seu *El'emi*, *Linimentum seu Balsamum Arcæ'i*, *Compound Ointment of El'emi*, *Balsam of Arcæus*, (F.) *Baume d'Arcéus*. (Elemi, $\mathfrak{lb}\mathfrak{j}$, *Terebinthinæ vulgaris*, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$, *Sevi præparati* $\mathfrak{lb}\mathfrak{j}$, *Olivæ olei*, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$. Melt the elemi with the suet; remove it from the fire; and mix in the turpentine and oil. Strain the mixture through a linen cloth. Ph. L.) Stimulant and digestive. To keep open issues, &c.

UNGUENTUM EPISPASTICUM DE DAPHN'Æ GNID'IO, *A'deps Cor'ticis daph'næ gnid'ii medica'tus*, (F.) *Pommade de Garou*. (Adip. præpar. 320 p., cere, 32 p., Cort. daphn. gnid. 128 p. Melt the fat and wax; and add the bark softened in water. Boil until the water is evaporated; then pass through cloth. Ph. P.) To keep open blisters, issues, &c. See Unguentum Mezerei.

UNGUENTUM EPISPASTICUM FORTIUS, *Ceræ et cantharides*—u. *Epispasticum mitius*, *Unguentum lyttæ*—u. *Epispasticum viride*, *Unguentum lyttæ medicatum*—u. *Flavum*, *Unguentum de althæa*.

UNGUENTUM GAL'LÆ, *Ointment of Galls*. (*Galls* in pulv. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$; Adipis, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$. M. Ph. U. S.) As an astringent in piles, indolent ulcers, &c.

UNGUENTUM GAL'LÆ COMPOSITUM, U. *Gallæ et O'pii*, U. *Gallæ cum O'pio*, *Compound Ointment of Galls*. (*Gall.* in pulv. subtil. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$, Adipis, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$, *Opii pulv.* $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. M. Ph. L.) Used in painful hemorrhoids. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ or $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of camphor is sometimes added.

UNGUENTUM E GUMMI ELEMI, Unguentum compositum—u. *Hellebori albi*, *Unguentum veratri*.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI, U. *ceruleum seu Neapolitanum seu mercuria'te*, *Ceratum mercuria'te*, *A'deps Hydrargyri medica'tus*, *Mercurial Ointment*, *Blue ointment*, *Uction*, (F.) *Onguent mercuriel ou Napolitain*.

The Strong Mercurial Ointment, *Unguentum Hydrargyri fortius* of the London Pharmacopœia, U. *Hydrargyri* (Ph. U. S.), is thus made—Hydrarg. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{xxiv}$, Adipis, *Sevi*, $\mathfrak{ss}$ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{ij}$. Rub till the globules entirely disappear.

The Milder Mercurial Ointment, U. *Hydrargyri Mit'ius*, is made by adding, to one pound of the strong, two pounds of lard.

Mercurial ointment is antisyphilitic and disiccant. It is rubbed on the inside of the thigh, in venereal affections; especially in those cases where mercury, given internally, runs off by the bowels. The stronger ointment is used for this purpose. The weaker is employed as a dressing, or as an application to cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI, Unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. *Hydrargyri calcis alba*, Unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. *Hydrargyri compositum*, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis—u. *Hydrargyri dentoxydi nitrati*, Unguentum hydrargyri nitricoxydi.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IO'DIDI, *Ointment of Iodide of Mercury*. (Hydrarg. Iodid. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, Cere alb. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$, Adipis $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$. Ph. L.)

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IO'DIDI RUBRI, *Ointment of Red Iodide of Mercury*. (Hydrarg. Iodid. Rubr. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, Ung. cere albæ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$. Ph. B.) Both these ointments may be applied to scrofulous and indolent ulcers.

UNGUENTUM EX HYDRARGYRO MITIUS DICTEM CINEREUM, Unguentum oxydi hydrargyri cinereum.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRA'TIS, U. *Hydrargyri nitra'tis seu supernitra'tis hydrargyri seu hydrargyri compositum seu mercuria'te citrinum seu citrinum ad sca'bicem*, *Balsamum mercuria'te*, *A'deps nitra'te hydrargyri medica'tus*, *Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury*, *Citrine Ointment*, (F.) *Onguent de nitrate de mercure*, O. *citrinæ castæ* la gale. (Hydrarg. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, Acid. nitricæ, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$, Oil bubuli $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{ij}$, Adipis $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$. Dissolve the mercury in the acid; and, while hot, add the oil (for which butter might be substituted) and melted lard. Ph. U. S.

A milder ointment, *Ung. nitratæ Hydrargyri mit'ius*, is made with triple the quantity of oil and lard. It is stimulant and detergent, and is much used as an application to herpes, porrigo, and cutaneous eruptions. The weaker ointment is sometimes used in ophthalmia tarsi, &c.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICOXY'DI, U. *subnitra'tis hydrargyri seu Ox'ydi Hydrargyri rubri*, U. *H. ox'idi rubri* (Ph. U. S.), U. *dentoxydi hydrargyri nitra'tis seu Hydrargyri rubri seu ex Hydrargyro oxyda'to rubro seu mercurii rubri seu ophthalmicum rubrum seu subnitra'tis hydrargyrici*, *Balsamum ophthalmicum rubrum*, *Ointment of Nitric Ox'yd of Mercury*, *Red Precipitate Ointment*, *Golden Ointment*, *Stanton's Eye Salve*. (Hydrarg. oxid. rubr. in pulv.

subtiliss. $\mathfrak{Z}$ j; Ung. adipis $\mathfrak{Z}$ j. Add the oxyd, reduced to a fine powder, to the melted ointment. Ph. U. S.) Stimulant and escharotic. Applied to foul ulcers, to inflammation of the tarsi, &c. &c.

Belleville's Cerate, which has been long used in cases of scalled head, and of chronic cutaneous diseases in general, is made as follows:—*Plumbi acet.* $\mathfrak{Z}$ j; *Hydrarg. oxid. rubr.* $\mathfrak{Z}$ ss; *Hyd. chlorid. mit.* $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij; *Ceræ albæ* $\mathfrak{Z}$ iv; *Ol. oliv.* $\mathfrak{Z}$ vj. Melt the last two, and add the others in fine powder.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI, Unguentum hydrargyri nitricooxydi—u. ex Hydrargyro oxydato rubro, Unguentum hydrargyri nitricooxydi.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATI ALBI, U. Hydrargyri ammoniati (Ph. U. S.) seu subnuriatis hydrargyri ammoniati seu antipsoeicum Werlhofii seu ad sca'bicem Zelleri seu mercuriali album seu mundificans Zelleri seu e mercurio præcipitato seu calcis hydrargyri albi, Ointment of white precipitate. (Hyd. ammon. $\mathfrak{Z}$ j. Ung. simpl. $\mathfrak{Z}$ iss. Melt the fat, and add the precipitate.) Detergent. Used in cutaneous eruptions, to destroy vermin, &c.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI RUBRI, U. Hydrargyri nitricooxydi—u. Hydrargyri subnuriatis ammoniatis, U. Hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Hydrargyri subnitratis, U. hydrargyri nitricooxydi—u. Hydrargyri supernitratis, U. hydrargyri nitratis—u. Hydrargyri subnitratis, U. hydrargyri nitricooxydi—u. Infusi meloes vesicatorii, U. lyttæ.

UNGUENTUM IODINI, U. Iodin'ii, Ointment of Iodine. (Iodin. $\mathfrak{Z}$ j; Potass. iodic. gr. iv; Aquæ Mvi; Adipis. $\mathfrak{Z}$ j. Rub the iodine and iodide first with the water until liquefied, and then with the lard until mixed. Ph. U. S.) Used as a local application to goitrous and other swellings.

UNGUENTUM IODINI COMPOSITUM, U. Iodin'ii compositum, U. Iodi compositum, Compound Ointment of Iodine. (Iodin. gr. xv; Potassii iodic. gr. xxx; Aq. M. xxx; Adipis. $\mathfrak{Z}$ j. Rub the iodine and iodide first with the alcohol and then with the lard until they are well mixed. Ph. U. S.)

UNGUENTUM IRRITANS, U. lyttæ.

UNGUENTUM LAURI'NUM, Oleum lauri'num, A'deps lauro medicatus, Bay Ointment, (F.) Ointment on Huile de laurier. (Fol. lauri, 500 p., Adip. suilli, 1000 p. Bruise in a marble mortar; evaporate all humidity by boiling; and add Bay berries, in powder, 500 p. Digest and pass through linen. Ph. P.) Reputed to be corroborant and nerveine. It is simply emollient.

UNGUENTUM LENITIVUM, U. de althæa—u. Li-liaceum, Crinomyron.

UNGUENTUM LYTÆ, Ung. cantharidis seu vesicatorium seu irritans seu ad vesicula seu infusio mel'is vesicatorii seu epispasticum mit'ius, Blist'ring Salve, Ointment of Spanish Flies, Ointment of Infusion of Spanish Flies, Mild'er blistering Ointment. (Cantharid. in pulv. $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij; Aquæ destillat. Oss; Cerat. resin. $\mathfrak{Z}$ vij. Boil down the water with the Spanish flies to one half, and strain; then mix the cerate with the strained liquor, and evaporate to the proper consistence. Ph. U. S.) It is stimulant and epispastic; and is chiefly used for keeping up the discharge from a blistered surface.

UNGUENTUM LYTÆ MEDICATUM, A'deps cantharidibus medicatus, Pomatum seu Unguentum epispasticum vir'idè stim'ulans ac'ribus, Green blistering Ointment, (F.) Pommade épispastique verte. (Pomati seu unguenti cantharid. 64 p., Unguent populei 168 p., Ceræ albæ 256 p., Cupri acetat., Ext. opii, 5â 24 p. Melt the unguentum populeum, and wax, and add, as they cool, the oxyd of copper, cantharides, and opium. Ph. P.) Use, same as the last.

UNGUENTUM LYTÆ MEDICATUM ALBUM, A'deps cantharidibus medicatus albus, Pomatum epispasticum flavum et mit'ius, Yell'ow Blist'ring Ointment, (F.) Pommade épispastique jaune. (Pulv. cantharid. 120 p., Adip. præp. 1680 p., Aquæ 250 p. Melt the lard; mix the cantharides, and add the water at the same time; place the whole on a gentle fire; stir continually for two hours, and add a little water to replace that which has been evaporated. Pass through linen and strain. Keep it in a water-bath, and add powdered Turmeric, 8 p. Let it cool till the superfluous liquid separates; pour off and add Yellow wax, 250 p., Oil of Lemon, 8 p. Ph. P.) A complex preparation. Use, same as the last.

An ointment, not very philosophically combined, was used by Dr. Physick, which is known by the name of "Dr. Physick's Issue Ointment." It is made by boiling half an ounce of powdered Cantharides in two ounces of Rosewater, and evaporating until onehalf of the fluid is driven off, having previously added 15 grains of Tartar emetic. The decoction is to be strained, and three ounces of Olive oil, an ounce and a half of White wax, and one ounce of Spermaceti added to it, and the mixture then boiled till all the water is evaporated.

UNGUENTUM MELANICUM CAUSTICUM, Causticum Æthiopicum.

UNGUENTUM MERCURIALE, Unguentum hydrargyri—u. Mercuriale album, Unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Mercuriale citrinum, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis—u. e Mercurio præcipitato, Unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Mercurii rubrum, Unguentum hydrargyri nitricooxydi.

UNGUENTUM MEZE'REI, Ointment of Meze'reon. (Mezer. incis. transversim, $\mathfrak{Z}$ iv; Adipis, $\mathfrak{Z}$ xiv; Ceræ albæ, $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij; moisten the meze'reon with a little alcohol, and beat in an iron mortar, until it is reduced to a fibrous mass; then digest it with the lard, in a saltwater bath, for 12 hours; strain forcibly, and allow the strained liquor to cool slowly, so that any undissolved matters may subside; from these separate the medicated lard; melt it with the wax at a moderate heat, and stir constantly till they are cold. Ph. U. S.) To keep open blisters, issues, &c.

UNGUENTUM MUNDIFICANS ZELLERI, Unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi.

UNGUENTUM MURIATIS HYDRARGYRI OXYGENATO MEDICATUM, A'deps muriatæ hydrargyri oxygenato medicatus, Cyrillo's Ointment, (F.) Pommade de Cyrillo. (Hydrarg. oxyg. 4 p.; Adipis suilli præp. 32 p.—Ph. P.) Antivenereal and alterative. Used in friction, $\mathfrak{Z}$ ss at a time.

UNGUENTUM NARDINUM, see Nardus Indica—u. Neapolitanum, Unguentum hydrargyri—u. Nervinum, Unguentum Sambuci—u. Nitricum seu oxygenatum, Unguentum acidi nitrosi—u. Nutritum, Unguentum plumbi superacetatis.

UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM, A'deps oxido hydrargyri rubro et plumbi acetatæ medicatus, Regent's Pommade ophthalmique, (F.) Pommade ophthalmique. (Butyr. recent. Aq. rosar. lavat. p. 68; Camphor. p. 0.3; Oxyd. hydrarg. rubr., Acetatis plumbi, 5â p. 4. Mix intimately.—Ph. P.) In chronic inflammation of the conjunctiva or tarsi.

UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM, Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri—u. Ophthalmicum rubrum, Unguentum hydrargyri nitricooxydi.

UNGUENTUM OPII, Ointment of Opium. (Opii pulv. $\mathfrak{Z}$ j; Adipis $\mathfrak{Z}$ j; M.—Ph. L.) To be used where the local application of opium by inunction is needed.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI HYDRARGYRI CINE'REI, A'deps seu Unguentum ex hydrargyro mit'ius dictum cine'reum, Ointment of gray oxyd of mercury, (F.) Ointment gris. (Oxyd. hydrarg. ciner. p. j; Adipis suilli, p. iij.—Ph. E.) Properties

like the mercurial ointment. It is not much used.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI PLUMBI ALBI, *U. cerusæ* seu *al'bum*, Ointment of white oxide of lead. White ointment. (Ung. simplicia, p. v; Oxyd. plumb. alb. p. j.—Ph. E. and P.) Cooling and desiccative. Applied to excoriated and burnt surfaces.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI PLUMBI CARBONATI, *U. Plumbi subcarbonatis*—u. Oxidi zinci, Unguentum zinci.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI ZINCI IMPURI, *U. tūt'is* seu *ophthal'micum* seu *diapompholygos*, *A'deps ox'idi zinci medicatus*, Eyesalve, Tutty ointment, Ointment of impure oxide of zinc. (*Linim. simpl. p. v; Oxyd. zinc. impur. præp. p. j.*—Ph. E.) Generally used in ophthalmia tarsi and atonic ophthalmia.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ, *U. Picis* seu *e Picæ*, Tar Ointment. (*Picis liquid., Sevi*, sing. ℥j. Melt, and stir till cold.—Ph. U. S.) Stimulant and detergent. Used in tinea capitis, and other cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM PICIS NIGRÆ, Unguentum resinæ nigre—u. Plumbi acetatis, Ceratum plumbi superacetatis—u. Plumbi carbonatis, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM, *Com'pound Ointment of Lead*. (*Emp. Plumbi*, ℥ij; *Ol. oliv. f. 3xviij*; *Cret. præpar. 3vj*; *Acid. acet. dil. f. 3vj*. Dissolve the plaster in the oil with a slow fire; then add the chalk, and afterwards the acid, constantly stirring until they become cold.—Ph. L.) Used as a dressing to flabby, indolent ulcers.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI, Ointment of Iodide of Lead. (*Plumb. iodid. 3j*; *Adipis, 3vij*; *M.*—Ph. L.) Used as a eutrophic in chronic, glandular, and other swellings.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI OXYDI CARBONATI, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI SUBCARBONATIS, *U. plumbi carbonatis* (Ph. U. S.) seu *al'bum* seu *al'bum simplex* seu *carbonatis plumbici* seu *cerusæ* seu *ox'idi plumbi carbonatis*, *Ceratum de cerusæ*, (*F.*) *Onguent blanc de Rhases*, *O. de cêruse*, *O. de Tornamira*. (*Plumbi carbonat. in pulv. subtiliss. gr. lxxx*, *Unguent. simpl. 3j*. Add the carbonate of lead to the ointment previously softened over a gentle fire, and mix.—Ph. U. S.) Chiefly used as a dressing for burns.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI SUPERACETATIS, *U. acetatis plumbi* seu *saturninum* seu *nutritum* seu *cerusæ* seu *acetatæ*, *Balsamum universale*, Ointment of sugar of lead, Saturnine ointment. (*Olive oil, ℥ss*; *White wax, 3iss*; *Superacetate of lead, 3ij*.) Cooling, desiccative. Called, also, *Balsamum saturninum*, *Butyrum saturni*, *Linimentum plumbatum*, *Pomatum saturni*, *Ung. triphar'macum*.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis.

UNGUENTUM POPULEUM, *A'deps papaveris, hyoscyami, et belladonnæ medicatus*. (Fresh buds of the *Populus nigra*, 500 p., macerated in *Adeps emillus* præp. melted, 1500 p., for 24 hours. Preserve this. Take *Black poppy leaves*, *Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Black nightshade*, āā 128 p.; bruise in a mortar with the former preparation; boil until all the humidity is evaporated, and strain.—Ph. P.) Anodyne. Applied to local inflammations, hemorrhoids, sore nipples, cancer, &c. Green elder ointment is often sold for this.

UNGUENTUM POPULEUM, see *Populus*.

UNGUENTUM POTASSÆ HYDRIODATIS, *U. potassæ iodidi* (Ph. U. S.), Ointment of hydriodate of potass. (*Potass. iodid. in pulv. subtil. 3j*; *Ag. f. 3j*; *Adipis, 3j*. Dissolve the iodide in the water, and mix the solution with the lard.—Ph. U. S.) Half a drachm of this ointment is rubbed on serofulous glands, goitre, &c.

UNGUENTUM POTASSÆ IODIDI, Unguentum Po-

tassæ Hydriodatis—u. Pulveris meloes resicatorii, Cerate of cantharides—u. Resinæ flavæ, Ceratum resinæ flavæ.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ NIGRÆ, *U. resinæ nigrum* seu *basilicon nigrum* seu *Picis nigra* seu *Picis tetrapharm'acum*, *Black basilicon*, *Black resin ointment*, Ointment of pitch, Ointment of black pitch. (*Resin nigr., Cera flavæ, Resinæ flavæ* āā 3ix; *Olei olivæ*, Oj.—Ph. L.) Uses, the same as those of *Ceratum resinæ* or *Yellow basilicon*.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ PINI SYLVESTRIS COMPOSITUM, Unguentum de Althæa—u. Resinosum, Ceratum resinæ flavæ—u. Resumptivum, Unguentum de althæa.

UNGUENTUM SABINÆ, Ceratum Sabinæ.

UNGUENTUM SAMBU'CI, *U. sambuci* seu *sevi-num*, *Green ointment*, *El'der ointment*, (*F.*) *Onguent de sureau*, (*Sambuci flor. ℥ij*; *Adipis præp. ℥ij*. Boil.—Ph. L.) Emollient.

UNGUENTUM SATURNISUM, Unguentum plumbi superacetatis—u. ad Scabiem Zelleri, Unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Simplex, Ceratum Galeni, Unguentum ceræ—u. Solidum de cicuta, Emplastrum cicutæ—u. Spermatæ ceti, Unguentum cetacei.

UNGUENTUM STRAMONII, Ointment of *Stramonium*. (*Ext. stramon. fol. 3j*; *Ag. f. 3ss*; *Adipis, 3j*. Rub the extract with a little water until uniformly soft, and then with the lard.—Ph. U. S.) An anodyne ointment to irritable ulcers, hemorrhoids, &c.

UNGUENTUM SUBACETATIS CUPRI, *U. cupri subacetatis* (Ph. U. S.) seu *detergens* seu *basilicon vir'idè* seu *vir'ginis*, *Balsamum seu Ceratum seu Unguentum vir'idè*, Ointment of subac'etate of copper, *Ver'digris ointment*. (*Cupri subacet. in pulv. subtiliss. 3j*; *Ung. simpl. 3xv*. Add the subacetate to the ointment previously melted with a moderate heat, and stir till cold.—Ph. U. S.) Detergent and escharotic.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURATUM AD SCABIEM, *A'deps sulphuræ* et *ammoniacæ muriatæ medicatus*. (*Adipis, 120 p.*; *Sulph. lot. 60 p.*; *Ammoniacæ muriatæ, Aluminæ sulphat. āā 4 p.*; fiat unguentum.—Ph. P.) Antipruric.

Bailley's Itch Ointment is composed of olive oil, lard, nitre, alum, sulphate of zinc, and cinnamon; scented with oil of aniseed, oil of origanum, and oil of epike, and coloured with alkannet root.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURATUM ALCALINUM AD SCABIEM, *A'deps sulphuræ* et *carbonatæ potassæ medicatus*, *Helmerich's Alkaline Sulphurated Itch Ointment*, *Pommade antiprurique de Helmerich*, *Pommade de Helmerich*. (*Adip. præp. 800 p.*; *Sulphur. lot. 200 p.*; *Carbonat. potass. præp. 100 p.*; fiat ung.—Ph. P.) Use, same as the last.

Bate-man's Itch Ointment resembles this. It is coloured with cinnamon, and scented with essence of bergamot.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS, *U. e sulphuræ*, *Sulphur ointment*. (*Sulph. 3i*; *Adip. 3ij*—Ph. U. S.) In Ph. B. (1864) sulphur, 3j; lard, 3iv. Used chiefly in itch, and some herpetic affections.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM, *U. Antipso'ricum*, *Com'pound Sulphur Ointment*, *Itch Ointment*, *Jack'son's Itch Ointment*, (*F.*) *Pommade Antiprurique de Jasser*. (*Sulph. sublim. ℥ss*; *Ver'atri rad. contus. 3ij*; *Potassæ nitrat. 3j*; *Saponis mollis, ℥ss*; *Adipis, ℥ss*; *Ol. bergamot. ℥xxx*—Ph. L.) The **UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM** of the Pharm. U. S. is made as follows:—*Sulphur. 3j*; *Hydrargyri ammoniat., Acid. benzoic. āā 3j*; *Ol. bergamot., Acid. Sulphuric. āā f. 3j*; *Potassæ nitrat. 3ij*; *Adipis, ℥ss*. To the melted lard add the other ingredients, and stir till cold. Use, the same as the last; but it is more stimulating.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI, Ointment of Iodide of Sulphur. (*Sulphur. iodid. 3ss*; *Adipis, 3j*. Rub the iodide with a little of the lard; add

the remainder, and mix.—Ph. U. S.) An excellent application in chronic cutaneous affections.

UNGUENTUM SURINUM, Crinomyron.

UNGUENTUM TABACI, *Tobacco Ointment*. (Tabac. recent. concis. 3j; Adipis, ℥j. Boil the tobacco in the lard, over a gentle fire, till it becomes friable; then strain through linen.—Ph. U. S. 1851.) In the Ph. U. S. 1863, it is directed to be made as follows, (Tabac. in pulv. 3ss; Adipis, 3viii; Aq. q. s. Moisten the tobacco with water, and, by percolation, pass water through it until four fluidounces are obtained. Evaporate to the consistence of a soft extract, and mix with the lard.) Applied to irritable ulcers, tinea capitis, &c.

UNGUENTUM TARTARI EMETICI, U. antimonii—u. Tartari stibiati, U. antimonii—u. e Tartaro potassæ stibiati, U. antimonii—u. Tartratis potassæ stibiati, U. antimonii.

UNGUENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ, *Ointment of Turpentine*. (Oil of Turpentine, f 3j; Resin, in coarse powder, gr. lx; Yellow wax, 3ss; Prepared lard, 3ss. Melt together. Ph. B. 1864.) Uses, the same as *Ceratium Resinæ* or *Yellow Basilicon*.

UNGUENTUM DE TEREBINTHINÆ ET ADIPIBUS, U. elemi compositum—u. de Terebinthinâ et cerâ, U. de althæâ—u. Terebinthinæ et ovorum vitelli, U. digestivum simplex—u. Tetrapharmacum, Balsilicon, U. resinæ nigre—u. Tripharmacum, U. plumbi supracetatis—u. Tutie, U. oxidi zinci impuri.

UNGUENTUM VERRATRI, U. Verratri al'bi (Ph. U. S.) seu *helleb'ori al'bi*, *White hellebore ointment*. (Verratr. pulv. 3ij; Adipis, 3vij; Olei limon. ℥xx.) Used in cases of itch, where sulphur is objected to. It is not equally efficacious.

The principal ingredients in the EDINBURGH OINTMENT are white hellebore and muriate of ammonia.

UNGUENTUM VERRATRIÆ, *Ointment of Verratria*, (Verratr. gr. xx; Adipis, 3j. Mix. Ph. U. S. 1863.) In the British Pharmacopœia (1864) it is directed to be made of Verratria, gr. viij; Prepared lard, 3j; Olive oil, f 3ss; well mixed together. To be rubbed on the part in neuralgia and other pains.

UNGUENTUM AD VESICATA, U. lyttæ—u. ad Vesicatoria, Cerate of cantharides—u. Vesicatorium, Unguentum lyttæ—u. Viride, Unguentum subacetatis cupri.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI, U. oxidi zinci seu *zinci oxidi* (Ph. U. S.), *Zinc ointment*. (Zinci oxid. gr. lxxx; Adipis, 3i.) Use, the same as that of the *Unguentum tutie*.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI OXIDI, U. zinci.

UNGUIS, 'a nail,' Hippocampus minor, Nail, Onyx, Pterygion—u. Avis, Hippocampus minor—u. Halleri, Hippocampus minor—u. Odoratus, Blatta Byzantia.

US'GUIS OS, *Os lacrymale*, *Lachrymal bone*. A small, quadrilateral, very thin, and semi-transparent bone, which has been compared to a human nail, and is situate at the anterior and inner part of the orbit. It aids in the formation of the lachrymal gutter and the nasal duct. It is articulated with the frontal, superior maxillary, ethmoid, and inferior spongy bones, and is developed by a single punctum ossificationis.

UNGULA CABALLINA, 'horse's hoof,' Tus-silago.

UNGULÆ PALPEBRARUM, 'hoofs of the eyelids,' see Tarsus.

UNHEALTHY, Sickly.

UNICORN ROOT, Chamælerium luteum.

UNILOCULAR, *Unilocularis*, (unus, 'one,' and locus, (diminutive of *locus*), 'a cell.') Having one cell or cavity; as *bilocular* means having two cells or cavities; *multilocular*, having many.

UNIO, gen. *Unio*, Pearl.

UNIOCLUSUS, (unus, 'one,' and oculus, 'eye,') Cyclops, Monoculus.

UNION BY THE FIRST AND SECOND INTENTIONS, see Intention.

UNIPARIENS, Uniparus.

UNIP'AROUS, *Unipa'rient*, *Unipa'riens*, (unus, 'one,' and pario, 'I bring forth.') Producing one at a birth.

UNIPOLAR, (unus, 'one,' and polus, 'pole,') see Neurine.

UNISE'MA DELTIFO'LIA, (unus, 'one,' and semen, 'seed' [?], *Pontederia cordata*, *Shovel Pick'ereelweed*, *Pond Shovel*, *Shorelens*, *Water Plantain*. An indigenous plant, Ord. Pontederiaceæ, *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia, which grows in water, and flowers from June to August. The root is emollient and astringent.

UNITAIRES (MONSTRES) (F.), (from unitas, 'oneness.') A class of monsters in which are found only the complete or incomplete elements of a single individual; in contradistinction to *Compound monsters*, (F.) *Monstres composées*, in which there are the complete or incomplete elements of more than one.

UNITING BAN'DAGE, (from unire, unitum, (unus, 'one,') 'to join into one,') (F.) *Bandage unissant*. A bandage for bringing the edges of a wound into approximation. The arrangement of such a bandage differs according as the wound is transverse or longitudinal.

UNIVOCAL GENERATION, (unus, 'one,' and vox, gen. *vocis*, 'voice,') see Generation.

UNOCULUS, (unus, 'one,' and oculus, 'eye,') *Borgne*, Cyclops, Monoculus.

UNORGANIZED, Inorganic.

UNSTRIPED MUSCULAR FIBRE, see Muscular fibre.

UNWELL, see Indisposition. 'To be unwell,'—and, in Scotland, 'to alter,'—is, popularly, to men-truate.

UPAS. A word used in the Archipelagos of Molucca and Sunda, and signifying *Veg'etable Poi'son*; Upo, Bo'hon, Po'hon, or Boa or Bu'ou Upas, Po'hon Antiar, Antaj'ar. A substance used by the natives of those places for poisoning their arrows. The smallest quantity is capable of destroying the largest animal. The tree which produces it is said to be the *Antiaris* seu *Ipo Toxicaria*, *Toxicaria Macassarensis*. Another species of upas, U. Tienté, Thettik or Tjettek, is the produce of a *Strychnos*, S. Tienté. Upas antiar, like corroval and vao, the South American arrow poisons, appears to kill by paralyzing the heart; whilst U. tienté causes the most violent convulsions. Many idle stories are told regarding the upas tree, most of which are fabulous.

URACHUS, *U'racus*, *Urinaculum*, (uron, and exo, 'to contain,') (F.) *Ouraque*. The urachus, in certain animals, is a long membranous canal, which arises from the bladder, makes its exit from the abdomen by the umbilicus, and terminates in the pouch called *allantois*. According to Sabatier, this is the arrangement of the urachus in the human foetus; but Bichat and other anatomists consider, that when the canal exists in it, it is a malformation. They regard it as a kind of suspensory ligament of the bladder, extending from the top of that organ to the umbilicus; and, at the umbilicus, confounded with the abdominal aponeurosis.

URACRATIA, (uron, a priv., and κρατος, 'power,') Enuresis.

URACUS, Urachus.

URÆ'MIA, *Uræ'mia*, (F.) *Urémie*, *Urolmie*, (uron, and âma, 'blood,') A condition of the blood in which it contains, or is presumed to contain, urea, and to give rise to sundry morbid phenomena implicating the nervous centres more especially.

URÆ'MIC, *Uræ'micus*, (F.) *Urémique*. Relating or appertaining to uræmia.

URALI, Curare.

URANA, (from *uron*.) Ureter.

URANE, (*ουραν*.) Urinal.

URANISCONITIS, (*uraniscus*, and *itis*.) *Palatit*, (F.) *Palatite*. Inflammation of the palate.

URANISCOPLAS'TY, *Uraniscoplas'ticē*, (*uraniscus*, and *πλαστικός*, 'forming.') The operation of engrafting in case of deficiency of the soft palate.

URANISCORRHAPHIA, (*uraniscus*, and *ῥαφν*, 'a suture,') *Staphylorrhaphy*.

URANISCUS, (*ουρανικός*, 'a round ceiling or canopy,') *Palate*.

URANOPLAS'TY, *Staphyloplasty*.

URANORRHAPHIA, *Staphylorrhaphy*.

URANUS, (*ουρανός*, 'heaven,') *Palate*.

URAPOSTEMA, gen. *Uraposte'matis*, *Abscessus urinarius*, *Urædema*, (*uron*, and *αποστημα*, 'an abscess,') A tumefaction produced by the escape of urine. An abscess containing urine.

URARI, Curare.

URAS, Urate.

URATE, *U'ras*, *Lith'ate*, *Lith'as*, (from *uron*.)

A generic name for salts, formed by the combination of uric or lithic acid with different bases. *U'rate* or *Lith'ate* of *So'da*, for example, is found in arthritic and certain urinary concretions:—*U'rate* or *Lith'ate* of *Ammonia* in certain urinary deposits.

URE'A, or UREA, *Ure'um*, *U'ren*, *Uren'ium*, *U'ricum*, *Mate'ria urino'sa*, *Princip'ium seu Sal urino'sum*, *Neph'rin*, (F.) *Urée*, (from *uron*.) A white, pearly, brilliant substance, in transparent plates, inodorous, and of a cool taste; very soluble in water; deliquescent, and soluble in alcohol. It exists, in great quantity, in the urine; and is an essential part of it. It has been used as a diuretic. Dose, gr. xv to ℥j. *Nitrate of urea* has been used in like cases, in doses of 2 to 10 grains in the day, in solution or in pill.

URE'AL or U'REAL, *Ure'al'is*. Relating or appertaining to urea.

UREC'CHYSIS, *Urech'ysis*, (*uron*, and *εχχυσις*, 'effusion,') Effusion of urine into the areolar membrane.

UREDO, gen. *Ure'dinis*, (*urere*, 'to burn,') *Urticaria*.

URÉE, Urea.

UREMA, gen. *Ure'matis*, (*ουρημα*.) Urine.

URÉMIE, *Uræmia*.

URÉMIQUE, *Uræmic*.

UREN, Urea.

URENIUM, Urea.

URENS, (from *urere*, 'to burn,') *Caustic*.

UREORRHŒA, (*uron*, and *ῥέω*, 'to flow,') *Diabetes*.

URESISTHESIS, (*uresis*, and *αἰσθησις*, 'feeling,') *Diuresisesthesia*.

URESIS, (*ουρησις*.) Micturition.

URE'TER, (*ουρητηρ*.) *U'raua*, *Ve'na al'ba re'num*, *Canal'is ner'veus fistulo'sus re'num*, *Ductus seu Duc'tor Uri'næ*, *Vas urina'rium*, (F.) *Urètre*. A long, excretory canal—membranous and cylindrical—which conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder. It extends, obliquely, between the pelvis of the kidney, with which it is continuous, and the *bas-fond* of the bladder, into which it opens. It enters at the posterior and inferior part, for some distance between the coats, and opens into the cavity of the bladder, at the posterior angle of the *Trigone vesical*. The ureter is formed of an exterior, white, opaque, and fibrous membrane; and of an inner, which is mucous.

URETERAL'GIA, (*ureter*, and *αλγος*, 'pain,') Pain in the course of the ureter, — as from calculus, *Ureteral'gia calculo'sa*.

URETERALGIA CALCULOSA, see *Ureteralgia*—u. *Inflammatoria*, *Ureteritis*.

URÉTÈRE, Ureter.

URETER'ICUS, (from *ureter*.) An epithet for ischury, &c., arising from an affection of the ureter.

URETERITIS, *Ureteral'gia inflammato'ria*, *Ureterophlegma'sia*, (*ureter*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the ureter; generally caused by calculus.

URETEROLITH'ICUS, (*ureter*, and *λίθος*, 'a stone,') An epithet applied to ischury or other affection caused by a stone in the ureter.

URETEROLITHUS, Calculus in the ureter.

URETEROPHLEGMASIA, (*ureter* and *phlegmasia*, 'inflammation,') *Ureteritis*.

URETEROPHLEGMAT'ICUS, (*ureter*, and *φλεγμα*, 'phlegm or mucus,') Any affection caused by mucus accumulated in the ureter.

URETEROPY'ICUS, (*ureter*, and *πύς*, 'pus,') An epithet applied to affections caused by the presence of pus in the ureter.

URETERORRHAG'IA, (*ureter*, and *ῥαγν*, 'rupture,') Hemorrhage from the ureter.

URETEROSTOMAT'ICUS, (*ureter*, and *στόμα*, 'orifice,') That which is dependent upon obstruction of the orifice of the ureter.

URETEROTHROMBOÏDES, (*ureter*, *θρομβος*, 'grumous blood,' and *οἶδος*, 'resemblance,') Ischury from grumous blood in the ureter.

URE'THRA, (*ουρηθρα*, from *ουρεω*, 'to pass the urine,') *Canal'is seu Meatus seu Duc'tus urina'rius*, *U'rias*, *Ure'tra*, *Fistula urina'ria*, *Pter urina'rium seu Uri'næ*; (F.) *Urèthre*, *Urètre*. The excretory ducts for the urine in both sexes; and for the sperm in man. In the latter, it is 8 or 10 inches long; and extends from the neck of the bladder, *os'tium vesicæ*, to the extremity of the penis, in which its external aperture, *os'tium cutaneum*, is situate. In the male urethra, three portions are distinguished:—1. A *prostat'ic portion*, near the bladder, about an inch and a quarter in length, which traverses the prostate gland; 2. A *membranous portion*, *lath'mus ure'thræ*, *Foss ure'thræ membrana'cea*, from 8 to 10 lines long, which is separated from the rectum by the areolar tissue only;—3. A *spongy portion*, which expands, anteriorly, to form the glands, and which commences at the bulb of the urethra. Before opening externally the canal has a dilatation, called the *Fos'sa seu Fo'vea seu Funic'ula navicularis seu Morgagni'i*. On the interior of the urethra two white lines are perceptible—the one above, the other below. The latter commences at the *verumontanum*; and at the surface of this, the *ejaculatory ducts*, and *prostat'ic ducts* open. The urethra is lined, in its whole extent, by a mucous membrane; on which are seen, particularly at the bulb, the orifices of a number of follicular ducts, *Lacunæ or Si'nuses of Morgagni'i*, (F.) *Lacunæ de Morgagni*, proceeding from or constituting the *Glands of Morgagni* or of *Littre*, (F.) *Glandulæ de Morgagni ou de Littre*, *Glandulæ Littre'ianæ*. At about an inch and a half from the opening of the meatus, one of these lacunæ is generally found, much larger than the rest, and is named *Lacuna Magna*. The arteries of the urethra are numerous, and proceed from the internal pudic,—the largest branches entering the bulb. The veins follow the course of the arteries. The lymphatics pass into the inguinal and hypogastric plexuses. The nerves come from the pudic and gluteal. In the female, the urethra is only about an inch long. It is wider than in man, and susceptible of great dilatation. It is very wide at its commencement; and descends obliquely forwards, to terminate at the top of the external aperture of the vagina by the *meatus urina'rius*, *os'tium vagina'le ure'thræ*. In its course, it is slightly curved, the concavity being forwards.

URETHRA, BLIND DUCTS OF THE, see *Circus*—u. *Mucous lacunæ* of the, see *Circus*.

URETHRAL or **URETHRAL**, *Urethra'lis*, *Ure'thricus*. Relating to the urethra.

URETHRAL'GIA, (*urethra*, and *algos*, 'pain.') Pain in the urethra. Gonorrhœa.

URETHRE, Urethra.

URETHREMPHRAXIS, Urethrophraxis.

URETHRITIS, (*urethra*, and *itis*.) Inflammation of the urethra. Gonorrhœa.

URETHROBLENNORRHŒA, (*urethra*, *blava*, 'mucus,' and *rho*, 'I flow.') Gonorrhœa; gleet.

URETHROCYSTOTRACHELOTOMIA, (*urethra*, *cystauchen*, 'neck of the bladder,' and *tomia*, 'to cut,') see Lithotomy.

URETHROCISTEOANEURYSMATOTOMIA, (*urethra*, *cystis*, 'the bladder,' *aneurysma*, 'dilatation,' and *tomia*, 'to cut,') see Lithotomy.

URETHROCISTEOTRACHELOTOMIA, (*urethra*, *cystis*, 'the bladder,' *trachele*, 'neck,' and *tomia*, 'to cut,') see Lithotomy.

URETHROHEMORRHAGIA, (*urethra*, *hima*, 'blood,' and *haima*, 'to break forth,') Urethrorrhagia.

URETHROPHRAXIS, *Urethremphrax'is* (*urethra*, and *phraxis*, 'I obstruct.') Obstruction of the urethra.

URETHROPLASTIC, *Urethroplast'icus*, (*urethra*, and *plastis*, 'I form.') An epithet given to the operation, *Urethroplasty*, which supplies defects in the canal of the urethra through which the urine escapes.

URETHRORAPHY, Urethrorrhaphy.

URETHRORRHA'GIA, *Urethrorrhœmorrhag'ia*, *Caulorrhag'ia* seu *Hæmaturia stillatit'ia*, (*urethra*, and *rho*, 'I break out,') Hemorrhage from the urethra.

URETHRORRHAPHY, *Urethrorrhap'hia*, *Ure'thro'raphy*, (*urethra*, and *rho*, 'a suture') 'suture of the urethra.' The operation of closing a urethral fistula by suture.

URETHRORRHE'IA, (*urethra*, and *rho*, 'I flow,') A discharge of any kind from the urethra.

URETHROSCOPE, *Urethroscop'ium*, (*urethra*, and *scopos*, 'I examine,') An instrument on the principle of the ophthalmoscope, laryngoscope, &c., for inspecting the interior of the urethra.

URETHROSTENOSIS, *Strictur'a*, *ure'thræ*, *Urostenosis*, *Urethrosten'ia*, (F.) *Uréthrosténie*, *Rétrécissement de l'Urètre*, (*urethra*, and *stenosis*, 'narrowness,') Stricture of the urethra.

URETHROTOME, *Urethrot'omus*, (F.) *Uréthrotome*, (*urethra*, and *tomia*, 'I cut,') An instrument so called by Le Cat, with which he divided the skin, and laid open the urethra, in the operation for lithotomy. Also, an instrument for dividing strictures of the urethra.

URETHROTOMY, *Urethrotom'ia*, *Stricturot'omy*. An operation, which consists in opening the urethra with the *Urethrotome*, for the removal of stricture. See *Boutonnière*.

URETHRYMENO'DES, (*urethra*, *hymen*, 'a membrane,' and *odes*, 'I cut,') That which is caused by a membrane formed in the urethra.

URETICUS, (*ure'ticus*,) Diuretic, Urinary.

URETRA, Urethra.

URÈTRE, Urethra.

URETRIS, (*ure'tris*,) Urinal.

UREUM, Urea.

URGINEA SCILLA, Scilla.

URHÆMIA, Uremia.

URIAGE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Simple sulphurous springs in the department of Isère, France, which are visited from the 15th of May to the 15th of September.

URIAS, gen. *Uriadis*, (from *uron*,) Fistula (urinary), Urethra.

URIASIS, (from *uron*,) Lithia, Uresis.

URIC ACID, *Ac'idum uricum* seu *uro lithicum* seu *lithicum*, *Lith'ic*, *Uryl'ic*, *Cal'culous*,

Bezoâr'dic, *Lithin'ic* or *Lithen'ic Acid*, (F.) *Acide urique ou lithique ou lithénique ou lithiasique ou de l'urine*. An acid which exists in human urine, chiefly, if not wholly, in the form of urate of soda or urate of ammonia, and which in combination constitutes the greater part of urinary calculi. It is very sparingly soluble, and often deposited in combination from the urine in health. See Calculi, urinary.

URIC OXIDE, *Ox'idum uricum*, *Xan'thic oxide*, *Xan'thine*, *U'rous ac'id*. A substance not discovered in healthy urine, although probably bearing some relation to the yellow colouring matter. It is a very rare ingredient of calculous concretions, and little is known either of its chemical or pathological history.

URICUM, Urea.

URICUS, (from *uron*,) Urinary.

URIDROSIS, (*uron*, and *idros*, 'sweat,') Urinous sweating: (F.) *Sueur urineux*.

URINA, Urine—u. Cerebella, see Cerebella—u. Chyli, see Urine—u. Cibi, see Urine—u. Diabetica, Urine, diabetic—u. Febrilis, Urine, febrile—u. Furfuracea, see Furfuraceous—u. Galactodes, see Galactodes—u. Genitalis, Sperm—u. Jumentosa seu Jumentaria, Urine, jumentous—u. Mucosa, Cystirrhœa—u. Nephelodes, see Nepheloid—u. Orohoides, see Orohoides, see Orohoides—u. Pericardii, see Pericardium—u. Potūs, see Urine—u. Sanguinis, see Urine—u. Vaccæ, Urine, cows'.

URINACULUM, Urachus, Urinal.

URINÆ PROFLUVIUM, 'a flux of urine,' Diabetes—u. Stillicidium, Strangury—u. Substiltum, Strangury—u. Suppressio, Ischuria.

URINAIRE, Urinary.

URINAL, *Urinat'orium*, *Chernib'ium*, *U'ranē*, *Ure'tris*, *Urinac'ulum*, *Urodochi'um*, *Urod'ochē*, *Urodoche'um*, *Matra'cium*, *Mat'ula*, *Matel'la*, (from *urina*.) A name given, 1. To certain vessels, used to pass the urine into. 2. To reservoirs, of different shapes and character, which are adapted to the penis, in cases of incontinence of urine, and which are intended to receive the urine as it flows off.

URINALIS, Diuretic, Urinary.

URINARIA, Antirrhinum linaria, *Leontodon taraxacum*.

URINARY, *Urina'rius*, *Urina'lis*, *Urina'rus*, *U'ricus*, *Ure'ticus*, (F.) *Urinaire*, (from *urina*.) That which relates to the urine.

URINARY APPARATUS, Urinary organs.

URINARY BLADDER. The *Blad'der*, *Vesi'ca Urina'ria*, *Cys'tis*, *Urocys'tis*, (F.) *Vessie*. A musculo-membranous reservoir, intended for the reception of the urine, until the accumulation of a certain quantity solicits its excretion. The bladder is situate in the hypogastric region, between the rectum and pubis in man; and between the pubis and vagina in the female. Its upper region is not covered, except by the peritoneum, posteriorly. From its centre arises the *urachus*. Its lower region is bounded, anteriorly, by the prostate, in man; and rests on the vesicular seminales and rectum. In the female, it corresponds to the vagina. The lowest portion of this region bears the name *Bas-fond*. The anterior surface of the organ is not covered by peritoneum. It is attached to the symphysis pubis by a fibrocellular expansion called the *anterior ligament*. The *posterior ligaments* or *rectovesical folds*—*pliæ semilunares*—are duplicatures of the peritoneum on its posterior surface, which extend from this surface to the rectum in the male, and to the uterus in the female. The bladder is composed of a serous membrane, formed by the peritoneum;—of a muscular membrane; of a somewhat thick layer of areolar tissue; and is lined on its inner surface by a mucous membrane, which is sometimes raised up, here and there, in long prom-

nences or *columnæ* by the muscular fibres beneath. To this condition, the French anatomists give the term—*vessie à colonnes*. In the *bas-fond* the two ureters open, and the urethra commences; and the triangular space, which the apertures of these three canals leave between them, is called, by the French, the *Trigone vésical* or *Vesical triangle*, *Trigonum seu Trigoni vésicæ seu Lien-taud'i*, *Corpus trigonum*. In the orifice of the urethra, which is also called the neck of the bladder, there is, at its lower part, a more or less prominent tubercle, which is formed by the anterior angle of the *Trigone vésical*, and is called the *Vesical nodule*, *Uvula vesicæ*, (F.) *Luette vésicale*.

The arteries of the bladder proceed from the hypogastric, umbilical, sciatic, middle hemorrhoidal, and internal pudic. Its veins, which are more numerous than the arteries, open into the hypogastric venous plexus. Its nerves emanate from the sciatic and hypogastric plexus; and its lymphatic vessels pass into the hypogastric ganglia.

URINARY CALCULI. The calculi which form in the urinary passages. See Calculi, urinary.

URINARY ORGANS, Urinary apparatus, Or'gana uropoët'ica, Apparatus uropoët'icus. The organs concerned in the formation of urine—the kidneys. The common acceptation includes, also, the urinary passages.

URINARY PASSAGES, (F.) Voies urinaires. The aggregate of canals and cavities intended to contain the urine and convey it externally. These *ways* are composed of excretory ducts, which form the tubular portion of the kidney; of calices; pelvis; ureters; bladder; and urethra.

URINATION, (from *urina*.) Micturition. M. Béraud elaborately defines it after Ch. Robin,—a function, the result of which is the expulsion of matters principally solid, but held in solution, which have become improper for nutrition.

URINATORIUM, (from *urina*.) Urinal.

URINE, *Uri'na*, (supra.) *U'ron*, *Ure'ma*, *Lo'tium*, *Lot*, *La'pis au'reus*, *Omich'ma*, *Recremen'ta seu Retrimen'ta vésicæ*, *A'qua pe'dum*, *A'qua*, *Water*, (Old Eng.) *Stale*, *Lee*, *Chamber-lic*, (Prov.) *Herrin*, *Netting*, *Saag*. An excremental fluid; secreted by the cortical part of the kidney; filtered through the tubular portion; poured *gut-tatim* from the apices of the tubular papillæ into the pelvis of the kidney; and transmitted by it to the ureters; which convey it slowly, but in a continuous manner, into the bladder, where it remains deposited, until its accumulation excites a desire to void it. The excretion of the fluid takes place through the urethra; and is caused by the action of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm and the contraction of the fibrous coat of the bladder. Urine is transparent; of a citron-yellow colour; of a peculiar odour, and of an acid, saline, and slightly bitter taste. That which is passed some time after taking fluid, is less coloured, and less odorous and dense than that which is voided 7 or 8 hours after eating. The first is the *Uri'na potûs*, (F.) *Urine de la Boisson* ou des *Boissons*, *U'rine of drink*:—the latter *Uri'na san'guinis*, (F.) *Urine de la digestion*, *Urine de la coc-tion*, *Urine cuite* ou du *Chyle*, *Coc'ted u'rine*, *U'rine of diges'tion*. Three distinct varieties of urine may, according to Dr. Golding Bird, be recognised: *First*, That passed some little time after drinking freely of fluids, which is generally pale, and of low specific gravity—1.003 to 1.009—*Uri'na potûs*. *Secondly*, That secreted after the digestion of a full meal; s. g. 1.020 to 1.028, or even 1.030—*Uri'na chy'li seu ci'bi*. *Thirdly*, That secreted independently of the immediate stimulus of food and drink, as after a night's rest, which is usually of average density—1.015 to 1.025, and presents the essential characters of urine—*Uri'na san'guinis*.

The following are the ordinary constituents of healthy human urine:—urea, uric acid, [hippuric acid;] extractive matters, embracing alcohol extract, spirit extract, and water extract, with their respective constituents; mucus; brown colouring matter of the urine, (hæmaphysin; red colouring matter of the urine, (uroerythrin; carbonic, lactic, hydrochloric, sulphuric, phosphoric, silicic, and hydrofluoric acids; soda; potassa; ammonia; lime; magnesia; and peroxide of iron. The proportion of solid matters in 1000 parts of urine may vary from 30 to 70 and upwards. The following table expresses the relative amounts of the different components in every 100 parts of the solid matter, according to the analysis of different observers:

	Berzelius.	Lehmann.	Simon.	Marshall.
Urea,	45.10	49.68	33.80	48.81
Uric Acid,	1.50	1.61	1.40	1.39
Extractive matter,				
Ammonia Salts,				
and Chloride of				
Sodium.	36.30	28.95	42.60	22.49
Alkaline Sulphates,	10.30	11.58	8.74	19.14
Alkaline Phosphates,	6.88	5.96	6.50	4.57
Phosphates of lime				
and magnesia.	1.50	1.97	1.59	1.81

Its average specific gravity is about 1.015. The quantity passed by the adult in the 24 hours varies. On the average, it may amount to two pounds and a half.

Dr. Golding Bird obtained the following results on examining 1000 parts of urine passed in health after 10 hours' fasting; and after dinner in the evening.

	Urina sanguinis.	Urina citi
Specific gravity	1.016	1.029
Water,	962.72	900.10
Solids,	37.28	69.99
Urea,	14.30	24.40
Uric acid,	0.23	1.33
Fixed salts, chiefly chlorides, sul-phates, and phosphates.	5.10	2.90
Organic matter, creatin, creatinin, colouring matter, and volatile salts.	17.80	34.37

The urine, when first passed, is generally acid, and this has been ascribed to uric acid, hippuric acid or lactic acid. It is, doubtless, however, owing to the phosphatic supersalts, and especially perhaps to the superphosphate or biphosphate of soda.

Sometimes, the urine, in health and disease, exhibits appearances that have received special names. Thus, that which is characterized by a deficiency of solid matters generally, has been called *Hydruria*, (*idwup*, 'water;') by a deficiency of urea, *Anazoturia*, (*az*, privative, and *azote*;) by a superabundance of urea, *Azoturia*. Urine in which the deposit consists of lithic acid, and the lithates, has been termed *Lithuria*; and that in which the deposit consists of the earthy and earthy alkaline phosphates, *Phosphuria*, *Cervina'ria*, (*καρπες*, 'potters' earth,') &c. &c. At times, a pellicle forms on the surface (*Cremor urinae*) which consists of mucus and some salts: at others, there is a cloud, (*Nubecula*, *Nubes*;) towards its upper part, which is called *Emore'na* when it is suspended, as it were, about the middle of the liquid. Occasionally, there is a sediment, to which the names *Hypostasis*, *Sedimentum*, &c., have been given. (See these various words.) The urine is deserving of attention in disease; but it has often been considered a matter of more importance than it merits. Some empirics have presumed to pronounce on the nature of disease by simply inspecting it. See Uroscopy.

Human urine was, at one time, considered aperient; and was given in jaundice, in the dose of one or two ounces. Cows' urine, *Uri'na vac'cæ*,

All flower wa'ter, was once used, warm from the cow, as a purge, in the dose of Osa.

Urine has been variously designated by pathologists, according to its appearance, &c.;—for example:—

URINE, ANÆMIC, *Uri'na anæ'mica*. A term used, but not felicitously, for the form of urine that occurs in anemia, chlorosis, &c.

URINE ARDENTE, Ardent urine—u. Bloody, Hæmaturia—u. *de la Boisson*, Urine, hysterical, see Urine—u. *Briqueté*, see Lateritious—u. *de la Coction*, see Urine.

URINE, CRUDE, (F.) *Urine crue*. Urine that is thin, transparent, and but little coloured, affording neither cloud nor deposit.

URINE CRUE, Urine, crude—u. *Cuite*, see Urine.

URINE, CYSTIN'IC, *Cystin'uria*. Urine containing cystine or cystic oxide in solution, or as a deposit.

URINE, DIABET'IC, *Uri'na diabética*. Urine passed in *Diabète mellitus*, *Melitu'ria*, *Saccharine urine*. It contains a large quantity of sugar analogous to that of the grape, which may be separated in the form of crystals. In other respects, the urine is very abundant and very limpid in that affection.

URINE DE LA DIGESTION, see Urine.

URINE, DROP'SICAL, is an ammoniacal urine, often containing much albumen and scarcely any urea.

URINE, DYSPEP'TIC, has been found to precipitate tannin abundantly, and to putrefy soon.

URINE ÉPAISSE, Urine, mucilaginous.

URINE, FEBRILE, *Uri'na febrilis*. Urine discharged in inflammation and inflammatory fever.

URINE, FILAMENTOUS, see Filamentous.

URINE, FLOCULENT, (F.) *Urine floconneuse*, is when it is troubled by flocculi suspended in it.

URINE FLOCONNEUSE, Urine, flocculent—u. *des Goutteurs*, Urine, gouty—u. *Furfuraceous*, see *Furfuraceous*.

URINE, GOUT'Y, (F.) *Urine des Goutteurs*, contains much phosphate of lime, and after severe attacks of gout, precipitates a mixture of the uric and rosacic acids.

URINE HUILEUSE, Urine, oily.

URINE, HYSTER'ICAL, is clear, colourless, and similar to the *Urine de la Boisson*.

URINE, ICTER'ICAL, contains bile.

URINE, INCONTINENCE OF, Enuresis.

URINE OF INFLAMMATORY DISEASES. This is, generally, small in quantity, and very high-coloured.

URINE, INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGE OF, Enuresis.

URINE, JUMENTOUS, *Uri'na jumentosa* seu *jumentaria*, (F.) *Urine jumentouse*. A term sometimes used for ammoniacal urine, rendered turbid by a substance similar to small grains of dust, which causes it to resemble the urine of herbivorous animals.

URINE LACTESCENTE, U. milky—u. *Laitense*, Urine, milky.

URINE, MIL'KY, (F.) *Urine lactescente ou laitense*. White and troubled urine.

URINE, MUCILAG'INOUS, (F.) *Urine épaisse*. Urine containing much mucus.

URINE, NER'VOUS. Thin and very liquid urine; such as is passed shortly after the attack of nervous diseases.

URINE OF NER'VOUS FE'VERS is generally very thin; and often deposits a mixture of uric and rosacic acids.

URINE, OIL'Y, (F.) *Urine huileuse*, is that which pours like oil, or which has an oily pellicle at its surface.

URINE, OXAL'IC, *Oxalu'ria*. Urine containing a salt of the oxalic acid.

URINE, PHOSPHORESC'ENT, *Phosphoru'ria*, *Phos-*

phuria. Urine which is luminous or phosphorescent.

URINE, PURPURIC, see Porphyruria.

URINE, RICK'ETRY, contains much phosphate of lime.

URINE, SACCHARINE, Urine, diabetic—u. Sandy, *Arenosa urina*—u. Stoppage of, *Ischuria*—u. *Ténue*, Urine, thin.

URINE, THIN, (F.) *Urine ténue*. Urine that is transparent, slightly coloured, and but little dense.

URINEUX, Urinous.

URINIFEROUS, *Urinifer*, (F.) *Urinifère*, (from *urina*, and *fero*, 'I carry.') That which carries urine.

URINIFEROUS SUBSTANCE OF THE KIDNEY, see kidney.

URINIFEROUS TUBES OR DUCTS OF BELLINI, *Tubuli seu ductus uriniferi Bellini*, vel *Bellini*, *Tubuli Bellini* seu *rec'ti*, *Bellini*, *ductus*, *Bellini*, *næ* *Fistulae*. The collection of small tubes, converging from the cortical part of the kidney to the apices of the papillæ. The tortuous uriniferous ducts are called *Tubes of Ferrein*, *Tubuli contorti* seu *Ferreini*.

URINIP'AROUS, (F.) *Urinipare*, (*νεμα*, and *parere*, 'to produce.') An epithet for tubes in the cortical portion of the kidney, which prepare the urine.

URINODES, (from *urina*, and *odes*.) Urinous.

URINOMETER, (from *urina*, and *μετρον*, 'measure.') A small hydrometer for taking the specific gravity of urine. The urinometer suggested by Dr. Prout is divided into 60 degrees, the zero being the point at which it floats in distilled water. The numbers on the scale added to 1000, the specific gravity of water, give the particular specific gravity: thus, supposing the number cut by the surface of the liquid to be 30, it would indicate a s. g. of 1.030. The letters H. S. on the back of the scale mean "healthy standard," which ranges from 10° to 20°.

U'RINOUS, *Urinous*, *Urinodes*, (F.) *Urineux*, (from *urina*.) Having the character of urine. Similar to urine.

URINOVAGINAL, Vesico vaginal.

UROCE'LE, *Œdema scroti urinosum*, *Urochecele*, *Œdema scroti urinalis*, (*uron*, and *κηλη*, 'a rupture.') A tumour of the scrotum, owing to the effusion of urine into the same, and into the areolar tissue.

UROCHES'IA, *Urochez'ia*, (*uron*, and *χεῖν*, 'to go to stool.') A discharge of urine by the bowels.

UROCRIS'IA, (*uron*, and *κρινω*, 'I judge.') *Urocrite'ria*. A judgment formed either of the urine, or of disease after inspecting the urine. Also, the crisis of a disease by uræsis. *Urocrite'ria* is the symptom by which such judgment is formed.

UROCRITERION, (*uron*, and *κριτηριον*, 'criterion.') see Urocrisia.

UROCYSTIS, (*uron*, and *κυστις*, 'a bladder,') Urinary bladder.

UROCYSTITIS, (*urocystis*, and *itis*.) Cystitis.

UROCYSTOCATARRHUS, Cystirrhœa.

URODIALYSIS, (*uron*, and *διαλυσις*, 'dissolution, loss of strength.') A partial and temporary suspension of the function of the kidney, such as occurs in the course of most acute diseases. A condition of the function of the kidney and of the urine, similar to that observed in acute diseases, but without local mischief or preceding inflammatory fever, has been termed, when occurring in children, *Urodialysis Neonatorum*; in the aged, *Urodialysis Senum*.

URODOCHIUM, (*ουροδοχον*, *ουροδοχων*, from *urine*, and *δοχμας*, 'to receive,') Urinal.

URODYN'IA, (*uron*, and *δυναμις*, 'pain.') Pain during the excretion of the urine.

URCEDEMA, gen. *Uræde'matis*, (uron, and ὑδρῶμα, 'a swelling,') Urapostema.

UROËMIE, Uræmia.

UROËRYTHRIN, (uron, and ερυθρός, 'red,') see Porphyria.

UROGENITAL, *Urogenita'lis*, *Gen'itoi'ri-nary*, *Gen'itoi'rina'rius*. Relating or appertaining to the urinary and genital apparatus—as the 'urogenital organs,' *Organa urogenita'lia*.

UROGENITAL SINUS, *Sinus urogenita'lis*. A cavity or canal in the embryo of the mammalia opening externally, in which the excretory ducts of the Wolffian bodies, the ureters and the efferent parts of the generative apparatus, terminate internally. It is prolonged into the urachus. Subsequently it becomes separated by a process of division into a *pars urina'ria* and a *pars genita'lis*. The former, extending towards the urachus, is converted into the urinary bladder; whilst from the latter are formed the *vesiculae seminales* in the male, and the middle portion of the uterus in the female.

UROGLAUCIN, (uron, and γλαυκός, 'blue,') see Uroxanthin.

UROLEMATIN, Hæmaphæin.

UROLITHI, (uron, and λίθος, 'a stone,') Calculi, urinary.

UROLITHIASIS, Lithia.

UROLITHOLOG'IA, (uron, λίθος, 'a stone,' and λόγος, 'a description,') A description of, or treatise on, ordinary calculi.

UROLITHOTOMIA, Lithotomy.

UROLOGY, Uronology.

U'ROMANCY, *Uromanti'a*, (from uron, and μαντεία, 'divination,') The art of divining diseases by simple inspection of the urine; *Uroscop'ia*, *Uroscopy*, *Onuroscop'ia*, *On'roscopy*. One professing to be able to do this is called *Uroman'tes*. Vulgarly, a *water-doctor*, *water-caster*.

UROM'ELES, (F.) *Urom'ele*, (ουρα, 'a tail,' and μέλος, 'a limb,') A genus of monsters in which the two lower limbs are united, very incomplete, and terminated by a single foot, which is almost always imperfect, and the sole of which is turned forwards.

UROMPHALUS, (uron, and ομφαλός, 'navel,') *Her'nia Ura'chi*. A monstrosity, which consists in the protrusion of the urachus at the umbilicus.

URON, (ουρον,') Urine.

URON'CUS, (uron, and ογκός, 'a swelling,') A urinary swelling.

URONOL'OGY, *Uronolog'ia*, *Ourolog'ia*, *Onurology*, *Urology*, *Urolog'ia*, (uron, and λόγος, 'a discourse,') The part of medicine which treats of the urine.

UROPHTHISIS, (uron, and φθίσις,') Diabetes mellitus.

UROPLA'NIA, (uron, and πλανη, 'wandering,') The presence of urine in other parts than the urinary organs.

UROPOE'SIS, *Uropoë'sis*, (uron, and ποίω, 'I make,') *Secre'tio ur'inae* seu *lot'ii*. The secretion of urine by the kidney.

UROPOËT'IC, *Uropoët'icus*, (F.) *Uropoëtique*. Concerning or favouring the production of urine.

UROPOIESIS, Uropoesis.

UROPYGION, (ουρα, 'tail,' and πύγην, 'rump,') Coccyx.

UROPYGIUM, *Eruption*.

URORRHAGIA, (uron, and ῥαγή, 'a breaking forth,') Diabetes.

URORRHODIN, (uron, and ῥόδον, 'a rose,') see Porphyria.

URORRHŒA, (uron, and ῥέω, 'to flow,') Eucuresis, Diabetes.

UROSACIN, (uron, and rosa,') see Porphyria.

UROSCHEOCLE, (uron, σκῆσις, 'severing,' and κηλη, 'rupture,') Urocele.

UROSCOPY and UROSCOPIA, (uron, and σκοπεω, 'I examine,') see Uromantia.

URO'SES, (from uron, and οσις,') Diseases of the urinary organs.

UROS'TEALITH, *Urosteal'ithus*, (uros, σταιρ, 'suet,' and λίθος, 'stone,') A peculiar fatty ingredient of urinary calculi, discovered by Heller.

UROSTENOSIS, Urethrostenosis.

UROUS ACID, Uric oxide.

UROXANTHIN, *Urocan'thine*, (uron, and ξανθός, 'yellow,') A yellow colouring matter found in the urine by Heller, which is decomposable into a red colouring matter, *ur'rhodine*, and a blue, *uroglau'cin*,—the former having the same composition as *indigo red*; the latter as *indigo blue*.

UROZEMIA (uron, and ζημία, 'loss,') Diabetes—u. Albuminosa, Kidney, Bright's disease of the—u. Mellita, Diabetes mellitus.

URRHODIN, (uron, and ῥόδον, 'rose,') see Porphyria.

URROSACIN, (uron, and rosa, 'rose,') see Porphyria.

URTICA, (from urere, 'to burn,') *U. Dioica* seu *ma'jor* seu *his'pida*, *Chi'de*, *Py'r'et'hrum*, *Ad'ies*, *Com'mon sting'ing net'tle*, (Prov.) *El'tle*, (F.) *Ortie*. Ord. Urticaceæ. Sec. Syst. Monoclea Tetrandria. This plant has been long used for medical and culinary purposes. The young shoots, in the spring, are considered to possess diuretic and antiscorbutic properties. The pain produced by its sting is well known, but it is not to be compared to the torture occasioned by *Urtica stim'ulans*, and *U. crenula'ta* of India; and, still less, to *Urtica urentis'sima* of Timor, which is called by the natives *Dacoun Setan*, 'Devil's leaf,' on account of the persistence and severity of the pain.

URTICA BALEARICA, *U. pilulifera*—u. *Crenulata*, see Urtica—u. *Dioica*, Urtica—u. *Hispidula*, Urtica—u. *Iners magna fetidissima*, *Galeopsis*—u. *Major*, *U. dioica*—u. *Minor*, *U. urens*—u. *Mortua*, *Lamium album*.

URTICA PILULIFERA, *U. Pilulo'sa* seu *Roma'na* seu *Balea'rica*, *Pillbearing Net'tle*, (F.) *Ortie Romaine*. The seed was formerly given in diseases of the chest.

URTICA PILULOSA, *U. pilulifera*—u. *Romana*, *U. pilulifera*—u. *Stimulans*, see Urtica.

URTICA U'RSS, *U. m'ior*, *Dwarf net'tle*, (F.) *Ortie brulante*. A lesser variety of the nettle, possessing similar virtues.

URTICA URENTISSIMA, see Urtica.

Nettles have been used as stimulants to paralytic limbs.

URTICAIRE, Urticaria.

URTICA'RIA, *Enanthe'sis urtica'ria*, *Urt'ica*, *Scarlat'ina* seu *Fe'bris* seu *Par'pura urtica'ria*, *Chido'sis*, *Urtica'ria porcel'ana*, *Ecanth'o'ma urtica'tum*, *Eping'o'tis prurigin'o'sa*, *Fe'bris ru'bra prurigin'o'sa*, *Sul'tans ro'sa*, (F.) *Urticaire*, *Fiebre Ortie*, *Porcelaine*, *Nettlerash*, (Prov.) *Nettle'springs*; vulgarly *Hices*, *Bald Hives*; (from urtica, because the eruption resembles that produced by the stings of a nettle.) A disease distinguished by those elevations of the cuticle called *wheals*. They have a white top, and are often surrounded by a diffuse redness. They excite intolerable itching, especially when the person is warm in bed. The eruption frequently goes and comes once or more in the 24 hours, and is generally dependent upon gastric derangement. In some people, nettlerash is induced by shellfish, eggs, nuts, &c. It is not usually a disease of any consequence, and its treatment is limited to the use of absorbent laxatives, and simple general means. Willan has described six varieties of the complaint:—*Urtica'ria febr'ilis*, *U. erus'ida*, *U.*

per'fane, *U. confer'ta*, *U. subcuta'nea*, and *U. tubero'sa*.

URTICARIA PORCELLANA, Essera, Urtionaria.

URTICA'TIO, *Cuido'vis*, *Urtica'tion*, (from *urtica*.) A sort of flagellation, with nettles;—used with the intention of exciting the skin.

URUCU, Terra Orleans.

URLIC ACID, Uric acid.

USNEA CRANII HUMANI, Lichen saxatilis—*u. Florida* hirta, Lichen plicatus—*u. Hirta*, Lichen plicatus—*u. Plicata*, Lichen plicatus.

USSACU, Hura Brasiliensis.

USQUEBAUGH, Whisky, see Spirit.

USTILAGO, (same etymon as *ustio*), Ergot. .
USTILAG'INOUS, *Utilagin'ea*, (F.) *Utilag'ineus*. Relating or belonging to ergot, as *Gangrena ustilaginea*; see Ergotism.

USTIO, (*urere*, *ustum*, 'to burn,') Burn, Ustion.

UST'ION, *Us'tio*, *Caus'is*. The act of burning or of applying the actual cautery. Also, the effect of canterization; a burn.

USTULA'TIO, *Ustula'tion*, (dim. of *ustio*.) A pharmaceutical operation by which a substance is dried by heat. It is often restricted to the roasting of ores to drive off the volatile matters, as in the case of arsenic.

USUALIA, (pl. of *usualis*, 'usual, ordinary,' from *usus*, 'use,') Officiala.

USURE DES DENTS, ('wearing out of the teeth' from *usus*.) Odontotripsis.

USUS, 'use,' Habit.

UTER, gen. *Utris*, 'a leather bottle,' Uterus.

UTERAL'GIA, A hybrid word, (from *uterus*, and *algos*, 'pain,') Metralgia.

UTERI ADSCENSUS, Hysteria—*u. Anteversio*, Hysteroloxia anterior—*u. Carcinoma*, Metrocarcinoma—*u. Convulsivus morbus*, Lorind matricis—*u. Coryza*, Leucorrhœa—*u. Exulceratio*, Hystereloxia—*u. Flexio*, Hysteroloxia—*u. Inclination*, Hysteroloxia—*u. Obliquitas*, Hysteroloxia—*u. Pronatio*, Hysteroloxia anterior—*u. Pruritus*, Nymphomania—*u. Reflexio completa*, Hysteroloxia posterior—*u. Retroversio*, Hysteroloxia posterior—*u. Rheuma*, Leucorrhœa—*u. Ulcus*, Hystereloxia—*u. Versio incompleta*, Hysteroloxia.

UTERINE, *Uteri'nus*, (F.) *Uterin*, (from *uterus*.) That which belongs or relates to the womb.

UTERINE ARTERY, *Arte'ria uteri'na hypogas'trica*. Its size is always in a ratio with the greater or less state of development of the uterus. It arises from the hypogastric, either separately or with the umbilical, or from the internal pudic; passes upon the lateral parts of the vagina, to which it gives branches; and afterwards ascends on the sides of the uterus, and divides into a considerable number of very tortuous branches, which enter the tissue of the organ.

UTERINE BOUQIR, Sound, uterine.

UTERINE BROTHER, *Uteri'nus fra'ter*. One born of the same mother, but of a different father.

UTERINE ELEVATOR, see Pessary, intrauterine—*u. Glands*, Utricular glands—*u. Murmur*, *Bruit placentaire*.

UTERINE MUS'CLE OF RUYACH consists of some fleshy fibres at the fundus of the uterus, which he regarded as forming a particular muscle.

UTERINE RUSH, *Bruit placentaire*—*u. Sound*, *uterine*.

UTERINUS FRATER, Uterine brother.

UTEROABDOMINAL SUPPORTER. See Belt, Russian.

UTEROGESTATION, (*uterus*, and *gestare*, 'to carry,') Pregnancy.

UTEROMANIA, Nymphomania.

UTEROOVARIAN ARTERY, see Spermaic artery.

U'TERUS, (*utero*), *Uter*, *Utric'ulus*, *Ful'ra*, *Lo'ci*, *L. muli'ebres*, *Ven'ter*, *Vit'cera*, *Concep'taculum*, *Mu'trix*, *Ar'eum* seu *A'ger natu'rae*, *Hys'tera*, *Me'tra*, *Eugi'um*, *Eugi'on*, *An'gus*, *Del'phys*, *Al'tus*, *Epompha'lion*, *Gus'ter*, *Ma'ter*, *Me'ter*, *Ne'dyn*, the Womb, (Sc. and Pro⁹.) *Wayme*, *Wame*, *Weum*, *Wem*, (F.) *Matrice*, *Sein*. The uterus, destined to lodge the fœtus from the commencement of conception till birth, is a hollow symmetrical organ, having the shape of a truncated conoid: it is situate in the pelvis, between the bladder and the rectum, above the vagina, and below the convolutions of the small intestine. The uterus is flattened from before to behind, and is nearly an inch in thickness. It is two inches broad at its highest part, and becomes narrower towards the vagina; terminating in a contracted portion, called the *cer'vix* or neck, to distinguish it from the rest of the organ, called the *bod'y*. From its *fun'dus* or upper portion, the Fallopian tubes pass off. The mouth is called *Os uteri*, *Os tin'ce*, *Os uteri externum*, *Orific'ium vagina'le*. At the point where the body of the uterus is continuous, below, with the neck, the cavity is slightly constricted, forming what is sometimes named the *inter'nal or'ifice*, *Os uteri internum*, *Os internum*, *Isth'mus* seu *ostium uteri*, *Orific'ium uterinum*. Between these is the *Cana'lis cer'viciæ*.

The cavity of the uterus is very small, and its parietes are thick. The portion of the cavity corresponding with the body is triangular and flattened. Its superior angles present the extremely fine orifices of the Fallopian tubes. The cavity of the neck is slightly dilated before opening into the vagina. The uterus is composed, 1. Of a *serous mem'brane*. This is external, and furnished by the peritoneum; which is reflected upon the uterus from the posterior surface of the bladder and the anterior surface of the rectum. These folds of the peritoneum are sometimes called, respectively, the *anterior*, and the *posterior*, ligaments. The former are also named the *vesico-uterine*, and the latter the *recto-uterine* folds or *pli'ce semilunat'es*, (F.) *Pli's de Douglas*,—the *pouch*, thus formed, being termed *Douglas's cul-de-sac*. It forms, also, the *broad ligaments of the uterus*, *Ligamenta la'ta*, *Al'tæ vesperilio'nis*, *Re'tia Uteri*. These contain, above, the Fallopian tube; beneath and anteriorly, the round ligaments; and behind, the ovary. They are two membranous productions or duplicatures of the peritoneum, sent from the edges of the uterus and posterior extremity of the vagina, in a transverse direction, to be fixed to, and line, the side of the pelvis. 2. Of a *mucous membrane*, which is a prolongation of that of the vagina, and extends into the tubes. 3. Of a *proper tissue*, whose thickness is considerable. It is of a close texture; is grayish and elastic; and resists the instrument that divides it. Its intimate nature is but little known. During gestation it is truly muscular. The arteries of the uterus proceed from the spermatic and hypogastric. Its veins follow the same course, and bear the same name as the arteries. They are very tortuous, and form large sinuses in the parietes of the organ, called *Uterine Si'nuses*. Its nerves proceed from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses. Its lymphatic vessels are very multiplied; and during pregnancy acquire enormous dimensions. The changes experienced by the uterus during gestation, and after delivery, are very numerous and important to be known. They regard its situation, direction, size, shape, texture, connexions, vital properties, &c.

UTERUS, Abdomen—*u. Anteversion* of the, Hysteroloxia anterior.

UTERUS BIF'IDUS, 'a bifid uterus.' A double uterus. One separated into two cavities.

UTERUS DUPLEX, 'a double uterus,' Dibysteria—u. Hourglass contraction of the, *Chaton*—u. *Inclinatus*, *Hysteroloxia*.

UTERUS, INVERSION OF THE, *Inver'sio Uteri*, *Metranas'trophê*, *Edopto'sis Uteri inver'sa*, (F.) *Inversion du Renversement de la Matrice*. The uterus, displaced and turned inside out. This can only happen through want of caution on the part of the medical practitioner. It is a fatal accident, unless speedily reduced. This must be done by gradually returning the superior part, by grasping it with the hand, and making the rest follow.

UTERUS, IR'RITABLE, *Neural'gia of the Uterus*. A disease characterized by deep-seated pain in the lower part of the abdomen, and in the back and loins; generally diminished by lying down, and increased by exercise, and more severe for a few days preceding and during menstruation. On examination *per vaginam*, the uterus is found to be tender on pressure, *Met'ryperanthe'sis*; and the cervix and body slightly swollen, but not usually indurated. It is an obstinate affection, but frequently ends of itself after years of suffering. The treatment must be,—the horizontal posture; local blood-letting to the uterus; emollients; soothing injections; narcotics; warm bath, &c. See *Hysteralgia*.

UTERUS MASCULINUS, see Ejaculatory ducts—u. *Obliquus*, *Hysteroloxia*—u. *Retroversion* of the, *Hysteroloxia posterior*.

UTERUS, RUPTURE OF THE, *Metrorrhæ'sis*, *Hysterorhæ'sis*, *Ruptura seu Perfora'tio Uteri*, *Laceration of the Womb*, (F.) *Rupture ou Déchirure de la Matrice*. This dreadful accident occurs during labour, and is known to have taken place, when the child's head suddenly recedes during a pain, with vomiting, sinking of the pulse, cold sweats, &c. When it is evident that this has occurred, the hand must be passed into the uterus, and the feet of the child be brought down.

Cases are on record, in which partial lacerations of the uterus have healed, and the patient has done well. This is a rare event, and not to be anticipated.

UTRICLE, *Utriculus*, (dim. of *uter*, gen. *utris*), 'a small bag or bottle,' see Ejaculatory ducts, Semicircular canals, Uterus.

UTRICLE, PRIMORDIAL, *Utriculus primordia'lis*. A delicate membrane, of protein composition, which lines the cell wall of vegetable structures, and from the exterior of which the layer of cellulose is secreted.

UTRICULAR, *Utricula'ris*. Relating to or resembling a small bag or bottle.

UTRICULAR GLANDS, *Glandulæ utricula'res seu uteri'næ*. The glands or follicles in the interior of the uterus, which are concerned in the formation of the decidua.

UTRICULUS, Utricle, see Ejaculatory ducts, Semicircular canals, Uterus—u. *Communis*, see Semicircular canals—u. *Lacteus*, *Receptaculum chyli*—u. *Primordialis*, Utricle, primordial—u. *Prostaticus*, see Ejaculatory ducts.

UVA, 'a grape, or a bunch of grapes,' *Uvula*, see *Vitis vinifera*—u. *Inversa*, *Paris*—u. *Lupina*, *Paris*—u. *Passa*, see *Vitis vinifera*—u. *Ursi*, see *Arbutus uva ursi*—u. *Vulpina*, *Paris*.

UVA CORINTHIACÆ, see *Vitis Corinthiaca*.

UVA PAS'SÆ, 'Dried Grapes,' *Rha'ges*, *Raisins*, see *Vitis vinifera*.

UVA PASSÆ MAJORES, see *Vitis vinifera*—u. *Passæ minores*, see *Vitis Corinthiaca*—u. *Passæ sole siccatae*, see *Vitis vinifera*.

UVARIA TRILOBA, (from *uva*, 'a grape,') see *Carica papaya*.

UVATIO, (from *uva*, 'a grape,') *Ceratocela*, *Staphyloma*.

U'VEA, (from *uva*, 'a grape,') *Ta'nica nris'sa seu acinifor'mis seu uva'lis seu acina'lis seu uifor'mis seu rhagoid'es seu u'eca seu perfor'is*, *Membra'na u'eca*, *Rhagoid'es*, *Rhoz*, (F.) *Uela*. Some anatomists have given this name to the choroid coat of the eye; others, to the posterior layer of the iris, on account of the black and very thick varnish that covers it. See *Iris*.

UVEA, COMMISSURE OF THE, Ciliary ligament.

UVÉE, Uvea.

UVEITIS, (F.) *Uvéite*, (*uvea*, and *itis*), properly, *Rhagoid'e'itis*. Inflammation of the uvea. See *Iritis*.

UVIGENA, Uvula.

UVIGERA, Uvula.

U'VULA, (dim. of *uva*, 'a grape,') *Pinnaculum for'nicis guttura'lis*, *U'eo*, *Staph'ylz*, *Tentaculum*, *Column'la*, *C'lon*, *C'lonis*, *Gargareon*, *Column'a o'ris*, *Gurgulio*, *Interseptum*, *Processus seu Cartila'go U'viser*, *Uvig'ena*, *Uvig'era*, *H'ymas*, *Plectrum*, *Subling'ua*, *Subling'uina*, *Pap of the Throat*, (Sc.) *Pap of the Hass*, (F.) *Lutic*. A fleshy appendix or prolongation, which hangs from the middle or free edge of the velum palati. The uvula has a conical shape, and is of a greater or less size in individuals. It is formed, especially, by the mucous membrane of the velum palati; and contains within it the *azygos uvulae* muscle. Its use is not clear.

Also, a small prominence or lobule in the portion of the cerebellum that forms the posterior boundary of the fourth ventricle, *U'vula cerebell'i*. It is on the median line, and behind the nodulus.

UVULA, see Vermiform process inferior—u. *Cerebelli*, see *Uvula*—u. *Decidua*, *Staphylodema*—u. *Relaxata*, *Staphylodema*—u. *Vesica*, see *Urinary bladder*—u. *Vesical*, see *Urinary bladder*.

U'VULAR, *Uvula'ris*, (F.) *Uvulaire*, (from *uvula*.) That which belongs to the uvula.

UVULAR GLANDS are small follicles, belonging to the mucous membrane covering the uvula.

UVULARIA, (so called from the flowers hanging like the uvula, [?]) *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

UVULARIA PERFOLIA'TA, *Smaller Bellwort*; indigenous; Order, *Melanthaceæ*; flowering in May and June. The root, when fresh, is subacrid and mucilaginous. A decoction of the plant is used in sore mouth. It is said to cure the bites of rattlesnakes.

UVULARIA GRANDIFLO'RA and *U. sessilifolia* have similar properties.

UVULI'TIS, (*uvula*, and *itis*), *Ang'ina uvula'ris*, *Staphyl'itis*, *Cioni'tis*, *Inflamma'tio u'vulae*, (F.) *Inflammation de la Luette*, *Falling down of the Palate*. Inflammation of the uvula. When to a slight degree, *Hypostaphyl'itis*.

V.

VACCIN, see Vaccina.

VACCINA, *V. primig'ena* seu *vaccinato'ria* seu *antivariolo'sa*, *Vaccin'ia*, *Vari'ola vacci'na*, *V. vaccini'ca* seu *tuto'ria* seu *tut'rix*, *Exanth'e'ma vacci'na* seu *antivariolo'sum*, *Syn'ocha vacci'na*, *Em'phlytis vacci'na inser'ta*, *Vacci'ola*, *V. scutellu'ta*, *V. ve'ra*, *Vari'olæ tuto'rie*, *Cowpox*, *Cow-pock*, *Kine Pock*, *Inoc'ulated Cowpox*, (from *vacca*, 'a cow,') (F.) *Vaccine*. The cowpox is a disease of the cow, arising spontaneously, which, if transmitted to man by means of inoculation, may preserve him from smallpox contagion. The promulgation of this valuable property of the vaccine virus is due to Dr. Jenner. When inoculating for smallpox in Gloucestershire in 1775, he was surprised to meet with a number of persons in the same district, on whom the insertion of the virus produced no effect, although they had never passed through smallpox. On investigation, he found that all these persons had previously been affected by a pustular eruption of the cow; which they had taken by milking the animal; and which eruption they called *Cowpox*. This discovery induced him to institute experiments, and he found that such preservative effect actually existed. The *Vac'cine Vi'rus*, *Vi'rus Vacci'nium*, (F.) *Vaccin*, the fluid of the eruption, is not now usually taken immediately from the cow; experience having demonstrated that it is perhaps as efficacious when obtained from the human vesicle. The characteristic of cowpox eruption is:—a semitransparent, pearlcoloured vesicle, with a circular or somewhat oval base; its upper surface, until the end of the 8th day, being more elevated at the margin than in the centre; and the margin itself being turgid, shining, and rounded, so as often to extend a little over the line of the base. This vesicle is filled with clear lymph, contained in numerous little cells, that communicate with each other. After the 8th or 9th day from the insertion of the virus, it is surrounded by a bright red, circumscribed areola, which varies in its diameter, in different cases, from a quarter of an inch to two inches; and is usually attended with a considerable tumour and hardness of the adjoining areolar membrane. This areola declines on the 11th or 12th day; the surface of the vesicle then becomes brown in the centre; and the fluid in the cells gradually concretes into a hard, rounded scab or crust, of a reddish-brown colour, which at length becomes darker, contracted, and dry, but is not detached till three weeks after vaccination. It leaves a permanent, circular cicatrix, about five lines in diameter, and a little depressed; the surface being marked with very minute pits or indentations, denoting the number of cells of which the vesicle had been composed. This is the progress of the *gen'uine cowpox*. At times, fever occurs about the 9th or 11th day; but, at others, not the slightest indisposition is felt. Aberrations from this progress occur, which must be attended to; as the same preservative influence is not exerted by *irreg'ular* or *spu'rious cowpox*. If the eruption runs speedily to a height, has an areola too early, is irregular at its edges, and contains pus instead of a limpid fluid, it cannot at all be depended upon.

Smallpox occurs, occasionally, as an epidemic after vaccination. For a while, the enthusiastic advocates of vaccination would not admit the affection to be smallpox; and, accordingly, they gave it the name Varioloid. It is unquestionably smallpox, but modified, and greatly divested of its terrors by previous vaccination; and it is

said to happen less frequently after vaccination than after *smallpox inocula'tion*. Vaccination is now practised everywhere, except among those in whom ignorance and prejudice exclude the lights of reason and philanthropy. There is ground, however, for the belief, that for full protection *revaccina'tion* may be occasionally necessary.

VACCINA ANTIVARIOLOSA, Vaccina—v. Primagena, Vaccina—v. Tutoria, Vaccina—v. Tutrix, Vaccina—v. Vaccinatoria, Vaccina.

VACCINAL, Vaccina.

VACCINA'TION, *Vaccina'tio*, (from *vacca*, 'a cow,') *Cowpox inocula'tion*, *Jenne'rian inocula'tion*. An operation which consists in inserting the vaccine virus under the cuticle, so that it may enter into the absorbents. It is extremely simple, and requires merely that the point of the lancet should be held under the cuticle for a short time. The best time for taking the matter from the *Cowpox vesicle*, for vaccination, is about the 7th or 8th day, before the appearance of the areola, when it ought to be limpid and transparent. The most certain method is, to pass it from arm to arm; but this is not always convenient; and, hence, it is taken upon points or pieces of quill, or between glasses. It must, of course, be softened for use. This is done by means of a little water, which does not destroy its efficiency. The scab, too, which falls off about the end of three weeks—sooner or later—is capable of communicating the affection, if dissolved in water; and this is the most common method of transmitting the vaccine virus in some countries.

VACCINATOR, *Vac'cinist*. One who inoculates for the cowpox.

VACCINE, *Vacci'nus*, *Vaccina'lis*, (F.) *Vaccinal*; (same etymon as Vaccination.) Relating or appertaining to vaccination, as the 'vaccine vesicle,' 'a vaccine physician.'

VACCINE, Vaccina.

VACCINELLA, (dim. of *vaccina*.) A term employed by some to designate spurious cowpox. *Vaccin'ola*, *Vacci'ola spu'ria* seu *lepro'sa*, (F.) *Vaccinelle*, *Vaccinoides*.

VACCINIA, Vaccina—v. Palustris, Vaccinium oxycoccus.

VACCINIST, Vaccinator.

VACCINIUM MACROCARPON, see V. oxycoccus.

VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS, (either corrupted from *hyacinthus*, or, and more probably, from *baccinium*; from *bacca*, 'berries,' in allusion to its fruit.) *Vi'tis idæ'a myrtill'us*, *Vaccin'ia myrtill'us*, *Vaccin'ium ni'grum*, *Myrtleber'ry*, *Bil'berry*, *Blea'berry*, *Whor'tleberry*, *Black Whor'ts*, (So.) *Blue'berry*, (Prov.) *Hur'tleberry*, *Whim'berry*, (F.) *Airelle Anguleuse*, *Raisin de Bois*. Ord. Vaccinieæ. Ser. Syst. Octandria Monogynia. The berries—*Bacca Myrtillo'rum*—are esteemed to be anti-scorbutic, when prepared with vinegar. They are also said to possess antiseptic and subastrigent properties when dried. They are not used in medicine; but are frequently eaten with milk and sugar.

VACCINIUM NIGRUM, V. myrtillus.

VACCINIUM OXYCOC'COS, *Oxycoc'cos*, *O. palus'tris*, *Schollera oxycoc'cos*, *Vaccin'ia palus'tris*, *Vi'tis idæ'a palus'tris*, *Moor'berry*, *Cran'berry*, *Moss'berry*, *Swamp Red'berry*, *Sour'berry*, (F.) *Canne'berge*. The berries are pleasantly acid and cooling. They make an agreeable preserve. The common American Cranberry is from *Vaccinium macrocarpon*, *Oxycoccus macrocarpus*.

VACCINIUM PENNSYLVANICUM, *Low Blueberry*. The leaves and bark of the root are astringent.

VACCINIUM PUNCTATUM, *V. vitis idæa*—*v. Resinosum*, *Gaylussacia resinosa*.

VACCINIUM STAMINEUM, *Buckberry*, *Squaw Huck'leberry*, *Deerberry*. The leaves of these plants are astringent.

VACCINIUM VITIS IDÆA, *V. punctatum*, *Vitis Idæa punctata*, *Am'pelos Idæa*, *Red Bil'berry*, (*Sc.*) *Brac'lius*, *Al'pine Cran'berry*, *Whor'tleberry*, *Cow'berry*, (*F.*) *Airelle* ou *Canneberge punctée*. A decoction of the leaves has been used in calculous affections. They are astringent. The ripe berries are pleasantly acid, and refrigerant. *Whor'tleberries* are furnished by different species of *Vaccinium*.

VACCINOIDE, (*vaccina*, and *subs.*, 'resemblance,') *Vaccinella*.

VACCINOIS, *Vaccinella*.

VACCINUS, *Vaccine*.

VACCIOLA, *Vaccina*—*v. Leprosa*, *Vaccinella*—*v. Scutellata*, *Vaccina*—*v. Spuria*, *Vaccinella*—*v. Vera*, *Vaccina*.

VACILLATIO, *Titubatio*, (from *vacillare*, *vacillatum*, 'to waver,') *Staggering*; *waddling*—*claudicatio anatica*.

VACILLATIO DENTIS, *Odontoseisis*.

VACUOLE, (dim. of (*Lu.*) *vacuus*, 'empty,') *Arcola*.

VAGIN, *Vagina*.

VAGINA, 'a sheath,' *V. muli'ebria* seu *uteri'na* seu *Uteri* seu *Pe'nis*, *Sinus muli'ebria* seu *Pudori* seu *Puden'di*, *Co'leus*, *Pe'ris*, *Pe'rin*, *Colpus*, *Vulvoti'rine canal*, (*F.*) *Vagin*, *Conduit* ou *Canal de la pudeur*. A cylindrical canal, five or six inches long; situate within the pelvis, between the bladder and rectum. It communicates by one extremity, *Aul'us* seu *Intro'itus*, with the vulva; by the other, *For'nic* seu *Fun'dus*, with the womb, the *Pars* seu *Portio vagina'lis n'teri*, the neck of which it embraces. The vagina is lined, internally, by a mucous membrane; and is partly closed, in young females, by the hymen, and caruncule myrtiliformes. Around the mucous membrane is a layer of spongy, erectile tissue; and a cellulovascular membrane. A constrictor muscle; numerous vessels furnished by the vaginal artery, particularly; veins and nerves, proceeding from the sciatic plexus, also enter into the composition of the organ.

The term *Vagina* or *Sheath*, *The'ca*, (*F.*) *Gaine*, is extended to many parts, which serve as envelopes to others. Thus, it is sometimes applied to the fascia enveloping the limbs; to areolar membrane, enveloping the muscles, and entering between their fibres; to that which surrounds the bloodvessels; to the synovial membranes surrounding tendons, and lining the gutters of bones, &c.

VAGINA CORDIS, *Pericardium*—*v. Femoris*, *Fascia lata aponeurosis*—*v. Funiculi umbilicalis*, see *Funiculus umbilicalis*—*v. Glissonii*, *Capsule of Glisson*—*v. Malleolaris externa*, *Retinaculum tendinum perineurum*—*v. Muliebris*, *Vagina*—*v. Muscularis*, *Perimysium*—*v. Nervorum*, *Neurilemma*—*v. Penis*, *Vagina*—*v. Pili*, see *Hair*—*v. Portæ*, *Capsule of Glisson*—*v. Uterina*, *Vagina*.

VAGINA OF THE VENA PORTA, *Sheath of the Vena Porta*, (*F.*) *Gaine de la Veine-porte*, is the areolar membrane that accompanies the divisions of the vena porta into the substance of the liver.

VAGINÆ SYNOVIALES, 'synovial sheaths,' *Bursæ mucosæ*.

VAG'INAL, or **VAGI'NAL**, *Vagina'lis*, (from *vagina*, 'a sheath,') *Relating* or *pertaining* to a sheath.

VAGINAL ARTERY. This exists, as a matter of course, in the female. It arises from the hypogastric, or from the uterine, vesical, internal pudic, umbilical, &c., and sends its branches,

first to the lateral parts of the vagina, and afterwards to the anterior and posterior surfaces.

VAGINAL BILIARY PLEX'US. A plexus of ramifications of the hepatic duct through the capsule of Glisson.

VAGINAL BRANCHES OF THE VENA PORTA are those which have to pass through the sheath of the capsule of Glisson, previous to entering the interlobular spaces. In this course, they form the *vaginal plexus*. There are, also, *vaginal branches*, and a *vaginal plexus* formed by the hepatic artery.

VAGINAL COAT OF THE EYE, see *Eye*.

VAGINAL COAT OF THE TESTICLE, *Tunica Vagina'lis* seu *Elytroi'des* seu *Elytro'des*, is the serous membrane which envelops the testicle. Before the descent of the testicle, the tunica vaginalis does not exist. It is formed by a prolongation, furnished by the peritoneum to the testicle when it issues from the abdomen. The tunica vaginalis forms a close sac, investing the testicle and epididymis, without containing them in its cavity, and reflected so as to form a bag around the circumference of the testis; hence it is divided into *Tunica vagina'lis propria* and *Tunica vagina'lis reflexa*. Between the two layers, the inner surface is smooth, and lubricated by a serous fluid.

Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis has been called *Vaginalitis*, (*F.*) *Vaginalite*.

VAGINAL GANGLIA, see *Spermatic ganglion*—*v. Plexus*, see *Vaginal branches of the vena porta*.

VAGINAL PROCESS OF THE TEMPORAL BOXE, (*F.*) *Apophyse vaginale* ou *engainante*, *Gaine de l'apophyse styloïde*, *Chaton*, is a bony process, which embraces the base of the styloid process.

VAGINAL PULSE, *Pulse*, *vaginal*.

VAGINALITIS, see *Vaginal coat of the testicle*.

VAGINISM'US. A name given by Dr. J. Marion Sims to spasm of the sphincter muscle of the vagina, with hyperæsthesia of the surrounding parts, and altered structure, which requires division by the knife.

VAGINITIS, (*vagina*, and *itis*,) *Inflammation* of the vagina, see *Leucorrhœa* (*vaginal*).

VAGINODYNIA, (*vagina*, and *dynes*, 'pain,') *Colpalgia*.

VAGINOVESICAL, *Vesicovaginal*.

VAGISSEMENT, (from *vagitus*,) *Cry*, *Vagitus*.

VAGITUS, (*vagire*, *vagium*, 'to cry,') (*F.*) *Vagissement*. The cry of the newborn child. *Squalling*.

VAGITUS UTERI'NUS. The cry of the child in utero.

VAGUS (NERVUS), 'wandering (*nerva*,) *Pneumogastric*.

VAIRON (*F.*), (from *varius*, 'of different colours,') *Dispar oculus*. One who has eyes of different colors. It also means a *wall-eyed* animal, or one whose iris is surrounded by a whitish circle.

VAISSEAU, (from *vas*, dim. *vasculum*,) *Vessel*—*v. Sanguin*, *Bloodvessel*.

VAISSEAUX (pl. of *vaisseau*) **CAPILLAIRES**, *Capillary vessels*—*v. Chylifères*, *Chyliferous vessels*—*v. Courts*, *Brevia vasa*—*v. Droits*, see *Recte testis*—*v. Efférents*, see *Efferent*—*v. Lactés*, *Chyliferous vessels*—*v. Lactifères*, *Lactiferous vessels*—*v. Omphaliques*, *Umbilical vessels*—*v. Tournillonnés*, *Vasa vorticosa*—*v. des Vaisseaux*, *Vasa vasorum*.

VALANIDA, *Fagus sylvatica*.

VALANTIA APARINE, (after S. Vaillant, a French botanist,) *Galium aparine*.

VALENTINIAN VESICLES, (after Valentin, the German physiologist,) see *Molecule*.

VALERIAN, AMERICAN, (from *valere*, 'to have efficacy' [F],) *Cypripedium luteum*, *Valeriana pauciflora*—*v. Garden*, *Valeriana phu*—*v. Greek*, *Polemonium reptans*—*v. Official*, *Valeriana*—*v. Wild*, *Senecio aureus*, *Valeriana*, *V. pauciflora*.

VALERIA'NA, *V. officinalis* seu *mi'nor*, *Leucolack'annum*, Wild or *Offic'inal Vale'rian*. Ord. Valerianaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Triandria Monogynia. The root, *Valeria'na* (Ph. U. S.), has been long extolled as an efficacious remedy in epilepsy, and in a variety of nervous complaints. It has been also advised as a tonic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. It has a strong, fetid odour; bitterish, subacid, and warm taste; and its virtues are extracted by water and alcohol. The distilled oil is official in the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

The *Kooyah* root or *Kooyahs* of the Indians in Oregon, used by them for making a bread called *Supale*, is said to be that of *Valeriana officinalis* or *Valeriana edulis*, probably the same as that sometimes written *Kous*. It is frequently called *Tubacca* root. It has to be buried in the ground for two days to deprive it of its noxious properties. The bread has an offensive taste to those not accustomed to it.

VALERIANA CAPEN'SIS, a South African species, has similar virtues.

VALERIANA CELTICA, *V. Saxatilis*, *Spica Celtica* seu *Celtica Dioscor'idis* seu *Alpi'na*, *Nardus Celtica*, *Salun'ca*, *Nardum Gallicum*, *Celtic Nard*, (F.) *Nard Celtique*. The roots of this Alpine plant have been recommended as a stomachic, carminative, and diuretic. It has a moderately strong smell, and a warm, bitterish, subacid taste.

VALERIANA DENTA'TA, *V. locus'ta*, *Corn Sal'nd*. A wholesome, succulent plant, cultivated in Europe as a salad. It is antiscorbutic and gently aperient.

VALERIANA EDULIS, see *Valeriana*—*v. Locusta*, *V. dentata*—*v. Major*, *V. phu*—*v. Minor*, *Valeriana*—*v. Officinalis*, *Valeriana*.

VALERIANA PAUCIFLO'RA, *American* or *Wild Vale'rian*, and *V. sylvestrica*, have the properties of the other *Valerians*.

VALERIANA PHU, *V. major*, *Garden Vale'rian*. (F.) *Grande Valériane*. The root has been recommended in rheumatism; especially in sciatica, and in epilepsy.

VALERIANA SAXATILIS, *V. celtica*—*v. Spica*, *Nardus Indica*—*v. Sylvatica*, see *V. pauciflora*.

VALÉRIANE, GRANDE, *Valeriana phu*.

VALET À PATIN (F.), *Vallet'a Pat'i'ni*. The common ligature forceps is a modification of this instrument invented by one Patin. It consists of two branches, united at the middle by a hinge, which may be separated or approximated by means of a screw or running ring. It is used for seizing hold of vessels that are to be tied.

VALETUDINAIRE, *Valetudinary*.

VALETUDINARIUM, (from *valetudo*,) Hospital.

VALETUDINARIUS, Sickly, *Valetudinary*.

VALETU'DINARY, *Valetudina'rian*, *Valetudina'rius*, *Incal'idus*, (F.) *Valétudinaire*. One of delicate health. One subject to frequent diseases. An *Inval'id*.

VALETUDO, gen. *Valetu'dinis*, 'health, whether good or bad,' *Sanitas*—*v. Adversa*, *Disease*—*v. Bona*, *Sanitas*—*v. Commoda*, *Sanitas*—*v. Secunda*, *Sanitas*.

VALGUS, 'bowlegged,' see *Cnemosciosis* and *Kyllosis*.

VALIGA, *Tinctura jalapii*.

VALITUDO, gen. *Valitudinis*, *Sanitas*.

VALLECULA, (dim. of *vallis*,) Valley—*v. Unguis*, see *Nail*.

VAL'LEY, *Vallis*, dim. *Vallee'ula*, *V. Reil'ii*, (F.) *Grand Scissure Médiane du Cervelet*. The deep fissure on the inferior part of the cerebellum, which divides it into two symmetrical portions.

VALLIS, Valley—*v. Alarum*, 'valley of the armpits,' *Axilla*—*v. Femorum*, *Vulva*.

VALLUM, 'a palisaded rampart.' The eyebrow or supercilium. Also, a species of bundage.

VALS, MINERAL WATERS OF. A French acidulous chalybeate at Vals, six leagues from Viviers, in the department of Ardèche. There are five springs, containing carbonic acid, sulphate of iron and alum. They are employed in passive hemorrhages, leucorrhœa, &c. Season, from the 1st of June to the 15th of September.

VALVA, Valve.

VALVE, *Valva*, dim. *Valvula*, *Di'clis*, (F.) *Valvule*, (*valve*, 'folding-doors,' itself from *volvo*, 'to fold up.') A small door. Any membrane or duplicature of a membrane, which prevents a reflux of humours or other matters in the vessels and canals of the animal body. There are some valves, whose functions appear to be, — to retard or to modify the course of substances along canals, &c. See *mitral*, *sigmoid*, *tricuspid*, *ileocecal valve*, &c.

VALVE OF FALLOPIUS, *Bauhin*, valve of—*v. Ileocecal*, *Bauhin*, valve of—*v. Tulpian*, *Bauhin*, valve of—*v. of Varolius*, *Bauhin*, valve of.

VALVES, KERKRINGIAN, *Valvulæ conniventes*—*v. Semilunar*, *Sigmoid valves*.

VALVULA, pl. *valvulæ*, (dim. of *valva*,) Valve—*v. Cæci*, *Bauhin*, valve of—*v. Cerebelli*, *Valvula Vieussenii*—*v. Coli*, *Bauhin*, valve of—*v. Foraminis ovalis*, *Ovalis fossa*—*v. Guifartiana*, see *Thebesius*, veins of—*v. Ilei*, *Bauhin*, valve of—*v. Magna cerebri*, *V. Vieussenii*.

VALVULA SEMILUNA'RIIS, *Pl'i'ca Semiluna'ris* seu *luna'ta*, *Membran'ula semiluna'ria conjuncti'ra*. A small doubling of the tunica conjunctiva, which lies between the caruncula lacrymalis and the ball of the eye. In birds, this is large, and called *Membran'ula nictitans* seu *Palpebra terti'a*.

VALVULA TARINI, *Velum medullare posterius*—*v. Thebesii*, see *Thebesius*, veins of—*v. Tulpii*, *Bauhin*, valve of—*v. Vaginæ*, *Hymen*—*v. Venæ magnæ*, see *Thebesius*, valve of.

VALVULA VIEUSSE'NII, *V. cerebelli* seu *Willis'iana* seu *magna cerebri*, *Velum Vieussenii* seu *interjectum cerebelli*, *V. apophysi vermiformi obtentum*, *V. medullarè* seu *medullarè anticum* seu *anterior*, *Lacuna ventriculi quartæ superior*, (F.) *Valvule de Vieussens*, *Voile médullaire supérieure*. A thin, modulatory lamina, over the under end of the Aqueductus Sylvii and upper part of the fourth ventricle. At the sides of the valves are two medullary tracts, called *Processus ad Testes*, *Columinæ Valvulæ Vieussenii* or *Oblique intercerebral Commissure*.

VALVULA WILLISIANA, *Valvula Vieussenii*.

VALVULÆ, pl. of *Valvula*—*v. Bicuspidales*, *Mitral valves*.

VALVULÆ CONNIVENTES, 'self-closing valvulæ,' *V. C. Kerkringii*, *Pl'i'cæ conniventes*, *Kerkringian valves*. Numerous circular folds in the intestinal canal from the pyloric orifice through the greater part of the small intestine. They are folds of the mucous membrane; and their chief use appears to be, to retard the course of the alimentary mass, and to afford a larger surface for the origin of chyloferous vessels.

VALVULÆ CORDIS, *Ostiola cordis*—*v. Cordis mitrales*, *Mitral valves*—*v. Semilunares*, *Sigmoid valves*—*v. Triglochinæ*, *Tricuspid valves*—*v. Trisulcæ*, *Tricuspid valves*.

VALVULE, Valve—*v. d'Enstache*, *Eustachian valve*—*v. de Pyloro*, see *Pylorus*—*v. de Vieussens*, *Valvula Vieussenii*.

VALVULES ÉPISCOPALES, *Mitral valves*—*v. Sigmoides* ou *Semilunaires*, *Sigmoid valves*.

VANDELLIA DIFFUSA, (after *Vandelli*, professor of botany at Coimbra.) A native of Brazil, Guiana and Isle of France; Order, *Scrophulariaceæ*; is used there as an antibilious emetic and

antiperiodic; and is regarded as an efficacious remedy in malignant fever and dysentery, especially in cases connected with a disordered state of the liver.

VANELLOE, Vanilla.

VANIL'LA, *Banilla*, *Banifla*, *Banifloss*, *Banilla*, *Banillo*, *Aracne aromaticus*, (F.) *Vanille*, *Baume de Vanille*, ([S.] *rainilla*, dim. of *vaia*, 'a sheath, a pod.') The *Vanell'oe*—*Sil'igna* *vanill'a* seu *Banill'a* seu *Vaniglin* seu *vanill'ia* seu *Ar'aci aromatici*—is a long, flattish pod; containing, under a wrinkled, brittle shell, a reddish-brown pulp, with small, shining, black seeds. The parasitic plant which affords this pod is the *Epidendrum Vanill'a*, *Vanill'a aromatica* seu *Mexicana*, and other species. Family, Orchidaceae. *Sex. Syst.* Gynandria Monandria. Vanillaes have an unctuous, aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell, like that of some of the finer balsams, heightened with musk. Although chiefly used as perfumes, they are reputed to possess aphrodisiac virtues.

VANILLA AROMATICA, see Vanilla.

VAO, see Curare.

VAPOURS, 'vapors,' Hypochondriasis, Hysteria—*v. de Rite*, Hypochondriasis.

VAPOR SANGUINIS, 'vapour of the blood,' Gas sanguinis.

VAPORARIUM, *Atmisterion*, *Atmoletron*, *Lacarium*, *Balneum vaporis*, *Vapour bath*, (F.) *Bain de vapeur*, (from *enpor*, 'steam.') A remedy in rheumatic and cutaneous affections; and wherever it is important to impress the cutaneous surface. In the *Russian Vapour Bath*, the vapour is produced in Russia by throwing water over hot stones, and the bather passes, at once, from the heated condition to cool or cold water, not only with impunity, but with positive pleasure. Its temperature is from 122° to 145°.

VAPORARIUM, Hypocaustum, see Stove.

VAPORATIO, (*vaporare*, *vaporatum*, 'to emit steam or vapour.') Evaporation.

VAPORES UTERINI, Hysteria.

VAPORS, Hypochondriasis, Hysteria.

VAPOUR, Flatulence—*v. Bath*, Vaporarium.

VAPOURISH, Hypochondriac, Hysterical.

VAPOUROUS, Windy.

VAPOURY, Hypochondriacal, Hysterical.

VARA, *Barra*.

VARAIRE, *Veratrum album*.

VAREC, 'wrack,' Kelp—*v. Vésiculenz*, *Fucus vesiculosus*.

VARENI, Ambulofatulentus, Gout, (wandering.)

VARICE, Varix.

VARICEL'LA, (dim. of *Variola*,) *Emphlynia* seu *Ecanthe'ma* seu *Syn'ochus varicell'a*, *Varicella lymphatica* seu *spu'ria* seu *sylvestris*, *Varicella no'tha* seu *illegitima* seu *volutica* seu *pucell'a*, *Pseudovariola*, *Æol'ion*, *Æol'ium*, *Chick'empox*, (F.) *Varicelle*, *Ptite vérole volante*, *Vérolète*, *Vérolète*, *Fausse variole*. A disease characterized by vesicles scattered over the body, which are glassy, transparent, and about the size of peas. They appear in successive crops, are covered by a thin pellicle, and, about the third, fourth, or fifth day from their appearance, burst at the top, and concrete into small, puckered scabs, which rarely leave a pit in the skin. Three varieties have, sometimes, been designated. 1. The *V. lentiformis* or *lenticular chick'empox*, which are irregular circular, and flattened on the top; the fluid being at first whitish, and afterward straw-coloured. This is the common chickenpox. 2. The *Varicella confertiformis*, *Pemphigus varioloides*, *Varicella lymphatica*, *Hydrach'nia*, *Conoid'al Chick'empox*, *Swinepox*, *Waterpox*, *Waterjags*, in which the vesicles are generally acuminate, and the fluid pellucid throughout; and, 3. The *Varicella globulosa* or *Hives*, in which the vesicles are globular and larger; the fluid being, at first, whey-coloured,

and afterwards yellow; however, very art confounded.

Varicell'oe is a pa

Variola has been disease, and conveys history of the eru prevent error. V times, it prevails e pagated by inocu tremely simple; r phlogistic regimes required. See Va

VARICELLA VAR

VARICELLAR

VARICIFORM

varices, and *forma* the ducts of the knotty and varico

VARICOBLEP

'eyelid.' A varic

VARICOCE'LE

Oscocoe'le varico *varicosus*, *Sperme* dilatation of the v matic cord; usual; ters, restricted to latter variety of t the left side than t form of a soft, dou sible, and indolen of the cord, and i It is less when the posture, and incre ordinarily, an affe common, requiring pensory bandage. cases, to tie the c is not free from da A. Cooper has pro of the scrotum, so the scrotum a nat been found effecti

VARICOM'PH, umbilicus.') Vari cirsocephalus.

VARICOSE, *V quenz*, (from *vari* belonging to, or *varicose* vein; a r *varices*.

VARICOSITAS Cirsophthalmia.

VARICOSITY,

VARIC'ULA, di swelling of the voi

VARI'OLA, *Var e'ria* *Variola*, *P Æolec'thyma*, *Smai* (from *varius*, 'spo' (F.) *Variole*, *Peti* now of somewhat l covery of vaccinati nature, and is sup into Europe from middle ages. It i pustules appearing and suppurating fr it possesses all the major exanthemati duced by inoculati — *Varicella inserta* readily through the that received with

Smallpox is dist cording to the cha crete' or distinct', i VIOLA DISCRE'TA,

variola discreta benigna, *Variolæ regulares* seu *discrete*, *Distinct Smallpox*, the pustules are usually of the size of peas; distinct, distended, and circular; the intervening spaces being red; the fever inflammatory throughout, and ceasing when the eruption is complete. 2. In *VARIOLA CONFLUENS*, *Empysemata variola confluenta*, *Variolæ regulares confluentes*, *Vesiculæ Diver Barbaræ*, *Vésicules de Sainte-Barbe*, *Confluent Smallpox*, the pustules are confluent, or run together; flaccid and irregularly circumscribed; the intervening spaces being pale, and the accompanying fever typhoid. In children, diarrhoea, and, in adults, pyæmia, with swelling of the hands and feet, generally appear, towards the period of the *secondary fever*, which occurs from the tenth to the thirteenth day. The fever that precedes and accompanies the eruption is called the *Eruptive fever*. The prognosis is favourable in the distinct kind, if properly managed. The confluent is always dangerous,—the unfavourable symptoms being—flattening of the pustules, or subsidence of the eruption; the breathing becoming much obstructed or oppressed; or marks of inflammatory and congestive affections occurring in the different viscera. The treatment of the distinct kind is very simple: the antiphlogistic regimen being all that is necessary. The confluent kind requires the same management as typhus fever.

When the pimples are confluent in patches, the patches being, however, separated by intervals of unaffected skin; it constitutes the clustered, coherent, or corymbose variety—*Variola corymbosa*.

VARIOLA AMBOINENSIS, *Framboesia*—v. *Corymbosa*, see *Variola*—v. *Inserta*, *Variola* (by inoculation)—v. *Lymphatica*, *Varicella*—v. *Mitigata*, *Varioloid*—v. *Spuria*, *Varicella*—v. *Vaccina*, *Vaccina*—v. *Vaccinatorum*, *Varioloid*.

VARIOLA sine VARIOLIS, *Variolous Fever*. These terms are applied to cases occasionally observed during the prevalence of variola, in which the constitutional phenomena are present without the cutaneous eruption.

VARIOLÆ, *Variola*—v. *Equina*, see *Grease*—v. *Illegitima*, *Varicella*—v. *Modificata*, *Varioloid*—v. *Nothæ*, *Varicella*—v. *Puella*, *Varicella*—v. *Sylvestris*, *Varicella*—v. *Tutoria*, *Vaccina*—v. *Vera*, *Variola*—v. *Volaticæ*, *Varicella*.

VARIOLATION, *Inoculation* (*Smallpox*.)

VARIOLE, *Variola*.

VARIOLEUX, *Variolous*.

VARIOLI, *Variola*.

VARIOLIC, *Variolous*.

VARIOLIQUE, *Variolous*.

VARIOLOID, *Varioloides*, *Varioloides*, *Variola modificata* seu *mitigata* seu *vaccinatorum* *Varicella* (of some), *Varicella Varioloides*, (*variola*, 'smallpox,' and *ubis*, 'form,')—resembling smallpox. This is, really, smallpox, modified by previous inoculation or vaccination; and hence it has been properly called *modified smallpox*. That it is smallpox is proved by the fact, that matter, taken from a varioloid pustule, will communicate smallpox to one who has never been vaccinated. It is, almost always, a milder disease than smallpox; and this circumstance, with its shorter duration, exhibits the salutary effects of previous vaccination or inoculation. It has appeared epidemically.

Occasionally, when varioloid is epidemic, *varioloid* or *varicellar fever* occurs without the eruption. This is the *varicellæ sine varicellæ* of Mr. Erasmus Wilson, who calls varioloid, *varicellæ*.

VARIOLOID FEVER, see *Varioloid*.

VARIOLOIS, *Varioloid*.

VARIOLOUS, *Variolous*, *Variolic*, (F.) *Variolous*, *Variolique*. Relating or belonging to variola.

VARIQUEUX, (from *varix*.) *Varicose*.

VARIX, gen. *Varicis*, *Phlebeurysma*, *Phlebotaxis*, *Her'nia seu Ectasia venarum*, *Angiectasia venosa*, *Is'ia*, *Cir'cus*, *Ced'ma*, *Varicose Vein*, (F.) *Varice*, is considered, by some, to come from the verb *variare*, 'to turn,' 'to twist,'—on account of the sinuosities of varicose veins. Dilatation of a vein; *Varicositas*, *Varicosity*. Varices are owing to local retardation of the venous circulation; and, in some cases, to relaxation of the parietes of the veins. They are very common in the superficial veins of the lower limbs, especially of pregnant females. The tumour or tumours, formed by varices, are soft, knotty, unequal, indolent, and livid; without pulsation, and yielding readily to the impression of the finger; but returning as soon as the compression is discontinued. Sometimes, the vein bursts and gives rise to hemorrhage. The treatment is usually palliative, and consists in exerting a uniform and constant pressure upon the part, by means of an appropriate bandage. The radical cure has, also, been obtained by extirpation, division of the vein or ligature. The second course is apt to be followed by phlebitis.

VARIOLI, *BRIDGE OF*, *Pons Variolii*.

VARUS, (*varius*, 'spotted.') A spot or pimple on the face; *Acne*, *Ionthus*. Also, *Entogonyancon* and *Kyllosis*, (from *varus*, 'having the legs bent.')

VARUS MENTAGRA, *Sycosis*—v. *Punctatus*, see *Acne*.

VAS, gen. *Vasis*, *Vessel*, *Penis*—v. *Aberrans* *Halleri*, *Vasculum aberrans*—v. *Deferens*, see *Deferens*—v. *Deferens mulieris*, *Tuba Fallopiana*—*Urinarium*, *Ureter*.

VASA (pl. of *Vas*) *ABERRANTIA*. Peculiar ramifications of the biliary duct in the liver are so called by E. H. Weber.

VASA ABSORBENTIA, *Absorbent vessels*—v. *Afferentia*, see *Afferent* and *Efferent*—v. *Brevia*, see *Brevia vasa*—v. *Capillaria*, *Capillary vessels*—v. *Chylifera* seu *Chylofera*, *Chyliferous vessels*—v. *CHYLOPOETICA URINIFERA*, *Blood-vessels*, which, according to Lippi, convey drinks from the chyliferous vessels to the renal veins.

VASA EFFERENTIA, see *Efferent*—v. *Exhalantia*, *Exhalant vessels*—v. *Graafiana*, see *Efferent*—v. *Hydragoga*, *Lymphatic vessels*—v. *Inferentia*, see *Afferent* and *Efferent*—v. *Lactea*, *Chyliferous vessels*, *Lactiferous vessels*—v. *Lymphatica*, *Lymphatic vessels*—v. *Meningea*, *Meningeal vessels*—v. *Nutrientia*, *Vasa vasorum*—v. *Nutritia*, *Vasa vasorum*—v. *Recta*, see *Rete testis*—v. *Resorbentia*, *Absorbent vessels*, *Lymphatic vessels*—v. *Sedalia*, *Hæmorrhoidal vessels*—v. *Serosa*, see *Capillary vessels*.

VASA VASORUM, 'vessels of vessels,' *V. nutritia* seu *nutrientia*, (F.) *Vaisseaux des vaisseaux*. Small vessels that supply larger with blood for their nutrition. The cardiac or coronary arteries and veins may be regarded as the *vasa vasorum* of the heart. However minutely a vessel is traced, its parietes will be found supplied with blood for their nutrition by a smaller vessel.

VASA VORTICOSA, (*vortex*, 'a whirlpool,') (F.) *Vaisseaux tourbillonnans*, *Tourbillon vasculaire*. The contorted vessels which creep on the choroid coat of the eye: ciliary veins.

VASCOA AMPLEXICAULIS, (after *Vasco de Gama*.) A South African shrub, *Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ*, the roots of which taste like liquorice. They are used, in decoction, in catarrh and phthisis, and are a good substitute for liquorice.

VASCULA SERPENTINA, see *Testicle*.

VASCULAR, *Vascularia*, *Vasculosa*, *Angi'cal*, (F.) *Vasculaire*, *Vasculaire*, (from *vas*, 'a vessel,')

sel, *vasculum*, 'a little vessel.') That which belongs or relates to vessels;—arterial, venous, or lymphatic; but generally restricted to bloodvessels only. Full of vessels. Bichat gave the name *Vascular system*, *Système vasculaire*, *Hæmatologica*, to the blood-vessels, and of this he made two divisions. 1. The *Arterial system*, or *System of red blood*, (F.) *Système vasculaire à sang rouge*, which commences with the radicles of the pulmonary veins; and includes the pulmonary veins, the left cavities of the heart, and the aorta with all its ramifications. The blood, in this system, is distributed to the general capillary system, where it loses its arterial quality and becomes venous. 2. The *Venous system* or *Vascular system of black blood*, (F.) *Système vasculaire à sang noir*, carries the blood from every part of the system to the lungs. It takes its origin in the general capillary system; continues in the veins, right auricle, and ventricle of the heart and the pulmonary artery and its branches, and is finally lost in the capillary system of the lungs. See Circulation.

VASCULAR GLANDS, see Ganglion—v. Layer, see *Tache embryonnaire*—v. Radicles, Radical vessels—v. Substance of the Kidney, see Kidney—v. System, see Vascular—v. System, intermediate, Capillary system—v. System, peripheral, Capillary system—v. Tumour, see Hæmorrhoids.

VASCULARITY, *Vascularitas*, (F.) *Vascularité*. The state of being vascular, or largely supplied with vessels.

VASCULEUX, Vascular.

VASCULOMOTOR, Vasomotor.

VASCULUM, (dim. of *vas*, 'a vessel,') Penis, Vessel.

VASCULUM ABERRANS, (*aberrare*, 'to wander from,') *Vas aberrans* Halleri, *Appendix to the Epididymis*. A small convoluted duct, of variable length, generally connected with the duct of the epididymis, immediately before the commencement of the *vas deferens*.

VASE À SAIGNER, 'bleeding vessel,' Cup.

VASOMOTOR, *Vasculomotor*, (F.) *Vasomoteur*, *Vasculo-moteur*, (from *vas*, 'vessel,' and *motor*, 'mover,') That which causes movement in the vessels. Fibres of the great sympathetic are 'vasomotor.'

VASTUS. That which is *vast* or has a great extent.

VASTUS EXTERNUS and VASTUS INTERNUS are two considerable, fleshy masses, which form part of the *Triceps cruris*.

VASUM, Vessel.

VATER, AMPULLA OF, (F.) *Ampoule de Vater*, (called after Vater, a German anatomist.) An ampulla formed by the orifice of the pancreatic duct in the duodenum.

VATER, CORPUSCLES OF, Corpuscles, Pacinian.

VATERIA INDICA, (after Abraham Vater, a physician and botanist of Wittenberg,) see Copal.

VATICINIUM CHIROMANTICUM, (*vaticinor*, 'to foretell,') Chiromancy.

VAULT, (old F. *Voulte*, 'a round or turn,' from *soleare, volutum*, 'to turn,') *For'nix, Cam'era*, (F.) *Voûte*. A name given by anatomists to several parts which are rounded superiorly; concave and arched inferiorly,—as the *Vault of the cranium* or the upper part of the skull,—the *Palatine vault* or *roof of the mouth*, &c. &c.

VAUQUELINE, (after Vauquelin, the French chemist,) Strychnia.

VEAL TEA. This may be made in the same manner as beef tea, by using a pound of fillet of veal, free from fat and sliced, and a pint and a half of *boiling water*; and boiling for half an hour. It may also be made with the same quantity of the fleshy part of a knuckle of veal.

VECORDIA, 'want of reason,' Idiôtism.

VECTIS, (*vehere, vectum*, 'to carry,') Lever—

v. Elevatorius, Elevator—v. Triploides, Elevator, triploid.

VECTOR CANAL, (*vehere, vectum*, 'to carry,') Tube, Fallopian.

VEGETABLE, *Vegetabilis*, (F.) *Végétal*, (from *vegetus*, 'lively,' and *vegeo* or *vigeo*, 'I flourish,') Appertaining or relating to plants. A vegetable, *Phyton*, (*φυτον*), is an organized being devoid of sensation and voluntary motion, which receives its nutriment, essentially, by the roots. The study of vegetables is *Phytology*, *Phytologia*.

VÉGÉTAL, Vegetable.

VEGETALITY, *Vegetalitas*, (F.) *Végétalité*, (from *vegeo* or *vigeo*, 'to be active,') The aggregate of physiological phenomena, which exist alone in the vegetable, but are common to both plants and animals. See Animality.

VEGETARIAN, see Vegetarianism.

VEGETARIANISM. Same etymon as Vegetation. A modern term, employed to designate the view, that man, for his full mental and corporeal development, ought to subsist on the direct productions of the vegetable kingdom, and totally abstain from flesh and blood. An embracer and practiser of this doctrine is called a *vegetarian*.

VÉGÉTATIF, Vegetative.

VEGETATION, *Vegetatio*, 'growing like a plant,' (from *vegeo*, or *vigeo*, 'to be active,') A morbid production, which rises as an excrescence on an organ or part, as on the valves of the heart. The term is also applied to the fleshy granulations or *Hypersarcosis*, which sometimes arises at the surfaces of wounds or ulcers.

VEGETATIVE, *Vegetativus*, *Phyticus*, (F.) *Végétatif*. Having relation to growth or nutrition; hence, the *vegetative* or nutritive functions.

VEGETATIVE LAYER, see *Tache embryonnaire*.

VEGETATIVUS, Vegetative.

VEHICLE, *Vehiculum*, 'a carriage,' *Oldema, Constituens*, (F.) *Véhicule*, (from *vehere*, 'to carry,') Anything which serves to carry; thus air is the *vehicle* of sound; the arteries are the *vehicles* of the blood, &c. In Pharmacy, the same *vehicle* is given to any excipient; or to substances which serve as the media of administration for any medicine.

VÉHICULE, Vehicle.

VEILED PUFF, see Cavernous respiration.

VEIN, *Ve'na*, dim. *Ve'nula*, *Phleba*, *Phlepa*, (F.) *Veine*. The veins are vessels for the conveyance of blood from every part of the body to the heart. They are found wherever there are arteries, and, altogether, form the *venous system*, which may be subdivided into two distinct secondary systems. 1. The *General venous system*, which commences in all the organs, by very minute radicles; and terminates in the heart by the *cava* and the coronary vein. 2. The *Abdominal venous system*, which is limited to the abdominal cavity; commences, also, by a great number of branches, and terminates in the liver by a single trunk, which subdivides in that organ. It is called, also, the *System of the Ve'na Porta* or the *Portal System*. See Porta. The veins form two sets, one deep-seated, *Ve'næ satel'lites*, *V. circumscissæ*, which accompany the arteries; the other superficial or *subcutaneous*. Their parietes, which are thinner than those of the arteries, are composed of three coats; the outermost, of dense areolar tissue; the middle coat elastic, with parallel, longitudinal fibres—the *proper membrane*; the other, the *common or inner membrane*, which is thin, polished, and has numerous duplicatures or folds forming parabolic valves. These valves are most numerous in the veins of the lower extremities. The coats of the veins are supplied with small arteries or *vasa vasorum*, veins, and lymphatics. They have not as many nervous filaments as the arteries. These filaments,—vasomotor,—are from the great sympathetic.

TABLE OF THE VEINS.

1. VEINS WHICH FORM THE SUPERIOR VENA CAVA.

1. Subclavians.	Receive the 1. Axillary which	Receives the 1. Basilic, formed of the 2. Cephalic, forming the 3. Circumflex veins. 4. Inferior scapular. 5. Long thoracic. 6. Superior thoracic. 7. Acromial veins.	1. Posterior ulnar. 2. Anterior ulnar. 3. Median basilic. 1. Superficial radial. 2. Median cephalic.
	2. External Jugular.	Receives the 1. Internal maxillary, composed of the 2. Superficial Temporal, composed of the 3. Posterior Auricular. The trunk then takes the name of <i>External Jugular</i> , and in its course along the neck, receives— 4. Cervical cutaneous. 5. Trachelocapular, &c. Receives 1. Superior Cerebral Veins. 2. Veins of the Corpus Striatum. 3. Veins of the Choroid plexus. 4. Superior Cerebellar Veins. 5. Inferior Cerebellar Veins. 6. Lateral and inferior Cerebral Veins.	1. Pterygoid. 2. Sphenoparietal. 3. Alveolar. 4. Infraorbital. 5. Mental. 6. Inferior dental. 1. Middle temporal. 2. Anterior auricular. 3. Transverse of the face.
	3. Internal Jugular.	Receives the 1. Ophthalmic Vein, composed of the 2. Facial vein, called <i>angular</i> , near the eye, receiving the 3. Lingual and Pharyngeal Veins. 4. Superior thyroid. 5. Occipital, and 6. Veins of the Diploë.	1. Lachrymal. 2. Central of the retina. 3. Infraorbital. 4. Ciliary. 5. Ethmoidal. 6. Palpebral, and 7. Palpebral, and 8. Superciliary Veins. 3. Dorsals of the nose. 4. Superior Coronaries 5. Inferior of the lip. 6. Several Buccal, and 7. Masseteric veins. 8. Ranine. 9. Submental, and 10. Inferior Palatine.

2. Right Internal Mammary Vein.
3. Inferior Thyroid Vein, opening into the Vena Cava, between the two Subclavians.
4. Vena Azygos, which receives the
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| 1. Right Bronchial. |
| 2. Intercostal Veins. |
| 3. Semi-azygos. |

2. VEINS WHICH FORM THE INFERIOR VENA CAVA.

1. Common Iliac.	Receive the 1. External Iliac, formed by the—	1. Femoral or Crural, which is a continuation of the 2. Popliteal, commencing by 3. veins which accompany the fibular arteries, and receiving the— 1. Vesical Veins commencing with the 2. Sacrolateral Veins.	1. External Saphena and 2. Internal Saphena, which receive— 1. Dorsal veins of the penis of the male. 2. Veins of the clitoris, in the female.
	2. Internal Iliac which receive the—		1. Several abdominal veins. 2. Circumflex Iliac, and 3. External pudic veins.

3. Middle Sacral Vein.
4. Lumbar Veins—four in number on each side, commencing by an—
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| 1. Abdominal branch. |
| 2. Dorsal branch. |
5. Spermatic Veins, commencing with the
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| 1. Spermatic plexus in the male. |
| 2. Those of the Ovarium, Fallopian tube, &c., in the female. |
6. Renal Veins.
7. Capsular and Adipose Veins.
8. Hepatic Veins.
9. Middle, and
10. Left, and
11. Right, } Hepatic Veins
12. Inferior Diaphragmatic Veins, two in number.

3. VEINS OF THE HEART.

1. Great right Coronary.
2. Small right Coronary.
3. Left Coronary Veins.

4. VEINS WHICH FORM THE VENA PORTA.

- Receives the
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| 1. Veins which correspond to the vasa brevia. |
| 2. Right and left gastroepiploic. |
| 3. Duodenal, and |
| 4. Pancreatic veins |
| 5. Coronary vein of the stomach, and |
| 6. Small mesenteric vein. |
1. Splenic Vein.
2. Superior Mesenteric Vein.

VEIN OF BRESCHET, see Diploë—v. Bronchial, left, see Azygos—v. Coronary, Cardiac veins—v. Demi-azygos, see Azygos—v. Diploë, see Diploë—v. Frontal, see Facial vein—v. of Galen, see Cardiac veins, and Choroides venæ—v. Intralobular, Hepatic veins—v. Palatolabial, Facial vein—v. Peroneomalleolar, Saphena minor—v. Semi-azygos, see Azygos vein—v. Superior intercostal, left, see Azygos vein—v. Suprahepatic Hepatic veins—v. Tibiomalleolar, Saphena, great—v. Varicose, Varix.

VEINE, Vein—v. Cave, Cava vena—v. Céphalique, Jugular vein, internal—v. Céphalique du pouce, Cephalic vein of the thumb—v. Cubitale cutanée, Basilic vein—v. Fessière, Gluteal vein—v. Hypogastrique, Hypogastric vein—v. de Médine, Dracunculus—v. Porte, Porta vena—v. Prélobothoracique, Azygos vein—v. Préparate, Facial vein—v. Radiale cutanée, Cephalic vein—v. Sans poire, Azygos vein—v. Trachélo-sous-cutanée, Jugular vein, external.

VEINES ARTÉRIELLES, Arterial veins—v. Ciliaires, Ciliary veins—v. Sous-clavières, Subclavian veins—v. Sus-hépatiques, Hepatic veins.

VEINEUX, Venous.

VEINSTONE Phlebolite.

VEINULE, (dim. of *veine*), Venula.

VEJUCO DE MAVACURE, see Curare.

VELAMEN ('a covering') NATIVUM, Integument.

VELAMENTA (pl. of *velamentum*, 'a covering') BOMBYCINA, Villous membranes—v. Cerebralia, Meninges—v. Infantis, Membranes of the foetus.

VELAMENTUM ('a covering') ABDOMINALE, Peritonæum—v. Corporis commune, Integument—v. Linguae, Glissoëpigiottic ligament—v. Nativum, Integument.

VÉLAR, Erysimum.

VELLICATION, (*vellicare*, *velllicatum*, 'to twitch.') Tic.

VELOSYNTHESIS, (*velum*, and *συνθεσις*, 'a putting together,') Staphylorrhaphy.

VELUM, 'a veil, a cover,' Velum pendulum palati—v. Apophysi vermiformi obtentum, Valvula Viussenii—v. Interjectum cerebelli, Valvula Viussenii—v. Medullare anticum, Valvula Viussenii.

VELUM MEDULLARE INFERIUS, ('E.') Voile m.

dallaire inferior. A name given, by Reil, to the medullary band or strip, by which the cerebellum communicates with the medulla.

VELUM MEMBRANACEUM POSTERIUS seu **POSTIUM** seu **SEMILUNARE**, *Valvula Tarsi*. The small posterior valve of the cerebellum; a thin medullary plate, situate between the medulla oblongata and vermis inferior, in front of the nodulus.

VELUM PALATI, *Velum pendulum palati*—*v. Palatinum*, *Velum pendulum palati*.

VELUM PENDULUM PALATI, 'pendulous veil of the palate.' *Velum*, *V. Palatinum* seu *Palati* seu *Pendulum* seu *Staphylium*, *Palatum pendulum* seu *molle* seu *mobile*, *Pendulum* seu *Clastrum Palati*, *Palatum Molle*, *Soft Palate*, (*F.*) *Septum Staphylin* (*Ch.*), *Voile du Palais*. A movable, soft, and broad septum, attached to the posterior extremity of the palatine arch, and separating the mouth from the pharynx. Its form is nearly quadrilateral. Its anterior surface corresponds to the mouth; the posterior to the pharynx. Its superior edge is fixed to the palatine arch; the inferior is free, floating, and has an appendix at its middle—the *uvula*. The lateral margins of the velum are held down by two folds, separated from each other by a triangular space; these are called the *pillars*; the anterior passes to the base of the tongue, the posterior to the sides of the pharynx. The velum palati is formed of a mucous coat, which contains numerous follicles, and of a muscular stratum, in which are the peristaphylini interni and p. externi muscles, the glossostaphylini, the pharyngostaphylini and the palatostaphylini. The arteries of the velum palati are furnished by the internal maxillary, the labial and the superior pharyngeal. Its veins open into the internal jugular. Its nerves are sent off from the ganglion of Meckel, and come from the palatine branches. The glossopharyngeal nerve, likewise, sends it some filaments.

VELUM PUPILLÆ, Pupillary membrane—*v. Staphylinum*, *Velum pendulum palati*—*v. Vieussenii*, *Valvula Vieussenii*.

VELVET LEAF, *Abutilon Avicennæ*, *Parreira*.

VENA, *Vein*. *Penis*—*v. Alba renum*, *Ureter*—*v. Alba thoracis*, *Thoracic duct*—*v. Apoplectica*, *Jugular vein*, *internal*—*v. Arteriosa*, *Porta vena*, *Pulmonary artery*—*v. Capitis*, *Cephalic vein*—*v. Cava*, *Cava vena*—*v. Cubiti interior*, *Basilio vein*—*v. Domiasygos*, see *Azygos*—*v. Diploetica*, see *Diploic*—*v. Falcis cerebri*, *Sinus longitudinalis inferior*—*v. Galeni*, see *Cardiac veins*, and *Chorioideæ venæ*—*v. Hemiasyga*, see *Azygos vein*—*v. Lactea*, *Porta vena*—*v. Lienalis*, *Splenic vein*—*v. Magna*, *Porta vena*—*v. Medina Arabum*, *Dracunculus*—*v. Medinensis*, *Dracunculus*—*v. Ostiaria*, *Porta vena*—*v. Pari carens*, *Azygos*, (*vena*)—*v. sine Pari*, *Azygos*, (*vena*)—*v. Portalis*, *Porta vena*—*v. Portarum*, *Porta vena*—*v. ad Portas*, *Porta vena*—*v. quæ ad Portas est*, *Porta vena*—*v. Præparata*, *Facial vein*—*v. Rainalis*, *Porta vena*—*v. Splenica*, *Splenic vein*—*v. Stelechizæ*, *Porta vena*—*v. Subalaris*, *Vena axillaris*—*v. Terminalis*, *Circulus venosus*.

VENÆ, pl. of *Vena*—*v. Apoplectica*, *Jugular veins*—*v. Cavæ hepatis*, *Hepatic veins*—*v. Centrales*, *Intralobular veins*—*v. Concomites*, see *Vein*—*v. Galeni*, *Choroid*, (*veins*)—*v. Innominatæ*, see *Innominatum*—*v. Intralobulares*, *Intralobular veins*—*v. Lactææ*, *Chyliferous vessels*—*v. Lymphaticæ*, *Lymphatic vessels*—*v. Micantes*, (*arteries*), see *Artery*—*v. Pulsatiles*, (*arteries*), see *Artery*—*v. Satellitæ*, see *Vein*—*v. Soporales*, *Jugular veins*—*v. Spermaticeæ*, *Spermatic veins*—*v. Sphagittides*, *Jugular veins*.

VENÆ VORTICOSÆ. The veins which principally form the external or venous layer of the choroid coat of the eye; so called from their peculiar arrangement; (from *vertex* seu *cortex*, 'a whirlpool'.)

VENÆSECTIO, (*vena*, 'a vein,' and *sectum*, 'to cut,') see *Bloodletting*—*v. Revulsiva*, see *Bloodletting*.

VENAL, *Venous*.

VENEFICIUM, (*venenum*, and *facere*, 'to make,') *Poisoning*.

VENENATION, (from *venenum*,) *Poison*, *Poisoning*, *Venom*.

VENENATUS, *Venomous*.

VENENEUX, *Poisonous*.

VENENOSE, *Venomous*.

VENENUM, *Poison*, *Venom*.

VENEREAL, *Venerum*, *Aphrodisiacum Venerum*, (*F.*) *Vénérien*, (from *Venus*, gen. *Veneris*, 'the goddess of pleasure.') That which relates to the pleasures of love. In a more restricted sense, the word *veneræ*—as well as *aphrodisiac*—is synonymous with *syphilitic*, and also with *syphilis*. Some authors have proposed that those diseases which are produced by excess in venery should be called *veneræ*; and that *syphilitic* should be limited to those which are the result of impure connexion. It is, also, used in the same sense as *aphrodisiac*,—adapted to excite venereal desire.

VENEREAL DESIRE, *Libido*—*v. Disease*, *Syphilis*.

VENERIEN, *Veneral*. Also, one labouring under syphilis; as *Hôpital des vénériens*.

VENERIVAGUS, (*venus*, gen. *venoris*, 'the pleasures of love,' and *vagare*, 'to wander,') *Lelidinous*.

VENERY, (from *venus*, gen. *veneriæ*.) The pleasures of love. Sexual communication. *Cotition*.

VENÆSECTIO, (*vena*, 'a vein,' and *sectum*, 'to cut,') see *Bloodletting*.

VENIMEUX, *Venomous*.

VENIN, (from *venenum*.) *Venom*.

VENO BENO, see *Falsification*, table of.

VENOM, *Venerum*, *Toxicum*, *Venæstia*, (*F.*) *Venia*. A poisonous fluid secreted by certain animals, as the viper, in a state of health, and which they preserve in a particular reservoir, to use as a means of attack or defence. It differs, according to some, from *virus*, as the latter is always the result of a morbid process, which may be produced by the individuals who receive it, in their turn, and be transmitted to others.

VENOM, *Quickening*, *Sperm*—*v. Vital*, *Sperm*.

VENOMOUS, *Venæstus*, *Venæstus*, (*F.*) *Venimeux*. An epithet applied to animals which have a secretion of venom, as the viper, rattlesnake, &c., as well as to the venom itself; and, by some, to liquids in the animal body, which have been so perverted by previous disease, that their contact occasions serious mischief in sound individuals; as happens in hydrophobia. *Virus* is more commonly used in this case.

VENOSITAS, (from *vena*, 'a vein,') *Venosity*—*v. Sanguinis*, *Predominium sanguinis venosi*.

VENOSITY, *Venositæ*, *Venousness*, *Venous state* or *cachexia*, *Malansmia*, *Melanosis universalis*, (*F.*) *Melanémie*, (from *vena*, 'a vein,') A condition in which, it has been supposed, the blood is moved slowly; is more venous; and the venous blood itself in greater quantity. This state is said to be chiefly observed in hemorrhoids, gout, hypochondriasis, melancholia, &c. In general, it signifies abundance of veins in a part; afflux of blood into the veins.

VENOUS, *Venal*, *Venous*, (*F.*) *Venous*, (from *vena*, 'a vein,') Appertaining to a vein, or to the blood of the veins; as *venous cachexia*, *venous pulse*.

VENOUS CACHEXIA, *Venosity*—*v. Hum*, *Bruit de Diabète*—*v. State*, *Venosity*—*v. System*, see *Vascular*—*v. System*, *abdominal*, *Porta vena*.

VENOUS SYSTEM OF JA'CONSON. A system of vessels in the three classes of vertebrate ani-

imals other than the mammalia, which forms a communication between the vena porta and the vena cava.

VENOUSNESS, Venosity.

VENT, ([L.] *ventus*.) Wind.

VENTER, gen. *Ventris*, Abdomen, Belly, Uterus. In law, venter designates the maternal parentage of children. Thus, if A were B's child by his first wife, he would be described in law as 'by the first venter.' 'A died seized, leaving two infant daughters by different venters.'

VENTER INUS, 'lowest belly,' Abdomen, Hypogastrium—v. Inferius, Abdomen—v. Infimus, Abdomen—v. Magnus, Inguities—v. Medius, Thorax—v. Musculi, see Muscle—v. Parvus, Hypogastrium—v. Propendens, Hysteroloxia anterior—v. Renum, Pelvis of the kidney—v. Supremus, Cavum cranii.

VENTEUX, (from *ventus*, 'wind,') Windy.

VENTILATION, *Ventilatio*, (from *ventilare*, *ventilatum*, 'to fan;') (F.) *Ventilation*, *Aérage*, *Aération*. The act of renewing the air of vessels, hospitals, and apartments, or of situations where many people are collected together. The utility of such renewal must be evident, when it is considered that atmospheric air loses its oxygen during respiration, and carbonic acid supplies its place. Stagnant air, also, becomes loaded with numerous impurities, and where numbers are crowded together, a large amount of zymotic or fermentable matter is exhaled from the lungs, and taken in again during respiration. This is, indeed, a great cause of the mortality which occurs in camps and cities, and hence one of the greatest hygienic improvements, of modern times, has been a proper attention to circulation of air, and various arrangements have been made for this purpose in hospitals and similar establishments. They are almost all, however, based on the renewal of air by suction, forcing, or both.

Ventilation is one of the most valuable additions to our stock of therapeutical agencies in many diseases.

Instruments used for the purpose of renewing the air, in ships, apartments, &c., have been called ventilators.

VENTOSITÉ, Flatulence.

VENTOSITY, (from *ventus*, 'wind,') Flatulency.

VENTOUSES SCARIFIÉES, (from *ventosus*, 'full of wind,') Cupping with the scarificator.

VENTOUSES SÈCHES, Cupping dry.

VENTRAL, (from *venter*, 'the belly,') Abdominal.

VENTRAL HERNIA, *Hernia ventralis*. Direct hernia occurring in any part of the abdomen. It is most frequently found between the recti muscles.

VENTRALE, 'a belly band,' Belt (Russian.)

VENTRALE CUTANEUM, 'cutaneous apron.' (F.) *Tablier*. An elongation of the nymphæ in the Bojesman female, which hangs down before the vulva like an apron.

VENTRE, (from *venter*, 'the belly,') Abdomen—v. *Inférieur*, Abdomen—v. *Relâché*, see *Diarrhœa*—v. *Resserré*, Constipation.

VENTRE INSPICIENDO DE, see *De ventre inspicendo*.

VENTRICLE, *Ventriculus*, (dim. of *venter*, 'a belly,') (F.) *Ventricule*. Literally, a little belly. A name given, in anatomy, to various parts.

VENTRICLE OF ARANTIIUS. A small cavity, lined with gray substance, at the point of the calamus scriptorius.

VENTRICLES OF THE BRAIN, *Ventriculi seu Cavitates seu Sinus Cerebri*, (F.) *Ventricules du cerveau*, are five cavities in the interior of that organ, which are distinguished into the lateral

ventricles, *middle ventricle*, *fourth ventricle* or *ventricle of the cerebellum*, and *fifth ventricle*. The *middle ventricle* or *third ventricle*, (F.) *Ventricule moyen du cerveau*, is situate in front of the pineal gland. It is bounded, *above*, by the tela choroidea and the fornix; *below*, by a portion of cerebral substance, which separates it from the base of the cranium; *laterally*, by the thalami nervorum optico; *anteriorly*, by a medullary cord, called the *anterior commissure*; and, *posteriorly*, by another medullary cord, called the *posterior commissure*. It communicates with the lateral ventricles by two openings, situate behind the anterior pillar or crus of the fornix. The *Lateral ventricles*, *Ventriculi laterales seu majores seu majores seu priores seu superiores seu tricornes*, (F.) *Ventricules latéraux*, are two in number. They are large, and, owing to their considerable curvature, occupy a great part of the cerebral centre. They are bounded, *above*, by the inferior surface of the corpus callosum; *anteriorly*, by the curved portion of the same body; *posteriorly*, by a considerable mass of cerebral substance; and, *internally*, they are separated from each other by the septum of the ventricles, — a medullary plate, which is given off from the lower part of the corpus callosum. The lateral ventricles have, in their upper and anterior portion, the *Corpora striata*, *Thalami optici*, and *Tentorium semicirculare*; — their inferior portion contains the *corpus fimbriatum*, *cornu Ammonis*, &c. Each of the ventricles has a *body* or *centre* — *cella media* — and *horns*, *cornua*. The *Fourth ventricle*, *Ventriculus cerebelli seu quartus seu Arantii*, *Sinus rhomboides*, (F.) *Quatrième ventricule*, is situate beneath the aqueduct of Sylvius, by which it communicates with the third ventricle. It extends from this aqueduct to the upper part of the medulla; and is seated in the substance of the tuber annulare. The *Fifth ventricle*, *Ventriculus septi pellucidum*, *Incisura septi*, (F.) *Cinquième ventricule*, is the small serous cavity between the laminae of the septum lucidum; called, also, *Sinus of the septum lucidum*, *S. of the medium septum* (Ch.).

VENTRICLES OF THE HEART, *Ventriculi cordis*, *Speus cordis*, (F.) *Ventricules du cœur*, are two in number. The *Right ventricle*, *Pulmonary ventricle*, *Ventriculus anterior seu primus seu pulmonalis*, (F.) *Ventricule droit ou pulmonaire*, is situate at the fore-part of the heart, the base and apex corresponding to those of the heart. In it are seen the *Columnæ carnea* and *Corde tendinea*. The right ventricle communicates with the right auricle by the *Ostium venosum*, and from it the *Pulmonary artery* arises. Around the auricular orifice is a tendinous margin or ring, from which the tricuspid valve is given off. The use of the ventricle is to send the blood, by its contraction, along the pulmonary artery to the lungs. The *Left ventricle*, *Ventriculus aorticus seu posterior seu secundus*, (F.) *Ventricule gauche ou aortique*, is situate at the posterior and left part of the heart. Its parietes are thicker and stronger than those of the right, owing to its having to send the blood over the whole system. The inner surface has the same general appearance as that of the right. The *Columnæ carnea* and *Corde tendinea* are, however, much stronger. It communicates with the left auricle by means of the *Mitral valve*; and from it proceeds the largest bloodvessel of the body — the aorta.

VENTRICLES OF THE LARYNX, *Ventriculi seu Sacculi laryngei*, *Ventriculi Morgagni*, *Sinuses of the larynx*, (F.) *Ventricules ou Sinus du larynx*, are two depressions in the larynx, comprised between the superior and inferior ligaments.

VENTRICLE, PULMONARY, V. right.

VENTRICOUS, *Ventricosus*, *Ventriculosus*, (F.) *Ventru*. Bellied. Having a large belly.

VENTRICULAR, *Ventricularis*, (F.) *Ventriculaire*. Relating to a ventricle.

VENTRICULE, *Ventricule*.

VENTRICULE AORTIQUE, Ventricle, left—*v. Cinquième*, Ventricle, fifth—*v. Droit*, Ventricle, right—*v. Gauche*, Ventricle, left—*v. Moyen du Cerveau*, Ventricle, middle, of the brain—*v. Pulmonaire*, Ventricle, right—*v. Quatrième*, Ventricle, fourth.

VENTRICULES DU CERVEAU, Ventricles of the brain—*v. du Cœur*, Ventricles of the heart—*v. Latéraux*, Ventricles, lateral.

VENTRICULI CORDIS, (pl. of *ventriculus*.) Ventricles of the heart—*v. Dilatatio*, Gastrostasis—*v. Dissolutio*, Gastromalacia—*v. Dura mater*, Sinuses of the dura mater—*v. Emollitio*, Gastromalacia—*v. Exulceratio*, Gastroecosis—*v. Fluxus*, Gastrothæsa—*v. Inflammatio*, Gastritis—*v. Laryngei*, Ventricles of the larynx—*v. Laterales*, see Ventricles, lateral, of the brain—*v. Magni*, Ventricles, lateral, of the brain—*v. Majores*, Ventricles, lateral—*v. Metamorphosis gelatiniformis*, Gastromalacia—*v. Morgagnii*, Ventricles of the larynx—*v. Perforatio*, Gastrobrosis—*v. Priores*, Ventricles, lateral—*v. Pseudophlogosis resolutiva et colligativa*, Gastromalacia—*v. Superiores*, Ventricles, lateral—*v. Triornes*, Ventricles, lateral—*v. Ulceratio*, Gastroecosis.

VENTRICULUS, (dim. of *venter*, 'belly,') Stomach, Ventricle—*v. Anterior*, Ventricle, right—*v. Aorticus*, Ventricle, left—*v. Arantii*, see Ventricles of the brain.

VENTRICULUS CALLOSUS, 'callous stomach.' The gizzard or third stomach of the gallinaceous bird. (F.) *Gésier*. It consists of a doublebelled or *digastric* muscle; is lined by a firm cuticle, and forms a kind of pouch, depending from the alimentary tube, in which the second stomach terminates, and from which the duodenum or *Ventriculus succenturiatus* issues. In the interior of the gizzard there are numerous pebbles, which seem to be destined to aid in the trituration of the food. The gizzard is an organ of mastication, and is possessed of great muscular power.

VENTRICULUS CEREBELLI, see Ventricles of the brain—*v. Intestinalis*, Abomasus—*v. Posterior*, Ventricle, left—*v. Primus*, Ventricle, right—*v. Pulmonalis*, Ventricle, right—*v. Quartus*, see Ventricles of the brain—*v. Secundus*, Ventricle, left—*v. Septi Pellucidi*, see Ventricles of the brain—*v. Succenturiatus*, Duodenum; see *Ventriculus Callosus*.

VENTRIÈRE, (from *venter*, 'belly, uterus,') Midwife.

VENTRILOQUE, (*venter*, 'belly,' and *loquor*, 'to speak,') Engastrimythus.

VENTRILOQUISM, see Engastrimyth.

VENTRILOQUIST, Engastrimyth.

VENTRILOQUY, see Engastrimyth.

VENTRIOSUS, (from *venter*,) Abdominous.

VENTRIPOTENT, (*venter*, and *potens*, 'powerful,') Abdominous.

VENTROSITAS, (from *venter*,) Physconia.

VENTROSUS, Abdominous.

VENTS, (pl. of *vent*, [L.] *ventus*, 'wind,') Flatulence.

VENTUS, Wind.

VENULA, (dim. of *vena*,) *Phlebion*. See Vein. (F.) *Vénule*, *Vénule*. A small vein. Hippocrates seems to use it in the same sense as *Arteria*.

VENULÆ CENTRALES, Intralobular veins—*v. Intralobulares*, Interlobular veins.

VÉNULE, Venule.

VENUS, gen. *Veneris*, 'the goddess of love,' Clitoris, Genion, Cuprum, Venery—*v. Crystallina*, of, *Cupri subacetat*—*v. Crystallina de, Cupri subacetat*.

VER, (from *vermis*,) Worm—*v. Cucurbitis*, *Tenia solium*—*v. Cutané*, *Dracunculus*—*v. Filaire*, *Dracunculus*—*v. de Guinée*, *Dracunculus*—*v. Luissant*, *Cicindela*—*v. de Médine*, *Dracunculus*—*v. Sanguin*, *Hæmatozoon*—*v. Solitaire*, *Bothrocephalus latus*, *Tenia solium*.

VÉRAIRE BLANC, *Veratrum album*.

VERATRE BLANC, *Veratrum album*.

VERATRIA, *Veratrina*.

VERATRINA, *Veratria*, *Veratrinum*, *Veratrin*, *Veratrine*, (from *veratrum*.) A vegetable alkali, found in the seeds of *Veratrum sabadilla*, *V. officinale*, *Helleborus officinalis*, and *Anagallis officinalis*, which are known in commerce under the names *Cebadilla*, *Cevadilla*, and *Sabadilla*, and are imported from Mexico. They usually occur, in commerce, mixed with the fruit of the plant, are two or three lines long, of a black colour, and are shining, flat, shrivelled, winged, and elastic seeds. *Veratrine* is solid, white, pulverulent, and inodorous; of a very acrid taste; decomposable by heat; very soluble in water, and soluble in alcohol. When prepared in the usual manner, it still contains other substances. *Sabadillin*, *Veratrin*, gum resin of the *sabadilla*, and black greasy matter. It is extremely poisonous, and but little used internally in medicine. Magendie gave it as an emetic and drastic in very small doses. It has been recommended to be applied in the way of friction, or endermically, (from gr. v to xx to 3j of lard or cerate; in various neuralgic affections. The following is the formula for its preparation in the Pharmacopœia of the United States:—Take of *Cevadilla*, 1bij; *Alcohol*, 2 gallons; *Sulphuric acid*, *Solution of ammonia*, *Purified animal charcoal*, and *Magnesia*, each a sufficient quantity. Boil the *cevadilla* in a gallon of the alcohol, in a retort with a receiver attached, for an hour, and pour off the liquor. To the residue add another gallon of the alcohol, together with the portion recently distilled; again boil for an hour, and pour off the liquor. Repeat the boiling a third time with the remaining alcohol, and with that distilled in the previous operation. Press the *cevadilla*, mix and strain the liquors, and, by means of a waterbath, distil off the alcohol. Boil the residue three or four times in water acidulated with sulphuric acid, mix and strain the liquors, and evaporate to the consistence of syrup. Add magnesia in slight excess, shake the mixture frequently, then express and wash what remains. Repeat the expression and washing two or three times, and having dried the residue, digest it with a gentle heat several times in alcohol, and strain after each digestion. Distil off the alcohol from the mixed liquor, boil the residue for fifteen minutes in water with a little sulphuric acid and purified animal charcoal, and strain. Having thoroughly washed what remains, mix the washings with the strained liquor, evaporate with a moderate heat to the consistence of syrup, and then drop in as much solution of ammonia as may be necessary to precipitate the *veratria*. Lastly, separate and dry the precipitate.

An analogous form is given in the British Pharmacopœia for 1864.

VERATRINE, *Veratrina*.

VERATRINE or **VERATRIA**, *Sulphate of, Veratrin sulphat*, (F.) *Sulfate de Veratrine*, possesses the same virtues as *veratrine*. A solution of one grain in two ounces of distilled water has been suggested as a substitute for the *Eau minérale d'Huon*—a celebrated gout remedy—in the dose of f ʒj to f ʒij.

VERATRINUM, *Veratrina*.

VERATRUM ALBUM, (*verè atrum*, 'truly black,' from the colour of the roots (?)). *Helleborus albus*, *Elleborum albus*, *Elleborus albus*,

Cher'bachem, White hel'lebores, Lang'wort, (F.) Véat're blanc, Hellébore ou Ellébore blanc, Vé-vaire blanc, Vavaire, Tue-chien. Sex. Syst. Polygamia Monocia. Nat. Ord. Melanthaceæ (Lindley). The root or rhizoma of this common European plant is indebted to the veratrine for its properties. It is inodorous; has a bitterish, acrid, nauseous taste, and is violently emetic and purgative, even when applied to an ulcerated surface. It is, also, possessed of errhine properties, and acts, externally, as a stimulant. It is rarely exhibited internally. Sometimes it is given as a sneezing powder; but it operates with great violence. It forms, also, an itch ointment. See Unguentum Veratri.

VERATRUM LUTEUM, *Chamælorium luteum.*

VERATRUM SABADIL'LA, *Sabadil'la, Sabatil'la, Ca'nia Interfec'tor, Caus'ticum America'num, Cevadil'la Hispano'rum, Scavadil'la, Hor'denum caus'ticum, (F.) Cevadille. The seed—dried fruit—of this plant, Sabadil'la, Cevadil'la, (Ph. U. S. and Ph. B.) have been used mostly as anthelmintics. Dose, gr. ij to a child four years old. It possesses the same general properties as the veratrum album.*

VERATRUM VIR'IDĒ, *American Hel'lebores, Swamp hel'lebores, In'dian poke, In'dian Un'cas, Poke'weed, Bear'weed, Ich'weed, Tickleweed, Earth'gull, Dev'ilbane, Wolf'bane, Pup'pet root, is indigenous in the swampy districts of almost every part of the United States. The properties of the rhizoma are like those of the genus. It has been brought forward, however, in recent times, in the Southern States, as a powerful sedative in inflammatory diseases. Dose, eight drops of a saturated tincture, every three hours, until its sedative effects are induced.*

VERBASCULUM, *Primula veris.*

VERBASCUM ALATUM, (supposed to be a corruption from *barbascum*, 'bearded,' owing to its hairy coat; *barba*, 'a beard,' [?]) *V. thapsus—v. Album, V. thapsus—v. Collinum, V. thapsus—v. Crassifolium, V. thapsus—v. Elongatum, V. thapsus—v. Lychneitis, V. thapsus—v. Montanum, V. thapsus.*

VERBASCUM NI'GRUM, *Cande'la re'gia, Thap'sus barba'tus, Tap'sus barba'tus, Candela'ria, Lanna'ria, Black Mul'lein; and VERBASCUM THAP'SUS, V. thapsos'des seu ala'tum seu coll'inum seu al'bum seu crassifo'lium seu elonga'tum seu lychni'tis seu monta'num seu sim'plex, Phlog'mus, Phlo'mus, Phlox, Great broadleaved or yellow Mul'lein, High Ta'per, Cow's Lung'wort, (F.) Molène, Bouillon blanc, Bonhomme, Cierge de notre dame, Herbe Saint-Fiacre. Ord. Scrophulariaceæ, Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia,—especially the latter,—have been used as emollients, applied externally in the form of fomentation. The large leaves have been chosen for this purpose. Occasionally, the mucilage which they contain has been extracted by decoction or infusion, and administered in pectoral affections.*

VERBASCUM SIMPLEX, *V. thapsus—v. Thapsoides, V. thapsus—v. Thapsus, see V. nigrum.*

VERBENA HAS'TATA, *V. panicula'ta, Blue vervain, Sim'pler's Joy, an American species, is more bitter than the European, and said to be emetic.*

VERBENA OFFICINA'NIS, *Verbena, Dichro'mus, Verbe'naca, Peristat'rium, Hierobot'anè, Her'ba sa'cro, Ver'vain, Pur'vain, (Prov.) Ber'bine, Juno's Tears, (F.) Verveine, Herbe à tous les maux. Ord. Verbenaceæ. Sex. Syst. Diandria Monogynia. A plant formerly held sacred; used in sacrifices, and suspended round the neck as an amulet. In the form of cataplasm, it is said to have relieved obstinate headaches, and to have been of service in scrofula. It is not used.*

VERBENA PANICULATA, *V. hastata.*

VERBENA URTICIFOLIA, an indigenous spe-

cies, has been used in poisoning from *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

VERBENACA, *Verbena officinalis.*

VERBESINA ACME'LLA, (changed from *verbena*, [?]) *Spilanthus Acme'la.*

VERBESINA VIRGIN'ICA, *Crown Beard. Indigenus. Order, Compositæ. A decoction of the roots is used by the Indians as a diaphoretic and depurative.*

VERCOQUIN, (ver, 'a worm,' and *coquin*, 'a rascal,') *Phreni'tis vermino'sa. A form of phrenitis, attributed to the presence of a worm in the brain!*

VERDET, (from *verd*, [L.] *viridis*, 'green,') *Cupri subacetat.*

VERDIGRIS, (from [F.] *verd*, [L.] *viridis*, 'green,' and *gris*, 'gray,') *Cupri subacetat.*

VERENDA, (from *vereor*, 'to reverence,') *Genital organs.*

VERETRUM, (from *vereor*, [?]) *Penis.*

VÉRETTE, *Varicella.*

VERGE, (from [L.] *virga*, 'a rod,') *Penis—v. d'Or, Solidago vigaurea.*

VERGERETTE DE PHILADELPHIE, *Erigeron Philadelphicum.*

VERGETTUKES, (from *virga*, 'a rod,') *Vibices.*

VERJUICE, *Om'phacè, Ompha'cion, Ompha'cium, (F.) Verjus, Verdjus, verd*, 'green,' and *jus*, 'juice,') 'The juice of green fruits.' A sour kind of grape. Also, an acid liquor, prepared from very sour grapes or crabapples. It is principally used in culinary preparations; although, occasionally, an ingredient in medicinal compounds. See *Vitis vinifera*.

VERJUS, *Verjuice.*

VERMES, (pl. of *vermis*,) *Worms—v. Cer'tri, Choroid plexus—v. Intestini, see Worms.*

VERMICELLI (I.), (from [L.] *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, 'a worm,' from its resemblance,) see *Tarundæ Italiceæ.*

VERMICULAIRE BRÛLANTE, *Sedum.*

VERMICULAR, (dim. of *vermis*, 'a worm,') *Vermiform. Also, wormlike; as the vermicular or wormlike motion of peristole.*

VERMICULARIS, *Lumbicalis, Sedum.*

VERMICULI SPERMATICI, (pl. of *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, 'a worm,') *Spermatozoa.*

VERMICULUM, *Vernyc'ilum. An elixir; a tincture, according to Ruland and Johnson.*

VERMICULUS CAPILLARIS, 'hair worm,' *Dracunculus.*

VERMIFORM, *Vermic'ular, Vermicula'rie, Vermifor'mis, (F.) Vermiculaire, Vermiforme, (vermis, 'a worm,' and forma, 'form,') That which resembles a worm.*

VERMIFORM PROC'ESSES, *Proces'sus seu Pro-tuberan'tiæ seu appen'dices vermifor'mes, Vermes, Montic'uli cerebel'li, Worms, (F.) Eminences vermiformes du cervelet, are two modullary projections at the surface of the cerebellum. The superior vermiform proc'ess, Vermis superior cerebel'li, is an elongated projection at the anterior and middle part of the superior surface of the cerebellum; and the inferior vermiform proc'ess, Vermis inferior cerebel'li, Pyramid of Malacarne', is a somewhat larger projection, situate in the depression at the inferior surface of the same organ. The inferior vermiform process is usually described as consisting of three portions,—the pyramid, the uvula, and the nodulus. The anterior portion of the superior vermiform process is elevated, and termed Montic'ulus.*

VERMIFUGE, (*vermis*, 'a worm,' and *fugare*, 'to drive away,') *Anthelmintic.*

VERMIFUGE, MATHIEU'S. This consisted of two distinct electuaries; the one for killing, the other for expelling tapeworm. The former is

made of an ounce of tin filings, and six drachms of fern root.

VERMIFUGUS, (Vermifuge,) Anthelminthic.

VERMILION, (from *ver*, 'a worm,' the colour being like that from the cochineal insect. It also means cochineal,) Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

VERMILLON DE PROVENCE, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum.

VERMINATIO, (from *vermis*, 'a worm,') Helminthiasis, Vermination.

VERMINATION, Helminthiasis—*v.* Cutaneous, Malis.

VERMINEUX, Verminous.

VERMINOUS, *Vermineus*, (F.) *Vermineux*, (from *vermis*, 'a worm,') That which is caused by worms; as 'a verminous affection.'

VERMIS, (from *vertere*, 'to wind about,' [?]) see Vermiform processes—*v.* Bombycinus, Cornu ammonis—*v.* Cerebelli, Vermiform process—*v.* Cerebri, Fever, Hungary—*v.* Cucurbitinus, Tænia solium—*v.* Digni, Paronychia.

VERMITIO, (from *vermis*, 'a worm,') Helminthiasis.

VERNIX CASEOSA, 'cheesy varnish,' (F.) *Vernis Caséux*. The fatty varnish, or deposit, often found on the fœtus, which is secreted by the sebaceous follicles of the skin.

VERNIX SICCA, 'dry varnish,' Sandarac.

VERNONIA ANTHELMINTICA, (after William Vernon, an English botanical traveller in North America,) *Ascaricida anthelmin'tica*, *Calagi'rah*, *Calagi'ri*. A plant which is indigenous in India. *Ord.* Compositæ. *Sec. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia superflua. It has great celebrity in the East Indies, and is a bitter tonic; but the seeds are chiefly used as an anthelmintic in cases of ascarides and lumbrici in children.

VERNONIA NOVEBORACENSIS, *Pron weed*, *Flat top*; an indigenous plant, whose purple flowers appear in August and September, is reported to possess cathartic properties.

VÉROLE, (from *varius*, 'spotted,' [?]) Syphilis—*v.* Grande, Syphilis—*v.* Grasse, Syphilis—*v.* Petite, Variola—*v.* Petite volante, Variella.

VÉROLE, Syphilitic.

VÉROLETTE, (dim. of *vérole*,) Varicella.

VÉROLIQUE, Syphilitic.

VERONICA or VERONICA, after St. Veronica, *V. officinalis* seu *Tournefortii* seu *mas*, *The'a Germanica*, *Betonica Pauli*, *Chamaedrys*, *Male Veronica*, *Fluel'in*, *Officinal Speedwell*, *Eyebright*, *Paul's Betony*, (F.) *Véronique*, *Thé d'Europe*, *Herbe aux lardes*. *Ord.* Scrophulariaceæ. *Sec. Syst.* Diandria Monogynia. This plant was once used as a pectoral.

VERONICA AQUATICA, *V. beccabunga*.

VERONICA BECCABUNGA, *Beccabunga*, *Anagallis* seu *Veronica aquatica*, *Lut'er Germanicum*, *Cep'n'a*, *Water Pimpernel*, *Brooklime*, *Brooklime Speedwell*, *Water Speedwell*, *Neckweed*, *Water Purslain*, (Sc.) *Waterpurspie*, (F.) *Véronique creusotée*. This plant was formerly used in a variety of diseases. It is, however, almost insipid and inodorous, and has been long banished from practice.

VERONICA MAS, Veronica—*v.* Officinalis, Veronica.

VERONICA PEREGRINA, *Neckweed*, *Purslain*, *Speedwell*; indigenous; flowering from April to June, has been given internally in scrofulosis, and is applied as a wash to scrofulous tumours.

VERONICA PURPUREA, *Betonica officinalis*—*v.* Tournefortii, Veronica—*v.* Virginica, *Leptandra Virginica*.

VÉRONIQUE, Veronica—*v.* *Creusotée*, *Veronica beccabunga*.

VERPA, Penis.

VERPUS, Circumciscus, *Medius digitus*.

VERRE, Vitrum—*v.* d'Antimoine, *Antimonii vitrum*.

VERRUCA, dim. *Verrucula*, *Echyma verruca*, *Phymatosis verrucosa*, an *Excrescence*, a *Wart*, (Prov.) *Wret*, (F.) *Verrue*, *Poireau*. A small, hard, mamillary tumour, which forms at the surface of the skin, and particularly on that of the hands and face. Warts are generally rugous at the surface, and broad at the base; their roots being implanted in the derma by whitish filaments, which are dense, semifibrous, and very numerous.

Warts may be destroyed by caustic, or removed by excision. Their vitality is, generally, not great.

VERRUCA CARNOSEA, Condyloma—*v.* Formicaria, Formica.

VERRUCA MINOR, Thymion—*v.* Palpebrarum, see Hydatid—*v.* Pensilis, *Acrochordon*—*v.* Rhagaden, Thymion.

VERRUCA NECROGENICA. A name proposed for productions of morbid epithelium, caused, in dissecting, by the acrid fluids of the dead body.

VERRUCARIA, (from *verruca*,) *Calendula officinalis*, *Heliotropium Europæum*.

VERRUCOSE, Warty.

VERRUCOUS, Warty.

VERRUCULA, (dim. of) *Verruca*.

VERRUE, *Verruca*.

VERRUQUEUX, Warty.

VERUS, pl. of *Ver*, Worms.

VERSE CHARMS, see Charm.

VERSIO, (*vertere*, *vernum*, 'to turn,') Turning—*v.* Fœtus, Turning—*v.* Spontanea, *Evolution*, spontaneous—*v.* Uteri, *Hysteroloxia*.

VERSION, Turning—*v.* Cephalic, see Turning—*v.* Podalic, see Turning.

VERT-DE-GRIS, ([F.] *vert*, 'green,' and *gris*, 'gray,') *Cupri subacetat*.

VERTEBRA DENTATA, 'toothed vertebra,' Axis—*v.* Dorsi Prima, *Lophia*—*v.* Lumborum Prima, *Asphaltites*—*v.* Magna, *Sacrum*—*v.* Præminens, see Vertebra.

VERTEBRÆ, pl. of *Vertebra*, *Spina'dyli*, *Spina'dles*, *Whit'ebones*, (F.) *Vertèbres*, (from *vertere*, 'to turn,') This name has been given to the bones which by their union form the vertebral or spinal column. The vertebrae are short, thick, very angular bones, twenty-four in number, and situate one above another. The *body*—*centrum*, of Owen—of the vertebra is the middle and anterior portion. Above and below it is articulated, by means of a fibrocartilage, with the contiguous vertebrae. The *Processes*, (F.) *Masses apophyseaires*, of each vertebra are:—1. The *spinous process*, situate behind, and in the median line. 2. The two *transverse processes*, standing off from each side. 3. The four *articular or oblique processes*—*zygapophyses*, of Owen—two *superior*, and two *inferior*—which serve to unite the vertebrae with each other. These transverse and articulating processes are made continuous with the lateral and posterior parts of the body of the vertebra by narrow bony portions or pedicles, on each of which are notches. These, by their union with similar notches in the contiguous vertebra, form the lateral foramina, (F.) *Trous de conjugaison*, through which the spinal nerves leave the vertebral canal. The different processes are united with each other, so as to form a kind of ring of the lateral and posterior parts of the vertebra; and the foramen within this,—that is, between the body and processes, *foramen vertebra'le rachid'ium*,—concurs in forming the vertebral canal. The *arch* or *lamina* of a vertebra, *neurapophysis*, is the part from which the several

processes project. The vertebræ have particular characters, according to the regions they occupy. They are divided into seven *cervical*, twelve *dorsal*, and five *lumbar*. The first cervical is called *atlas*; the second, *axis* or *vertebra densata*; and the seventh, *vertebra prominens*. The vertebræ are articulated with each other. Those of the back are joined, moreover, to the ribs by their articulating surfaces—*pariophyses*. The first or atlas is articulated with the occipital bone; and the last lumbar vertebra of the sacrum. The cervical vertebræ are developed by nine points of ossification; the dorsal and lumbar by eight.

VERTEBRAL, Vertebra'lis. That which relates or belongs to the vertebræ.

VERTEBRAL ARTERY, Poste'rior cer'ebral artery (Ch.), is the largest of the branches of the subclavian. It arises from the posterior part of that vessel; is lodged in a canal, (F.) *Petit canal vertébral*, formed by the foramina in the transverse processes; enters the cranium, and proceeds to anastomose with its fellow of the opposite side, and to form the *Basillary artery*. Besides the branches sent to the neck, the vertebral artery gives off the *anterior* and *posterior spinal arteries*, and the *inferior cerebellous*, in the cavity of the cranium.

VERTEBRAL CANAL, see Vertebral column.

VERTEBRAL COLUMN, Rue'his, Rha'chia, No'tus, Aene'tis, Car'ina, C. hom'inis, Spi'na, S. dor'si seu vertebra'lis, Colum'na spina'lis seu vertebra'lis seu dor'si, Dor'eum, Ter'gum, Comp'ages Vertebra'rum, Acan'tha, Sa'era fistula, Hi'era Sy'rinx, Spine, Backbone, (Sc.) Backspine, (F.) Colonne vertébrale, Épine du dos, Échine. A kind of bony column, situate at the posterior and central part of the trunk; extending from the head to the sacrum; flexible in every direction, yet very solid, and hollowed by a canal called *vertebral*, which gives it lightness without diminishing its strength, and runs through its whole length. The vertebral column is formed by the superposition of the vertebræ. It represents a pyramid, whose base is below. Anteriorly, it is convex in the neck; concave in the back, and convex, again, in the loins. Behind, the curvatures are of course the reverse of these. There is also in the dorsal region a lateral curvature, the concavity of which is towards the left side. Considered as a whole, the vertebral column has an *anterior* or *prepi'nal* surface; a *posterior* or *spinal*; two *lateral*; a *base*; and an *apex* or top. In the nomenclature of Chaussier, the anterior surface, in the neck, is called *trache'lian*; in the back, *predor'sal*; and in the loins, *prelum'bar*. The dorsal surface has at its middle the spinous processes; and at its sides the *vertebral gutters*, (F.) *Gouttières vertébrales*, formed by the union of the *vertebral plates*, (F.) *Lames vertébrales*, which, by their junction, constitute the spinous processes. These are filled by the sacrospinalis muscle. The sides or lateral surfaces present the foramina resulting from the union of the *vertebral notches*, (F.) *Échancrures vertébrales*. These are called *vertebral foramina*, (F.) *Trous de conjugaison*, and give passage to the *vertebral nerves*. The base of the vertebral column is oblique, to unite with the sacrum, and forms with it an angle called *sacrovertebral angle* or *promontory*. The *apex* or top of the vertebral column is articulated with the occipital bone. Sometimes the term *vertebral column* includes the whole of the column from the occipital bone to the extremity of the coccyx. The *Vertebral* or *Spinal* or *Rachidian Canal*, *So'ten, Cana'lis vertebra'lis seu medull'is Spina'lis, Sp'e'cus pro medull'a Spina'li seu vertebra'lis*, exists through the whole of the vertebral column, whose curvatures it follows. It is continuous,

above, with the cranium; below, with the sacral canal, if we consider the vertebræ to terminate at the sacrum. It is lined by a prolongation of the meninges, forming the *The'ca vertebra'lis*, and lodges the spinal marrow.

The vertebral column, which unites lightness with solidity, serves to support the head and chest. It is the seat of all the movements of the trunk, the weight of which it transmits to the pelvis. It lodges and protects the spinal marrow, and gives passage to the vertebral nerves, and to numerous vessels.

VERTEBRAL DISEASE, Rachial'gia (of some), *Ca'ries of the Ver'tebræ, Spondylarthroc'ace, Spondyloc'acé, Kypho'sis inflammato'ria seu paraly'tica, Gibbositas cario'sa, Ca'ries vertebra'rum, Spondylal'gia, Spondylopyo'sis, Tuberculo'sis Vertebra'rum*. The spinal column is liable to distortion (see Hump), at times, without the vertebræ being much, if at all, diseased. At other times, a more formidable affection is induced; the vertebræ becoming carious, and the intervertebral cartilages ulcerated; followed by a more or less complete loss of power over the lower extremities. In such case, on examining the spine, one or more of the spinous processes is found to project beyond the rest. The disease was first well described by Mr. Percival Pott; and hence it has been called by the French, *Maladie de Pott, Malum seu Gibbus Pottii, Pott's disease* or *curvature*. It usually occurs in scrofulous subjects, and the treatment consists in establishing a counterirritation by blisters, issues, or the moxa, opposite the transverse processes of the diseased vertebræ. The sore must be suffered to remain open, and the patient kept in the horizontal posture until the use of the limbs is recovered; employing tonics, the free admission of fresh air, &c., at the same time.

VERTEBRAL LIG'AMENTS, (F.) Ligaments vertébraux, Surtouts ligamentaux de la colonne vertébrale, are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. They consist of long, ligamentous coverings; the *anterior* occupying the anterior part of the vertebral column; and the *posterior* seeming to arise from the occipito'axoid ligament, and seated behind the bodies of the vertebræ, from the axis to the sacrum.

VERTEBRAL NERVE, Trisplanchnic.

VERTEBRAL NERVES, Spi'nal Nerves, (F.) Nerfs rachidiens, spring successively from the spinal marrow, from its origin to its termination. These nerves—30 pairs in all—arise by two roots; one *anterior*, from the *anterior* or *anterolateral column* of the spinal marrow, and the other *posterior*, from the *posterior* or *posterolateral column*, and afterwards issue by the vertebral and sacral foramina. Each of these roots seems to have a distinct function; the *posterior* being destined to convey sensation to parts; the *anterior*, motion. On the posterior root, before its junction with the anterior, there is a ganglion. Of the 30 pairs, 7 are *cervical nerves*, 12 *dorsal*, 5 *lumbar*, and 6 *sacral*. See Nerves.

VERTEBRATED, Vertebra'tus, (F.) Vertébré. Provided with vertebræ.

VERTEBRES, Vertebræ.

VERTEBRODYMIA, (vertebra, and *dym*, 'to mingle,') see Somatodymia.

VERTEBROILIAC LIGAMENT, Ileolumbar ligament.

VERTEX, gen. Ver'ticis, Cor'yphê, Corye, Acrori'a, Spon'dylus. The top or highest part or crown of the head, (F.) *Sommet*; (Sc.) *Can'tel, No'is, Pal'lat, Pal'ad*. See Sinoiput.

VERTEX CORDIS, Muco Cordis—v. Cubiti, Oleranon—v. Palpitans, Fontanella.

VERTIBULUM, (from *vertere*, 'to turn,') The rounded head of a bone; a joint; trepan.

VERTICULA, (from *vertere*, 'to turn,') Articulation.

VERTICULUM, Articulation.

VERTICULUS, Articulation.

VERTIGE, Vertigo.

VERTIGINOUS, *Vertigino'sus*, (Old Eng. and Prov.) *Totty*, (F.) *Vertigineux*. Relating or pertaining to vertigo; *Gid'dy*, *Diz'zy*.

VERTIGO, gen. *Vertig'inis*, (from *vertere*, 'to turn,') *Di'nos*, *Ilin'gos*, *Di'nus* seu *Hallucina'tio* seu *Autal'gia verti'go*, *Circumgyra'tio*, *Gid'diness*, *Diz'ziness*, *Swim'ming of the head*, (Prov.) *Snee*, *Swim'ming*, (F.) *Vertige*, *Étourdissement*. A state in which it seems that all objects are turning round, or that the individual himself is performing a movement of gyration. Two varieties have been designated;—*simple verti'go*, where the objects are seen; and *scotodyn'ia*, in which the sight is obscured, and the individual often falls. Vertigo is dependent upon the condition of the brain as affected by the circulation, and often announces an attack of apoplexy or epilepsy.

VERTIGO TENEBRICO'SA, Scotodynia.

VERUGAS, (S.) (from *verruca*, 'a wart,') A peculiar disease, affecting certain localities of Peru, which manifests itself by sorethroat, pains in the bones, and other febrile symptoms. In the course of a few days, an eruption of red pimples or boils appears. These sometimes increase in magnitude till they become nearly as large as an egg, and discharge blood copiously. It is ascribed to the water of certain springs in the valleys, and especially in that of Sures, called *Aqua de Veruga*.

VERU MONTANUM, 'a mountain spit,' *Gallinaginis caput*.

VERVAIN, *Verbena officinalis*—v. Blue, *Verbena hastata*.

VERVEINE, *Verbena officinalis*.

VESANIA, *Vesania*, (from *ve*, negative, and *sanus*, 'sound,') 'madness.' Derangement of the intellectual and moral faculties, without coma or fever. Many nosologists have used this as a generic term, under which they have included the different species of mental alienation, hypochondriasis, somnambulism, and some even hydrophobia. See Nosology.

VESANIA MANIA, Mania.

VESANIE, Insanity, *Vesania*.

VESICA, 'a bladder,' Urinary bladder—v. Biliary, Gallbladder—v. Cordis, see Pericardium—v. Fellen, Gallbladder—v. Intestinalis, *Vesicula umbilicalis*—v. Natatoria, Airbladder—v. Prostatica, see Ejaculatory ducts—v. Saccata, *Cystostuochoria*—v. Urinaria, Urinary bladder.

VESICÆ IRRITABILITAS, *Cysterethismus*—v. *Unguinosæ tendinum*, *Bursæ mucosæ*.

VESICAL, *Vesical'is*, (F.) *Vésical*, (from *vesica*,) That which belongs or relates to the bladder.

VESICAL ARTERIES vary in number and origin. The umbilical artery always sends off two or three: the middle hemorrhoidal, internal pudic, and obturator furnish others, which ramify and anastomose in the parietes of the bladder; the hypogastric furnishes one which is somewhat larger, the *Vesicoprostatic* (Ch.), and proceeds to the *bas-fund* of the bladder, sending numerous ramifications to it as well as to the surrounding parts.

VESICAL GLANDS, see *Spermatie Ganglion*—v. Ligaments, see Urinary bladder—v. Oxyd, Oxyd, cystic—v. Triangle, see Urinary bladder.

VESICAL VEINS, much more numerous than the arteries, open into the hypogastric plexus.

VESICANT, (from *vesica*,) Blister.

VESICARIUM, Ovarium.

VESICATION, *Vesica'tio*, (from *vesica*,) The action of a vesicant. The formation of blisters.

VÉSICATION VOLANTE (F.), 'a flying vesication.' A temporary vesication produced by art.

VÉSICATOIRE, Blister—v. *Magistral*, Blister, magistral—v. *Volant*, see Blister.

VESICATORIUM, Blister.

VESICLE, (dim. of *vesica*,) *Vesicula*—v. Allantoid, Allantois—v. Blastodermic, see *Molecule*—v. Cowpox, see *Vaccination*.

VESICLE OF BAER, *Vesicula Baerii*, (F.) *Vésicule de Baer*. The ovule in the follicle of De Graaf; which was well described by Baer in 1827.

VESICLE OF DEVELOPMENT, *V. of Evolution*. A vesicle or cyst concerned in histogeny.

VESICLE OF EVOLUTION, *V. of Development*—v. Germinal, see *Molecule*—v. Purkinjean, see *Molecule*—v. Umbilical, *Vesicula umbilicalis*—v. Valentinian, see *Molecule*—v. Wagner's, see *Molecule*.

VESICLES, ASCHERSO'NIAN. When fluid fat and fluid albumen are shaken together, the resulting fat globules become surrounded by an albuminous layer. The vesicles, thus formed, are called after Ascherson, their describer.

VESICLES OF DE GRAAF, *Folliculi Graafiani*—v. Lung, see *Pulmo*—v. Malpighian, *Cellule*, bronchie, see *Pulmo*—v. Seminal, *Vesiculæ seminales*.

VESICOCE'LE, (*vesica*, 'a bladder, and *celé*, 'a rupture,') *Cystocèle*.

VESICOPROSTATIC, see *Vesical*.

VESICOÛ'RACHAL, *Vesicou'racha'tia*. Relating or appertaining to the bladder and urachus, —as a 'vesicou'rachal fistula.'

VESICOÛ'TERINE, *Vesicou'terini'na*. Appertaining, or relating, to the bladder and uterus. **VESICOÛTERINE FOLDS**, see *Uterus*.

VESICOVAG'INAL, *Vesicovagina'tia*, *Vag'inovesical*, *U'rino'vag'inal*. Relating to the bladder and the vagina; as *vesicovaginal fistula*.

VESICULA, *Cyst'inæ*, *Ves'icle*, *Blister*, (F.) *Vésicule*, (dim. of *vesica*,) A small bladder or cyst.

VESICULA, *Ves'icle*, *Ec'phlyis*, *Cyst'inæ*, *Pomphus*, in pathology, means a small orbicular elevation of the cuticle containing lymph, which is sometimes clear and colourless, but often opaque and whitish or pearl-coloured. It is succeeded, either by a scurf, or by a laminated scab.

VESICULA ENIGMATICA, *Vesicula umbilicalis*—v. Alba, *Vesicula umbilicalis*—v. Bilis, Gall bladder—v. Blastodermica, see *Molecule*—v. Blastodermica, see *Molecule*—v. Chyli, *Receptaculum chyli*—v. Erythroidea, Erythroid vesicle—v. Fells, Gallbladder—v. Gangrenescens, see Anthrax—v. Germinativa, see *Molecule*—v. Omphalomesenterica, *Vesicula umbilicalis*—v. Ovaria, *Vesicula umbilicalis*—v. Prolifera, see *Molecule*—v. Prostatica, see Ejaculatory ducts.

VESICULA UMBILICALIS, *V. alba* seu *omphalomesenterica* seu *enigmatosa* seu *ovaria*, *Ves'ica intestinalis*, *Vitellivulus*, *Umbilical* or *Intestinal Ves'icle*, *Vitelline Pouch*, *Vitelliv'cle*, (F.) *Vesicula ombilicale*. A small, pyriform, round, or spheroidal sac, which, about the fifteenth or twentieth day after fecundation, is of the size of a common pea, and probably acquires its greatest dimensions in the course of the third or fourth week. After the seventh week, it becomes shrivelled and disappears insensibly. It seems to be situated between the chorion and amnion, and is commonly adherent either to the outer surface of the amnion, or to the inner surface of the chorion, but at times is loose between them. The *vitelline ped'icle*, which attaches the vesicle to the embryo, is continuous with the intestinal canal; and, up to twenty or thirty days of embryonic life, is hollow,—*Ductus omphalomesentericus* seu *vitelliv'cle* intestinalis seu *vitelliv'cle*, *Vitelline Duct*. Its arteries are the omphalomesenteric. The *Vit-*

elline fluid, contained in the vesicle—in the *Vitelline* or *Yolk membrane*—has been compared, from analogy, to the *vitellus* or *yolk* of birds; and, like it, is an oleaginous and albuminous substance, which is inservient to the nutrition of the embryo.

VESICULÆ, pl. of *vesicula*, constitute the 6th order of Bateman's classification of *Cutaneous Diseases*.

VESICULÆ, see Villous membranes, *Vesiculæ aeræ*, Cellules, bronchie—v. *Bronchicæ*, Cellules, bronchie—v. *Divæ Barbæ*, *Variola confluens*—v. *Gingivarum*, *Aphthæ*—v. *Graafianæ*, *Folliculi Graafiani*—v. *Malpighianæ*, Cellules, bronchie—v. *Pulmonales*, Cellules, bronchie—v. *Rotundæ cervicis uteri*, *Nabothi glandulæ*—v. *Sanguinis*, Globules of the blood.

VESICULÆ SEMINALES. V. *Semina'rix* seu *spermatice*, *Cap'sule seminales*, *Conceptacula seminaria*, *Gonocystides*, *Spermatozystides*, *Seminal vesicles*, (F.) *Vésicules séminales*, *Gardouches*, *Greniers*, are two small membranous sacs, which serve as reservoirs for the sperm, and probably secrete a fluid to be mixed with it. They are situate beneath the bladder, and above the rectum, behind the prostate and to the outer side of the *vasa deferentia*. They are of an irregular conoidal shape; flattened from above to below; embossed on their surface, and of a grayish tint. Their *posterior extremity* or *fundus* terminates by a round cul-de-sac. Their *anterior extremity* or *neck* is narrow and elongated, and is continuous with the excretory duct of the vesicula. This duct joins the *vas deferens*, and forms with it the ejaculatory duct. The interior of the vesiculæ exhibits several cells, which communicate with each other, and are lined by a very thin, mucous membrane.

VESICULÆ SEMINALES MULIERUM, *Nabothi glandulæ*—v. *Spermatice*, *Vesiculæ seminales*.

VESICULAR, *Vesicularis*, (F.) *Vésiculaire*. Of or belonging to a vesicle:—full of or containing small vesicles or cells. The cortical or gray matter of the brain is sometimes termed *vesicular*. See *Cortex cerebri* and *Neurine*.

• **VESICULAR FEVER**, *Pemphigus*.

VESICULE, *Vesicula*—v. *Biliaire*, Gallbladder—v. *du Fiel*, Gallbladder—v. *Germinative*, see *Molecule*—v. *Ombilicale*, *Vesicula umbilicalis*—v. *Ovulifère*, see *Folliculi Graafiani*.

VESICULES DE DE GRAAF, *Folliculi Graafiani*—v. *de Naboth*, *Nabothi glandulæ*—v. *de Sainte Barbe*, *Variola confluens*—v. *Seminales*, *Vesiculæ seminales*.

VESICULOUS, *Vesiculosus*, (F.) *Vésiculeux*, (from *vesica*.) Shaped like, or characterized by, vesicles.

VESICULOTYMPANITIC, *Vesiculotympaniticus*. An epithet for a sound or resonance heard on percussion, which consists of the vesicular and tympanitic sounds combined. It occurs, according to Dr. Flint, when the parenchyma of the lungs is incompletely solidified.

VESPA, Wasp.

VESSEL, *Vas*, *Vasum*, dim. *Vasculum*; *Angéion*, *Angus*, *Conceptaculum* ([L.] *vas*, *vasculum*.) (F.) *Vaisseau*. A canal, more or less elastic, formed by the superposition of membranes, and distinguished, according to its uses and general arrangement, into *Artery*, *Vein*, and *Lymphatic*. See, also, *Vascular*.

VESSELOUP, 'wolf fizzle,' *Lycoperdon*.

VESSIE, (from *vesica*, 'a bladder,') *Urinary bladder*—v. *Col de la*, *Collum vesicæ*—v. *Naturelle*, *Airbladder*.

VESSIE A COLONNES, see *Urinary bladder*.

VESTIBULAR, *Vestibularis*, (F.) *Vestibulaire*. Relating or appertaining to a vestibule.

VESTIBULAR NERVE, see *Auditory nerve*.

VESTIBULE, *Vestibulum*, 'from *vestio*, 'to

clothe or cover.')

The porch or entrance to a house.
VESTIBULE, *Vestibulum*, V. *Vaginé*, *Prona'ua*, *Atrium Vaginé*, *Am'bitus genit'alis muliebris*, is a smooth cavity between the perineum and nymphae in the female, which leads to two passages—to the urethra above, and to the vagina below.

VESTIBULE OF THE EAR. *Vestibulum*, V. *labyrinthi*, (F.) *Vestibule*. A cavity of an irregular shape, which forms part of the labyrinth or internal ear. The vestibule is situate on the inner side of the tympanum; on the outer side of the *meatus auditorius internus*; before the semicircular canals, and behind the cochlea. It is lined by a particular membrane, and contains the liquor of *Cotunnus* and branches of the auditory nerve. There is also another membrane, constituting the *membranous vestibule*, but it is not an exact imitation of the osseous cavity. It is composed of two distinct sacs, which open into each other—the *sacculus vestibuli*, and the *sacculus*. There are three contiguous cavities in the vestibule; one of which, the *semi'd'val*, is situate above; another, the *hemispher'ical*, below; and the third, or *sulciform*, which is the orifice of the aqueductus vestibuli, behind.

VESTIBULUM LABYRINTHI, *Vestibule of the ear*—v. *Vaginæ*, *Vestibule*.

VESTIGE (F.). *Vestig'ium*, 'a vestige,' 'a trace.' A kind of fracture of flat bones, consisting of a simple incision having the mark of the instrument that caused it. The term is also applied to a part of the body, which may have no evident use in man, and yet may be greatly employed in animals. For example, the muscles of the external ear in man are almost devoid of use, or are *vestigies* of what they are in certain animals.

VESTIGIUM, *Sole*, *Vestige*—v. *Foraminis ovalis*, *Ovalis fossa*—v. *Pedis*, *Metatarsus*.

VESTIMENTUM, *Vestitus*.

VESTITUS, *Vestimentum*, *Esthe'ma*, *Esthe'sis*, *Res vestia'ria*, *Vest'ment*, *Clo'thing*, *Dress*, *Vesture*, (F.) *Vêtement*, (from *vestire*, *vestitum*, 'to clothe,') Any substance used for the purpose of covering nakedness, or preserving from atmospheric temperature by being worn on the body. The best clothing in winter is composed of articles that are bad conductors of caloric, and do not admit of ready evaporation of the matter of perspiration. In this respect, woollen vestments deserve the first place, and cotton the second. Colour has likewise to be regarded—the darkest hues transmitting solar heat most readily through them. It has been found that the same rule applies to odours—the darker colours retaining a greater amount of odorous particles than the lighter. Hence the necessity of white walls, white bed-clothes, &c., in the wards of hospitals; for it is probable that the like law applies to contagious miasms.

VESTMENT, *Vestitus*.

VESTURE, *Vestitus*.

VETA, *Puna*.

VÊTEMENT, ([L.] *Vestimentum*.) *Vestitus*.

VETERANA, *Rubeola*.

VETERINARIUS, see *Hippiater* and *Veterinary*.

VETERINARY, *Veterina'rius*, (F.) *Vétérinaire*, (from *veterinus*, 'that which bears burdens;' itself, perhaps, from *vehiterinus*, from *vehere*, 'to carry,') That which appertains to beasts of burden: hence, *veterinary surgeon*, (see *Farrier*,) *veterinary college*, *veterinary medicine*, &c.

VETERINARY ANATOMY, see *Anatomy*.

VETERINARY ART, *Ar's seu Medici'na veterina'ria*, *Zoö'tasia*, *Zoiatri'a*, *Theriat'rica*, *M'lo'nedici'na*, *Zoö'therapi'a*, *Zoö'therapeu'tica*, *Ar's soiat'*

vica, Fur'riery. The art of treating the diseases, &c., of cattle.

VETERNOSITAS, (from *veterus*, 'aged;' because old persons are subject to somnolency,) *Coma vigil*.

VETERNUS, *Coma vigil*.

VÉTIVER, *Andropogon muricatus*.

VETIVERIA ODORATA, *Andropogon muricatus*.

VETTIVERT, *Andropogon muricatus*.

VETTONICA, (after the *Vettones* of Spain,) *Betonica officinalis*.

VETULA, *Sacrum*.

VETTYER, *Andropogon muricatus*.

VEXILLA (pl. of *sexillum*) **TUBARUM FALLOPII**, see Tube, Fallopiian.

VEXILLUM, 'a flag,' *Drapenna*.

VIA, Way—v. *Curandi*, *Ratio medendi*—v. *Stomachi et ventris*, *Gastrophagus*.

VIABILITY, see *Viable*.

VIABLE, *Viabilis*, (from *vita*, [F.] *vie*, 'life,' and *habilis*, 'able,') A word introduced with great advantage from the French into our language. It is an epithet applied to a foetus whose organs are properly formed, and so developed as to permit its continued existence. Every foetus is not *viable*. Anencephali have lived ten or twelve days, yet they are not viable. The older the foetus, the more viable is it. It is an idle prejudice that a child, born at the end of eight months, is less likely to live than one born at the end of seven. The signs of *viability* are drawn from the weight, length, external conformation, &c., of the foetus. It may be laid down as a general rule, that no foetus born before the end of the seventh month is viable.

VIAE (pl. of *via*) **CHYLIFERÆ**, Chyliferous vessels.

VIA CLANDESTINÆ, *Clandestine Passages*. Supposititious secret ways or passages or 'royal roads,' to account, for example, for the rapid transmission of substances taken into the stomach to the kidneys or bladder.

VIA EXTRAORDINARIÆ LACTIS, Galactoplasia—v. *Lacrymales*, *Lachrymal passages*—v. *Primæ*, *Ways*, digestive—v. *Secundæ*, *Ways*, second.

VIAL, *Phiala*.

VIANDESAISANDÊES, ([L.] *vicenda*, from *vivere*, 'to live,') see *Hyposaprus*.

VIBICES, (pl. of *vibex*, 'the mark of a stripe,') *Mol'opes*, *Stri'æ*, (F.) *Vergettures*. Large purple spots, like the marks produced by the strokes of a whip, which appear under the skin in certain malignant fevers. They are unfavourable indications, as they denote great prostration.

VIBRAMEN, (*vibrare*, 'to quiver,') Oscillation.

VIBRANS, *Vibratory*.

VIBRATILE, (from *vibrare*, *vibratum*, 'to quiver,') *Vibratory*.

VIBRATILITÛ, *Vibratilitas*, (F.) *Vibratilité*. Capability of being thrown into vibration.

VIBRATIO, Oscillation, *Vibration*—v. *Cardiaca*, *Palpitation*—v. *Cordis*, *Palpitation*.

VIBRATION, *Vibratio*—v. *Pectoral*, see *Fremitus*—v. *Tactile*, see *Fremitus*—v. *Tussive*, see *Tussive*.

VIBRATIONS OF SOUND, see *Sound*.

VIBRATOR, *Deferens vas*.

VIBRATORY, *Vibrans*, *Vibrative*, (F.) *Vibratile*, *Vibratoire*. An epithet applied to the pain that accompanies some neuralgiæ, which seems to the patient to vibrate among the nerves.

VIBRATORY MOTION, see *Cilia*.

VIBRATUS, *Oscillation*.

VIBRIO, gen. *Vibrio'nia*, (from *vibrare*, 'to quiver,') A genus of infusory animalcules, of which different species are met with,—for example, *Vibrio pro'lifer* in almost all putrescent fluids containing protein, and in the pus of chan-

cre; in which last the *V. lin'cola* has hitherto been found.

VIBRIS'Æ, (from *vibrare*, 'to quiver,') The hairs which grow at the entrance of the nostrils and of other apertures. In the feline tribe, the whiskers.

VIBURNUM ACERIFOLIUM, *Ma'plewood*, *Ar'rowwood*, (from *vire*, 'to bind;' several species having long flexible twigs.) *Dockwackie*; *Ord.* *Caprifoliaceæ*. A plant used by the Indians, and afterwards by the Dutch, as an external application to tumours.

VIBURNUM CASSINOIDES, *Ilex Para-guensis*.

VIBURNUM DENTA'TUM, *Ar'row Wood*, *Neefy Tree*, *Ti'fy* of the Indians. *Ord.* *Caprifoliaceæ*. A high indigenous shrub, of the same family as *V. lentago*; the bark of which has been used by the Indians as a diuretic.

VIBURNUM EDO'LE flourishes in the Hudson's Bay territory. The fruit has an orange colour, and is less acid, more fleshy, and more agreeable to the taste than the cranberry.

VIBURNUM LÆVIGATUM, *Ilex Paraguensis*.

VIBURNUM LENTA'CO, *Sweet Vibur'num*, *New-y-berry*. A handsome indigenous tree, which flowers in May and June. It has been used as an antiperiodic.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM, *Black Hen*, *Sho-leaved Viburnum*, *Soc.* Indigenous: flowering in May. The leaves have been used as tea.

VIBURNUM, *SLOWLEAVED*, *V. prunifolium*—v. *Sweet*, *V. lentago*.

VIC-LE-COMPTÉ, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Vic-le-Compte* is a small village in the department of Puy de Dôme, three leagues from Issoire; where there is an acidulous chalybeate, which is aperient.

VICA'RIOUS, *Vica'rius*, (from *vici*, 'change,') Taking the place of another:—as '*vicious* secretion,' *Secre'tio vica'ria*; a secretion which takes place in one part instead of another.

VICAR'S BRAY, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is situate in Perthshire, Scotland, about two miles from Dollor, and near to Blair-gone. The water is one of the strongest chalybeates known.

VICE, (*vitium*, 'a defect,' 'a fault,') *Cacosis*—v. *Secret*, *Masturbation*.

VICE DE CONFORMATION. Faulty formation of a part of the body.

VICHY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Carbonated alkaline chalybeates, the sources of which are at Vichy, six leagues from Moulins, in the department of Allier. The springs are seven in number. Almost all are thermal; give off bubbles of carbonic acid gas, and have a slightly sulphureous odour. They deposit carbonates of lime and magnesia, and a little oxide of iron; and afford, on analysis, carbonates of lime, soda, iron, and magnesia, carbonic acid, sulphate of soda, and chloride of sodium. They are employed as tonics, particularly in chronic affections of the abdominal viscera, in old catarrhs, diseases of the joints, &c. The season is from the 15th of May to the 15th of September.

VICHY WATER, **FACTI'IOUS**, *A'qua Vicien'sis*, (F.) *Eau de Vichy*, is made of simple *Acidulous water*, impregnated with twice its bulk of *Carbonic acid*, $\frac{3}{4}$ xxxs; *Subcarbonate of soda*, gr. xxxij; *Sulphate of soda*, gr. xvj; *Chloride of sodium*, gr. iv; *Subcarbonate of magnesia*, gr. ss; *Chloride of iron*, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Mix.* *Ph. P.*

A VICHY WATER POWDER, (F.) *Poudre pour Eau de Vichy*, is made as follows:—*Soda bicarb.* 5 gram.; *Sodii chlorid.* 20 centigram.; *Soda sulph.* 50 centigram.; *Magnes. sulph.* 15 centigram.; *Ferri sulph.* 1 centigram.; *Aqua*, 625 gram. *Mix.* To render it gaseous, add *Acid. citric*, 3 gram.

VICIA ERVILIA, *Ervum*.

VIC'IA FA'BA, *Fa'ba*, *F. major* seu *vulgaris*, *Or'obus fa'ba*, *Com'mon Gar'den-bean*, (F.) *Fère* ou *Fère des marais*. Ord. Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Diadelphia Decandria. A native of Egypt, of which there are many varieties. Beans are not easy of digestion. They are proverbially flatulent, especially when old. When young, they are more digestible and wholesome. 'Bean meal was one of the four resolvent meals of the ancients.

VICINTRACTUS, (*vicinus*, 'near,' and *tractare*, *tractum*, 'to draw,') Erysipelas.

VICINTRAHA, Erysipelas.

VICIS'SITUDE, *Vici'nitu'do*, (from *vicis*, 'change,') Constant change. The vicissitudes of the atmosphere, as regards its barometric, thermometric, and hygrometric condition, have to be guarded against by the delicate: and yet, by the new impressions they produce, they are probably a cause of the greater mental and corporeal activity of the inhabitants of the temperate regions of the globe.

VICTORIALIS FEMINEA, *Gladiolus vulgaris*—v. *Longa*, *Allium victorialis*—v. *Rotunda*, *Gladiolus vulgaris*.

VICTUS RATIO, 'order of victuals,' (from *victus*, *victum*, 'to live,') Dietary.

VIDANGES, (from *vider*, 'to empty,') Lochia.

VIDIAN CANAL, (after *Vidus Vidianus*,) Pterygoid canal—v. Nerve, Pterygoid nerve.

VIE, (from *vita*,) Life—v. *Durée de la*, see Longevity—v. *Moyenne*, see Longevity.

VIELLESSE, (from [L.] *vetulus*, 'an old person,') Senectus.

VIELLOTTE, *Colchicum autumnale*.

VIENNA PASTE AND POWDER, see Powder, Vienna.

VIERGE, ([L.] *virgo*,) Virgin.

VIF ARGENT, 'quicksilver,' *Hydrargyrum*.

VIGILANCE, Insomnia.

VIGILANTIA, (from *vigil*, 'on the watch,') Egregoria.

VIGILATIO, Egregoria.

VIGILIA, Egregoria.

VIGILIE, Egregoria—v. *Nimie*, *Coma vigil*.

VIGILIUM, Egregoria.

VIGNE, ([L.] *vinca*,) *Vitis vinifera*—v. *Blanche*, *Bryonia alba*—v. *de Judée*, *Solanum dulcamara*—v. *du Nord*, *Humulus lupulus*—v. *Vierge*, *Bryonia alba*.

VIGNETTE, (dim. of *vigne*,) *Spiræa ulmaria*.

VIGNOLE, ([L.] *vinca*, 'vine,') *Mercurialis*.

VIGOR, 'activity, force,' *Aome*.

VIL'LA FRANCA, CLIMATE OF. This little town is situate immediately to the eastward of Montalbano, which separates the bay of Villa Franca from that of Nice. It is on the southern declivity of a steep and lofty range of mountains; and is more effectually sheltered from the north and northwest winds than Nice, with the climate of which that of Villa Franca closely corresponds.

VILLI, (pl. of *villus*, 'a tuft of hair,') see Villous membranes.

VILLOSITÉS, see Villous membranes.

VIL'LOUS, *Villo'sus*, (F.) *Villeux*, (from *villus*, 'a tuft of hair,') Furnished with villi.

VIL'LOUS MEMBRANES or COATS, *Velamen'ta Bonyh'e'ina*, (F.) *Membranes villenses*, *Membranes veloutées*, are such as are covered with fine delicate prolongations, *Papillæ* or *Vil'i*, *Floc'ci*, *Floc'culi*, *Venit'ula*, *Cylin'dri*, *Tu'bi Membran'acei*, (F.) *Villosités*, constituted of blood-vessels, nerves, and absorbents; or such as are covered with fine down, so as to cause them to feel soft and velvety. The term is, however, chiefly restricted to the former. Chaussier gives the name *sim'ple vil'loous membranes* to the serous membranes; and that of *com'plicated or follic'ular vil'loous membranes* to the mucous membranes.

VIN, ([L.] *vinum*,) Wine—v. *de Bordeaux*, *Claret*—v. *de Poulet*, see *Poulet*—v. *de Quinquina composé*, *Vinum de kinâ kinâ compositum*—v. *Rouge d'Oporto*, *Vinum Portugallicum*—v. *Sec*, *Sack*.

VINAIGRE, (*vin*, 'wine,' and *aigre*, 'sharp or sour,') *Acetum*, see *Aceticum acidum*—v. *Aromatique*, *Acetum aromaticum*—v. *de Buie*, *Pyroligneous acid*—v. *Distillé*, *Aceticum acidum dilutum*—v. *de Quatre couleurs*, *Acetum aromaticum*—v. *Scillitique*, *Acetum scillæ*.

VINAIGRES MÉDICINAUX, *Acetia*.

VIN'CA MI'NOR, *V. pervin'ca*, (from *vincio*, 'I bind,' because of its usefulness in making bands [?]). *Clem'atis daphnoid'es major*, *Les'ner per'iwinkle*, (F.) *Pervenche*, *Violette des Surciera*. It has bitter and astringent properties, and has been used in gargles and diseases of the chest.

VINCETOXICUM, (*vincere*, 'to overcome,' and *toxicum*, 'poison,') *Asclepias vincetoxicum*.

VINCTURA, (*vincire*, *vincitum*, 'to bind,') *Fascia*.

VIN'CU'LA (pl. of *vinculum*) **ACCESSO'RIA**. On the thesæ of the fingers several small tendinous fascioli are seen, which pass between the phalanges and the edges of the tendons, and are so called.

VINCULUM, (*vincire*, *vincitum*, 'to bind,') Bandage, *Fascia*, *Lien*—v. *Caninum*, *Frænum penis*—v. *Linguae*, *Frænum linguae*—v. *Præputii*, *Frænum penis*—v. *Umbilicale*, *Funiculus umbilicalis*.

VINE, ([L.] *vinca*,) *Vitis vinifera*—v. *Grape*, *Vitis vinifera*—v. *Poison*, *Rhus radicans*—v. *Wild*, *Paraira*.

VIN'EGAR, (F.) *Vinaigre*, (itself from *vin*, [L.] *vinum*, 'wine,' and *aigre*, [L.] *aceris*, 'sharp or sour,') *Acetum*—v. *Aromatic spirit of*, see *Aceticum acidum*.

VINEGAR OF CANTHARIDES, *Acetum cantharidis*.

VINEGAR, COMMON, *Acetum*—v. *Distilled*, see *Aceticum acidum*—v. *Estragon*, see *Artemisia dracunculus*—v. *Marseilles*, *Acetum aromaticum*.

VINEGAR OF MEADOW SAFFRON, *Acetum colchici*—v. of *Opium*, *Guttæ nigre*.

VINEGAR, RADICAL, *Aceticum acidum*.

VINEGAR OF SQUILLS, *Acetum scillæ*—v. of the Four Thieves, *Acetum aromaticum*.

VINEGAR, THIEVES', (so called, because, under its use, four thieves—it was said—plundered, with impunity, the bodies of those dead of the plague in London [?]), *Acetum aromaticum*—v. *Whey*, see *Acetum*.

VINEGAR OF WOOD, see *Aceticum acidum*.

VINETTE, *Rumex acetosa*.

VINETTEUR, *Oxyacantha Galeni*.

VINEUX, *Vinous*.

VINOLENTA, (from *vinum*,) see *Temulentia*.

VINOLENTIA, *Temulentia*.

VINOSUS, *Vinous*.

VINOUS, *Vino'sus*, *Æno'des*, *Æno'ides*, (F.) *Vineux*, (from *vinum*,) Relating to wine. Having the character of, or resembling, wine. Made of wine.

VINUM, (*vinus*,) Wine, Sherry wine. See Wine. A medicinal wine, (F.) *Vin médicinal*, *Onolt*, *Onolature*.

VINUM ABSINTHI'TES, *Wine of Worm'wood*. (*Ful. absinth. erice.*, *Absinth. Pontic.*, 33 3vj, *Vini albi* Oiv. Macerate for 24 hours, and strain. Ph. P.) Stimulant, tonic, febrifuge, vermifuge.

VINUM ADUSTUM, *Brandy*—v. *Album*, *Sherry wine* (Ph. U. S. 1851), see Wine—v. *Album Hispanicum*, see Wine—v. *Album Montanum*, see Wine.

VINUM ALOËS, *V. aloës Socotori'næ* seu *aloë'ticum* seu *aro'mo'aloë'ticum*, *Tinctu'ra h'era*, *Tinctu'ra sa'era*, *Wine of Aloës*. (*Aloës* in pulv. ʒj, *Cardam. cont.*, *Zingib. cont.*, ʒʒ ʒj; *Vini alb. Oj.* Macerate for 14 days, and filter. Ph. U. S.) Pur-

Ph. U. S.) Laxative and stimulant. Dose, fʒiv to fʒiss.

VINUM RHEI PALMATI. V. Rhei—v. Rhenanum, see Wine—v. Rubrum, V. Portugallicum—v. Rubrum Portugallicum, see Wine—v. Stibiatum, V. Antimonii.

VINUM TABACI. *Vinum Nicotianæ Tabaci*, *Tobacco Wine*. (*Tabac. incis.* ʒj, *Vini albi*, Oj. Macerate for 14 days; express and filter. **Ph. U. S.)** Narcotic, diuretic, and antispasmodic. In dropsical cases, colica pictorum, and ileus. Not much used. Dose, gtt. xx to xxxvj.

VINUM VERATRII. V. V. albi, *Wine of White Hellebore*. (*Veratri cont.* ʒiv; *Vini albi*, Oj. Macerate for 14 days, express and filter.—**Ph. U. S.)** In cutaneous affections, and in gout. Dose, ten minims.

VINUM VERATRIS ALBI. V. Veratri—v. Xericum, see Vinum.

VIOL. (from *violare*, 'to defile,') Stuprum.

VIOLA, (after *Ion*, *ω*, 'the violet,') *Viola odorata* seu *maritima*, *Pon.* *Matronalis*, *Viola'ria*, *Sweet Violet*, (F.) *Violette à bouquets*, V. odorante. **Ord.** Violaceæ. The flowers of the sweet violet have a pleasant, peculiar odour, and scarcely any taste. They are slightly laxative.

VIOLA CANINA, V. *sylvestris*, *Dog Violet*. The root of this plant is emetic and cathartic. Dose, ʒj.

VIOLA IPECACUANHA, see Ipecacuanha—v. Lutea, Cheiranthus cheiri—v. Martia, Viola—v. Odorata, Viola—v. Palustris, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

VIOLA PEDA'TA, *Viola* (**Ph. U. S.**) This indigenous violet, which grows from New England to Carolina, is regarded by some as a useful demulcent in pectoral affections.

VIOLA SYLVESTRIS, V. Canina.

VIOLA TRI'COLOR, *Jace'a tri'color*, *Her'ba seu Flos Trinitatis*, *Heart's ease*, *Pan'sy*, *Pen'sy*, *Pan'sies*, *Johnny Jumper*, (Prov.) *Beedy's eyes*, *Biddy's eyes*, (F.) *Pensée*, *P. sauvage*. A decoction of this beautiful little plant has been recommended in diseases of the skin, &c. Its roots are, also, emetic and cathartic.

VIOLARIA, Viola.

VIOLET, Viola—v. Dog. Viola canina—v. Dog's Tooth, Erythronium Americanum.

VIOLET BLOOM, Solanum dulcamara.

VIOLET, SWEET, Viola.

VIOLETTE À BOUQUETS, Viola—v. Odorante, Viola—v. *des Sorciers*, *Vinca minor*.

VIOLIER JAUNE, Cheiranthus cheiri.

VIORNA, Clematis vitalba.

VIPER, EGYPTIAN, (see Viper,) Aspis—v. Ten inch long, Echidna ocellata.

VIPER GRASS, Scorzonera.

VIPERA, ([L.] *viperæ*, for *vivip'ara*, from *vivus*, 'alive,' and *pario*, 'to bring forth,') Coluber berus.

VIPERARIA, (from *viperæ*,) Aristolochia serpentaria, Scorzonera.

VIPERINA VIRGINIANA, (from *viperæ*,) Aristolochia serpentaria.

VIPÉRINE DE VIRGINIE, Aristolochia serpentaria.

VIPER'S DANCE, Chorea.

VIR, gen. *Vir'is*, 'a man,' *Aner*, *Penis*—v. Ef-feminatus, Gynecæner.

VIRA, Woman.

VIRAGO, (from *vir*, 'a man,') see Pogoniasis.

VIREUX, Virous.

VIRGA, 'a rod,' *Penis*—v. Cereæ, *Bougie*—v. Cerebri, Pineal gland.

VIRGILIA, (after the poet Virgil,) Cladrastis tinctoria.

VIRGIN, *Vir'go*, gen. *Vir'ginis*, *Par'thenus*, *Ex'pers nuptia'rum*, (F.) *Vierge*, *Pucelle*. A female who has never had sexual intercourse. Ap-

plied, also, occasionally to the male so circum-stanced.

VIRGIN MARY THISTLE, *Centaurea benedicta*.

VIR'GINAL, (from *virgo*,) The external genital organs, of the virgin especially.

VIRGINAL MEMBRANE, Hymen.

VIRGINALE CLAUSTRUM, 'a virginal fence,' Hymen.

VIRGINIA, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. There are several celebrated mineral springs in Virginia, on the western side of the Blue Ridge. Two *Thermal* springs are in Bath county. The *Warm Spring*, as it is called, issues with a bold stream, sufficient to turn a mill, and to keep the water of its basin at the temperature of 97°. The *Hot Spring* is a few miles from the warm. Its temperature is 107°. They are both slightly sulphureous. The *Sweet Springs* are at the eastern foot of the Allegheny, in Botetourt county; 42 miles from the Warm Springs. The water has a temperature of 70°, and is highly impregnated with carbonic acid. The *White Sulphur*, as well as the *Red Sulphur*, and *Salt Sulphur Springs*, are also much visited. The Red Spring is affirmed to exert a sedative influence on the pulse, diminishing the number of its beats. Prof. W. B. Rogers analyzed the water of the White Sulphur, and found it to be composed as follows:—Gaseous contents in a wine gallon; *Sulphuretted hydrogen*, 2.5 cubic inches, *carbonic acid*, 2; *oxygen*, 1.448; *nitrogen*, 3.552.—Total, 9.5. Solid contents in a pint; *sulphate of magnesia*, 5.588 grains; *sulphate of lime*, 7.744; *carbonate of lime*, 1.150; *chloride of calcium*, 0.204; *chloride of sodium*, 0.180; *oxide of iron*, a trace; loss, 0.410. Total, 15.276 grains.

The *Rock'bridge Alum Springs* are situated 17 miles west of Lexington, and are in much favour. Their solid constituents are said to be,—sulphate of potassa, 1.765 gr.; sulphate of lime, 3.263; sulphate of magnesia, 1.763; protoxide of iron, 4.863; alumina, 17.905; crenate of ammonia, 0.700; chloride of sodium, 1.008; silicic acid, 2.84v; free sulphuric acid, 15.224; free carbonic acid, 7.536—water 58315.133. They are used in dyspepsia, scrofula, chronic diarrhoea, and cutaneous affections. The *Bath Alum Springs* are about 17 miles west of the Rockbridge Springs, in Bath county. They consist of free sulphuric acid, 7.878 grains; carbonic acid, 3.846; sulphate of potassa, 0.258; magnesia, 1.282; lime, 2.539; protoxide of iron, 21.776; alumina, 12.293; crenate of ammonia, 1.776; silicate of soda, 3.150; water, 58317.202. They are more chalybeate than the last.

About 15 miles from Staunton are *Strib'ling's Springs*—a sulphuretted water; and near *Warrenton*, in *Fauquier county*, there is a sulphureous water, called *Lee's Springs*, which is much frequented. *Berkley or Bath*, and *Cu'pon Springs* are likewise celebrated.

VIRGINIS VITIATIO, 'violation of a virgin,' Defloration.

VIRGIN'ITY, *Virgin'itas*, *Parthen'eia*, *Integ'ritas*, *Maid'enhood*, *Maid'enhead*, (F.) *Virginité*, *Pucelage*, (from *virgo*,) The state of one who has never had carnal commerce.

VIRGIN'S BOWER, COMMON, Clematis vitalba, Clematis virginica—v. Bower, upright, Clematis recta—v. Sweetscented, Clematis flammula.

VIR'GIN'S MILK, *Lac Vir'ginis* seu *Virginalis* seu *Virgin'eum*, (F.) *Lait virginal*. A tincture of benjamin or of any other balsam, precipitated by the addition of water, which gives it a milky appearance. Also, subacetate of lead precipitated by water. It has been used as a cosmetic to remove freckles, &c.

VIRGINITAS, Virginity—v. Deflorata, Defloration.

VIRGO, gen. *Vir'ginis*, Virgin—v. Aurea, Soli-dago virgaurea.

VIRGULA, (dim. of *virga*, 'a rod,') Penis.

VIRIDE ÆRIS, 'green of brass,' Capri sub-acetas—v. Montanum, Cuprum.

VIRILE, (from *vir*, 'a man,') Penis.

VIR'ILE, *Vir'ilis*, (from *vir*, 'a man,') Re-lating or appertaining to the adult age.

VIRILE AGE, see Age.

VIRILES'CENCE, (from *virilis* (*vir*, 'a man'), 'manly,') The state of the aged female in which she assumes certain of the characteristics of the male.

VIRILIA, (from *vir*, 'a man,') Pudibilia.

VIRILITAS, Adult age, see Age.

VIRILITY, Adult age, see Age.

VIROSE, Virous.

VIROUS, *Vi'rose*, *Vi'rous*, (F.) *Viroux*, (from *virus*.) Possessed of noxious properties. Also, substances having a peculiar nauseous taste and odour.

VIROSUS, Virous.

VIRTUE, Faculty.

VIRTUS, 'power,' (allied to *vir*, 'a man,') Fa-culty, Property—v. Formatrix, Plastic force—v. Plastica, Plastic force.

VIR'ULENT, *Virulentus*, (from *virus*.) That which is of the nature of a virus or which is caused by a virus. Highly noxious.

VIRUS. A Latin word, which signifies poison; but which, in medicine, has a somewhat different acceptation. By it is understood a principle, un-known in its nature and inappreciable by the senses, which is the agent for the transmission of infectious diseases. Thus we speak of the *variolic*, the *vaccine*, and the *syphilitic viruses*. *Virus* differs from *venom* in the latter being a secretion natural to certain animals, whilst the former is always the result of a morbid process.—a morbid poison.

VIRUS, Ichor, Poison, Sanies—v. Vaccine, see Vaccina—v. Vitale, Sperm.

VIS, gen. *Vi'sis*, (allied to *vir*, 'a man,') Force—v. Adhesionis, Cohesion (force of)—v. Attrac-tionis, Cohesion (force of)—v. Aucta, Sthenia—v. Cohesionis, Cohesion (force of)—v. Conservatrix, V. medicatrix naturæ—v. Elastica, Elasticity—v. Essentialis, Plastic force.

VIS EXPUL'TRIX. The organic force by which, it was supposed, the useless and effete was re-moved from the body.

VIS FORMATIVA, Plastic force.

VIS A FRON'TE, 'force from the front.' An ac-tion which is exerted from before; as that of the capillaries in the circulation of the blood.

VIS GENERATRIX, Potentia generandi—v. Im-minuta, Asthenia—v. Insita, Irritability—v. Irri-tabilitas, Irritability.

VIS MEDICA'TRIX NATU'RÆ, V. *conserva'trix*, *Autoerati'a*, *Autonom'ia*, *Autocrato'ria*, *Authy-gian'sis*, *Autotherapei'a*, *Physiô'trice*, *Physioauto-crati'a*, *Physiautoerati'a*, *Physiautotherapi'a*, (F.) *Force médicatrice*. A term, employed by some, to express that instinctive healing power, in an animal or vegetable, by virtue of which it can repair injuries inflicted upon it, or remove disease.

VIS METABOLICA, Metabolic force.

VIS MOR'TUA. Under this name Haller in-cluded the mechanical properties of membrane, —flexibility, extensibility, elasticity, &c.—which are totally independent of the vital properties. They remain some time after the complete ex-tinction of life in all its functions; seem to be connected with the mechanical arrangement of particles and the chymical composition of the substance in which they reside, and not to be affected until the progress of decomposition has become sensible.

VIS MUSCULARIS, Myodynamia—v. Nervorum, Nervous power—v. Nervosa, Nervous power—v.

Plastica, Plastic force—v. Reproductiva, Plastic force.

VIS A TEN'GO, 'force from behind.' An action of impulsion or prepuision, as that of the heart in the circulation of the blood.

VIS VITÆ, Irritability.

VIS VITA'LIS, *Vis Vi'tæ*, *Vis seu Fac'ultas Zo'tica*, (F.) *Force vitale*. The vital force—B'nd of Von Reichenbach—which distinguishes living matter from the dead. Also, Irritability.

VIS ZOTICA, Vis vitalis.

VISAGE, (from [L.] *videre*, *visum*, 'to see,') Countenance.

VISCAGO BEHEN, (*viscum*, 'birdlime,') Cucu-balus behen.

VISCERA, (pl. of *viscus*, 'an internal organ,') Entrails, Uterus.

VISCERAL, Splanchnic.

VISCERALIS, Splanchnic, Stomachal.

VISCERATION, Exenterismus.

VISCERES, ([L.] *viscera*.) Entrails.

VISCONIA, Physconia.

VIS'CUM ALBUM, *Is'us*, *Is'ia*, *Da'bach*, *Mis'tetoe*, (F.) *Gui*, *Gui de Chêne*, *Gillon*. A para-sitic plant, which grows on a number of trees. Order, Loranthaceæ. Sec. Syst. Dioecia Tetran-dria. That of the oak—*Vis'cum querc'num*—has been most celebrated, but it does not differ from the others. It was, at one time, much used in epilepsy and other neuroses; the wood or leaves being given in powder, in the dose of ʒss or ʒʒ. The berries, also called *Pommes hémorrhoidales*, from their supposed virtues, are drastic; and, when applied externally, are maturative.

VISCUM CAPEN'SE. A South African parasitic shrub, which grows on the stems of several species of *Rhus* and *Euclea*.

VISCUM FLAVESCENS, V. *verticilla'tum*, *Yellow* or *Yellowish Mis'tetoe*, indigenous, has been given in similar cases as the *Viscum album*.

VISCUM VERTICILLATUM, V. *flavescens*.

VISCUS, gen. *Vis'ceris*. Any internal organ of the body.

VISIO, Pupil, Vision.

VISION, *Sight*, *Vis'io*, *Vi'sus*, (from *videre*, *visum*, 'to see,') *Op'sis*, *Om'nia*, (F.) *Vue*. The action of seeing. The sight is one of the five senses, and the eye is its organ. By it we distinguish colours, and appreciate most of the physical qualities of external objects. The eye is composed of different transparent media, whose curvatures and refractive powers are so combined as to render insensible the aberrations of sphericity and refrangibility, and to concentrate the numerous rays proceeding from more or less distant objects. These rays *traverse*, successively, the transparent cornea, the aqueous humour, the crystalline, the vitreous humour, and strike upon the retina, on which they impress the figure of the object whence they have proceeded; and, in order that no obscurity may arise from the reflec-tions, which might otherwise occur, the anterior of the eye is lined by a membrane—the choroid—which is itself covered internally by a dark pigment. This absorbs the light, like the dark pigment in the interior of telescopes, and thus ob-viates confusion. As the rays proceeding from an object must cross each other in their course to the retina, it follows that those proceeding from the upper part of an object must fall upon the lower part of the retina, and conversely; so that the object must be impressed upon the retina in an inverted position; yet experience teaches us to appreciate the position accurately.

VISION, BINOCULAR, see Binocular—v. Coloured, Chromopsia—v. Double, Diplopia—v. Iridescent, Chromopsia—v. Manifold, Polyopsia—v. Multi-ple, Polyopsia—v. Phantasmatum, Metamorphop-sia—v. Single, see Binocular.

VISNOMY, Physiognomy.

VISORIUM ORGANUM, (from *videre*, *visum*, 'to see,') Eye.

VISORIUS, Visual.

VIS'UAL, *Visua'lis*, *Viso'rius*, (F.) *Visuel*. That which concerns the sight or belongs to vision.

VISUAL AN'GLE is the angle formed by the crossing of two rays, proceeding from opposite points of any body, in their passage through the pupil. It is by the size of this angle that we judge, to a certain extent, of the dimensions of objects.

VISUEL, Visual.

VISUS, (from *videre*, *visum*, 'to see,') Vision—*v. Aerior*, Nyctalopia—*v. Acrio*, Oxydercia—*v. Coloratus*, Chromopsia—*v. Debilitas*, Asthenopia—*v. Decolor*, Achromatopsia—*v. Defiguratus*, Metamorphopsia—*v. Dimidiatus*, Hemipopia—*v. Diurnus*, Hemeralopia—*v. Duplicatus*, Diplopia—*v. Hebetudo*, Amblyopia—*v. Juvenum*, Myopia—*v. Lucidus*, Photopsia—*v. Musearum*, see Metamorphopsia—*v. Nebulosus*, Nebula—*v. Nocturnus*, Nyctalopia—*v. Senilis*, Presbytia.

VITA, Life—*v. Propria*, Irritability.

VITAL, *Vita'lis*, *Biot'ic*, *Biot'icus*, (F.) *Vital*, (from *vita*.) Relating or appertaining to life.

VITAL CAPAC'ITY, *Pulmon'ic* or *Lungcapac'ity*. A term employed by Dr. Hutchinson to designate the number of cubic inches of air, which a person can forcibly expire after a full inspiration. He found, that for every inch of height—from five feet to six—eight additional cubic inches of air can be given out by a forced expiration. The quantity, however, is influenced, also, by weight and age. See Respiration.

VITAL CENTRE, *Centrum vitale*—*v. Dynamics*, see Dynamic—*v. Force*, *Vis vitalis*—*v. Point*, see *Centrum vitale*.

VITAL PRIN'CIPLE, *Flam'mula* seu *An'ra vita'lis*, *Microcosme'tor*, (F.) *Flamme vitale*, *Vital Flame*. The principle which, in association with matter, as in organized bodies, controls its manifestations and properties, and distinguishes organized matter from the inorganic. We know nothing of this principle, except as a force in connexion with organization.

VITAL PROPERTIES, see Properties, vital—*v. Statistics*, Statistics, medical.

VITALBA, (*vitis*, 'vine,' and *albus*, 'white,') Clematis vitalba.

VITALISM, *Vitalism'us*, (from *vita*.) The doctrine of the *vitalist*—*vitalis'ta*—who ascribes every function of the organism to the direct agency of a vital principle or force.

VITALIST, see Vitalism.

VITAL'ITY, *Vital'itas*, (F.) *Vitalité*. The vital principle: also, used in the sense of vital action or movement.

VITALIZE. To endow with life.

VITALS, *Vita'lia*. Parts that are necessary for life—the heart, lungs, and nervous centres more especially.

VITAROB'ORANT, **PALM'ER'S**, (*vita*, and *robore*, 'to strengthen,') A farinaceous preparation, which appears to consist of a mixture of the red or Arabian lentil and wheat flour, the latter in considerable amount, sweetened with sugar. It bears considerable resemblance to Revalenta.

VITELLARY, Vitelline—*v. Membrane*, *Zona pellucida*.

VITELLINE, *Zona pellucida*.

VIT'ELLINE, *Vitel'linus*, *Vit'ellary*, *Lecitho'des*, (from *vitellus*, 'the yolk of an egg,') Appertaining to or resembling the vitellus or yolk. Also, the yolk membrane. See *Vesicula umbilicalis*.

VITELLINE DISC, Proliferous Disc—*v. Fluid*, see *Vesicula umbilicalis*.

VITELLINE PED'ICLE or **APOPH'YSIS** is the pedi-

cle which attaches the umbilical vesicle to the embryo. See *Vesicula umbilicalis*.

VITELLINE POUCH, *Vesicula umbilicalis*—*v. Vessels*, *Omphalomesenteric*.

VITELLOMESENTERIC, *Omphalomesenteric*.

VITELLUM OVI, 'the yolk of an egg,' see *Ovum*.

VITELLUS OVI, see *Ovum*.

VITEX, gen. *Vit'icis*, (from *vico*, 'I bind' [?];) *V. Ag'nus cas'tus* seu *verticilla'tus*, (F.) *Guttifera*, *Petit Poivre*, *Poivre de moine* ou *sauvage*. Ord. *Verbenaceae*. *Sex. Syst.* *Didynamia Angiosperma*. The *Chaste Tree*. The seeds, when fresh, have a fragrant smell, and an acrid, aromatic taste. Formerly, they were celebrated as antaphrodisiacs.

VITI SALTUS, 'Vitus's dance,' Chorea.

VITIA (pl. of *vitium*) **PRIMÆ CONFORMA'TIONIS**, see Monster.

VITIATIO, (*vitare*, *vitiatum*, 'to violate,') *Stuprum*.

VITILIGINES, Ephelides.

VITILIGO, gen. *Vitilig'inis*, (from *vitulus*, 'a calf,' hence 'calfskin,') *Achroma*, *Herpes exc'dens*, *Lepra*, *Porrigo decalvans*—*v. Albus*, *Lepa alphoides*—*v. Melas*, *Lepa nigricans*—*v. Nigra*, *Lepa nigricans*.

VITILIGOIDEA, (*vitiligo*, and *idea*, 'resemblance,') A disease of the skin, so called from its resembling the vitiligo of Willan. It appears under two forms; either as tubercles—*V. tuberosa*—varying from the size of a pin's head to that of a large pea, isolated or confluent; or as yellow patches of irregular outline, slightly elevated, and with but little hardness—*V. plana*.

VITIS ALBA SYLVESTRIS, (*vico*, 'to bind,' from its numerous tendrils,) *Bryonia alba*—*v. Apyrena*, see *V. Corinthiaca*.

VITIS CORINTH'ACA. Ord. *Vitaceae*. *Sex. Syst.* *Pentandria Monogynia*. This plant affords the *U'va Corinthi'aca pas'sæ mino'res*, *Pas'sæ Corinthi'aca*, *Pas'sulæ mino'res*, *Corinthi'aca*, *Curr'ante*, (Prov.) *Curr'berries*, (F.) *Raisins de Corinthe*; which are the dried fruit of the *Vitis Corinthi'aca* or *Vitis apyrena*; and are similar, in their properties, to the raisin.

VITIS IDEÆ MYRTILLUS, *Vaccinium myrtillus*—*v. Idea palustris*, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*—*v. Idea punctata*, *Vaccinium vitis idæa*—*v. Sativa*, *V. vinifera*.

VITIS VINIF'ERA, *V. sativ'a*, *Am'pelos*, *A. Enoph'oros*, *Grapevine*, *Vine*, (F.) *Vigne*. Vine leaves and the tendrils have an astringent taste, and were formerly used in diarrhœa, hemorrhage, &c. The juice or sap, called *Lac'ryma*, has been recommended in calculous disorders and in cases of chronic ophthalmia. The juice of the unripe fruit is called *Ver'juice*. The *Grape*, *U'va*, *Bot'rys*, *Staph'ylê*, *Rhaz*, (F.) *Raisin*, when ripe, is a wholesome, delicious fruit; and, when dried, forms the *U'va pas'sæ mino'res*, *Pas'sulæ mino'res*, *U'va pas'sæ so'lè sicca'tæ*, *U'va pas'sa* (Ph. U. S.) *Zibebæ*, *Raisins*. These are inodorous; and to the taste, subacidulous, sweet, and mucilaginous. They are demulcent and nutritive.

VITIUM, Disease—*v. Caducum*, *Epilepsy*.

VITIUM CONFORMA'TIONIS. A disease or fault of conformation.

VITIUM DIVINUM, *Epilepsy*—*v. Herculeum*, *Epilepsy*—*v. Scrophulosum*, *Scrofula*.

VITRARIA, *Parietaria*.

VITRÉ, (from *vitrum*,) *Hyaline*.

VITREOCAPSULITIS, (*vitreo*, 'appertaining to the vitreous humor,' and *capsulitis*, 'inflammation of a capsule,') *Hyalitis*.

VITREOUS, (from *vitrum*,) *Hyaline*—*v. Humour*, *Corpus vitreum*—*v. Humour of the ear*, *Vitrine auditivæ*.

VITREUS, *Hyaline*.

VITREUX, *Hyaline*.

VITRINA OCULARIS, Corpus vitreum.

VITRINE AUDITIVE (F.), *Humeur vitrée*, (from *vitrum*.) *Aquula vitrea auditiva*, *Endolymph'a*, *Endolymph*, *Liquor* or *Fluid of Scarpa*, *Vitreous Humour of the Ear*. The fluid contained in the membranous labyrinth of the ear, so called from its resemblance to the vitreous humour of the eye.

VITRIOL, (from *vitrum*, 'glass,') Ferri sulphas — v. Blue, Cupri sulphas — v. Green, Ferri sulphas — v. Roman, Cupri sulphas — v. White, Zinci sulphas.

VITRIOLUM ALBUM, Zinci sulphas — v. Ammoniacale, Ammoniae sulphas — v. Cæruleum, Cupri sulphas — v. Cupri, Cupri sulphas — v. Cyprum, Cupri sulphas — v. Ferri, Ferri sulphas — v. Goslariense, Zinci sulphas — v. Martis, Ferri sulphas — v. Romanum, Cupri sulphas — v. Veneris, Cupri sulphas — v. Viride, Ferri sulphas — v. Zinci, Zinci sulphas.

VITRUM, *Hy'alos*, *Glass*, *Bran'cia*, (F.) *Verre*. Glass, coarsely powdered, has been sometimes used to remove specks of the cornea.

Powdered glass has been regarded, but erroneously, as a poison. It acts only mechanically.

The saline scum, which swims on glass when first made, has been used in toothpowders. It is called *Sandiver*, *Sel de verre*, *Glass Gall*, *Fel vitri*, &c.

VITRUM ANTIMONII, see Antimonii vitrum — v. Hypoclepticum, Separatorium — v. Oculare, see Spectacles — v. Sublimatorium, Aludel.

VITTA, *Bandelette*, *Caul*.

VITTARIA CETERACH, (*vitta*, 'a band, a fillet,') *Asplenium ceterach*.

VITTIE VAYR, *Andropogon muricatus*.

VIVACE, (from *vixax*, gen. *vixacis*, (from *vivere*, 'to live,') 'living long, tenacious of life.' An epithet given by Levret to uterine polypi, which he considers to be, commonly, vegetations of some ulcer in the interior of the uterus, and incurable.

VIVASECTIO, (*vivus*, 'alive,' and *secare*, *sectum*, 'to cut,') *Vivisection*.

VIVERRA CIVETTA, see Civetta.

VIVIPARE, *Viviparus*.

VIVIPARITÉ, see *Viviparus*.

VIVIPAROUS, (F.) *Vivipare*, (*vivus*, 'alive,' and *pario*, 'to bring forth,') An epithet applied to animals whose young are brought forth detached, without requiring to be hatched, as in the *Oviparous*. The condition may be termed *Viviparousness*, (F.) *Viviparité*. See *Generation*.

VIVIPAROUSNESS, see *Viviparus*.

VIVISECTION, *Vivisectio*, *Vivisectio*, *Biotomia*, (*vivus*, 'alive,' and *secare*, *sectum*, 'to cut,') The act of opening or dissecting living animals. One who performs vivisections is a *Vivisector*.

VOCAL, (from *vox*,) Oral — v. Cords, see *Cords*, vocal — v. Ligaments, see *Cords*, vocal — v. Tube, see *Tube*, vocal.

VOCALIS, *Vowel*.

VOCE DI PETTO, 'chest voice,' see *Voice* — v. *di Testa*, 'head voice,' see *Voice*.

VOICE, *Vox*, *Au'dè*, *Pho'nè*, (F.) *Voix*, (from *vocare*, 'to name, to call,') An appreciable sound produced by the air, when driven from the lungs, throwing the inferior ligaments of the glottis into vibration. The function by which this is effected has been called *Phonation*. It is a function of animal life; and, in animals, is limited to the production of the simple or instinctive voice, as well as in the idiot; but, in intellectual man, becomes much more complicated and articulated,—an evidence of his intellectual superiority.

VOICE, ARTICULATED, *Speech*, *Loque'la*, *Glos'sa*, *Glot'ta*, *La'lia*, *Phra'sis*, (F.) *Parole*, *Voix articulée*, is the voice as produced by the glottis, modi-

fied by the motions of the tongue, lip, and other parts of the vocal tube. Most physiologists agree in regarding the glottis, or the space between the thyroarytenoid ligaments plus the ligaments themselves, as the part where vocal sounds are formed; but the mechanism of this formation is a matter of dispute. The greater part of individuals regard the glottis and its ligaments, with the vocal tube, or the space which the sound has to traverse after it is produced in the glottis, as a reed instrument, like the clarinet, the inferior ligaments of the glottis constituting the reed. In speech, as ordinarily effected, the tongue, lips, teeth, &c., are concerned, but there are some authentic cases on record, where it has been accomplished after the tongue has been removed. In such cases, the articulated voice must have been produced in the glottis alone, or in it aided by an obscure action of the parts above it.

The singing voice is not limited to the larynx; the pharynx would seem to be concerned also. The notes that are produced in the latter have been termed *supralarynge'al*, or *notes of the second register*. They constitute the *pharynge'al voice*, *fal'setto* or *fauçette voice* or *voce di testa* (I.), *Voix de tête*, *Voix de fausset* (F.). The *larynge'al voice* or *voice of the first register*, *Chest voice*, is the *Voce di Petto* (I.), *Voix de Poitrine* (F.). The laryngeal voice, which is always more elevated, by an octave, in the female than in the male, furnishes the types called *Sopra'no*, *Alto* or *Contralto*, *Tenore* and *Basso*. The first two belong to the female voice; the last two to the male. The *Bar'itone* is between the bass and tenor.

VOICE, BLEATING, *Egophony* — v. *Cavernous*, *Pectoriloquy* — v. *Chest*, see *Voice*, articulated.

VOICE, CHOLERIC, *Vox Choleric'a*, *Cholerophonia*, *Choleraphonia*. The peculiar husky voice of those affected with cholera.

VOICE, CONVULSIVE, *Vox convulsiva*, (F.) *Voix convulsive*. A neurosis of the voice, consisting in the production of discordant sounds—acute and grave—which cannot be brought to the natural tones by any effort of volition. It seems to be caused by disordered contraction of the muscles of the larynx.

VOICE, FALSETTO, see *Voice* — v. *Goat's*, *Egophony* — v. *Laryngeal*, *Laryngophony*, see *Voice* — v. *Pharyngeal*, see *Voice* — v. *Tracheal*, *Laryngophony*.

VOIE, ([L.] *via*,) *Way*.

VOIES DIGESTIVES, *Ways*, *digestive* — v. *Lacrymales*, *Lachrymal passages* — v. *Premières*, *Ways*, *digestive* — v. *Secondes*, *Ways*, *second* — v. *Urinaires*, *Urinary passages*.

VOILE ([L.] *velum*) *DUPALAIS*, *Velum pendulum palati* — v. *Médullaire inférieure*, *Velum medullare inferius* — v. *Médullaire supérieure*, *Valvula Vieussenii*.

VOIX, ([L.] *Vox*,) *Voice* — v. *Aigre*, see *Acid* — v. *Articulée*, *Voice*, articulated, *Pectoriloquy* — v. *Bourdonnante*, see *Resonance* — v. *Branchiées*, *Resonance* — v. *Cavernuse*, *Pectoriloquy* — v. *Clérotante*, *Egophony* — v. *Egophonique*, *Egophony* — v. *de Fausset*, see *Voice*, articulated — v. *de Poitrine*, see *Voice*, articulated — v. *de Poitrine*, *Egophony* — v. *Sénile*, *Egophony* — v. *de Tête*, see *Voice*, articulated — v. *Tubaire*, see *Resonance*.

VOLA, *Palm* — v. *Manús*, *Palm* — v. *Pedia*, *Sole*.

VOLANT D'EAU, *Nymphaea alba*.

VOLATICA, (*volare*, 'to fly,') *Lichen*.

VOLATILIZATION, *Volatilisa'tio*, *Volatilisa'tio*, (from *volare*, 'to fly,') The operation of reducing volatilizable substances into gas or vapour.

VOLATISATIO, (*volare*, 'to fly,') *Volatilization*.

VOLCANISATION, see *Vulcanite*.

VOLITION, *Voliti'o*, (from *volō*, 'to will,') The act of willing. Hence:

VOLITIONAL, Relating to volition. Thus

the muscles may be moved by a volitional or by an emotional impulse.

VOLNUS, Wound.

VOLONTAIRE, Voluntary.

VOLONTÉ, Voluntas.

VOLSELLA, (*vellere*, 'to pluck,') *Acanthabulus*, Forceps, Madisterium—*v. Patini*, *Valet à Patin*.

VOLTAISM, (after *Volta*,) Galvanism.

VOLTUS, Countenance, Face.

VOLUMETRIC, *Volumetricus*, (F.) *Volumétrique*, (from *volum*, and *meter*,) Relating to the measurement of volumes; as the *volumetric* method of analysis for the urine, the principle of which consists in adding to a known quantity of urine the exact amount of a test liquid required to precipitate the whole of any one ingredient contained in it.

It is usually employed only for the determination of the chlorine, urea, phosphoric and sulphuric acids, and sugar, of the urine.

VOLUNTARY, *Hecusius*, *Voluntarius*, (F.) *Volontaire*, (from *voluntas*, 'will,') Relating to the will; as 'voluntary muscles;' muscles which act in obedience to the will.

VOLUNTAS, gen. *Voluntatis*, *Volentia*, *Arbitrium*, *Cupiditas*, *Boule'sis*, *Bule'sis*, *Thele'ma*, (F.) *Volonté*, (from *volo*, 'to will,') Will or desire.

VOLUNTAS seu **CUPIDITAS** **DESEDEND'I**, *Lubi'do intesti'ni*. Desire to go to stool.

VOLVA, Vulva.

VOLVULUS, (from *volvère*, 'to roll,') Ileus—*v. Intestinorum*, Intussusception.

VOMENDI CONAMEN INANE, 'vain effort at vomiting,' Vomiturition.

VOMER, gen. *Vomeris*, 'a ploughshare;' *Os vomeris*, *Os maxillæ superioris undec'imum*, *Ara'trium*. One of the bones of the face, so called from its resemblance. It is an azygous bone, forming the posterior part of the septum narium. It is thin, flat, and quadrilateral; and is articulated, below, to the superior maxillary and palatine bones; and above, to the sphenoid, ethmoid, and cornets of Bertin. It is developed by a single point of ossification. Also, the penis.

VOMICA, gen. *Vomica*, *Pyocystis*, (from *vomere*, 'to vomit,' 'to cast up,') (F.) *Vomique*, *Crachement de pus*. A term used by some authors for any encysted collection of purulent matter in the interior of a viscus. It is commonly, however, restricted to a purulent collection in the lungs, encysted or not, which may be discharged by the mouth, by breaking into the bronchial tubes. Two kinds of vomice are distinguished; the one caused by the softening or breaking down of pulmonary tubercles; the other, of much more rare occurrence, formed by a circumscribed abscess of the lungs. Instead of opening into the bronchia, the abscess is sometimes discharged into the cavity of the pleura, causing empyema.

VOMICINE, Brucine.

VOMIQUE, Vomica.

VOMIQUELIER, *Strychnos nux vomica*.

VOMISSEMENT, (from *vomir*, [L.] *vomere*, 'to vomit,') Vomiting—*v. de Sang*, Hæmatemesis.

VOMIT, (*vomere*, *vomitum*, 'to vomit,') Emetic—*v. Black*, Fever, yellow, Melaena.

VOMIT, DRY, or MAR'RIOTT. A once celebrated emetic, called 'dry,' from its having been given without solution. It consisted of equal portions of tartarate of antimony and potassa, and sulphate of copper.

VOMITIF, Emetic.

VOMITINE, Emetine.

VOMITING, *Vomit'us*, *Vomit'io*, *Vomit'ium*, *Vomit'um*, *Evomit'io*, *Ana'tropè*, *Em'esis*, *Em'etus*, *Pal'mus vom'itus*, *Ægritu'do ventriculi*, *Spew'ing*, *Pu'king*, *Sick'ness of the Stom'ach*, (Old Eng.)

Par'breaking, (Sc.) *Bok'king*, *Bock'ing*, *Bro'king*, *Brocht*, (Prov.) *Hull'uping*, (vulg.) *Casca'ding*, *Cast'ing*, (F.) *Vomissement*. The act by which solids and liquids, contained in the stomach, are ejected by the mouth. Vomiting is the effect of some special irritation of the nerves of the stomach, calling, by reflex action, on the appropriate muscles to expel the contents of the viscus. It is not accomplished solely by the contraction of the stomach, as was for a long time believed. That organ, indeed, assists in the process; but the main cause is the compression exerted upon the parietes of the viscus by the diaphragm and abdominal muscles. Vomiting is a symptom common to numerous diseases. At times, it is sympathetic, as in affections of the kidney, uterus, brain, &c. At others, it is symptomatic, as in gastritis, peritonitis, &c. When very troublesome, it may often be palliated by effervescent draughts, aromatics, sinapisms, or blisters to the epigastric region, &c.

VOMITING AT PLEASURE, Regurgitation—*v. of Blood*, Hæmatemesis—*v. Stercoraceous*, Copremesis.

VOMITIO, Vomiting—*v. Sanguinis*, Hæmatemesis.

VOMITIUM, Vomiting.

VOMITO NEGRO, 'black vomit,' Fever, yellow—*v. Prieto*, Fever, yellow.

VOMITORIUM, Emetic.

VOMITORY, Emetic.

VOMITUM, Vomiting.

VOMITURITION, *Vomiturit'io*, *En'x'ia*, *Dysemes'ia*, *Subversio stom'achi*; ineffectual efforts to vomit; *Vomen'di cona'men ina'nè*, *Retch'ing*, *Reach'ing*, *Heav'ing*, (Old Eng.) *Bolke*, (Sc.) *Bok*, *Bock*, *Braking*. Some authors mean, by this term, a vomiting of but little matter, or that which is effected almost without effort. The first acceptance is the most general.

VOMITUS, (from *vomere*, *vomitum*, 'to vomit,') Vomiting—*v. Cruentus*, Hæmatemesis—*v. Fæculentus*, Copremesis—*v. Marinus*, Nausea marina—*v. Navigantium*, Nausea marina—*v. Niger*, Fever, yellow—*v. Pituitosus*, Blennemesis—*v. Profusus*, Hyperemesis—*v. Purulentus*, Pyemesis—*v. Sanguinis*, Hæmatemesis—*v. Stercoris*, Copremesis.

VOORARA, Curare.

VOTIVE TABLET, (from *votum*, 'a vow,') *Tabula votiva*.

VOUACAPOUA AMERICANA, *Geoffræa inermis*.

VOUSSURE PRÉCORDIALE, (*vouter*, 'to arch,' from [L.] *volvere*, *volutum*, 'to curve,') 'præcordial arching or prominence.' The elevation or arching of the parietes of the thorax, witnessed in certain thoracic affections, as in hypertrophy of the heart.

VOÛTE, (from [L.] *volvere*, *volutum*, 'to curve,') Vault—*v. Médullaire*, Corpus callosum—*v. d Trois Piliers*, Fornix.

VOW'EL, *Voca'lis*, (from *vox*, gen. *vo'cis*, 'the voice,') (F.) *Voyelle*. Physiologically, a continuous breath or sound, produced in the glottis; but more or less modified by the form of the vocal tube, through which it has to pass. In the English language, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *w*, and *y*, are vowels.

VOX, gen. *Vo'cis*, Voice—*v. Choleric*, Voice, choleric—*v. Clandestina*, Whispering—*v. Clangosa*, Oxyphonia—*v. Convulsiva*, *Voix Convulsive*—*v. Nasalis*, Rhinophonia—*v. Ranca*, *Raucedo*, *Raucous voice*—*v. Rancisona*, *Raucous voice*.

VOYELLE, Vowel.

VUE, (*voir*, 'to see,' *vu*, 'seen,') Vision—*v. Basse*, Myopia—*v. Courte*, Myopia—*v. Diurne*, Hemeralopia—*v. Faible*, Amblyopia—*v. Longue*, Presbytia—*v. Louche*, Strabismus—*v. Nocturne*, Nyctalopia.

VULCANITE, DENTAL, (from *Vulcanus*, *Vulcan*, 'the god of fire,') A compound of caoutchouc and sulphur or sulphur compounds, used in the formation of plates for artificial teeth, &c. The formation of vulcanite is termed *Vulcanisation*, (F.) *Volcanisation*, *Sulfuration*.

VULGA, *Vulva*.

VULNERA SCLOPETARIA, (pl. of *vulnus*, and *sclopetum*, 'a gun,') see *Sclopetarius* and *Wound*—v. *Sclopetica*, see *Sclopetarius* and *Wound*—v. a *Sclopetis*, see *Sclopetarius* and *Wound*.

VULNÉRAIRE, *Vulnerary*—v. *Suisse*, see *Falltranck*.

VULNERARIUS, *Traumatic*.

VULNERARY, *Vulnerarius*, *Traumaticus*, *Traumatic*, (from *vulnus*, gen. *vulneris*, 'a wound,') (F.) *Vulnéraire*. A name applied by the ancients to medicines, which they considered capable of favouring the consolidation of wounds. The property has been ascribed to various plants.

VULNERATIO NERVI, (*vulnerare*, *vulneratum*, 'to wound,') *Neurotrosis*.

VULNERUM VINCTURA, 'binding of wounds,' *Deligation*.

VULNUS, gen. *Vulneris*, (from *vellere*, 'to pluck or tear,') *Wound*—v. *Laceratum*, see *Laceration*—v. *Sclopetarium*, *Wound*, *gun-shot*—v. *Simplex*, *Cut*.

VULNUSCULUM, (dim. of *vulnus*,) *Wound*.

VULPIS MORBUS, 'disease of the fox,' *Alpeccia*.

VULTUEUX, (F.) *Vultuosus*, 'full of expression,' (from *vultus*,) *Corvisart* has used the expression, 'Face *vultuose*, *Facies vultuosa*, for the face when it is more florid and swollen than in the natural state. This appearance, which is observed in active aneurism of the heart, according to *Corvisart*, is owing to the afflux of blood into the arterial capillaries, and hence differs from the livid and swollen appearance caused by the accumulation of blood in the venous capillaries, constituting the *Face injectée*.

VULTUS, *Countenance*, *Face*—v. *Tetricus* et *Mæstus*, *Scythrospasmus*.

VULVA, (from *volveere*, 'to enfold,' or from *vales*, 'folding doors,' [?]) *Uterus*, especially of animals; see *Vulva*.

VULVA, *Volea*, *Hor'tus*, *Cuu'nus*, *Puden'dum muliebrè*, *Pudenda mulieb'ria*, *Si'nus pudor'is*, *le'tor*, *Chærus*, *Ar'vum*, *Buc'ca*, *Bul'ga*, *Cadur'eus*, *Cue'tos*, *Fe'men*, *An'nulus*, *Fe'mur sum'mum*, *Follic'ulus*, *Fun'dus*, *Gre'mium*, *Hia'tus*, *Lanu'rium*, *Navis*, *Oppid'ulum*, *Spe'cus*, *Vulga*, *Cym'ba*, *Cye'thus*, *Sal'tus*, *Clitor'ium*, *Os'tium*, *Sul'eus*, *Con'cha*, *Por'tus*, *Porta*, *Fores* (of virgins), *Inter'fem'cum*, *Muliebr'ia*, *Fossa magna muliebris*, *Episc'ion*, *Es'chara*, *Tre'ma*, *Hor'tulus cupid'inis*, *Byssos*, *Ca'ca*, *Caver'na*, *Del'phys*, *Del'ta*, *Fe'cea*, *Oyunc'um*, *Secess'us*, *Vallis fem'orum*, *Eug'um*, *Eug'ion*, *Lo'ci mulie'bres*, *Fe'male pudend'um*, *Fe'male or'gens of generation*, *Fe'male parts*, *Shape*, (F.) *Vulve*. A longitudinal opening between the projecting parts of the external organs of generation in the female, extending from the mons veneris to the perineum, and which is called, also, *Fossa magna*. Some anatomists mean, by this term, the whole of the external genital organs of the female:—mons veneris; labia majora, and the cleft or vestibule separating them; the clitoris; nymphæ; meatus urinarius; entrance of the vagina; with the hymen or the caruncula myrtiformes, fossa navicularis and fourchette.

VULVA, *Fora'men communè ant'erioris*, *It'er seu Ad'itus ad infundib'ulum*, *I. seu Ad'itus ad tertium ventric'ulum*, *Ri'ma ad infundib'ulum*, *Aper'tura ant'erior ventric'uli tertii cer'ebr'i*. An opening situate at the junction of the optic thalami, in the third ventricle of the brain, and immediately beneath the anterior crus of the fornix.

VULVAIRE, *Chenopodium vulvaria*, *Vulvar*.

VULVAR, *Vulvaris*, (F.) *Vulvaire*, (from *vulva*,) That which relates to the vulva. *Chausier* gives this name to the external pudic arteries, because they are distributed to the vulva.

VULVARIA, (from its use in diseases of the vulva [?]), *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

VULVE, *Vulva*.

VULVITIS, (*vulva* and *itis*,) *Inflammation of the vulva*.

VULVOÛTERINE, *Vulvoûteri'nus*, (F.) *Vulvutérin*. Relating or appertaining to the vulva and uterus.

VULVOÛTERINE CANAL, *Vagina*.

VULVOVAG'INAL, *Vulvovaginal'is*. Relating or appertaining to the vulva and vagina.

VULVOVAGINAL GLANDS, *Cowper's glands* in the female.

W.

WABRAN or **WAYBREAD**, ([Sax.] *pægbæræ*,) *Plantago*.

WAD, ([Sax.] *Wad*,) *Graphites*.

WAFERTREE, *Ptelea trifoliata*.

WAGNER, **CORPUSCLES OF**, *Corpuscula tactûs*—w. *Vesicles of*, see *Molecule*.

WAGNERIAN SPOT, see *Molecule*.

WAHOO, see *Eunonymus*.

WAIR, see *Pila marina*.

WAISTCOAT, STRAIT, *Indu'entia*, (F.) *Camisole*, *Gilet de force*. A dress, used for restraining maniacs, or those labouring under violent delirium. It has long sleeves, which are tied behind the body, so that the arms cannot be extricated from them. It ought, of course, to be made of very resisting materials.

WAKEROBIN, *Arum maculatum*, *Trillium latifolium*.

WALE, ([Sax.] *palan*, 'marks of stripes,') *Wheat*.

WALK'ING, *Gres'sus*, *Inces'sus*, *Deambula'tio*, *Ambula'tio*, *Bad'is*, (F.) *La Marche*, *Progres'sion*. ([Sax.] *pælean*, 'to walk,') The action by which we change place, by means of a succession of steps in the same direction. In walking forwards, the centre of gravity is constantly altered; and a series of small, parabolic curves is described on the heads of the thighbones, the extent of which is regulated by volition, under the guidance of vision.

WALLA'CHIA, **MINERAL WATERS OF**. There are many excellent sulphureous springs in this country, especially those at Bobotsch, Finceschti, Sibitschiudi Suz, Bräsa, Otschin, Serbo-nesehte, Kimpalungi, Kosia, and Oloneschti. Chalybeate and saline springs have, also, been found at Sibitschiudi Suz.

WALL EYED, (of uncertain etymology.) Applied to a horse—not perfectly white or cream-coloured—which has a white iris. (Prov.) Having eyes with too much white. In the north of England persons having the white of the eye very large and to one side, are so called. Applied, also, to an eye with little or no sight, "all white like a plastered wall."

WALLFLOWER, (probably *Gaulflower*.) *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

WALLRUE, *Asplenium ruta muraria*.

WALLTEETH, Molar teeth.

WALNUT, (probably *Gaulnut*.) *Juglans regia*—w. Black, *Juglans regia*—w. White, *Juglans cinerea*.

WALTHER, DUCT OF, see Sublingual gland.

WALTHERIA DOURADINHA, (after A. F. Walther, medical professor at Leipsic.) A plant of Brazil, *Order*, Sterculiaceæ, which is used there in diseases of the chest, and in venereal affections. It is a demulcent.

WALTON, MINERAL WATERS OF. A mineral spring near Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, England. It is an acidulous chalybeate.

WAME, (womb.) Belly, Uterus.

WAMPEE, *Peltandra* Virginia.

WANG, ([Sax. *panz*, *peng*, 'the cheek,') Gena.

WANG TEETH, Molar teeth.

WANT, (from past participle of Sax. *panian*, 'to wane,' 'to fall away;') 'need of that which is necessary.' (F.) *Besoin*. This word is sometimes used to express the imperious necessity which impels us to take food, drink, &c. (See Hunger and Thirst.) In a more general sense, it means the impressions transmitted by the organs to the brain, when it is necessary that they should act: these wants are called *instinctive desires* and *internal sensations* or *stimuli*. Such are the desires or wants to eat, drink, void the urine, breathe (*besoin de respirer*), &c.

WANT, in the sense of indigence, (L.) *Egestas*, *Indigentia*, is the cause of a number of diseases.

WAPS, Wasp.

WARBURG'S FEVER DROPS, see Bebeeru.

WARD'S ESSENCE FOR THE HEADACH, Linimentum camphoræ compositum—w. White Drops, see Hydrargyri nitras.

WARE, see Pila marina.

WARK, ([Sax.] *wærce*.) Pain.

WARMBRUNN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Much frequented springs in Silesia, about a league from Hirschberg. They are thermal, 95° to 100° Fah., and are chiefly used as baths. The impregnating materials are carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium, carbonate of magnesia, and sulphohydric acid gas.

WARM SPRINGS, see Georgia, Mineral waters of, and Virginia, Mineral waters of.

WARNERA CANADENSIS, (after Mr. Richard Warner, of Woodford, England,) *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

WARRENTON SPRINGS, see Virginia, Mineral waters of.

WART, (Sax. *weart*.) Verruca—w. Corneous, Cornu—w. Moist, Acrothymion.

WARTY, *Ver'rucose*, *Ver'rucous*, *Verrucosus*, (F.) *Verruqueux*. Full of warts. Resembling, relating, or belonging to warts.

WARTY TUMOUR OF CICATRICES. A name given by Mr. Howship to the tumour, which sometimes appears on an old scar, many years, perhaps, after the injury that caused it. The ulcer, formed under such circumstances, has been called the *warty ulcer of Marjolin*—having been well described by that surgeon.

WASH, BLACK, see Hydrargyri submurias—w. Phagedenic, see Hydrargyri submurias—w. Preventive, Lotion, Hannay's—w. Red, Lotion rubra, and Lotion, camphorated, of Bates—w. White, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*—w. Yellow, see Hydrargyri oxymurias.

WASHERWOMAN'S SCALL, *Psoriasis diffusa*.

WASHITAW SPRINGS, see Arkansas, mineral waters of.

WASP, *Waps*, ([Sax.] *wæpp*, *wæpp*.) (Prov.) *Whamp*, *Ves'pa*, *Sphez*, (F.) *Gnêpe*. A genus of gregarious insects, like the bee and the ant. They are armed with a sting, which pours a poisonous fluid into the puncture made by it. (See Poisons, Table of.) The best application is the sp. ammoniac aromaticus, or some preparation of ammonia.

WASSERBURG, MINERAL WATERS OF. Wasserburg is a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 28 miles east of Munich. The water, called, also, *Aqua Agutii*, contains carbonic acid; carbonates of lime and magnesia; sulphates of lime and magnesia; chloride of sodium, carbonate of soda and oxide of iron.

WASSERKUR (G.), 'water cure,' Hydro-sudotherapeia.

WASTING, ([Sax.] *wæstan*, 'to waste,') Consumption, Tabes.

WASSERSCHLAG (G.), 'water stroke,' see Hydrocephalus internus.

WATER, ([Sax.] *wæter*, [G.] *Wasser*.) *A'qua*, *Hy'dor*, (F.) *Eau*, *Protoc'ide of hydrogen*. Water was at one time regarded as a simple element. It is now known to consist of eight parts by weight of oxygen, and one of hydrogen. It freezes at 32°, and boils at 212° of Fahrenheit; and is taken as the unit in all tables of specific gravity of solid and liquid substances. Water, as we meet with it, is very different in its state of purity; generally, it contains small quantities of saline matter; at other times, as in seawater and mineral waters, it is largely impregnated. The characters of water, as met with under ordinary circumstances, are well compared by Celsus, "*Aqua levissima pluvialis est; deinde fontana; tum ex flumine; tum ex puteo; post hæc ex nive, aut glacie; gravior his ex lacu; gravissima ex palude.*" Pure water—*A'qua pu'ra*—is one of the best diluents that can be used. When cold, and especially when iced, it is one of the most useful refrigerants; and, in the form of the cold, tepid, and warm bath, it is serviceable in numerous diseases.

WATER, Urine—w. of Aix-la-Chapelle, see Aix-la-Chapelle—w. Allflower, Urine, cows'—w. Alum, Bates's, *Liquor aluminis compositus*—w. of Ammonia, stronger, see *Liquor ammoniac*—w. of carbonate of Ammonia, *Liquor ammoniac subcarbonatis*—w. Angel, Angel water—w. Anise, see *Pimpinella anisum*—w. Apple, Apple tree—w. Barley, *Decoctum hordei*—w. Bath, see Bath, water.

WATER BED, *Hydrostatic bed*. A bed, contrived by Dr. Arnott, which, in consequence of its being placed on water, is well adapted for the bedridden.

WATER, BINELLI, *Aqua Binellii*.

WATER OF BITTER ALMONDS, *Aqua Amygdalarum concentrata*.

WATER BLEBS, Pemphigus—w. Brash, Pyrosis.

WATER, BROCCIERI, *Aqua Broccierii*—w. Camphor, *Mistura Camphoræ*.

WATER CANKER, Cancer aquaticus.

WATER, CARAWAY, see *Carum carui*—w. Caraway, strong, *Spiritus carui*—w. Carmelite, see *Melissa*—w. of Cassia, see *Laurus Cassia*.

WATER CASTER, see Uromantia.

WATER, CHERRY LAUREL, see *Prunus lauro-cerasus*—w. Chicken, Chickentea—w. Chlorine, see Chlorine—w. Cinnamon, *Aqua cinnamomi*—w. Cinnamon, strong, *Spiritus cinnamomi*—w. Cologne, *Eau de Cologne*.

WATER, CREASOTE, see Creasote.

WATER CRESS, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*—w. Cure, *Hydrosudotherapia*.

WATER, DILL, see *Anethum graveolens*.

WATER, DISTILLED, *A'qua destilla'ta*, *Ho'ly Water*, (F.) *Eau distillée*, *Hydrolat*, is generally ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions, but is rarely used. In some cases, however, it is absolutely necessary;—the water, containing any saline impregnation—hard water, for example—decomposing certain substances. Distilled water has been recommended as a dietdrink in cancerous affections; and it is used in the religious ceremonies of the Catholic church. In the Pharmacopœia of the United States, it is directed to be made as follows:—Take of water, ten gallons. First distil two pints, and throw them away; then distil eight gallons. Keep the distilled water in glass bottles.

Distilled waters, (F.) *Hydrolats*, consist of common water, charged by distillation with the volatile principles of medicinal agents. See *Aque destillatæ*.

WATERDOCTOR, see Uromantia.

WATERDRESS'ING. The treatment of wounds and ulcers by the application of water. It generally consists in dipping folds of lint in water, and placing them on the part;—the whole being covered with oiled silk, elastic gum, or spongopiline. *Water strapping* or *wet strapping* means the treatment of ulcers, and certain cutaneous affections of the extremities, &c., with strips of linen or cotton saturated with water.

WATER, ELDER, see *Sambucus*—w. Epileptic, of Langius, *Langii aqua epileptica*—w. Fennel, *Aqua fœniculi*.

WATER FLAG, YELLOW, *Iris pseudacorus*.

WATER, FLOR'IDA, —a celebrated perfume, — may be made of *Ol. Bergami*, f $\frac{3}{4}$ iv; *Tinct. benzoin. comp.* f $\frac{3}{4}$ ij; *Alcohol. cong.*

WATERFRIGHT, *Hydrophobia*.

WATER, GOULARD, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.

WATER GRUEL, see *Avena*, and *Grits*.

WATER, HARD. Common water, which decomposes and curdles soap; in contradistinction to *soft water*, which is readily miscible with soap. The hardness of water depends upon the presence in it of earthy salts, the most common of which is sulphate of lime.

WATER IN THE HEAD, *Hydrocephalus*—w. Hell, see *Toddy*.

WATER, HOLY, Water, distilled—w. Honey, see *Mel*.

WATER, HUNGARY, *Spiritus rosmarini*.

WATER JAGS, see *Varicella*.

WATER, LAKE, *A'qua ex la'cu*, (F.) *Eau de lac*, is apt to be impure, from decayed animal and vegetable matters. A great deal will, however, depend upon the magnitude of the collection, and the degree of stagnation.

WATER, LAUREL, see *Prunus laurocerasus*—w. Lavender, *Spiritus lavandule*—w. Lead, *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*—w. Lemonpeel, see *Lemonpeel Tea*—w. Lime, *Liquor calcis*—w. Lime, compound, *Liquor calcis compositus*—w. Magnesia, aerated, *Magnesia, fluid*—w. Magnesia, carbonated, *Magnesia, fluid*.

WATER, MARSH, *A'qua paludosa*, (F.) *Eau de Marais*, is the most impure of all. It is generally more stagnant, and of course more loaded with decomposing animal and vegetable matters.

WATER, MEDICATED, see *Aque medicatæ*.

WATER, MIN'ERAL, *A'qua minera'lis seu sala'bris seu medica'ta seu sote'ria*, *Fons saluta'ris seu medica'tus seu sote'rius*, (F.) *Eau minérale ou médicinale naturelle*. Water, holding in solution different saline and gaseous substances in sufficient quantity to be possessed of medicinal properties, or of a temperature different from that of the ordinary springs of the country.

Various mineral waters are referred to under their appropriate heads; and a table of the fixed constituents, which enter into the composition of some of the more celebrated springs abroad, is given by Dr. Pereira, in his "Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics." There is, also, a "Table of some of the principal Mineral Waters," at home and abroad, in the "Author's General Therapeutics and Materia Medica," Vol. 2, p. 460, 6th edit., Philadelphia, 1857.

Mineral waters may be divided into four classes:—1. *Ga'zeous* or *Acid'u'ulous*. 2. *Chalybe'ate*. 3. *Saline*. 4. *Sulphu'reous*. These may be *ther'mal*, or *cold*,—*natural*, or *artific'ial*. Many of these divisions, however, run into each other; some of the substances, which they hold dissolved, belonging to one class as well as to others.

1. *Ga'zeous, Acid'u'ulous* or *Carbonated Min'eral Waters, So'da* or *Beer Springs, A'que minera'les acid'u'lae*, (F.) *Eaux minérales gazeuses ou acides*. The waters referred to this class are those that contain carbonic acid gas in such quantity as to communicate to it certain sensible qualities. Waters impregnated with free carbonic acid, sparkle when drawn from the spring, or when poured into a glass. They have a sharp, acidulous taste; but become rapid from exposure to the air. Along with the carbonic acid, there are generally present portions of saline, earthy or metallic matter, chiefly carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron. Waters, highly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, are grateful to the stomach; increase the appetite, and are diuretic; hence, their utility in dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, and gout. Their properties are, of course, modified by the saline matter that may be also contained in them. The most celebrated amongst the acidulous waters, are those of Bar, Chateldon, St. Myon, Mont d'Or, Langenc, Seltzer, Schlangenbad, Sultzmann, Pyrmont, Spa, Carlsbad, Cheltenham, Scarborough, Saratoga, Ballston, and the Sweet Springs of Virginia.

2. *Chalybe'ate* or *Ferru'ginous Min'eral Waters, A'que minera'les ferrugine'ae seu Chalybe'atæ seu Martia'les seu Ferro'sæ, Chalybeop'e'gæ, Chalybokre'næ, Siderope'gæ, Siderokre'næ*, (F.) *Eaux minérales ferrugineuses*, contain iron—sulphate, chloride or carbonate, generally the latter—held in solution by an excess of acid. Chalybeate waters have a peculiar styptic taste. They are transparent when taken from the spring; but, when exposed for some time to the air, a pellicle forms on the surface, and a deposit of the iron takes place. Chalybeate waters are used as tonics in debility of all kinds; in all cases, in fact, where iron is considered to be indicated. They are the most numerous of all the classes of mineral waters. In this dictionary, those only are specified which have some celebrity; yet there are about one hundred; more than sixty of these being saline, and forty sulphureous. The most celebrated chalybeates are those of Tonbridge, Scarborough, Spa, Bussang, Forges, Vichy, Pyrmont, Passy, Provins, and Vals.

3. *Saline Min'eral Waters, A'que minera'les salinæ, Am'na alcalia'ta* (Paracelsus), *Hydrot'mæ*, (F.) *Eaux minérales salines*. Waters, holding in solution different saline substances in greater quantity than the acidulous waters. They differ in properties, according to the salts con-

tained in them. The salts usually present are sulphates, chlorides, and carbonates; and the bases, with which the acids forming these are combined, are soda, magnesia, and lime. Saline mineral waters are usually aperient; and the most noted are those of Seltzer, Sedlitz, Balaruc, Bourbonne-les-Bains, Baden, Epsom, Cheltenham, &c.

To this class may also be added *Sea water*.

4. *Sulphureous Mineral Waters*, *A'qua minérales sulphurées*; when warm, termed *Theiothermæ*, *Theiothermæ*, *Thiothermæ*, *Fon'tes sulphurei calidi*, (F.) *Eaux minérales sulfureuses ou sulfurées ou sulfureuses ou hépatiques*, &c. These waters owe their distinguishing character to an impregnation of sulphuretted hydrogen, and are at once recognised by their peculiar fetid smell, resembling that of rotten eggs. They usually contain saline substances, which modify their powers. From the action of the sulphuretted hydrogen, they are useful in cutaneous affections; and, from the combined action of this and the saline matter, they are valuable agents in diseases of the digestive organs. They are also employed in cutaneous eruptions; and the warm sulphur baths have been especially celebrated in such cases, as well as in rheumatic affections. The most renowned sulphureous waters are those of Baréges, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Cauterets, Bonnes, Aix in Savoy, Aix-la-chapelle, Enghien, Harrowgate, Moffat, Virginia Springs, &c.

Some springs, as those of Bath, Buxton, Dax, Matlock, Warm and Hot Springs of Virginia, &c., are almost pure *Thermat Mineral Waters*. They are valuable agents in rheumatic affections; the warmth being equable during the whole period the individual is immersed in them; which cannot be the case in the artificial thermal bath.

WATER, MINERAL, Acidulous water, simple.

WATERS, MINERAL, ARTIFICIAL, (F.) *Eaux minérales artificielles ou factices*. These are imitations of the natural; and some of them—as the factitious Cheltenham water, and Sedlitz water—answer the purpose of the natural water tolerably well. The acidulous and chalybeate waters are, however, most easily imitated.

WATER, NUTMEG, *Spiritus myristicæ*—w. Orange flower, see *Citrus aurantium*—w. Oxygenated, Hydrogen, peroxide of.

WATER PANG, *Pyrosis*—w. Parsnep, creeping, Sium.

WATER, PENNYROYAL, SPIRITUOUS, *Spiritus pulegii*—w. Peppermint, *Aqua menthae piperitæ*—w. Pimento, see *Myrtus pimenta*.

WATER POX, see *Variella*.

WATER, PROTOXIDE OF NITROGEN, *Aqua nitrogenii protoxydi*.

WATER PURPUE, *Veronica beccabunga*—w. Quaim, *Pyrosis*.

WATER, RAIN, *A'qua pluvialis seu pluvia seu imbrium*, (F.) *Eau de pluie*, when collected at a distance from houses or other elevated objects, is the purest natural water, and has the least specific gravity. The only bodies which it usually holds in solution are carbonic acid, and minute traces of carbonate of lime and chloride of calcium.

WATER, RICE, see *Oryza*.

WATER, RIVER, *A'qua fluvialis*, is derived from the conflux of numerous springs and rain water. It is, generally, pretty pure.

WATER, ROSE, *Aqua rosæ*.

WATER, SEA, *A'qua Marina, Alma, Humor Do'ridis*, (F.) *Eau de Mer, Eau salée*. This contains chlorides of sodium, magnesium, and calcium, and sulphate of magnesia. It is cathartic, and forms the usual gyster at sea. It makes an

excellent tonic bath; superior in most cases—especially in serofula—to the freshwater bath.

WATER, SEARLE'S PATENT OXYGENOUS AERATED, *Aqua Nitrogenii protoxydi*—w. Seydschütz, Sedlitz water.

WATER SHIELD, *Brasenia hypopeltis*.

WATER, SNOW, *A'qua nivata*, (F.) *Eau de neige*, has usually been deemed unwholesome. It exactly resembles rain water in composition, and is equally salubrious.

WATER, SODA, Acidulous water, simple—w. Soft, see Water, hard—w. Spearmint, *Aqua menthae viridis*.

WATER, SPRING, *A'qua fontana, Hydrope'gæ*, (F.) *Eau de fontaine*, contains, in addition to the substances detected in rain water, more or less sulphate of lime. When this is to such an extent as to curdle soap, the water is said to be *hard*; if not, *soft*. Hard water is, of course, inferior to soft, for domestic and medicinal purposes.

WATER STRAPPING, see Water dressing—w. Stroke, see *Hydrocephalus internus*.

WATER, STYPTIC, SYDENHAM'S, *Solutio sulphatis cupri composita*—w. Tar, see *Pinus sylvestris*.

WATER TARGET, *Brasenia hypopeltis*.

WATER, TOAST, see Toast water.

WATER, WELL, *A'qua putealis seu puteana seu ex puto*, (F.) *Eau de puit ou de source*, is the same as spring water, but liable to impregnation, owing to the land springs filtering into the wells, and conveying impurities into them.

WATERS, THE, *Liquor Amnii*—w. Bag of, see *Liquor Amnii*—w. Discharged or broken, *Profusio aquæ*—w. Distilled, *Aqua destillata*—w. First, *Primitia*—w. Green, see *Lochia*.

WATTWEILER, MINERAL WATERS OF. Wattweiler is a small town in the department of Haut-Rhin, at the foot of the Vosges. The waters are acidulous chalybeates, and contain carbonates of iron, lime, and soda, chloride of sodium, and free carbonic acid.

WAX, ([Sax.] *Wæx*,) *Cera*—w. Ear, *Cerumen*.

WAX, JAPAN. Obtained from *Rhus succedanea* of Japan. It is of a medium quality between beeswax and the ordinary vegetable tallow.

WAX, MYRTLE, *Bayberry tallow*. A wax obtained from the fruit of *Myrica cerifera*, *Wax myrtle*, *Candleberry myrtle*; an indigenous plant, which yields the *bayberry bark*, possessing tonic, stimulant and astringent properties. It has been prescribed in dysentery.

WAX, YELLOW AND WHITE, *Cera flava et alba*.

WAX'ING KERNELS, *Wax'enkernels, Crocettis*, (F.) *Croissances, Croissants, Glandes de croissance*. A popular term for small tumours, formed by an enlargement of the lymphatic glands—in the groins of children particularly. They have been looked upon as connected with the growth of the body,—hence their name.

WAY, ([Sax.] *Wæg*,) *O'dos, Via, Passage*, (F.) *Voie*. A name given to different canals.

WAYBREAD, ([Sax.] *Wæg bræde*,) *Plantago major*.

WAYME, Womb, Belly, Uterus.

WAYS, DIGESTIVE, *Digestive Passages, Primæ Viæ*, (F.) *Voies digestives, Premières voies*, are the series of hollow organs of digestion, composed of mouth, œsophagus, stomach, and small and large intestines. The term is often restricted to the first three of these.

WAYS, SECOND, *Second Passages, Secundæ viæ*, (F.) *Secondes voies*, comprise the chyloferous, lymphatic and blood-vessels.

WEAKSIGHTEDNESS, *Asthenopia*.

WEAL, ([Sax.] *palan*, 'marks of stripes,') *Wheal*.

WEAM, (Womb,) Belly, Uterus.

WEAM ILL, Colic.

WEAN'ING, (from [Saxon] *penan*, 'to wean;') *Ablactatio*, *Apogalactismus*, (Prov.) *Spa'ning*, (F.) *Sévrage*. The act of depriving the infant, permanently, of the breast, in order to feed it on other and more solid nourishment.

WEANING BRASH, see Brash, weaning.

WEASAND, ([Sax.] *weapand*.) Trachea.

WEARING, (from [Sax.] *wean*, 'to wear,') Consumption.

WEATHERCOCKS, Impatiens.

WEB, ([Sax.] *web*.) Caligo, Pterygium—w. Muscular, Panniculus carnosus.

WEBEYE, Caligo, Pterygium.

WEBBED FINGERS, Dactylion.

WEBERIAN CORPUSCLES, (after Weber, a German anatomist,) see Ejaculatory Ducts—w. Organ, see Ejaculatory Ducts.

WED'GED, ([Sax.] *weag*, 'a wedge,') *Incl'usio*, *Inha'rens*, (F.) *Enclavé*. The head of the foetus is said to be *wedged*, *locked* or *impacted* in the pelvis, when it remains fixed, notwithstanding the uterine efforts.

The condition is called *Incunatio seu Inclavatio foetus*, (F.) *Enclavement*. See Paramphosis.

WEEBO, Senecio Jacobæa.

WEED, (from [Sax.] *wean*, 'to rage,') see Mastitis.

WEED, ARROW, ([Sax.] *weow*.) *Sagittaria variabilis*—w. Beetle, *Galaxaphylla*—w. Breast, *Saururus cernuus*—w. in the Breast, see Mastitis—w. Butter, *Erigeron Canadense*—w. Cancer, *Goodyera pubescens*—w. Dyer's, *Roseda luteola*—w. Field, *Anthemis cotula*—w. Horse, *Erigeron Canadense*—w. Horsely, *Sophora tinctoria*—w. Milk, *Apocynum androsaemifolium*—w. Phthisis, *Ludwigia palustris*—w. Pride, *Erigeron Canadense*—w. Red, *Phytolacca decandra*—w. Silver, *Potentilla anserina*—w. Soldiers', *Matico*—w. Thimble, *Rudbeckia laciniata*—w. Wind, *Asclepias tuberosa*.

WEeping, (from [Sax.] *weopan*, 'to weep,') Fletus—w. Tear, Tear.

WESEEL, Trachea.

WEID, (Weed,) see Mastitis.

WEIGHT, (from [Sax.] *weagan*, 'to weigh;') (F.) *Pesanteur*, see Stature. A sensation of heaviness or pressure over the whole body, or over a part—the stomach or head, for example.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, *Pon'dera et Mensuræ*, (F.) *Poids et Mesures*. The importance of possessing a uniform system of weights and measures has impressed the scientific of all countries, and numerous endeavours have been made to accomplish the object. It is, however, a matter of considerable difficulty, and one not likely to be attained. The new French measures are upon decidedly the best footing, but they are not yet generally adopted. The greatest diversity, indeed, prevails in the measures, both of weight and capacity. Some of the following tables will show, that every subdivision of the pound, as well as the pound itself, differs in England and in France.

WEIGHTS.

Troy Weights, as used by the British Apothecaries, —*Pondus pharmaceuticum seu medicinale*.

The pound	lb	contains	12 ounces.
The ounce	3		8 drachms.
The drachm	3		3 scruples.
The scruple	9		20 grains.
The grain	gr.		

These, and the signs by which they are denoted,

have been the same in all the British Pharmacopæias, as well as in the American.

lb.	Oz.	Drachms.	Scrups.	Gr.
1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760
	1	= 8	= 24	= 480
		1	= 3	= 60
			1	= 20

Poids de Marc.

The pound	contains	16 ounces.
The ounce		8 drachms.
The drachm		3 scruples.
The scruple		24 grains.

Avoirdupois.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Troy grains.
lb. l.	= 16	= 256	= 7000
	1	= 16	= 437.5
		1	= 27.34375

The avoirdupois drachm is sometimes divided into three scruples, and the scruple into ten grains. The pound of 7680 grains avoirdupois=7000 grains troy, and hence 1 grain troy = .97 grain avoirdupois.

The *Poids de Marc* is that employed by the French Pharmacians, when the new weights are not. The Avoirdupois has been used by the Dublin College.

To avoid the danger of mistakes by confounding the troy and the avoirdupois pounds, the term *pound* has been discontinued in the formulae of the Ph. U. S. 1863—the desired weight being expressed in ounces, each containing 480 grains. The ounce is always written *trouounce*; and the *drachm* and *scruple* are disused, their equivalents being expressed in grains. On the other hand, the General Medical Council of Great Britain resolved (1863) that "the weights used in the British Pharmacopæia shall be the Imperial or avoirdupois pound, ounce, and grain; and that the terms *drachm* and *scruple*, as designating specific weights, shall be discontinued." The following are the weights and measures of that Pharmacopæia with their symbols.

WEIGHTS.

The Avoirdupois pound	= 16 oz.	= 7000 grs.
	1 oz.	= 437.5 grs.
	1 gr.	= 1 gr.

MEASURES.

C. 1 gallon	= 8 pints	weighing 10 pounds.
O. 1 pint	= 20 fluid ounces	" 11.4 "
fl. oz. 1 fluid ounce	= 8 fluid drachms	" 437.5 grs.
fl. dr. 1 fluid drachm	= 60 minims	" 54.68 "
℥. 1 minim		" .91 "

The gallon holds 10lb avoirdupois of distilled water, at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit.

The measures in the Ph. U. S., 1863, have the same names as in the British; but their value is different; the pint weighing 16 oz. 291.2 grs. avoirdupois, and the fluidounce 455.7 grs. In the formulae, the Acids and the Oils are ordered by weight; other liquids by measure. The gallon is not used, that measure being always expressed in pints. In Continental Europe all medicines are weighed, and the gramme is becoming universal used.

The following tables exhibit the relative value of the old French and English weights:

Poids de Marc.	Troy. Wt.	Avoird.	Troy grs.
1 pd. (livre)	= 1.3126lb	= 1.0143lb	= 7561
1 oz. (once)	= .984204oz	= 1.080143oz	= 47.25625
1 dr. (gros.)	= .954504dr	=	59.4703125
1 gr.	=	=	63.50421

Troy.	Poids de Marc.	French grains.
1 pound =	0.76180 lb.	= 7561
1 ounce =	1.01574 once	= 685.083
1 drachm =	1.01574 gros	= 73.135
1 grain		= 1.219

Avoirdupois.	Poids de Marc.	French grains.
1 pound =	0.925803 lb.	= 8532.3
1 ounce =	0.925803 once	= 633.27

To convert French grains into Troy grains, divide by	1.2189
" Troy grains into French grains, multiply by	
" French ounces into Troy ounces, divide by	1.015734
" Troy ounces into French ounces, multiply by	
" French pounds (poids de marc) into Troy pounds, multiply by	1.31268
" Troy pounds into French pounds, divide by	

Troy grain.	Poids de Marc or French grain.
1	= 1.219
2	= 2.438
3	= 3.657
4	= 4.876
5	= 6.095
6	= 7.314
7	= 8.533
8	= 9.752
9	= 10.971

French grain.	Troy grain.
1	= 0.8203
2	= 1.6406
3	= 2.4609
4	= 3.2812
5	= 4.1015
6	= 4.9218
7	= 5.7421
8	= 6.5624
9	= 7.3827

New French Decimal or Metrical Weights.

	Troy grains.	lb. oz. dr. gr.
Milligramme	= .0154	
Centigramme	= .1543	
Decigramme	= 1.5434	
Gramme	= 15.4340	
Decagramme	= 154.3402	= 0 0 2 34.4
Hecagramme	= 1543.4023	= 0 3 1 44.4
Kilogramme	= 15434.0234	= 2 8 1 24
Myriagramme	= 154340.2344	= 26 9 6 0

Comparative Value of the French Medicinal Pound and that of other Places.

	lb. oz. dr. gr.	
Germany.....	0 15 4 48	
Amsterdam.....	1 00 0 42	
Belgium.....	1 00 0 42	
Berne.....	1 00 0 00	
Copenhagen.....	0 15 3 20½	
Florence.....	0 11 0 50	divided into 12 oz.
Geneva.....	0 10 5 60	do. into 12 oz.
Geneva.....	1 00 0 18	
Hamburg.....	0 15 2 15	
Lisbon.....	0 15 7 68	
London.....	0 12 3 12	divided into 12 oz.
Madrid.....	0 15 0 16	
Milan.....	0 9 3 00	
Monaco.....	0 15 2 23	
Naples.....	0 10 7 54	divided into 12 oz.
Paris.....	1 00 0 00	divided into 16 oz.
Rome.....	0 11 0 50	do. into 12 oz.
Stockholm.....	0 13 7 8	
United States.....	0 12 3 12	divided into 12 oz.
Warsaw.....	1 10 4 24	
Venice.....	0 8 6 00	
Vienna.....	1 2 2 32	

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

English Measure of Fluids.

The gallon (congius).	0	contains {	8 pints.
The pint (ocurius) ..	f 2/3		16 fluidounces.
The fluidounce.....	f 3/4		8 fluidrachms.
The fluidrachm.....	f 3/8		60 minims.
The minim.....	m		

Proportions of the Apothecaries' and Wine Gallon.

Gal.	Pints.	Fluidoz.	Fluidr.	Minims.	Cub. inches.
1	= 8	= 128	= 1024	= 61440	= 231
1	= 1	= 16	= 128	= 7680	= 28.875
			1	= 8	= 1.6047
				1	= .256

Imperial Measure, adopted by the London College in their Pharmacopœia of 1836.

Gallon.	Pints.	Fluidoz.	Fluidr.	Minims.
1	= 8	= 160	= 1280	= 76800
	1	= 20	= 160	= 9600
		1	= 8	= 480
			1	= 60

Comparative Value of the Proportions of the Wine and Imperial Gallons.

Wine.	Pints.	Fluidoz.	Fluidr.	Minims.
1 gallon	= 6	= 13	= 2	= 23
1 pint	=	= 16	= 5	= 18
1 fluidounce	=	= 1	= 0	= 20
1 fluidrachm	=	=	= 1	= 2½

Imperial.	Gallon.	Pint.	Fluidoz.	Fluidr.	Minims.
1 gallon	= 1	= 1	= 9	= 5	= 8
1 pint	=	= 1	= 3	= 1	= 38
1 fluidounce	=	=	=	= 7	= 41
1 fluidrachm	=	=	=	=	= 58

French Measures of Capacity.

	English cubic inches.	Wine Measure.
Millilitre	= .061028	= 16.2318 minims.
Centilitre	= .610280	= 2.7053 fluidrachms.
Decilitre	= 6.102800	= 3.3816 fluidounces.
Litre	= 61.028000	= 2.1136 pints.
Decalitre	= 610.280000	= 2.6419 gallons.
Hectolitre	= 6102.800000	
Kilolitre	= 61028.000000	
Myrialitre	= 610280.000000	

Approximate comparison between the ancient French Measures of Capacity, and the new, and conversely.

	Grammes.	Litres.	Decilitres.	Centilitres.
1 poissón	= 125	or 0	1	2
1 demi-setier	= 250	or 0	2	5
1 chopine	= 500	or 0	5	0
1 pinte	= 1000	or 1	0	0

	Grammes.	lb. oz. dr. gr.
1 centilitre	= 10	or 0 0 2½ 00
1 decilitre	= 100	or 0 3 2 00
1 litre	= 1000	or 2 0 3 36 = 2.113 Eng. wine

Measures of Length.

	Inches.
1 line, the 12th part of an inch.	
3 barleycorns	1.000
A palm or hand's breadth (Scripture measure).....	3.648
A hand (horse measure).....	4.000
A span (Scripture measure).....	10.944
A fathom.....	12.000
A cubit (Scripture measure for common purposes).....	18.000
A cubit (Scripture measure for sacred purposes).....	21.853
A Flemish ell.....	27.000
A yard.....	3 ft 00
An English ell.....	3 " 09
A fathom or toise.....	6 " 00

New French Measures of Length.

	English inches.	yd.	ft.	inch.
Millimètre	0.039			
Centimètre	0.393			
Decimètre	3.937			
Mètre	39.371	= 1	= 0	= 3.937

VALUES OF THE GREEK, ROMAN, AND ARABIAN
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN POIDS DE MARC.

1. *Weights of the Ancient Greeks.*

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.
The talent (ταλαντον).....	54	2	5	24
The mina (μνᾶ).....	14	3	40	
The drachm (δραχμη).....	1	11		
The obolus (οβολος).....		13		
The ceration (κερατιον).....		4		
The chalcus (χαλκος).....		2		
The septon (σεπτον).....		½		

2. *Weights of the Ancient Romans.*

	oz.	dr.	gr.
The pound (libra).....	10	6	48
The ounce (uncia).....	7	16	
The duella.....	2	29	
The sicilicus.....	1	64	
The sextula.....	1	14	
The consular denier, denarius.....	1	2	
The imperial denier or drachm, drachma.....		65	
The victoriatus.....		37	
The scriptulum or scruple.....		21	
The obolus.....		11	
The siliqua.....		4	

The Greeks divided their obolus into *chalci* and *lepta*: some divided it into 6 *chalci*, and each *chalcus* into 7 *lepta*; others into 8 *chalci*, and every *chalcus* into 8 *lepta* or *minuta*.

Dr. Milligan, in his edition of Celsus, gives the following table, exhibiting the Troy weight of measures of capacity and of weight in use amongst the Romans.

	Urna.	Libra.	Uncia.	Denarius.	Scrupulus.	Sextans.	Chalcus.	Grana.
Amphora.....	2 = 80 = 960 =	6720 =	20160 =	40320 =	403200 =	420480 =		
Urna.....	1 = 40 = 480 =	3360 =	10080 =	20160 =	210600 =	210240 =		
Conglus.....	¼ = 10 = 120 =	840 =	25440 =	50400 =	504000 =	529200 =		
Sextarius.....	13½ = 20 = 240 =	1440 =	4200 =	8400 =	84000 =	87600 =		
Libra.....	1 = 12 = 144 =	84 =	252 =	504 =	5040 =	5256 =		
Hemina.....		8 47 =	60 =	180 =	360 =	3600 =		
Acetabulum.....		2 17 =	15 =	45 =	90 =	900 =		
Resqui-cyathus.....		2 17 =	15 =	45 =	90 =	900 =		
Cyathus.....		13 7 =	10 =	30 =	60 =	600 =		
Secuncia.....		1½ =	10½ =	31½ =	63 =	630 =		
Uncia.....		1 =	7 =	21 =	42 =	420 =		
Cochleare.....			2½ =	7½ =	15 =	150 =		
Drachma.....			1 =	3 =	6 =	60 =		
Denarius.....			1 =	3 =	6 =	60 =		
Scrupulus.....				1 =	2 =	20 =		
Scrupulus dimidiatus.....				½ =	1 =	10 =		
Obolus.....					1 =	10 =		
Sextans.....					1 =	10 =		
Chalcus.....						1 =		

He gives also the following 'Carmen Mnemonicum,' which exhibits the analogies of the Roman and British imperial weights.

To the congus and gallon, each, ten pounds allow,

On the buspel and amphora eighty bestow;

Rome's pound, as in Troy weight, twelve ounces obtains,

But her ounce is Abordupois, strictly, in grains:

Denarii drams, scruples scrupls define,

Septarius answers to our bottle of wine,

And the mina's a short pint—fourteen ounces in fine.

3. *Weights said to be of the Arabians, Modern Greeks, and Latins of the barbarous periods of the Middle Ages.*

	oz.	dr.	gr.
The alchemion.....	14	3	40
The maues or ominos.....	10	6	28
Sacros, aghben, adar, assatū.....	7	16	
The great or royal nut.....	3	44	
The sextarius, staler.....	3	44	
The lesser nut.....	2	50	
Alinanus.....	2	29	
Aurus, Alchobus.....	2	14	
The hazel nut, bendacate, holca, alchi, dar-chimi, atogichilos, ologinat, nabach.....	1	11	
The acorn, lupine, Egyptian or Syrian bean, the bachil.....		42	
The Alexandrian bean or tremessis.....		30	
The Greek bean or gramme, the kermel, gonum, harmi, gracchus.....		21	
The ring, cumulus, seminat, onolovich, onolocat.....		11	
The danich.....		8	
The karat, alkilat, karark.....		4	

1. *Greek Measures.*

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.
The metretes (μετρητης).....	84	4	3	00
The chus, choa, omgylus (χους).....	7	0	2	66
The zesles (ζεσλης).....	1	1	7	44
The cotyla (κοτυλη).....	8	7	58	
The telarton (τεταρτον).....	4	3	65	
The oxybaphon (οξυβαφον).....	2	1	69	
The cyathos (κυαθος).....	1	4	00	
The omcha (ογκχη).....		6	00	
The mystron (μυστρον).....		3	00	
The chama minor (χημη).....		2	00	
The cochliarion (κοχλιαριον).....		1	00	

2. *Roman Measures of Capacity.*

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.
The amphora or cadus.....	56	2	7	24
The urna.....	28	1	3	48
The congus.....	7	0	2	66
The sextarius.....	1	4	7	44
The hemina.....	10	1	18	
The quartarius.....	5	0	45	
The acetabulum.....	2	4	28	
The cyathus or small glass.....	1	5	50	
The ligula or spoonful.....		3	24	

3. *Measures said to be of the Arabian, Arabist, and Latin Physicians of the Middle Ages.*

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	gr.
The missohans weighed.....	3	8	1	33
Aben, kirt, zjub, eberia, or Roman mina.....	1	6	0	00
The phial, hassilius, or hassitinus.....	10	1	15	
The calix or rejelati.....	6	0	44	
The handful, pugillum, cornusum.....	3	2	68	
The hassuf, acussae, or unesime.....	2	4	20	
The comos or coatus, alcantus or almunesi, brialo cuabos.....	1	5	34	
The lesser bichales.....	5	56		
The largest spoonful.....	4	44		
A spoonful.....	1	52		
The colanos or reclaranarium.....	1	39		
A small spoonful or flugrina, or cyanes.....	1	11		
The smallest spoonful or jahalis.....		62		

A good section on weights and measures is contained in the edition of "The Seven Books of Paulus Aegineta," by Mr. Francis Adams, published by the Sydenham Society of London, vol. iii. p. 609, London, 1847.

Besides the weights and measures above mentioned, employed by the moderns, there are modes of estimating the quantities of substances by approximation. For example:—

A *glassful* or *cupful*, ([F.] *Verre*), is reckoned to contain 4 or 5 fluidounces.

A *wineglassful*, 1½ ounce or two fluidounces.

A *tablespoonful*, ([F.] *Cuiller à bouche*), about half a fluidounce.

A *coffee* or *dessertspoonful*, about 3 fluidrachms.

A *teaspoonful*, a fluidrachm.

A *handful*, *manipulus*, ([F.] *Poignée*), as much as can be held in the hand.

The *Pugillus* ([F.] *Pincée*) is as much as can be held by the three fingers.

These last quantities are occasionally prescribed by the French practitioners. Their weights must, of course, vary, according to the article. The authors of the Parisian codex have valued them, as regards certain substances.

	French.	
	os.	dr.
A <i>Manipulus</i> of barley weighs.....	3	2½
" linseed.....	1	4
" linseed meal.....	3	8
" dried mallow leaves.....	1	3
" dried cichory leaves.....	1	0
" flowers of the tilia.....	1	2½
	dr.	gr.
A <i>Pugillus</i> of chamomile flowers weighs.....	2	
" arnica.....	1	48
" marshmallow.....	1	24
" mallow.....	1	50
" fennel seeds.....	1	60
" anised.....	1	12

A *hen's egg*, newly laid, weighs about 2 ounces and 2 drachms: when deprived of its shell, 2 ounces. The *white* weighs 1 ounce, 2 drachms, and 57 grains: the *yolk*, 5 drachms and 15 grains.

WEILBACH, MINERAL WATERS OF. The village of Weilbach is in the plain between the Maine and the southern extremity of the Taunus hills. It has in its neighbourhood a cold sulphurous alkaline spring, the water of which is bottled and exported, although not of great efficacy. Its use is at times combined with that of the saline springs in Nassau, and of Baden-Baden, in various chronic abdominal and thoracic affections.

WEINTRAUBENKUR, Grape cure.

WELCOME TO OUR HOUSE, *Euphorbia cyparissias*.

WELD, *Reseda luteola*.

WELK, *Welk*, (like *Wheat*.) An inequality; a protuberance; a cutaneous eruption of this character. Acne.

WELTER'S BITTER, Acid, carbasotic.

WEM, (Womb,) Belly, Uterus.

WEM'DING, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are situate about four leagues from Donaauörth, in Bavaria. They contain sulphuretted hydrogen; carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda; sulphates of lime and magnesia; a little chloride of calcium, and oxide of iron; and are much used in asthenic diseases.

WEN, ([Sax.] *pen*), *Lupia*, (F.) *Loup*. A name given to circumscribed, indolent tumours, without inflammation or change of colour of the skin. They may be met with in almost every part of the body. Their magnitude, as well as nature, is very variable. The term is sometimes given to an encysted tumour, and to bronchocoele.

WESTERN ISLANDS, Azores.

WEST INDIES, CLIMATE OF. The climate of the West Indies has long been regarded as favourable to the consumptive. In confirmed consumption, it appears, however, to be positively injurious. As a prophylactic for those predisposed to consumption, it is generally favourable. The nature of the patient's constitution, in regard to the effects of elevated temperature, has always to be taken into account. In diseases that are benefited by warm climates, the West Indies afford an appropriate residence. The islands in which the invalid can best obtain all the advantages of the climate, are Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Vincents, Antigua, St. Kitts, and Santa Cruz.

WEST'S SPRING, see South Carolina, mineral waters of.

WET STRAPPING, see Water dressing.

WHAHOO, see Eponymus.

WHAMP, Wasp.

WHARTON'S DUCT, (after Dr. Thomas Wharton, an English anatomist,) Ductus salivaris inferior.

WHEAL, ([Sax.] *Dalan*, 'marks of stripes,') *Weal*, *Wale*, *Pom'phus*. A ridge, or elevation of the skin, produced by a rod or whip; or as if produced in that manner. Such elevations are seen in urticaria.

WHEAT, ([Sax.] *hpeate*), *Triticum*—w. Indian, *Zea mays*—w. Turkey, *Zea mays*.

WHEEZE, ([Sax.] *hpeopan*), (Prov.) *Re's'sle*, (formed probably, like *whiz* and *whisper*, from the sound it expresses.) To breathe with difficulty and noise, as in asthma.

WHELK, (like *wheat*), Acne, Welk—w. Chin, Sycosis—w. Rosy, Gutta rosea.

WHETLEBONES, *Vertebrae*.

WHEY, ([Sax.] *hpæg*), Serum lactis.

WHEY CURE, (G.) *Molkenkur*, (F.) *Cure de petit lait*. In the Kursaal of many of the German watering places, a space is set apart for whey drinkers. The whey is a pleasant diluent, and the saccharine matter it contains may act as a outrophic; but the main effect on the valetudinarian is probably produced by the new impressions made upon him by his visit to the watering place.

WHEY, MUSTARD, see *Sinapis*—w. Rennet, see Serum lactis—w. Sack, Winewhey—w. Tamarind, see Tamarindus—w. Vinegar, see Acetum—w. Wine, Winewhey.

WHICKFLAW, Whitlow.

WHIFFING MURMUR, see Murmur, respiratory.

WHIG, ([Sax.] *hpæg*), Buttermilk, Serum lactis.

WHIMBERRY *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

WHIRLING CHAIR, see Chair.

WHISKY, see Spirit.

WHISKY LIVER, Liver, nutmeg.

WHISPER, CAVERNOUS, see Cavernous.

WHISPERING, *Vox clandestina*, (from [Sax.] *hpiſpman*, 'to whisper.') An example of onomatopœia. *Susurra'tio*, *Susurra'tion*. Articulation of the air sent through the vocal tube without any action of the glottis.

WHISPERING SOUFFLE, see Souffle.

WHISTLING, (a case of onomatopœia, from [Sax.] *hpiſpman*, 'to whistle,') *Sifflement*, see *Rôle sibilant*.

WHITE BALL, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*—w. Blisters, *Rupia escharotica*.

WHITE, FLAKE, *Plumbi subcarbonas*.

WHITE LEAF, *Pyrola maculata*, *Spiræa tomentosa*—w. Leg, *Phlegmatia dolens*—w. Matter of the brain, see Cerebrum—w. Root, *Angelica lucida*, *Asclepias tuberosa*, *Ligusticum actæoifolium*.

WHITE, SPANISH, Bismuth, subnitrate of.

WHITE SUBSTANCE OF SCHWANN, see Nerve fibre—w. Sulphur, see Virginia, mineral waters of—w. Swelling, Hydrarthrus—w. Swelling of

lying-in women, Phlegmatia dolens—w. Weed, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum—w. Wood, Liriodendron, Tilia Americana.

WHITENESS OF COMPLEXION, Paleness.

WHITES, THE, Leucorrhœa.

WHITLEYA STRAMONIFOLIA, (after Whitley, an English botanist,) Anisodus luridus.

WHITLOW, ([Sax.] hþiz, 'white,' and low, 'a flame,') Paronychia.

WHOOPINGCOUGH, (from the attendant whoop,) Pertussis.

WHORLYWORT, Leptandria purpurea.

WHORTLEBERRY, Vaccinium myrtillus, Vaccinium vitis idæa—w. Bears', Arbutus uva ursi.

WHORTS, BLACK, Vaccinium myrtillus.

WHYTTS DISEASE, (after Dr. Robt. Whytt, of Edinburgh,) Hydrocephalus internus.

WIDOWWALL, Cneorum tricoccum, Daphne Alpina.

WIESSBADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF, see Wiesbaden.

WIESSAU, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are situate about four leagues from the convent of Waldsassen in Bavaria. They contain carbonic acid, carbonates of lime and magnesia, chlorides of calcium, magnesium, and aluminium, carbonate of soda, and much oxide of iron. The Bavarians consider them to resemble the waters of Pyrmont.

WILD, ([Sax.] pilb.) An epithet given to the countenance, when not in harmony with the condition of the individual, and indicating strong mental emotion;—a wild look, (F.) Physiognomie égarée.

WILDBAD, MINERAL WATERS OF. Wildbad is a small town of Wurtemberg, three German miles from Baden-Baden. It is much frequented as a watering-place. The water is thermal, from 95° to 100° of Fahr., and is much employed in cases in which thermal waters are indicated. It is used internally, a pint not containing more than a grain of solid ingredients, which consist of salts of soda and lime. The proportion of carbonic acid gas is very small.

WILDFIRE, Erysipelas.

WILDFIRE RASH, Ignis sylvaticus.

WILDUNGEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Wildungen is situate a few miles from Cassel in Germany. In its neighborhood are several mineral springs, the chief of which, according to Stucke, contain a bituminous matter, chloride of sodium and sulphate of soda, carbonate and sulphate of lime, &c. They are used chiefly as refrigerants.

WILL, ([Sax.] willa,) Voluntas.

WILLAN, Salix.

WILLOW, ([Sax.] pelig,) Salix—w. Bedford, Salix fragilis—w. Broadleaved, Salix latifolia—w. Crack, Salix fragilis—w. Great roundleaved, Salix caprea—w. Herb, common, Lythrum salicaria—w. Herb, great, Epilobium angustifolium—w. Herb, purple, Lythrum salicaria—w. Herb, purple veined, Epilobium coloratum.

WILLOW, LOW BUSH, Salix humilis—w. Red, Cornus sericea—w. Rose, Cornus sericea—w. Speckled, Salix humilis—w. Sweet, Myrica gale—w. White, Salix alba.

WIND, ([Sax.] pinb,) (an example of onomatopœia—wind,) Ven'tus, An'emus, (F.) Vent. Winds exert considerable influence on the animal economy; acting by their temperature, which necessarily modifies that of the circumambient air, as well as by their moisture or dryness, and by the emanations of different kinds which they transport to greater or less distances. The winds which blow over a considerable extent of country are dry and serene: those which come from the ocean are moist and chilly.

WIND, Breath, see Flatulence.

WIND OF A BALL OR SHOT. A term applied to

the compression of air, supposed to be produced by the passage of a ball near a part of the body, so as to occasion what has been called a wind contusion.

WIND CONTUSION, see Wind of a Ball—w. Dropsy, Emphysema, Tympanites—w. Flower, Anemone—w. Pipe, Trachea—w. Root, Asclepias tuberosa—w. Weed, Asclepias tuberosa.

WINDINESS, Flatulence.

WIND'Y, Flatulen'tus, Flat'ulent, Vo'poreux, (F.) Ventoux, Flatuoux. That which causes wind or flatulence; also, that which is caused by wind or flatulence; as windy food, windy colic, &c. Also, one affected with flatulence, or who is 'troubled with the wind.'

WINE, ([Sax.] pin, [G.] Wein, originally, perhaps, from *vin*, *œ'nos*, *Vinum*, *Meth'u*, (F.) Vin. A name given by chymists to all liquors that have become spirituous by fermentation. The term is generally, however, restricted to the fermented juice of the grape, or of fruits, the product of whose fermentation resembles, in almost all respects, that of the juice of the grape. Wine is composed of alcohol, ænanthic ether, saccharine matter, malic acid, tartaric acid, bitartrate of potassa, acetic acid, an extractive colouring matter more or less bitter and partly resinous, and of an aromatic substance. The extractive colouring matter is chiefly met with in red wines. All these constituents, except the alcohol, are found ready formed in the grape. The alcohol proceeds from the decomposition of the saccharine matter. A part of the acetic acid is also formed during fermentation. In all wines, too, there is more or less of an odorous principle, partly derived directly from the grape, and partly formed during fermentation, which has the characters of an essential oil, constitutes the perfume or bouquet of the wine, and is said not to exceed the forty-thousandth part of the wine. It is regarded as a true ether—a combination of oxide of ethyle with ænanthic acid.

The following table, drawn up by Mr. Brande, exhibits the quantity of spirit in different kinds of wine and liquors. It is proper, however, to remark, that many of these wines are prepared for the London market, and are more brandied or "reinforced" than the same varieties sold in the United States. This is strikingly the case with port. Dr. Henderson, too, has remarked that some of the wines analyzed by Mr. Brande were mixed with a considerable quantity of adventitious alcohol. Dr. Henderson's additions and corrections have the letter H. affixed.

PROPORTION OF ALCOHOL, S. G. 0.825, IN ONE HUNDRED PARTS BY MEASURE OF THE FOLLOWING WINES, AND MALT AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

1. Lissa.....	29.47
Do.....	24.34
Average, (a).....	25.41
2. Raisin Wine.....	26.40
Do.....	25.77
Do.....	25.30
Average, (b).....	25.12
3. Marsala.....	25.03
Do.....	25.08
Average, (b).....	25.05
4. Port—average of six kinds.....	25.43
Do.—highest.....	25.83
Do.—lowest.....	21.40
5. Madeira.....	24.62
Do.....	25.03
Do. (Sercial).....	21.43
Do.....	19.24
Average, (b).....	22.27
6. Currant Wine.....	20.55
7. Sherry.....	19.81
Do.....	19.83
Do.....	18.79
Do.....	18.39
Average, (b).....	19.17
8. Teneriffe.....	19.79

(a) 15-90 H.

(b) 18-40 H.

9. Colares	19-75
10. Lacryma Christi	19-70
11. Constantia—white	19-75
" red..... (c)	18-92
12. Lisbon	18-94
13. Malaga	18-94
14. Bucellas.....	18-49
15. Red Madeira.....	22-30
Do.....	18-40
Average.....	20-35
16. Cape Muscat.....	18-25
17. Cape Madeira.....	22-94
Do.....	20-50
Do.....	18-11
Average.....	20-51
18. Grape Wine.....	18-11
19. Calcavella	19-20
Do.....	18-10
Average.....	18-65
20. Vidonia	19-25
21. Alba Fiora.....	17-26
22. Malaga	17-26
23. White Hermitage.....	17-43
24. Roussillon	19-00
Do.....	17-26
Average.....	18-18
25. Claret.....	17-11
Do.....	16-32
Do.....	14-08
Do.....	12-91
Average, (d).....	15-10
26. Malmsey Madeira	16-40
27. Lunel.....	15-52
28. Scherasa.....	15-52
29. Syracuse.....	15-28
30. Sauterne	14-22
31. Burgundy.....	16-80
Do.....	15-22
Do.....	14-53
Do.....	11-96
Average.....	14-57
32. Hock	14-37
Do.....	13-00
Do. (old in cask)	8-88
Average.....	12-08
Rudesheimer (1811).....	H. 10-72
Do. (1800)	H. 12-22
Average, H.....	11-47
Johannisberger.....	H. 8-71
33. Nice.....	14-63
34. Barsac	13-86
35. Tent	13-30
36. Champagne (still).....	13-80
Do. (sparkling).....	12-80
Do. (red).....	12-56
Do.....	11-30
Average.....	12-61
37. Red Hermitage.....	12-32
38. Vin de Grave.....	13-94
Do.....	12-80
Average.....	13-37
39. Frontignac	12-79
40. Côte-Rôtie	12-32
41. Gooseberry Wine.....	11-84
42. Orange Wine—average of six samples made by London manufacturer.....	11-26
43. Tokay	9-88
44. Elder Wine.....	9-87
45. Rhenish Wine.....	H. 8-71
46. Cider—highest average.....	9-87
Do. lowest	5-21
47. Perry—average of four samples.....	7-26
48. Mead	7-32
49. Ale (Burton)	8-85
Do. (Edinburgh)	6-20
Do. (Dorchester).....	5-56
Average.....	6-87
50. Brown Stout.....	6-80
51. London Porter—average.....	4-20
Do. Small Beer—average.....	1-28
52. Brandy.....	53-39
53. Rum.....	53-68
54. Gin	51-60
55. Scotch Whisky.....	54-32
56. Irish do.	53-90

The only wine recommended in some pharmacopœias is *Sher'ry*, *Vi'num*, *V. al'bum*, *V. al'bum Hispan'icum*, *V. Xer'icum*, *Leuca'nus*. It is a *dry wine*; the least variable in its properties, and agrees best with the dyspeptic. The *brown* sherries differ from the *pale* in the addition of a colouring liquid to the former, termed *Arrope*, which

(c) 14-50 H.

(d) 12-91 H.

is prepared by boiling sherry down to a syrup; but they frequently owe their hue to burnt sugar or caramel. Other wines used officinally are,—*Canary* or *Sack wine*, *Vi'num Canari'num*; *Mountain wine*, *Vi'num al'bum monta'num*; *Tent wine*, *Vi'num tinto*; *Rhen'ish wine*, *Vi'num Rhena'num*; and *Port wine*, *Vi'num ru'brum*, *V. ru'brum Portugal'licum*, *V. Porten'se*.

The wines habitually drunk are almost innumerable. Those that are sweet, or contain a large portion of free saccharine matter, are decidedly the least wholesome to the dyspeptic.

When wine is good, and of a proper age, it is tonic and nutritive; when new, flatulent and cathartic, disagreeing with the stomach and bowels. In medicine, it is a valuable tonic in the last stage of typhus, when the skin is not too hot and dry. Its use, however, requires great caution; and when once commenced under proper circumstances, it cannot be suddenly dropped without mischief. It is, perhaps, the best permanent stimulus in the catalogue of the materia medica.

Mull'ed Wine is made as follows:—Take of bruised *Cinnamon* $\frac{3}{4}$, half a *Nutmeg*, grated, and ten bruised *Cloves*. Infuse in *boiling Water* Oss for an hour; strain, and add *Sugar* $\frac{3}{4}$. Pour the whole into a pint of hot *Port* or *Sherry*. Useful in adynamic conditions.

WINE, AMINEAN, *Aminœum vinum*.

WINE OF ALOES, *Vinum aloes*.

WINE, ANTIMONIAL, *Vinum antimonii*—w. Antiscorbutic, *Vinum antiscorbuticum*—w. Aromatic, *Vinum aromaticum*—w. Bark, compound, *Vinum de kinâ kinâ compositum*—w. Barley, *Cerevisia*—w. Bitter, diuretic, *Vinum diureticum amarum*.

WINE BITTERS, *Vi'num gentia'ne compositum*. The formulæ for these may be various. The following is as good and as agreeable as any. (*Rad. gentian.* $\frac{1}{2}$ lbj, *Cort. aurant.* $\frac{3}{4}$ z, *Sem. cardam.* cont. $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, *Cinnam. cort.* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, *Wine*, foreign or domestic, three gallons and a half.) Tonic and stomachic.

WINE, CEDAR, *Cedrinum vinum*—w. Champagne, *Vinum campanum*—w. Chian, *Chium vinum*.

WINE OF COLCHICUM, *Vinum colchici*—w. of Colchicum seed, *Vinum colchici seminis*—w. of Ergot, *Vinum ergotæ*—w. of Gentian, compound, *Vinum gentianæ compositum*—w. of Hellebore, white, *Vinum veratri*.

WINE, IPECACUANHA, *Vinum Ipecacuanhæ*.

WINE OF IRON, *Vinum ferri*.

WINE, MEDICATED, *Vinum medicinale*—w. Mulled, see *Wine*.

WINE OF OPIUM, *Vinum opii*.

WINE, PORT, *Vinum Portugallicum*—w. Pullet, *Poulet, vin de*.

WINE OF QUINIA, *Vinum quiniæ*.

WINE, RHUBARB, *Vinum rhei*—w. Sherry, *Vinum*—w. Steel, *Vinum ferri*—w. Tar, see *Pinus sylvestris*—w. Tobacco, *Vinum tabaci*.

WINE WHEY, *White wine whey*, (Prov.) *Sack'-whey*. Take of good *milk* two-thirds of a pint, and add *water* to make a pint. Take of *sherry*, or any other good white *wine*, two glasses, and of *sugar* a dessertspoonful. Place the milk and water in a deep pan on the fire, and the moment it boils, pour into it the wine and sugar. Stir assiduously for 12 or 15 minutes, whilst it boils. Lastly, strain through a sieve.

It is a good mode of giving wine in adynamic states.

WINE, WHITE, see *Wine*.

WINE OF WORMWOOD, *Vinum absinthites*.

WINGSEED, *Ptelea trifoliata*.

WINKERS, *Cilia*.

WINKING, ([Sax.] *pincian*, 'to wink') *Nictation*, *Scardamylum*.

WINTER BERRY, SMOOTH, *Prinos laevigatus*—w. Berry, Virginia, *Prinos*—w. Berry

whorled, Prinos—w. Bloom, Hamamelis Virginiana—w. Cough, Bronchitis, chronic—w. Green, Gaultheria—w. Green, roundleaved, Pyrola—w. Green, spotted, Pyrola maculata.

WINTER'S BARK TREE, *Wintera aromatica*.

WINTERA, (after Captain Winter, who first carried it to Europe,) see *Wintera aromatica*.

WINTERA AROMATICA, *Dr' mys Winteri*, *Wintera'na aromat'ica*, *Win'ter's bark Tree*; Ord. Magnoliaceæ. The bark, *Wintera* (Ph. U. S.), *Cortex Wintera'nus seu Wintera'nus Magellan'icus*, *C. Magellan'icus*, *Cinnamo'mum Magellan'icum*, (F.) *Écorce de Winter*, *Cannelle poivrée*, is very much allied in its properties to *Canella alba*.

WINTERANA AROMATICA, *Wintera aromatica*.

WIRSUNG'S DUCT, see *Pancreas*.

WIRTSPRINGS, Hangnails.

WISBADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Wisbaden is a town of Germany, about 6 miles north of Mainz, and 22 west of Frankfort. It has been long celebrated for its hot springs, and is much frequented. There are numerous cold and thermal springs:—the former containing sulphuric acid; the latter being saline and acidulous. The temperature of the hot springs varies from 117° to 160° Fah.

WISMUTHUM, Bismuth.

WITCHEN, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

WITCHHAZEL, *Hamamelis Virginiana*, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

WITCHMEAL, *Lycopodium*.

WITCHWOOD, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

WIT TEETH, see *Dentition*.

WITTER, (corr. from *guttur*.) Throat.

WIZEN, (Weasand,) *Trachea*.

WOAD, ([Sax.] *paaw*.) *Isatis tinctoria*.

WOD, ([Sax.] *pow*.) Insane.

WODNES, Insanity, Mania.

WOLFBANE, *Veratrum viride*.

WOLFSBANE, *Aconitum*—w. Wholesome. *Aconitum anthora*.

WOLFSCLAW, *Lycopodium*.

WOLFSJAW, see *Harelip*.

WOMAN, pl. *Woman*, *Gy'nê*, *Mu'lier*, *Fe'mina*, *Vi'ra*, (F.) *Femme*, (Sax. *Pyman*, 'wife-man,' 'woofman.') The adult female of the human race.

WOMANHOOD, *Mulieritas*.

WOMB, ([Sax.] *pamb*.) Uterus—w. Falling down of the, *Prolapsus uteri*.

WOMB GRAIN, *Ergot*.

WOMB, LACERATION OF THE, Uterus, rupture of the—w. Tympany of the, *Physometra*.

WONGE, ([Sax.] *pwenge*.) Cheek.

WOOD, BRAZIL, *Cesalpinia echinata*—w. Elk, *Andromeda arborea*.

WOOD LICE, *Onisci aselli*—w. March, *Sanicle*.

WOOD, NICARAGUA, see *Cesalpinia*—w. Peach, see *Cesalpinia*—w. Pernambuco, *Cesalpinia echinata*—w. Sampfen, *Cesalpinia sappan*—w. Sappan, *Cesalpinia sappan*.

WOOD SORREL, *Oxalis acetosella*—w. Sorrel, yellow, *Oxalis stricta*.

WOOD, SORR, *Andromeda arborea*—w. Waxen, *Genista tinctoria*—w. Witch, *Sorbus aucuparia*.

WOODBINE, COMMON, *Lonicera periclymenum*.

WOODROOF, SWEETSCENTED, *Asperula odorata*.

WOODWEX, *Genista tinctoria*.

WOODS, SUDORIFIC, (F.) *Bota sudorifica*. This term is applied, collectively, to *guaiacum*, *sassafras*, *china*, and *sarsaparilla*, which are often used together to form the sudorific decoction.

WOORALI, *Curare*.

WOORARA, *Curare*.

WORM, see *Alembic*, *Vermiform process* and *Worms*—w. Bark tree, *Geoffrea inermis*—w. Cakes, *Story's*, see *Cakes*, *worm*, *Story's*—w. Disease, *Helminthiasis*—w. Goosefoot, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*—w. Grass, *perennial*, *Spigelia Marilandica*.

WORM, GUINEA, *Dracunculus*.

WORM, LOZ'ENGER, CHING'S. Empirical preparations, which consist of yellow and brown lozenges. The former are directed to be taken in the evening; the latter on the following morning. The *Yellow Lozenges*. (*Saffron*, 3ss, *Water*, 0j; boil, and strain; and add of *White panacea of mercury*, (calomel washed in spirit of wine,) Rj, *White sugar*, 28 lbs, *Mucilage of gum tragacanth* q. s. to make a mass. Divide, so that each lozenge may contain a grain of the panacea.) The *Brown Lozenges*. (*Panacea* 3vij, *Resin of Jalap* Biijs, *White sugar* Rix, *Mucilage of gum tragacanth* q. s. Each lozenge to contain gr. ss of the panacea.)

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES, are said to be composed of *calomel*, *gamboge*, and *sugar*.

Peters's Worm Lozenges are said to be composed in a similar manner.

WORM ROOT, *Spigelia Marilandica*—w. Seed, *Artemisia santonica*, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*—w. Seed, *goosefoot*, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*—w. Weed, *Coriscan*, *Corallina Coriscana*, *Polanisia graveolens*—w. Weed, white, *Corallina*—w. Wood, biennial, *Artemisia biennis*—w. Wood, Canada, *Artemisia canadensis*—w. Wood, common, *Artemisia absinthium*—w. Wood, creeping, *Artemisia rupestris*—w. Wood, lesser, *Artemisia Pontica*—w. Wood, Roman, *Artemisia Pontica*—w. Wood, sea, *Artemisia maritima*—w. Wood, silky, *Artemisia glacialis*.

WORMIANNA OSSA SEU OSSICULA, O. *epactalia seu raphogeminantia seu triquetra seu triangularia Blaii seu suturarium*, *Claves calvarie*, *Wormian bones*, (F.) *Ossa Wormiana seu epactæ seu sutureæ* (Ch.) *ou interalia ou triangulaires ou Clés du crâne*. Small bones, which are sometimes observable in the sutures of the bones of the cranium, of which they form a part. They are called *Wormiana*, from Olaus Wormius, who is said to have first described them. They had been previously, however, mentioned by G. Andernach, a physician at Strasburg. The *Ossa Wormiana* exist more commonly in the sutures of the vault of the skull; especially in the lambdoidal, sagittal, and squamous. They are uncommon at the base of the skull. Their size is very variable, and shape irregular. Their structure and development are similar to those of the other bones of the cranium; and, like them, they are bounded by sutures.

WORMIT, *Artemisia absinthium*.

WORMS, originally from (L.) *Vermes*; (F.) *Vers*; *Entozoa*, *Entozozia*, *Enterozoa*, *Entozoa*, *Entelmithia*, *Entelmithia*, *Tintex*, *Helminthia*, *Entoparasites*, (F.) *Entozozia*. Animals whose common character is that of existing only in other animals; (hence their name *ent-zoa*, from *entro*, 'within,' and *zoa*, 'animal.') They are met with, not only in the natural cavities, but even in the tissue of the organs, but chiefly in the intestines—*Vermes intestini*, *Helminthia atri seu podici*, *Splanchnelmithia*, *Intestinalis*, (F.) *Vers intestinalis*, *Angibromelmithie* of Poiry, Cuvier, Rudolphi, Brera, Breuser, Lænnec, Küchenmeister, and others, have endeavoured to classify them,—some according to their shape; others, according to their anatomical characters.

Worms form the second class of the first group of Animal Parasites according to the classification of Küchenmeister. They are subdivided by him as follows:

VERMES, HELMINTHA.

A. *Platyelmia*, Flat worms, (*πλατος*, 'flat,' and *ελμης*, 'a worm.')

First Subclass.—Cestodea, cestode or tape worms, (*κεστος*, 'a band or girdle,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.')

First Order.—Bothriocephali.
Bothriocephalus latus.

Second Order.—Tæniæ.

I. Tæniæ, which occur in the mature state.

1. *Tænia solium*.
2. *Tænia mediocancellata*.
3. *Tænia nana*.

II. Immature Tæniæ.

1. *Cysticercus cellulosæ*.
2. *Cysticercus tenuicollis*.
3. *Echinococci*.

Appendix.—Acephalocysts.

4. *Cysticercus vesicæ hominis*.

Second Subclass.—Trematoda, (*trema*, and *odes*.)

Family I. Monostoma.

1. *Monostoma lentis*.

Family II. Distoma.

1. *Distoma hepaticum*.
2. *Distoma lanceolatum*.
3. *Distomum heterophyes*.
4. *Distomum hæmatobium*.
5. *Distomum ophthalmobium*.

B. *Nematelmia*, Round or thread worms, (*νημα*, 'a thread,' and *ελμης*, 'a worm.')

1. *Trichocephalus dispar*.

Trichina spiralis.

2. *Oxyuris vermicularis*.

3. *Strongylus gigas*.

4. *S. longevaginatus*.

5. *Ancylostomum duodenale*.

6. *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

The following table exhibits most of the entozoa which have been met with in the human body, and their usual habitats:—

Entozoa.	Where found.
<i>Trichoceph'alus dispar</i> , <i>Oxyu'ris vermicula'ris</i> , <i>As'caris ala'ta</i> , <i>As'caris lumbricoi'des</i> , <i>Ancyelos'toma duodenale</i> , <i>Bothrioceph'alus latus</i> , <i>Tæ'nia so'lium</i> , <i>Pentastoma constrictum</i> , <i>Tæ'nia nana</i> ,	Intestines.
<i>Distoma hæmato'bium</i> ,	
<i>Ditrachyo'eras rudis</i> , (?)	Intestines and Ve-
<i>Diplos'oma crena'tum</i> , <i>Spirop'tera hom'inis</i> , <i>Dactyl'ius aculea'tus</i> ,	na porta.
<i>Dis'toma hepaticum</i> , <i>Dis'toma lanceola'tum</i> ,	Intestines.
<i>Stron'gylus gigas</i> ,	Urinary bladder.
<i>Tetras'toma rena'læ</i> ,	
<i>Fila'ria oo'uli</i> ,	Kidney.
<i>Monos'toma lentis</i> ,	Gall bladder.
<i>Dis'toma oo'uli huma'ni</i> ,	Hepatic duct.
<i>Acephalocyst'is endog'ena</i> ,	Kidney.
<i>Echinococ'cus hom'inis</i> ,	
<i>Polys'toma pingui'ola</i> , <i>Hexathyrid'ium pingui'ola</i>	Eye.
<i>Polys'toma vena'rum seu</i> <i>sanguic'ola</i> ,	Crystalline.
<i>Hexathyrid'ium venarum</i> ,	Capsule of crystal-

Fila'ria bronchia'lis,
Trich'ina spira'lis,
Cysticer'cus cellulo'sæ,
Acephalocyst'is multifida,
Fila'ria medinen'sis,

Bronchial glands.

Muscles.

Brain.

Areolar texture.

The most common of these are:—the *Oxyuris vermicularis*, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, and *Tæniæ*, which are found in the intestines. The origin of these worms is extremely singular, and more favourable than any other fact to the hypothesis of spontaneous generation in the lowest tribes of animated nature. They are certainly not identical with any worms out of the body. They are most commonly met with in children improperly fed; but their presence cannot be positively detected by any symptoms, except that of the discharge of the worms themselves in the evacuations. They may, of course, give rise to every kind of irritation in the intestinal tube, and to sympathetic disturbance in most of the functions; but all these signs may be produced by intestinal irritation resulting from other causes. See *Anthemelmintics*.

WORMS, *Acne punctata*.

WORSUM, (from [Sax.] *þýr*, 'pus,') Pus.

WORT, *Mustum*, *Infusum Hy'nes seu Bru'sii seu Malt'i*, (F.) *Mout de la Bière*. An infusion of malt. This has been recommended in scurvy. One measure of ground malt is added to three equal measures of boiling water. The mixture must be well stirred, and left to stand covered three or four hours. Dose, one to four pints, daily. It has, also, been recommended in other cases, where a strong putrescent disposition appeared to prevail in the fluids, as in cancerous and phagedenic ulcers. It is not now employed.

WORT, (Sax. *þýr*.) Herb.

WORTWALE, Hangnail.

WOUND, (Weasand,) *Trachea*.

WOUND, (Sax. *þund*.) *Vul'nus*, (diminutive *Vulnusculum*), *Vul'nus*, *Pla'ga*, *Traum'a*, *Tro'ma*, *Tre'nis*, *Tre'sis Vul'nus*, *Bl'a'be*, *Tym'ma*, (F.) *Plaie*, *Hlesure*. A solution of continuity in the soft parts, produced by some mechanical agent. Wounds present innumerable differences, as regards their situation; the parts interested; their direction; size; shape; the nature of the instrument or agent by which they are produced; their more or less simple or complex character, duration, &c. A wound is called *incised*, (F.) *Coupure*, *Incision*, when made by a cutting instrument;—*punctured*, *Nyg'ma*, (F.) *Piqure*, when made by a pointed instrument;—*lacerated*, (F.) *Déchirure*, *Plaie par arrachement*, when the parts are lacerated or torn by the wounded body; *poisoned*, *Celutit'is venena'ta*, *Necu'sia*, (F.) *Plaie envenimée*, when some virulent or venomous substance has been introduced;—and *contused*, (F.) *Plaie contuse*, when produced by a blunt body. *Gun'shot wounds*, *Scelopetopla'gæ*, *Vul'nera sclopeta'ria seu à sclope'tis seu Sclopet'ica*, (F.) *Plaies d'armes à feu ou d'arquebuse ou d'arquebuse, Coup de feu*, belong to the last division.

WOURALI, Curare.

WOURARI, Curare.

WOURARU, Curare.

WOURSUM, ([Sc.] from [Sax.] *þýr*, 'pus,') Pus.

WRACK BLADDER, YELLOW, (F.) *Varee*, *Fucus vesiculosus*—w. Sea, *Fucus vesiculosus*, *Pila marina*.

WRAMP, Sprain.

WRAPPING UP, (of the hydropathists,) *Émouillage*.

WRATAK, Nausea.

WRENCH, (from [Sax.] *þringan*, 'to wring,') Sprain.

WRET, 'Wart,' *Verruca*.

WRETWEED, *Euphorbia palustris*.

WRICK, Sprain.

WRIGHTIA ANTIDYSENTERICA, (after Dr. Wright, a physician and botanist of Jamaica,) Nerium antidysentericum.

WRINKLE, (Sax. *pprince*.) *Ru'ga*, *Rhy'tis*, *Ry'tis*, *Rha'cus*, *Rhu'chus*, *Rhu'gus*, *Rhysee'ma*, *Cor-ruga'tio* *cu'tis*, *Ruelles*, (So.) *Run'kle*, *Run'kill*, (Prov.) *Crin'klecrun'kle*, (F.) *Ride*. A furrow or fold in the skin of the face, forehead, vagina, &c. See Corrugation.

WRINKLED, *Rugo'sus*, *Ru'gous*, *Ru'gose*, (F.) *Ridé*. Full of wrinkles.

WRIST, ([Sax. *þýrrt*, from *þrærran*, 'to wrest,') Carpus.

WRISTDROP. Paralysis of the muscles of the forearm, induced by the poison of lead.

WRITER'S SPASM, see Spasm, writers'.

WRONG HEIR, Cancellus.

WURALI, Curare.

WURSTGIFT, 'sausage poison,' Allanto-toxicum.

WRYNECK, Torticollis.

X.

X LEG. Entogonyancon.

XALAPPA, *Convolvulus jalapa*.

XANTHIC OXIDE, Uric oxide

XANTHINE, Uric oxide.

XANTHIUM, *X. Strumarium* seu *Orientalis*, seu *Vulgaris*, *Barda'na* *mi'nor*, *Lap'pa* *mi'nor*, *Les'ser* *Bur'dock*, *Bur'seed*, *Bur'thin'tle*, *Clot'bur*, *Cockle'bur*, (F.) *Lampourde*, *Petit* *Glouteron*, *Petite* *Bardane*, (from *xanthos*, because of the colour the plant yields.) This herb, as one of its names imports, was once esteemed for the cure of scrofula. The seeds have been administered in cutaneous affections.

XANTHIURIA, *Xanthuria*.

XANTHOPICRIN and XANTHOPICRITE, (*πικρὸς*, 'bitter,') see *Xanthoxylum clava* *Herculis*.

XANTHOP'SIA, (from *xanthos*, and *opsis*, 'vision,') Yellow vision, — as sometimes occurs in jaundice.

XANTHORRHIZA, (*xanthos*, and *ρίζα*, 'root,') *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*.

XANTHORRHIZA APIIFOLIA, *Xanthorrhiza*, *X. simplicissima* seu *Marbo'ica*, *Xanthorrhiza tinctoria*, *Yel'lowroot*, *Par'sley-lea'ed* *Yel'lowroot*, *Yel'lowroot*, *Shrub yel'lowroot*. The root of this American plant — *Xanthorrhiza*, (Ph. U. S.) — is a strong and pleasant bitter; and, in the dose of two scruples, sits easy upon the stomach.

XANTHORRHEA, (*xanthos*, and *ῥεω*, 'to flow,') from its yellow resin.) *Græntree*. A genus of trees in Australia, *Nat. Order*, *Liliaceæ*, of which there are several species. Two resins are obtained from them; one the *yel'low res'in* of *Xanthorrhæa* or of *New Holland*, *Res'in* *li'tea* *No'vi* *Bel'gii*, *Bot'any* *Bay* *res'in* or gum, *Ac'aroid* *res'in* or gum, *Res'in* *vel* *Gum'mi* *acaroides*, which probably resembles *tolu* and *storax* in medicinal properties; the other the red resin of *Xanthorrhæa*, *Blackboy* gum.

XANTHOS, (*ξανθός*.) Yellow.

XANTHOSIS, *Xanthosis*, (from *xanthos*, and *osis*.) A term applied to the yellow discoloration often observed in cancerous tumours — especially in encephaloid of the testicle.

XANTHOXYLIN, see *Xanthoxylum clava* *Herculis*.

XANTHOXYLUM, (*xanthos*, and *ῥυλον*, 'wood,') *X. Fraxin'eum*, *X. America'num*, *X. frazifolium*, *X. ramiflorum*, *X. tricar'pum*, *Prick'ly* *ash*, *Shrub'by* *prick'ly* *ash*, *Tooth'ache* *bush*, *Tooth'ache* *tree*, *Pell'itory*, *Yel'lowwood*, *Su'ter-berry*. *Ord.* *Xanthoxylaceæ*. A spirituous infusion of the bark — *Xanthoxylum* — Ph. U. S. — has been highly recommended in cases of violent olic. The fresh juice, expressed from the root of *xanthoxylum*, is said to afford relief in

the dry bellyache of the West Indies. A decoction of the bark is sometimes used as a wash to foul ulcers.

XANTHOXYLUM CAROLINIA'NUM has similar properties; but is more acid.

XANTHOXYLUM CLA'VA *Herc'ulis* of the West Indies, (F.) *Clavallier à feuilles de frêne*, *Frêne épineux*, is a very strong stimulant and powerful sialogogue; and has been given internally in rheumatism. A neutral, very bitter, and astringent substance has been obtained from it, called *Xanthop'icrin*, *Xanthop'icrite*, and *Xanthox'glin*.

XANTHOXYLUM FRAXINEUM, *Xanthoxylum* — *x. Fraxinifolium*, *Xanthoxylum*.

XANTHOXYLUM OCTANDRA, *Fagara octandra* — *x. Piperitum*, *Fagara piperita* — *x. Ramiflorum*, *Xanthoxylum* — *x. Tricar'pum*, *Xanthoxylum*.

XANTHURIA, *Xanthuria*, (from *xanthos*, and *ουρα*, 'urine,') A condition of the system and of the urine, in which xanthic oxide is deposited from the urine.

XANTOLINA, *Artemisia santonica*.

XENODOCEUM, (*ξενόδοceον*, from *ξένος*, 'a stranger, and *δοceω*, 'to receive,') Hospital.

XENODOCHEUM, (*ξενόδοceον*.) Hospital.

XERANSIS, (*ξηρανός*, from *ξηρος*, 'dry,') Arefaction, Drying.

XERANTIA, (from *ξηρος*, 'dry,') *Siccantia*.

XERASIA, (from *ξηρος*, 'dry,') A disease of the hairs, which become dry, cease to grow, and resemble down covered with dust.

XERION, (from *ξηρος*, 'dry,') *Catapasma*.

XERO, (from *ξηρος*, 'dry,') in composition, dry.

XEROCOLLYRIUM, (*xero*, and *κολλῦριον*, 'a collyrium,') *Collyrium sic'cum*. A dry collyrium.

XERODERMA, gen. *Xeroder'matis*, (*xero*, and *δερμα*, 'skin,') Diminution of secretion of the sebaceous glands.

XEROMA, gen. *Xero'matis*, (*xero*, and *μα*.) Xerophthalmia — *x. Conjunctival*, Xerophthalmia.

XEROMA, LACHRYMAL. Suppression of the lachrymal secretion. See Xerophthalmia.

XEROMYCTER, *Xeromycteria*.

XEROMYCTERIA, *Xeromycter*, (*xero*, and *μυκτρον*, 'the nose,') Dryness of the nose.

XEROM'YRON, *Unguentum sic'cum*, (from *xero*, and *μυρον*, 'an ointment,') A dry ointment.

XEROPHA'GIA, (*xero*, and *φαγω*, 'I eat,') Excessive use of dry aliment. A kind of regimen to which the ancient athletes subjected themselves, with the view of increasing their strength.

XEROPHTHAL'MIA, *Ophthalmia sic'ca*, *Ophthalmoxero'sis*, *Xero'ma*, (*xero*, and *οφθαλμία*, 'inflammation of the eye,') An inflammation of the eye, without discharge. The term — as well as *Conjunctival* and *Lachrymal* *Xero'ma*, and *Cuticular Conjunctiva* — has been given to cases

in which the conjunctiva is so changed, that it presents more of the characters of skin than of mucous membrane. It is incapable of radical cure. Also, lippitudo.

XEROTRIBIA, (zero, and *tribu*, 'to rub,') see Friction.

XEROTRIPSIS, Friction, dry.

XIPHISTERNUM, (*xipho*, and *sternum*,) Xiphoid.

XIPHO, (from *ξίφος*, 'a sword,') in composition, the ensiform cartilage.

XIPHODES, Xiphoid.

XIPHODYMUS, (*xipho*, and *δυω*, 'to mingle,') Thoracogastrodilymus.

XIPHOID, *Xiphoides*, *Xipho'des*, *Ensifor'mis*, *xipho*, and *idos*, 'shape,') *Cartila'go Xiphoides* seu *Xiphoides* seu *Scutula'seu Ensiformis* seu *Pelta'lis* seu *Pelta'tus*, *Furcul'a infe'rior*, *Mucrona'tum os*, *Mucrona'ta Cartila'go*, *Chon'drus*, *Processus xiphosterna'lis* seu *xiphoides* seu *Ster'ni xiphoides*, *Xiphister'nium*, *En'siform cartilage*, (F.) *Appendice ou cartilage xiphoides*, *C. Mucroné*, *Appendice sous-sternale*, *Palette*. The name of the appendix which terminates the sternum beneath.

XIPHOID LIG'AMENT, *Costoxiphoid L.* (F.) *Ligament xiphoidien ou costo-xiphoidien*, is a small, very thin, ligamentous fasciculus, which passes from the cartilage of prolongation of the 7th rib

to the anterior surface of the xiphoid cartilage, into which it is inserted by its fibres decussating with those of the opposite ligament.

XIPHOP'AGES, *Didymus Symphyoepiga'strius*, (*xipho*, and *πηγνυμι*, 'I fix,') A monstrosity, in which twins are united by the epigastrium, as in the case of the Siamese twins.

XYLOALOES, (*ξύλον*, 'wood,' and *aloes*,) *Agalochum*—x. *Balsamum*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—x. *Cassia*, *Laurus cassia*—x. *Cinnamomum*, *Laurus cinnamomum*.

XYMPATHIA, Sympathy.

XYRIS, (from *ξύρον*, 'a razor,' from the shape of its leaves,) *Iris foetidissima*.

XYRIS BULBO'SA, *X. Indica* seu *Caroliniana*, *Yellow-eyed Grass*; indigenous; Order, *Xyridaceæ*; flowering from July to September. The roots and leaves are said to be used by the Hindoos in lepra, and chronic cutaneous diseases in general.

XYRUM, (*ξύρον*,) *Novacula*.

XYRUS, (*ξύρος*,) *Novacula*.

XYSMA, (*ξύσμα*,) *Linteum*, *Rasura*, *Scoba*.

XYSMUS, (from *ξύω*, 'to scrape,') *Rasura*.

XYSTER, (*ξύστρον*,) *Rasporium*.

XYSTOS, (*ξύστρον*, 'scraped,') *Linteum*.

XYSTRUM, (*ξύστρον*,) *Rasporium*—x. *Ophthalmicum*, *Ophthalmoxyster*.

Y.

YAM. This esculent root is principally obtained from three species of *Dioscore'a*,—*ala'ta bulbif'era*, and *sati'va*. They grow spontaneously in both the Indies, and their roots are eaten promiscuously, as the potato is with us. Their taste is somewhat like that of the potato.

YAM ROOT, WILD, *Dioscorea villosa*.

YARD, ([Sax.] *gynb*,) *Penis*.

YARROW, COMMON, ([Sax.] *geapre*,) *Achilles millefolium*.

YAUPON, *Ilex vomitoria*.

YAVA SKIN, *Elephantiasis Arabum*.

YAWN'ING, (from [Sax.] *geonan*, 'to yawn,') *Chas'mè*, *Chas'mus*, *Hia'tus*, *Ric'tus*, *Osc'do*, *Oscita'tio*, *Clau'sus pandicula'tio maxilla'rum*, *Ga'ping*, (F.) *Baillement*. Yawning consists of a deep inspiration, with considerable separation of the jaws, executed slowly and in an involuntary manner, and followed by a prolonged and more or less sonorous expiration. This respiratory movement is preceded by a feeling of oppression in the epigastric region, and in the muscles of respiration and mastication. Yawning has been conceived to be owing to torpor in the pulmonary circulation; the causes producing it being commonly *ennui*, fatigue, sleepiness, monotonous sounds, hunger, sympathy, &c. Yawning often precedes the invasion of certain intermittents, attacks of hysteria, &c., and it may, by its frequency and obstinacy, become a true disease.

YAW ROOT, *Stillingia*.

YAWS, *Framboesia*.

YEAST, *Yeast*—y. *Plant*, *Torula cerevisiæ*.

YEBLE, (from *Ebulus*,) *Sambucus ebulus*.

YECKE, (Yuke,) *Psora*.

YELK, ([Sax.] *gealep*, 'yellow,') see *Ovum*.

YELLOOT, (Yellow,) *Icterus*.

YEL'LOW, ([Sax.] *gealep*,) *Fla'tus*, *Lu'teus*, *Xan'thus*, (from past participle of Sax. *geulan*, 'to burn,') One of the seven primitive colours.

YELLOW ASH, *Cladrastis tinctoria*—y. *Berry*, *Podophyllum montanum*—y. *Fever*, see *Fever*,

yellow—y. *Fever*, mild, see *Relapse*—y. *Jack*, *Fever*, yellow.

YELLOW LIG'AMENTS, (F.) *Ligaments jaunes*, occupy the spaces between the vertebral plates, from the interval, which separates the second vertebra from the third, to that which separates the last vertebra from the sacrum. They are so called in consequence of their colour.

YELLOW PAINT, *Hydrastis Canadensis*—y. *Root*, *Jeffersonia Bartoni*—y. *Root*, *parsley-leaved*, *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*—y. *Root*, *shrub*, *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*.

YELLOW SPRING, see *Ohio*, mineral waters of.

YELLOW SPRINGS. These are in Chester county, Pennsylvania. The temperature of the chief spring is 52° Fah. The water contains no impregnation.

YELLOW STAR, *Helenium autumnale*—y. *Weed*, *Ranunculus acris*—y. *Wood*, *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*—y. *Wort*, *parsley-leaved*, *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*.

YELLOWOWS, *Cypripedium luteum*, *Icterus*, see *Leucorrhæa*, *Ranunculus acris*.

YEMEN ULCER, see *Beriberi*.

YERBA DEL SOLDADA, 'soldier's herb,' *Matico*—y. *de Huaca*, *Datura sanguinea*.

YERNIN, *Rennet*.

YEST, *Yeast*, ([Sax.] *geyt*, from *γρε*, 'a storm,' *γρεγ*, 'stormy,') *Cerevisiæ Fermentum*, *Spu'ma Cerevisiæ*, *Barm*, (F.) *Levûre*, *Levûre de la Bière*. A peculiar product which collects on the surface of beer whilst fermenting. *Yeast* is antiseptic and tonic. It has been much extolled in putrid fevers,—a tablespoonful being given as a dose, in porter, wine, &c. It is also applied in the form of cataplasm to foul ulcers. In all these cases it acts by virtue of the generation of carbonic acid gas.

YEUX ARDENS, Ardent eyes—y. *d'Écrevisses*, *Cancerorum chelæ*.

YEW TREE, ([Sax.] *yp*,) *Taxus baccata*—y. *American*, *Taxus Canadensis*.

YEWER, see Mamma.
YEX, (by onomatopoeia,) Singultus.
YLECH, Ilech.
YLATER, Ilech.
YOKE, (by onomatopoeia,) Singultus.
YOLK, (Yelk.) see Ovum, and Vesicula umbilicalis—y. Membrane, see Vesicula umbilicalis.
YOPON, Ilex vomitoria.
YORK SPRINGS. These are in Adams county, Pennsylvania. One of them—a saline, containing sulphates of magnesia and lime, and chloride of sodium—is a mild cathartic and diuretic; the other is a strong chalybeate.
Y O U K, ([G.] jucken, 'to itch,') Itching, Psora.
YOUNG, Mr. JAMES, DISINFECTANT OF, see Manganese, sulphate of.

YOUTH, ([Sax. *jeongus*,) Adolescence.
YPSELOGLOSSUS, Basioglossus.
YRIDES, Orpiment.
YSAM'BRA, *Pedigum'bra*. An ancient Spanish poison, of which hellebore formed the greatest part.
YSOPE, Hyssopus.
YUCCA, (Peruvian name,) *Jatropha manihot*.
YUC'CA FILAMENTO'RA, *Bear's grass*, *Silkygrass*, indigenous. A tincture of the root has been used in gonorrhœa.
Y U K E, ([G.] jucken, 'to itch,') Itching, Psora.
YUX, (by onomatopoeia,) Singultus.
Y-WER-A, see Spirit.

Z.

ZACCHARUM, Saccharum.
ZÆL, Borosail.
ZAFFRAN, Crocus.
ZAFFRE, Smalt.
ZAMBO, see Mulatto, and Sambor.
ZAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA, see Arrowroot—z. Pumila, see Arrowroot.
ZAN'NA. A kind of Armenian bole, used by the ancients as a desiccative. It was also called *Zarnacha*.
ZANTHORRHIZA APIIFOLIA, *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*.
ZANTHOXYLUM, *Xanthoxylum*.
ZAPPANIA NODIFLORA, (after P. A. Zappa, an Italian botanist,) *Anacoluppa*.
ZARNACHIA, Zanna.
ZARSA, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.
ZARZAPARILLA, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.
ZEA MAYS, (*zea* or *zea*, was the ancient name of a sort of corn, from *zav*, 'to live,') *Z. vulgaris*, *Maize*, *M. ze'a* seu *America'na*, *A'dor*, *Indian Corn*, *Corn*, *Turk'cy* or *Indian Wheat*, *Maize*, *Mays*, (F.) *Maiz*, *Graine de Turquie*, *Blé d'Inde* ou *d'Espagne* ou *d'Italie* ou *de Turquie*. Ord. Graminæ. A native of America, and much used over the whole of the continent as an article of diet. It is ground for the same purposes as wheat, and forms an excellent bread. The fecula or starch—*corn starch*, *maize'na*—makes an agreeable aliment; four tablespoonfuls of the starch to a quart of milk; boiled for a few minutes. It may be sweetened and flavoured, and eaten like *blancmanger*.
ZÉDOAIRE ROND, *Kæmpferia rotunda*.
ZEDOARIA, *Kæmpferia rotunda*—z. Longa, see *Kæmpferia*—z. Rotunda, see *Kæmpferia*.
ZEDOARY, *Kæmpferia rotunda*.
ZELOSIS, (*ζηλωσις*,) *Zelotypia*.
ZELOTYP'IA, (from *ζῆλος*, 'love,' and *τυπος*, 'form,' 'model,') *Zel'usis*. It has been proposed to apply this name to the violent mental affection produced by the acknowledged or presumed infidelity of a beloved object; and to the consequences of such affection;—melancholy, mania, &c.
ZEMA, gen. *Zem'atis*, (*ζεμα*,) Decoction.
ZEN'ICON, (*ζηνικον*,) Ancient name of a Celtic poison, used for poisoning arrows.
ZEOCRITON DISTICHUM, (*ζεα*, 'corn,' and *σπίζη*, 'barley,') *Hordeum distichon*.
ZEPHACH, *Peritonæum*.
ZERMA, *Zerna*.
ZER'NA, *Zerna*. Amongst the barbarous

Latin writers it signified ulcerated impetigo, *Impeti'go ulcerata*.
ZERUMBET, *Cassumuniar*.
ZESIS, (*ζῆσις*,) Effervescence, Decoction.
ZEST, see Citrus medica.
ZESTOLUSIA, (*ζεστολουσία*, from *ζῆσις*, 'hot,' and *λῶσις*, 'to wash,') Bath, hot.
ZIBEBÆ, see *Vitis vinifera*.
ZIBETHUM, Civetta.
ZIGNITES, *Zingrites*.
ZINC, *Zink*, *Zin'cum*, *Zin'kum*, *Spelt'rum*, *Span'ter*, *Tu'tenag*, *Zin'chum*, *Zint*, *Stan'num* *Indicum*. (Perhaps formed etymologically from (G.) *Zin*, 'tin,') A metal obtained from calamine and blende. Its colour is bluishwhite; lustre of the fresh surface considerable, but soon dulled, from the facility with which it oxidates; hard; texture striated. S. g. 7.190. Melts at 700° Fahr., burns with a bright flame in a higher temperature, and is volatilized in the form of a white, flocculent oxyd. Its use, in medicine, is in the formation of the following preparations.
ZINC, ACÉTATE DE, *Zinci acetas*—z. Butter of, *Zinci chloridum*—z. Chloride of, *Zinci chloridum*—z. *Chlorure de*, *Zinci chloridum*—z. *Cyanure de*, *Zinci cyanuretum*—z. Ferrocyanate of, *Zinci oxydum*—z. Hydrocyanate of, *Zinci cyanuretum*—z. Iodide of, *Zinci Iodidum*—z. Ioduret of, *Zinci Iodidum*.
ZINC AND MORPH'IA, DOUBLE I'ODIDE OF, (F.) *Iodure double de Zinc et de Morphine*. (This salt is prepared by boiling iodide of iodhydrate of morphia with water and zinc, after they have acted on each other for some days; filtering and crystallizing.) It is considered to combine the properties of morphia and the salts of zinc, and has been prescribed as an anodyne and antispasmodic. Dose, a quarter of a grain.
ZINC, OXIDE DE, *Zinci oxydum*—z. Oxyd of, *Zinci oxydum*.
ZINC AND STRYCH'NIA, DOUBLE I'ODIDE OF. This salt is prepared by digesting for several days in hot water, iodide of iodhydrate of strychnia and zinc; filtering and crystallizing. It has been proposed in the same cases as strychnia.
ZINC, SULFATE DE, *Zinci sulphas*—z. Sulphate of, *Zinci sulphas*—z. Valerianate of, *Zinci Valerianas*.
ZINCHUM, *Zincum*.
ZINCI ACETAS, *Ac'etate of Zinc*, (F.) *Ac'tate de Zinc*. (*Plumbi acet. Mj.*, *Zinc. granulat.* 5ix, *Aqua destillat.* Oijj. Dissolve the acetate

of lead in the water, and filter. Add the zinc to the solution, and agitate them occasionally together, in a stopped bottle, for five or six hours, or until the liquor yields no precipitate with a solution of iodide of potassium. Filter the liquor, evaporate it with a moderate heat to one-fifth, and set it aside to crystallize. Pour off the liquid, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper.

Should the crystals be coloured, dissolve them in distilled water, and, having heated the solution, drop into it, while hot, recently prepared carbonate of zinc until a little of the liquid, on being filtered, passes colourless; then filter the liquor, acidulate it with a few drops of acetic acid, evaporate, and crystallize.—*Ph. U. S.*)

Frequently used to form a gently astringent wash in ophthalmia and other local inflammations; and as an injection in gonorrhœa.

ZINCI CARBONAS IMPURUS, Calamina.

ZINCI CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUS seu PRÆCIPITATA (Ph. U. S., 1863), *Precipitated carbonate of Zinc*. (*Zinci sulphat., Sodæ carbonat.* ʒʒ ℥j; *Aq. bullient.* cong. Dissolve the sulphate of zinc and carbonate of soda respectively in Oiv of water. Mix the solutions; stir, and set the mixture by, that the powder may subside. Having poured off the liquid, wash the precipitated carbonate of zinc with hot water, until the fluid of the washings is nearly tasteless, and dry with a gentle heat.—*Ph. U. S.*) Used to prepare the Zinci oxidum.

ZINCI CARBONAS PRÆPARATUS, Calamina præparata—z. Chloridi liquor, see Burnett's Disinfecting Liquid—z. Chloretum, zinci chloridum.

ZINCI CHLORIDUM, *Z. chloruratum* seu *Chloratum*, *Zincum chloratum* seu *muriatum*, *Chloride of Zinc*, (*F.*) *Chlorure de Zinc*. (*Zinc*. in frustulis, ʒijss; *Acid. nitric.*, *Cretæ præparat.* ʒʒ ʒj; *Acid. muriat.*, *Aquæ q. s.* To the zinc, in the porcelain vessel, add gradually sufficient muriatic acid to dissolve it; strain, add the nitric acid, and evaporate to dryness. Dissolve the dry mass in water, add the chalk, allow the mixture to stand for 24 hours, filter, and again evaporate to dryness.—*Ph. U. S.*) It is very deliquescent in the air, forming the *Butter of Zinc*, *Butyrum Zinci*.

Chloride of zinc is a powerful escharotic, and has been lately employed as an effective antiseptic. See Burnett's Disinfecting Liquid.

ZINCI CHLORURETUM, z. chloridum.

ZINCI CYANURETUM, *Z. cyanidum* seu *Hydrocyanas* seu *Prussias*, *Zincum Cyanogenatum* seu *Borussicum* seu *Zoëticum*, *Hydrocyanate of Zinc*, (*F.*) *Cyanure de Zinc*. (This salt is formed by adding sulphate of zinc to hydrocyanate of potassa so long as any precipitate is thrown down. When dried and calcined at a low heat, the product is a mixture of cyanuret of zinc and of potassium.) It has been recommended in nervous cardialgia. Dose, from one-sixteenth to one-twelfth of a grain.

It is chiefly used as a caustic; one part of the chloride being mixed with four, three, or two parts of flour, according to the desired strength, and a few drops of water being added to form a paste.

ZINCI FERROHYDROCYANAS, *Zinci ferrocyanuretum*, *Cyanuretum Ferroxincicum*, *Zincum Ferrohydrocyanicum*, *Ferrocyanate of Zinc*. (Made by the mutual decomposition of boiling-hot solutions of sulphate of zinc and ferrocyanate of potassa.) It has been recommended in the same cases as the last preparation.

ZINCI HYDROCYANAS, Zinci cyanuretum.

ZINCI IODIDUM, *Z. ioduratum*, *Zincum Iodatum*, *Iode tum Zinci* seu *Zincicum*, *Protoioduretum Zinci*, *Iodide or Ioduret of Zinc*, (*F.*) *Iodure de Zinc*. (This salt is made by boiling together iodine and zinc to dryness, and subliming.) An

ointment, composed of a drachm to an ounce of lard, has been used in cases where the external use of iodide of potassium is indicated.

ZINCI IODURETUM, *Z. iodidum*—z. Nix, Zinci oxydum.

ZINCI OXYDUM seu OXYDUM, *Zincum calcinatum*, *Nihil Album*, *La'na Philosophorum* seu *Philosophica*, *Nix Zinci*, *Nihil Gri'seum*, *Pompholyx*, *Oxyd of Zinc*, *Flowers of Zinc*, (*F.*) *Oxide ou Blanc de Zinc*. (Procured by burning zinc in a long, deep crucible, placed so as to collect the sublimate. Also, by exposing precipitated carbonate of zinc to a strong heat, so as to drive off the carbonic acid.—*Ph. U. S.*) It is said to be tonic and antispasmodic; externally, detergent and desiccative. Employed in epilepsy, chorea, &c. Usual dose, gr. ij to x; but it is probably inert. For its external use, see Ung. Zinci.

ZINCI OXYDUM IMPURUM, Tutia—z. Prussias, Zinci cyanuretum.

ZINCI SULPHAS, *Sulphate of Zinc*, *Zincum Vitriolatum*, *Vitriolum Album* seu *Gostarienæ* seu *Zinci*, *Sulphas Zincicum*, *Gilla Vitrioli* seu *Theophrasti*, *Sul Vitrioli* seu *Vomitivum Vitrioli*, *Chalcanthum Album*, *White Vitriol*, *White Cop'peras*, (*F.*) *Sulfate de Zinc*, *Conperose blanc*. (*Zinc*. in frustulis, ʒiv; *Acid. sulphuric.* ʒvj; *Aquæ destillat.* Oiv. To the zinc and water, previously introduced into a glass vessel, add by degrees the sulphuric acid, and, when the effervescence shall have ceased, filter the solution through paper; then boil it down till a pellicle begins to form, and set aside to crystallize.—*Ph. U. S.*) Sulphate of zinc is inodorous; taste, styptic. It is in white, semitransparent, efflorescent crystals; soluble in three parts of water at 60°. It is emetic, tonic, antispasmodic, and, externally, astringent. A nostrum, sold under the name *Antipertussis*, and, as its title imports, given in whooping-cough, contains this salt as its chief ingredient. It is emetic. Dose, as an emetic, gr. x to ʒss; as a tonic, gr. j to ij. Used externally as a collyrium, gr. j to water f ʒj. A solution of the salt, to which a little sulphate of copper has been added, is said to constitute the *Disinfecting Liquid of Larnaud's*.

ZINCI VALERIANAS, *Zincum valerianicum*, *Valerianate of Zinc*. (A salt formed by saturating valerianic acid with freshly prepared carbonate of zinc, or by the double decomposition of valerianate of soda and sulphate of zinc.—*Ph. U. S.*, 1863, and *Ph. B.*, 1864.) It is in pure white, pearly scales, and has been recommended as a tonic in neuralgia diseases, epilepsy, &c. The dose is one or two grains several times a day. It is official in the Dublin Pharmacopœia.

ZINCUM, Zinc—z. Borussicum, Zinci cyanuretum—z. Calcinatum, Zinci oxydum—z. Chloratum, Zinci chloridum—z. Cyanogenatum, Zinci cyanuretum—z. Ferrohydrocyanicum, Zinci ferrohydrocyanas—z. Iodatum, Zinci iodidum—z. Muriaticum, Zinci chloridum—z. Valerianicum, Zinci valerianas—z. Vitriolatum, Zinci sulphas—z. Zoëticum, Zinci cyanuretum.

ZINGIBER, gen. *Zingiberis*, (*ζιγγίβερ*) *Amomum zingiber*—z. Cassumuniar, see Cassumuniar—z. Germanicum, *Arum maculatum*—z. Officinale, *Amomum zingiber*—z. Purpureum, see Cassumuniar—z. Spurius, see Cassumuniar—z. Zerumbet, see Cassumuniar.

ZINGIBERIN, Piperoid.

ZINGRITES, *Zigni'tes*. A stone, resembling glass; to which the ancients attributed marvellous properties.

ZINK, Zinc.

ZINKUM, Zinc.

ZINT, Zincum.

ZINZIBER, (*ζιγγίβερ*) *Amomum zingiber*.

ZIPHAC, Peritonæum.

ZIRBUS, Epiploon—*z.* Adipinus, Epiploon, gastrocolic.

ZIZA'NIA AQUATICA, (*Zizanon* was the ancient name of some wild grain,) *Wild Rice, Can'ada Rice, Water Oats.* *Ord.* Gramineæ; called by the Indians, *Menomene*, grows abundantly on the marshy margins of the northern lakes and waters of the upper branches of the Mississippi. The grain resembles oats. It furnishes the northern savages and the Canadian traders and hunters with their annual supplies of grain.

ZIZYPHUM, (Arab.), Jujube.

ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA, see Jujube—*z.* Nitida, see Jujube.

ZIZYPHUS CENOP'LIA, *Z. Nape'ca*; *Ord.* Rhamnaceæ; common all over India. The fruit is eaten by the natives. It is of a pleasant acid taste. A decoction of the bark of the fresh root is used to promote the healing of fresh wounds.

ZIZYPHUS SATIVA, see Jujube—*z.* Sylvestris, see Jujube.

ZOA'GRIA, (*ζωη*, 'life,' and *αγρω*, 'I catch up,') The saving and preservation of life. *Zoë'ria*. A reward for preserving life; *Sot'trum*. A votive offering hung up in the temples for a life saved.

ZOANTHRO'PIA, *Melanchol'ia soänthro'pia*, (*zoon*, and *άνθρωπος*, 'a man,') A species of monomania, in which the patient believes himself transformed into an animal. Lycanthropia and Cynanthropia belong to this species of monomania.

ZOARA, Insomnia.

ZOE, (*ζωη*,) Life.

ZOGRAPHIA, Zoographia.

ZOIATRIA, (*zoon*, and *ιατρικη*, 'medical treatment,') Veterinary art.

ZOIATRUS, (*zoon*, and *ιατρος*, 'a physician,') Hippiatr.

ZOISMUS, (from *zoon*,) Animality.

ZOMIDIUM, (*ζωμίδιον*, dim. of *ζωμος*,) Jus.

ZOMOS, (*ζωμος*,) *Consommé*, Jus. See Broth.

ZONA, (*ζωνη*, 'a girdle,') Herpes zoster—*z.* Castitatis, Hymen—*z.* Ciliaris, Ciliary zone—*z.* Ignea, Herpes zoster.

ZONA PELLU'CIDA, *Oalem'ma pellucidum*, *Vitellary membrane*, *Chor'ion* (of some), (F.) *Vitelline*, *Membrane vitelline*. The membrane that surrounds the yolk in the mammalia is so called on account of its breadth and peculiar transparency.

ZONA SERPIGINOSA, Herpes zoster.

ZONA TENDINO'SA. The whitish circle around each auriculoventricular orifice of the heart, see *Circulus callosus Halleri*.

ZONA VIRGINITATIS, Hymen.

ZONE, Cingulum.

ZONULA CILIARIS, (dim. of *zona*,) see Ciliary, and Ciliary zone—*z.* Cochleæ, see *Lamina spiralis*—*z.* Hildani, Cingulum Hildani—*z.* Zinnii, see Ciliary zone.

ZOOBIOLOGIA, (*zoon*, *βίος*, 'life,' and *λογος*, 'a treatise,') see Physiology.

ZOOCHEMIA, Chymistry, animal.

ZOOCHEMICAL, *Zoöchym'ical*, *Zoöchem'icus*, *Zoöchym'icus*. Appertaining or having relation to animal chymistry.

ZOOCHEMY, Chymistry, animal.

ZOOCHYMY, Chymistry, animal.

ZOOGENIES, see Zoögeny. Bouchut has applied the term *Zoögenies* to animal parasites infesting the body.

ZOODES, (*ζωοδης*, from *zoon*, and *odes*,) Animal.

ZOÖG'ENY, *Zoögen'ia*, *Zoögen'esis*, (*zoon*, and *γεννω*, 'to beget,') The doctrine of animal formation.

ZOÖG'RAPHY, *Zoögra'phia*, *Zogra'phia*, (*zoon*, and *γραφη*, 'a description,') A description of animals. The natural history of animals.

ZOÖHEMATINE, Hæmatine.

ZOÖHYLAS, (*zoon*, and *ηλη*, 'matter,') Animal matter.

ZOÖHY'LICA CONCREMEN'TA. Concretions formed of animal matter.

ZOÖIASIS, (*zoon*, and *ιασις*, 'curation,') Veterinary art.

ZO'OID, *Zoö'idēs*, (*ζωοειδης*, from *zoon*, and *ειδης*, 'resemblance,') Resembling or belonging to an animal. Every living cell may be regarded as a Zooid.

ZOÖLOG'ICAL, *Zoölog'icus*, (F.) *Zoologique*, (*zoon*, and *λογος*, 'a description,') Relating or appertaining to the natural history of animals.

ZOÖLOGIST, *Zoölogis'ta*, *Zoö'ogus*. One skilled in the natural history of animals.

ZOÖLOGY, *Zoölog'ia*. The natural history of animals.

ZOÖMAGNETISMUS, Magnetism, animal.

ZOÖMYCUS, (*zoon*, and *μυκος*, 'mucus,') Mucus.

ZOÖMYXA, (*zoon*, and *μυξα*, 'mucus,') Mucus.

ZOÖN, (*ζωον*,) Animal.

ZOÖNOM'IA, *Organozoönom'ia*, *Zoön'omy*, (*zoon*, and *νομος*, 'law,') The law which governs the organic actions of animals in general:—*Animal Physiology*, *Zoöphysiolog'ia*.

ZOÖNOSOLOGY, *Zoonosolog'ia*, (*zoon*, *νοσος*, 'a disease,' and *λογος*, 'a description,') The nosology of animals.

ZOÖPATHOL'OGY, *Zoöpatholog'ia*, (*zoon*, *παθος*, 'a disease,' and *λογος*, 'a description,') The pathology of animals.

ZOÖPH'AGOUS, *Zoöph'agus*, (F.) *Zoöphage*, (*ζωοφαγος*, from *zoon*, and *φαγω*, 'I eat,') Feeding on animals. Carnivorous.

ZOÖPTHALMUS, (*ζωοφθαλμος*,) Hydrophthalmia.

ZOÖPHYSIOLOGY, *Zoöphysiolog'ia*, (*zoon*, and *physiologia*,) Physiology, animal, Zoonomia.

ZOÖPHYTE, *Zoöph'ytum*, (*zoon*, and *φυτον*, 'a plant,') *Phytozoön*, (F.) *Phytozoaire*, *Animal plant*. A name given to the lowest class of animals, which seem to form the transition between the animal and the vegetable kingdoms.

ZOÖSIS, (from *zoon*,) Animation, Zongria.

ZOÖSPERMATA, Spermatozoa.

ZOÖSPERMES, Spermatozoa.

ZOOTHAP'SIS, (*ζωη*, 'life,' and *θαπνω*, 'I inter,') Burial alive. Premature interment.

ZOÖTOMIST, *Zootom'icus*, (*zoon*, and *τομω*, 'I cut,') One who dissects animals.

ZOÖTOMY, *Zoötom'ia*, *Anatom'ia animalis* seu *comparati'ca* seu *compara'ta*, *Theriot'omy*, *Comparative Anatomy*. The anatomy of animals. Animal anatomy.

ZOPISSA, (*ζωπισσα*, from *ζωος*, 'living,' and *πισσα*, 'pitch,') see *Pinus sylvestris*.

ZOPYRON, (*ζωπυρον*, from *ζωω*, 'to be alive,' and *πυρ*, 'fire,') Fomites.

ZOSTER, (*ζωστηρ*, 'a girth,') Herpes zoster.

ZOSTERA MARINA, *Pila marina*—*z.* *Maritima*, *Pila marina*.

ZOSTÈRE, *Pila marina*.

ZOUZINETTE, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*.

ZOZAR, Saccharum.

ZUCARO, Saccharum.

ZUCCARUM, Saccharum.

ZUCHAR, Saccharum.

ZUCHARUM, Saccharum.

ZUCHRA, Saccharum.

ZULAPIUM, Julep.

ZYGAPOPHYSES, (ζυγον, 'a yoke,' and *apophysis*,) see Vertebrae.

ZYGOMA, (ζυγμα, from ζυγον, 'a yoke,') Malæ os, see Zygomatic process.

ZYGOMAT'IC, *Zygomaticus*, *Juga'lis*, *Ju'gal*, (F.) *Zygomatique*. That which relates to the *zygoma* or cheekbone.

ZYGOMATIC ARCH, see Zygomatic process — z. Bone, Malæ os.

ZYGOMATIC Fos'sa is the space included between the posterior margin of the outer ala of the pterygoid process and the crista which descends from the malar tuberosity to the superior alveolar margin.

ZYGOMATIC Mus'cles are two in number. 1. *Zygomaticus ma'jor*, *Distort'or O'ris*, (F.) *Zygomato-labial* (Ch.), *Muscle grand zygomatique*, which is situate obliquely at the fore-part and sides of the face. It is a small, rounded muscle; arises from the outer surface of the os malæ, and is inserted at the commissure of the lips, which it raises and draws outwards. It acts principally in laughing. 2. *Zygomaticus mi'nor*, (F.) *Petit Zygomato-labial*, (Ch.), *Petit Zygomatique*, does not always exist. It is situate on the inner side of the last; arises from the outer surface of the os malæ, and is inserted at the corner of the mouth, or rather into the upper lip, which it raises and draws outwards.

ZYGOMATIC Proc'ess, *Processus zygomaticus*, *Apoph'ysis Zygomatica*, *Ma'lar* or *Ju'gal proc'ess*, (F.) *Apophyse Zygomatique*, arises from the outer surface of the temporal bone by two roots, one of which is transverse, (*Condyle du temporal*, (Ch.)) and the other longitudinal: between them is the glenoid cavity. The process passes for-

wards, and is articulated with the posterior angle of the os malæ, with which it forms a bony bridge, called the *Zygomatic arch*, *Ar'cus* seu *Pons zygomaticus*, (F.) *Arcade zygomatique*. The cavity beneath the bridge is sometimes called *Zygo'ma*.

ZYGOMATIC Su'ture is placed between the zygomatic parts of the temporal and cheek bones; and slants obliquely downwards and backwards.

ZYGOMATIQUE, *Zygomatic* — z. *Grand*, *Zygomaticus major* — z. *Petit*, *Zygomaticus minor*.

ZYGOMATO-AURICULAIRE, *Anterior auris* — z. *Labial*, *Zygomaticus major* — z. *Labial*, *petit*, *Zygomaticus major* — z. *Maxillaire*, *Masseter* — z. *Oticulaire*, *Anterior auris*.

ZYGOPHYLLUM FABAGO, (ζυγος, 'yoke, a pair,' and φυλλον, 'a leaf,') (F.) *Fabagelle*. Ord. *Zygophyllaceæ*. A Syrian and Mauritanic plant, possessed of an acrid and bitter taste. It has vermifuge properties. The Arabs believe that the recently expressed juice of *Zygophyllum simplex*, is capable of removing specks from the cornea.

ZYMA, (ζυμη.) Ferment.

ZYMOMA, gen. *Zymo'matis*, (ζυμομα,) Ferment.

ZYMOSIS, (ζυμωσις, from *zyma*, and *osis*,) Fermentation, see *Zymotic*.

ZYMOT'IC, *Zymoticus*, (F.) *Zymotique*, (from *zyma*.) Relating or appertaining to fermentation. A *zymotic disease* is any epidemic, endemic, contagious or sporadic affection, which is produced by some morbid principle acting on the organism similar to a ferment — as the major exanthemata. *Zymoses* has been used by some to signify such affections.

ZYTHOGALA, (*zythus*, and *gala*, 'milk,') Posset.

ZYTHUM, *Cerevisia*.

ZYTHUS, (ζυθος,) *Cerevisia*.

THE END.

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The appreciation manifested by the profession has been such as to exhaust within a few months of publication each successive number for the last two years, notwithstanding the printing of constantly enlarged editions. The number for January, 1866, is now exhausted; while but few copies of the April number are still on hand. New subscribers can, therefore, commence with the July number, which is the first of Vol. LII. To prevent disappointment in this, however, early remittance is desirable.

The "Library Department" of the "MEDICAL NEWS" for 1866 will be occupied with the completion of Dr. C. Handfield Jones' "CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS," which has attracted so much commendation during 1865. The portions of the work which have appeared previous to the time of subscribing can be procured.

New subscribers may rely that no exertion will be spared by the editor and publisher to maintain the high character enjoyed by the "JOURNAL" throughout its long career of usefulness. It has arrived at the position of a National Organ of the American Medical Profession, solely devoted to the advancement of scientific medicine, and the liberal support which has been unfailingly extended to it is gratefully acknowledged as a stimulus to increased exertion in the effort to render it worthy a continuance of favor. Identified as it has been with the professional advancement of the last half century, every effort will be made to keep it as heretofore on a level with the most advanced condition of medical progress and to maintain its position as a medium of inter-communication between the profession of America and Europe.

To accomplish this, communications are invited from gentlemen in all parts of the country. All elaborate articles inserted by the Editor are paid for by the Publisher. For many years, the list of contributors has embraced the leading names of the profession in every part of the United States, and it is hoped that the "ORIGINAL DEPARTMENT" of the "JOURNAL" will continue, as heretofore, to represent, both in its variety and practical character, the highest development of scientific medicine in America.

As the aim of the "JOURNAL" is to combine the advantages of all the different kinds of periodicals, its "REVIEW DEPARTMENT" will be found an important feature. Extended and impartial reviews of all important new works are given, together with very numerous bibliographical notices, including nearly all the medical publications of this country and Great Britain, together with the more important continental works. The reader is thus kept thoroughly informed as to the progress and direction of medical literature.

This is followed by the "QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF THE IMPROVEMENTS AND DISCOVERIES IN THE MEDICAL SCIENCES," which presents in a condensed form an abridgment of all facts and investigations of interest which have been made public during the preceding quarter at home and abroad. It is the object of especial care on the part of the Editor, and the ample materials at his command enable him to render it exceedingly complete. It is classified and arranged under appropriate heads, thus facilitating the researches of the reader in pursuit of particular subjects.

The extent and variety of the matter thus laid before subscribers may perhaps best be shown by a very condensed summary of the contents of the last two numbers of the "JOURNAL."

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS OF No. 101, NEW SERIES, FOR JANUARY, 1866.

MEMOIRS AND CASES.

- I. Researches on Typhus Fever. By J. M. Da Costa, M.D., of Philadelphia.
- II. On the Cause of Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, traced to certain species of Palmellæ. By J. H. Sall-bury, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio.
- III. On the Causes of Certain Diseases on Ships of War. By Edgar Holden, M.D., of Newark, N. J.
- IV. Comparative advantages of Pirogoff's, Syme's, and Chopart's Amputations, and Excision of the Ankle-joint, by Hancock's Method, with the proposition of another Method for Excision. By James M. Hol-loway, M.D., of Louisville, Ky.
- V. On Symptomatic Bronchial Irritation. By A. P. Merrill, M.D., of New York City.
- VI. On Puerperal Tetanus. By Wm. A. Gordon, M.D., New Bedford, Mass.
- VII. The Use of the Artificial Membrana Tympani. By D. B. St. John Roosa, M.D., of New York.
- VIII. Successful Removal of the Uterus and both Ovaries by Abdominal Section. By Horatio R. Storer, M.D., of Boston.
- IX. Cases of Excision of Bones. By James B. Cutler, M.D., of Newark, N. J. (With two wood-cuts.)
- X. Amputation of Right Shoulder-joint. By W. P. Moon, M.D., Chestnut Hill, Pa. (With a wood-cut.)
- XI. A Peculiar Case of Hamatocele. By Charles M. Allen, M.D., of New York.
- XII. Instruments for Facilitating Surgical Operations. By D. Prince, M.D., of Jacksonville, Ill. (With two wood-cuts.)
- XIII. Reduction of an Inverted Uterus of Seven Months' Standing. By Thomas Addis Emmet, M.D., of New York.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

- XIV. Summary of the Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.
 - Mammary Cancer. By John A. Hurst, Jr., M.D. —Report on Meteorology and Epidemics for the year ending January 1st, 1865. By James M. Cora, M.D. —Cancer of the Ascending Colon. By Alfred Stillé, M.D. —Regeneration of Bone. By William Hunt, M.D. —Tumor on the Posterior Portion of the Tongue. By Wm. Hunt, M.D. —Fatal Peritonitis in Typhoid Fever, without Perforation of the Bowel. By Alfred Stillé, M.D.

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- XV. Clinique Médicale de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Paris. Par A. Trousseau. Deuxième édition, revue et augmentée.
- XVI. Lectures on the Pathology and Treatment of Lateral and other Forms of Curvature of the Spine. By William Adams, F.R.C.S.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

- XVII. Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, at its Sixteenth Annual Session, held at Altoona, June, 1865.
- XVIII. Reports of American Hospitals for the Insane.
- XIX. The Practice of Medicine and Surgery applied to the Diseases and Accidents incident to Women. By Wm. H. Byford, A.M., M.D.
- XX. Materia Medica for the Use of Students. By John B. Biddle, M.D.
- XXI. On the Direct Influence of Medicinal and Medic Agents upon the Muscular Tissue of the Blood-vessels. By R. Cresson Stillé, M.D., etc.
- XXII. Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind. By Forbes Winslow, M.D., D.C.L.
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- XXVII. Lectures on the Diseases of the Stomach. By William Brinton, M.D., F.R.S.
- XXVIII. A Report upon the Epidemic occurring at Maplewood Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., in July and August, 1864.
- XXIX. Lectures on Epilepsy, Pain, Paralysis, &c. By Charles Bland Radcliffe, M.D.
- XXX. Patologia e Terapia delle Malattie Veneree di F. J. Bumstead —Bumstead's Pathology and Treatment of Venereal Diseases. Translated into the Italian by Dr. Cirillo Tamburini.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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1. On Life. By Dr. Beale.
2. Experiments to determine the Activity of the Spleen. By MM. Etor and St. Pierre.
3. Deglutition as observed by Autolaryngoscopy. By M. Guisier.
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6. Cell-Pathology. By Dr. Bennett.

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- Excision of two and one-half inches of the Right Tibia. By W. Kempster, M.D.
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- I. Microscopic Researches on the Histology and Minute Anatomy of the Spleen and Lacteal and Lymphatic Glands. By J. H. Salisbury, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio. (With a plate.)
- II. Reflections upon the Epidemic of Yellow Fever at Pensacola in 1863. By B. F. Gibbs, M.D., U.S.N.
- III. Hospital Gangrene at Patterson Park Hospital, Balt. By W. Kempster, M.D., of Syracuse, N.Y.
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- V. On Chloroform and Ergot in Obstetric Practice. By Charles C. Hildreth, M.D., of Zanesville, Ohio.
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- XVI. Summary of the Proceedings of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia.

- Remittent Fever; Pigment in all Tissues of Body. By Wm. Pepper, M.D.—Acute Infiltrated Tubercle Associated with Malaria. By Wm. Pepper, M.D.—Remittent Fever; Pigment in the Brain, &c. By Wm. Pepper, M.D.—Tubercular Meningitis. By T. H. Andrews, M.D.—Spina Bifida; Fatty Kidney. By Dr. Packard.—Fracture of Base of Skull. By Dr. Wm. Pepper.—Fracture of Right Temporal Bone. By Dr. Wm. Pepper.—Gunshot Wound through Thyroid Gland. By Wm. Pepper, M.D.—Medullary Cancer. By S. W. Mitchell, M.D.—Examination of Tumour. By Wm. Pepper, M.D.—Lithotomy. By John Ashhurst, Jr., M.D.—Polyp of the Vocal Chords. By S. W. Mitchell, M.D.—Suppurative Meningitis following Communited Fracture of the Nasal Bones. By Wm. Pepper, M.D.—Abscess of the Spleen. By George Pepper, M.D.

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- XX. Transactions of American State Medical Societies.
- XXI. Reports of American Hospitals for the Insane.
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- XXIII. On the Arrangement of the Muscular Fibres in the Ventricles of the Vertebrate Heart. By James Bell Pettigrew, M.D.
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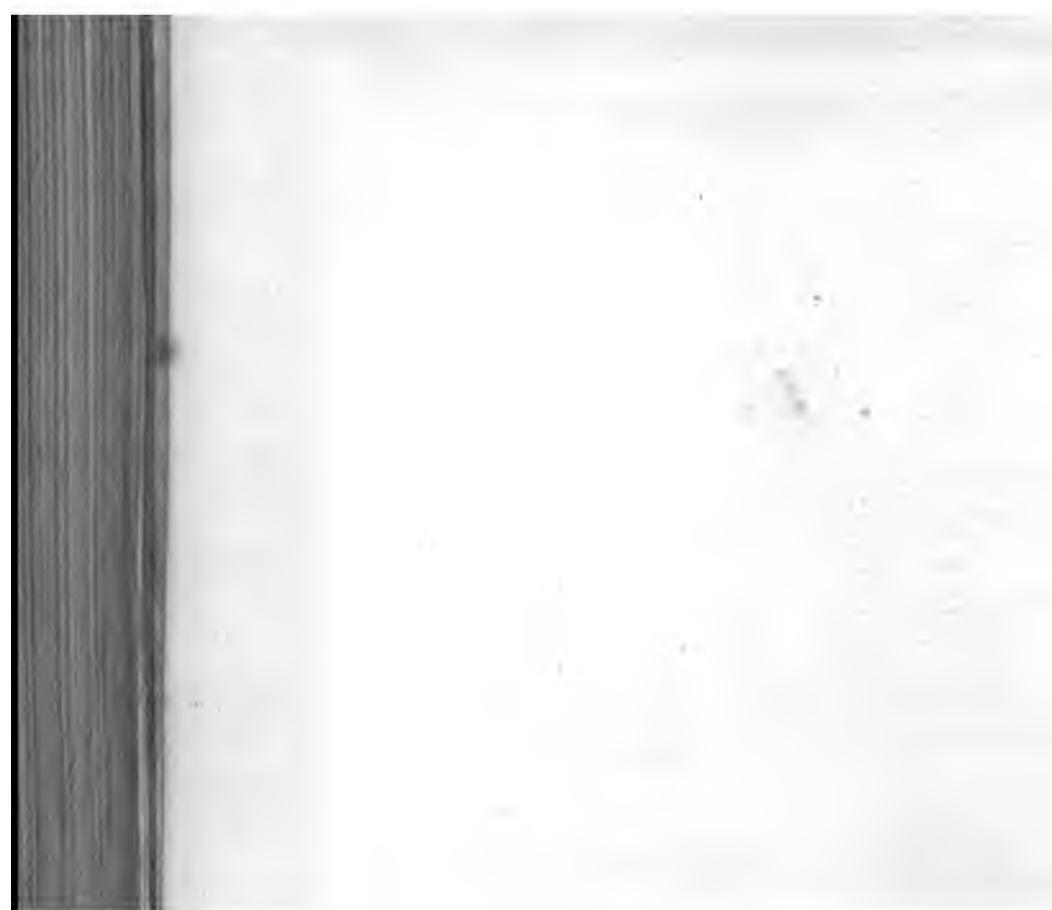
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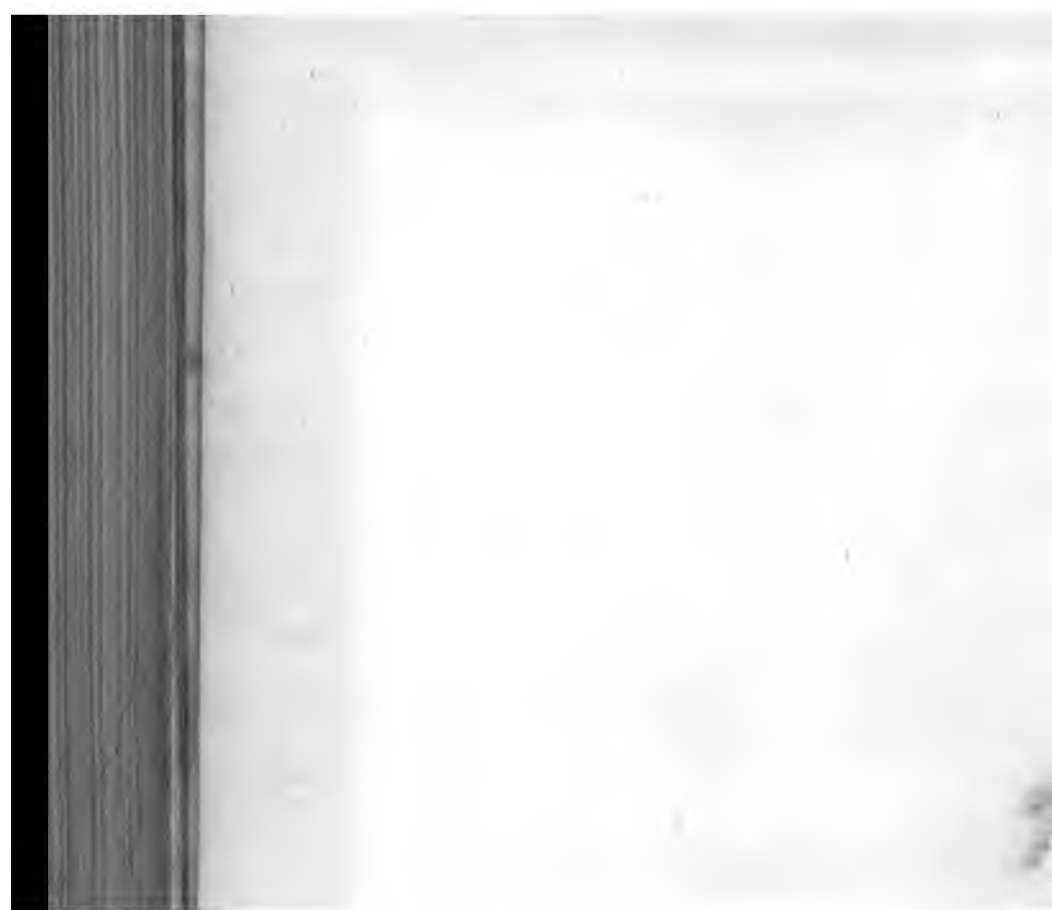
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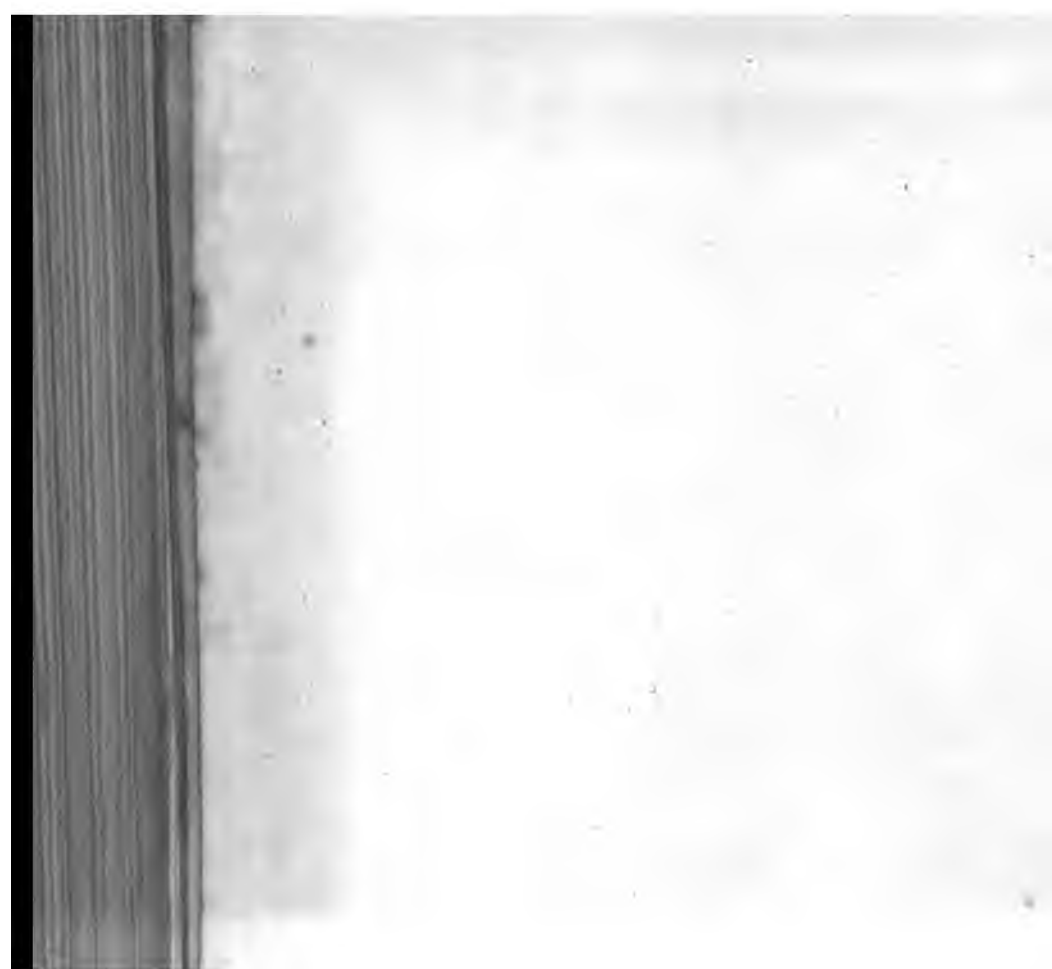
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